

THE  
**OXFORD**

**DICTIONARY OF  
ENGLISH  
ETYMOLOGY**

**EDITED BY C. T. ONIONS**

with the assistance of G. W. S. Friedrichsen  
and R. W. Burchfield

- The most comprehensive  
etymological dictionary of the  
English language





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# INTRODUCTION

## *Etymology*

ETYMOLOGY has been briefly defined in this book as 'the origin, formation, and development (of a word)'. Some of the words going back to OE. are as old as time, and are represented in many of the Indo-European languages; *acre*, for instance, in OE. *æcer*, has cognates in all the Germanic languages; and can be recognized in Latin *ager*, Greek *agrós*, and Sanskrit *ájras*, which go back to an Indo-European original *\*agros*, which is based on a root *\*ag* to drive, do, ACT.

Other words commence their documented life not before the Middle English period, such as *Lent*, in ME. *lenten*, which is traced to a West Germanic form cognate with LONG, whilst many others appear in written works much later, or derive from or are compounded with words already long in use, such as *handicap* (XVII, = 'hand in cap'), *landslide* (XIX: see LAND).

*Acre*, *Lent*, *handicap*, *landslide* are native words by descent through a long ancestry of Germanic stock. Other words have come into English from a foreign language such as Greek or Latin, (Old) French or Low Dutch and, later, from many non-Indo-European languages of the East, South, and West.

The forms from which English words are derived, whether by descent or by adoption, are traced to their ultimate source so far as this is known or reasonably to be presumed. Words whose cognates are within the Germanic group of dialects are traced back to the inferred Germanic originals, with mention of any Indo-European collaterals as may be thought expedient. It often happens that a Germanic word is represented in West and North Germanic, but not in Gothic as, e.g., OAK, OE. *ác*, OHG. *eih*, ON. *eik*:—CGerm. (exc. Gothic) *\*aiks*. Here '(exc. Gothic)' means that no Gothic cognate appears in the extant Gothic fragments, not that the word in question did not exist in Gothic, although that may have been the case, as it seems to be with the West and North Germ. STARK, STRONG, where the notion is expressed in known Gothic by *swinþs* = *ίσχυρός*, *swinþei* = *κράτος*: similarly, s.v. BREAK<sup>1</sup>, 'CGerm. (exc. ON.) *\*brekan*'.

For words derived from French, the ultimate source is given where possible, and the same treatment is given to many Latin originals from which the English has directly or mediately been derived. The etymology of Greek words is usually given in detail, as, for instance, under COMET.

### *Derivation directly from French or from Latin*

One of the permanent difficulties that beset the etymologist is to determine whether a word such as *evident*, which has its counterpart in (O)F. *évident* as well as in L. *ēvident-* f. *ēvidēns*, is to be derived from the French or the Latin. Since literate Englishmen have been acquainted with both French and

## INTRODUCTION

Latin throughout the Middle Ages and down to our own times, either channel, or both, could be assumed as the means of entry into English, other things being equal.

This is especially true of the flood of new words of French-Latin form that came into English during the late xvth and the xvith centuries in the wake of the renaissance. The reader will see that '- (O)F. or L.' has been predicated of a very large number of words from this period. In this connexion 'French or Latin' is to be understood as 'French and/or Latin', or even 'French and Latin', according to circumstances.

There was a comparable period during the xivth/xvth centuries when many words were adopted from Latin, especially in translations of scientific and theological works, among which may be mentioned the writings of Trevisa (xiv), Lanfranc (xiv), Arderne (xv), the anonymous translation of Guy de Chauliac's *Grande Chirurgie* (xv), and the writings of Wyclif (xiv).

For the earlier period, in ME. of the xiiith and xiiiith centuries, the source is more likely to be Anglo-Norman or Old French, and this is often revealed by the earliest spelling of the English adoptions, which point conclusively to their French origin. Liturgical terms and words relating to the Church or to monasticism are likely to have come into English from the 'Anglo-Norman of the cloisters', yet even there the Clerks were conversant with Latin also.

These and other factors have to be taken into consideration, and each word needs to be judged on its own merits, from its form and context. It is hoped that the conclusions arrived at will be as correct as probability and human wit can make them.

### *Words from Low Dutch*

Many words have been adopted into English from Low Dutch, that is from (Middle) Dutch and (Middle) Low German, and that from quite early times, from the xiiiith century at least, since when there has been constant traffic between England and the adjacent Continent. Where the *O.E.D.* tentatively refers to MDu. and MLG. forms as 'probably' being the source of the English word, or with 'cf.', these words will in the present work be more often found given as the actual source of the English, see e.g., BOWSPRIT (XIII), DECK<sup>1</sup> (XV).

### *Development of individual words in English*

The etymologist might be content to give the earliest recorded date of each word, with its previous history, whether of English or Germanic descent or admitted to citizenship from other languages, thus accounting for their 'origin and formation'. There remains, however, the 'development' of the word, that is, its progressive development in form and sense in English. This is every whit as important, and to many whose interests are the history of words in English rather than their remoter ancestry, the more useful and important function of etymology.

In the present work the development of spelling, pronunciation, and sense has been considered, so far as this does not usurp the functions of lexico-

## INTRODUCTION

graphy. Thus, under ACRE is explained the source of *God's acre*, and under LENT is the added information 'the eccl. sense of the word is peculiar to English', whilst MERRY includes a reference to *merry England*.

The account of individual words includes, where useful or necessary, pronunciation and spelling. Thus under DIE<sup>1</sup> the reader will find 'For the development of *die* from ME. *dēze*, cf. *dye*, *eye*, *high*, *nigh*, *thigh*', and under JOIST 'The development (of ME. *giste*) to *joist* is paralleled by *foist*, *hoist*'; s.v. JOLLY, 'Final *f* was lost as in *hasty*, *tardy*'; s.v. HARBINGER, 'The intrusive *n* occurs xv; cf. *celandine*; *messenger*, *ostringer*, *passenger*, *porringer*, *scavenger*, *wharfinger*; *nightingale*; *popinjay*'; and s.v. ANCIENT<sup>1</sup>, 'The addition of homorganic *t* to final *n* (xv) is paralleled in *pageant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*'. Under MOB<sup>2</sup> we are reminded that it is 'one of a group of shortened forms (as *cit*, *rep*, *pos*, *incog.*) in Addison's "Spectator"', and comments on the pronunciation and spelling will be found wherever necessary, as, e.g., under ANTHEM and ANTIPODES.

Earlier forms are recorded, as under HIPPOPOTAMUS, 'Earlier forms (from xiv) were *ypotam(e)*, *hippotame*, *ypotamos*, *-anus*, - OF. *ypotame*'. Contemporary, now obsolete, synonyms are given, as under DIGEST: 'In xvi-xvii *disgest*, *disgestion* were also current'.

Words common and current in earlier stages of the language are sometimes replaced by other words. Thus OE. *niman* (see NIM), which was in general literary use until xv, was replaced by *take*, which had been in concurrent use since late OE. times, into which it had been taken from ON. 'In OE. the words for "die" were *steorfan*, *sweltan*, or *wesan dēad*.' OE. *capellān*, from medL. *cappellānus*, was superseded in early ME. by *capelein*, from AN., and that by *chapelain* from Central French (see CHAPLAIN). ACCLIMATIZE (xix) superseded *acclimate* (xviii) which was a direct adoption from French.

Then there are words which come into political history, the connexion being explained in addition to their more general history. Thus under HOLD<sup>1</sup> reference is made to *copy-*, *free-*, *lease-*, *house-*, *stronghold*. Less known words such as *floruit* are referred to the similar forms *habitat*, *tenet*, †*tenent*. Among many items of more general interest are such as the origin of *psychological moment*, *lushington*, *quack*, *tantivy*, etc.

### *Order and arrangement of articles*

The word heading each article is printed in bold type, e.g., **depose**, and any related words which may be grouped under this are printed in the same type; if any of these end in a suffix which is treated in a separate article, this is printed in small capitals, thus **depose** . . . **deposit** . . . **depository** . . . **deposition** . . . **depository**<sup>1</sup> . . . **depot**. References to other articles are printed in small capitals, e.g. under BUSY, 'cf. BUILD; contrast BURY'. These words are arranged in alphabetical order, except when a word is selected to head the article because it best or most conveniently illustrates the etymology of the other words which are associated with it: thus *astrologer*, *astrological* are treated under the catchword *astrology*. The catchword is followed by the pronunciation, the key to which is given below.



## INTRODUCTION

After this comes a selection of the senses in order to illustrate the general trend of the sense-development. The meanings are given in their chronological order, which often involves a re-grouping of the uses of the word as given in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The century in which any word or sense is first recorded is indicated by roman numerals. Thus, under ESTEEM: A. †value, assess xv (Love); hold in (such-and-such) estimation xvi; B. †judge of xv (Fortescue); account, consider xvi. Similarly under FRANK: †free xiii; bounteous, generous; †of superior quality (see FRANKINCENSE) xv; ingenuous, candid xvi. The semicolon serves to separate a sense, or group of senses, from what precedes or follows: thus in the second example the senses 'free' and 'of superior quality' are obsolete, the other two are not.

For dates earlier than those recorded in the *Oxford English Dictionary* this work is indebted especially to the published parts (A-F) of the *Middle English Dictionary*, and for the later period to Craigie and Hulbert's *Dictionary of American English* and M. M. Mathews's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, and for Scottish words to Craigie's *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*. Some earlier dates have also been obtained from publications of the Early English Text Society and from miscellaneous sources.

### *Spelling of Germanic words*

In Germanic words, long vowels are distinguished by the macron (¯), except in ON., for which the traditional diacritic (˙) has been retained; thus OE., OFris., OS., OHG. *hūs*, ON. *hús* HOUSE.

In Germanic inferred forms (*g*) is employed for the palatal and the voiced guttural spirants, as in \**geþan* GIVE, \**gōðaz* GOOD. The unvoiced guttural spirant is represented by (*χ*), as in \**doχtēr* DAUGHTER, \**χorsam*, -*az* HORSE. The voiced dental spirant is denoted by the barred *d* (*ð*), the unvoiced by the 'thorn' (*þ*), thus \**brūðiz* BRIDE, \**brōþar* BROTHER.

In OE. words the voiceless palatal stop, which in manuscripts is written *c*, is in this work printed *č*, as in *čild* CHILD, *cyčene* KITCHEN, *bičce* BITCH, similarly after *s* as in *scičeld* SHIELD, *blyščan* BLUSH. The palatal spirant (*g*) is distinguished as (*ǰ*), as in *gaǰel* GALE<sup>1</sup>, *ēaǰe* EYE, *reǰn* RAIN, *ǰiefan* GIVE; after *n*, and in gemination, as (*ǧ*), thus *swenǧan* SWINGE, *crinǧan* CRINGE; *bryǧǧ* BRIDGE<sup>1</sup>, *byǧǧan* BUY (but *byǧest*, *byǧeþ*, etc.). The letter *g* without diacritic is used for both voiced guttural spirant and voiced stop, as in *lagu* LAW<sup>1</sup>, *fugol* FOWL; *gōd*, GOOD.

The corresponding spirants in ME. are represented by the 'yogh' (*ȝ*), as in *deȝen* DIE<sup>1</sup>, *laȝe* (*lawe*) LAW<sup>1</sup>, *Lazamon* (personal name).

### *Dating of Latin words*

In Latin words it is important to indicate their age and status, and for this purpose L. is used for words recorded as being in use down to c. A.D. 200, late L. covers the period c. A.D. 200–c. A.D. 600, medL. from then to c. 1500, and modL. after 1500.

# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

## Vowels

The incidence of main stress is shown by a raised point (ˈ) after the vowel, and a secondary stress by a double point (ː) as in **chu:rch**WAˈRDEN, me:ditəreɪˈniən.

- à *chant* (tʃánt), *enhance* (énhàns), *bath* (bàp)  
ā *arm* (ām), *calm* (kām), *bravado* (brəvāˌdou)  
ǎ *Marathi* (mārāˌti), *alamode* (æˌlāmouð), *loofah* (lūˌfā)  
æ *man* (mæn), *access* (æˌkses), *detach* (ditæˌtʃ)  
ǣ *necessary* (ǣkseˌsəri), *borax* (bōˌræks)  
ai *bind* (baind), *rely* (rilaiˌ)  
au *allow* (əlauˌ), *ough* (bau)
- e *equity* (eˌkwīti), *correct* (kəreˌkt)  
é *estate* (ésteiˌt), *endow* (éndauˌ)  
ě *accent* (æˌksěnt), *Moslem* (mōˌzlēm)  
e (with glide-vowel) *bare* (bɛəɪ), *declare* (diklɛəˌɪ)  
ə *accept* (əkseˌpt), *measure* (meˌʒɛɪ), (as glide-vowel before ɪ) *desire* (dizaiəˌɪ)  
ē *bird* (bēɪd), *occur* (əkēˌɪ)  
ei *delay* (dileiˌ), *rain* (rein)
- i *bid* (bid), *naked* (neiˌkid), *Monday* (mʌˌndi), *acme* (ækmi), *depart* (dipāˌɪt), *gatling* (gæˌtliŋ), (with glide-vowel) *beer* (biəɪ), *career* (kəriəˌɪ)  
ī *clarity* (klæˌrīti), *discrepant* (diˌskripənt), *bulletin* (buˌlitin)  
ī *equal* (īˌkwəl), *deviate* (diˌviɛit)
- o *moral* (mōˌrəl), *priority* (praɪəˌrīti)  
ò *oft* (òft), *broth* (bròp)  
o *boreen* (boriˌn), *cocotte* (kokòˌt)  
ö *bodega* (bödiˌgə), *bolero* (bölɛəˌrou), *obedient* (óbīˌdiənt), *diplomatic* (diplömæˌtik)  
ō *awful* (ōˌfəl), (with glide-vowel) *board* (bōəɪd), *four* (fōɪ)  
oi *boy* (boi), *destroy* (distroiˌ)  
ou *hero* (hiəˌrou), *zoology* (zouəˌlɔdʒi)
- u *look* (luk), *bulbul* (buˌlbul), (with glide-vowel) *poor* (puəɪ), *cure* (kjueɪ)  
ū *opulent* (əˌpjulənt), *monument* (mōˌnjumənt)  
ü *moon* (mūn), *boudoir* (būˌdwāɪ). *few* (fjū), *endue* (éndjūˌ)  
ʌ *blood* (blʌd), *butter* (bʌˌtɛɪ), *frustum* (frʌˌstəm)

The stressed vowels a, æ, e, i, o, u become obscured with loss of stress, and the indeterminate sounds thus arising, and approximating to the 'neutral' vowel ə, are normally printed ä, ǣ, ě, ī, ö, ü. Examples: *loofah* (lūˌfā), *acclivity* (ækliˌviti), *accent* (æˌksěnt), *elegy* (eˌlɪdʒi), *brocade* (brökeiˌd), *opulent* (əˌpjulənt).

## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

### Vowels in French Words

- a *Marseillaise* (marsejēz)  
e *écarté* (ekarte)  
ɛ *gourmet* (gurmɛ)  
ē *Gruyère* (grūjēr)  
ə *fleur-de-lis* (flœrdəlɪs)  
i *lingerie* (lɛʒri)  
o *margaux* (margo)  
ö, ö *œillade* (ö·jad), *morbleu* (mōrlblö·)  
ō *hauteur* (otōr)  
u *bouts-rimés* (burime)

### Nasal Vowels

- ā *enjamb(e)ment* (ājābmā)  
ē *lingerie* (lɛʒri)  
õ *feuilleton* (föjtō)

### Consonants and Semi-Consonants

- b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, v, z *have their usual values*  
ɪ *her* (hōɪ), *farther* (fā·rdəɪ)  
r *run* (rʌn), *harrow* (hæ·rou)  
p *thin* (pɪn), *bath* (bàp)  
ð *bathe* (beið), *father* (fā·ðəɪ)  
ʃ *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ), *vicious* (vi·ʃəs)  
tʃ *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (diʃ), *butcher* (bu·tʃəɪ)  
ʒ *incision* (insi·ʒən), *garage* (gæ·rāʒ)  
dʒ *judge* (dʒʌdʒ), *gender* (dʒe·ndəɪ), *pigeon* (pi·dʒɪn)  
j *allure* (əljuə·ɪ), *junker* (ju·ŋkəɪ), *yes* (jes)  
ŋ *bring* (brɪŋ), *hanger* (hæ·ŋəɪ), *finger* (fi·ŋgəɪ)  
ʌ *what* (ʌət), *wheat* (ʌɪt), *whether* (ʌe·ðəɪ)  
w *wen* (wen), *away* (əwei·)  
χ Sc. *loch* (lɔχ), *Sassenach* (sæ·sənàχ)  
lj, nj repr. *gl, gn* in Italian words: *imbroglio* (imbrou·ljou), *bagno* (bæ·ŋjou)

The reversed r and small 'superior' letters (l<sup>h</sup>üt, frin<sup>d</sup>ʒ, nəstæ·ldʒ<sup>h</sup>ə) are used to denote elements that may or may not be present in a local or an individual pronunciation.

### Special symbols

- \* indicates a hypothetical etymological form  
† = obsolete  
f. = formed on, as L. *discipulus*, f. *discere* learn  
- = adoption of, as OE. *discipul* - L. *discipulus*  
:- = normal development of, as ME. *mesel* leper - OF. *mesel* :- L. *misellus*, f. *miser* wretched  
) (as in *concave*)(*convex*, means 'contrary to, the opposite of'  
|| = alien, or not naturalized

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

## ABBREVIATIONS

a.	ante	cf.	<i>confer</i> , 'compare'
abbrev.	abbreviation, -ated	CGerm.	Common Germanic
abl.	ablative	Ch.	Chaucer
abstr.	abstract	chem.	chemistry
acc.	according	CIE.	Common Indo-European
acc., accus.	accusative	classL.	classical Latin
act.	active	cogn.	cognate(s)
add.	addition	coll.	collective
adj.	adjective	colloq.	colloquial
adv., advb.	adverb	comb.	combining
Aeol.	Aeolic	comp.	compound(s)
Afr.	African	compar.	comparative
agric.	agriculture	concr.	concrete
AL.	Anglo-Latin	conj.	conjugation
Alb.	Albanian	conj.	conjunction
alch.	alchemy	cons.	consonant
alt.	altered, -ation	contemp.	contemporary
Amer.	American	contr.	contraction
AN.	Anglo-Norman	Corn.	Cornish
anat.	anatomy	corr.	corresponding
AncrR	'Ancrene Riwle'	correl.	correlative
Angl.	Anglian	Cotgr.	Cotgrave
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	CRom.	Common Romanic
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish	cryst.	crystallography
anthrop.	anthropology	CSl.	Common Slavonic
antiq.	antiquities, -quarian	Cursor M.	'Cursor Mundi'
aor.	aorist	d.	dative
Apocr.	Apocrypha	Da.	Danish
app.	apparently	dat.	dative
Arab.	Arabic	decl.	declension
Aram.	Aramaic	dem.,	demonstrative
arch.	archaic	demonstr.	
archaeol.	archaeology	deriv.	derivative
archit.	architecture	dial.	dialect(al)
arith.	arithmetic	dim.	diminutive
Arm.	Armenian	dissim.	dissimilation
assim.	assimilation, -ated	dissyll.	dissyllable
assoc.	association, -iated	Du.	Dutch
astrol.	astrology	eccl.	ecclesiastical
astr., astron.	astronomy, -ical	Efris.	East Frisian
attrib.	attributive	e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'
augm.	augment(ation, -ative)	el.	element
Austral.	Australia(n)	electr.	electricity
Av.	Avestan, Avestic	ellipt.	elliptical(ly)
A.V.	Authorized Version	emph.	emphatic
biol.	biology	Eng.	English
bot.	botany	entom.	entomology, -ical
Braz.	Brazilian	equiv.	equivalent
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Ernout &	A. Ernout et A. Meillet,
c.	circa	Meillet	<i>Dictionnaire étymologique de</i>
Cat.	Catalan		<i>la langue latine</i>
Cath. Angl.	'Catholicon Anglicum'	erron.	erroneous
Celt.	Celtic	esp.	especially
cent.	century	etym.,	etymology, -ical
CEur.	Common European	etymol.	

## ABBREVIATIONS

euph., euphem.	euphemistic(ally)	J.	(Dr. S.) Johnson
Eur.	European	Jap.	Japanese
ex., exx.	example(s)	joc.	jocular(ly)
exc.	except	L.	Latin
exclam.	exclamation	La3.	Lazamon
expl.	explained	lang.	language(s)
ext.	extended	law-L.	law-Latin
F.	French	LDu.	Low Dutch
f.	formed on	leg.	legal
fem.	feminine	Let.	Lettic, -ish
fig.	figurative(ly)	LG.	Low German
Finn.	Finnic, Finnish	lit.	literal(ly), literary
Flem.	Flemish	Lith.	Lithuanian
fortif.	fortification	liturg.	liturgy, -ical
freq.	frequent(ly)	Lydg.	Lydgate
Fris.	Frisian	LXX	Septuagint
fut.	future	m.	masculine
G.	German	math.	mathematics
g.	genitive	Maund.	Maundeville
Gael.	Gaelic	MDu.	Middle Dutch
Gallo-Rom.	Gallo-Roman	ME.	Middle English
Gamillscheg	E. Gamillscheg, <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache</i>	med.	medicine, -ical
Gaul.	Gaulish	med.	mediaeval
gen.	general(ly)	metaph.	metaphysics
gen.	genitive	metath.	metathetic
geol.	geology	meteor.	meteorology
geom.	geometry	Mex.	Mexican
Germ.	Germanic	Meyer-Lübke	W. Meyer-Lübke, <i>Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
Goth.	Gothic	MHG.	Middle High German
Gr.	Greek	midl.	midland
gram.	grammar	mil.	military
Heb.	Hebrew	min.	mineralogy
her.	heraldry	MÍr.	Middle Irish
HG.	High German	MLG.	Middle Low German
Hind.	Hindustani	mod.	modern
hist.	history, -ical	modL.	modern Latin
ib., ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , 'in the same book or passage'	monosyll.	monosyllable
Icel.	Icelandic	MSc.	Middle Scottish
id.	<i>idem</i> , 'the same'	mus.	music
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , 'that is'	myth.	mythology
IE.	Indo-European	N.	North
imit.	imitative	n.	neuter
immed.	immediate(ly)	nat. hist.	natural history
imper.	imperative	N. & Q.	<i>Notes and Queries</i>
imperf.	imperfect	naut.	nautical
impers.	impersonal	NEF.	north-eastern French
ind.	indicative	neg.	negative
indef. art.	indefinite article	Nhb.	Northumbria(n)
Indo-Iran.	Indo-Iranian	nom.	nominative
inf., infin.	infinitive	north.	northern
infl.	influence(d)	Norw.	Norwegian
instr.	instrumental	n. pl.	nominative plural
int.	interjection	N.T.	New Testament
intr.	intransitive	N.Z.	New Zealand
Ir.	Irish	obj.	object
irreg.	irregular(ly)	obl.	oblique
It.	Italian	OBret.	Old Breton
		obs.	obsolete
		occas.	occasional(ly)
		ODa.	Old Danish

## ABBREVIATIONS

OE.	Old English	pronunc.	pronunciation
OF.	Old French	prop.	proper(ly)
(O)F.	Old and modern French	pros.	prosody
OFris.	Old Frisian	prp.	present participle
OHG.	Old High German	Prud.	Prudentius
OIr.	Old Irish	Ps.	Psalm
OL.	Old Latin	psych.,	psychology
OLG.	Old Low German	psychol.	
OLith.	Old Lithuanian	pt.	past (tense)
ON.	Old Norse	q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , 'which see'
ONF.	Old Northern French	R.C.Ch.	Roman Catholic Church.
ONhb.	Old Northumbrian	redupl.	reduplicating
OPers.	Old Persian	ref.	reference
opp.	opposed to	refash.	refashioned, -ing
orig.	origin(al)	refl.	reflexive
OS.	Old Saxon	rel.	related (to)
OScand.	Old Scandinavian	rel.	relative
OSl.	Old Slavonic	repl.	replacing, -ed
OSp.	Old Spanish	repr.	representing, -ed, -ation
OSw.	Old Swedish	RGlouc.	Robert of Gloucester
O.T.	Old Testament	rhet.	rhetoric(al)
OW.	Old Welsh	Rom.	Roman, -ic, -ance
palaeogr.	palaeography	Rum.	Rumanian
Palsgr.	Palsgrave	Russ.	Russian
pass.	passive	S.	South
path.	pathology	SAfr.	South African
perf.	perfect	Sandahl	B. Sandahl, <i>Middle English Sea Terms</i> , I (1951), II (1958)
perh.	perhaps	sb.	substantive
pers.	person	sc.	<i>scilicet</i> , 'understand' or 'supply'
Pers.	Persian	Sc.	Scottish
pert.	pertaining	Scand.	Scandinavian
Peruv.	Peruvian	scholL.	scholastic Latin
Peterb. Chron.	'Peterborough Chronicle'	Sem.	Semitic
Pg.	Portuguese	S.Eng.Leg.	'South English Legendary'
pharm.	pharmacy	Serb.	Serbian
philol.	philology	sg.	singular
philos.	philosophy, -ical	Sh.	Shakespeare
phon.	phonetics	sing.	singular
photogr.	photography	Sinh.	Sinhalese
phr.	phrase	Skr.	Sanskrit
phys.	physics	Sl., Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic
physiol.	physiology	sl.	slang
pl.	plural	south.	southern
P.L.	'Paradise Lost'	Sp.	Spanish
poet.	poetic(al)	sp.	spelling, spelt
pop.	popular	spec.	specific(ally)
popL.	popular Latin	str.	stress, -ed
poss.	possessive	str.	strong
poss.	possible, -ly	subj.	subject
pp.	past participle, -ial	subseq.	subsequent(ly)
ppl.	participial	superl.	superlative
PPI.	'Piers Plowman'	surg.	surgery
Pr.	Provençal	s.v.	<i>sub voce</i> , 'under the word'
prec.	preceding	Sw.	Swedish
pref.	prefix	s.w.	south-western
prep.	preposition	syll.	syllable
pres.	present	syn., synon.	synonym, -ous
prob.	probably	Syr.	Syrian
Promp. Parv.	'Promptorium Parvulorum'	techn.	technical
pron.	pronoun	theol.	theology, -ical

## ABBREVIATIONS

Tokh.	Tokharian	vb.	verb
tr.	translating, -ion	vbl.	verbal
tr., trans.	transitive	viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , 'namely'
transf.	transferred	Vulg.	Vulgate
trissyll.	trissyllable	W.	Welsh
Turk.	Turkish	W.	West
typogr.	typography	w.	with
ult.	ultimate(ly)	WF.	western French
unexpl.	unexplained	WGerm.	West Germanic
unkn.	unknown	WIE	western Indo-European
unstr.	unstressed	wk.	weak
U.S.	United States	wk. vb.	weak verb
usu.	usual(ly)	WS.	West Saxon
var., varr., vars.	variant(s)	Wycl.	Wyclif
		zool.	zoology

## PUBLISHERS' NOTE

DR. C. T. ONIONS, whose lifetime of learning this dictionary harvests, died while it was still going through the press. He was the last of the editors of the original *Oxford English Dictionary* and for many years the doyen unquestioned of English lexicography. The publishers would like to take this last opportunity of saluting the man to whom this etymological dictionary will be an enduring monument.

They also wish to acknowledge the part played in the enterprise by Dr. G. W. S. Friedrichsen, once his collaborator on the *Oxford English Dictionary* and Mr. R. W. Burchfield who is now editing that dictionary's new Supplement. In 1962 they undertook the task of helping him to see the book through the press. The text was already in galley and some of the earlier sheets were in revise. Although Dr. Onions had decided the main points of policy and drafted nearly all the entries, Dr. Friedrichsen and Mr. Burchfield still had much exacting work to do in the way of reading proof and settling knotty points. The publishers would like to thank both of them for their scrupulous diligence and to thank Dr. Friedrichsen not only for his labours in dealing with the revises but for contributing the Introduction.

The publishers are also indebted to the late Professor D. P. Costello and to Mr. I. P. Foote for verifying the Slavonic forms and Professor Norman Davis for checking the spellings of the Lithuanian words.



# A

**A**, first letter of the alphabet, used in the symbol *Ar*, applied in Lloyd's Register to ships in first-class condition in respect of hull and stores, *A* denoting ships new or renewed, 1 and 2 the state of the stores. Hence *Ar* adj. first-class; in U.S. *A No. 1*.

**a<sup>1</sup>ə**, (emph.) *ei* reduced form of *AN<sup>1</sup>* used since XII immed. before a word beginning with a cons. For the loss of *n* cf. *MY*, *THY*, *NO<sup>1</sup>*, and *i'*, *o'* for *IN*, *ON*.

**a<sup>2</sup> ə** ME. *o*, *a* (XII), in a distributive sense, e.g. *twice a day*, reduced form of *ON*, as in OE. *on dæge*; cf. Icel. *á dag*. Formerly used widely in other idiomatic phrases and surviving in comps. of *A-<sup>1</sup>*, and *NOWADAYS*; linked with a gerund, as *go a-begging* XIV.

**a<sup>3</sup> a**, *ə* prefixed to proper names in war-cries rallying men to a leader, e.g. *a Warwick*. XIV. - (O)F. *a* to :-L. *ad* (see *AT*).

**a<sup>4</sup> ə** appended to lines 'in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense' (J.), as in *And merrily hent the Stile-a . . . Your sad tyres in a Mile-a* (Sh. 'Winter's Tale' IV iii 133, 135); prob. originating in ME. inflexional *-e*; e.g. *sonnē/ yronē* would be treated as *sun-a/ron-a*. XVI.

**a-<sup>1</sup> ə** reduced form of *ON* prep., occurring in late OE., but not general before XII, and varying in ME. with *o*; the first el. of many predicative adjs. and advs. arising from phrases consisting of the prep. and a sb., e.g. *aback*, *abed*, *†aknee*, *alive*, *aright*, *asleep*, *asunder*, *away*, all of which have OE. antecedents. Early ME. formations directly modelled on these are *afire*, *afoot*, *aland* (in imitation of which were formed later *aflame*, *a-horseback*, *ashore*); some were modelled on or influenced by Scand. expressions, as *afloat*, *alee*, *aloft*, *amiss*; some depend upon French, as *aboard*, *abroach*, *across*, *agog*, *around*, in which the preps. *à*, *en* have been assim. to or replaced by the Eng. prefix. In XIII appear formations on adjs. used ellipt. or as sbs., as *abroad*, *ahigh*, *alow*; later are *adry*, *aloud*, *awry*. Partly as a result of analogous formations (e.g. *adrift* after *afloat*), partly in consequence of the identity of many vbs. and their allied sbs. (e.g. *brood*, whence *abrood* sitting on eggs XIII-XVII), the prefix came to be combined in XVI with a vb.-stem to express the meaning of its present participle, as *†alack* lacking, *agape* gaping, *asoak*, *astride*; such formations increased in the foll. centuries, esp. in XIX, when many occasional comps. appear, such as *a-chatter*, *adrip*, *adroop*, *agasp*, *agush*, *a-riot*, *asmoke*, *asprawl*, *awaste*.

Some adjs. of a prob. different origin came to be apprehended as comps. of this prefix,

e.g. *acold* (XIV), from OE. *ācōlod*, pp. of *ācōlian* become *cool*.

The analysis of some naut. terms that appear to have this prefix is obscure, e.g. *†abackstays*, *a-burton*, *a-hull*, *†aluff* (see *ALOOF*, *LUFF*), *a-trip*, *a-try*; in some of them *a-* may repr. *at*, while others may be modelled on *abast*, *athwart*.

In some instances the orig. form with *on* persisted after the comp. had been established, e.g. *on side* (XIV-XVI) beside *ASIDE*.

**a-<sup>2</sup> ə** reduced form of *OF* prep., as in *adown*, *afresh*, *akin*, *†alate* (XIV), *anew*; blended with *A-<sup>1</sup>* in *AFAIR*. Cf. *†a clock* (XV-XVIII), now *o'clock*. Not in living use since the ME. period. (In comps. with verbs the prefix *of-* is repr. in *ahungered*, *athirst*.)

**a-<sup>3</sup> ə** prefix of verbs, OE. *ā-*, orig. *ar-*, *or-* = OS. *ur-*, *ar-*, OHG. *ar-*, *ir-*, *ur-* (G. *er-*), Goth. *us-*, *ur-*, meaning 'away, out', and hence used as an intensive, as in OE. *ābidan* *ABIDE*, *ālihtan* *ALIGHT<sup>1</sup>*, *ārisan* *ARISE*, *āmasod* *AMAZED*, *āscamod* *ASHAMED*; *āgān* *AGO*. New formations are *ACCURSE*, *AGHAST*.

**a-<sup>4</sup> ə**, *ei*, (stressed) *æ* prefix of negation and privation, repr. Gr. *a-* (before a vowel *AN-<sup>2</sup>*) = *UN-<sup>1</sup>*. Occurs in (i) words repr. Gr. comps., mostly adopted through French or Latin, and in which the significance of the prefix is wholly or partially obscured, as *abyss*, *adamant*, *amethyst*, *amorphous*, *atom*, *atrophy*, *azote*; (ii) terms of the arts and sciences, having Gr. bases, but coming mainly through late L., medL., or modL., as *abranchiata*, *aboulia*, *acatalectic*, *acephalous*, *agamic*, *alogical*, *apetalous*, *aphasia*, *aseptic*, *asymmetry*, *athematic*, *atonal*; (iii) such terms derived from other bases, as *acaulous*, *asexual*; (iv) gen. terms modelled on these, as *amoral*, *asocial*.

**-a<sup>1</sup> ə** repr. Gr. and L. *-a* of fem. sgs.; cf. *-IA<sup>1</sup>*.

**-a<sup>2</sup> ə** repr. Gr. and L. *-a* of n. pls.; cf. *-IA<sup>2</sup>*.

**aardvark** ɑːrɪvɑːrk S. African insectivorous quadruped. XIX. Afrikaans (now *erdvark*), f. *aarde* EARTH + *varken* pig (see *FARROW<sup>1</sup>*).

**aasvogel** ɑːsvoʊɡəl S. African vulture. XIX. Afrikaans (now *aasvoël*), f. *aas* carrion (rel. to *EAT*) + *voegel* bird, *ROWL*.

**ab-** æb, əb L. prefix, being the adv.-prep. *ab* (*ā*) away, off (= Skr. *apa*, Gr. *apó*, etc., *OF*), used in composition with vb.-stems, as in *abdicate*, *abicer*, *abrādere*, *abruptere*, *absorbere*, *abūtī* (see *ABDICATE*, *ABJECT*, *ABRADE*, *ABRUPT*, *ABSORB*, *ABUSE*). Some scientific formations, as *abactinal*, *aboral* (XIX) away from the actual/oral area, have been partly suggested by *ABNORMAL*. The var. *abs-* appears in *ABSCESS*, *ABSCOND*, *ABSTAIN*, etc.

**ab(b)a** æˌbə Arabian sleeveless outer garment. XIX. = Arab. 'abā. Also *abaya* əbɑːjə.

**aback** əbæk at or to the back. ME. *abec*, *abak*, *o bak*, late OE. *on bæc*, i.e. ON prep., A<sup>-1</sup> and BACK<sup>1</sup>; reinforced in ME. by ON. *d bak*. From XVII esp. in naut. lang. of the sails of a ship being laid back against the mast by a headwind; hence the phr. (of the ship) *be taken aback* XVIII, fig. (of persons) *be discomfited* XIX. Aphetic BACK<sup>2</sup>.

**abacus** æbəkəs calculating frame; (archit.) upper member of the capital of a column. XVI. - L. *abacus*, f. Gr. *abak-*, *ábax* table (of various kinds) - Heb. 'abāq dust; the orig. sense of the Gr. word was 'drawing-board covered with dust' (for the use of mathematicians).

**Abaddon** əbæˈdɒn Apollyon, 'the angel of the bottomless pit' (Rev. ix 11) XVI; hell XVII (Milton). - Heb. *abaddōn* destruction, f. *abad* perish.

**abaft** əbɑːft (esp. naut.) in or to the rear (of). XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *o(n) baft*, i.e. ON prep., A<sup>-1</sup> and *baft*, OE. *beaftan*, f. *be by* + *æftan* behind (see AFTER).

**abalone** əbəlouˈni (U.S.) mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*. XIX. - Sp., of unkn. origin.

**abandon<sup>1</sup>** əbæˈndən †subjugate; give up, orig. to the control of another XIV; †banish XVI. - OF. *abandoner* (mod. *abandonner*), f. phr. *a bandon* (whence ME. adv. *abandon* under control, at one's will, entirely), i.e. *a* to (AD-), *bandon* jurisdiction, control :- Rom. \**bandōnem* (cf. Pr. *bandó* permission, freedom), f. \**bandum*, var. of medL. *bannum* BAN<sup>1</sup>. In pa. ppl. adj. **abandoned<sup>1</sup>** given over to evil XVII. Hence, or - (O)F. *abandonnement*, **abandonment**. XVII.

**abandon<sup>2</sup>** əbæˈndən, ‖abāˈdō freedom from restraint. XIX. F., f. *abandonner* (see prec.).

**abase** əbeɪs lower, depress, humiliate. XIV (Gower). Late ME. *abesse*, *abasse* - OF. *abaissier* (mod. *abaissier*), f. *a* to, AD- + *baissier* lower :- Rom. \**bassiāre*, f. late L. *bassus* BASE<sup>3</sup>, by direct assoc. with which the present form *abase* (XVI) has arisen. Hence, or - F. *abaissement*, **abaissement**. XV.

**abash** əbæʃ confound, discomfit. XIV. ME. *abaiss(e)* - AN. *abaiss-*, for OF. *e(s)baiss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *e(s)baïr* (mod. *ébahir*) astound, dumbfound = Pr. *esbahir*, f. *es-* EX- + (acc. to some) *ba*, int. of astonishment, (acc. to others) OF. *baer* (mod. *bayer*) yawn, with alteration of conjugation after OF. *baïf* astounded.

**abate** əbeɪt beat down, put or bring down (in various applications) XIII; deduct XIV. - OF. *abatre* (mod. *abattre*) = Pr. *abatre*, It. *abbattere*, etc. :- Rom. \**abbatt(u)ere*, f. *ad* AD- + L. *batt(u)ere* beat. Cf. BATE<sup>2</sup>. So **abatement**. XV. - OF.

**abatis, abbatis** əbæˈti(s) (fortif.) defence of felled trees. XVIII. - F. *abatis*, OF. *abateis*, f. *abatre* fell (see prec.) + *eis* :- Rom. \**-aticium*, f. L. *-ātus* -ATE<sup>2</sup> + *-icius* (cf. GLACIS).

**abattoir** əbæˈtwɑː public slaughterhouse. XIX. F. (1806), f. *abattre* fell (see ABATE) + *-oir* :- L. *-ōrium* -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**abba** æˈbɑ father (Mark xiv 36, Rom. viii 15, Gal. iv 6). XIV. ecclL. *abba*, NT.Gr. *abbā* - Aramaic (Syriac) *abbā*.

**abbacy** æˈbæsi position of abbot or abess. XV (Wyntoun). - ecclL. *abbācia*, var. of *abbātia*, f. *abbāt*- ABBOT; see -ACY. **abbatial** əbeɪˈʃəl pertaining to an abbot, abess, abbey. XV. - F. **abbé** æˈbei gen. title for men wearing clerical dress. XVIII. - F. (OF. *abe*, *abet*) :- L. *abbātem*. **abess** æˈbis female superior corr. to abbot. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *ab(b)esse* (= Pr. *abadesa*) :- ecclL. *abbadissa*, *-tissa* (whence OE. *abbodisse*, *-esse*), f. *abbāt*-; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>. **abbey** æˈbi monastery presided over by an abbot. XIII (La3.). - OF. *ab(b)eye* (mod. *abbaye*) = Pr. *abadia* :- ecclL. *abbādia*, *-tia* abbacy; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. **abbot** æˈbɒt superior of an abbey. OE. *abbud*, *-od*, *-ad*, *-ot*, corr. to MDu. *abbet*, OHG. *abbāt* (Du., G. *abt*) - ecclL. *a-bbatem*, for *abbātem* (whence Pr. *abat*, F. *abbé*, It. *abate*), nom. *abbās* - Gr. *abbās* - Syriac *abbā* ABBA; the word was formerly applied in the East gen. to monks. The var. sp. *abbat* (XII) was especially freq. XV-XVII.

**abbreviate** əbrɪˈvi:ɪt cut short, abridge. XV. f. pp. stem of late L. (Vulg.) *abbreviāre*, f. L. *ab* or *ad* (see AB-, AD-) + *breviāre*, f. *brevīs* BRIEF; see ATE<sup>3</sup> and cf. ABRIDGE. So **abbrevia-tion**. XV. - F. or late L. (Vulg.).

**abc** eɪbɪsɪˈ alphabet. XIII. ME. *abece* (as in OF.), with vars. *apece*, *apsie*, early mod. *abce*, *abcie* (cf. *absey booke* in Sh. 1st Folio); f. first three letters of the (Roman) alphabet. Cf. OE. *ābēcēdē* alphabet, and ABECEDARIAN.

**abdicate** əbˈdɪkeɪt disown, renounce. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *abdiciāre* lit. 'announce away' (i.e. as not belonging to one), f. *ab* AB- + *dicāre* proclaim (as in INDICATE). So **abdica-tion**. XVI. - L.

**abdomen** əbˈdɒmən, əbˈdɒuːmən belly. XVI. - L. *abdōmen*. The variation in pronunc. has obtained since XVIII. So **abdominal<sup>1</sup>** əbˈdɒːmɪnəl XVIII. - modL. *abdōminālis*, f. L. stem *abdōmin-*; **abdo-minous** big-bellied. XVII.

**abduct** əbˈdʌkt carry off feloniously. XIX. f. *abduct-*, pp. stem of L. *abducere* (whence rare **abduc-e** XVI), f. *ab* AB- + *ducere* lead, carry (cf. DUKE). So **abdu-ction**. XVII. - late L. **abdu-ctor** (anat.). XVII. modL. (sc. *musculus* muscle); see -OR<sup>3</sup>.

**abeam** əbiˈm (naut.) at right angles to a ship's length (the beams of a ship being at right angles to the keel). XIX. f. A<sup>-1</sup> + BEAM, after ATHWART.

**abear** əbɛəːr endure, tolerate. OE. *āberan*, ME. *abere*, f. *ā-* A<sup>-3</sup> + *beran* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. The mod. dial. and vulgar use is a new formation (perhaps XIX in Cockney dial.) after *abide* ('can't abide' having suggested 'can't abear').

**abecedarian** ei:bi:sidəʊəriən alphabetical; (one) occupied in learning the alphabet. XVII. f. late L. *abecedarius*, f. first four letters of the alphabet, *abcd*; see -ARIAN. So **abecedary** XVI; also (XV) spelling-book, primer (medL. *abecedarium*, sb. use of n.adj. sc. *manuale* manual). Cf. ABC.

**abed** əbe:d in bed. ME. *abedde* (XIII), OE. *on bedde*; see A<sup>-1</sup>, BED.

**abele** əbi:l, ei:bəl white poplar. XVI (*abeel*, Gerarde). - Du. *abeel* - OF. *abel*, *aubel* - medL. *albellu-s*, dim. of *albus* white (cf. ALBUM).

**aberveine** əˈbɜ:dvain siskin. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**aberglaube** əˈbɜ:gləubə superstition. XIX (M. Arnold). G., f. pejorative or negative prefix *aber-* + *glau* BELIEF.

**Abernethy** əbɜ:niːpi kind of hard biscuit. XIX. f. name of John *Abernethy*, surgeon (1764-1831).

**aberration** əbɜ:reiʃən straying, deviation. XVI. - L. *aberratio(n-)* (in classL. only in Cicero, relief, diversion), f. *aberrare*, f. *ab* AB- + *errare* ERR. So **aberrant** əbɜ:rənt going astray XVI (Sc.; rare before XIX); deviating from the normal XIX.

**aberuncator** see AVERRUNCATOR.

**abet** əbet incite (now, to wrongdoing). XIV. - OF. *abeter*, f. a to, AD- + *beter* BAIT. So **abatement**. XIV. - AN. *abetement*. **abettor**. XVI. - AN. *abettour* (OF. *abeter*); see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**abeyance** əbeiːəns (leg.) state of expectancy XVI; suspension XVII. - AN. *abeiance*, OF. *abeance*, f. *abeer* aspire after, f. *a-* AD- + *beer*, *baer* gape (mod. *bayer*, *beer*) = Pr., Sp. *badar*, It. *badare* - medL. *batāre* gape (cf. BAY<sup>3</sup>), perh. of imit. origin; see -ANCE. ¶ In OF. *abeance* was applied to the condition of the aspirant in whose appetence a property stands; in Eng. law the term was transferred to the condition of the property.

**abhor** əbhɔ:ɪ regard with horror or loathing. XV. - L. *abhorre* shrink in dread, be far from or inconsistent with, f. *ab* AB- + *horre* stand with hair on end, stand aghast, shudder (cf. HORRID); F. *abhorrer* (XVI) prob. influenced the Eng. word. So **abhorrence** əbhɔ:rəns XVII, superseding earlier **abhorrence** (Bacon), which succeeded to †*abhorment* (XVI). **abhorrent**. XVII.

**abide** əbaɪd wait, stay; wait for OE.; endure, bear XVI. OE. *ābidan* = Goth. *usbeidan*; see A<sup>-3</sup>, BIDE.

**abiet-** æˈbiət comb. form of L. *abiet-*, *abies* fir, in chem. terms.

**abigail** æˈbigeil waiting-woman, female domestic servant. XVII ('a cousin Abigail to wait upon his lady', Eachard, 1671; 'tawdry Abigails', Oldham, 1678; earlier as vb. 'they did Abigail it each to others', Gayton, 1654). Appellative use of the name of the waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont

and Fletcher's play 'The Scornful Lady' (1610), prob. so named in allusion to the expression 'thine handmaid' freq. applied to herself by *Abigail* the Carmelites in 1 Sam. xxv 24-31.

**ability** əbiˈlɪti †fitness; sufficient power XIV; faculty of mind XVI. ME. *ablete*, *abilite* - OF. *ablete*, (*h*)*abilite*, the first form being - L. *habilitātem*, -*tās* (f. *habilis* ABLE), the second a later latinization of it (in modF. *habileté*). Forms with *hab-* were common XV-XVII, but the conflict between *hab-* and *ab-* was over before 1700.

**abiogenesis** əbaɪodʒəˈnɪs origination of living organisms from lifeless matter. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *abios* lifeless (f. *a-* A<sup>-4</sup> + *bios* life, BIO-) + *genesis* birth, GENESIS.

**abject** əˈbdʒekt †pp. rejected XV; adj. degraded, despicable, downcast XVI; sb. outcast, castaway XVI (More). - L. *abjectus*, pp. of *abjicere* (corr. to Gr. ἀφίειναι) cast away, reject, f. *ab* AB- + *jacere* cast, throw, f. base repr. also by Gr. *híemi* I send, cast (cf. the relation of L. *facere* make, and Gr. *títhēmi* I put, place).

**abjure** əbdʒuəɪ †cause to forswear XV (Caxton); renounce on oath xv. - (O)F. *abjurer* or L. *abjūrāre* deny on oath, f. *ab* AB- + *jūrāre* swear (see JUROR).

**ablactation** əblækteɪʃən weaning xv; grafting XVII. - late L. *ablactatio(n-)*, f. *ablactāre* wean, f. *ab* AB- + *lactāre* suckle; see LACTATION.

**ablation** əbleɪʃən removal. XV. - F. *ablation* or late L. *ablatio(n-)*, f. *ablāt-*, used as pp. stem of *aufferre* take away, remove, f. *ab* AB- + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -ATION.

**ablative** əˈblatɪv (gram.) of a case expressing removal, distance, source, cause, agent, etc. xv. - (O)F. *ablatif*, -*ive* or L. *ablātīvus* (in *casus a.*, so called from its prominent function of expressing direction away from a place), f. *ablāt-*; see prec. and -IVE.

**ablaut** əˈblaʊt (philol.) vowel-gradation, as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*. XIX. G. (Jacob Grimm, 1819), f. *ab* OFF + *laut* sound (see LOUD).

**ablaze** əbleɪz in a flame. XIX. f. A<sup>-1</sup> + BLAZE, after *afire*, *aflame*. (Gower had on *blase*.)

**able** eiːbl having sufficient power; †apt, fit. XIV. - OF. *able* - L. *habili-s*, f. *habere* have, hold (see -ILE), lit. 'easy to hold, handy'; the later F. sp. *hable* (mod. *habile* clever) was reflected in Eng., and similar conditions prevailed to those in ABILITY. *Able-bodied* (XVII), f. *able body* (cf. Sh. 'All's Well' IV v 86), perpetuates the gen. obs. sense 'physically strong' (XIV). Hence **ably** XIV; see -LY<sup>2</sup>.

**-able** əbl - (O)F. *-able* - L. *-ābilis*, produced orig. by the addition of *-bilis* -BLE to vbs. with *a-*stem, as *amāre*, *amābilis*, but extended to vbs. with other stems, e.g. *capere*, *capābilis* CAPABLE, and to sbs., as *amicābilis* AMICABLE, *favōrābilis* FAVOURABLE, *voluptābilis* pleasurable. In Rom. this

extension went further; so F. *concevable* CONCEIVABLE, *périssable* PERISHABLE. Eng. formations on sbs. are *actionable* (XVI), *clubbable* (Johnson), *pleasurable* (XVI), *saleable* (XVI). The meaning in new formations is now always passive, but the active meaning, always formerly possible, is seen in *agreeable*, *answerable*, *capable*, *comfortable*, *companionable*, *durable*, *equable*, *favourable*, *serviceable*, *suitable*; in some, e.g. *fashionable*, both uses were current from the outset, but only the active survives. The wide application of the suffix in Eng. is largely due to assoc. with ABLE, *eatable* (e.g.) being analysed as *eat+able* 'able to be eaten'; hence its use in *come-at-able* (XVII), *get-at-able* (XVIII). Alternation between *-able* and *-ible* occurs; e.g. †*feasable* and *feasible*, *negligeable* and *negligible*. For phonetic reasons and for ease of recognition the retention of *e* before *-able* is necessary in (e.g.) *changeable*, *peaceable*, and *nameable*, *saleable*; but variation occurs in such words as *mov(e)able*, *siz(e)able*. Notable formations are *knowledgeable* and *RELIABLE*. The corr. advs. end in **-ably** əbli.

**ablution** əbluːʃən washing. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *ablution* or eccl. L. *ablūtīō(n)-*, f. L. *abluerē* wash off, f. *ab* AB-+*luere* wash, LAVE; see **-TION**.

**abnegate** æˈnɛɡeɪt renounce. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *abnegāre*, f. *ab-* AB-+*negāre*; see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>. So **abnega-tion**. XIV. - F. or late L.

**abnormal** æbˈnɔːməl deviating from the ordinary. XIX. refash., after †*abnormous* (XVIII-XIX) or its source L. *abnormis*, of earlier †*anormal* - (O)F. *anormal* - medL. *anormalis*, *anormalus*, resulting from blending of late L. *anomalous* ANOMALOUS and *abnormis*; see **AB-**, **NORM**, **-AL**<sup>1</sup>.

**aboard** əbɔːrd adv. and prep. on or on to a ship. XIV (Gower). var. of *on board*, partly after (O)F. *à bord*; see **A**<sup>-1</sup>, **BOARD**.

**abode** əbəʊd †delay, stay; dwelling-place. XIII. ME. *abād*, *abōd*, f. *abiden* ABIDE, after OE. *bād* waiting, expectation, f. *bīdan* BIDE.

**abolish** əbəˈlɪʃ do away with. xv. - (O)F. *aboliss-*, lengthened stem of *abolir* - L. *abolere* destroy, f. *ab* AB-+\**ol-*, perh. rel. to Gr. *ollūnai* destroy, *olethros* destruction; see **-ISH**<sup>2</sup>. So **abolition** əbɔːlɪʃən. XVI. - F. or L. Hence **abolitionism**, **-IST** (early XIX) with ref. to the abolition of slavery.

**abominable** əbəˈmɪnəbl offensive, loathsome. XIV. - (O)F. *abominable* - L. *abōminābilis* deserving imprecation or abhorrence, f. *abōminārī* deprecate as an ill omen, f. *ab* AB-+\**ōmin-*, **OMEN**; see **-ABLE**. In medL., OF., and Eng. (xiv-xvii) commonly spelt *abhom-*, being regarded as f. *ab* and *homin-*, *homō* man, quasi 'away from man, inhuman'; no other sp. occurs in Sh. 1st Folio (cf. 'Love's Labour's Lost' v i 27). So **abominate**. XVII. f. pp. stem of *abōminārī*; see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>. **abomina-tion**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **aborigines** əbɔːrɪˈdʒɪnɪz original inhabitants.

XVI. - L. *aboriginēs* pl. the first inhabitants of Latium and Italy; usu. explained as f. *ab origine* from the beginning (see OF. **ORIGIN**) + pl. suffix **-ēs**; but perh. a proper name altered by pop. etym. Naturalized in It. *aborigeni*, Sp., Pg. *aborigenes*. Singularized forms *aborigin(e)*, *aborigen* have been used in Eng.; cf. F. *aborigène* sb. and adj., Sp. *aborigen* adj. Hence **abori-ginal**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**abortion** əbɔːrɪʃən untimely birth (spec. artificially produced) XVI; fig. XVII. - L. *abortiō(n)-*, f. *abort-*, pp. stem of *aboriri* miscarry, f. *ab* AB-+\**oriri* arise, appear; see **ORIENT**, **-TION**. So **abortive** (first as sb.). XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. - L.

**abound** əbauːnd overflow, be plentiful. XIV (Ch., Wyclif). - OF. *abunder*, (also mod.) *abonder* - L. *abundāre* (whence also It. *abbondare*, Sp. *abundar*, and in pop. form Pr. *aondar*), f. *ab* AB-+\**undāre* flow, f. *unda* wave (see **WATER**); by assoc. with L. *habēre* possess, spelt with *hab-* in late OF. and in Eng. (xiv-xvi). Cf. **ABUNDANCE**.

**about** əbauːt adv. round, round the outside OE.; afoot, astir; †(with inf.) busy or engaged in XIII; going to XVI; prep. in corr. senses; (also) near, approximating to XII; concerning XIII. OE. *onbūtan*, *abūtan* (cf. OFris. *abūta*), ME. *abuten* (xii-xiii), *aboute*; f. *on* in, *on*+*būtan* outside (of); see **BUT**.

**above** əbɑːv overhead; higher up. ME. *abufan* XII, *abuve-n* XIII, *aboven* XIII-XV (surviving as *aboon*, *abune* in Sc. and north. dial.), f. *a-* (repr. OE. *on*, as in **ABOUT**) + OE. *bufan*, ME. *buven* = OS. *biōfan* (Du. *boven*), f. *be* BY + *ufan* = OS. *ōfan*, OHG. *oban*, *obana* (G. *oben*) from *above*, *above* = WGerm. \**ufana*, \**ubana*, f. \**uf*, \**ub* UP + \**-ana*, suffix expressing motion from.

**abracadabra** æˈbrækədəːbrə charm, spell. XVI. orig. a cabalistic word of the gnostic sect of Basilides, first found in a poem by Q. Serenus Sammonicus (II), used as a charm or amulet - (perh. through F.) Gr. *ABPACAAABPA*, in which C (i.e. S) was read as C (i.e. K); rel. to *abrasax*, **ABRAXAS**.

**abrade** əbreɪd rub away. XVII. - L. *abrādere*, f. *ab*+*rādere* scrape; see **AB-**, **ERASE**. So **abrasion** əbreɪʒən. XVII. - L., f. *abrās-*, pp. stem of *abrādere*.

**abraxas** əbræˈksæs cabalistic word used like *abracadabra*. XVIII. Also **abrasax** æˈbræˌsæks. (*Ἀβρααξ* or *Ἀβραξάς*, name of the supreme god of the Basilidians, contains the number 365, which is the number of heavens, with their spirits, emanating from him).

**abreaction** əbrɪækʃən cathartic process induced by living again emotions associated with forgotten or repressed ideas. XX. f. *ab*-+**REACTION**, tr. G. *abreagierung*.

**abreast** əbreːst with breasts or fronts in line. XVI. Earlier †*on a breast* (xv), also †*of (a) breast* (xvi-xvii), †*in a breast* (xvii); see **A**<sup>-1</sup>, **BREAST**, and cf. F. *de front* (Froissart).

**abridge** əbrɪˈdʒ shorten. XIV. ME. *abreg(g)e* - OF. *abregier* (mod. *abrèger*) = Pr. *abrevjar* :- late L. *abbreviare* ABBREVIATE. So **abri·dg(e)MENT**. XV. - (O)F. *abregement*.

**broach** əbrəʊtʃ broached. XIV (Gower). - AN. *abroche*, f. OF. *brochier*, f. a AD- + *brochier* BROACH<sup>1</sup>; see A-<sup>1</sup>.

**abroad** əbrəʊd †widely, at large XIII; out of doors XIV; in or into foreign lands XV. f. A-<sup>1</sup>+BROAD; prob. suggested by ME. \**a brēde, on brēde* (OE. *bræd* BREADTH).

**abrogate** əˈbrɒɡeɪt repeal. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *abrogāre*, f. *ab*+*rogāre* propose (a law); after earlier pp. †*abrogate* (XV); see AB-, ROGATION, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**abrupt** əbrʌpt †broken away or off; marked by sudden change XVI (Sh.); steep XVII. - L. *abruptus* precipitous, disconnected, adj. use of pp. of *abrumper* break off, sever, f. *ab*+*rumper*; see AB-, RUPTURE.

**abs-** æbs, əbs var. of AB- before *c, t*.

**abscess** æˈbsɛs collection of pus in a cavity. XVI. - F. *abcès* - L. *abscessus* going away, abscess (Celsus), rendering Gr. ἀπόστημα *aposteme*, IMPOST(H)UME), f. *abscess-*, pp. stem of *abscedere* depart, f. *abs* ABS-+*cedere* go (CEDE).

**abscissa** ɔbsɪˈsə (math.) segment of a line intercepted between a point therein and an ordinate drawn to it. XVII. - modL. (Stefano degli Angeli), sb. use (sc. *linea* line) of fem. pp. of *abscindere* cut off, f. *ab* AB-+*scindere* cut asunder (see SCISSORS). Also anglicized †*absciss(e)* XVII-XVIII.

**abscond** əbskɒnd hide away (now only intr.), depart hurriedly and secretly. XVI. - L. *abscondere*, f. *abs* ABS-+*condere* put together, stow (see CONDITION).

**absence** əˈbsɛns a being away. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *absence* - L. *absentia*, f. *absent-*, *absēns*, functioning as prp. of *abesse* (*ab* away, *esse* be; see AB-, ESSENCE, and cf. PRESENCE). The stem *sent-* corr. to Skr. *sant-*, Gr. *ont-* being, prob. rel. to L. *sons* guilty and Germ. \**sonta*- true, SOOTH. So **a·bsent**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. - L. **absent** vb. xv. - (O)F. *absenter*. Hence **absentee** ɔbsɛntiː one who absents himself. XVI. Earlier also †*absentie*; of obscure origin; see -EE<sup>1</sup>.

**absinthe** ɔˈbsɪnθ wormwood xv; liqueur orig. flavoured with this XIX (Thackeray). - F. *absinthe* - L. *absinthium* - Gr. *apsinthion* wormwood, of alien origin.

**absolute** əˈbsɒljūt free from imperfection, restriction, or qualification XIV; (gram.); based ult. on Gr. ἀπολυμένος xv. - L. *absolutus* freed, free, separated, completed, pp. of *absolvere* ABSOLVE; infl. partly by F. †*absolut* (mod. *absolu*), which superseded earlier †*asolu*. As sb. (*the a.*) XIX (Coleridge, 1809-10).

**absolution** əbsəljʊˈʃən remission of sins.

XII. - (O)F. *absolution* - L. *absolutiō(n)* legal acquittal, (eccl.) forgiveness of sins, f. *absolut-*, pp. stem of *absolvere* free, acquit (whence **absolve** ɔbsɔːlv, ɔbz- †solve, resolve xv; acquit, remit XVI), f. *ab* AB-+*solvere* loose, SOLVE, rendering Gr. ἀρῶλευν; see -TION.

**absorb** əbsɔːrb, ɔbz- swallow up. xv. - (O)F. *absorber*, refash. after L. of †*asorber* :- L. *absorbere*, f. *ab* AB-+*sorbere* swallow, which has a wide range of cogns. in IE. (Gr. *rhophein* :- \**srobh-* swallow, and Lett., Lith., and Arm. forms). So **absorption**. XVI. - L. *absorptiō(n)*, f. *absorpt-*, pp. stem of *absorbere*. **absorbent**. XVIII. **absorptive**. XVII. - medL.

**absquatulate** ɔbskwɔːtjuleɪt (U.S.) decamp. XIX. joc. formation with reminiscence of *abscond*, *squat*le decamp, *perambulate*; said to have been first used in Bernard's play 'The Kentuckian', 1833.

**abstain** əbsteɪn withhold oneself from. XIV (Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *abstene*, -*eine* repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *abstenir* (AN. *abstener*), refash. after L. of *astenir* :- L. *abstinere*, f. *abs* ABS-+*tenere* hold, keep (cf. TENURE). The same phonetic conditions are seen in *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *maintain*, *obtain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. So **abstention** əbsteɪnʃən. XVI. - F. *abstention*, f. L. *abstent-*, pp. stem of *abstinere*.

**abstemious** ɔbstɪˈmiəs temperate in food, drink, etc. XVII. f. L. *abstemius*, f. *abs* ABS-+base of *tēmētum* intoxicating drink, *tēmulentus* intoxicated; see -IOUS.

**absterge** ɔbstɜːdʒ wipe away. XVI. - F. *absterger* or L. *abstergere*, f. *abs* ABS-+*tergere* wipe (cf. TERSE).

**abstinence** əˈbstɪnəns forbearance, self-restraint. XIII. - (O)F. *abstinence*, refash. of OF. *astenance* :- L. *abstinentia*, f. *abstinent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *abstinere* ABSTAIN; see -ENCE.

**abstract** ɔˈbstrækt †derived XIV; †with-drawn; )( *concrete* XVI; sb. compendium, epitome xv. - F. †*abstract* or L. *abstractus* drawn away, withdrawn, (in Isidore) adj. abstract, pp. of *abstrahere*, f. *abs* ABS-+*trahere* draw (see TRACT). So **abstract** əbstrækt take away, withdraw. xv. Partly f. pp. †*abstract*, partly f. *abstract-*, pp. stem of *abstrahere*. **abstraction**. xv. - F. or late L.

**abstruse** əbstrʊːs †hidden; recondite. XVI. - F. *abstrus*, -*use*, or L. *abstrusus*, -*a*, pp. of *abstrudere* conceal, f. *abs* ABS-+*trudere* thrust (cf. THREAT). 'An uncouth and unusual word' (P. Heylin, 1656).

**absurd** əbsɔːrd irrational, stupid. XVI. - F. *absurde* or L. *absurdus* incongruous, senseless, f. *ab* AB-+*a* base perh. identical with that of L. *susurrus* murmur, whisper, Skr. *svārati* make a sound, and ANSWER, SWEAR (cf. for the meaning L. *absonus*

discordant, incongruous). So **absu·rdıTY**. xv. - F. or late L.

**abuna** abū'na patriarch of the Abyssinian church. xvii. - Arab. *abūna* 'our father'.

**abundance** əbʌ'ndəns overflowing state or amount. xiv. - OF. *abundance*, (also mod.) *abondance* - L. *abundantia*, f. *abundant-*, -*āns* (whence **abu·ndant** xiv), prp. of *abundāre* ABOUND; see -ANCE, -ANT.

**abuse** əbjū's wrong use; †deceit; injurious speech. xv. - (O)F. *abus* (= Sp., It. *abuso*) or L. *abūsus*, f. *abūs-*, pp. stem of *abūtī* use up, misuse, f. *ab* AB-+*tūtī*, *ūs*- USE; superseded †*abusio*n (xiv) - OF. *abusio*n - L. *abūsio*n(-). So **abuse** əbjū'z †misrepresent, impose upon; misuse, ill-use; malign. xiv. - (O)F. *abuser* - Rom. \**abūsāre* (cf. Pr., Sp. *abusar*, It. *abusare*), f. *abūs-* (as above). **abu·sive** əbjū'siv. xvi. - F. or L.

**abut** əbʌ't A. border upon xv; B. end on or against xvi. In A, -AL. *abuttāre*, f. *a-* AD-+*butta* BUTT<sup>2</sup>; in B, - (O)F. *abouter*, †*abuter*, f. *ā* AD-+*bouter* BUTT<sup>1</sup>. Hence **abu·tment** lateral support of a building. xvii.

**aby** əbaɪ' (arch.) pay the penalty for. xii. OE. *abyégan* redeem, atone for (= Goth. *usbugjan*), f. *ā-* A-<sup>3</sup>+*byégan* BUY. (Used confusedly by Spenser for *abide*.)

**abysm** əbi'zəm (arch.) abyss. xiii. ME. *abime*, -*yme*, later *abisme*, -*ysme* - OF. *abime*, *abisme* (mod. *abîme*) = Pr. *abisme*, Sp. *abismo* - medL. *abyssus*, alteration of *abyssus* ABYSS by assim. to Gr. suffix -*ismós* -ISM. Hence **aby·smal**. xix.

**abyss** əbi's bottomless pit or gulf, void xvi; deep chasm xvii. - late L. *abyssus* (whence also OF., Pr. *abis*, It. *abisso*) - Gr. *ābussos* fem., sb. use (sc. *límñē* lake) of *ābussos* unfathomable, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*bussós*, Ionic var. of *buthós* depth. *Abyssus*, *abissus* were formerly in Eng. use.

**ac-** ək assim. form of AD- before *c* and *q*. In OF., L. *acc-* was reduced to *ac-*, which appears consequently in ME. adoptions, e.g. OF. *acorder*, ME. *acorde* ACCORD; in later F., and hence in Eng., *acc-* was restored by latinization; the process accounts also for the sp. of *accurse*, *acknowledge*, *acquaint*.

**-ac** ək suffix primarily of adjs. denoting 'pertaining to', formerly -*aque*, -*ack(e)*, -*ak(e)*, repr. ult. (through L. -*acus*), Gr. -*akós*, as in *kardiakós* CARDIAC, *demoniakós* DEMONIAIC, *elegeiakós* ELEGIAIC, on the model of which others were formed at various periods, e.g. *iliacus* ILIAC, *maniacus* MANIAC. These were the immed. source of or model for many learned F. words in -*aque*, whence, or directly from L. or Gr., many adoptions in Eng., e.g. *aphrodisiac*, *hypochondriac*. Many of these adjs. were used as sbs., as their originals or models were in Gr. and L. Cf. -ACAL.

**acacia** əkei'ʃə leguminous shrub or tree of the Mimosa group xvi. N. Amer. locust-tree

(false acacia) xvii. - L. *acacia* - Gr. *akaktā*, prob. f. base of *aké* point (cf. ACID), with allusion to the thorns of the acacia.

**academy** əkə'dəmi place where the arts and sciences are taught; university, etc. xvi; society for their cultivation xvii. - F. *académie* or L. *acadēmia* - Gr. *akadēmīā* and *akadēmeia* (orig. fem. of adj. *akadēmeios*) name of a gymnasium (called after the hero Academus) in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato taught, and hence applied to the Platonic school of philosophy (Caxton has *achadomye*, after medL. *achademia*, for Plato's school); see -Y<sup>3</sup>. The application to societies and institutions came ult. from Italy (It. *accademia*), via France. Formerly str. *academy*. 'Dr. Johnson seems to have decided justly in saying the word *academy* ought to have the accent on the first syllable; though present usage, it must be confessed, seems to lead to the contrary pronunciation' (Walker, 1828). So **academ·ic** əkədə'mik, -ICAL. xvi. - (O)F. *académique* or L. *acadēmicus* (cf. Gr. *Akadēmeikós*, -*aiḱós*). **academ·ician**. xviii. - F. *académicien* (xvi).

**Acadian** əkei'diən pert. to Nova Scotia. xviii. f. *Acadia*, latinized form of *Acadie* name (of unkn. origin) given by the French in 1603 to part of the mainland of N. America; see -IAN.

**-acal** əkəl suffix compounded of -AC and -AL, forming adjs., some merely alternative to those in -AC, some with differentiated use, some serving as adjs. to sbs. in -ac; e.g. *ammoniacal*, *demoniacal*, *heliacal*, *hypochrondriacal*, *zodiacal*.

**acanthus** əkə'nþəs plant of the genus so named; conventional figure of its leaf. xvii. - L. - Gr. *ákanthos*, f. *ákantha* thorn, prob. adaptations of alien words which became assoc. with the base \**ak-* be sharp (see ACID).

**acarus** ə'kærəs (zool.) mite. xvii. modL. - Gr. *ákari*, f. *akarēs* minute, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+\**kar-*\**ker-*, base of *ketrein* cut.

**acatalectic** əkætəle'ktik ei:- (pros.) not wanting a syllable in the last foot. xvi. - late L. *acatalēcticus* - Gr. *akatalēktikós*; see A-<sup>4</sup>.

**Accadian, Akkadian** əkei'diən name of a Semitic language preserved in cuneiform inscriptions. xix ('the newly discovered Accadian language', c. 1855). f. *Accad*, *Akkad*, name of a city in the 'land of Shinar' or Babylonia (Gen. x 10), prob. to be identified with Agade; see -IAN and cf. F. *accadien*, G. *akkadisch*.

**accede** əksɪ'd approach, arrive xv; agree to xviii (one early ex. in xv). - L. *accēdere* approach, be added, assent, resemble, f. *ad* AC-+*cēdere* go (CEDE<sup>3</sup>); cf. (O)F. *accéder*. So **accession** əksek'sjən addition xvi; approach; coming to the throne xvii. - L. *accessio*n(-), f. *access-*, pp. stem of *accēdere*,

**accelerate** ækseˈləreɪt increase speed. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *accelerāre*, f. *ad* AC-+*celer* swift; see CELERITY, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **acceleration**. XVI. -(O)F. or L. **accelerator**. 1900.

**accent** æksənt prominence of pitch or stress given to a syllable XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVI); diacritic mark indicating this; peculiar mode of utterance XVI. -(O)F. *accent* or L. *accentus* (f. *ad* AC-+*cantus* song, CHANT), lit. rendering of Gr. *prosōidīā* PROSODY, lit. 'song added (sc. to speech)'. So **accent** ækseˈnt accentuate. XVI. -OF. *accenter*, f. *accent*. **accidental**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. f. L. *accensus*. **accentuate** mark with an accent; emphasize. XVIII. f. medL. *accētūāre*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup> and cf. F. *accētuer* (XVI). **accentuātion**. XIX. -medL.

**accantor** ækseˈntɔɪ one of a genus of passerine singing-birds, e.g. hedge-sparrow. XIX. Late L. (Isidore) one who sings with another, f. *ad*+*cantor* singer; see AC-, CANTOR.

**accept** əksepˈt receive willingly or with approval. XIV (Wycl., Ch.). -(O)F. *accepter* or L. *acceptāre*, f. *accept-*, pp. stem of *accipere*, f. *ad* AC-+*capere* take (cf. HEAVE). So **acceptable**. XIV. -(O)F. -late L. **acceptance**. XVI. -OF. **acceptation** †acceptance XV; †(Sc.) purport, tenor XVI; received meaning XVII. -(O)F. -lateL. ('acceptance', 'meaning').

**access** ækses approach, admission, entrance; attack of disease, †ague XIV; addition XVI. -OF. *aces*, (also mod.) *acces* :- L. *accessus* approach, attack (of disease, *morbi*), f. *access-*, pp. stem of *accēdere* ACCEDE. The earliest use appears to be 'attack, fit'. The stressing *a'ccess* is attested from the beginning, but *acces's* was prevalent XVI-XVIII; spellings of the type *acces*, *axes*, *axis* were common XIV-XVI. So **accessible**. XV. -(O)F. or late L. **accession** a coming to, esp. as an addition. XVI. -(O)F. -L.

**accessary** ækseˈsəri, (formerly) æksisəri adherent, assistant, participant in an offence XV; †adjunct, accompaniment XV; adj. XVI. -medL. *accessarius*, f. L. *access-*; see prec. and -ARY. So **accessory** that is an accession, additional; also sb. adjunct; participant. XV. -medL. *accessorius*; see -ORY. The two words have been often confused. (Also †*accessoire* XV, and in Sc. form *accessor* XVI - F. *accessoire*.)

**accidence** æksidəns part of grammar dealing with inflexions (the changes to which words are subject), morphology. XV - L. *accidentia* (tr. Gr. *παρεπόμενα* 'accompanying things'), n.pl. of *accidēns* ACCIDENT, taken as fem. sg.; see -ENCE. The L. word was used as a title of books containing the rudiments of Latin grammar (e.g. 'Accidentia Stanbridgiana', 1534); *accidents* was occas. so used XVI-XVII, but *accidence* is earlier.

**accident** æˈksɪdənt something that happens XIV (Ch.); (philos.) attribute of a subject XIV (Wyclif). -(O)F. *accident* - late L. *accident-*, -ēns, sb. use (sc. *rēs* thing) of prp. of *accidere* happen, f. *ad*+*cadere* fall; see AC-, CASE, -ENT. In the philos. use based on *ῥο συμβεβηκός* (Aristotle). Hence **accidental**. XIV. - F. *accidentel*, †*al* - late L. *accidentālis* (Augustine).

**accidie** æksɪdi sloth (the fourth of the seven deadly sins). XIII. -AN. *accidie* = OF. *accide* (whence ME. by-form *accide*) - medL. *accidia*, alteration of late L. *acēdia* - Gr. *akēdiā* heedlessness, torpor, f. *a-* A-+\**kēd-*, base of *kēdos* care, *kēdoshai* be concerned. Revived after long desuetude by Bishop F. Paget, 1891.

**accinge** æksiˈndʒ gird oneself. XVII. -L. *accingere*, f. *ad*- AC-+*cingere* gird (see CINCTURE).

**accipitral** æksiˈpɪtrəl hawk-like. XIX. f. L. *accipiter* (-tr-) hawk (cf. Gr. *ōkūpteros*, Skr. *ācupatvan-* swiftly flying) + -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **accipitrine**. XIX; after F. *accipitrin-e*.

**acclaim** əkleɪˈm applaud. XVII. -L. *acclāmāre*, f. *ad* AC-+*clamāre*, with sp. assim. to CLAIM. So **acclamation** əkleɪmeɪˈʃən. XVI. -L. (An earlier *acleime*, *acclame* was -medL. *acclāmāre* make a claim for.)

**acclimatize** əkleɪˈmɑɪz inure to a climate. XIX. f. F. *acclimater* (f. *à* to, AC-+*climat* CLIMATE) + -IZE; has superseded older **acclimate** (XVIII), which was a direct adoption from F. Hence **acclimatization** XIX; also **acclimation**, **acclimatation** (-F.).

**acclivity** ækliˈvɪti ascending slope. XVII. -L. *acclivitas*, f. *acclivis* sloping upward, f. *ad* AC-+*clivus* slope; see INCLINE, -ITY.

**accolade** əkɒleɪˈd, -əd salutation on the bestowal of knighthood. XVII. - F. *accolade* - Pr. *acolada* (= OF. *acolée*), f. Rom. \**acollāre* (OF. *acolar*, Pr. *acolar*) embrace about the neck, f. L. *ad*+*collum* neck; see AC-, COLLAR, -ADE<sup>1</sup>.

**accommodate** əkɒˈmɔdeɪt adapt, adjust; furnish with something convenient. XVI. - pp. stem of L. *accommodāre*, f. *ad*+*commodus*; see AC-, COMMODOUS, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **accommodation**. XVII. - F. or L.

**accompany** əkəmˈpəni †associate, conjoin; go in company with XV; (mus.) XVI. Earlier *accompa(i)gne* - (O)F. *accompagner*, f. *a-* AC-+*compaign* COMPANION; later assim. to COMPANY. Hence **accompaniment**. XVIII; after F. *accompagnement*.

**accomplice** əkəmˈplɪs associate in guilt. XV (Caxton). prob. alteration, by assoc. with prec., of †*complix* (XV, Caxton) - (O)F. *complice* - late L. *complicem*, nom. *complex* confederate, f. *com-*+*plic-* (cf. *complicāre* COMPLICATE and *simplex* SIMPLE).

**accomplish** əkəmˈplɪʃ, əkəmˈplɪʃ fulfil, perform. XIV (Ch.). OF. *acompliss-*,



lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *acomplir* (mod. *acc-*), f. a AC-+†*complir* (L. *complere* fill, COMPLETE). Hence **accomplishment** accomplishing, thing accomplished XV; †equipment, accoutrement XVII (Bacon); ornamental attainment(s) XVIII; after F. *accomplissement*.

**accord** əkɔːrd †reconcile; agree XII (pt. *acordede*, pp. *acordad*, Peterborough Chron.). -OF. *acorder* (mod. *acc-*):- Rom. \**accordare* (Sp. *acordar*, It. *accordare*), f. L. *ad* AC-, after *concordare* (see CONCORD). So **accord** agreement. XIII. -OF. *acord*, f. *acorder*. **accordan**CE. XIV. -OF. **ac**-**cord**ANT agreeing, consonant. XIV. -OF. prp. of *acorder*. The use of the prp. **ac**-**rding** as adv. 'in a manner answering (to)' dates from XV.

**accordion** əkɔːrdjən musical hand-instrument with bellows and keys. XIX. -G. *akkordion*, f. It. *accordare* tune (an instrument)+-ion, as in *orchestration*; cf. F. *accordéon* after *odéon*, etc.).

**accost** əkɔːst †lie or go alongside; approach; make up to and address. XVI. -F. *acoster* -It. *acostare* :-Rom. \**accostare* (cf. OF. *acoster*, F. *acoter*, Sp. *acostar*), f. L. *ad*+*costa* rib, side; see AC-, COAST. In early use, by assim. to *coast*, often spelt *accoast*.

**accouchement** əkʊːʃmə lying-in. XIX. -F., f. *accoucher*, f. †AC-+*coucher* put to bed (see COUCH). So **accoucheur** əkʊːʃjə man-midwife. XVIII.

**account** əkaʊːnt reckoning, a rendering of this XIII; estimation XIV; relation, report XVII. ME. *acunt*, *acount* -AN. *acunt*, OF. *acont*, later *ac(c)ompt*, f. *acunter*, *aconter* (f. a- AC-+*conter* COUNT<sup>2</sup>), whence **accou**-**nt** vb. make a reckoning XIV. Formerly often *a(c)ompt*. Hence **accountable** XIV; cf. *unaccountable* (XVII). **accountant** one who renders or is liable to render an account XV, takes charge of accounts XVI. -Law F. use of prp. of OF. *aconter*.

**accoutre** əkʊːtəʃ furnish with proper equipment. XVI (Bellenden). - (OF. *accouterer*, earlier *acoustrer* orig. equip gen. (later, with clothing), f. a- AC-+*cousture* (mod. *couture*) sewing :- Rom. \**consūtūra*, f. L. *consūt-*, pp. stem of *consuere* sew together (see CON-, SEW). So **accoutrement** -təʃ-, -trə-. XVI.

**accredit** əkreːdɪt vouch for. XVII. -F. *accréditer*, f. a- AC-+*crédit* CREDIT, after phr. *mettre à crédit*, lit. 'put to credit'.

**accretion** əkriːʃən growth by (external) enlargement, extraneous addition. XVII. -L. *accrētīō(n-)*, f. *accrēt-*, pp. stem of *accrescere* be enlarged (whence **accresce** accrue XVI), f. *ad*+*crēscere* grow; see AC-, CRESCENT, -TION.

**accrue** əkrʊː come by way of addition. xv. prob. f. AN. *accru(e)*, OF. *accru(e)*, pp. of *accreistre* :-L. *accrēscere* (see prec.).

**accumulate** əkjʊːmjʊleɪt heap together. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *accumulāre*, f. *ad*+*cumulus* heap; see AC-, CUMULUS, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **accumulation**. xv. -L. Cf. (OF. *accumuler*, -ation. **accumulator**. XVII. -L. **accurate** əˈkjʊrət exact, correct. XVI. -L. *accūrātus* performed with care, f. *accūrāre* apply care to, f. *ad*+*cūrāre* care for, f. *cūrā* care; see AC-, CURE, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **accuracy**. XVII.

**accuse** əkʊːz place under a curse. Late OE. *ācursian* (in pp. -*od*). Now only in pp.; f. a-<sup>3</sup>+*curse* vb. For the sp. with -*cc*- see AC-.

**accusative** əkjʊːzətɪv (gram.) case expressing chiefly destination or the goal of motion. xv. -(OF. *accusatif* or L. *accūsātīvus* (sc. *cāsus* case), f. pp. stem of *accūsāre* ACCUSE. L. *cāsus accūsātīvus* (Varro, Quintilian) renders Gr. *ptōsis aitiātikhē* case of accusing, f. *aitiāsthai* accuse, *aitiān*, *aitiā* cause, but was interpreted also as 'pert. to what is caused', whence the alternative L. tr. *causātīvus* (Priscian); see -ACTIVE.

**accuse** əkjʊːz charge with a fault or crime. XIII (RGlouc.). -OF. *acuser*, (also mod.) *accuser* :-L. *accūsāre* call to account, f. *ad* AC-+*causa* CAUSE. So **accusation**. XIV. - (OF. -L.

**accustom** əkʌːstəm make used (to). xv. -AN. *acustumer*, OF. *acostumer* (mod. *accoutumer*), f. a- AC-+*costume* CUSTOM.

**ace** eis throw of one at dice XIII; playing-card bearing one pip (reckoned as of the highest value) XVI; the highest or best XVIII (Burns). ME. *as*, *aas* - (OF. *as* :-L. *assem*, nom. *ās* unity, unit, *ās*<sup>2</sup>.

**-acean** eɪˈʃən f. L. *-āceus* -ACEOUS+-AN. In sb. use supplying an Eng. form for names of groups in **-acea** (n.pl., sc. *animālia* animals), e.g. *Crustacea*, *crustaceans*.

**-aceous** eɪˈʃəs f. L. *-āceus* (f. *-āc-* -AC)+-OUS (cf. -EOUS); in nat. hist. it supplies adjs. for names of groups in **-acea**, **-acea**, e.g. *crustaceous* pert. to the Crustacea, *rosaceous* pert. to the Rosaceae.

**acephalous** eiseːfələs headless. XVIII. f. late L. *acephalus* -Gr. *aképhalos* (*kephalē* head); see A-<sup>4</sup>, CEPHALIC, -OUS. (In ecclL. *Acephali* was applied to various Christian sects or bodies who acknowledged no leader or superior.)

**acerbity** əsɪːrbɪtɪ bitter sourness. XVI. -F. *acerbité* or L. *acerbitās*, f. *acerbus* bitter, sour (whence **acerb** XVII) :- \**akridhos*, f. \**akro-*; cf. ACID and see -ITY.

**acetic** əsɪːtɪk, əseːtɪk name of the acid of vinegar. XIX. -F. *acétique*, f. L. *acētum* vinegar, f. *acēre* be sour; see ACID, -IC.

**ache** eɪk pain. OE. *æcé*, also *éce*, early ME. *eche* (:- \**akis*), f. base of *acan* str. vb.; OE. pt. *óc*, ME. *ok*, *ook*, *oke*, and pp. *acen*, early ME. *aken*, were replaced by weak forms *akede*, *aked* in XIV; mod. **ached** eɪkt. The

normal repr. of the OE. sb. was *ache* eif, and this pronunc. was prevalent until c. 1820; traces of the influence of the vb, which was normally repr. by *ake* eik, but has now the sp. proper to the sb., appear xv ('ake or ache . . . *dolor*', Promp. Parv.).

**acherontic** ækərəntik infernal, gloomy. xvii. - late L. *acheronticus*, f. *Acheront-*, nom. -ōn - Gr. *Akhērōn* fabulous river of the Lower World; see -IC.

**achieve** ətʃi:v finish, accomplish. xiv (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *achever* come or bring to an end, f. OF. phr. *a chief* 'to (a) head', to an end, repr. L. *ad* and Rom. \**capum*, for L. *caput* head; see AD-, CHIEF. Hence, or - (O)F. *achèvement*, **ACHIEVEMENT**. xv (Caxton).

**achromatic** ækrəmætɪk free from colour. xviii. - F. *achromatique*, f. Gr. *akhrōmatos*; see A-<sup>4</sup>, CHROMATIC.

**acid** ə'sɪd sour, tart. xvii (Bacon). - F. *acide* or L. *acidus*, f. IE. \**ak-* be pointed or sharp, as in *acere* be sharp, *aciēs* sharpness, point, *acus* needle (cf. ACETIC, ACRID, ACUTE), rel. to Gr. *ákros* ACRO-, *ákris*, *akts*, *aké* point, *akmé* ACME, Skr. *ápris* corner, sharp edge, Lith. *asūrus* sharp, OSl. *osūtū* thistle, Gr. *oxís* sharp (see OXY-, OXYGEN, OXYTONE), and Germ. \**ag-* (repr. by EDGE); see -ID<sup>1</sup>. As sb. first applied (xvii) to 'sharp salts', after modL. *acidum*, F. *acide*. *Acid drop* is short for *acidulated drop* (Dickens). So **ACIDITY** ə'sɪdɪti. xvii. - F. - late L. **aci-dulated**. xvii. f. L. *acidulus* sourish (whence **aci-DULOUS** xviii); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**-acious** eɪ'ʃəs suffix repr. F. *-acieux*, as in *astucieux*, *audacieux*, †*contumacieux*, †*mendacieux*, based on L. sbs. *astūtia*, *audācia*, *contumācia*, *mendācium* + *-eux* -OUS; *capacious*, *fugacious*, *loquacious*, *rapacious* are immed. f. L. adjs. in -āc-, -āx. The earliest Eng. exx. are *audacious* and *contumacious*. *Fraudacious* (f. name of the historian J. A. Froude) is a joc. formation after *mendacious*.

**acknowledge** əknəʊlɪdʒ admit knowledge of, recognize. xv (Caxton). prob. f. †*knowledge* (xiii) on the analogy of the relation of †*aknow* (OE. *oncnāwan*) and *know*; see AC-. Hence **acknow-ledg(e)MENT**. xvi.

**acme** æ'kmi highest point, culmination. xvii (written earlier and later in Gr. letters ἀκμή). - Gr. *akmé* point, top, sharp edge, f. \**ak-* be pointed (see ACID).

**acne** æ'kni skin eruption. xix. - modL. *acnē*, deduced from a misreading *ἀκνός* for *ἀκμάς*, acc. pl. of Gr. *ἀκμή* eruption on the face (ACME) in Aetius of Amida's works (cf. 'De uaris faciei, qui tum ionthi, tum acnæ Græcis uocantur' iv xiii, tr. J. B. Montanus, 1533).

**acolyte** æ'kəlaɪt (eccl.) member of one of the minor orders of the Church xiv; minor attendant xvi. - OF. *acolyt* (mod. -yte) or ecclL. *acolytus*, -itus, -ithus - Gr. *akólouthos* following, follower (cf. ANACOLOUTHON).

The aphetic deriv. *colet* (xiv) survives in the surname *Colet*, *Collett*.

**aconite** æ'kənait poisonous plant *Aconitum* Napellus. xvi. - F. *aconit* or L. *aconitum* - Gr. *akóniton*.

**acorn** eɪ'kɔ:n fruit of the oak. OE. *æcern* = MLG. *ackeren*, Du. *aker* acorn, MHG. *ackeran* oak or beech mast (G. *ecker* is from LG.), ON. *akarn*, Goth. *akran* fruit, produce; connected through its gen. sense with OE. *æcer*, etc. ACRE, as if meaning 'produce of uncultivated land', 'wild fruit', and so ult. with OIr. *áirne* sloe, W. *aeron* fruits. OE. *æcern* is regularly repr. by ME. and mod. dial. *achern* æ'tʃɛ:n, but forms with unambiguous *k* are found xiv, and association with *corn* (and *oak*), which is shown by sp. such as *akecorn*, *okecorn*, had established the present standard form by xvi; *acorn*, beside *ocorn*, is in Promp. Parv. (xv).

**acotyledon** eɪ:kə'tɪlɪ-dən (bot.) plant having no distinct cotyledons. xix. f. modL. pl. (-ones); see A-<sup>4</sup>, COTYLEDON.

**acoustic** əkaʊstɪk, əkʊstɪk pert. to hearing. xvii (Bacon). - Gr. *akoustikós*, f. *akouéin* HEAR; cf. F. *acoustique* (xviii); see -IC. Being direct from Gr., it has normally the Eng. pronunc. of Gr. *ou*, viz. au, as in *NOUS*. Also sb. pl. (see -ICS) xvii.

**acquaint** əkwei:nt †refl. and intr. become known to; give knowledge to, inform. xiii (earliest in pp.). ME. *aqueynte*, *aquointe*, *acointe* - OF. *acointer* :- medL. *accognitäre* make known, f. L. *accognitus*, f. *ad* AC- + *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* know (see COGNITION, QUAIN). So **acquai-NTANCE** personal knowledge; person(s) known. xiv. - OF. *acoitance*, f. *acointer*. For the sp. with *ac-* cf. *acknowledge*.

**acquiesce** əkwi:əs †remain quiet; †submit; agree tacitly. xvii. - L. *acquiescere*, f. *ad* + *quiescere* rest; see AC-, QUIET. So **acquie-SCENCE**, **acquie-SCENT**. xvii. Cf. F. *acquiescer*, etc.

**acquire** əkwaɪəɪ gain, obtain. xv. Late ME. *acquere* - OF. *acquerre* :- Rom. \**acquærerere*, for L. *acquirere* get in addition, f. *ad* AC- + *quærerere* seek (cf. QUERY); superseded c. 1600 by the latinized form *acquire*. So **acqUISITION** əkwɪzɪ'ʃən. xiv. - L. *acqūsitiō(n-)*, f. *acqūsīt-*, pp. stem of *acqūirere*.

**acquit** əkwɪt settle, discharge; deliver, release; exculpate. xiii. ME. *acwite*, *aquite* - OF. *acūter*, *a(c)quiter* = Pr. *aquitar* - Rom. (medL.) \**acquitäre*, f. *ad* AC- + \**quitäre* QUIT. Hence **acqui-TTAL**. xv (Lydg.); see -AL<sup>2</sup>. **acqui-TTANCE** settlement, discharge. xiv. - OF. *aquittance* (cf. QUITTANCE).

**acre** eɪ:kəɪ †piece of tilled or arable land, field; unit of square measure of land OE.; (dial.) linear measure xiv. OE. *æcer* = OFris. *ekker*, OS. *akkar* (Du. *akker*), OHG. *acchar*, *ackar* (G. *acker*), ON. *akr*, Goth. *akrs* :- CGerm. \**akraz* :- IE. \**agros*, repr.

also by *L. ager* (cf. AGRICULTURE), Gr. *agrós*, Skr. *ájras* field; prob. orig. 'pasture land' and f. \**ag-* drive, do, ACT. The sense 'piece of tilled land' is original in proper names such as *Long Acre*, *Black Acre*, *Whittaker* (i.e. *White Acre*). *God's acre* churchyard (Longfellow) is tr. G. *Gottesacker*. The sp. *acre*, which superseded *aker* (current till xvii) is due to medL. *acra*, (O)F. *acre*. Hence **acreage** eí-kæridʒ. xix.

**acrid** æ·krid bitterly pungent. xviii. f. L. *acridi*, *acer* sharp (f. \**ac-* as in ACID, ACUTE); irreg. formation with suffix -ID<sup>1</sup>, prob. after *acid*; an earlier attempt to anglicize L. *acris* was †*acrious* (xvii only).

**acrimony** æ·kriməni bitter pungency. xvi. - F. *acrimonie* or L. *acrimōnia*, f. *acris*; see ACRID, -MONY. So **acrimonious** -mou·niəs. xvii. - F. *acrimonieux* - medL. *acrimōniōsus*.

**acro-** æ·krou, ækrə repr. Gr. *akro-*, comb. form of *akros* terminal, outmost, topmost (see ACID) as in *akrōmion* outer extremity of the shoulder-blade (*ōmos* shoulder), whence Eng. *acromion* (xvii); in mod. techn. terms xix.

**acroamatic** æ·kroəmæ·tik communicated by oral teaching, esoteric. xvii. - Gr. *akroāmātikós*, f. *akrōāma*, -mat- what is heard, f. *akrōāsthai* hear; see -IC.

**acrobat** æ·krəbæt rope-dancer, tumbler. xix. - F. *acrobate* - Gr. *akrobātēs*, f. *akrōbatos* walking on tiptoe, f. *akros* ACRO-† -*batos*, f. base of *bathein* walk (see COME).

**acropolis** ækrə·pəlis citadel of a Greek city, esp. that of Athens. xvii. - Gr. *akrópolis*, f. *akros* topmost + *pólis* city; see ACRO-, POLITIC.

**acrospire** æ·krouspaiə first leaf-shoot. 1674. MSC. *acherspire*, *akyspire*, f. *acher* :- Nhb. OE. *æhher*, *eher* (Sc. †*echir*, *icker*) EAR<sup>2</sup> + *spīr* shoot, SPIRE<sup>1</sup>; through the vars. *akerspire*, *acrespire*, assim. to words in ACRO-, and prob. assoc. with SPIRE<sup>2</sup>. (Modern dial. vars. are *acrespire*, *ackersprit*.) Hence **acrospire** vb. throw out the first leaf-shoot. 1609.

**across** ækrə·s adv. †in the form of a cross, crosswise xiii; transversely, from side to side xvi; prep. xvi. ME. *a creoiex*, *o(n) croice* (xiii) was succeeded by *acros*, *acrosse* (xv), with occas. vars. *in* or *on crosse* (xv-xvi). - OF. *a croix*, *en croix*; later assim. to native formations in A- and the sb. **CROSS**. Aphetic *cross* was formerly in gen. use (e.g. 'waft me safely crosse the Channell', Sh.).

**acrostic** ækrə·stik short poem, etc. in which the initial letters taken in order spell a word, etc. - F. *acrostiche* - Gr. *akrostikhís*, f. *akros* endmost, ACRO-† *stikhos* row, line of verse, rel. to *stikhein* go (cf. STILE, STIRRUP); the etymol. sp. *acrostich* (as in *distich*) has been superseded through assoc. with -IC, as in *acrostic verses*.

**act** ækt deed, transaction xiv (Ch., Gower); legislative decree xv; (hist.) academic thesis; large section of a drama xvi. Mainly - L.

*actus* doing, playing a part, dramatic action, act of a piece, *actum* public transaction, (pl.) records, register, f. *act-*, pp. stem of *agere* (see AGENT); but partly through F. *acte* (xv) - L. So **act** vb. †(Sc.) enact, record; †put in motion, bring into action or being; carry out, perform. xvi. f. L. *act-*. Cf. ACTION, ACTOR.

**actinism** æ·ktinizm property of the sun's rays. xix. f. Gr. *aktin-*, *aktis* ray + -ISM. So **actinic**.

**action** æ·kʃən doing, thing done; legal process. xiv. - (O)F. *action* - L. *actiō(n-)*, f. *act-*, pp. stem of *agere*; see AGENT, -TION. Hence **actionable** subject to action at law. xvi. So **active** given to (outward) action xiv; (gram.) connoting action (xiv); full of action, lively xvi. First applied to *active*(*contemplative* life - L. *actīvus* (in *vita activa*), f. *act-*, *agere* ACT; partly through (O)F. *actif*, -ive. **activity** xv. - F. or late L. **activate** xvii (Bacon). f. pp. stem of medL. *actīvāre*; in more recent use influenced by F. *activer*, G. *aktivieren*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**acton** æ·ktən (arch.) stuffed jerkin worn under mail. xiii. - OF. *auqueton* (later, with *h* from *huque* hooded mantle), *hocqueton*, *hocton* (mod. *hoqueton*) prob. - Pr. *alcoton* - Arab. *alquṭun* 'the COTTON' (see AL-<sup>2</sup>).

**actor** æ·ktər †agent xiv (in Wycl. Bible Gal. iv 2 a literalism; later Sc. xv-xvii); †pleader xv (Lydg.); stage-player; doer xvi. - L. *actor* doer, actor in a play, speaker, prosecutor, agent, f. *act-*, pp. stem of *agere* do; see AGENT, -OR<sup>1</sup>. Cf. (O)F. *acteur* †author xiii (so in Sc. xvi), play-actor xvii. Not freq. in genuine Eng. use before late xvi. Hence **actress** †female doer xvi; female stage-player xvii; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>. Cf. late L. *actrix*, F. *actrice* (app. from Eng.).

**actual** æ·ktʃuəl exhibited in acts, spec. of *actual*(*original* sin; existing in act or fact xiv. orig. *actuel* - (O)F. *actuel*; later assim. to the source, late L. *actuālis* (Macrobius), f. *actus* ACT; see -AL. So **actuality** †activity xiv; reality, objectivity xvii. - (O)F. or medL. **actually** †actively xv; in act or fact xvi; in truth xviii; partly after F. *actuellement*, L. *actuāliter*.

**actuary** æ·ktjuəri registrar, recorder xvi; insurance company's official who compiles statistics of mortality, accidents, etc. xix. - L. *actuārius* shorthand-writer, keeper of accounts, f. *actus* ACT; see -ARY. Hence **actuarial** -æ·riəl. xix.

**actuate** æ·ktjuet †make active; communicate motion to. xvi. f. pp. stem of medL. *actuāre*, f. *actus* ACT; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**acuity** ækjū·iti sharpness. xv. - F. *acuité* or medL. *acuitās*, f. *acuere*; see ACUTE, -ITY.

**aculeate** ækjū·lieit (nat. hist.) furnished with a sting or prickle. xvii. - L. *aculeātus*, f. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus* needle, f. \**ak-*; see ACID, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**acumen** əkjū'men sharpness of intellect. XVI. - L. *acūmen* point, acuteness, f. *acuere* sharpen (see ACUTE). So **acuminated** pointed, tapered. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - L. *acūminātus*, f. *acūmīn-*, *acūmen*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **acu-minous**. XVII.

**acushla** əku:ʃlə darling. XIX. Short for Ir. *a cushla* (*cuisle*) *mo chroidhe* O pulse of my heart.

**acute** əkjū't sharp, keen. XIV. - L. *acūtus*, pp. of *acuere* sharpen (see ACID); as applied to accent (*accentus acutus*, Priscian), a lit. rendering of Gr. *oxeia*, fem. (sc. *prosōidētā* accent) of *oxūs* sharp.

**-acy** əsi suffix repr. (i) L. *-ācia*, forming nouns of quality on adjs. in *-āci-*, *-āx*, as *fallācia* fallacy, *contumācia* contumacy (the corr. Eng. adjs. ending in -ACIOUS); (ii) L. *-ātia*, in medL. often *-ācia*, as *abbātia* abbacy, *pāpātia* papacy, *primātia* primacy, on which was modelled *supremacy*; (iii) medL. *-ātia*, forming nouns of state on sbs. in *-ātus*, as *advocātia* advocacy, *legātia* legacy, *praelātia* prelate, on the analogy of which the suffix was extended to sbs. in *-ate*, as *confederacy*, *curacy*, *magistracy*, and to adjs. in *-ate*, as *accuracy*, *delicacy*, *obstinacy*, *privacy*; (iv) Gr. sbs. in *-āteia*, as *peirāteia* piracy; cf. -CRACY. *Lunacy* (XVI) was f. *lunatic*, perh. after *frenetic*, *frenesy* (FRENZY).

**ad** əd L. prep. 'to, towards, in the direction of' (see AT) in many phr., as *ad eundem* (sc. *gradum* degree) to the same degree, i.e. in another university), *ad hoc*, *ad hominem*, *ad interim*, *ad lib(itum)*, (*usque*) *ad nauseam*, *ad rem*, *ad valorem*.

**ad-** əd, əd prefix repr. L. *ad* (see AT) to express motion to or direction towards, addition, adherence, increase, as *advenire* arrive (see ADVENT), *adversus* turned towards or against, hostile, ADVERSE, *addere* put to, ADD, *administrāre* give service to, ADMINISTER; the *d* was assim. to following *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, producing AC-, AF-, AG-, etc.; *ad-* was reduced to *a-* before *sc*, *sp*, *st* (see e.g. ASCEND, ASPIRE, ASTRINGENT) and *gn* (as in AGNATE); see also ABBREVIATE. In OF. the double cons. of *acc-*, *add-*, *agg-*, etc. were reduced to single ones, and *adv-* became *av-*, and OF. words were adopted with such forms in Eng.; but in XIV these began to be latinized (as some had been in French) by the resumption of the second cons., as in *address*, *affirm*, *allow*, *announce*, *arrest*, *assault*, *attend*; note *advowson* )( *avow*.

**-ad<sup>1</sup>** əd, əd repr. L. - Gr. *-ad-*, nom. *-as*, pl. *-ades*, in (i) coll. numerals, as MONAD, DYAD, etc., CHILIAD, MYRIAD, and similarly OLYMPIAD; (ii) fem. patronymics, as DRYAD, NAIAD (cf. -ID<sup>3</sup>); (iii) the name of the epic celebrating the Trojan war, ILIAD, which has been imitated in *Columbiad*, *Dunciad*, *Lusiad*, *Rosciad*; (iv) names of orders of plants used by Lindley, as *asclepiad*, *liliad*. (In *decade* the F. form is retained; in *ballad*, *salad* the ending was orig. -ADE.)

**-ad<sup>2</sup>** əd suffix invented by J. Barclay in 'A new anatomical nomenclature', 1803, in the sense 'towards' (the part denoted), as *caudad* toward the tail (L. *cauda*), *laterad* towards the side (L. *later-*, *latus*); presumably intended to repr. L. prep. *ad* to (see AT).

**-ada** ei'də, ā'da repr. Sp., Pg. suffix *-ada* (- L. *-āta*), fem. pp. ending of vbs. in *-ar*, which has been replaced in several Eng. adoptions by -ADO.

**adage** ə'didʒ maxim, proverb. XVI. - F. *adage* - L. *adagium*, f. *ad* AD- + \**agjō* (*aiō*) I say. The L. form was directly anglicized as †*adagy* (XVI-XVII).

**adagio** ədā'dʒiou (mus.) slowly. XVIII. It., i.e. *adagio* at EASE.

**Adam** ə'dəm name of the first man (Gen. ii), Heb. *ādām*; the *Old Adam* (cf. the *old man* of Rom. vi 6, etc.), also formerly simply *Adam* (XVI), unregenerate nature; *Adam's ale* water (XVII); *Adam's apple* (i) applied to various plants (xvi); (ii) cartilaginous projection in the throat (XVIII); after modL. *pomum Adami*, tr. Heb. *tappuach hā'ādām*; cf. Da. *Adamsæble*, G. *Adamsapfel*, F. *pomme d'Adam*.

**adamant** ə'dəmənt hard rock or mineral, now only as a symbol of extreme hardness (cf. Ezek. iii 9); †diamond; †loadstone XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch., Gower, Trevisa, Maund.). - OF. *adamaunt*, *ademaunt* - L. *adamant-*, nom. *adamāns*, *adamās* - Gr. *adamant-*, *adāmās* hardest iron or steel, diamond, orig. adj. 'invincible', f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *damān* TAME. The sense 'magnet, loadstone' arose from assoc. of medL. *adamās* with L. *adamāre* have a strong liking for. Cf. DIAMOND. So **adaman-tine**. XIII (H. Meith.; rare before XVI). - L. *adamantinus* - Gr. *adamántinos*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**Adamite** ə'dəməit one of a sect claiming to follow Adam, e.g. in nudity; child of Adam, human being. XVII. - ecclL. *Ādāmīta*; see ADAM, -ITE.

**adapt** ədæ'pt make suitable. XVII. - F. *adapter* - L. *adaptāre*, f. *ad* + *aptāre*, f. *aptus* fit; see AD-, APT. So **adapta-tion** ədæp-ti'vɪn. XVII. - F. - medL.

**add** əd join, unite (Ch.); say in addition (Wycl. Bible) XIV; perform the arithmetical process of addition XVI. - L. *addere* (cf. Gr. *προσδιδοῖναι*, *προστίθειναι*), f. *ad* AD- + base of *dare* put (see DO<sup>1</sup>). So **addendum** əde'ndəm pl. **-a** addition to be made. XVII. sb. use of gerundive of L. *addere*. **addi-tament**. XV. - L. *additāmentum*, f. *addit-*, *addere*. **addi-tion** ədi'ʃən. XV. - F. or L. Hence **addi-tional**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; cf. F. *additionnel*. **additive** subject to addition. XVII. - late L. *additivus*, tr. Gr. *ἐπιπαραγωγικός*.

**adder** ə'dəɪ †serpent; viper. OE. *næd(d)re*, corr. to OS. *nādra* (MDu. *nadre*, Du. *adder*), OHG. *nātara* (G. *natter*), and (with

a different vowel-grade) ON. *náðr*, *náðra*, Goth. *nadr̥s*; rel. to L. *natrix* water-snake, OIr. *nathir*, W. *neidr* snake, viper. As in *apron*, *auger*, *eyas*, *ouch*, *unpire*, orig. *n* has been lost by coalescence with a preceding indef. art., a *nadder* becoming an *adder* (xiv). For the reverse process see **NEWT**, etc.

**addict** ədɪkt devote or apply habitually. xvi. At first and still mainly in pp. *addicted*, which superseded †*addict* (xvi) – L. *addictus* assigned by decree, made over, pp. of *addicere*, f. ad AD- + *dicere* appoint, allot (see **DICTION**). Hence **addict** sb. ədɪkt one addicted to drugs, etc. xx.

**addle** əˈdl (of an egg) rotten, putrid. xiii. ME. *adel* (in *adel eye* 'addle egg'), adj. use of OE. *adela* stinking urine or other liquid filth (surviving dial. in *addle*) = MLG. *adele*, MDu. *adel* (Du. *aal*), G. *adel* mire, puddle, OSw. *adel* in *ko/adel* cow's urine. *Addle egg* tr. medL. *ōvum ūrinæ* 'egg of urine', which is a perversion of L. *ōvum ūrinum*, repr. Gr. *oúvion óon* wind-egg. Used fig. in *addle-head(ed)*, *-pate(d)* xvii. Hence **addled** əˈdlɪd xvii (see **-ED**), whence **addle** vb. xviii.

**address** ədres †make straight or right (Barbour); †accoutre, dress (Gower); †direct the aim of (Ch.) xiv; refl. apply oneself to xiv (Gower); direct (words or speech) to xv (Caxton). – (O)F. *adresser* = Pr. *adrezar*, Sp. *adrezar*, It. *addirizzare* = Rom. \**adriktiāre*, f. ad AD- + \**driktum*, for L. *dirēctum* straight, **DIRECT**. Cf. **DRESS**. Hence, or partly – (O)F. *adresse*, f. the vb. **address** sb. xvi. **address** 1. xix.

**adduce** ədjuːs bring forward for consideration. xv. – L. *adducere*, f. ad AD- + *dūcere* lead, bring (cf. **DUKE**). So **ADDUCTOR** ədɪˈktɔɪ (anat.) muscle which draws a part of the body towards the main axis. xviii. modL. use (sc. *musculus* muscle) of L. *adductor* bringer-to, f. *adduct-*, pp. stem of *adducere*.

**-ade** eid repr. F. *-ade* in adoptions of (i) Pr., Sp., Pg. words in *-ada* or It. words in *-ata*, as *ambuscade*, *barricade*, *cavalcade*, *crusade*, *marmalade*, *palisade*, *parade*, *tirade*; (ii) new F. formations, as *balustrade*, *cannonade*, *colonnade*, *fusillade*, *harlequinade*, *lemonade*, *promenade*. (In *ballad* and *salad* reduced to *-ad*.) Of limited use in Eng. as a living suffix, e.g. *blockade* (prob. after *ambuscade*), *gingerade* (after *lemonade*, *orangeade*); but several words formerly current with **-ADO** survive only with **-ADE**.

**ademption** ədeɪmɪjən (leg.) revocation of a grant, etc. xvi. – L. *ademptiō(n-)*, f. *adempt-*, pp. stem of *adimere* take away, whence **adeem** ədiːm xix, by assim. to **REDEEM**; see **-TION**.

**adenoid** əˈdɪnoɪd glandular; sb. pl. glandular growths. xix. – Gr. *adenoidēs*, f. *aden-*, *adēn* acorn, gland = L. *inguen* swelling,

groin (cf. *inguinal*), rel. to ON. *ækkr* swelling, *ækkuinn* swollen; see **-OID**.

**adept** ədeɪpt, (sb.) əˈdeɪpt well skilled. xvii. – L. *adeptus* having attained, f. *adept-*, pp. stem of *adipisci* attain, acquire, f. ad AD- + \**ap-* bind (cf. **APT**, **COPULA**).

**adequate** əˈdɪkwət commensurate, fully sufficient. xvii. – L. *adæquātus*, pp. of *adæquare* equalize, f. ad AD- + *æquus* EQUAL; see **-ATE**<sup>2</sup>.

**adhere** ədhiəɪ stick fast, cleave. xvi. – (O)F. *adhérer* or L. *adhærere*, f. ad AD- + *hærere* stick. So **adherent** attached xiv; sb. supporter xv. – (O)F. *adhérent* – L. *adhærent-*, *-ens*. **adhesion** ədhiːʒən. xvii. – F. *adhésion* or L. *adhæsio*, f. *adhæs-*, pp. stem of *adhærere*.

**Adiantum** ədiəːntəm (bot.) genus of ferns. xviii. L. – Gr. *adianton* maidenhair, sb. use of n. adj. 'unwetted' (sc. *phutón* plant), f. a- + *diainēin* moisten; so named from the resistance of the surface of the fronds to moisture.

**adiate** əˈdiɪt (leg.) accept as heir or beneficiary under a will. xix. irreg. f. L. *adiare* approach (see **ADIT**) + **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>.

**adieu** ədjuː good-bye. xiv (Ch., Gower). Late ME. *adew(e)* – AN. *adeu*, (O)F. *adieu*, f. *à* to + *Dieu* God = L. *deus* (see **DEITY**); the early sp. *adew*, *adue* was remodelled after F.

**adipose** əˈdɪpɒs fatty. xviii. – modL. *adipōsus*, f. L. *adip-*, *adeps* fat; see **-OSE**. An earlier form was †*adipous* xvii; cf. F. *adipeux*.

**adit** əˈdɪt approach (spec. to a mine). xvii. – L. *aditus*, f. *adit-*, pp. stem of *adiare* approach, f. ad AD- + *ire* go (IE. base \**ei-* \**i-*); cf. **EXIT**, **INTROIT**, **OBIT**, **TRANSIT**.

**adjacent** ədʒeɪsənt lying near. xv. – L. *adjacent-*, *-ens*, prp. of *adjacere*, f. ad AD- + *jacere* lie down, intr. of *jacere* throw, lay (cf. **DEJECT**, **INJECT**, etc.); see **-ENT**.

**adjective** əˈdʒɪktɪv (gram.) designating an attribute. xiv. – (O)F. *adjectif*, *-ive* – late L. *adjectivus*, *-iva*, f. *adject-*, pp. stem of *adicere* to add, f. ad + *jacere*; see prec. and **-IVE**. First in noun adjective, rendering L. *nōmen adjectivum* (Priscian), tr. Gr. *ὄνομα ἐπιθετον* (NOUN, EPITHET).

**adjoin** ədʒɔɪn join on (to). xiv. – OF. *ajoin-*, *ajoinn-*, stem of *ajoindre* (mod. *adjoindre*) = L. *adjungere*, f. ad AD- + *jungere* **JOIN**.

**adjourn** ədʒɔɪn †appoint a day for xiv (R. Mannyng); defer, put off xv (Lydg.). – OF. *ajorner* (mod. *ajourner*), f. phr. *à jorner* (*nomé*) to an (appointed) day, i.e. *à* AD- + *jorn* = late L. *diurnum* day (whence F. *jour*, Pr. *jorn*, It. *giorno*), n. of L. *diurnus* daily (cf. **DIURNAL**).

**adjudicate** ədʒuːdɪkeɪt assess judicially. xviii. f. pp. stem (see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>) of L. *adjudicāre* (f. ad AD- + *iudic-*, *iudex* **JUDGE**), whence OF.

*ajuger* (mod. *adjuger*), the source of **adjudge** ədʒɑːdʒ XIV (Ch.). So **ADJUDICATION**. XVII. — F. or L.

**adjunct** ədʒʌŋkt subordinate, auxiliary, or incidental (person or thing), adj. and sb. XVI (Sh.; earlier Sc.). — L. *adjunctus*, -um, pp. of *adjungere* ADJOIN.

**adjure** ədʒʊəɪ ʃput (one) to his oath XIV (Wycl. Bible); charge solemnly XV (Caxton). — L. *adjūrāre* swear to, (later) put to an oath, conjure, f. *ad* AD-+*jūr-*, *jūs* oath (cf. **JURY**). So **ADJURATION**. XIV (Ch.; rare before XVII). — F. or L.

**adjust** ədʒʌst arrange suitably. XVII. — F. †*adjuster* (now *ajuster*), refash., after *juste* JUST, of OF. *ajoster* (mod. *ajouter* add) :- Rom. \**adjustāre* (cf. Sp. *ajustar*, It. *aggiostare*), f. L. *ad* AD-+*justā* close to, rel. to *jugum* YOKE. So **ADJUSTMENT**. XVII. — OF. *adjustement* (mod. *aj-*).

**adjutage**, **ajutage** ədʒʊtɪdʒ, ədʒʊˈtɪdʒ mouthpiece of a fountain. XVIII. — F. *ajutage*, *ajoutage*, f. *ajouter* (see prec.); see -AGE.

**adjutant** ədʒʊtənt ʃassistant; (mil.) officer in the army assisting superior officers. XVII. — L. *adjūtant-*, -āns, prp. of *adjūtāre*, frequent. of *adjuvāre*, f. *ad* AD-+*juvāre* help; see -ANT. In the mil. sense corr. to G. *adjutant* (1667), F. *adjutant* (1721), †*ajudant* (1701) — Sp. *ayudante*, f. *ayudar* help, assist. *Adjutant bird* large stork so named from its 'military' gait.

**ad libitum** əd liˈbɪtəm; abbrev. **ad lib.** XVII. L. phr., i.e. *ad* according to, *libitum* pleasure, sb. use of n. pp. of *libet* it pleases (cf. **LOVE**).

**admiric** ədmiːnɪkl auxiliary means. XVI. — L. *admiriculum* prop, support, f. *ad* AD- and dim. -*culum* -CLE, on an obscure base.

**administer** ədmiːnɪstəɪ manage, dispense. XIV. ME. *amynistre* — OF. *aministrer* — L. *administrāre*, f. *ad* AD-+*ministrāre* MINISTER; later refash. on latinized (OF. *administrer* (XIV)). So **ADMINISTRATION**. XIV. — F. or L. **ADMINISTRATIVE**. XVIII. — L. **ADMINISTRATOR**. XVI; cf. F. *administrateur*. **ADMINISTRATRIX**. XVII.

**admiral** ədˈmərəl ʃemir XIII—XV; ʃnaval commander-in-chief; highest naval officer XV. ME. *amyrayl*, *amyral*(l), *admiral(i)l* — (OF. *amiral*, †*admiral(i)l*) — (through medL. *a(d)mirālis*, -allus, -ālius) Arab. 'amīr a'ālī (or a'lā) high (or higher) commander (see AMEER, EMIR). In medL. and Rom. the initial and final sylls. were altered on various analogies, e.g. with L. prefix *ad-* and suffixes -*ābilis*, -*andus*, -*ātus*, and (since Arab. 'amīr was often followed by *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, as in 'amīr-al-mā commander of the sea) with forms in -*aldus*, and (in Sp.) with sbs. in which the initial syll. repr. Arab. AL-<sup>2</sup>. Hence such forms as OF. *amiré(i)*, *amirabile*, *amirant*, *amiralt*, *almiral*, OSP. *almiralle*, It. *ammiraglio*, medL. *admirābilis*, -*aldus*, -*antus*,

-*ātus*, *almirallus*, Sp., Pg. *almirante*, some of which are repr. in ME., e.g. *admirald*, *almeral*, *ameraunt*. So **ADMIRALTY** office of admiral; branch of the executive superintending the navy. XV. — OF. *admiral(i)té* (mod. *amirauté*); cf. AL. *admiralitās*.

**admire** ədmaɪəɪ ʃwonder, wonder at; regard with pleased surprise. XVI (late). — F. *admirer* (OF. *amirer*) or L. *admirāri*, f. *ad* AD-+*mirāri* wonder (see **MIRACLE**). So **ADMIRABLE** ədˈmɪərəbl. XV. **ADMIRATION**. XV. — (OF.) F. or L.

**admit** ədmiːt let come or go in XIV; allow the truth of XV. — L. *admittere*, f. *ad* AD-+*mittere* send (see **MISSION**); but some early forms (*amitte*) reflect the semi-pop. OF. *amettre*. Hence **ADMITTANCE**. XVI. So **ADMISSION** ədmiːʃən XV. — L. *admissiō(n)-*, f. *admiss-*, pp. stem of *admittere*. So **ADMISSIBLE**. XVII.

**admixture** ədmiːkstʃəɪ. XVII. f. *admixt-*, pp. stem of L. *admiscēre*, f. *ad* AD-+*miscēre* MIX (cf. **MIXTURE**); replaced earlier †*admixtion* (XV) — L.

**admonish** ədmoːnɪʃ put in mind of a duty XIV; give warning or cautionary notice to XVI. ME. *amoneste* — OF. *amonester* — Rom. \**admonestāre*, unexpl. deriv. of L. *admonēre*, f. *ad* AD-+*monēre* advise (cf. **MONITION**); the final *t*, esp. in pt. and pp. forms, was taken as an inflexion, and the initial syll. was latinized to *ad-*, whence such inf. forms as *amonace*, *admonase*, -*monyss*; and the final syll. became -*ish* by assoc. with -*ish*<sup>2</sup>. So **ADMONISHMENT** XIV (earlier *admonestement* — OF.). **ADMONITION** ədmoniːʃən. XIV (earlier *amonicion* — OF.).

**adnate** ədneɪt (nat. hist.) attached congenitally. XVII. — L. *adnātus*, var. of *agnātus* AGNATE, due to assoc. with *ad-*.

**ado** ədʊː (arch., dial., first in northern and eastern areas) dealings, concern, trouble, labour, fuss. XIV. f. phr. *at do*, f. adoption of ON. *at* (see **AT**) + *DO*<sup>1</sup>; corr. to the native formation **TO-DO**.

-**ado** eɪˈdɔʊ, āˈdɔʊ repr. Sp., Pg. -*ado* (:- L. -*ātu-s* -ATE<sup>2</sup>), m. pp. ending of vbs. in -*ar*, as in **DESPERADO**, **RENEGADO**, **TORNADO**. This suffix was also freq. used irreg. in late-XVI and XVII adoptions of F. words in -ADE, Sp. words in -ADA, and It. words in -ATA; e.g. *ambuscado*, *armado*, *barricado*, *bastinado*, *bravado*, *carbonado*, *crusado*, *gambado*, *pali-sado*, *strappado*, some of which have survived as the regular form, while in others -*ado* has been superseded by -ADE.

**adobe** ədɔʊˈbi, ədɔʊˈb unburnt brick dried in the sun. XIX. Sp., f. vb. *adobar* plaster, f. Arab. *aṭṭōb*, i.e. *al-ṭōb* the brick, f. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup> + *ṭōb*, *ṭūb*, of Egypt. origin. In U.S. also *adob(e)y*, -*ie*, and shortened *dobie*, *doby*, *dobe*.

**adolescent** ədɔləˈsənt sb. a youth XV; adj. XVIII. — (OF.) F. *adolēscēnt* — L. *adolēscēt-*, -ēns, prp. of *adolēscere*, f. *ad* + *alēscere* grow

up, f. *alère* nourish; see AD-, ALIMENT, -ESCENT. So **adole**-SCENCE. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. - L.

**Adonis** ədouˈnis, ədɔːnis youth beloved by Venus for his beauty, (gen.) beautiful youth. XVI. L. - Gr. *Aḍōnis*, *Aḍōn* - Phœnician *adōni* my lord, *adōn* lord, title of the god Tammuz, in Heb. a name of God.

**adopt** ədɔːpt take (up) as one's own. XVI. - (O)F. *adoptere* or L. *adoptāre* choose for oneself, f. *ad*+*optāre* choose. So **ado**-PTION XIV (Ayenb., Trevisa), **ado**-PTIVE XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. - L.; see AD-, OPTION.

**adore** ədɔːrɪ pay divine honours to, worship XV (Caxton); reverence or honour highly XVI. - (O)F. *adorer*, (mod.) *adorer*, refash., after L., of OF. *ao(u)rer* (whence ME. *adore* XIV) = Pr. *azorar*, Sp. *adorar*, It. *adorare* :- L. *adorāre* address, salute, reverence, (eccl.) worship, f. *ad*+*orāre*; see AD-, ORATE. So **ador**-TION ədɔːreɪˈʃən. XVI. - (O)F. - L. **ado**-RABLE. XVII. - F. or L.

**adorn** ədɔːrn beautify, embellish. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *adorner*, refash., after L., of OF. *ao(u)rner* (whence ME. *aourne*) = Pr. *azornar*, It. *adornare* :- L. *adorṅare*, f. *ad*+*ornāre* furnish, deck; see AD-, ORNAMENT. So **ador**-NMENT. XV (Caxton). - OF. *adornement*.

**adown** ədaʊn (dial., poet.) down(ward). OE. *adūn(e)*, reduced form of *ofdūne*, i.e. term from (A-<sup>2</sup>) and dative of *dūn* hill, DOWN<sup>1</sup>. Aphetic DOWN<sup>3</sup>.

**adrift** ədriːft drifting. XVII (Capt. Smith). f. A-<sup>1</sup>+DRIFT.

**adroit** ədroiːt dexterous. XVII. - (O)F. *adroit*, f. adv. phr. à *droit* 'according to right', rightly, properly, i.e. à *to*+*droit* :- Rom. \**d(e)ricium*, for L. *dirēctum*; see AD-, DIRECT, and cf. DRESS.

**adscititious** ədsitiːʃəs added from outside. XVII. f. *adscit-*, pp. stem of L. *adsciscere* admit, adopt, f. *ad*+*sciscere* acknowledge, inceptive of *scire* know, after *adventitious*; see AD-, SCIENCE, -IOUS.

**adscript** see ASCRIFT.

**adulation** ədjuːleɪˈʃən servile flattery. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *adulation* or L. *adulātiō(n)-*. f. *adulāt-*, *adulārī* fawn upon, whence **adu**-late. XVII; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION.

**adult** əˈdʌlt, ədʌˈlt grown up XVI (Elyot); sb. XVII. - L. *adultus*, pp. of *adolēscere* (see ADOLESCENT); cf. F. *adulte* (late XVI).

**adulterate** ədʌˈltɛəɪt †commit adultery; †debauch; falsify, debase. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *adulterāre* debauch, corrupt, explained by Festus as from *ad alterum* (-am) *sē conferre* betake oneself to another; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Superseded early modE. †*adulter* (-L. inf. or F. *adulterer*), which itself replaced ME. *avoutre* (XIV - OF. *avoutrer*; cf. next). So **adulter**-ATION. XVI.

**adulterer** ədʌˈltɛərə one guilty of adultery (violation of the marriage-bed). XVI. Used XVI-XVIII beside synon. †*adulter*, but finally established as the more congruent form in the series *adulterate* †commit adultery, *adulterer*, *adulteress*, *adulterous*, **adultery**<sup>3</sup>. These had emerged in XV or XVI and finally superseded the ME. forms (XIV) derived from OF., viz. *avouter* adulterer, *avoutrer* commit adultery, *avout(e)rer* adulterer, *avoutres* adulteress, *avoutrous* adulterous, *avoutrie* adultery, all of which were from regular phonetic derivs. in OF. of L. *adulterāre* (see prec.). The forms in *avout-* had vars. in *advout-* (after later OF.), which facilitated adoption of forms in *adult-* (in Law F. *adulterie* is as early as XIII, being preceded by *avult-* in XII).

**adulterine** ədʌˈltɛraɪn spurious XVI; illegal, unlicensed XVII. - L. *adulterinus*, f. *adulter* adulterous, adulterer; see ADULTERATE, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**adumbrate** ədʌmbreɪt represent as a shadow or in outline, shadow forth, prefigure XVI; overshadow XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *adumbrāre*, f. *ad*+*umbrāre* shadow, f. *umbra*; see AD-, UMBRA, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **adumbr**-ATION. XVI (earlier than the vb.). - L.

**adust** ədʌˈst atrabilious XIV (Lanfr.); scorched; brown, sunburnt XVI. - F. *aduste* or L. *adustus*, pp. of *adurere*, f. *ad* AD-+*urere* burn (cf. COMBUSTION). ¶ A conspicuous term in the medical nomenclature of the Middle Ages, applied to a supposed state of the body and its humours characterized by dryness, heat, and black or burnt colour of the blood.

**advance** ədvɑːns trans. and intr. move forward (or upward) in place, time, or condition (first in the sense 'promote'). XIII (Anchr.). ME. *ava(u)nce* - (O)F. *avancer* = Pr. *avansar* (Sp. *avanzar*), It. *avanzare* :- Rom. \**abantiāre*, f. late L. *abante* (whence F. *avant* before, Pr. *avan*, *aban*, It. *avanti*), f. L. *ab* OFF, away+*ante* before (see ANTE-). The forms with *adv-*, recorded XV and established XVI, were anticipated in OF. and arose from assoc. with the *av-* which originated in *adv-*, as in *aventure*, ADVENTURE. Hence **adv**-ance sb. XVII. So **adv**-ance-MENT. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *avancement*.

**advantage** ədvɑːntɪdʒ superior position; benefit. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *advantage* - (O)F. *avantage* (whence It. *vantaggio*, etc.), f. *avant* before; see prec. and -AGE. Aphetic VANTAGE. Hence or - (O)F. *avantager* **adv**-antage vb. XV (†add to the amount of). **advantageous** ədvəntɛɪˈdʒəs XVI (in XVI-XVII often -ious). - (O)F. *avantageux*. For the form with *adv-* cf. prec.

**advent** ədˈvɛnt Church season preceding Christmas XII; the Coming of Christ XV; arrival XVIII. - OF. *advent*, refash. after L. of *awent* (mod. *avent*) - L. *adventu-s* arrival,



f. *advert-*, pp. stem of *advenire* arrive, f. *ad* AD- + *venire* COME.

**advertitious** ædventiːʃəs coming from without, accidental, casual. XVII. f. *advertitiuus*, medL. sp. of L. *advertitiuus*, f. *advert-*, pp. stem of *advenire*; see prec. and -ITIOUS<sup>1</sup>. (Cf. F. *advertice*.)

**adventure** ɔdveːntʃəɪ †chance, luck; †hazard, venture; †risk, peril XIII; hazardous enterprise XIV. - (O)F. *aventure* = Pr., Sp. *aventura*, It. *avventura* :- Rom. \**adventūra*, sb. use (sc. *rēs* thing) 'something about to happen', of fut. part. of *advenire*; see ADVENT, -URE. The form *adv-* is due to refash. in late OF. after L. So **adventure** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *aventurer*. **adventurer**. xv. - F. *aventurier*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. **adventurous**. XIV. - OF. *aventureus*. In XIV-XV *aventure* and *aventurous* appear often in the contr. forms *aunter*, *auntrous*, which were due to initial stress. Aphetic VENTURE.

**adverb** ɔdˈvɜːb word that qualifies an adjective, a verb, or another adverb. xv. - F. *adverbe* (earlier †*averbe*) or L. *adverbium*, f. *ad* AD- + *verbum* word, VERB; lit. rendering of Gr. ἐπιρρημα (f. *epi* denoting addition, ΕΠΙ- + *rhēma* word). So **adverbial** ɔdˈvɜːbiəl XVII. - late L. or F. **adverbially**. xv; rendering L. *adverbialiter* (Charisius).

**adversaria** ɔdˈvɜːsəriə miscellaneouse collection of notes, etc. XVIII (occas. earlier anglicized †*adversaries*). L., sb. use of n. pl. (sc. *scripta* writings) of *adversarius* lying before one (see next), in mercantile use, collection of items as they occur (Cicero), waste-book, day-book.

**adversary** ɔdˈvɜːsəri opponent, enemy. XIV. - OF. *adversarie* (mod. *adversaire*) - L. *adversarius* opposed, opponent, f. *adversus* against (cf. *contrarius* contrary, f. *contra*); see next and -ARY. ME. and later Sc. had such forms as *adversere*, -*aire*, -*air*, -*ar(e)* - AN. *adverser*, OF. *adversier* (replacing pop. *aversier*), *adversaire*.

**adverse** ɔdˈvɜːs hostile, opposing, unfavourable. XIV (Ch.). - later OF. *advers*, -*se*, refash. after L. of *avers* :- L. *adversus* - standing opposite, hostile, pp. of *advertere* turn towards; see AD-, VERSE.

**adversity** ɔdˈvɜːsiti adverse fortune. XIII (AnCrR.). - (O)F. *adversité*, refash. after L. of *aversité* - L. *adversitas* opposition (Pliny), misfortune (Cassiodorus), f. *adversus* ADVERSE; see -ITY.

**advert** ɔdˈvɜːt (obs. or arch.) turn one's attention (L. *animum advertere* ANIMADVERT). xv. Earlier *avert* - (O)F. *avertir* (now only) admonish, warn :- Rom. \**advertire*; see prec. and for sp. cf. ADVERSE, ADVERTISE. The rel. **advertence** (XIV, Ch.), -ENCY (XVII), -ENT (XVII) are now mainly repr. in the neg. INADVERTENCE, etc.

**advertise** ɔdˈvɜːtaɪz (formerly, and still Sc. and U.S.) ɔdˈvɜːtaɪz, in XVI-XVII *advertis* †take note of, notice xv (Lydg.); †direct the

attention of; give notice of xv. f. *advertiss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of F. †*advertir*, refash. of *avertir* warn :- Rom. \**advertire*, for L. *advertere* (see ADVERSE). The F. forms *avertir*, †*advertir* are repr. by †*avert*, ADVERT. The current form has been infl. by **advertisement** †warning, attention; notification, notice xv; earlier *avertisement* - F. *avertissement*, †*advert-*, f. the above vb.

**advice** ɔdˈvaɪs †opinion XIII (RGlouc.); †consideration, deliberation; counsel xv; information given xv (Caxton). ME. *avis*, *avys* - (O)F. *avis* = Pr. *avis*, Sp. *aviso*, It. *avviso* :- Rom. \**advīsum*, f. L. *ad* AD- + *visum* (as in *mihi visum est* it has seemed good to me, it is my opinion; cf. OF. *ce m'est vis or avis*), n. pp. of *videre* see (*vidēri* seem); cf. WIT. So **advise** ɔdˈvaɪz †observe, consider; †refl. take thought, reflect (cf. F. *s'aviser*); counsel, warn xv; inform xvi (Sh.). ME. *avise*, *avyse* - (O)F. *aviser* (refash. after L. †*adviser*) = Pr. *avizar*, Sp. *avisar*, It. †*avvisare* :- Rom. \**advīsāre*, f. L. *ad* AD- + *visāre*, for L. *visere*, f. *vis-*, *videre*. **advisedly** ɔdˈvaɪzɪdli †warily; †judiciously; deliberately. xv. Superseded ME. †*avisely*, -*ily* (xiv), f. *avisy* - *avisé*, pp. of (O)F. *aviser*, by substitution of pp. *advised*.

**advocate** ɔdˈvɔkət counsellor, counsel; intercessor xv; maintainer xviii. ME. *avocat* - (O)F. *avocat* - L. *advocātus* legal witness or counsellor, (later) advocate, attorney, (eccl.) of Christ as intercessor, sb. use of pp. of *advocāre* call in as witness or counsellor, f. *ad* + *vocāre* call; see AD-, VOCATION, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. The mod. form with *ad-* (xiv) is due to latinization, first in OF. Aphetic †*vocate*, †*voket* (xv). The pop. F. repr. of L. *advocātus* is *avoué*, AN. *avowé*, *advowé*, whence legal Eng. **advowee** patron of a benefice (xvii). So **advocate** -eit vb. †intr. plead for xvii; trans. plead in favour of xvii.

**advowson** ɔdˈvauzən patronage of an ecclesiastical office, etc.; right of presentation to a benefice. XIII (also aphetic *voweson*). - AN. *a(d)voweson*, *a(d)voeson*, OF. *avoeson* :- L. *advocātiōnem*, f. *advocāre*; see prec. and -ATION. The direct repr. of the L., *advocatiō* (xv), formerly current in various senses, survives in Sc. law for the calling of an action before itself by a superior court.

**adytum** ɔdˈɪtəm innermost shrine. XVII (occas. anglicized †*adyt* xvi). - Gr. *aduton*, sb. use of n. sg. of *adutos* impenetrable, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *dáein* enter.

**adze** ɔdz tool for cutting away the surface of wood. OE. *adesa*, whence ME. *adese*, later *adys*, *addis*, *add(e)s*; *adz(e)* dates from xviii; peculiarly Eng.; of unkn. origin.

**ædile** iːˈdaɪl ancient Roman magistrate superintending municipal works. xvi. L. *ædilis*, sb. use of adj., prop. 'having to do

with buildings', f. *ædēs*, -is building (cf. EDIFICE); see -ILE.

**ægis** i'dʒis defence, protection. XVIII. -L. - Gr. *aigis* shield of Zeus (in L. of Jupiter or Minerva), pop. assoc. with *aig-*, *aix* goat, as if 'shield of goatskin'.

**ægrotat** i'groutæt, i'groutæt (in Eng. universities) certificate of illness. XIX. 3rd pers. sg. pres. indic. of L. *ægrotāre* be sick, f. *ægri-*, *ager* sick, ill. ¶ *Eger* i'dʒæi has been similarly used.

**Æneid** i'niid, ini'id Virgil's epic. XVII. f. *Æneid-*, stem of L. *Æneis*, f. *Æneās* name of the hero of the poem; cf. F. *Énéide*, It. *Enéide*. Before the mod. period most freq. in genitive form *Eneydos* (XIV-XVI), -idos (XVI) - L. *Æneidos* (sc. *libri* books); from XVI the L. nom. *Æneis* has been often used; in XVI-XVII *Æneas*, *Ænead* occurred; sporadic exx. of anglicized forms (e.g. *eneyde*) are found in XV; the anglicized pl. denoting the whole poem appears in XVI, whence the sg. form (XVIII) used for a single book.

**Æolian** iou'liən pert. to Æolis (Aiolis) or Æolus (Aiolos). XVIII. f. L. *Æolius* f. (i) Æolis or Æolia, ancient district of Asia Minor, (ii) Æolus, mythical god of the winds; see -IAN. So **Æolic** iə'lik of Æolis. XVII. - L. *Æolicus* - Gr. *Aiolikós*.

**æon** i'ən age of the universe. XVII (H. More). - ecclL. *æon* - Gr. *aiōn* age, rel. to L. *ævum* (cf. AGE, AY<sup>1</sup>).

**æerate** ei'æreit, æ'reit expose to or supply with air. XVIII. f. L. *æer* AIR + -ATE<sup>3</sup>, after F. *æérer*, itself a learned formation on the L. sb. So **æeration**. XVI (rare before XIX).

**aerial** æ'riəl, (formerly) eiə'riəl pert. to or resembling air or the atmosphere. XVII (*erial*, Sh.). f. L. *æerius* (= Gr. *æēríos*, f. *æēr-*, *æēr* AIR) + -AL; occas. †*æereal* (XVI-XVII) is f. L. *æereus*. Also †*æereous*, -ious (XVI-XVII), *æerian* (XVII); cf. F. *æéreux*, *æérien*.

**æerie** see EYRIE.

**æero-** æərou ei'ərou, comb. form of Gr. *æēr* AIR, in many techn. terms, some of which are -F. terms in *æero-*; Gr. had *æerometreîn* measure the air, *æeroskopía* divination by observation of the atmosphere. **æerodrome**, †(i) aeroplane XIX; (ii) course for flying-machines XX; in (i) - Gr. *æerodrómós* traversing the air; in (ii) f. Gr. *drómós* course (cf. HIPPODROME). **æerodynamic**, -ICS; cf. F. *æerodynamique*. **æeromancy** divination by air. XIV (-ance Gower). - OF. **æeronaut** navigator in the air XVIII. - F. *æéronaute*, f. Gr. *naútēs* sailor (cf. NAUTICAL). **æeroplane**, †(i) plane of a flying-machine; (ii) heavier-than-air flying-machine XIX; in (i) f. PLANE<sup>3</sup>; in (ii) - F. *æéroplane*, f. Gr. -*planos* wandering (see PLANET). **æerostat** balloon, etc. XVIII. - F. *æerostat*, f. Gr. *statós* standing, f. \**stu-* STAND.

**æery**<sup>1</sup> ei'əri, æ'ri aerial; etherial. XVI (in later use poet.; a favourite with Milton). - L. *æerius*, f. *æēr* AIR; the suffix has been assoc. with -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**æery**<sup>2</sup> see EYRIE.

**æeruginous** iəru'dʒinəs like copper-rust. XVII. - L. *æeruginōsus*, f. *æerugin-*, nom. *æerūgō* verdigris, f. *æer-*, *æs* brass; see -OUS.

**Æsculapian** iškjulei'piən medicinal, medical. XVII. f. *Æsculāpius*, ancient Roman god of medicine; see -IAN.

**æsthetic** iʃpe'tik, U.S. es- XIX (but used occas. before 1800 in the Kantian sense 'pert. to the philosophy of sensuous perception'). The current sense 'pert. to the criticism of the beautiful or to the theory of taste' is derived ult. (through F. *esthétique* - G. *ästhetik*) from the title of A. T. Baumgarten's '*Æsthetica*' (1750), which treats of the criticism of taste considered as a philosophical theory. - Gr. *aisthētikós*, f. *aisthētd* things perceptible by the senses, f. *aisthēthai* perceive (\**æisth-*, rel. to L. *audiō* I hear :- \**awizdiō*); see -IC. Also sb. **æsthetic**. XIX (Crabb Robinson, Carlyle). Hence **æsthete** i'ʃpit XIX; prob. after *athlete*, *athletic*, but cf. Gr. *aisthētēs* one who perceives.

**æstival** istai'vəl pert. to the summer or the summer solstice. XIV. Also, as in early use, *estival* - (OF. *estival* - L. *æstivālis*, f. *æstivus*, f. *æstus* heat; see -IVE, -AL. The analogical pronunc. is e'stival, but *estival* is evidenced XVI (cf. *autumnal*); the sp. with æ- is now prevalent, exc. in U.S.

**ætiology** itio'lədʒi doctrine of cause or causation. XVI. - late L. *ætiologia* (Isidore) - Gr. *aitiologiā*, f. *aittä* cause + -logiā -LOGY.

**af-** assim. form of AD- before f; cf. AC-.

**afar** əfā'ɹ from or at a distance. XII. ME. *of feor*, *on ferr*, later *a fer*, *a far*, i.e. OF from, ON, FAR; phrasal substitute for OE. *feorran* far off, from far, perh. after late L. *dē longē*, *ā longē*, (O)F. *de loin*, *au loin*.

**afared** əfi'əd (dial., arch.) afraid. OE. *āfæred*, pp. of *āfæran* frighten; see A-<sup>3</sup> and FEAR. Superseded in gen. use by AFRAID (cf. 'nat afered nor affrayed', Ch.).

**affable** əfəblɪɪmplənt of manner. XVI. - (O)F. *affable* - L. *affābilis* easy to be spoken to, f. *affārī* address, f. *ad* + *fārī* speak; see AF-, FABLE, -ABLE. So **affability**. XV. - (O)F.

**affair** əfɛə'ɹ business, concern. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *afere*(e), *affer*(e) - AN. *afere*, OF. *affaire* (mod. *affaire*), f. phr. *à faire* do (repr. L. *ad, facere*; see AD, FACT). For the formation and meaning cf. ADO, TO-DO.

**affect**<sup>1</sup> əfɛ'kt †aim at XV; have a liking for XVI; display or assume openly XVI (Sh.); assume or pretend falsely XVII. - F. *affecter* or L. *affectāre* aim at, aspire to, endeavour or pretend to have, f. *affect-*, pp. stem of *afficere* put to, (refl.) apply oneself to; see next. So **affectation**. XVI. - F. *affectation* or L. *affectātiō(n)*, f. *affectāre*.

**affect**<sup>2</sup> əfɛ'kt lay hold of, attack; impress, influence, move. XVII. - F. *affecter* or f. L.

*affect-*, pp. stem of *afficere* act upon, influence, f. *ad* AF-+*facere* do. Like the F. vb., has been infl. by the earlier AFFECTION.

**affect** əfɛktɪd (i) †sought after, cherished; assumed; full of affectation, artificial XVI; pp. of AFFECT<sup>1</sup>. (ii) having (a certain) disposition or affection XVI; f. *L. affectus* disposed, pp. of *afficere* (see prec.)+ED<sup>1</sup>. (iii) laid hold of, attacked, infected XVII; pp. of AFFECT<sup>2</sup>.

**affection** əfɛkʃən emotion, feeling XIII (AncrR.); disposition XIV (R. Mannyng); bodily state, spec. abnormal XVI. - (O)F. *affection* - L. *affectiō(n-)* (favourable) disposition or inclination, f. *afficere* AFFECT<sup>2</sup>. So **affectionate** †affected, esp. unduly or wilfully; †kindly inclined; fond, loving, XVI. - medL. *affectionātus* devoted, or its deriv. F. *affectionné*, which was itself anglicized as †*affected* (XVI); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Earlier synonyms were †*affectual* XV (- OF. *affectuel*), †*affectuous* XIV (- OF. *affectueux*, late L. *affectuōsus*). **affective** əfɛktɪv pert. to the emotions. XV. - F. *affectif*, -ive - late L. *affectivus*, f. *L. affect-*; see AFFECT<sup>2</sup> and -IVE.

**affiance** əfaɪəns (arch.) trust, confidence. XIV. - OF. *afiance*, f. *afier* (whence †*affy* XIV-XVII) :- medL. *affidare* bind oneself in loyalty, f. *L. ad* AF-+*fidare* trust, f. *fidus* trusty, rel. to *fides* FAITH; see -ANCE.

**affiche** əfɪʃ placard. XVIII. F., f. *afficher* :- Rom. \**affigāre*, f. *L. ad* AF-+*figere* FIX.

**affidavit** əfɪdeɪvɪt statement confirmed by oath. XVII (Jonson). 3rd sg. pt. of medL. *affidare* declare on oath (see AFFIANCE).

**affiliate** əfɪleɪt adopt; fix the paternity of. XVIII. f. pp. stem of medL. *affiliare*, f. *ad* AF-+*filius* son (see FILIAL); prob. after F. *affilier*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **affiliation**. XVIII. - F. - medL.; cf. FILIATION.

**affinity** əfɪnɪtɪ relationship (spec. by marriage) XIV; (nat. hist., chem.) structural likeness XVIII. - OF. *afinité* (mod. *affinité*) - L. *affinitās*, f. *affinis* related, lit. bordering on, f. *ad* AF-+*finis* border; see FINIS, -ITY.

**affirm** əfəɪm assert strongly, make solemn declaration. XIV. ME. *afferme* - OF. *afermer* (mod. *affirmer*) :- L. *affirmāre*, f. *ad* AF-+*firmus* FIRM. In XVI the sp. was assim. to L., as in F. So **affirmation**. XV. - F. or L. Earlier †**affirmance**. XIV. - OF. **affirmative**. XV. - (O)F. - late L.

**affix** əfɪks fix or fasten to, on. XV (first in Sc. pp. *affix(it)*). - (O)F. *affixer* or medL. *affixāre*, f. *ad* AF-+*fixāre* FIX. So **affix** əfɪks sb. PREFIX OR SUFFIX. XVII.

**afflatus** əfleɪtəs rush of prophetic or poetic inspiration. XVII. - L. *afflātus*, f. *afflāt-*, pp. stem of *afflāre* blow upon, f. *ad* AF-+*flāre* BLOW<sup>1</sup>.

**afflict** əflɪkt †dash down XIV; trouble grievously XVI. - L. *afflictāre* or f. *afflict-*, pp. stem of *affligere* dash against, throw down, distress, f. *ad* AF-+*ligere* strike;

partly after pp. †*afflict* (in XIV-XV *afight*) orig. - OF. *aflit* :- L. *afflictus*. So **affliction**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. (esp. eccl.).

**affluent** æfluənt flowing in abundance XV; wealthy XVIII; sb. feeder of a river XIX. - (O)F. *affluent* - L. *affluent-*, -ēns, prp. of *affluere* flow towards, f. *ad* AF-+*fluere* flow (see FLUENT). So **affluence** prufusion XIV; wealth XVII. - F. - L.

**afflux** æflʌks flowing of humours, etc. towards a point. XVII. - medL. *affluxus*, f. *afflux-*, *affluere*; see prec. Cf. F. *afflux*.

**afford** əfɔːrd †set forward, carry out OE.; manage, provide the means XV; grant, yield XVI. Late OE. *gefōrbian* advance, promote, accomplish, f. *ge-* X-+*fōrbian* further, promote, f. *fōrþ* forward, FORTH. Typical ME. forms were *iforðen*, *aforth(e)*; after the reduction of the prefix to *a-*, the sp. was assim. to words of L. origin in *aff-*; for the change of *th* to *d* cf. *burden*, *murder*.

**afforest** əfɔːrɪst convert into forest. XV. - medL. *afforestāre* (Charter of Forests, temp. Henry III), f. *ad* AF-+*foresta* FOREST. So **afforestation**. XVII. - medL.

**affray** əfreiː (arch.) alarm, startle, frighten. XIV. - AN. *afrayer*, OF. *effreer*, *esfreer* (mod. *effrayer*) = Pr. *esfredar* :- Rom. \**exfridāre*, f. *L. ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+Rom. \**fridus*, - Germ. \**fripuz* peace (whence OE. *frip* FRITH<sup>1</sup>); lit. 'remove from peace'. The pp. *af(f)rayed* alarmed, in a state of fear, has become a distinct word, AFRAID. So **affray** sb. †attack, alarm, disturbance XIV; violent breach of the peace XV. - AN. *affrai*, for OF. *effrei*, *esfrei*, f. the vb. Aphetic FRAY<sup>1</sup>.

**affright** əfraɪt (arch.) frighten. XVI. f. †*af-fright* frightened, ME. *affrɪgt*, OE. *afyrhted*, pp. of \**afyrhtan*, collateral with *ofyrhtan*. Hence **affright** sb. XVI (Spenser).

**affront** əfrʌnt insult (one) openly to his face; put to the blush. XIV. - OF. *afronter* strike in the face (mod. *affronter*) = Pr., Sp. *afrontar*, It. *affrontare* :- Rom. \**affrontāre*, f. *L. phr. ad frontem* to the face; see AF-, FRONT. Hence **affront** sb. XVI; cf. F. *affront*.

**affusion** əfjuːʒən pouring water on the body in baptism. XVII. - late L. *affusio(n-)*, f. *affus-*, *affundere*; see AF-, FUSION.

**afield** əfiːld on or to the field OE.; abroad XV. ME. *o fælde*, *a fælde*, OE. *on felda*; i.e. ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, and dative of FIELD.

**afire** əfaɪəɪ (arch., dial.) on fire. XIII. ME. *afüre*, *o füre*, i.e. a, ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, and dative of FIRE.

**afflame** əfleɪm ablaze, glowing. XVI. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + FLAME, after AFIRE.

**afloat** əfləʊt on the water or the sea. ME. *on flote* (XII), *o flote* on the sea, at sea, i.e. ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, and dative of OE. *flot* sea (see FLOAT<sup>1</sup>); in ME. partly after ON. *d flot*, *d floti* and OF. *en flot*; from XVI prob. a new formation.

**afoot** əfʊt on foot (lit. and fig.). XIII. ME. *afote*, i.e. ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, and dative of FOOT; partly after ON. *á fótum*.

**afore** əfəːɪ (arch.) in front, in advance. OE. *onforan*, ME. *on-*, *aforen*, reinforced by XIV *afore*, f. ON + obs. *fore* adv. and prep. Hence †**afore-hand**, **afore-time(s)**, **afore-said** (XIV), modelled on BEFOREHAND, -TIME, †**before-said** (XIII). **afo-rethought** premeditated (leg. phr. *malice a.*) XVI; *thought*, pp. of THINK; after †*prepensed* (see PREPENSE).

**afraid** əfreɪd in fear. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *af(f)raied*, -*ayed*, pp. of AFFRAY used as adj. after AN. *afraye*; superseded AFEARD. The sp. -*aid* dates from XVI; cf. STAID.

**afreet**, **afrit** æfrɪt (also *efreet*) evil demon of Mohammedan mythology. XVIII. - Arab. *ʾifrit* - Pers. *āfarid* creature, f. *āfrīdan* create.

**afresh** əfreʃ anew. XV. Earlier of *fresh* (XV-XVI), after ANEW; see A-<sup>2</sup>, FRESH, and cf. OF. *de frais* recently.

**African** æfrɪkən pert. to Africa. XIII (Laz.). - L. *Āfrīcānus* (Cicero), f. *Āfrica*, sb. use of fem. (sc. *terra* land) of *Āfricus*, f. *Āfri* (sg. *Āfer*) ancient people of N. Africa; see -AN and cf. F. *africain*, etc.

**Afrikaner** (older **Africander**, -**kander**) æfrɪkənəɪ (-kændəɪ) white native of S. Africa. XIX. - Afrikaans, earlier (Cape) Du. *Afrikaander*, f. *Afrikaan* (sb.) African †-*der*, pers. suff., after *Hollander* Dutchman. So **Afrikaans** æfrɪkəns Cape Dutch, the taal. xx. var. of *Afrikaansch*.

**aft** ɔft (prop. naut.) in or near the hinder part. XVII (*fore and aft*). prob. alteration of earlier *abaft*, *baft*, after LG., Du. *achter* abaft, AFTER; there is no historical connexion with OE. *æftan* behind.

**after** ɑːftə behind in place or time. OE. *æfter* adv. and prep. = OFris. *efter*, OS., OHG. *aftar*, -*er* (Du. *achter*), ON. *aptr* adv. (*eptir* prep.), Goth. *aftra* back, again; CGerm. adv., prob. compar. deriv. of \**af-* in OE. *æftan* from behind, OS. *at(aftan)*, ON. *aptan*, Goth. *aftana*; perh. to be referred to IE. \**op-* in Gr. *opisō* behind, again, or \**ap-* in Gr. *apó* OF. Hence **after** adj., in OE. *æfter(r)a*; later the adv. in attrib. use (cf. next).

**after-** ɑːftə the adv.-prep. AFTER in comb., fixed or transitory, with sbs., adjs., and vbs., in various relations and senses, 'hinder', 'subsequent(ly)', 'eventual(ly)', 'subordinate(ly)'. (OE. had e.g. *æfterboren* posthumous, *æfterfolgere* successor, *æftergiæld* additional payment, *æfterrāp* crupper.)

**after-birth** ɑːftəbɜːθ placenta. XVI (also †*after-burthen*). perh. directly - G. *afterbürde* (Luther, Deut. xxviii 57), also *aftergeburt*; cf. Icel. *eftirburðr*, OSw. *efterbörd*, Da. *efterbyrd*; see AFTER-, BIRTH.

**aftermath** ɑːftəməθ second crop of grass XVI; esp. fig. XVII. f. AFTER- + MATH.

**aftermost** ɑːftəməst most aft. XVIII. f. AFTER (in naut. use, as *after sails*) + -MOST.

(There is no historical connexion with OE. *æftemest*, Goth. *aftumists* last, latest, or the occas. early ME. *aftermest*.)

**afternoon** ɑːftənuːn time between midday and evening. XIII. f. AFTER- + NOON; cf. late L. *postmeridiem* adv. (medL. *postmeridies* afternoon meal), F. *après-midi*.

**afterward** ɑːftəwɔːd †behind OE.; subsequently XIII. Late OE. *æfterwearde* (see AFTER, -WARD), to which corr. an adj. *æfterweard* latter part of, of which *æftan-*, *æfterweard* are collateral forms.

**ag-** assim. form of AD- before *g*; cf. AC-.

**aga**, **agha** āgā Ottoman title of distinction. XVI. - Turk. *āghā* master, lord.

**again** əgeɪn, əgeɪn adv. †in the opposite direction, back OE.; †in return XIII; once more, anew XIV; †prep. towards, opposite, against. OE., WS. *onġean*, *onġen*, later *āġen*, Anglian *onġægn*, *onġegn*, whence typical ME. forms *aġen*, *ayen*, and *aġain*, *aġein*; corr. to OS. *angegin*, OHG. *ingagan*, *ingegin(i)*, MHG. *engegene*, *engein* (G. *entgegen* opposite), ON. *i gegn* against (Sw. *igen*, Da. *igjen* again, anew); CGerm. (exc. Goth.) phr. f. ON (varying with IN) + \**gagan-*, \**gagin-* direct, straight (cf. OE. *ġegan*, ON. *gegn* straight), the orig. meaning being 'in a direct line (with)'; the Germ. base \**gag-* is of unkn. origin.

The native forms in *aġ-*, *ay-* did not survive beyond XVI, being superseded universally by forms in *ag-*, derived from Scand. and appearing first in northern and eastern texts XIII. Aphetic *gain* survives in GAINSAV.

**against** əgeɪnst, əgeɪnst opposite (now only in *over against*); in resistance to XII; in opposition to; in return for XIII. ME. *aġenes*, *aġeines*, *aġaines*, *aġens*, f. *aġein*, etc. †-*es*; see AGAIN, -*s*. For the parasitic -*t* cf. AMIDST. Aphetic *gainst* (XVI, Spenser), often sp. *'gainst*.

**agamous** ægəməs (biol.) non-sexual. XIX. f. late L. *agamus* - Gr. *āgamos* unmarried, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *gamos* marriage; see GAMO-, -OUS.

**agape**<sup>1</sup> əgeɪp gaping. XVII (Milton). f. A-<sup>1</sup> + GAPE.

**agape**<sup>2</sup> ægəpi love-feast. XVII (used earlier and later in Gr. letters *ἀγάπη*). - Gr. *agāpē* brotherly love, f. *agapān* vb. love. Hence (irreg. formed) **agamemone** ægəpɪməni 'abode of love' (Gr. *monē* abode). XIX.

**agar-agar** ei-gəreɪ-gā East Indian seaweed. XIX. Malay.

**agaric** ægərɪk, əgərɪk kind of fungus. xv. - L. *agaricum* (Pliny) - Gr. *agarikón*, said by Dioscorides to be named from *Agaria* in Sarmatia; see -IC.

**agate** ægət variety of chalcedony. XVI. - (O)F. *agate*, also †*agate* (cf. It. *agata*) - L. *achātēs* - Gr. *akhātēs*. The older F. form *ac(h)ate* was adopted in ME. (XIII).

**agave** ægei·vi American aloe. XVIII. — modL. adoption as generic name of *L. Agavē* — Gr. *Agauē*, mythological name (daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia), prop. fem. of *agauōs* illustrious.

**age** eidʒ period of existence or of time; time of life. XIII. — OF. *age*, earlier *aāge*, *eāge* (mod. *āge*) = Pr. *atge* :- Gallo-Rom. \**ætātūm*, f. *L. ætāt-*, *ætās*, earlier *ævitās*, f. *ævum* age of time; see *ÆON*. Hence **age** grow old XIV; make old XVII. **aged**<sup>1</sup> ei·dʒid having lived long XV; eidʒd of the age of (so-and-so) XVII; after *F. âgé*; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**-age** -idʒ suffix repr. (O)F. *-age* = Pr. *-atge*, It. *-aggio* :- *L. -ātūcu-s*, -ATIC. (For the Rom. extended use of *-ātūm* see AGE, COURAGE.) The meanings are typified by *baggage*, *carriage*, *cartage*, *damage*, *dotage*, *hermitage*, *homage*, *language*, *luggage*, *marriage*, *passage*, *tillage*, *tonnage*, *vicarage*, *village*. In *badinage*, *barrage*, *camouflage*, *entourage*, *garage*, *sabotage* the suffix is pronounced āʒ.

**agenda** ədʒe·ndə things to be done, e.g. items of business to be considered. XVII. — L., pl. of *agendum* (also current), sb. use of n. gerundive of *agere* (see next).

**agent** ei·dʒənt one who (that which) acts or operates. XV. — *L. agent-*, *agēns*, sb. use of prp. of *agere* do; perh. through It. *agente*, whence (acc. to R. Étienne) *F. agent* (XVI); see -ENT. So **AGENCY**. XVII. — medL. *agentia*, whence also *F. agence*.

*L. agere* drive, pursue, occupy oneself with, carry on, perform, act (a play), do, is f. IE. \**ag-* drive, lead, whence also Skr. *ājati*, Av. *azaiti* drives, Arm. *acem* I bring, OIr. *-aig* leads, Gr. *agein* lead, ON. *aka* drive a vehicle, carry. ¶ For other derivs. of the base see ACT, AGILE, AGITATE, AGONY, AMBIGUOUS, COAGULATE, COAGENT, COGITATE, EXACT, EXAMINE, EXIGENT, EXIGUOUS, PRODIGAL.

**agglomerate** æglə·mɔreit gather into a mass. XVII. f. pp. stem of *L. agglomerāre*, f. *ad* AG- + *glomus* ball, mass, partly through *F. agglomérer*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **AGGLOMERATION**. XVIII. — F. or L.

**agglutinate** æglū·tineit fasten as with glue. XVI. f. pp. stem of *L. agglutināre*, f. *ad* AG- + *glūten* GLUE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **AGGLUTINATION**. XVI. **AGGLUTINATIVE** (of languages, first used by Max Müller, 1861).

**aggrandize** ægrəndaiz make or make to appear greater. XVII. f. *agrandiss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of (O)F. *agrandir* prob. — It. *aggrandire*, f. *a-* AG- + *grandire* — *L. grandire*, f. *grandis* GRAND; the ending was assim. to verbs in *-ise*, *-ize*. So **AGGRANDIZEMENT** ægrændizmənt. XVII. — F. *agrandissement*.

**aggravate** ægrəveit †load, burden; add weight or gravity to XVI; incense, provoke XVII. f. pp. stem of *L. aggravāre*, f. *ad* AG- + *gravis* heavy, GRAVE; prob. through *F. aggravier*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **AGGRAVATION**. XV.

†oppression (Caxton); (eccl.) censure XVI; increasing in gravity XVII. — F. — medL.

**aggregate** ægrigeit collected into one body (now techn.) XV; sb. -ət sum total, entire mass XV. — *L. aggregātus*, pp. of *aggregāre*, f. *ad* AG- + *greg-*, *grex* flock (cf. GREGARIOUS). So **AGGREGATE** -eit vb. (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>), **AGGREGATION** XV.

**aggression** ægreʃən unprovoked assault. XVII. — *F. agression* or *L. aggressiō(n-)*, f. *aggress-*, pp. stem of *aggredi* attack, f. *ad* AG- + *gradī* walk, step, f. *gradus* step, GRADE; see -ION. So **AGGRESSIVE**. XIX; perh. after *F.*

**aggrieve** ægriv bear heavily upon. XIV. ME. *agreve* — OF. *agrever* make heavier :- *L. aggravare* AGGRAVATE. The sp. was assim. to *L.* (with *agg-*) from XV, the *F.* word being latinized to *aggraver*. (A Rom. by-form \**aggreviare* gave OF. *agregier*, whence Eng. †*aggrege* XIV-XVII.)

**aghost** əgəst dumbfounded. XIII. ME. *agast*, short form of pp. of †*agaste* frighten, strengthened form (with *a-*<sup>3</sup>) of †*gaste*, app. :- OE. *gāstan*, which is, however, recorded only once and with the sense 'torment'. The sp. with *gh*, established from XVIII, is due to assoc. with CHASTLY.

**agile** ædʒail nimbly active. XV (Wyntoun). — (O)F. *agile* — *L. agilis*, f. *agere*; see AGENT, -ILE. So **AGILITY** ədʒi·liti. XIV. — (O)F. — *L.*

**agio** ædʒiəu percentage of charge for exchange. XVII. — It. *aggio*, of unkn. origin; so *F.*, *Du. agio*. So **AGIOTAGE** speculation in stock. XIX. — *F. agiotage*, f. *agioter* speculate, f. *agio*, with connective *t*.

**agist** ədʒi·st take in live stock at a certain rate XVI; subject to a charge XVII. — OF. *agister* (mod. *agiter*), f. *a-* AD- + *gister* lodge :- Rom. \**jacitare*, frequent. of *jacere* (cf. ADJACENT). So **AGISTMENT**. XVI. — OF.

**agitate** ədʒiteit excite, disturb; †act as agent; discuss. XVI. f. pp. stem of *L. agitāre* move to and fro, frequent. of *agere* (see AGENT, -ATE<sup>3</sup>); cf. (O)F. *agiter*. So **AGITATION**. XVI. — F. or L. (Public 'agitation' first in 1828.) **AGITATOR**. XVII. — *L. agitātor*. (First used in 1647 in the sense of 'agent' by the delegates of private soldiers in the Parliament of 1647-9; political agitator in the present sense dates from XVIII.)

**aglet**, **aglet** æglit, ei·glit tag; catkin. XV. — (O)F. *aguillette*, dim. of *aguille* needle :- late *L. acūcula* pine-needle, dim. of *acus* needle (cf. ACID). Cf. AIGUILLE.

**agley**, **agly** əglai-, əglī- (Sc.) crooked, awry. XVIII (Burns). f. *a*<sup>1</sup>- †*gley*, *gly* (XIII) squint; cf. Sc. *aglied* (XVII) squintingly.

**agnail** ægneil †corn on the foot OE.; whitlow XVI; sore piece of skin at the root of a nail XVIII. OE. *agnægī*, corr. to OFris. *ongneil*, OHG. *ungnagel* (G. dial. *anneglen*, *einnegeln*); f. \**ang-* compressed, tight, painful (cf. ANGUISH) + *nægī* NAIL, in the sense

of 'hard excrescence in the flesh' (cf. L. *clavus* and F. *clou* used of a metal nail and a corn on the foot). The two later senses have arisen from assoc. of *-nail* with the finger-nail; in the last sense also dial. *hang-nail* (XVII) and Sc. *anger-nail*.

**agnate** ægneit kinsman by the father's side; kinsman by descent from a common male ancestor. XV. - L. *agnātus*, f. *ad* AD-+\*(g)nātus born (cf. NATURE). See also ADNATE.

**agnize** ægnaiz recognize. XVI. f. L. *agnōscere* (f. *ad* AG-+\*(g)nōscere KNOW), after *cognize*, *recognize*.

**agnomen** ægnou·men second cognomen. XVIII. - L. *agnōmen*, f. *ad* AG-+\*(g)nōmen NAME.

**agnostic** ægnōstik holding that nothing is knowable beyond material phenomena. 1869. f. A-<sup>4</sup>+GNOSTIC; invented by Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-95) when a member of the Metaphysical Society to express his attitude of mind in contrast with that of contemporary 'gnostics'; see his own account in 'Agnosticism' and 'Agnosticism and Christianity' in *Collected Essays* (1900), vol. v, pp. 239, 309. There was no allusion to the use of Gr. *agnōstos* (unknown) in Acts xvii 23 (*Ἀγνώστῳ Θεῷ* to an unknown god).

**Agnus Dei** æ:g'nəs dī·ai, a'gnus dē·ī part of the canon of the mass beginning with these words. XIV. L., 'Lamb of God'.

**ago** əgou, (arch. and dial.) **agone** əgə'n gone by, past. XIV. pp. of ME. †*ago*, OE. *āgān* pass away, corr. to OS. *āgangan*, OHG. *irgangan*, *irgān* (G. *ergehen*), Goth. *usgaggan*; see A-<sup>3</sup>, GO. Used first to qualify an expression of time in adv. phr., e.g. *ago fif yer* five years passed, *longe tyme ago*; later as an adv. in *long ago* at a time long distant.

**agog** əgə:g in eager expectation. XV. prob. modelled (with assim. to formations with A-<sup>2</sup>) on late OF. *en gogues* (cf. '*Estre en ses gogues*, to be frolicke, lustie . . . all a-hoit, in a pleasant humour', Cotgr.), i.e. *en* IN, pl. of *gogue* merriment, pleasantry, of unkn. origin.

**agony** æ:gəni anguish of mind XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible); death struggle XVI; extreme bodily suffering XVII. - (O)F. *agonie* or late L. *agōnia* - Gr. *agōniā* contest, mental struggle, f. *agōn* contest, struggle, rel. to *agein*; see AGENT, -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **agonize** torment XVI; suffer agony XVII; contend XVIII. - F. *agoniser*, late L. *agōnizāre* (after Gr. *agōntēsthai*).

**agoraphobia** æ:gərəfəu·biə morbid dread of public places. XIX. mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. *agorā* (place of) assembly, market-place, rel. to L. *grex* flock; see GREGARIOUS, -PHOBIA.

**agouti** əgū·ti W. Indian animal of the cavy family. XVII (Purchas). - F. *agouti* or Sp. *aguti* - Tupi *aguti*.

**agrarian** əgreə·riən pert. to the land. XVII. f. L. *agrārius*, f. *agr-*, *ager* land; see ACRE,

-ARIAN. Used first with ref. to the *lex agraria* of ancient Rome (cf. *the law agrarie*, Bellenden's 'Livy', 1533).

**agree** əgrī· †please, become favourable, accede XIV (Ch.); be in harmony or accord XVI. - (O)F. *agrēer* = Pr., Sp. *agradar*, It. *aggradare* :- Rom. \**aggrātāre*, f. L. *ad* AG-+*grātus* pleasing, agreeable (cf. GRACE). So **agree·ABLE** pleasing, harmonious, suitable. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *agrēable*. Hence **agree·ABLY**. XIV (Ch.); see -LY<sup>2</sup>. **agree·MENT** accord, covenant; concord. XIV.

**agriculture** æ:grikʌltʃɪ cultivation of the soil. XVII. - F. *agriculture* or L. *agricultūra*, i.e. *agri cultūra* tillage of the land; see ACRE, CULTURE. Hence **agricu·ltural** XVIII, **agricu·lturalist** (cf. *naturalist*) XIX, **agricu·lturist** XVIII.

**agrimony** æ:gri:məni plant of the genus Eupatoria. Earlier *egre-*, *egrimoigne*, *-moine* (XIV, Ch.). - (O)F. *agrēmoine*; the later *agrimony* (XV), with var. †*egri-*, is based directly on *agrimōnia*, misreading for L. *argemōnia* (Pliny, Celsus) - Gr. *argemōnē* poppy (Dioscorides), f. *argēmon* white spot on the eye (which the plant was reputed to cure), f. *argēs*, *argós* white, shining (cf. ARGENT).

**agro-** æ:grou comb. form of Gr. *agros* field, ACRE.

**agrostis** əgrə'stis genus of grasses. XVIII. late L. - Gr. *agrōstis*, f. *agros* (see prec.).

**aground** əgrau·nd †on or to the ground XIII; on or to the bottom of shallow water XVI. f. A-<sup>1</sup>+GROUND; cf. ON. *á grunn* into the shallows.

**ague** ei:gju †acute fever XIV (PPl.); malarial fever XIV (Ch.). - OF. *ague* :- medL. *acūta*, sb. use (sc. *febris* fever) of fem. of L. *acūtus* ACUTE. Earlier ME. †*fever agu* - OF. *fièvre ague* - L. *febris acūta* (Celsus).

**ah** ā int. XIII. Earliest form *a* - OF. *a* (later and mod. *ah*); cf. It., Sp. *ah*, and similar forms in various langs., as L. *ā*, *āh*, Gr. *ā*, *ad*, OHG. *ā* (G. *ah*), Lith. *ā*, *ad*, Skr. *ā*. (OE. had *æ*, *ēa*, ON. *æ*.) Combination with HA produced **aha** *ahā* XIII (Cursor M.); so in L., (M)HG., etc.

**ahead** əhe:d (orig. naut.) at the head; in front (of); forward, onward. XVII. Earlier †*on head* (XVI); see A-<sup>1</sup>, HEAD.

**ahem** (ə)hm excl. to attract attention, or used in hesitating speech. XVIII. var. of **HEM** with the 'indeterminate' vowel ə prefixed.

**ahoy** əhoi· (naut.) call used in hailing. XVIII. f. *a*, AH+HOY<sup>1</sup>.

**ahungered** əhʌ·ŋgəd (arch.) hungry. XIV. prob. repr. a var. of ME. *ofhungred*, *offungred*, OE. *ofhyngrod*, pp. of *ofhyngran*, f. *of-*, A-<sup>2</sup>+*hyngran* be hungry, f. HUNGER; by confusion of A-<sup>2</sup> (of) and A-<sup>1</sup> (on) altered to **anhu·ngered** XIV (as in Tindale, Matt. xii 1, whence in A.V.); so †*a(n)hungry* XVII.

**ai** āi S. American sloth. XVII. - native Brazilian word repr. the animal's cry, prob. through F. *ai* (†*hay*, †*haiit*).

**aid** eid help, assistance. xv. - OF. *aide* (mod. *aide*) = Pr. *ajud(h)a*, Sp. *ayuda* :- Rom. \**adjūta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *adjuvāre*. So **aid** vb. xv. - OF. *aïdier* (mod. *aider*) = Pr. *ajudar* :- L. *adjūtāre*, frequent. of *adjuvāre*, f. ad AD- + *juvāre* help, assist.

**aide-de-camp** eid də kɑ officer who assists a general. XVII. F., lit. 'camp assistant' (*aide*, f. *aider* AID, *de* of, *camp* CAMP).

**aigrette** eiːgret spray of gems, etc.; feathery tuft, bundle of rays, etc. XVII (*ægret*, *egrette*). - F. *aigrette*; see EGRET.

**aiguille** eiːgwī(l) slender sharp-pointed rock. XIX. - F., needle (= It. *aguglia*, etc.) :- Rom. \**acūcula*, dim. of *acus* needle (cf. ACID). So **aiguillette** eigwīlːt ornamental tag. XIX. F., dim. of *aiguille*; see -ETTE.

**ail** eil (arch.) trouble, afflict; be ill (now in prp. *ailing*). OE. *eġlan*, *eġlihan*, f. *eġle* troublesome, rel. to Goth. *agls* disgraceful, *aglo* oppression, *us|agljan* oppress; further connexions doubtful. Hence **ai-LEMENT**. XVIII.

**ailanto** eilæntou large E. Indian tree. XIX. - Native name in Amboyna, whence modL. *ailantus*, -thus (after Gr. *ánthos* flower).

**aïleron** eiːlæron small hinged flap on an aeroplane. XX. - F. *aïleron*, dim. of *aïle* wing (see ALATE<sup>2</sup>).

**aim** eim †estimate; calculate a course or direction XIV; direct (a missile, blow) XIV. ME. *ame*, later *ayme*, *aime*; partly - OF. *amer*, dial. var. of *esmer* (= Pr. *esmar*, It. *stimare*) :- L. *æstimāre* (see ESTIMATE); partly - OF. *aesmer*, *aemer*, Pr. *azesmar*, OSp. *a(e)smar* :- L. \**adæstimāre* (see AD-). Hence (or - OF. *aesme*, *aeme*, *esme*, *aime*) **aim** sb. XIV. f. the vb.

**air** ɛər A. fluid enveloping the earth XIII (AncrR.); B. outward appearance, manner XVI (Sh.); C. melody, tune XVI (Sh.). prop. three words, but, as in F., the earliest has absorbed the others. In A, ME. *eir*, later *air*, *ayr* - (O)F. *air* = Pr. *air(e)*, Sp. *aire*, Pg. *ar*, It. *aere*, †*aire*, Rum. *aier* - L. *āerem*, nom. *āēr* - Gr. *āēr*, rel. to *āēmī* I blow, *airā* breeze (cf. AURA). In B, - F. *air* (XVI, Montaigne), prob. repr. OF. *aire* place, site, race, stock, disposition, quality (cf. *de bon aire* DEBONAIR) = Pr. *aire*, *agre* nest, family, stock (cf. EYRIE) :- L. *agrum*, nom. *ager* territory (cf. ACRE), infl. by L. *ārea* AREA. In C, like later F. *air* (XVII), repr. It. *aria*, orig. :- L. (Gr.) *āera*, acc. of *āēr*, but later infl. by OF. *aire*, from which it derived the meanings 'quality', 'nature', 'manner', whence was developed that of 'tune' (perh. after G. *weise* (i) manner, (ii) tune). Hence **air** vb. XVI. **ai-ry** XIV; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**Airedale** ɛərˌdeɪl name of a district in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, epithet of a breed of terrier. XIX.

**airt** ɛəɪt (Sc.) point of the compass, direction. XIV (*art*, Cursor M.). - Gaelic *aird*, *ard* (= OIr. *aird*, Ir. *ard*) height, top, quarter of the compass, cogn. with Gr. *árdis* point.

**air-tight** ɛərˌtaɪt impermeable to air. XVIII. f. AIR + TIGHT, after *water-*, *wind-tight*; cf. G. *luftdicht*.

**airwood** see HAREWOOD.

**aisle** ail lateral section of a church XIV; passage-way in a church xv. ME. *ele*, later *ile*, *yle*, *isle* (xvi-xviii), *aile*, *aisle* (from xviii) - OF. *ele* (mod. *aile*) :- L. *āla* wing of bird, army, or building :- \**akslā* (cf. OE. *eaxl*, G. *achsel* shoulder); the var. forms of the F. word (partly confused with *isle* island, as if 'detached part of a building', whence medL. *insula* aisle) were repr. in Eng., the common early modF. form *aisle* being finally established.

**ait**, **eyot** eit islet. OE. *iġġaþ*, *iġ(e)oþ*, *iġ(e)þ*, ME. *yzet* (xii), *eight*, *eyt*, *eit* (xiii), later *eight*, *aight*, *ait* (xvii), *eyot* (xix). The ME. and later history suggest an Angl. var. \**ēgāþ* of WS. \**iēgāþ* (of which the extant OE. forms repr. late vars.), f. *iēg* ISLAND + dim. suffix -*aþ*. The final t may be due to AN. habits of pronunciation.

**aitch-bone** eiːtʃboun the bone of the buttock. XIX (also *H-bone*), orig. *nache*-BONE (xv), *match*- (xvii), earlier *nage* (xiv) - OF. *nache*, *nage*, pl. *naches* (cf. Pr. *naggas*, Sp. *nalga*, Pg. *nadega*, It. *natica*) :- late L. *naticas*, acc. pl. of *naticæ*, f. L. *natis* (usu. pl. -*es*) buttock. (*Hach boon* in 'The Boke of St. Albans' f. iijv must be a mispr. for *nach boon*.) The forms *ice-*, *izebone* (xvii) are - (M)LG. *isbēn*, Du. *ijsbeen*, whence also G. *eisbein*. Cf. ADDER, etc.

**ajar** ədʒɑːɪ slightly open. XVIII. Alteration of Sc. and n. dial. *achar*, *a char* (xvi), earlier *on char-e* (Dunbar, G. Douglas), i.e. ON, *char* :- OE. *čerr* (*čerr*) turn (see CHARE); cf. late ME. *char up lit.* '(on the) turn open'. Parallel forms are MLG. *enkarre*, MDu. *aenkerre*, (also WFlem.) *akerre*; cf. Du. *op een kier* 'on a turn', WFlem. *met eene kerre*, WFr. *yn 't kier* (*tsjier*) half-open. The earliest records of the *j*-form (xvii) are in the analytical var. *at jar*, which was further modified to *on the jar*, *on a jar*, *on jar*; a *jarr* is in Bailey's dict. 1721.

**ajar**<sup>2</sup> ədʒɑːɪ out of harmony. XIX. Reduction of earlier *at jar* (xvi-xviii), of which there was a var. *at a jar*; see JAR<sup>1</sup>.

**akimbo** əkiːmbou with hands on hips and elbows turned outwards. xv. Late ME. *in kenebowe*, later (by assim. to A-<sup>1</sup>, ON) *a* or *on kenbow*, *a kenbol(d)* or *kembol*, *a kembo* (*kimbow*), *akimbo* (xviii), mod. dial. (*a*-) *king-bow*; prob. - ON. phr. \**t keng boginn* 'bent in a curve' (cf. *kengboginn* crooked, *beygja sik i keng* crouch, *beygja kenginn* arch the back); see IN, BOW<sup>2</sup>. Some vars., e.g. *a camebow*, may show blending with CAM<sup>2</sup> crooked.

**al**<sup>-1</sup> assim. form of AD- before *l*; cf. AC-.



**al**-<sup>2</sup> Arab. def. art. *al* the, forming an essential el. of many words of Rom. (esp. Sp. and Pg.) origin adopted in Eng., as *alcohol*, *alcove*, *algebra*, *alkali*, *almagest*.

**-al**<sup>1</sup> (ə) suffix repr. L. *-ālis* forming adjs. from sbs. with the sense 'of the kind of, pertaining to'. It became *-el* in OF., with which many F. words were adopted, e.g. *actuel*, *mortel*; this form, to some extent in F. and gen. in Eng., was refash. after L. as *-al*, whence L. adjs. in *-ālis* and F. adjs. in *-el* have been adopted with *-al* unrestrictedly. The L. adjs. were primarily f. sbs., as *ōrālis* ORAL, f. *ōr-*, *ōs* mouth, and varied sometimes with *-āris*, as *lineālis* LINEAL, *linedāris* LINEAR (when the stem ended in *l*, *-āris* was used, as *stellāris* STELLAR). This type was greatly increased in medL. and modL. and consequently in the Rom. langs. by formations not only on L. but on Gr. stems (after L. *boreālis*, *hebdomadālis*, *theātrālis*), e.g. *baptis-mālis*, *cathedrālis*, etc. In L. itself *-ālis* was added to existing adjs., as *annuālis* (f. *annuus*), *infernālis* (f. *infernus*); hence the suffix is added freely in the mod. langs. to many classes of formations, including those with suffixes of Gr. origin, *-ac*, *-ic*, *-oid* (see *-ACAL*, *-ICAL*, *-OIDAL*). The corr. advs. end in *-ally*, nouns of quality in *-ality* æ:liti, as *liberality* (= F. = L.). The comp. suffixes *-alize*, *-alization* appear orig. in adoptions from F. *-aliser*, *-alisation*.

In L. some adjs. in *-ālis* were used sb. in various genders and in sg. or pl., as *animal*, *annāles*, *rivālis*, *tribūnal*, *Bacchānālia*, *Satur-nālia*, *penetrālia*; the number was much enlarged in later L. and in the mod. langs., whence e.g. *cardinal*, *canonicals*, *mammalia*, *morals*, *oval*, *principal*, *signal*, *terminal*, *urinal*; see also *-AL*<sup>2</sup>.

**-al**<sup>2</sup> əl earlier *-aile*, *-aile*, repr. F. *-aille*, *-ail*, *-al*, which was generalized from such words as *bataille* BATTLE, (*e*)*spousaille*-s (E)SPOUSAL, *funeraille* FUNERAL, where the orig. L. was a sb. use of the n.pl. of an adj. in *-ālis* *-AL*<sup>1</sup>. Among the earliest *exx.* are *acquittal* (xv), *arrival* (xiv); from xvi onwards many derivs. of L. or F. vbs. came into use, e.g. *trial*; a few have been made on native end-stressed vbs., as *beheadal*, *bestowal*, *betrothal*, *withdrawal*. ¶ *Bridal* and *burial* simulate this ending, though their origin is different.

**alabaster** æ:ləbāstəɪ fine variety of carbonate or sulphate of lime. xiv (Ch.). - OF. *alabastre* (mod. *albâtre*) - L. *alabaster*, *-trum* - Gr. *albastos*, *-tros*, prob. of foreign origin. The most freq. form in xvi and xvii was *alablaster*, surviving dial.; the early Sc. form (xiv-xvi) was *alabast*.

**alack** əlæk (arch.) excl. of dissatisfaction, (hence) of surprise or regret. xv. prob. f. *a*, AH+LACK loss, after ALAS. Hence **alack-a-day**; cf. LACKADAISICAL.

**alacrity** əlækriti briskness. xv. - L. *alacritās*, f. *alacer*, *alacer* brisk (whence †*alacrius* xvii); see AMBLE, -ITY.

**alamode** æ:ləməud adv. phr. in the fashion; adj. phr. fashionable; sb. glossy black silk xvii; cooked beef (attrib., after F. *bœuf à la mode*). - F. phr. *à la mode*, i.e. à according to (AD), *la the, mode* manner, fashion, MODE.

**alar** ei:ləɹ pert. to wings. xix. - L. *ālāris*, f. *āla* wing (cf. AISLE); see -AR.

**alarm** əlɑ:m †(excl.) to arms! xiv; call to arms, warning; †surprise attack; state of surprise with fear xvi. ME. *alarme*, *alarom*, later *alarum* (xvi) - (O)F. *alarme* - It. *alarme*, i.e. *all' arme* 'to the arms' (see ARM<sup>2</sup>) orig. a call. Hence **ala-rm** vb. xvi.

**alarum** əlɑ:rəm var. of ALARM, formerly current in all senses but now restricted in prose usage to the note of a warning bell or clock, or the mechanism producing this. Aphetic †*larum* (c. 1530; in xix arch.).

**alas** əlɑ:s excl. of grief. xiii (Cursor M.). - OF. *a las(se)* (also *helas*, mod. *hélas*) 'ah! weary (that I am)!', i.e. *a* AH+*las(se)* †- L. *lassu-s*, fem. *lassa* weary (cf. LASSITUDE); corr. to Pr. *ai las* (*lasà*), It. *ahi lasso* (*lassa*); the adj. was orig. in concord with the gender of the subject.

**alate** ei:lɛt (nat. hist.) winged. xvii. - L. *ālātus*, f. *āla* wing (rel. to OE. *eaxl* shoulder); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Also **ala-TED**. xvii.

**alb** ælb (eccl.) long tunic with sleeves. OE. *albe* - ecclL. *alba*, sb. use (sc. *tunica* tunic, *vestis* garment) of L. *albus* white; some ME. forms show adoption of (O)F. *aube*, and later forms show blending of the two types, e.g. *aulbe*.

**albacore**, **albicore** æ:lbəkōɹ large tunny. xvi. - Pg. *albacor*, *-ora* (whence Sp. *albacora*, F. *albicore*), f. Arab. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *bukr*, pl. *bakārat* young camel, heifer.

**Albanian** əlbeɪ-niən pert. to Albania, a Balkan state, the native name of which is Shqipnija; sb. a native of this; the language of Albania. xix. f. medL. *Albania*+*-IAN*; the Gr. names for the inhabitants are *Albanoi*, *Al-*, *Arbanētes* (cf. ARNAOUT).

**albatross** æ:lbətrɔs bird of the petrel family, esp. *Diomedea exulans*. xvii (1672). Usually taken to be alteration, by assoc. with L. *albus* white, of †*alcatras* pelican, gannet, sea-mew, frigate-bird (xvi) - Sp., Pg. *alcatraz*, var. of Pg. *alcatraz* orig. bucket of an irrigating water-wheel, corr. to Sp. *alcaduz*, *arcaduz* - Arab. *alqādūs* 'the pitcher', i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *qādūs* - Gr. *kados* jar, itself of Sem. origin (cf. Heb. *kad* bucket). The orig. ref. is held to have been to the pelican's large pouch, in which it was supposed to carry water. The changes of sense and form are a serious difficulty. Hence Du., G., F. *albatros* (xviii), whence Pg. *albatros*.

**albeit** əlbi:t even though. xiv (Ch.). Con-junctive phr. *al be it*, fuller form of *albe*, i.e. ALL adv., *be* 3rd sg. pres. subj. of the vb. BE, with a clause following (introduced or not by *that*), the orig. meaning being



'let it entirely be (that)', 'let (what is expressed by the clause) be fully so'; formerly with corr. pt., †*al were it*. Cf. HOWBEIT.

**albert** æl̥bært kind of watch-chain. XIX. In full *Albert chain*, named after Prince *Albert* (d. 1861), Consort of Queen Victoria.

**albino** ælbī:nou man or animal distinguished by absence of colouring pigment in the skin, etc. XVIII. - Sp., Pg. *albino*, f. *albo* white + *-ino* (see *-INE*<sup>1</sup>). First applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes (*negros albinos*) of W. Africa. Hence **albinism**. XIX; so F.

**Albion** æl̥biøn Britain. XIII (Laz.). - F. *Albion*, L. *Albion* (Pliny), Gr. *Alouïōn* (Ptolemy) - Celtic \**Albio*, g. \**Albionos*, whence Ir.-Gael. *Alba*, g. *Alban* Scotland (cf. medL. *Albānus* Scottish); usu. referred to \**albhō*- (L. *albus*) white, the allusion being to the white cliffs of Britain (cf. ALP).

**album** æl̥bəm blank book for the insertion of collected items. XVII ('his Album of Friends'; earlier in L. abl. form 'in his *Albo*', 1651). - L. *Album* (in classical use, white tablet on which records or notices were inscribed, register, list), sb. use of n. of *albus* white (cf. prec.); first in G. use as *album amicorum* 'album of friends', in which the owner collected the signatures of fellow scholars (cf. 'a dull Dutch [i.e. German] fashion, their *album amicorum*', Fuller, 1642; 'what the Germans call an *Album*', Ld. Chesterfield, 1748).

**albumen** ælbjū:men, æl̥bjumen white of egg. XVI. - L. *albumen*, f. *albus* white; cf. prec. Hence **albuminous**. XVIII. f. L. stem *albūmin-*; cf. F. *albumineux*.

**alcaic** æl̥kei:ik (pros.) form of Gr. and L. verse. XVII. - late L. *alcaicus* - Gr. *alkaikós*, f. *Alkaios* name of a lyric poet of Mytilene (c. 600 B.C.), who used the metre; see *-IC*.

**alcalde** ælkæ:ldi magistrate in Spain and Portugal. XVII. - Sp. *alcalde*, *alcaide*, Pg. *alcaide* - Arab. *al-qādi* 'the judge' (see AL<sup>-2</sup>, CADI). Cf. F. *alcaide*.

**alcayde** æl̥kai:di governor of a fortress. XVI. - Sp. *alcaide* - Arab. *al-qā'id* 'the leader', f. *qāda* lead.

**alcazar** ælkæzā:ɪ, alkā:ɸar fortress, spec. of Seville, Spain. XVII. - Sp. *alcazar* - Arab. *al-qaṣr* 'the castle' - L. *castra* fortified camp (see AL<sup>-2</sup>, CASTLE).

**alchemy** æl̥kimi chemistry of the Middle Ages. XIV. ME. *alkamyē* (with vars. assim. to *astronomy*, e.g. *alknamye*, *alconomye*) - OF. *alkemie*, *alkamie* (mod. *alchimie*) = Pr. *alkimia*, Sp. *alquimia*, It. *alchimia* - medL. *alchimia*, *-chemia* - Arab. *alkimīā*, i.e. AL<sup>-2</sup>, *kimīā* - Gr. *khēmīā*, *khēmētā* art of transmuting metals (Suidas), e.g. as practised by the Egyptians (whence the suggestion that the word is the same as *Khēmīā* the old name for Egypt, *Khmi*, lit. 'black land').

By assoc. with Gr. *khūmetā* infusion (f. *khū-*, *khēin* pour) arose the modL. *alchymia*, whence the frequent XVI-XVIII Eng. sp. *alchymy* (cf. *chymistry*, var. of CHEMISTRY). So **alchemical**. XVI. **alchemist**. XVI. - OF. *alkemiste* or medL. *alchemista* (†. *alchīmista*, etc.). †**alchemister**. XIV-XVI. †**alchemistry**. XIV.

**alcohol** æl̥kōhəl fine metallic powder, esp. as produced by sublimation XVI; distilled or rectified spirit, e.g. *a. of wine* (after Paracelsus) XVII; spec. rectified spirit of wine XVIII; (chem.) compound of the type of this XIX. - F. (now *alcool*) or medL. *alcohol* - Arab. *alkoh'l* collyrium (fine powder used in the East to stain the eyelids), i.e. AL<sup>-2</sup>, KOHL. Hence **alcoholic** æl̥kōhəl:lik. XVIII. **alcoholism**. XIX. - modL. (Magnus Huss, 1852).

**alcoran** æl̥koræn, æl̥korā:n XIV (Maund., Ch.). - (O)F. *alcoran* - Arab. *al-qarān*; see AL<sup>-2</sup>, KORAN.

**alcove** æl̥kouv recess (vaulted or arched). XVII. - F. *alcōve* - Sp. *alcoba* - Arab. *al-qobbah*, i.e. AL<sup>-2</sup>, *qobbah* vault, vaulted chamber, f. *qubba* to vault. Formerly stressed *alco-ve*, as by Addison, Pope, and Cowper, and in Walker's dict.

**Aldebaran** æl̥de:bəræn the star  $\alpha$  Tauri. XIV (Ch.). - medL. - Arab. *aldabarān* 'the follower', f. *dabara* follow; so called because it follows the Pleiades; see AL<sup>-2</sup>.

**aldehyde** æl̥dihaid (chem.) fluid obtained by oxidation of alcohol; compound of this type. XIX. f. *al. dehyd.*, abbrev. of *alcohol dehydrogenatum* dehydrogenated alcohol.

**alder** ɔ:ldəɪ the tree *Alnus glutinosa*. OE. *alor*, *aler*, rel. to MLG. *aller*, *alre*, *elre*, else (LG. *eller*), MDu. *else* (Du. *els*), OHG. *elira*, *erila* (G. *erle*), ON. plr (*alr-*), *elrir*, *elri*, Goth. \**aliza* (whence Sp. *aliso*), and outside Germ. to L. *alnus* (- \**alsnos*), Lith. *alksnis*, *elksnis*, Lett. *alksnis*, Pol. *olcha*, Russ. *ol'khá*. Several varieties of form are repr. in earlier and dial. Eng., or are preserved in proper names: *aller*; *oller*, *owler*; *eller* (from Scand.); *Aldershot*, *Aller*, *Alresford*, *Arle*, *Ellershaw*, *Ollerton*, *Orleton*, *Oldershaw*. The deriv. adj. *alderm* (OE. *ælren* = OFris. *elren*, MLG. *ellern*, OHG. *erlin*) is repr. in *Ollershaw*; it was in gen. Eng. use till XVII, and in Sc. (*alron*) XV-XVII. Forms with glide-*d* appear XIV.

**alder-**, later form of ME. *aller*, *alre*, OE. *alra*, g.pl. of ALL, as in *alderbest* (Ch.), *alderliest* (Sh.) best of all, dearest of all, most dear, which was an arch. survival in XVI.

**alderman** ɔ:ldə:mæn †man of noble or high rank OE. (after XIII only hist. from XVI onwards); †warden of a guild, (hence) magistrate of a borough XII. OE. *aldormann* (= OFris. *aldermann*), f. *aldor* (*ealdor*) chief, prince (f. *ald* OLD + *-or* as in OE. *baldor* prince) + MAN. Hence **aldermanic** -mæ:nik XVIII; †**ma'nical** XVII; replacing earlier *aldermanlike*.

**Aldine** ældain, ǫldain designation of editions of Gr. and L. classics printed or published by Aldo Manuzio and his family (1450-1597). XIX. - modL. *Aldinus*, f. *Aldus*, latinized form of *Aldo*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**ale** eil liquor made from an infusion of malt. OE. *alu* (*ealu*), g., d. *alop* (*ealop*), g. pl. *ealepa* = OS. *alo-* and OHG. *al-* (each in rare comps.), ON. *ǫl* :- Germ. \**alup-* (*t-*stem); dubiously connected with L. *alūmen* ALUM, *alūta* leather prepared with alum. OS. *olū*, Lith. *alus* may be from Germ. Only Eng. retains both *ale* and *beer*, the Scand. langs. only *ale*, and the other Germ. langs. only *beer*.

**aleatory** ei'liətəri depending on a throw of the dice. XVII. - L. *aleātorius*, f. *aleātor* dicer, f. *alea* die, dice; see -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**alecost** ei'lkost the plant *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, formerly used for giving a flavour to ale. XVI. f. ALE + *cost* - L. *costum* - Gr. *kōstos* plant used as a spice.

**alee** əli' (naut.) on or to the lee side. XIV. f. A- + LEE<sup>1</sup>, partly after ON. *á hlé*.

**alegar** æ'ligəɹ, ei'ligəɹ malt vinegar. XIV. f. ALE + *-eger*, *-egar* (see EAGER) of *vinegar*. Cf. †*beeregar* (xv) vinegar made from beer.

**alehoof** ei'lhuf ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. XIV. prob. alteration of *hayhove*, f. *hay* hedge, OE. *hege* + *hōfe* (also in *tūnhōfe* 'garden hove'); there appears to be an allusion to its alleged use in brewing instead of hops.

**Aleman(n)ic, Alle-, Ala-** ælimæ'nik. XVIII. - late L. *Alemannicus*, f. *Alemanni* pl. (Gr. *Alamanoi*), Germanic tribe first mentioned by Dio Cassius s.a. 213 - Germ. \**Alamanniz* (cf. ON. *alamma* - general, public, Goth. *alamannam* d. pl. mankind), prob. f. ALL + MAN and so denoting a wide alliance of peoples; see -IC.

**alembic** ælɛmbik distilling apparatus. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *alambic*, *alambike* - OF. *alambic* (mod. *alambic*; cf. Sp. *alambique*, It. *lambicco*) - medL. *alembicus* - Arab. *al-anbiq*, i.e. al AL-<sup>2</sup>, *anbiq* still - Gr. *ambik-*, *ambix* cup, beaker, cap of a still. Almost superseded by the aphetic *limbeck* (earlier *lembik*) from xv to xvii, when the full form again came into vogue. So **alembicated**, overrefined or subtilized. XVIII. - F. *alambique*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**alerion** əliə'riən (her.) footless and beakless eagle. XVII. - F. *alérion* (cf. medL. *alario*) - (with L. suffix *-iōn*) OHG. *adelare* (G. *adler*), f. *adel* noble (see ATHELING) + *ar* (G. *aar*) eagle (see ERNE).

**alert** əlɛ'ɹt on the look-out; lively, nimble. XVII. - F. *alerte*, earlier *allerte*, à l'airte - It. *all'erta* on the watch or look-out, i.e. *alla* at the, *erta* look-out (tower), sb. use (sc. *torre* tower) of fem. pp. of *ergerē* :- L. *erigere* ERECT; orig. an adv. phr., it became an adj. used predicatively, then a sb. (*on the alert* is etymologically pleonastic).

**alexandrine** æligzà'ndrain, -ks- pert. to verse of twelve syllables (the F. *vers héroïque*). XVI. - F. *alexandrin* (xv), f. *Alexandre*, title of a famous OF. romance (xii-xiii) concerning Alexander the Great, in which the metre is used; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**alexin** əlɛ'ksin (biol. chem.) substance having the property of destroying bacteria. XIX. - G. *alexin* (Buchner, 1888), f. Gr. *aléxein* ward off; see -IN.

**alexipharmic** əleksifə'ɹmik (that is) an antidote to poison. XVII. Alteration, by assim. to -IC, of †*alexipharmac* - F. *alexipharmaque* - modL. *alexipharmacum* - Gr. *alexipharmakon*, n. sg. of adj. f. *aléxein* ward off + *pharmakon* poison (cf. PHARMACY).

**alfalfa** əlfæ'lfə variety of lucerne. XIX. - Sp. *alfalfa*, formerly *alfalfez* - Arab. *al-faḡfaḡah* 'the best sort of fodder'.

**al fresco** əl frɛ'skou in the open air. XVIII. It. phr. *al fresco* 'in the FRESH'. Cf. FRESCO.

**alga** æ'lgə pl. **algæ** æ'ldʒi seaweed. XVI. L.

**algebra** æ'ldʒibrə †bone-setting (as in obs. Sp.) XIV; department of mathematics using general symbols. XVI. - It., Sp., medL. *algebra* - Arab. *aljebr*, i.e. al AL-<sup>2</sup>, *jebr* reunion of broken parts, f. *jabara* reunite, reintegrate. The full Arabic term for algebraic computation was '*ilm aljebr wa'lmuqābalaḥ* science of redintegration and equation, the first part of which was taken into It. in XIII, the second, *almucabala*, being used by some medL. writers in the same sense. The str. *a'lgebra* is shown in Butler's 'Hudibras' (i i 126), 1663. Recorde, the earliest user of the math. term, has the form *algeber*, directly repr. the Arabic; Billingsley, Dee, and Digges have *algebra*. Hence **algebraic** -brɛ'ɹik XVII, -ICAL XVI; **algebraist** XVII, which was preceded by †**algebraic** -cian XVI-XVII. The retention of *-a* in the derivs. is abnormal, but is paralleled by Sp. *algebraico*; more regular forms are seen in F. *algébrique*, It. *algebrico*, Sp., It. *algebrista*.

**-algia** æ'ldʒiə terminal el. repr. Gr. *-algia*, comb. deriv. of *algos* pain, rel. to *alégin* be anxious, as in *kephalalgia* headache, *neur-algia* NEURALGIA. The corr. adj. ends in **-algic**.

**algid** æ'ldʒid cool, chill. XVII. - L. *algidus*, f. *algere* be cold; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**Algonkin, -quin** əlɡə'nkin N. Amer. Indian tribal name. XVII. - F. *Algonquin*, †*Algonkain*, contr. of †*Algooumequin*; cf. Micmac *algoomeaking* at the place of spearing fish and eels, f. *algoome* spear fish. Hence **Algo-nkian, -quian** applied to a large family including the Algonquins, and to the languages spoken by any member of it. XIX.

**algorism** æ'lgəɹɪzm Arabic system of numeration, arithmetic. XIII. Earliest form *augrim*, later *algorisme* - OF. *augori(s)me*, *algorisme* - medL. *algorismus* (cf. Sp. *guarismo* cypher), f. (with assim. to *-ismus*

-ISM) Arab. *al-Khowārazmī* the man of Khwārazm (ancient name of Khiva), surname of the Arab mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa (IX), through the European translation of whose work on algebra the Arabic numerals became generally known. Cf. the use of *Euclid* for plane geometry. (By contamination with Gr. *drithmos* number, a form *algorithm* became current XVII-XIX.)

**alguazil** ælgwazi:l, Sp. algwapi:l justiciary; sergeant; minion. XVI. Early Sp. *alguazil* (now *alguacil*) - Arab. *al-wazīr*, i.e. *al AL-2*, *wazīr* minister, officer, VIZIER.

**algum** ælgəm tree of the Bible (2 Chron. ii 8, erron. *almug* 1 Kings x 11), variously identified. XVI. Heb. *algūm*.

**Alhambra** ælhæmbɾə ancient royal Moorish palace at Granada. XVII. - Sp. - Arab. *al-hamra* 'the red', i.e. *al AL-2* and fem. of *ahmar*, named after Muhammad Ben al Ahmar, who built it in 1273.

**alias** ei:liæs otherwise named XVI; another (assumed) name XVII. - L. *aliās* at another time, otherwise, f. *alius* (cf. ELSE).

**alibi** ælibai (leg.) †elsewhere; plea of having been elsewhere. XVIII. - L. *alibi*, f. *alius* other (see ELSE), with loc. ending after *ibi* there, *ubi* where.

**alidā** ælidæd index of an astrolabe, etc. xv. orig. in medL. forms *alidatha*, *alhidada* (cf. Sp. *alhi-*, *alidada*) - Arab. *al-idādah* revolving radius of a graduated circle, f. *'add*, *'aqid* upper arm, radius; later - F. *alidade*.

**alien** ei:lɪən not one's own, foreign. XIV (R. Rolle). - OF. *alien* - L. *aliēnus* belonging to another person or place, f. *alius* other (see ELSE). For the freq. ME. forms in *-nt*, e.g. *aliente*, *alia(unt)*, cf. *ancient*. So **alien** vb. XIV (Ch.) - (O)F. *aliēner*; earlier synon. of **alienate** estrange (xvi), which was preceded by the pp. †*alienate* (xv) - L. *aliēnātus*, pp. of *aliēnāre*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **alienable**. XVII. - F. **alienation**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. or L. **alienist**. XIX. - F. *aliēniste*.

**alight<sup>1</sup>** əlai:t come or get down, dismount OE.; settle on XIII. OE. *ālīhtan*; see A-<sup>3</sup>, LIGHT<sup>4</sup>.

**alight<sup>2</sup>** əlai:t lighted, on fire. XVIII. prob. evolved from phr. †*on* (also *of*, *in*) *a light fire* (xvi-xviii) ablaze, where *light* appears to be pp. of LIGHT<sup>3</sup> kindle, ignite.

**align, aline** əlai:n place in line. XVII. - (O)F. *aligner*, f. phr. *à ligne*, repr. L. *ad lineam* in a straight line (see AD-, LINE<sup>2</sup>). So **alignment**. XVIII. - (O)F. *alignement*.

**alike** əlai:k (adj.) used predic., rarely otherwise like one another. OE. *gelič* (ME. *ilich-e*, *liik-e*; *a-* forms from XIV) = OFris. *gelik*, OS. *gelič* (Du. *gelijk*), OHG. *galih* (G. *gleich*), ON. *glīkr*, Goth. *galeiks* - CGerm. \**galikaz*, f. \**ga-* y- + \**likam* form, body (see LYCHGATE); for the development of OE.

*ge-* to *a-* cf. AFFORD, AWARE. See LIKE. So **alike** adv. OE. *geliče*, f. *gelič* with adv. ending *-e*. In ME. both words were prob. reinforced, or superseded in certain areas, by ON. adj. *glīkr*, adv. *glīka*, which corr. to OE. *anlič*, *onlič*, *anliče*, OHG. *analih*, Goth. *analeiks*, in which the prefix is Germ. \**ana-* (see ON).

**aliment** ælimənt nourishment, food. xv (rare before xvii). - F. *aliment* or L. *alimentum*, f. *alere* nourish, f. \**al-* grow (cf. OLD); see -MENT. So **alimentary**. XVII. - L.

**alimony** æliməni maintenance, spec. of a separated wife by her husband. XVII. - L. *alimōnia*, f. *alere*; see prec. and -MONY.

**aliquot** ælikwət (math.) of a quantity contained exactly in another. XVI (Billingsley). - F. *aliquote* (*les parties aliquotes* xv), medL. *aliquota* fem. (in AL. *partes aliquotæ* XIII), f. L. *aliquot* some, several, f. *alius* one of two (cf. ALIEN) + *quot* how many (cf. QUOTIENT).

**-ality** æliti comp. suffix - (O)F. *-alité* - L. *-alitat-*, *-tās*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>, -ITY.

**alive** əlai:v living. OE. phr. *on life*, ME. *on livē*, *olive*, *alve*; i.e. ON (cf. A-<sup>1</sup>) and *life*, d. sg. of *lif* LIFE. *On live* is found as late as XVII.

**alkahest, alc-** ælkəhest universal solvent of alchemists. XVII. First used by Paracelsus, and believed to have been arbitrarily invented by him with a form simulating Arabic (*al AL-2*).

**alkali** ælkəlai †soda ash XIV; saltwort, Salsola Kali XVI; gen. applied to substances having the properties of soda XVII; (mod. chem.) hydroxide of sodium, potassium, etc. XIX. Late ME. *alcaly* - medL. *alkali* - Arab. *al-qalīy* calcined ashes of Salsola and Salicornia, f. *qalay* fry, roast; see AL-<sup>2</sup>, KALI. Cf. F. *alcali* (xvi). So **alkaline** XVII; see -INE and cf. F. *alcalin* (1700). **alkaloid**. XIX. - G. *alkaloid*.

**alkanet** ælkənet (plant, Anchusa or Alkanna tinctoria, yielding a dye. (xiv) xv. - Sp. *alcaneta*, f. *alcana* (medL. *alchanna*), corr. to OF. *alchanne*, *arcanne* - Arab. *al-hennā*; see AL-<sup>2</sup>, HENNA.

**alkekengi** ælkikə:ndʒi winter cherry, Physalis Alkekengi. XIV. - medL. - Arab. *al-kākānj*, *-kenj*, i.e. *al AL-2*, Pers. *kākānj* kind of medicinal resin, (also) nightshade.

**all** əl every; entire; the whole of; also adv. OE. *all*, (*eall*) = OFris. *al*, *ol*, OS., OHG. *al* (Du. *al*, G. *all*), ON. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, prob. :- CGerm. \**almaz*, ppl. formation on \**al-*, which is found also in OS., OHG. *alung* completely, and the prefix \**ala-* of Goth. *alanīuwi* quite new, *alawāri* quite true, *alamannam* (see ALEMANNIC), and has been referred to IE. \**ol-*, repr. by (O)Ir. *uile* all (:- \**oljo-*), W. *oll* (:- \**oljod*) wholly.

**Allah** æ:lə the deity among the Mohammedans. XVI. - Arab. *allāh*, for *al-ilāh*, i.e. *al AL-2*, *ilāh* god = Aram. *elāh*, Heb. *elōah*

(see ELOHIST). (Early forms in Eng. writers are *Alla, Allah, Ala, Alà, Allough, Alha.*)

**allantois** əlæntuːs (anat.) foetal membrane lying between amnion and chorion. XVII. modL., spurious form evolved from *allantoides* - Gr. *allantoidēs* sausage-shaped (Galen), f. *allanto-*, *allās* sausage; see -OID.

**allay** əleɪ ˈflaɪ aside OE.; put down, repress, quell; appease, assuage XIV; dilute, temper XV; mitigate XVIII. OE. *alecgan*, pt. *alegde*, *alēde*, pp. *alegd*, *alēd*, ME. *alegge* (*aleide*, *aleid*), superseded by *aleie*, *alay* (cf. LAY<sup>1</sup>). The sense-development has been infl. by formal assoc. with OF. *aleger*, lighten (:- L. *alleviāre* ALLEVIATE) and *alier*, *alier* (:- L. *alligāre*) ALLOY, temper, qualify.

**allegation** ælgeɪʃən charge or matter to be proved XV; affirmation of a thing to be proved XV; assertion without proof XVII. - (O)F. *allegation* or L. *allēgatiō(n)-*, f. *allegāre* depute, bring forward, adduce, f. *ad* AL- + *lēgāre* dispatch, commission (cf. LEGATE); see -ATION. Used as the noun of action of next.

**allege** əleɪdʒ ˈdɛkləre before a tribunal, plead; cite, quote; advance as a reason; assert without proof. XIV. - AN. *alegier*, for OF. *estigier* :- Rom. \**exlītigare* clear at law, f. L. *ex* EX- + *līt-*, *lis* lawsuit (see LITIGATE); used in the senses of L. *allegāre* (see prec.), whence F. *alleguer* (which cannot be the source of *allege*).

**allegiance** əlɪˈdʒəns relation of a liege man to his lord; obligation of a subject. XIV. - AN. \**alligance* (AL. *alligantia*), f. OF. *ligeance* (AL. *ligantia*), f. *lige* LIEGE (see -ANCE); so contemp. †*ligeance* - OF.; the prefixing of *al-* was perh. due to assoc. with *alligantia* ALLIANCE.

**allegory** æˈlɪɡəri figurative description or narrative. XIV. - (O)F. *allegorie* - L. *allēgoria* - Gr. *allēgoriā* 'speaking otherwise', f. *allos* other (cf. ALLO-) + *agor-*, as in *agoreu-ein* speak, *agorā* public assembly; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **allegoric** ælɪɡəˈrɪk XIV, **allegorical** XVI. **allegorize** XV. F. *allégoriser* - late L. *allēgorizāre* (Jerome).

**allegro** əleɪˈɡrou (mus.) lively. XVII (Purcell). It., repr. L. *alacer* brisk (see ALACRITY).  
 ¶ Familiar from the title of Milton's poem 'L'Allegro', 1632, 'the cheerful one'.

**alleluia** əlɪluːjə XIV. - eccl. L. *allēluia* - Gr. *allēlouia*, the LXX repr. of Heb. HALLELUJAH. As applied in medL. (and It.) to the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, it may be a perversion of some vernacular name.

**allergy** æˈlɛɪdʒi sensitiveness to certain foods, emanations, etc. XX. - G. *allergie* (Pirquet, 1906), f. Gr. *allos* other, ALLO- + *érgon* WORK + -Y<sup>3</sup> (cf. *energy*); orig. denoting a changed condition brought about by an injection. Hence **allergic** hypersensitive (hence, antipathetic) *to*. So **allergen** əlɔːˈdʒɪn substance to which a body is allergic; with -en after *pollen*.

**alleviate** əlɪˈviɛt lighten, mitigate. XV. f. pp. stem of late L. *alleviāre*, f. *ad* AL- + *levis* LIGHT<sup>2</sup>; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. The L. verb was repr. earlier by †*allege* (XIV-XVI) - OF. *alegier* (mod. *allegier*) = Pr. *aleujar*, It. *alleggiare*; cf. ALLAY.

**alley**<sup>1</sup> æˈli walk, passage; enclosure for bowls, etc. XIV. - OF. *alee* (mod. *allée*) walking, passage, f. *aller* walk, go (:- L. *ambulāre* walk; cf. AMBLE).

**alley**<sup>2</sup>, **ally** æˈli toy marble. XVIII. Familiar dim. (see -Y<sup>6</sup>) of ALABASTER. Cf. the similar use of L.G., Du. *albast*.

**all fours** əl ˈfɔːɪz In the sense 'all four extremities' orig. *all four* XVI; the name of the card-game has always been *all-fours* XVIII.

**All Hallows** əl hæˈlouz (feast of) All Saints, 1 November. OE. *ealra hālgena dæg* day of all saints; hence, with retention of the g. pl. inflexion, ME. *alle hallowene day* (XIII), *alhalwen* (XIV), *all halown* (XV), *all holland*, *allhollondaye* (XVI), etc.; with loss of this, *al halow*, *al hal* (XIV), *alhalugh* (XV), etc.; with substitution of -s from XV. See HALLOW, HALLOWE'EN, HALLOWMAS.

**alliaceous** əleɪʃəs (bot.) of the genus *Allium* (garlic, onion, etc.). XVIII. f. modL. *alliaceus*, f. L. *allium* garlic; see -ACEOUS.

**alliance** əlaɪˈəns union by marriage; confederation. XIII. - OF. *aliance* (mod. *alliance*), f. *alier* ALLY<sup>2</sup>; see -ANCE.

**alligator** æˈlɪɡeɪtə reptile of the crocodile family, cayman. XVII. Earlier forms *lagarto*, *aligarto*, *alagarto* (XVI) - Sp. *el lagarto* the lizard (repr. \**lacarto* for L. *lacerta* LIZARD), which was applied spec. to the large saurians of the New World. The 1st Folio (1623) edition of Sh. 'Romeo & Juliet' v i 43 has *Allegater*, the 1st Quarto (1597) *Aligarta*.

¶ *Alligator pear* (XVIII) is a corruption of *AVOCADO pear*.

**alliteration** əlɪteɪʃən commencement of words in a passage with the same letter, prop. with the same or the same kind of sound. XVII. - modL. *alliteratiō(n)-* rhet. repeating and playing upon the same letter, f. *ad* AL- + *lītera* LETTER, after L. *agnōminatiō* paronomasia; see -ATION. Hence **alliter-ate**(d), **alliterative**. XVIII.

**allo-** əˈlo, əˈlə comb. form of Gr. *allos* other (see ELSE).

**allocate** əˈləkeɪt allot to a place. XVII (before XIX only Sc.). f. pp. stem of medL. *allocāre*, f. L. *ad* AL- + *locāre* place, LOCATE, after pp. †*allocat* (XVI). So **allocat**-ION. XV. - F. - medL.

**allocution** ələkjuːʃən address, exhortation. XVII. - L. *allocutiō(n)-*, f. *allocūt-*, *alloquī* address, f. *ad* AL- + *loquī* speak (see LOCUTION).

**alodium** əˈləʊdiəm estate held in absolute ownership. XVII. - medL. *allōdium* (Domesday Book), f. Frankish \**allōd-* 'entire pro-

perty' (in latinized forms *alodis, alaudes*), f. *all* ALL + *ōd* (OHG. *ōt*, OE. *ēad*, ON. *auðr*) estate, property, wealth. Also (anglicized) **al(l)od** æ:ləd. XVII. So **allo·dial**. XVII. — medL.

**allopathy** ælɔ:pəpi) (*homœopathy*. XIX. — G. *allopathie*, f. Gr. *allos* other + *-pátheia*, *páthos* suffering. So **allopath** æ:lɔ:pəp — F. *allopathe*, back-formation from *allopathie*. **allopa·thic**. — F. See ALLO-, PATHOS.

**allot** əlɔ:t assign, orig. by lot. XVI. — OF. *aloter* (repl. by mod. *allotir*), f. a AD-, AL-<sup>1</sup> + *lot* (of Germ. origin); see LOT. Hence **allot·ment** action of allotting XVI; portion of land allotted XVII.

**allotropy** əlɔ:tɹəpi variation of physical properties without change of substance. XIX. — modL. *allotropia* — Gr. *allotropiá* variation, f. *allótropos* of another form, f. *állos* ALLO- + *trópos* manner (cf. TROPE); see -y<sup>3</sup>.

**allow** əlau· A. (arch.) commend; admit, accept; permit; B. assign, allot. XIV. — OF. *alouer*, later *all-* — (i) L. *allaudāre*, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *laudāre* praise, LAUD, (ii) medL. *allocāre*, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *locāre* place, stow, ALLOCATE. The phonetic identification in OF. of the orig. distinct forms involved semantic conflation and the development of a variety of meanings in which the two main senses were blended, e.g. assign with approval, grant, concede, permit. So **allow·able** (aphetic †*lowable*) — OF. *allouable*. XIV. **allow·ance**. XIV. — OF. *alouance*.

**alloy** əloi·, æ:loi admixture of metals; inferior metal of a mixture; quality, standard. XVI. — (O)F. *aloi* (orig. in phr. *de bon aloi* of good mixture), f. OF. *aloier*, earlier *aleier* = Pr. *aliar*, Sp. *allegar*, It. *allegare* = L. *alligāre*, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *ligāre* bind (cf. ALLY<sup>2</sup>, LIEN). So **alloy·vb**. XVII. — F. *aloyer*, f. *aloi*; superseded †*allay* sb. and vb. (XIV) — (O)F. *alei*, *aleier*.

**allspice** ə'ɪspais Jamaica pepper. XVII. f. ALL + SPICE, so called because supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.

**allude** əl'ju:d †'play' with or upon; refer indirectly (*to*). XVI. — L. *alludere* play or dally with, touch lightly upon, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *ludere* engage in play, f. *lūdus* play, game (cf. LUDICROUS). So **allusion** əl'ju:zən. XVI. — F. *allusion* or late L. *allusiō(-n-)*, f. pp. of *alludere*.

**allure** əljʊə:ɪ attract strongly, entice. XV. — OF. *alurer*, f. a- AD-, AL-<sup>1</sup> + *lure* falconer's bait, LURE.

**alluvion** əl'ju:vɪən wash of sea against shore; flood; alluvium. XVI. — F. *alluvion* — L. *alluviō(-n-)*, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *luviō*, f. *luere* (see ABLUTION).

**alluvium** əl'ju:vɪəm deposit left by water flowing over land. XVII. L., n. of *alluvius* washed against, f. *ad* AL-<sup>1</sup> + *luv-* of *luere* (cf. prec.). Hence **allu·vial** XIX, earlier **allu·vian**, **allu·vious** XVIII.

**ally**<sup>1</sup> æ'lai, əlai· A. †kindred, kinsman XIV; B. allied person or people xv. In A, — (O)F. *allié*, sb. use of pp. of *allier* (see next). For the loss of final *é* cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, COSTIVE, TAIL<sup>2</sup>, TROVE. In early Sc. repr. by *allya, alye* (3 syll.), which are used for 'ally', 'allies', and 'alliance'. In B, f. next; the str. *a·lly* is found xvii.

**ally**<sup>2</sup> əlai· join as associate or confederate. XIII. — OF. *alier*, analogical alteration of *aleier* (see ALLOY).

**alma(h)** æ'lmə Egyptian dancing-girl. XIX (Byron). — Arab. *'ālimat* adj. fem. learned (i.e. instructed in music and dancing), f. *'alama* know. (In F. *almée*.)

**almacantar** ælməkə'nɪtər (pl.) parallels of altitude. XIV (Ch.). — OF. *almicantarat* or medL. *almicantarath* — Arab. *almuqanṭarāt* pl. sundial, f. *qanṭarah* bridge, arch; see AL-<sup>2</sup>.

**almagest** æ'lmədʒest orig. the great astronomical treatise of Ptolemy (II), 'Mathēmatikē sūntaxis'. XIV. — OF. *almageste*, ult. — Arab. *al-majisti* — (with *al*, AL-<sup>2</sup>) Gr. *megistē* greatest (sc. *sūntaxis* composition), superl. fem. of *mégas* great (see MAGNITUDE).

**Alma Mater** æ'lmə meɪ'tər. XVII. L., 'bounteous mother' (*alma*, fem. of *almus*, f. *alere* nourish; cf. ALIMENT); title given by the Romans to Ceres, Cybele, and other bounteous goddesses, transf. to universities and schools as the fostering mothers of their alumni.

**almanac** ə'lmənæk annual table containing essentially a calendar of days and months with astronomical data and computations. XIV (*almenak*, Ch.). — medL. *almanac(h)* (Roger Bacon, 1267); the only authenticated antecedent form with which this may be connected is late Gr. *almenikhiaká* (Eusebius, IV), described as containing the names of the lords of the ascendant and their properties; the formal relation of *almanac* to this is obscure; a supposed Arab. *al-manākh*, invented to account for the medL. and Rom. forms (It. *almanacco*, Sp. *almanaque*, F. *almanach*), is non-existent.

**almandine** ælmæ'ndin, -ain variety of garnet. XVII (in XIX poet.). — F. †*almandine*, alteration of †*alabandine* (in ME. *alabaundryne* XIV) — late L. *alabandina* (sc. *gemma gem*), f. *Alabanda* city of Caria; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**almighty** əlmaɪ'ti. OE. *ælmih̄tig*, corr. to OFris. *elmachtich*, OS. *alomahtig*, OHG. *alamah̄tic*, ON. *almáttigr*; f. prefix form of ALL + MIGHTY, rendering L. *omnipotens* OMNIPOTENT.

**almoign, almoin**, AN. var. of ALMS.

**almond** ə'mənd (fruit of) the tree *Amygdalus communis*. XIII (Cursor M.). — OF. *alemande*, *a(l)mande* (mod. *amande*), for \**almande* — medL. *amandula* (cf. Sp. *almen-dra*, Pg. *amendoa*, It. *mandola*, *mandorla*, OHG. *mandala*, G. *mandel*), alteration of L. *amygdala* — Gr. *amugdalē*; initial *al-*

appears to be due to assoc. with Rom. words having AL-<sup>2</sup> prefixed.

**almoner** ā·mōnær, æ·lmōnær official distributor of alms. XIII (Cursor M.). - AN. *aumoner*, OF. *aumonier*, earlier *au-*, *a(u)lmosnier* (mod. *aumônier*): - Rom. \**almosinarius*-s, for medL. *eleemosynarius* ELEEMOSINARY, used sb.; see -ER<sup>2</sup> and cf. ALMS.

**almost** ð·lmo:st, -mōst OE. *ælmæst* nearly all, for the most part (cf. *mæst eall* 'for the most part entirely'); see ALL and MOST; substitution of -MOST for the regularly developed -mest was established XIV.

**alms** āmz charitable gift. OE. *ælmysse*, -messe, whence *almes* (XIII-XVII; so in A.V.), reduced to *alms* XVII; corr. to OFris. *ielmisse*, OS. *alamosna* (MDu. *aelmoese*, Du. *aalmoes*), OHG. *alamuosan* (G. *almoesen*), ON. *ǫlmusa* :- Germ. \**alemos(i)na* - popL., Rom. \**alimosina* (Pr., OSp. *almosna*, OF. *almosne*, modF. *aumône*, It. *limosina*), alteration, prob. through L. *alimōnia* ALIMONY, of Christian L. *eleēmosyna* (Tertullian) - Gr. *eleēmosinē* compassionate, f. *eleēmōn* compassionate, f. *ēleos* mercy. In OE. the orig. -n was treated as inflexional and disappeared from the nom.; ME. vars. are †*almose* XIII, *almoin* (AN.) XIV, Sc. *almous*, *awmous* (- ON. *ǫlmusa*); †*almosna*, †*almoise* XV (cf. AN. *almosne*, *almoisne*). ¶ Treated as a pl. like *eaves*, *riches*, which are orig. sg.

**almuce** see AMICE.

**almug** æ·lmag XVII (A.V.) erron. form of ALGUM.

**aloe** æ·lou †lignaloës XIV; liliaceous genus of plants with a bitter juice, whence is made a drug XIV (Trev.). OE. *al(e)we* - L. *aloe* - Gr. *alōē* plant and drug, (also) lignaloës (used in LXX tr. Heb. *akhaloth*); in late ME. reinforced by OF. *aloes* (mod. *aloes*) or its source, *aloes*, g. sg. of L. *alōē*, as in LIGNALOES; whence the frequent use of the word in pl. form.

**aloft** ə·lɔ:ft on high. XII (Orm). ME. *o loft(e)* - ON. *á lopt* (of motion), *á lopti* (of position), i.e. *á* in, on, to, A-<sup>1</sup>, *lopt* air, sky (rel. to OE. *lyft*, OHG. *luft*, Goth. *luftus* air; cf. LOFT, LIFT).

**alone** ə·lou:n by oneself, itself, themselves. XIII. ME. *al one*, *al one*, i.e. OE. *all* entirely (ALL), *āna* by oneself (f. *ān* ONE). In ME. sometimes written a *lone* (whence LONE); also with pron. inserted, as *al him* one he quite by himself. The pronunc. with *oun* is as in ATONE and ONLY, as opp. to WAN in ONE (cf. ONCE).

**along**<sup>1</sup> ə·lɔ:ŋ (dial.) *along* of belonging or owing to. OE. *gēlang* (with preps. *on*, *æt*) depending, belonging = OS. *gilang* ready, OHG. *gilang* neighbouring; WGerm. f. \**gi-* Y- + \**lang-*; cf. next and BELONG.

**along**<sup>2</sup> ə·lɔ:ŋ through the length of OE.; lengthwise, in a line forward XIV; in company with XVI (Sh.). OE. *andlang*, advb. use

(with genitive) of adj. meaning 'extending in same direction', 'continuous' = OS. *antlang*, f. \**and-* opposite (see ANTI-) + \**lang-* extend (cf. LONG<sup>1</sup>). For the assim. of *nl* to *ll* and ult. simplification to *l* cf. *eleven*; the stages were *andlong*, *anlong*, *allong*, *along* (assim. appears early in OE. *ollung*, but was not gen. before XIV). Hence **alo·ng**SHORE, **alo·ng**SIDE XVIII.

**aloof** ə·lu:f (naut.) †order to the steersman to go to windward; to or at a distance. XVI. Early forms are *a luf*, *aloufe*, *alowfe*, *on luffe*, i.e. *a*, ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, LUFF, prob. after Du. *te loef*.

**alopecia** ə·lu:p-i:ʃə (med.) mangy baldness. XIV. - L. *alōpecia* - Gr. *alōpēktā*, f. *alōpēk-*, -pēx fox; so named from the resemblance to mange in foxes.

**aloud** ə·laud with a loud voice. XIV (PPL, Ch.). f. A-<sup>1</sup> + LOUD. (An earlier syn. was †*ahigh*, opp. to †*alow*.)

**Alp** əlp (pl.) proper name of a mountain system in Switzerland, etc. XIV. - F. *Alpes* - L. *Alpēs* = Gr. *Alpeis*, variously explained as (i) 'white' (snow-capped) and so rel. to ALBION, Ir. *Alba* Scotland, and (ii) 'high' (cf. the Italic names of towns in high positions). So **ALPINE**<sup>1</sup>. XV. - L.

**alpaca** əlpæ:kə Peruvian llama, its wool, fabric made from this. XVIII. - Sp. *alpaca* (also *paco*) - Quichua *alpako* (also *pako*, *pakollama*), f. *pako* reddish-brown.

**alphabet** æ·lɔ:bət letters used in a language. XV. - late L. *alphabētum* (Tertullian), f. Gr. *alpha* + *bēta*, first two letters of the Gr. alphabet taken to repr. the whole, like ABC; cf. F. *alphabet*, It. *alfabeto*, etc. Hence **ALPHABET**<sup>IC</sup> XVII, -ICAL XVI; cf. F. *alphabétique*, It. *alfabetico*, etc. **ALPHABETIZE** XIX.

**already** ə·lre:di by this or that time. XIV. orig. two words, ALL adv. and READY, used predic. 'fully prepared', passing into adv. (e.g. *He is al redy heere* 'He is here just at hand', Ch. 'Clerk's Tale' 299, shows the possibility of transition). Cf. MLG. *al(ge)rede* (where *gerede* corr. to OE. *geræde*), whence OSw. *alla* or *alt redho* (Sw. *allaredan*), Da. *allerede*.

**Alsatian** əlse:i:ʃən *A. wolfhound* (also sb.), German sheepdog XX. f. *Alsatia* Elsass, Alsace.

**alsike** ə·lsik the clover *Trifolium hybridum*. XIX. f. *Alsike* name of a town near Uppsala, Sweden, its habitat.

**also** ə·lsou in addition, besides. OE. *alswā* (*ealswā*) = OFris. *alsa*, Du. *alzo* thus, consequently, OHG. *alsō* even so, as (G. *also* therefore); i.e. ALL + SO, lit. 'altogether or even so or thus'. See AS<sup>1</sup>.

**Altaic** ælte:i:k Ugro-Finnish (group of languages). XIX. - F. *altaïque*, f. *Altai*, a mountain range in Central Asia; see -IC.

**altar** ə·lta: table for sacrificial offering. OE. *altar*, *alter*, corr. to OFris. *altare*, *alter*, OS., OHG., ON. *altari*, *alteri*; Germ. adoption of late L. *altar*, *altäre*, *altarium*

for *L. altaria* n. pl. burnt offerings, altar, prob. rel. to *adolere* burn in sacrifice, *adolēscere* burn (cf. *olere* smell, and ODOUR). Forms repr. OF. *auter* appear XIII; finally the present form, infl. by *L.*, was established XVI. ¶ The native OE. word was *wēofod*, *wēobed*, *wigbēod* 'idol-table'; the alien word was applied spec. to the Christian altar.

**altazimuth** æltæ:zimab (astron.) instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth. XIX (Airy). f. ALTITUDE + AZIMUTH.

**alter** ɔ:ltaɪ make different, change. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *altérer* - late *L. alterāre*, f. *alter* other (orig. one of two), f. \**al-* (see ELSE) + compar. suffix \*-*tero-* -*THIER*. So **ALTERATION**. XIV. - (O)F. or late *L. a-*lter*-ATIVE* adj. and sb. (med.) XIV. - medL.

**altercation** ɔ:ltækɛi:fən wordy strife. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *altercation* - *L. altercātiō(n-)*, f. *altercāt-*, -*āre* wrangle (whence **ALTERCATE** XVI), f. \**altercus*, parallel formation to *altermus*; see next and -*ATION*.

**alternate** ɔ:ltə:ɪnət occurring in turn. XVI. - *L. alternātus*, pp. of *alternāre* do things by turns, f. *alternus*, f. *alter* one or other of two, second (see ALTER). So **ALTERNATE** ɔ:ltə:ɪneit XVI; cf. F. *alterner*; see -*ATE*<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>, **ALTERNATION**. XV. - F. or *L. a-*lter*-NATIVE*. XVII. - medL.

**althæa** ælþi:ə genus of plants. XVII. *L.* - Gr. *althatā* marsh-mallow, f. *althein* heal (base \**al-* grow, nourish, as in *L. alere* nourish).

**althing** ɔ:lþɪŋ general parliament of Iceland. XIX. Icel. *alþing*, ON. *alþingi* general assembly; see ALL, THING.

**although** əlðəʊ, (Sc.) əlþəʊ even if. XIV. ME. *al þah*, *þa(u)ʒ*, *þo(u)ʒ*, i.e. ALL adv., THOUGH; varying with *þouʒ al* (XIV), which presumably descends from OE. *þeah . . . eal* (recorded once in 'Beowulf' 680); ME. *al* (3)if, (3)if *al* were similarly used; for the use of *al* cf. ALBEIT.

**altitude** æ:l'tɪtjʊd height. XIV (Ch., in astron. sense). - *L. altitūdō*, f. *altus* high; see OLD, -TUDE.

**alto** æ:l'təʊ highest male voice, counter-tenor. XVIII. - It. *alto* high (sc. *canto* song) :- *L. altu-s* high (cf. prec.)

**altogether** ɔ:ltəge:ðəɪ †the whole together (now usu. *all together*); in every respect, entirely. XII. Early ME. *al togedre*, i.e. ALL (sb. the whole, adv. in every way), TOGETHER.

**altruism** æ:l'truɪzəm devotion to the welfare of others. XIX. - F. *altruisme* (A. Comte, 1830), f. It. *altrui* somebody else, what is another's (cf. F. *autrui*) :- Rom. \**alteri huic* 'to this other'; prob. suggested by the legal use of F. *l'autrui* for *le bien* or *le droit d'autrui* the welfare or the rights of others. Hence **ALTRUIST**, **ALTRUISTIC**.

**aludel** æ:lʊdel sublimating vessel. XVI (*alutel* XIV). - F. *aludel* - Sp. - Arab. *al-'uthāl* 'the apparatus' (pl. of *athla* utensil); see AL-<sup>2</sup>.

**alum** æ:ləm astringent whitish mineral salt, used (e.g.) in dressing skins. XIV. - OF. *alum* (mod. *alun*) :- *L. alūmen*, rel. to *alūta* tawed leather.

**aluminium** æljʊmi:nɪəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. Alteration (in imitation of *potassium*, *sodium*, etc.) of *aluminium*, Humphrey Davy's modification (1812) of the form first suggested by him, viz. *aluminium* (1808). *Aluminium* is parallel to *alumina* (XVIII), modL. formation on the type of *magnesia*, *potassa*, *soda*, for the 'earth of alum', aluminium oxide; f. *L. alūmin-*, *alūmen* ALUM, whence *L. alūminōsus* (F. *alumineux*), the source of **ALUMINOUS** əljʊ'mɪnəs XVI.

**alumnus** ɔ:l'mnəs pupil of a school, etc. XVII. *L.*, f. *alere* nourish, bring up (cf. ALIMENT), with ending rel. to Gr. pp. suffix -*ómenos*.

**alveolus** ælvɪ:ələs small cavity, tooth-socket, etc. XVIII. *L.*, dim. of *alveus* cavity (cf. *alvus* belly, beehive, rel. to Gr. *aulós* long narrow channel, flute, *aulón* valley, canal, OSl. *ulij*, Lith. *aulys* beehive). Hence **ALVEOLAR** ælvɪ:ələɪ, æ:lvi:ələɪ XVIII. So **ALVINE** æ:lvaɪn pert. to the belly. XVIII. - modL. *alvīnus*, f. *alvus*; see -*INE*<sup>1</sup>.

**always** ɔ:lwei, (formerly) əlwei all the time, every time. OE. *alne weg*, acc. of *all* ALL and *weg* WAY, prob. orig. denoting extent of space or distance, but at its first appearance already transf. to extent of time. Superseded in ordinary prose by **ALWAYS** ɔ:lweɪz, ɔ:lweɪz, ME. *alles weis* XIII (see -s), later *alweyeyes*, *alwaye*(e)s.

**alyssum** əli:səm, ə:lɪsəm genus of cruciferous plants. XVI. modL., for *L. alysson* (Pliny) - Gr. *alússon*.

**am** see BE.

**amadavat** æ:mədəvæt; also **avadavat**. Indian song-bird, waxbill. XVIII. f. name of the city of *Ahmadabad* (Gujerat, India), whence the birds were orig. brought; the place-name is found in Pg. as *Amadava* (xvi), in Du. as *Amadabat* (xvii), in Eng. as *Amidavad* (xvii).

**amadou** æ:mədʊ German tinder prepared from fungus. XVIII. - F. *amadou* - modPr. *amadou* lit. 'lover' (so called from its quick kindling) :- *L. amatōrem* (see AMATEUR).

**amain** əmeɪ:n (arch.) with main force; at full speed; exceedingly. XVI. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + MAIN<sup>1</sup>, replacing earlier †*with main*.

**amalgam** əmæ:lgəm mixture of a metal with mercury xv; intimate mixture or combination XVII. - F. *amalgame* or medL. *amalgama*, prob. ult. f. Gr. *málagma* emollient, f. *malássein* soften, through some Arab. form with prefixed AL-<sup>2</sup>. So **AMALGAMATE**<sup>3</sup> xvii; †**AMALGAM** vb. xiv (Ch.). - medL. *amalgamāre*. **AMALGAMATION**. xvii; so F.

**amanuensis** əmænju:nsɪs clerk who writes from dictation. xvii. - *L. amanuensis*



(Suetonius), f. *ā manū in servus ā manū* 'slave at hand', secretary + *-ēnsis* belonging to (cf. -ESE). (Cf. MANUAL.)

**amaranth** æmərənθ mythical fadeless flower; genus of ornamental plants with coloured foliage. XVII (earlier in L. form). - F. *amarante* or modL. *amaranthus*, alteration after names in *-anthus* (Gr. *ánthos* flower) of L. *amarantus* - Gr. *amárantos*, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *maran-*, stem of *maráinein* to wither (f. base \**mar-* \**mor-*; see MORTAL). So **amaranthine** æmərənθain. XVII (*amarantin* Milton). - modL.; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**amaryllis** æmərɪˈlɪs genus of bulbous plants. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus) use of L. *Amaryllis*, Gr. *Amarullis* typical name for a pretty country girl in Theocritus, Virgil, and Ovid.

**amass** əmæs collect in a mass, heap up. XV. - (O)F. *amasser* :- Rom. \**admassāre*, f. L. *ad* AD- + *massa* MASS<sup>2</sup>.

**amateur** æmətʃuər, -tʃuər, æmətʃr one who is fond of; one who is not a specialist or professional. XVIII. - F. - It *amatore* - L. *amātōrem*, nom. -*ātor*, f. *amāre*, love.

**amatory** æmətəri pert. to love-making. XVI. - L. *amātōrius*, f. *amātor* lover, f. *amāt-*, pp. stem of *amāre* love; see -ORY. So **a-mative** disposed to loving. XVII. - medL.

**amaurosis** æmōrouˈsɪs (med.) loss of sight. XVII. modL. - Gr. *amaúrosís*, f. *amauroúōn* darken, f. *amauros* dark, dim.

**amaze** əmeɪz †stun, bewilder OE.; overwhelm with wonder XVI. OE. *āmasian*, pp. *āmasod*, whence ME. *amased*; not frequent till XVI; f. A-<sup>3</sup> + base \**mas-*, perh. as in Norw., Da. *mase* be busy or active (Norw. dial. *masast* lose consciousness), Sw. *masa* warm, refl. bask. Aphetic MAZE.

**Amazon** æməzən one of a race of female warriors. XIV. - L. *Amāzon* - Gr. *Amazón*, -*ónos*, expl. by the Greeks as meaning 'breastless' (as if f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *mazós* breast), but prob. of foreign origin. Hence **Amazonian** æməzouˈniən. XVI. f. L. *amazonius*.

**ambassador** æmbæˈsədəɪ official messenger of a sovereign or state. XIV. ME. *ambass(i)atour*, *embassatour*, *-dour*, later with different combinations of the vars. of the initial and final sylls. (*am-*, *em-*, *im-*, and *-tour*, *tor*, *-dour*, *-dor*) and alternations between *-ss-*, *-s-*, *-x-* followed by *a*, *e*, or *i*; the present sp. *ambassador*, U.S. *ambassador*, date from XVI. orig. - various Rom. forms, (O)F. *ambassadeur*, †*ambaxateur*, Pr. *ambaissador* - It. *ambasciator*, Sp. *ambajador*; all ult. resting on Rom. \**ambactiātōrem* (-*or*), f. \**ambactiāre* go on a mission, f. medL. *ambactia*, *ambaxia* (Salic and Burgundian Laws), f. Germ. \**ambaxtaɪaz* (Goth. *andbahts*, OE. *ambeht* servant, messenger, OHG. *ambah*, G. *amt*) - L. *ambactus* servant, vassal (Ennius, Cæsar), a Gaulish word, \**am-*

*bactos* (cf. W. *amaeth* husbandman, serf), prob. f. \**amb-* around + \**ag-* drive; see AMBI-, ACT, -OR<sup>1</sup>. Cf. EMBASSY. Hence **ambassador** XVI; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>; forms in *-drice*, *-trix*, *-trice* occur in XVII.

**amber** æmbəɪ yellow fossil resin. XIV. ME. *amber* - (O)F. *ambre* = Pr., It. *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, medL. *ambar(e)*, *ambrum* - Arab. 'anbar (orig.) AMBERGRIS, (later) amber. In ME., OF. *l'ambre*, with def. art. prefixed, was adopted as †*lamber* (XIV).

**ambergris**, **-grease** æmbəɪgrɪs wax-like ashy-coloured substance. XV. - (O)F. *ambre gris* 'grey amber'; this is the orig. sense of *amber*, which was later used by some confusion for the yellow resin; this latter being afterwards distinguished in F. as *ambre jaune* yellow amber, *ambergris* received its distinctive designation of 'grey'. Various early sp. show assim. to *grease*. (Milton has *gris-amber*.)

**ambi**- æmbɪ L. *ambi-*, comb. form of *ambō* both = Gr. *amphō*, corr., with variation of initial syll., to OSl. *oba*, Lith. *abū*, Skr. *ubhau*, the second el. being repr. also in BOTH.

**ambidexter** æmbɪdeksɪə able to use both hands equally. XVI. - late L. *ambidexter*, f. *ambi-* on both sides (see prec.) + *dexter* right-handed (cf. DEXTEROUS). (In XVII often *ambo-*, after L. *ambō* both.) So **ambidextrous**. XVII.

**ambient** æmbɪənt moving or lying round. XVI. - F. *ambiant* or L. *ambient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *ambire* go round, f. *amb-* - AMBI- + *ire* go; see -ENT. Cf. ITINERANT.

**ambiguous** æmbɪˈɡjuəs of double meaning. XVI. f. L. *ambiguus* shifting, doubtful (whence F. *ambigu*), f. *ambigere* go round, wander about, argue, f. *amb-* both ways + *agere* drive; see AMBI-, ACT, -UOUS. So **ambiguity** -jūˈɪti. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**ambit** æmbɪt circuit, precincts, bounds. XVI. - L. *ambitus* circuit, compass, f. *ambire* (see AMBIENT).

**ambition** æmbɪˈʃən ardent desire to attain distinction or success. XIV. - (O)F. *ambition* - L. *ambitiō(n-)* going round to canvass citizens for votes, excessive desire to please, adulation, desire for honour or power, ostentation, f. *ambit-*, *ambire* go round (cf. AMBIENT, AMBIT); see -ITION. So **ambitious**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**amble** æmbl sb. and vb. denoting distinctive pace of a horse. XIV. - (O)F. *amble* sb. and its source *ambler* vb. - Pr. *amblar* (It. *ambiare*, Rum. *umbla*) :- L. *ambulāre* (pop. word) walk, f. *amb-* AMBI- + base \**el-* go, repr. also in L. *ex|ul* EXILE, *al|acer* (see ALACRITY), W. *el* that he may go; cf. PERAMBULATE.

**ambo** æmboʊ pulpit, reading-desk. XVII. - medL. *ambō(n-)* - Gr. *ambōn* ridge, rim, (medGr.) pulpit (Paulus Silentarius vi).



**ambrosia** æmbrouˌziə, -ziə (Gr. myth.) fabled food of the gods. XVI. - L. *ambrosia* - Gr. *ambrosiā* immortality, elixir of life, f. *āmbrotos* immortal, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + \**mbrōtós* (*brōtós*) MORTAL. So **ambrosial** immortal, divine. XVI. f. L. *ambrosius* - Gr. *ambrosios*.

**ambs-ace, ames-ace** æmˌzeis, eimˌzeis double ace (the lowest throw at dice). XIII. - OF. *ambes as* :- L. *ambo* both, *as* ACE; see AMBI-, ACE.

**ambulance** æmbjʊləns moving hospital accompanying an army; vehicle to convey injured. XIX. - F. *ambulance* (1796), replacing *hôpital ambulante* (1762) 'walking hospital'; earlier *hôpital ambulatoire* (1637); F. *ambulant* - prp. of L. *ambulāre* walk; see AMBLE, -ANCE, -ANT.

**ambulatory** æmbjʊlətəri pert. to or adapted for walking; sb. a place (covered way) to walk in. XVII. - L. *ambulātorius* (in medL. *ambulātorium* as sb.), f. *ambulāt-*, *ambulāre* walk; see AMBLE, -ORY.

**ambuscade** æmbaskeɪd ambush. XVI. - F. *embuscade* - It. *imboscata* or Sp. *emboscada*, Pg. *embuscada*, pp. deriv. of *imboscare*, etc.; in XVI-XVIII also †*ambuscado*; see AMBUSH, -ADE, -ADO.

**ambush** æmˌbʊʃ dispose troops, etc. so as to take an enemy by surprise. XIV. - OF. *embuschier* = It. *imboscare*, Sp. *embuscar* :- Rom. \**imboscāre* lit. 'put in a wood', f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + \**boscus* wood, BUSH. So **ambush** sb. xv. - OF. *embusche*, f. the vb. Earlier **ambushment**. XIV. - OF. *embuschement*.

**ameer, amir** æmiəˌr, æmiəri ruler of Scinde and Afghanistan. XIX. - (through Pers. and Urdu) Arab. *amir* commander, f. *amara* tell, command. Formerly used for EMIR.

**amelcorn** æmɛlkɔrn the larger spelt, French rice. XVI. - Du., G. *amelnkorn*, f. L. *amylum* (- Gr. *āmulon*) starch + *korn* CORN.

**ameliorate** æmiˌliəreɪt improve. XVIII. Alteration of earlier MELIORATE after F. *améliorer*, refash. after L. *melior* of OF. *ameillorer*, f. *a-* AD- + *meillorer*, f. *meilleur* better.

**amen** eɪmən, æmən. XIII. - ecclL. *āmēn* - Gr. *āmēn* - Heb. *āmēn* certainty, truth, f. *āman* strengthen, confirm; used advb. as in affirmation or ratification of what is said by another, 'certainly', 'verily', and taken into Christian liturgical use from the Bible (cf. Deut. xxvii 15-26, 1 Kings i 36) as a conclusion to prayers or confessions of faith.

**amenable** æmiˌnəbl liable to be brought before any jurisdiction; answerable or responsive (*to*). XVI. Earliest form *amesnable*, presumably - legal AN. \**ame(s)nable*, f. (OF. *amener* bring to, f. *a-* AD- + *mener* bring, lead :- (pop.) L. *mināre* drive (animals), for L. *mināri* threaten, f. *mināx* threats; see MENACE, -ABLE.

**amend** əmeɪnd †mend(clothes) XIII (AnCrR.); correct, reform, improve. XIII. - (OF. *amender* = Pr., Cat. *amendar*, It. *ammendare* :- Rom. \**admendāre*, alteration by prefix-substitution of *ēmendāre* EMEND. Aphetic MEND. So **amendment**. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *amendement*. **amends** compensation for loss, etc. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *amendes* pecuniary fine, penalties, pl. of *amende* reparation, f. *amender*.

**amenity** əmiˌniti, -en- pleasantness. XIV. - (OF. *aménité* or L. *amenitas*, f. *amēnus* pleasant, rel. to *amāre* love.

**amerce** əmɔːs impose a fine on. XIV. ME. *amercy* - AN. *amercier*, orig. in *estre amercié* be placed at the mercy of another (as to the amount of a fine), f. phr. *à merci* at (the) MERCY. So **amercement**. XIV. - AN. *amerciment*. **amerciament**. xv. - medL. *amerciamentum*, f. *amerciāre*, latinization of AN. *amercier*.

**American** əmeˌrɪkən pert. to America. XVI. - modL. *Americānus*, f. *America*, which appears first, as an alternative suggestion to *Amerige*, in 'Cosmographiae Introductio ... Insuper quattuor Americi Vespuccii navigationes', 1507; f. L. form, *Americus* Vesputius, of the name of the It. navigator *Amerigo Vespucci* (xv); see -AN. Hence **Americanism**, **Americanize** XVIII. **Amerind**, **Amerindian** XIX.

**ames-ace** var. of AMBS-ACE.

**amethyst** æˌmɪstɪ precious stone. XIII. ME. *amatist(e)*, *ametist* - OF. *amatiste*, *ametiste* - L. *amethystus* - Gr. *améthustos*, sb. use (sc. *lithos* stone) of adj. f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + \**méthustos*, f. *méthuskein* intoxicate, f. *méthu* wine, MEAD<sup>1</sup>; the stone was so named because it was supposed to prevent intoxication. In XVI the sp. was remodelled with *-th-* after later F. and L. So **amethystine**. XVII. - L. - Gr.; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**amiable** eɪˌmiəbl friendly (now only of temper, etc.) XIV; †lovable XIV; likeable XVIII. - (OF. *amiable* :- L. *amicābilem*, -is friendly, AMICABLE. Later infl. in sense by F. *aimable* lovable, likeable (OF. *amable*) :- L. *amābilem*, f. *amāre* love; see -BLE. Hence **amiability** XIX. ('It is quite painful to look at such terms as *womanized*, *amiability* ...', 'Edinburgh Review', 1807, p. 439.)

**amianthus** æmiəˌnθəs variety of asbestos. XVII. - L. *amiantus* - Gr. *amiantos*, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *miainein* defile; so called because it is freed from all stains by being thrown into fire. For the sp. with *th* cf. AMARANTH. (Earlier †*amiant* - F. *amiante*.)

**amicable** æˌmɪkəbl friendly. xv. - late L. *amicābilis*, f. L. *amicus* friend (rel. to *amāre* love); see -ABLE, AMIABLE.

**amice** æˌmɪs (eccl.) linen vestment covering neck and shoulders. xv (xiv in Wycl. Bible tr. Vulg. *amictus*). Earlier *amis*, *ames(s)* - medL. *amicia*, -*isia*, of obscure formation; superseding the var. †*amit* (xiv) - OF. *amit*

(mod. *amict*) :- L. *amictu-s* outer garment, cloak, sb. use of pp. of *amicire* wrap round, f. *am-*, shortd. form of *ambi-*, *amb-*+\**-ic*-throw (cf. INJECT). Formally not distinct from the word denoting the tippet or hood, usually furred, worn in choir (xv *amisse* of *gris*) - OF. *aumusse*, corr. to Pr. *almussa*, Sp. *almucio* (cf. *MOZZETTA*) - medL. *almicia*, -*ium*, which has the appearance of a formation with Arab. AL-<sup>2</sup> (but no such Arab. form is known). The latter word is now often dist. as **almuce** ælmjūs with assim. to medL.

**amid** əmiːd in the middle or midst of. OE. *on middum*, *on middan*, *on midre*, i.e. ON (in) with obl. case of MID in concord with a sb. ME. *amidde* (XIII) was later extended with -s to *amidde*s, whence **amidst** (XVI), by addition of parasitic *t*, as in *against*.

**amide** æˈmaɪd (chem.) XIX. f. AM|MONIA+*-IDE*. The present application, dating from 1863, differs from the original. So **amine** æˈmaɪn 1863; see *-INE*<sup>5</sup>. Cf. VITAMIN.

**amir** see AMEER.

**amidships** əmiːdʃɪps in the middle of the ship. XVII. Alteration, by assoc. with AMID, of *midships* (XVII), prob. of LG. origin (Du. *midscheeps*, f. *mid* MID, *scheeps*, g. of *schip* SHIP; cf. G. *mitschiffs*).

**amiss** əmiːs erroneously, badly. XIII. ME. *a mis*, *on mis*, prob. - ON. *á mis*, so as to miss or not to meet, i.e. *á* ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, *mis*, identical in form with the prefix *mis-* MIS-<sup>1</sup> and rel. to *missa*, *missir* loss, *missa* lose, MISS<sup>1</sup>. Hence adj.

**amity** əˈmɪti friendliness. xv. -(O)F. *amitié* = Pr., Cat. *amistat*, It. *amistà*, Pg. *amizade* :- Rom. \**amicitatem*, -*tās*, f. *amicus* friend; see AMICABLE, -ITY.

**ammonia** əˈmʊniə nitrogen hydride XVIII; aqueous solution of this XIX. - modL. *ammōnia* (Bergman, 1782), so named as being obtained from sal ammoniac, L. *sal ammōniacus*. So **ammo-niac**. XIV. Earliest form *armoniak* - medL. *armōniacus*, -*um*, alteration of *ammōniacus*, -*um* - Gr. *amōniakós*, -*kón*, applied as sb. to a salt and a gum obtained from a region in Libya near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* (*Ammōn*, Gr. form of the name of the Egyptian deity *Amūn*). Also **ammoniacal** əˈmɒnɪəːkəl XVIII. **ammonium** əˈmʊniəm radical of salts of ammonia. XIX. - modL. *ammōnium* (Berzelius, 1808), f. AMMONIA; see -IUM.

**ammonite** əˈmɒnɪt fossil genus of cephalopods. XVIII. - modL. *ammōnītēs* (Bruguière), f. medL. name *cornu Ammonis* 'horn of Ammon' given to these fossils from their resemblance to the involuted horn of Jupiter *Ammon*; see prec. and -ITE.

**ammunition** æmjuniːʃən military supplies, formerly gen., now only of offensive missiles. XVII. Earliest forms *amunition*, *am(m)onitioune* - F. † *am(m)unition*, resulting from a

wrong analysis of *la munition* the supplies (see MUNITION) as *l'amunition*.

**amnesia** æmniːsiə, -ziə (path.) loss of memory. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *amnēstia*, f. a-A-<sup>4</sup>+\**mnē-* (base \**men-* \**mon-*; see MIND).

**amnesty** æˈmnɪsti act of oblivion, authoritative pardon of offences. XVI. - F. *amnestie* or L. *amnēstia* - Gr. *amnēstia* oblivion, f. *amnēstos* not remembering, f. a-A-<sup>4</sup>+\**mnē-*; see prec. and -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**amniion** æmniːɔn (anat.) caul. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *amnion*, dim. of *amnós* lamb.

**amœba** əmiːbə (zool.) microscopic animalcule of the class Protozoa, the shape of which is perpetually changing. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *amoibē* change, alternation.

**amœbæan** æmibiːən alternately answering. XVII. f. late L. *amœbæus* - Gr. *amoibaōs* interchanging, f. *amoibē*; see prec. and -AN.

**among** əˈmʌŋ in the midst of. OE. *gemang*, -*mong*, i.e. ON, *gemang* mingling, assemblage, crowd (cf. *gemengan* MINGLE), prop. a phr. used as a prep. with dative; later *onmang*, -*mong*, whence *amang*, *among*; cf. A-<sup>1</sup>. The simple OE. *gemang* was also used as a prep., later †*imong*, aphetic *mong*, which was freq. spelt 'mong' as if for *among*. Extended with advb. -s to *amonges* XIII, whence *amongest*, **amongst** (XVI); cf. AMIDST, AGAINST.

**Amontillado** əˈmɒntɪlɪːdou variety of sherry. XIX. Sp., f. *Montilla* town in Spain, after *afrancescado* Frenchified, etc.

**amoral** æˈmɔːrəl, eɪmˈɔːrəl non-moral. XIX (R. Stevenson). f. A-<sup>4</sup>+MORAL.

**amorce** əˈmɔːɪs cap for a toy pistol. xx. -(O)F. *amorce*, orig. *amorse*, sb. use of fem. pp. of †*amordre* bite on, attract, f. a-AD-†*mordre* (cf. MORDANT).

**amorous** əˈmɔːrəs inclined to love; enamoured. XIV. - OF. *amorous* (mod. *amoureux*) - medL. *amōrōsus*, f. *amor* love; see -OUS.

**amorphous** əˈmɔːfəs shapeless. XVIII. f. modL. *amorphus* - Gr. *amorphos*, f. a-A-<sup>4</sup>+*morphē* shape (cf. MORPHIA); see -OUS.

**amort** əˈmɔːɪt (arch.) lifeless, spiritless. XVI. orig. *all amort* - (with assim. to ALL) F. *à la mort* to the death; the unqualified *amort* (XVII) has the appearance of being - F. *à mort*.

**amortize** əˈmɔːɪtɪz (leg.) alienate in mortmain XIV; extinguish (a debt) XIX. f. *amortiss-*, lengthd. stem of (O)F. *amortir* = Pr. *amortir*, It. *ammortire* :- Rom. \**admortire*, f. *ad* AD-†*mort-*, *mors* death (see MORTAL); the sp. with *-ize* is due to medL. *admortizāre*, which is formed on the Rom. forms with *-izāre* -IZE. Hence **amortiza-tion**. XVII; in medL. *admortizātiō*.

**amount** əˈmaʊnt †go up, ascend; rise to a certain level. XIII. - OF. *amunter*, *amo(u)nter*, f. *amont* upward, i.e. *à mont* - L. *ad montem* to the hill, upward; see MOUNT<sup>1</sup> and cf.

PARAMOUNT. Hence **amou·nt** sb. XVIII.

**amour** əmuə·ɪ †love XIII; (illicit) love-affair XVI (pl., Barbour). - (O)F. *amour* :- L. *amōrem*, nom. *amor* love, rel. to *amāre* vb. love. The F. word was reintroduced in XVI, when the early anglicized *amour* had become obs. or was replaced (temporarily) by the L. form *amor* (XVI—XVII). Cf. PARAMOUR.

**ampère** æmpɛə·ɪ unit of electric current. XIX. f. name of André Marie *Ampère*, French physicist (d. 1836); adopted by the Congrès Électrique at Paris, 1881. abbrev. **amp**.

**ampersand** æmpɛrɪsæ·nd XIX. For *and per se and*, name of the character & as it appears at the end of the alphabet in a primer or hornbook; 'and (standing) by itself, and'; see PER. Current dial. in many var. forms, e.g. *ampussy* (*and*), *ampusand*, *amsiam*. ('Of all the types in a printer's hand Commend me to the Amperzand', *Punch*, 17 April 1869.)

**amphi-** æ·mfɪ repr. Gr. *amphi-*, prefix used in the senses of *ánphō* BOTH, of both kinds, and *amphí* on both sides (of.)

**amphibium** æmfɪ·bɪəm creature that lives in water or on land. XVII. modL. (sc. *animal*) - Gr. *amphibion* (sc. *zōion*), sb. use of n. of adj. *amphibios* (*bíos* life; see QUICK); pl. **Amphibia** division of animals variously defined since Linnæus XVIII. So **amphibian**, -ious XVII.

**amphibole** æmfɪbɒl əmbɪguɪtɪ XVII; (min.) hornblende, so named by Häuy, 1801, on account of the protean variety of its composition. - F. - L. *-bolus* - Gr. *-bolon* (*bállēin* throw). **amphibology** amphiboly. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - late L. (*-bologia*, for L. *-bolia*, whence **amphiboly** XVI).

**amphibrach** -bræk metrical foot ∪ - ∪. XVI. - L. *-ys*, *-us* 'short at both ends' - Gr. *amphibrakhos* (cf. BRACHY-).

**amphimacer** æmfɪmæsəl (pros.) metrical foot ∪ - ∪. XVI. - L. *amphimacrus* - Gr. *amphimakros* (sc. *poús* foot) long at both ends (*makrós* long; cf. MAGNITUDE).

**amphisbæna** æmfɪsbɪ·nə fabled serpent with a head at each end. XVI. L. - Gr. *amphisbaina*, f. *amphís* at both ends, AMPHI- + base of *bainein* go (cf. COME).

**amphitheatre** æmfɪθiətrɪ oval or circular building built round an arena XIV. - L. *amphithéatron* - Gr. *amphithéatron*; see AMPHI-, THEATRE. So F. *amphithéâtre*.

**amphora** æmfɒrə two-handled vessel; liquid measure XVII (cited earlier as L.); and anglicized †*amfor*, †*amfer*, or - F. *amphore*). L. - Gr. *amphoreús*, for \**amphiphoreús* lit. 'borne on both sides', f. *amphí*- AMPHI- + \**phor*- \**pher*- BEAR<sup>2</sup>.

**ample** æ·mpl spacious, copious, quite enough. XV. - (O)F. *ample* - L. *amplus*. So **amplia·tion** enlargement XVI. **amplify** XV. **amplifica·tion**. XVI; (rhet.) tr. Gr. *αὐξησις*. **amplitude**. **amplý**<sup>2</sup> æ·mplɪ. XVI. **ampulla** æmpu·lə vessel for holy oil, etc. XVI (earlier *ampul(le)* XII - (O)F.). L., two-

handled big-bellied flask or pot, dim. of *ampora*, var. of AMPHORA.

**amputate** æ·mpjuːtɪ lop or cut off. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *amputāre*, f. *am-* for *amb-* around, AMBI- + *putāre* prune, lop; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **amputa·tion**. XVII. - F. or L.

**amuck, amok** ə·mʌk in frenzied thirst for blood; also fig. XVII. - Malay *ámog* fighting furiously, in homicidal frenzy. Appears first in XVI in forms (pl. *amochy*, *amocchi*, *amouchi*) repr. Pg. *amouco*, *amuco*, in the sense of 'frenzied Malay'; otherwise chiefly in phr. *run amuck*, also (wrongly divided) *a muck*, whence the treatment of *muck* as a sb., e.g. 'to run an Indian muck' (Dryden).

**amulet** æ·mjʊlət object worn as a charm. XVII. - F. *amulette* - L. *amulētum* (Varro); a proposed Arabic origin is unsupported.

**amuse** əmjʊz †beguile, delude xv; †distract, bewilder; divert with entertaining matter XVII. - (O)F. *amuser* †deceive, entertain, f. *à ad-* + *muser* MUSE<sup>1</sup> (which is earlier); recorded only occas. before 1600 (not in Sh.). **amusement**. XVII. - F.

**amygdaloid** ə·mɪgdələɪd almond-shaped; rock containing almond-shaped nodules. XVIII. f. Gr. *amugdālē* ALMOND + -OID.

**amyl-** æ·mil (chem.) f. L. *amylum* starch (- Gr. *amulon*) + -YL.

**an<sup>1</sup>** ən, (emph.) ən reduced form of OE. *ān* ONE, due to loss of stress; now a var. of A<sup>1</sup> retained before vowel sounds and before unstressed syllables having initial (h) (e.g. *an historical*) and occas. before (j), as *an unique*, and arch. in *such an one*.

**an<sup>2</sup>** ən reduced form of AND, recorded from XII and in colloq. use since then. For sense 'if' (XIII) see AND.

**an<sup>-1</sup>** ən assim. form of AD- before *n*; cf. AC-.

**an<sup>-2</sup>** ən, ən repr. Gr. privative *an-* not, without, lacking, orig. form of A-<sup>4</sup> retained before vowels, as in words taken from Gr., e.g. *anarchy*, *anonymous*, and hence in mod. technical terms, e.g. *analgesic*, *anallagmatic*, *analphabetic*, *anharmmonic*, *anhydrous*, *anisomeric*.

**-an** ən repr. L. *-ānus*, *-āna*, *-ānum* of or belonging to, as in *urbānus* URBAN, f. *urbs* city, *silvānus* SILVAN, f. *silva* wood. The F. form *-ain*, *-aine* was at first retained in some adoptions, but was later superseded by *-an*. In *german*, *germane*, *human*, *humane*, *urban*, *urbane*, there is differentiation of meaning by the use of different forms of the suffix. See also -EAN, -IAN.

**ana<sup>1</sup>** æ·nə XIV. medL. - Gr. *aná* ANA-, used in recipes for 'of each, of every one alike'.

**ana<sup>2</sup>** eɪ·nə, ā·nə collection of miscellaneous writings or sayings of or concerning a person. XVIII. A detached use (prob. after F.) of L. *-āna*, n. pl. of *-ānus* -AN, used in titles of such collections, more usu. in *-iana*, e.g. 'Scaligeriana, sive excerpta ex ore Josephi Scaligeri' (1666).

**ana-** ænə, ənæ, before a vowel **an-** æn, ən repr. Gr. *aná* up (in place or time), back, again, anew (see ON), as in *Anabaptist*, *analysis*, *anatomy*.

**Anabaptist** ænəbæptist one who re-baptizes (German sect); Baptist XVI. - F. *anabaptiste* or modL. *anabaptista*, f. ecclL. *anabaptismus* (Augustine), ecclGr. *anabaptisma*, f. *anabaptizāre*, *anabaptizein*; see ANA-, BAPTIZE, -IST.

**anabasis** ənæˈbæsis military advance (spec. that of Cyrus the Younger into Asia, related by Xenophon). XVIII. - Gr. *anábasis* ascent, f. *anabainein* walk up; see ANA-, BASIS.

**anachronism** ənæˈkrɒnɪzəm chronological error or discrepancy. XVII. - F. *anachronisme* or Gr. *anakhronismós*, f. *anakhronizesthai* refer to a wrong time, f. *aná* back + *khronos* time; see ANA-, CHRONIC, -ISM.

**anacoluthon** ənəkólŭˈþɒn lack of grammatical sequence. XVIII. - late L. - Gr. *anakólouthon*, n. sg. of adj. 'lacking sequence', f. AN-<sup>2</sup> + *akólouthos* following (cf. ACOLYTE).

**anaconda** ənəkɒˈndə large S. American boa. XVIII. First applied to an alleged large snake of Ceylon, app. as an (unexpl.) alteration of *anacandaia* (Ray 1693), which is for Sinhalese *henacandāya* 'lighting-stem', whip-snake; by some blunder transf. by Daudin to the aquatic boa *Eunectes murinus* (Boa anacondo).

**anacreontic** ənækriɔˈntɪk resembling the poems of the Greek lyric poet Anacreon (VI B.C.); also sb. XVII (Cowley). - late L. *anacreonticus*, f. Gr. *Anacreont-*, *Anacrēōn*; see -IC.

**anacrusis** ənækruˈsɪs (pros.) introductory syllable(s) at the beginning of a line. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *anákrousis* prelude, f. *anakrouein*, f. *aná* up, ANA- + *krouein* strike.

**anadem** ænədəm wreath. XVII (Drayton). - L. *anadēma* - Gr. *anadēma* head-band, f. *anadēin*, f. *aná* up, ANA- + *dēin* bind (cf. DIADEM).

**anadromous** ənæˈdrəməs (zool.) ascending rivers to spawn. XVIII. f. Gr. *anádromos*, f. *aná* up, ANA- + *drom-*, as in *drómos* course (*dramein*, corr. to Skr. *drámati* run); see -OUS.

**anæmia** əniˈmiə morbid lack of blood. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *anaimiā*, f. an- A-<sup>4</sup> + *haima* blood (cf. HÆMATO-). Hence **anæmic**. XIX.

**anæsthesia** ənisθiˈziə loss of feeling or sensation. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *anaisthēsiā*, f. an- A-<sup>4</sup> + *aisthēsis* sensation, f. base of *aisthānesthai* feel, perceive, rel. to *áiein* hear, L. *audire* (see AUDIENCE). So **anæsthetic** -pɛˈtɪk. XIX. f. Gr. *anaisthētós* insensible (cf. ÆSTHETIC). Both introduced by Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1846. Hence **anæsthetist**, -IZE əniˈspθɪstɪt, -aɪz. XIX.

**anaglyph** ænəglɪf embossed ornament. XVII. - Gr. *anaglyphē* work in low relief, f. *aná* ANA- + *glúphein* carve (cf. CLEFT).

**anagogic** ənəgɔˈdʒɪk mystical. XIV (Wycl. Bible; rare before XVII) (of biblical exegesis).

- medL. *anagōgicus* - Gr. *anagōgikós*, f. *anagōgē* (religious or ecstatic) elevation, mystical sense, f. *anágein* lift up, elevate, f. an- ANA- + *gein* lead (cf. ACT); see -IC. So **anagogical**. XVI (Tindale).

**anagram** æˈnægrəm transposition of the letters of a word or phrase to make a new one. XVI. - F. *anagramme* - modL. *anagramma*, f. Gr. *aná* ANA- + *grámma* letter (see GRAMMAR), after *anagrammatizein* transpose letters.

**anal** eɪˈnəl see ANUS.

**analects** æˈnælektz literary gleanings. XVII. - L. *analecta* - Gr. *análekta* (n. pl.) things gathered up, f. *análegein*, f. *aná* up, ANA- + *legein* gather (cf. COLLECT).

**analogue** æˈnələg analogous word, thing, etc. XIX. - F. *analogue* - Gr. *ánalogon* (used in Eng. somewhat earlier), sb. use of n. sg. of *ánalogos* (f. *aná*- + *lógos* ratio, proportion), whence, through L. *analogus*, **analogous** ənæˈləgəs similar, parallel. XVII. See ANA-, LOGIC.

**analogý** ənæˈlədʒɪ proportion XV; similarity, parallelism XVII. - (O)F. *analogie* or L. *analogia* - Gr. *analogiā* equality of ratios, proportion (orig. math.), f. *ánalogos* ANALOGOUS. So **analogic** ənələˈdʒɪk XVII, **analogical** XVI. f. F. *analogique* or L. *analogicus* - Gr. *anagōgikós*.

**analyse** æˈnəlaɪz †dissect; ascertain the elements of; examine minutely. XVII. First recorded in the title 'The Phoenix Analyse' (1601), by B. Jonson; perh. orig. f. †*analyse*, †*analise* (XVII-XVIII), anglicized form of ANALYSIS, and later infl. by F. *analyser*. Early forms such as *analyze*, *analyze* show assimn. to verbs in -IZE; the second of these forms prevails in U.S. So **analyst** æˈnəlɪst. XVII. - F. *analyste*, f. *analyser*, by assocn. with pairs in -iser, -iste (-IZE, -IST). **analysis** ənæˈlɪs resolution into elements. XVI. - medL. *analysis* - Gr. *análusis*, f. *análuein* unloose, undo, f. *aná* up, back, ANA- + *lúein* LOOSE. **analytic** ənəliˈtɪk. XVI. - late L. *analyticus* - Gr. *analutikós*, f. *analúein*; earliest use as sb. pl. (title of Aristotle's treatise on logic). Also **analytical**. XVI.

**ananas** ənəˈnæs pine-apple, Ananassa sativa. XVI. - F. or Sp. *ananas*, *anana* - Guarani *anānā* fruit of the tree, under which name it was first described by André Thevenet in 1555.

**anapest** æˈnæpɪst (pros.) the foot ∪ ∪ -. XVII (earlier in L. form). - L. *anapæstus* - Gr. *anápaistos* reversed, lit. 'struck back' (sc. *poús* foot), f. *aná* ANA- + *páiein* strike; so called because it is the dactyl (- ∪ ∪) reversed. So **anapestic**. XVII. - late L. - Gr. **anaphora** ənæˈfərə (rhet.) repetition XVI; (liturg.) Eucharistic canon XVIII. - L. - Gr. *anaphorá* carrying back, repetition (Longinus), offering (LXX), f. *anapherein* carry up or back, f. *aná* ANA- + *pherein* BEAR<sup>2</sup>.

**anarchy** æˈnɑːrki absence of government. XVI. - medL. *anarchia* - Gr. *anarkhiā*, f.

*ánarkhos* without a chief or head, f. *an-A-<sup>4</sup>+arkhós* leader (cf. ARCH-); so (O)F. *anarchie*. Hence **anarchic** XVIII, -ICAL XVI; cf. F. *anarchique*. **anarch** ænārk leader of revolt. XVII (Milton). - Gr. *ánarkhos*. **a-narchism**, -IST. XVII; in more recent use dependent on F. *anarchisme*, -iste.

**anarthrous** ænā:rpæs (gram.) used without the article. XIX. f. Gr. *an-A-<sup>4</sup>+árthron* joint, definite article (see ARM<sup>1</sup>) + -OUS.

**anastatic** ænəstætik printed from plates in relief. XIX. f. Gr. *ánastatos*, ppl. formation on *ánasta-*, *ánistánoi* set up, f. *áná* up, ANA- + \**sta-* (cf. STAND, STATIC).

**anastomosis** ænəstómou:sis cross connexion of arteries, etc. XVI. modL. - Gr. *ánastómōsis*, f. *ánastomōin* furnish with a mouth or outlet, f. *áná* ANA- + *stōma* mouth (cf. STOMACH); see -OSIS.

**anathema** ænə'pimə curse; accursed thing. XVI. - ecclL. *anathema* excommunicated person, sentence of excommunication - Gr. *ánathēma* thing offered or devoted, (later spec.) thing devoted to evil, accursed thing (see ROM. ix 3); orig. var. of *ánthēma* offering, f. *ánathe-*, *ánathēnai* set up, f. *áná* up, ANA- + *tithēnai* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>). So **anathematize**. XVI. - F. - ecclL. - Gr.

**anatomy** ænə'təmi dissection of the body; science of organic structure; †skeleton. XIV (in early use often *anath-*, *anoth-*). - F. *anatomie* - late L. *anatomia* - Gr. *anatomiā*, f. *áná* up, ANA- + \**tom-* cut (cf. -TOMY). Through identification of *an-* with the indef. art. A<sup>1</sup>, AN<sup>1</sup>, aphetic forms *natomy*, *atomy*, *otomy* came into use, esp. in the sense 'skelton'; e.g. 'Thou atomy, thou!' (Sh. '2 Hen. IV' v iv 33), 'withered atomies of teaspooons' (Dickens). So **anatomist**. XVI. - F. -iste or medL. \**anatomista*, f. \**anatomizāre*, whence **anatomize**. XVI.

**anbury, ambury** æn-, æmbəri tumour in cattle; disease of turnips, etc. XVI. perh. f. *ang-* in OE. *angnægl* AGNAIL, *angseta* carbuncle, pimple + BERRY in the sense of red mark or pustule; cf. Sc. †*angiberry* (XVI), north. dial. *angleberry*.

**-ance** əns suffix repr. F. -*ance* :- L. -*antia*, f. -*ant-* -ANT + -*ia* -Y<sup>3</sup>. Through such pairs as *appear*, *appearance*, it became to some extent a living suffix and was appended to vbs. of non-Rom. origin, e.g. *forbear*, *forbearance*, *hinder*, *hindrance*, *rid*, *riddance*, *utter*, *utterance*. Cf. -ANCY.

**ancestor** ænsistəɹ, -ses- forefather. XIII. Early forms are of three types: (i) *auncetre*, surviving XVII in latinized sp. *auncitor*; (ii) *ancestre*, antecedent of the present form through *ancestour*, by assim. to -*tour*, -TOR; (iii) *accessour* (rare). - OF. *ancestre* (mod. *ancêtre*) orig. nom. :- L. *antecessor*, and OF. *ances(s)our* acc. :- L. *antecessorem* predecessor (cf. Pr. *ancestre*, *ancestor*), f. *ante-cēdere* precede, f. *ante* before + *cēdere* go

(cf. CEDE). MF. *antecesseur* was also repr. by †*antecessor* (XV-XIX). So **ancestry** descent, line of ancestors. XIV. Modification, after *ancestre*, of OF. *accesserie*, f. *accessour*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>, -RY.

**anchor**<sup>1</sup> æŋkəɹ appliance for mooring a vessel to the bottom. OE. *ancor*, -er, *ancra* - L. *ancora* - Gr. *áγκυρα* (see ANGLE<sup>2</sup>). The L. word was adopted early in the L.G. area, hence it passed eastwards and northwards; cf. OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *anker*, late OHG. *anchar* (G. *anker*), ON. *akkeri*. The OE. word was reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *ancre* (= It., Pr., etc. *ancora*). The present sp. follows corrupt L. *anchora*. So **anchor** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *ancrer*, medL. *ancorāre*. Hence **anchorage** XVII; after F. *ancrage*.

**anchor**<sup>2</sup> æŋkəɹ (arch.) anchorite. OE. *ancra*, *ancor*, -er - OIr. *anchara*, shortened - ecclL. *anachorēta* ANCHORITE; used by Sh. ('Hamlet' III ii 229). Hence *anchor-hold* anchorite's retreat XVII; see HOLD<sup>2</sup>. Hence **anchoress**, **anchress** XIV; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>.

**anchorite, anchoret** æŋkərait, -et religious recluse occupying a cell. XV. - medL. *anc(h)orita*, ecclL. *anchorēta* - ecclGr. *anakhōrētēs*, f. *anakhōrēin* retire, retreat, f. *áná* back, ANA- + *khōrēin* give place, withdraw, f. *khōrā*, *khōros* space, place. (Cf. F. *anachorète*.) Superseded ANCHOR<sup>2</sup>.

**anchovy** æntʃəʊvi, æntʃəʊvi small fish of the herring family. XVI (Sh.). Earlier forms usu. pl. *anchoves*, *anchovas*, *anchioves*, later *anchovees*. - Sp., Pg. *anchova*, *anchoa* (It. *acciuga*, dial. *anciova*) has been supposed to be :- Rom. \**apui(v)a* - Gr. *aphiē* some small fish; but G. *anschovis* (- Du. *ansjovis*) has been referred to Basque *anchu*. (F. *anchois* is - modPr. *anchoio* - Sp.)

**anchusa** ænkjūzə, æntʃūzə boraginaceous plant alkanet. - L. *anchūsa* (Pliny) - Gr. *áγκhousa* (Theophrastus), *éγκhousa* (Aristophanes).

**anchylosis** æŋkilou:sis formation of a stiff joint. XVIII. - modL. - Gr. *agkūlōsis*, f. *agkulōin* crook, f. *agkūlos* crooked; see -OSIS. The normal repr. of the Gr. form would be \**ancylosis*; *h* has been inserted to denote the *k*-sound (cf. F. *ankylose*). Hence, by back-formation, **anchylose** vb. XVIII; prob. after F. *ankyloser*.

**ancient**<sup>1</sup> eɪ'nʃənt of times long past, very old XIV; sb. XIV. ME. *auncien*, -ian - AN. *auncien*, (O)F. *ancien*, corr. to Pr. *ancian*, Sp. *anciano*, It. *anziano*, repr. Rom. \**anti-ānu-s*, \**anteānu-s*, f. *ante* before, ANTE- + -*ānus* -AN. The addition of homorganic *t* to final *n* (XV) is paralleled in *pageant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*, and the pronunc. of the first syll. in *angel*, *chamber*, *change*, *manger*. Hence **ancientry**. XVI. †**ancienty**. XIV. - AN. *auncienté*, (O)F. *ancienneté*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**ancient**<sup>2</sup> eɪ'nʃənt. XVI. (arch.) corruption of ENSIGN by asocn. of such forms as *ensyne* with *ancien*, ANCIENT<sup>1</sup>; in senses (i) standard

xvi and (ii) standard-bearer XVI (Sh.), for †ancient-bearer.

**ancillary** ænsiləri subsidiary. XVII. - L. *ancillaris*, f. *ancilla* handmaid, fem. dim. of *anculus* servant; see -ARY. Cf. CAPILLARY.

**ancona** ænkou:nə altar-piece consisting of panels. XIX. - It., medL. *ancona*, prob. - Gr. *eikōna*, acc. of *eikōn* image, ICON, perh. blended with Gr. *ankōn* (modGr. *ankōnē*) corner, sacred images being often at street corners in Italy.

**-ancy** ənsi repr. L. -*antia* -ANCE.

**and** ənd, ən, n, (emph.) ənd along with, in addition to. OE. *and*, *ond*, corr. to OFris. *and(a)*, *ande*, *end(a)*, *en*, OS. *ande*, *endi* (Du. en), OHG. *anti*, *enti*, *inti*, *unti* (G. *und*), and Skr. *ātha* (: -*\*ytha*) thereupon, also. (OE. *ænd*, *end*, showing mutation, if it survived, would, owing to lack of stress, coincide with *and*; see AN<sup>2</sup>.) Connexion with OE. *and-* (as in *andswaru* ANSWER), ON. *and-*, Goth. *anda-*, and Skr. *ant* over against, Gr. *anti* against, L. *ante* before, and OE. *ende* END, etc. is no longer gen. accepted.

A special development of meaning is that of 'if' (XIII), which was a common use also of MHG. *unde*; it may have arisen out of such constructions as OE. *geliče and* just as if, and have been reinforced from Scand. (cf. ON. *enda* and if, even if, *en* if). Now usu. spelt *an*, *an'* in this sense; formerly often coupled with *if*, whence dial. *nif*, for *an if*.

**andante** əndæ:nti (mus.) moderately slow. XVIII. It., prp. of *andare* go :-*\*ambitäre*, alteration of L. *ambuläre* (cf. AMBLE). So **andantino** -i:nou. XIX.

**andiron** ænda:ɪən fire-dog. XIV. ME. *aundyre*, *aundyrne*, -*erne* - OF. *andier* (mod. *landier* for *l'andier*) with affimm. of the second syll. to IRON (ME. *ire*, *iren*); ult. origin unkn. Cf. †*landiron* (XV-XVII).

**androgynous** əndrə:dʒɪnəs hermaphrodite; spec. in bot. XVII. f. L. *androgynus* - Gr. *andrōgynos* male and female in one, f. *andro-*, *anēr* man, male (f. base meaning 'strong') + *gunē* woman, female (cf. QUEAN); see -OUS. Also **androgynæ** əndrədʒɪnə hermaphrodite XVI; androgynous plant XVIII. - (O)F. *androgynæ* - L.

**-ane<sup>1</sup>** see -AN.

**-ane<sup>2</sup>** ein (chem.) in the systematic nomenclature of Hofmann (1866), the termination for names of the hydrocarbons called paraffins, e.g. *ethane*; devised to introduce with *a* the vowel series already in vogue, -*ene*, -*ine*, -*one* (repr. Gr. -*ēnē*, -*inē*, -*ōnē*), in the nomenclature of other classes of hydrocarbons.

**anecdote** æ:nɪkdaʊt † (pl.) secret history XVII; story of a detached incident XVIII. orig. pl. - modL. *anecdota* (or its deriv. F. *anecdotes*) - Gr. *anēkdota* things unpublished, n. pl. of *anēkdotos*, f. *an-* A<sup>4</sup> + *ēkdotos*, f. *ekādōnai* publish, f. *ek* out + *didōnai* give (see DONATION). Derived primarily from the title *Anēkdota* of Procopius' unpublished

memoirs (VII) of the private life of the Emperor Justinian and Theodora. Hence **a-necdote** anecdote collectively XIX (De Quincey); garrulous old age XIX (attributed to John Wilkes) assoc. with DOTAGE.

**anele** əni:l (arch.) anoint. XIV. f. *an-*, OE. *on-* + ME. *elien*, f. OE. *ele* - L. *oleum* OIL. Preserved in *unealed* not having received extreme unction (Sh. 'Hamlet' I v 77).

**anemo-** æ:nimou, ænimə repr. *anemo-*, comb. form of Gr. *ánemos* wind, rel. to ANIMUS; e.g. **anemo-**METER XVIII.

**anemone** ənɛ:məni genus of ranunculaceous plants (the flowers were said to open under the influence of wind) XVI; name of certain bright-coloured zoophytes with expanded disks XVIII. - L. *anemōnē* - Gr. *anemōnē*, f. *ánemos* wind (cf. ANIMATE) + suffix -*ōnē*. It has been suggested that the Gr. word is an etymologizing perversion of Heb.-Aram. *Na'amān*, name of Adonis, from whose blood the plant was fabled to have sprung.

**anent** ənɛnt †in company with OE.; †facing, towards; concerning XIV. OE. phr. *on efen*, *efn*, or *emn*, ME. *onevent*, *anont*, *anentes*, (dial.) *anent*, from XIV *anent*; i.e. ON. *efen* EVEN, on a level (with), side by side (with), beside, opposite, against, towards, in view of; = OS. *an eban*, MHG. *eneben*, *neben*, (also mod.) *neben*. The suffix -*es*, -*s* and parasitic *t* appear c. 1200.

**aneroid** æ:nəroid kind of barometer. XIX. - F. *anéroïde*, f. Gr. *a-* A<sup>4</sup> + *nērós* wet, damp + -*oidē* -OID (used arbitrarily); so called because the pressure of the air is not measured by means of a column of fluid.

**aneurysm, aneurism** æ:njʊrɪzəm morbid dilatation of an artery. XV. - Gr. *aneúrismus* dilatation, f. *aneurínein* widen out, f. *aná* ANA- + *eurínein* widen, f. *eurís* wide. Cf. F. *anévrisme*. The unetymological sp. with *i* is the commoner.

**anew** ənjū †lately, recently; afresh. XIV. ME. *of newe*, *of the newe*, *o newe*, i.e. OF. A<sup>2</sup>, NEW, prob. after OF. *de neuf*, *de nouveau*, L. *dē novō*; replacing OE. *nive*, *nīwan*, *ednive*, *ednīwan* newly, recently (OMercian *ofniowe*, tr. L. *dēnuō*, is isolated). The form *anew* was established XVI.

**anfractuosity** æ:nfræktʃu:sɪti circuitousness, intricacy. XVI. - F. *anfractuosité*, f. late L. *anfractuosus* winding, f. L. *anfractus* bending, f. *anfract-*, pp. stem of *anfringere*, f. *amb-* AMBI- + *frangere* BREAK. So **anfractuous** circuitous XVII; cf. F. *anfractueux*.

**angary** æ:ŋgəri rights of a belligerent to use or destroy neutrals' property. XIX. - F. *angarie* - It. *angaria* - late L. *angaria* forced service - Gr. *aggaretiā* office of an *ángaros* (Persian word, perh. rel. to *ággelos* ANGEL) mounted courier liable to be impressed for carrying royal dispatches; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**angel** e:ndʒəl messenger of God; guardian spirit XII; in full *angel noble*, gold coin with

a figure of the archangel Michael xv. – OF. *angele* = Pr. *angel*, It. *angelo* – eccL. *angelus* – Gr. *ánggelos* messenger. Superseded OE. *engel* e-*ngel* (which survived till XIII) = OFris. *angel*, *engel*, OS. *engil*, OHG. *angil*, *engil* (Du., G. *engel*), ON. *engill*, Goth. *aggilus*; CGerm. – eccL. *angelus* (in Goth. perh. immed.–Gr.); one of the earliest Germ. adoptions from L. Hence **angelic** ændʒeːlik xv. – (O)F. – late L. – Gr. **angeːlic**AL. XVI.

**angelica** ændʒeːlika aromatic plant used in cooking, etc. XVI. – medL., short for *herba angelica* ‘angelic plant’, so named on account of its reputed efficacy against poison and pestilence.

**angelus** ændʒilus devotional exercise commemorating the Incarnation. XVII. Named from the first word of the first sentence, ‘Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ’ the angel of the Lord brought tidings to Mary.

**anger** æŋgəɪ †distress, vex XII (Orm); excite to wrath XIV. – ON. *angra* grieve, vex, f. *angr* grief, f. base \**ang-* narrow, repr. also by ON. *ongr*, Goth. *aggvus*, and OE. *enge*, OS., OHG. *engi* (Du., G. *eng*) narrow; rel. to L. *angere* (see ANGUISH). Hence **anger** sb. †trouble, affliction; hot displeasure. XIII. (Rare ME. *ange* (Orm) was a direct adoption of ON. *angr*.) Hence **angry** †troublesome; †troubled; enraged XIV; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**angina** (prop.) ændʒinə, (usu.) ændʒaiːnə †quinsy XVI; short for *angina pectoris* ‘spasm of the chest’ XVIII. – L. *angina* quinsy – Gr. *agkhonē* strangling, with assim. to *angere* (see ANGUISH).

**angio-**, first el. in many scientific terms, repr. Gr. *aggēion* vessel, receptacle, dim. of *aggos* (*agge-*) chest, box.

**angle**<sup>1</sup> æŋgl fishing-hook. OE. *angul* = OS., OHG. *angul* (G. *angel*), ON. *ongull*; f. Germ. \**ang-* (whence OE. *anga* sting, goad, MHG. *ange* fish-hook, hinge); cf. next. Hence **angle** vb. fish for xv. **angler**<sup>1</sup> XVI.

**angle**<sup>2</sup> æŋgl space between two meeting lines or planes. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *angle* or L. *angulu-s* corner, dim. of \**angus* (cf. Gr. *ágkos* bend, *agkúlos* bent, arched, *ágkúra* ANCHOR<sup>1</sup>).

**Angle** æŋgl one of a LG. tribe that settled in Britain. XVIII. – L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, in Tacitus *Anglii* – Germ. \**Angli-* (whence OE. *Engle*; cf. ENGLISH) the people of *Angul* district of Slesvig so called from its shape (mod. *Angeln*), the same word as ANGLE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **Anglian**. XVIII.

**Anglican** æŋglikən pert. to the Church of England. XVII. – medL. *Anglicānus* (*Anglicana ecclesia* in ‘Magna Carta’), f. *Anglicus*, f. *Anglus* ANGLE; see -IC, -AN. Hence F. *anglican*.

**anglicism** æŋglisizəm English feature or idiom. XVII. f. L. *Anglicus*; see prec. and -ISM. Hence F. *anglicisme*. †So **anglicize** XVIII; earlier (rare) †*anglize* XVII (Fuller).

**Anglo-** æŋglou mod. comb. form of L. *Anglus* ENGLISH, as in modL. *Anglo-Americanus* XVIII, *Anglo-puritanus* XVI; so **Anglo-**MA-NIA mania for what is English XVIII, after F. *anglomanie*; **Anglo**PHO-BIA XIX; *Anglo-American*, *Anglo-Catholic*, *Anglo-Irish*, *Anglo-Norman* or -French variety of French current in England in the Middle Ages, ANGLIO-SAXON.

**Anglo-Saxon** æŋglousæksən. XVII (P. Holland, tr. Camden’s ‘Britannia’). – modL. *Anglo-Saxones* pl. (see prec.), for medL. *Angli Saxones* (Paulus Diaconus, VIII) designation of Continental origin for the ‘English Saxons’ in distinction from the ‘Old Saxons’ of the Continent; after OE. *Angulseaxe*, -*seaxan*, in hybrid form *Angul-saxones*.

**angostura** æŋgəstjʊərə bark used as a febrifuge and tonic. XVIII (also *angustura*). f. name of a town on the Orinoco, S. America, now called Ciudad Bolivar.

**angry** æŋgri see ANGER.

**anguish** æŋgwɪʃ severe bodily or mental suffering. XIII. – OF. *anguisse* (mod. *angoisse*) = Pr. *angoisa*, It. *angoscia* :- L. *angustia* straitness, pl. straits, distress, f. *angustus* narrow, tight, f. \**angh-* in L. *angere*, Gr. *ágkhein* squeeze, strangle, OE. *enge*, OS., OHG. *engi* (G. *enge*), ON. *ongr*, Goth. *aggvus* narrow, and ON. *angr* (see ANGER). For the development -ish cf. -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**angular** æŋgjuːləɪ sharp-cornered, pert. to an angle. xv. – L. *angulāris*, f. *angulus* ANGLE<sup>2</sup>; see -AR and cf. F. *angulaire*.

**anhungered** ənhʌŋgəɪd (arch. or obs.) hungry. XIV. Alteration of ANHUNGERED by substitution of *an-* A<sup>1</sup> for *of-* A<sup>2</sup>. Hence †**anhu-angry**. XVII (Sh.).

**anhydrous** ənhaiːdrəs (chem.) having no water in its composition. XIX. f. Gr. *ánidros*, f. *an-* A<sup>4</sup> + *hudr-*, *húdōr* WATER; see -OUS.

**anigh** ənaiː (arch.) near. XVIII. f. NIGH, after AFAR; cf. ME. *aneh*.

**anight** ənaiːt (arch.) at or by night. XIII. ME. *a niht*, OE. *on niht*, i.e. ON, NIGHT; cf. A<sup>1</sup>. So **anights**. xv.

**anil** æːnil indigo plant; indigo dye. XVI (*anele*, -*ile*, *anill*). – F. or Pg. *anil* – Arab. *an-nīl*, i.e. al AL<sup>2</sup>, Arab.-Pers. *nīl* – Skr. *nīli* indigo (*nīla* dark blue) NIL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. LILAC.

**anile** eiːnail, æːnail old-womanish. XVII. – L. *anilis*, f. *anus* old woman; see -ILE.

**aniline** æːnilain chemical base, the source of many dyes. XIX. – G. *anilin* (C. J. Fritzsche, 1841); see ANIL, -INE<sup>4</sup>.

**animadvert** æːnimædvɜːɪt to observe XVI; pass criticism on XVII. – L. *animadvertere*, i.e. *animum advertere* turn the mind to (*ad* AD-, *vertere* †turn; see -WARD. So **animadversion**. XVI. – L. or F. The unfavourable meaning seems to be due to assoc. with L. *adversus* ADVERSE.

**animal** æ:niməl now )( *vegetable, mineral*. (i) As adj. of limited use before XVI as with *virtue, spirit*; first in late ME. (xiv, Ch., Trev.) and applied to the faculties of sensation and intelligence )( *vital and natural*, a use fossilized in phr. *animal spirits* (orig.) principle of sensation or volition, (now) healthy vivacity, natural gaiety. - (O)F. *animal*, or L. *animālis*, in medL. bestial, f. *anima* vital breath; see ANIMATE and -AL<sup>1</sup>. (ii) As sb. (xiv, Trev.) ult. - L. *animal*, for *animāle*, sb. use of n. of the adj. In *animal kingdom*, after F. *règne animal*, the word is felt to be rather an attrib. use of the sb. Hence **a-nimalism**. XIX (Carlyle).

**animalcule** ænimæ:lkjūl †tiny animal; (biol.) microscopic animal. XVI. - modL. *animalculum* (whence also F. *animalcule*), dim. of *animal*; see prec. and -CULE. The L. form was formerly in Eng. use, with pl. *animalcula*, often irreg. *animalculæ*.

**animate** æ:nimeit give life to. XVI. f. pp. stem (see -ATE<sup>2</sup>) of L. *animāre* quicken, f. *anima* air, breath, life, soul, rel. to *animus* spirit, Gr. *anemos* wind, Skr. *āniti* breathe, and in Germ. to ON. *andi*, *and* soul, spirit, Goth. *us|anan* breathe out. So **a-nimate**<sup>2</sup> endowed with life xv; )( INANIMATE. **animat-ion**. XVI. - L.

**animosity** ænimə:siti †spiritedness xv; active enmity xvii. - F. *animosité* or late L. *animositās*, f. *animōsus* spirited, f. *animus* spirit, mind; see prec. and -OSITY.

**animus** æ:nimos hostile spirit. XIX. - L. *animus* spirit; see ANIMATE.

**anion** æ:naion (electr.) electro-negative element. XIX (Faraday). - Gr. *aniōn*, n. prp. of *aniēnai* go up.

**anise** æ:nis umbelliferous plant with aromatic seeds. XIII. - (O)F. *anis* :- L. *anīsum* - Gr. *ānison*, prob. of foreign origin. Hence **a-niseed** seed of this. XIV (*annes*, *aneys sede*).

**ankle, ancle** æ:ŋkl joint connecting the foot with the leg. xiv (*ankel*). - ON. \**ankul-* (OSw. *ankol*, OIcel. *ǫkkla*), corr. to OFris. *ankel*, MLG. *enkel*, MDu. *ankel* (Du. *enkel*), OHG. *anchal*, *enchil* (G. *enkel*); f. \**anġk-* - IE. \**anġ-*, as in L. *angulus* ANGLE<sup>2</sup>. (Superseded OE. *anclēow*, whence ME. *anclow*, *anclée* (Ch.) = MDu. *anclau*, OHG. *anchlāo*; perh. f. Germ. \**anġal-* + \**klāwa-* CLAW.) Hence **anklet** æ:ŋklit ring for the ankle XIX; after *bracelet*.

**ankylosis** see ANCHYLOSIS.

**anlace** æ:nlæs (hist.) short two-edged knife. XIII. ME. *avnlaz*, *anla(a)s*, of unkn. origin; recorded by Matthew Paris (XIII) as a vernacular word, in latinized form *anelacius*.

**anna** æ:nə 𑂔 of a rupee. XVIII. - Hind. *ānā* (Panjabi *ānnā*); cf. Skr. *ānus* small.

**annals** æ:nalz pl. chronicle of events year by year. XVI. - F. *annales* or L. *annālēs* m. pl. (sc. *librī* books) of *annālīs* yearly, f. *annus* (see ANNUAL). Hence **a-nnalist** XVI; after F. *annaliste*.

**annates** æ:neits first year's revenue of benefice or see. XVI (in Sc. use in sg. form *annat*, -et). - pl. of F. *annate* - medL. *annāta* year's space, work, or proceeds (whence F. *année* year), f. *annus* year (see ANNUAL) + -āta, pp. fem. ending used to form sbs.

**annal** æni:l †kindle OE.; †fuse, fire xiv; burn in colours, temper, etc. with fire xv. OE. *onælan*, f. *on* + *ælan* kindle, burn, bake, f. *āl* fire, burning; rel. to *æll(e)d* fire, burning = OS. *ēld*, ON. *eldr* :- \**ailiðaz*. Aphetic (dial.) *neal* (xvi).

**annelid** æ:nalid (zool.) red-blooded worm. XIX. - F. *annelide* or modL. *annelida*, n. pl. f. F. *annelés* 'ringed animals' (Lamarck, 1801), pp. of *anneler*, f. OF. *annel* (mod. *anneau*) ring :- L. *annellu-s* for *ānellu-s*, dim. of *ānulus*; see ANNULAR, -ID.

**annex**<sup>1</sup> æ:neks something annexed xvi; supplementary building (usu. **annexe**) XIX. - F. *annexe* - L. *annexum*, sb. use of pp. of *annectere* (see next).

**annex**<sup>2</sup> æ:neks join, add, attach. XIV. - (O)F. *annexer*, f. *annex-*, pp. stem of L. *annectere*, f. *ad* AN- + *nectere* bind (cf. NEXUS). So **ANNEXA-TION**. xv (first in Sc.). - medL.

**annihilate** ænai:(h)ileit bring to naught. XVI. Superseded †*annihil* - (O)F. *annihilier* - late L. *annihilāre* (f. *ad* AD- + *nihil* nothing, NIL), from the pp. of which was derived the pp. †*annihilate* (xiv), whence the inf. form; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **ANNIHILA-TION**. xvii. - F.

**anniversary** ænivə:ɪəri sb. yearly return of a date, or its celebration XIII (AncrR.); adj. xv. - L. *anniversārius*, f. *annus* year + *versus* turning + -ārius; used sb. in medL. *anniversāria* (sc. *dies* day) and *anniversārium* (sc. *festum* feast); cf. (O)F. *anniversaire* and see ANNUAL, VERSE, -ARY.

**Anno Domini** æ:nou də:mini in the year of the Lord, i.e. of the Christian era XVI; (joc.) advancing age XIX. L., abl. of *annus* year, and g. of *dominus* lord; see ANNUAL DOMINICAL.

**annotate** æ:nəteit furnish with notes. XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *annotāre*, f. *ad* AN-<sup>1</sup> + *nota* mark, NOTE. So †**ANNOTE** xv. **ANNOA-TION**. xv. - F. or L.

**announce** ənaʊ:ns make publicly known. xv (Caxton); rare before xviii. - (O)F. *anoncer* :- L. *annuntiāre*, f. *ad* AN-<sup>1</sup> + *nuntius* message, messenger (cf. ANNUNCIATION, NUNCIO). Hence **annou-ncement**. xviii. For the vocalism cf. *denounce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*, and *ounce*.

**annoy** ənoi: vexation, annoyance. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *anui*, *anuy*, *anoy* - OF. *amui*, *anoi*, *enoi* (mod. *ennui*) = Pr. *enoi*, *enoc*, Cat. *enuġ*, Sp. *enojo*, OIt., Pg. *nojo* :- Rom. \**inodio*, from the L. phr. *mihī in odiō est* it is hateful to me (cf. ODIUM). So **annoy** vb. XIII (La3.). - OF. *anuier*, *anoiier* (mod. *ennuyer*) = Pr. *enojar*, Cat. *enujar*, It. *an-*



*noiare*; cf. late L. *inodiāre* make loathsome, f. \**inodio*. So **annoy**-ANCE. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *anoiance*, f. *anoier*.

**annual** ænjuəl yearly. XIV (Wycl. Bible). Earlier *annuel* - (O)F. *annuel* - late L. *annuālis*, for L. *annuus* and *annālis*, f. *annus* year :- \**atnos* (cf. Oscan g. pl. *acunum*, Umbrian *acnu* solemn festival), rel. to synon. Goth. (d. pl.) *aþnam*, (g. sg.) *atlaþnris*, and prob. to Skr. *ditati* go, wander; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**annuity** ɛnjū'iti yearly grant XV; investment securing annual payment XVII. - F. *annuité* - medL. *annuitās*, f. *annuus* ANNUAL; see -ITY. Hence **annu-ITANT** one who holds an annuity. XVIII.

**annul** ɛnəl reduce to nothing, make null. XIV. - OF. *amuller*, *adnuller* (mod. *annuler*) :- late L. (Vulg.) *annullāre*, f. *ad* AN- + *nullum* nothing, n. sg. of *nullus* none, NULL, after Gr. *exoudeneîn*, f. *oudén* nothing.

**annular** ænʒlɔr ring-shaped, ringed. XVI. - F. *annulaire* or L. *annulāris*, f. *annulus*, late form of *ānulus*, dim. of *ānus* ring; see ANUS, -ULE, -AR.

**annunciation** ɛnɔnsi:ʃən announcement (spec. of the Incarnation). XIV. - (O)F. *annonciation* - late L. *annuntiātiō(n)-*, f. *annuntiāre* ANNOUNCE; see -ATION.

**anode** ænəʊd (electr.) positive pole. XIX (Faraday). - Gr. *ánodos* way up, f. *áná* up, ANA- + *hodós* way (cf. HODOMETER); applied orig. to the path by which an electric current leaves the positive pole. Cf. *cathode*, *electrode*.

**anodyne** ænə'dain (medicine) assuaging pain. XVI. - L. *anodymus* (Celsus) - Gr. *ánōdunos* free from pain, f. *an-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *odúnē* pain. Cf. F. *anodin*, -ine, perh. the immed. source.

**anoint** ɛnoɪnt apply ointment to. XIV (R. Mannyng). f. *anoint* anointed - OF. *anoint*, *enoint*, pp. of *enoindre* :- L. *inungere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *ungere* anoint (cf. OINTMENT). Aphetic †*noint* (XIV-XVII). Replaced OE. *smerian* SMEAR in special senses. **The (Lord's) Anointed**, the CHRIST. XVI.

**anomalous** ɛnə'mələs irregular, abnormal. XVII. f. late L. *anōmalus* - Gr. *anōmalos* uneven, f. *an-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *homalós* even, f. *homós* SAME; see -OUS. So **anomally**. XVI. - L. *anōmalia* - Gr. *anōmallā*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**anon** ɛnə'n †into or in one body, state, course, etc.; †at once OE.; soon, shortly; now again XVI. OE. *on ān* into one, *on āne* in one, i.e. ON, and acc. and dat. of *ān* ONE.

**anonymous** ɛnə'niməs nameless, unnamed. XVII. f. late L. *anōnymos*, -us - Gr. *anōnumos*, f. *an-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *ónuma*, *ónoma* NAME. The earliest exx. are in Gr. or L. form. Cf. *paronymous*, *synonymous*. Hence **anonymity** ɛnəni'miti. XIX.

**another** ɛnə'ðəɹ an additional (one). XIII. ME. *an other* (in two words as late as XVI), i.e. AN<sup>1</sup>, OTHER second, remaining, different; superseded the simple *ðper* of OE.

**anserine** ɛnsə'reɪn goose-like. XIX. - L. *anserinus*, f. *anser* GOOSE; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**answer** ɔnsəɹ reply. OE. *andswaru*, corr. to OFris. *ondser*, OS. *antswōr*, ON. *andswar* :- Germ. \**andswarō*, f. \**and-* against, opposite (see ANTI-) + \**swar-*, base of OE. *swerian* SWEAR, ON. *swara*, Goth. *swaran* answer; orig. a solemn affirmation in rebutting a charge (cf. Gr. *apokrīnēsthai* answer, f. *apó* off + *krīnein* judge, lit. get oneself off from judgement, L. *respondere* RESPOND). Hence **answer** vb. OE. *andswarian* = OFris. *ondswera*, ON. *andswara*. **ANSWERABLE** responsible, accountable; suitable, agreeable XVI; that can be answered (cf. *unanswerable*) XVII.

**ant** ɛnt emmet, pismire. OE. *æmet(t)e* = MLG. *āmete*, *ēmete*, OHG. *āmeiza* (G. *ameise*) :- WGerm. \**āmaitjōn*, \**amaitjōn*, f. \**ai-* off, away + \**mait-* cut, hew (OHG. *meizan*, ON. *meita*, Goth. *maitan*). The OE. forms gave two ME. types, (i) *am(e)te*, whence *ampite* (cf. the place-name *Amptihill*), *ante*, *ant* (the prevailing standard form), and (ii) *emete*, EMMET (widespread dial. var., occurring also as a surname).

**ant-** ɛnt var. of ANTI- used before vowels, as *antacid* (XIX), earlier *antiacid* (XVIII).

**-ant** ɛnt repr. (O)F. *-ant* :- L. *-antem*, nom. *-āns*, under which all prps. were levelled in French; rarely used as a living suffix and only on some spec. analogy, as in *anæsthesiant*, *annuitant*.

**antagonist** ɛntæ'gənɪst opponent, adversary. XVI (Jonson). - F. *antagoniste* or late L. *antagōnista* (Jerome) - Gr. *antagōnistēs*, f. *antagōntzesthai* struggle against, vie with; see ANTI-, AGONIZE. So **antagonism** XIX; prob. after F. **antagonize** oppose, counteract XVII (rare before XIX); make hostile XIX. - Gr. *antagōnizesthai*.

**Antarctic** ɛntə'ɹktik opposite to the Arctic. XIV (Maund., Ch.). Late ME. *antartik*, later conformed (like the F.) to the Gr. form - OF. *antartique* (mod. *-arctique*) = Pr. *antartic*, It. *antartico* or their source L. *antarcticus* - Gr. *antarktikós* opposite to the north; see ANTI-, ARCTIC.

**ante** ɛnti (in poker) stake put up by the player before drawing new cards. XIX. - L. *ante* before (see next).

**ante-** ɛnti repr. L. adv.-prep. *ante* in comps., corr. to Gr. acc. *ánta* over against, and loc. *ánti* ANTI-, Skr. *ánti* opposite (adv.), with the sense 'before' in place or time, as in ANTECEDENT, etc. below; also *a-nte-chapel* XVIII, *anteda'te* XVI, *antena'tal* XIX, *a-nte-penu'ltime* XVIII, *a-nte-room* XVIII.

**antecedent** ɛntɪsɪ'dənt a thing preceding another, orig. in grammar and logic. XIV (PPl.). - (O)F. *antécédent* or L. *antecedent-*, -ēns (used sb. in n. pl.), prp. of *antecedere*. f. *ante* ANTE- + *cēdere* go, CEDE.

**antechamber** æntitʃeɪmbəɪ chamber leading to the chief apartment. XVII (before XIX usu. *anti-*). - F. *antichambre* - It. *anticamera*; see ANTE-, CHAMBER.

**antediluvian** æntidɪlɪvɪən before the Flood. XVII. f. *ante* ANTE- + L. *diluvium* DELUGE + -AN. Cf. F. *antediluvien* (XVIII).

**antelope** æntɪləʊp †savage horned beast of Asia Minor xv (Lydg.).; deer-like ruminant of the genus *Antelope* XVII. - OF. *antelop* (once, Brunetto Latini) or medL. *ant(h)alopus* - medGr. *anthólops*, of which the source and orig. meaning are unkn. ¶ The generic name *Antelope* is due to Pallas, c. 1775; F. *antelope*, used by Buffon, is from Eng.

**antenna** ænte'nə horn or feeler of insects. XVII. - L. *antenna*, prop. *antenna* sail-yard, used in pl. to tr. Aristotle's *κεραία* 'horns' of insects.

**antependium** æntɪpɛndɪəm altar frontal. XVII (earlier †*antepend* XVI). medL., f. *ante* ANTE- + *pendere* hang (see PENDENT).

**anterior** æntɪərɪəl earlier, prior. XVII. - F. *antérieur* or L. *anterior*, f. *ante* before, after *posterior*; see ANTE-, -IOR.

**antheion** ænθɪ'liən, ænθɪ'liən luminous ring surrounding the shadow of an observer's head projected opposite to the sun. XVII. - Gr. *antheion*, n. of *antheios*, earlier *antēlios* opposite to the sun, f. *anti* ANTI- + *hēlios* SUN.

**anthem** ænθəm (hist.) antiphon OE.; composition in unmeasured prose to be sung; song of praise, etc. XVI. OE. *antefn*, *antifne* - late L. *anti-phona*, for *antiphō-na* ANTIPHON. The forms indicate the foll. development of pronunc.: *ante-vne*, *ante-m(ne)*, *a'ntem*, *a'nthem* (the last from xv; cf. OF. *anthaine*; perh. infl. by *hymne* hymn); the sp. with *th* finally affected the pronunc., as in *author*.

**anther** ænθəɪ (bot.) part of a stamen containing the pollen. XVIII (earlier in L. form). - F. *anthère* or modL. *anthēra*, in cl. L. medicine extracted from flowers - Gr. *anthēra*, fem. of *anthērós* of flowers, f. *anthe-*, *ánthos* flower. As these medicines often consisted of the internal organ of flowers (e.g. saffron was the stigma), *anthera* was applied to these parts by early pharmacists, and was later by herbalists restricted to the pollen-bearing organs, a use sanctioned by Linnæus.

**anthology** ænθə'lədʒɪ collection of literary 'flowers'. XVII. - F. *anthologie* or medL. *anthologia* (cf. L. *anthologica*) - Gr. *anthologíā*, f. *ánthos* flower.

**anthracite** ænθræsɪt non-bituminous coal. XIX (Davy). - Gr. *anthrakítis* kind of coal, f. *anthrak-*, *ánthrax*, see next and -ITE b.

**anthrax** ænθræks carbuncle; splenic fever of sheep and cattle; malignant pustule.

Hardly in naturalized use before XIX. - late L. - Gr. *ánthrax* coal, carbuncle.

**anthropo-** ænprou'pou, æ'nθrɒpɒ, -pə' comb. form of Gr. *ánthrōpos* man; e.g. Gr. *ánthrōpólogos* (Aristotle) treating of man, whence modL. *ánthrōpologia*, Eng. **anthropology** (xvi), the science of man; ecclGr. *ánthrōpomorphítai* sect ascribing human form to God, whence Eng. **anthropomorphite** (xvi); so **anthropomorphism** (xviii), -IST (xvii), -IC; Gr. *ánthrōpophagoi* man-eaters, whence L. *ánthrōpophagí*; and in many mod. formations on these models.

**anti-** æntɪ before a vowel **ant-**, before *h* **anth-**, repr. Gr. *anti-*, *antí* opposite, against, instead of, rel. to OE. *and-* (as in ALONG<sup>2</sup>, ANSWER), OS. *and-*, *ant-*, OHG. *ant-*, *int-*, *ent-*, ON. *and-*, Goth. *and* along, above, OLith. *anta* on, towards, L. *ante* before (ANTE-), Skr. *ánti* before, in the presence of, near. Used in many words adopted from Gr. comps. and in words modelled on these, and, as a gen. living formative, very freely prefixed to (i) sbs., on the pattern of ANTICHRIST, *antipope* (xvi; medL. *antipāpa*), (ii) adjs., the prefix governing the sb. implied, as *anti-national*, *anti-Semitic*; (iii) sbs. in attrib. phr., as *anti-aircraft* (defences), *anti-church* (politics), *anti-slavery* (committee).

**antic** æntɪk (arch.) grotesque or fantastic (form, gesture, person); sb. †fantastic or grotesque figure; †clown, buffoon; ludicrous gesture or posture. XVI (freq. *antike*, *antique* XVI-XVII). - It. *antico* ancient, ANTIQUE, used as synon. with *grottesco* GROTESQUE; orig. applied to the fantastic figures found in ancient Roman remains, and subsequently to anything grotesque.

**Antichrist** æntɪkraɪst opponent of Christ or Christianity. XII (Vesp. D. Hom.). ME. *ante-*, *anticrist* (later assim. to L. and Gr.) - OF. *antecrist* (mod. *antéchrist*) - ecclL. *antichristus* - Gr. *antíkhristos* (1 John ii 18), f. *anti* ANTI- + *Khristós* CHRIST. Hence **antichristian**. XVI; now treated only as *anti-* + *Christian*.

**anticipate** æntɪ'sɪpeɪt take up beforehand. XVI. f. (partly after F. *anticiper*) pp. stem of L. *anticipāre*, f. *ante* ANTE- + *cip-*, var. of base of *capere*; see CAPTURE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**antidote** æntɪdɔtə medicine to counteract poison. xv. - F. *antidote* or L. *antidotum* - Gr. *antidoton*, sb. use of n. of *antídotos*, f. *anti* ANTI- + *do-*, stem of *didónai* give (see DONATION). XVI also in Gr. or L. form.

**antimacassar** æntɪmækə'səɪ covering for chair-backs, etc., orig. to protect them from grease in the hair. XIX. f. ANTI- + MACASSAR.

**antimony** æntɪmɒni trisulphide of antimony xv; (chem.) metallic element (Sb) XIX (earlier *regulus* of a. xvi). - medL. *antimōnium* (Constantinus Africanus of Salerno, xi), of unkn. origin. Conjectured to be latinization of Arab. *uthmud*, *ithmid*, perh.

- Gr. *stimmid-*, *stimmi* (whence L. *stibium*); cf. Egyptian *sdm* powder used for the eyes.

**antinomian** æntinou'miən. XVII. f. medL. *Antinomā* German sect which denied obligation of the moral law upon Christians, f. Gr. *anti* ANTI- + *nómos* law; see NOMAD, -IAN.

**antinomy** æntinomi contradiction. XVI. - L. *antinomia* - Gr. *antinomiá*, f. *anti* ANTI- + *nómos* law; cf. prec., see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**antipathy** ænti'pæþi feeling against, aversion. XVII. - F. *antipathie* or L. *antipathia* - Gr. *antipátheia*, f. *antipathēs* opposed in feeling, f. *anti* ANTI- + *pathos*, *páthos*; see PATHOS, -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **ANTIPATHETIC**. XVII.

**antiphon** æntifən (liturg.) short verse of Scripture recited responsively in connexion with a psalm. XV. - ecclL. *antiphōna* - Gr. (*tá*) *antiphōna*, n. pl. of *antiphōnos* responsive, f. *anti* ANTI- + *phōnē* sound (cf. PHONETIC); see ANTHEM. So **antiphoner** ænti'fənəɹ book of antiphons. XIV (Wycl., Ch.). - OF. *antifener*, *-phonier* - ecclL. *antiphōnārium*, anglicized as **anti-phonary**. XV.

**antiphrasis** ænti'fræsis (rhet.) use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning. XVI (More). - late L. - Gr. *antiphrasis*, f. *antiphrázēin* express by the opposite; see ANTI-, PHRASE.

**antipodes** ænti'pɔdiz †people inhabiting the opposite side of the globe; places on the earth exactly opposite to each other. XVI. - F. *antipodes* or late L. *antipodes* - Gr. *antipodes*, pl. of *antipous* having the feet opposite, f. *anti* ANTI- + *poús* FOOT. Formerly 3 syll. *antipodes*, with sg. *antipode*; the 4-syll. form shows reversion to L. and Gr.

**antiquary** æntikwəri official custodian or recorder of antiquities (title bestowed by Henry VIII on John Leland), whence gen. student or collector of these. XVI. - L. *antiquarius*, f. *antiquus*; see next and -ARY. So **antiquarian** -kwæ'riən. XVII.

**antique** ænti'k ancient; old-fashioned; also sb. XVI. - F. *antique* or L. *antiquus*, *anticus* (whence pop. OF. *antif*, Pr. *antic*, etc.), f. *ante* before, ANTE- + *-icus* (as in *posticus*, f. *post*); orig. identical in form and pronunc. with ANTEIC, but finally differentiated after 1700. So **antiquity** ænti'kwiti. XIV. - OF. - L. **antiquated**. XVII, orig. pp. of *antiquate* (XV).

**antirrhinum** æntirai'nəm snapdragon. XVI. - L. - Gr. *antirrhinon*, f. *anti* opposite, counterfeiting, ANTI- + *rhin-*, *rhīs* nose (cf. RHINOCEROS), from the resemblance of the flower to an animal's mouth.

**antiseptic** æntise'ptik counteracting putrefaction. XVIII. - modL. *antisepticus*, f. Gr. *anti* ANTI- + *septikós* SEPTIC.

**antistrophe** ænti'strɔfi answer to the strophe in a Gr. chorus. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *antistrophē*, f. *antistréphein*; see ANTI-, STROPHE.

**antithesis** ænti'þisis opposition of ideas. XV. - late L. - Gr. *antithesis*, f. *antithénaí*, f. *anti* ANTI- + *tithénaí* set, place (cf. THESIS). So **antithetic** -þe'tik XVII, -ICAL XVI. ult. - Gr. *antithetikós*.

**antler** æntlɔɹ branch of deer's horn. XIV. Late ME. *auntelere* - AN. var. of OF. *antouillier*, later *ondoillier*, *endoulier* (mod. *andouiller*), with early vars. *endoillee*, *andouillee*, of unkn. origin; deriv. from popL. \**antoculāre* (L. *ante* before, *oculus* eye) is not phonologically tenable.

**antonomasia** æntɔnɔmei'ziə (rhet.) substitution of an epithet for a person's proper name; use of proper name generically. XVI. L. - Gr. *antonomasiā*, f. *antonomázēin*, f. *anti* ANTI- + *onomázēin* name, f. *ónoma* NAME.

**antonym** æntɔnim antithetical term) (synonym. XIX. - F. *antonyme*, f. Gr. *anti* ANTI-, after *synonyme* SYNONYM.

**anus** ei'nəs fundament. XVI. - L. *ānus* orig. ring (cf. ANNULAR). So **ANAL**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII. - modL.

**anvil** æ'nvil block on which a smith shapes metal. OE. *anfilte* (earlier *onfiliti*) m. or n., also *anfealt* fem., corr. to MDu. *aenwiltte*, OHG. *anafalz* (G. dial. *aflits*, *anfilt*, *anefilt*), to which are parallel MLG. *anebelte*, *-bolt*, MDu. *aen-*, *anebelt*, *-bilt* (Du. *aambeald*, *aambeeld*), and OHG. *anabōz* (G. *amboss*); all based on Germ. \**ana* ON + vb.-stem meaning 'beat' (cf. FELT) and perh. all modelled on L. *incūs* anvil, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *cūd-*, stem of *cūdere* beat (cf. HEW).

**anxious** æ'ŋksəs troubled in mind. XVII. f. L. *anxius*, f. pp. stem *anx-* of *angere* choke, oppress; see ANGUISH, -IOUS. So **anxiety** æŋzai'iti uneasiness of mind XVI; (med.) distressful pain in the region of the heart XVII (so F. *anxiété* XVI). - F. or L. *anxiētās*.

**any** e'ni OE. *ænig* = OFris. *ēnich*, OS. *ēnig*, MLG. *einich*, MDu. *ēnich* (Du. *eenig*), OHG. *einag* (G. *einig*), ON. *einigr*, Goth. *ainah* -; CGerm. \**ainagaz*, *-igaz*, f. \**ain-one* + \**-ig-* -Y<sup>1</sup>; parallel formations are L. *ūnicus* UNIQUE, OSl. *inokū* monk, wild boar. In ME. two types were current, *ani* and *eni*; the present sp. continues the first, the pronunc. the second (cf. dial. æni). **anybody**. XIII. **anyhow**. XVIII. **anything**. OE. **anywhere**. XIII (Cursor Ml.).

**Anzac** æ'nzæk Australasian. 1915. Made up of the initials of Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

**aorist** æə'rist (gram.) tense denoting past time (simply, without limitation). XVI. - Gr. *aóristos* undefined (sb. sc. *khrónos* time, Dionysius Thrax), f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *horistós* delimited, f. *hortzein* define (cf. HORIZON).

**aorta** eiɔ'rtə (anat.) the great artery. XVI. modL. - Gr. *aorté*, by Hippocrates used pl. for the branches of the windpipe, by Aristotle for the great artery, f. \**aor-*, var. of \**aer-* of *aetrein* (-; \**aerj-*) raise; cf. ARTERY.

**ap-** assim. form of AD- before *p*; cf. AC-

**apace** əpeɪs with speed. XIV. - OF. *a pas* at (a considerable) pace, i.e. *a* (: - L. *ad* AT), *pas* step, PACE.

**apache** æpæʃ ruffian of a type infesting Paris. XX (1902). - F. *apache*, a use of the name of a warlike tribe of N. American Indians. Cf. МОНОК.

**apart** əpɑːt to one side, aside, separately. XIV (PPL.). - OF. *apart* (now *à part*) = It. *a parte* :- L. *à parte* at the side, i.e. *à* AB-+abl. of *pars* side, PART. **apartheid** -heit racial segregation as in S. Africa XX.

**apartment** əpɑːtmənt self-contained portion of a house, etc. XVII. - F. *appartement* - It. *appartamento*, f. *appartare* separate, f. *a parte* APART; see -MENT.

**apathy** æpəθi insensibility XVII; indolence of mind XVIII. - F. *apathie* - L. *apatia* - Gr. *apatheia*, f. *apathēs* without feeling, f. *a*-A-<sup>4</sup>+*pathe-*, PATHOS; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **apathe-tic** XVIII; after PATHETIC.

**apatite** æpətaɪt (min.) native phosphate of lime. XIX. - G. *apatit* (Werner 1786), f. Gr. *apatē* deceit; so named from its diverse and deceptive forms; see -ITE<sup>1</sup>.

**ape** eɪp tailless monkey. OE. *apa* m., *ape* fem. = OS. *apo* (Du. *aap*), OHG. *affo* m., *affe* fem. (G. *affe*), ON. *api* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**apan-*, which with ORuss. *opica* and OBoh. *opice* may have been collateral adoptions of an alien word along trade-routes (possibly through Celtic regions; cf. Hesychius' *ἀπάνας Κέλτοι τοῦς κεκομηθῆ-κους*). There is no CIE. or CWEur. word for 'ape'. Ir. *apa*, *napa*, Gael. *apa*, W. *epa*, †*āb* are from Eng. Hence **apery**. XVII. **a-pish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**apeak** əpiːk (naut.) vertical(ly). XVI. orig. *a pike* - F. *à pic*, i.e. *à* AT, on+*pic* PEAK (to which the second syll. was assim.).

**apepsy** eɪpepsi (med.) lack of digestive power. XVII. - modL. *apepsia* - Gr. *apepsia*, f. *a*-A-<sup>4</sup>+*péptein* digest; see PEPTIC, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**aperient** əpiəriənt laxative (medicine). XVII. f. L. *aperient-*, -ēns, prp. of *aperire* open )( *operire* cover, hide; see -ENT. So **aperitive** əpeːrɪtɪv. XVI (-*ative*). - F. *apéritif* (used sb. for appetizing drink) - medL. *aperitivus*, var. of late L. *aperitivus* (Caelius Aurelianus), f. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*.

**apert** əpɜːt (arch.) open, manifest; †out-spoken, forward. XIV. - OF. *apert* - L. *apertus* open (see prec.). Aphetic PERT.

**aperture** əpɜːtʃʊə opening. xv (Sc. -*ore*; in Eng. use from XVII). - L. *apertūra*, f. *apert-*, pp. stem of *aperire*; see prec., -URE.

**apex** eɪˈpeks pl. *apices* eɪˈpɪsɪz tip, peak. XVII. - L. *apex*. Hence **a-pical**<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**aphæresis** æfiəˈrɪsɪs suppression of an initial syllable. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *aphairesis*, f. *aphairein* take away, f. *apó* APO-+*hairein* take (cf. HERESY).

**aphasia** əfeɪˈziə (med.) loss of speech. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *aphasia*, f. *dphatos*

speechless, f. *a*-A-<sup>4</sup>+*phánai* speak (cf. PHASE); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**aphelion** æfɪˈliən (astron.) point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun. XVII. Græcized form (Kepler) of modL. *aphélium*, f. Gr. *apó* APO-+*hēlios* SUN, after L. *apogæum* APOGEE.

**aphesis** æfɪsɪs (philol.) loss of a short initial unaccented syllable as in (*a*)*lone*, (*e*)*squire*. 1880 (suggested by J. A. H. Murray). - Gr. *aphesis* letting go, f. *aphiēnai*, f. *apó* APO-+*hiēnai* let go, send. So **aphetic** əfeːtɪk. f. Gr. *aphetos*, verbal adj. of *aphiēnai*.

**aphis** eɪˈfɪs, æˈfɪs pl. *aphides* -idɪz, *aphises* -isɪz plant-louse, green-fly. XVIII. - modL. *aphis*, first used by Linnæus, and based on *āphis* (*dphis*) in Aldrovandi's 'De animalibus insectis' (1602). The Gr. form appears first (with the L. gloss *cimex*) in Gulielmus Rainus' 'Lexicon Græcum' (1523); it is relegated to the appendix of aberrant forms in Stephanus' Thesaurus of 1562; it is prob. an error for *kópis* bug, *kop* having been misread as *ap*. The pl. *aphides* was poss. made on the model of *kórides*, pl. of *kóris*.

**aphorism** æˈfɔːrɪzəm concise pithy maxim. XVI. - F. *aphorisme*, or late L. *aphorismus* - Gr. *aphorismós* definition, f. *aphorizein* to define, f. *apó* APO-+*horizein* (cf. HORIZON).

**aphrodisiac** æfrɔːdɪˈziæk (drug) exciting sexual desire. XVIII. - Gr. *aphrodisiakós*, f. *aphrodisios*, f. *Aphrodītē* goddess of love ('foam-born'; *aphrós* foam).

**apiary** eɪˈpiəri place for keeping bees in. XVII. - L. *apiarium*, f. *apis* bee; see -ARY. **a-picULTURE** XIX.

**apiece** əpiːs for each piece, unit, or one of a set. XIV. orig. two words, viz. A<sup>1</sup>, PIECE sb.

**aplomb** əplɔːb perpendicularity, steadiness XVIII; self-possession XIX. F., f. phr. *à plomb* according to the plummet (see PLUMB).

**apo-** əˈpou, əpɔː before a vowel **ap-**, before h **aph-** prefix repr. Gr. *apo-*, comb. form of prep. *apó* away, OFF, in many words adopted ult. from Gr. and denoting removal, departure, completion, cessation, return, or reversion.

**Apocalypse** əpɔːkəlɪps Revelation of St. John the Divine. XIII (AncrR.). - (O)F. *apocalypse* - ecclL. *apocalypsis* - Gr. *apokalūpsis*, f. *apokalūptein* uncover, disclose, f. *apó* APO-+*kalūptein* cover (IE. base \**kel-*, etc.; cf. CONCEAL). So **apocalyp-tic**, -ICAL. XVII. - F. *-ique* (Rabelais). - Gr. *apokalūptikós*, f. the vb.

**apocope** əpɔːkəpi (gram.) cutting off the end of a word. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *apokopē*, f. *apokoptein* cut off, f. *apó* APO-+*kóptein* cut (*kopē* incision, etc.). So **apocopate** XIX, **apocopa-TION** XVIII; see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>.

**Apocrypha** əpɔːkrɪfə †adj. of unknown authorship, uncanonical XIV-XVII; sb. writings of doubtful authorship (also in n. sg. *apocryphon* and †pl. *apocryphas*) XIV; (spec.)

uncanonical books of the O.T. XVI. - n. pl. (sc. *scripta* writings) of ecclL. *apocryphus*, Gr. *apókryphos* hidden, f. *apokrúptein* hide away; see APO- and CRYPT. Hence **apocryphAL** XVI.

**apod** æ'pɒd (animal) without feet or ventral fins. XVII. f. Gr. *apod-*, *ápous*, f. A-<sup>4</sup>+*poús* FOOT. So **a'podal** XVIII, **a'podous** XIX.

**apodeictic, -dictic** æ'pɒdai'ktik, -di'ktik demonstratively clear. XVII. - L. *apodicticus* - Gr. *apodeiktikós*, f. *apodeiknúnai* demonstrate, f. *apó* APO- + *deiknúnai* show, f. \**deik-*, as in L. *dicere* (cf. DICTION); see -IC.

**apodosis** æ'pɒdɔ'sis (gram.) consequent clause answering to the protasis; †application of a parable. XVII. - late L. (Donatus) - Gr. *apódosis* 'a giving back', f. *apodidónai*, f. *apó* APO- + *didónai* give (see DONATION).

**apogee** æ'pɒdʒi (astron.) point of a planet's orbit at which it is farthest from the earth. XVII (in XVI and XVII the L. forms were current). - F. *apogée* or modL. *apogæum, -eum* - Gr. *apógaion, -eion*, sb. use (sc. *diástēma* distance) of n. of adjs. *apógaios, -eios* far from the earth, f. *apó* APO- + *gai-, gei-*, stems of *gê (gaía)* earth. ¶ A term of the Ptolemaic astronomy which viewed the earth as the centre of the universe.

**apolaustic** æ'pɒlɔ'stik self-indulgent. XIX. - Gr. *apolaustikós*, f. *apolaiein* enjoy, f. *apó* APO- + \**law-*, connected by some with L. *lucrum* gain, LUCRE; see -IC.

**Apollyon** æ'pɒljən the Devil. XIV. - L. (Vulg.) *Apollyōn* - Gr. (N.T.) *Apollíōn* (Rev. ix 11), sb. use of prp. of *apollúnai* intensive (see APO-) of *ollúnai* destroy (cf. ABOLISH).

**apologue** æ'pɒləg moral fable. XVII. - F. *apologue* or L. *apologus* - Gr. *apólogos* story, account, f. *apó* APO- + *lógos* discourse (see LOGOS). Earlier †*apology* (XVI-XVII).

**apology** æ'pɒlədʒi defence, justification (T. More); acknowledgement of offence given XVI; poor substitute XVIII. - F. *apologie* or late L. *apologia* - Gr. *apologíā* speech in defence, f. *apologeisthai* speak in one's own defence, f. *apó* APO- + \**log-*/\**leg-* speak (see LOGOS, -LOGY). So **apologetic** vindicatory XVII; self-excusing XIX; sb. xv. - F. *apologétique* - late L. *apologéticus* - Gr. *apologētikós* (Aristotle). **apo'logist** XVII. - F. *apologiste*, f. Gr. *apologístesthai* render an account (f. *apólogos*; see prec.), whence **apo'logize** XVI; now assoc. with *apology*.

**apo(ph)thegm** æ'pɒpəm pithy saying or maxim. XVI (often *apothegm*, as now regularly in U.S.). - F. *apophthegme* or modL. *apophthegma* - Gr. *apóphthegma*, f. *apophthéggesthai* speak one's opinion plainly, f. *apó* APO- + *phthéggesthai* utter, speak, f. \**phthegg-*/\**phthogg-* sound (cf. DIPHTHONG).

**apophysis** æ'pɒ'fisis (anat.) protuberance of a bone XVII; (bot.) XVIII. - modL. - Gr.

*apóphysis*, f. *apó* APO- + *phýsis* growth (cf. PHYSIC).

**apoplexy** æ'pɒpleksi sudden loss of powers of sensation and motion. XIV. - (O)F. *apoplexie* - late L. *apoplēxia* - Gr. *apoplēxiā*, f. *apoplēssein* disable by a stroke, f. *apó* APO- + *plēssein* strike (cf. PLECTRUM). So **apoplectic**(AL). XVII. - F. *apoplectique* - late L. *apoplēcticus*, Gr. *apoplēktikós*.

**aport** æ'pɒ'ɪt (naut.) to the port or larboard side. XVII. f. A-<sup>1</sup>+PORT<sup>4</sup>, after ALEE.

**aposiopesis** æ'pɒsaiɔ'pɪ'sis (gram.) sudden breaking-off in the middle of speech. XVI. - L. (Quintilian) - Gr. *aposiōpēsis*, f. *aposiōpān* be silent, f. *apó* off, APO- + *siōpē* silence.

**apostate** æ'pɒ'stət one who abjures his faith. XIV (often in L. form from XIV-XVII). - (O)F. *apostate* or ecclL. *apostata* - late Gr. *apostátēs*, f. *apostēnai*, f. *apó* APO- + *stēnai* STAND. So **apo'stasy**. XIV. - ecclL. *apostasia* - late Gr. *apostasiā*, for *apóstasis* defec-tion. **apo'statize** XVI. f. ecclL. *apostatāre*.

**apostle** æ'pɒ'sl any of the Twelve commissioned by Jesus Christ to preach the Gospel. OE. *apostol* (whence ME. *apostel, -yl*) - ecclL. *apostolus* - Gr. *apóstolos* one sent forth, messenger, f. *apostélein*, f. *apó* APO- + *stélein* place, make ready (rel. to L. *locus* LOCALITY); the early forms were reinforced or superseded by adoption of OF. *apostle* (mod. *apôtre*). So **apostolic**(AL) -ɔ'lik(əl). xv. - F. *apostolique* - ecclL. - Gr.

**apostrophe<sup>1</sup>** æ'pɒ'strəfi (rhet.) exclamatory address. XVI. - L. *apostrophē* - Gr. *apostrophē* turning away to one in particular, f. *apostréphein*, f. *apó* away, APO- + *stréphein* turn (cf. STROPHE). Hence **apo'strophize**. XVIII (Pope).

**apostrophe<sup>2</sup>** æ'pɒ'strəfi †omission of a sound or letter; the sign ' denoting this. XVII. - F. *apostrophe* or late L. *apostrophus* (also formerly used) - late Gr. *apóstrophos* mark of elision, sb. use (sc. *prosōidiā* accent) of adj. 'turned away', f. *apó* away, APO- + *stroph-* (as in prec.); prop. of 3 sylls., but erron. assim. to prec.

**apothecary** æ'pɒ'θɪkəri druggist, pharmaceutical chemist. XIV. ME. *apotecarie* - OF. *apotecaire, -icaire* - late L. *apothēcarius* store-keeper, f. *apothēca* - Gr. *apothékē* store-house, f. *apothēnai* put away; cf. BODEGA, THESIS, and see -ARY. Aphetic *pot(h)ecary* (XIV-mod. dial.).

**apotheosis** æ'pɒ'θi:ɔ'is deification. XVII. - ecclL. *apotheōsis* (Tertullian) - Gr. *apothēōsis*, f. *apothēōin* deify, f. *apó* APO- + *theōin* make a god of, f. *theós* god (cf. THEO-). Formerly stressed *apothē-osis*, in dependence on the Gr. accent. Hence **apotheosize** æ'pɒ'θi:ɔ'saiz, æ'pɒ'θi:saiz deify. XVIII.

**appal** æ'pɒ'l †grow or make pale XIV; dismay XVI. - OF. *apal(l)ir*, grow pale, languish, waste away, be dismayed, also trans., f. A- AD- + *pálir* PALE<sup>2</sup>.

**appanage** æˈpənɪdʒ provision made for younger children of princes, etc.; accessory, adjunct XVII; dependency XIX. - (O)F. *apanage*, f. OF. *apaner* dower (a daughter) = Pr. *apanar* - medL. *appānāre* provide with means of subsistence, f. L. *ad* AP- + *pānis* bread (cf. PABULUM); see -AGE.

**apparatus** æpəˈreɪtəs equipment or mechanical requisites; materials for a process. XVII. (Somewhat earlier in anglicized form †*apparate*, perh. after F. *apparat.*) - L. *apparātus*, f. *appārāre* make ready, f. *ad* AP- + *parāre* PREPARE.

**apparel** əpəˈræl †prepare, equip XIII; array, attire XIV. ME. *aparaile* - OF. *apareiller* (mod. *app-*) = Pr. *aparelhar*, Sp. *aparejar*, Pg. *apparellhar*, It. *apparecchiare* :- Rom. \**adpariculāre* make equal or fit, f. *ad* AP- + \**pariculum* (F. *pareil* like, Pr. *parelh*, etc.), dim. of L. *pār* equal. So **appa-rel** sb. †apparatus, equipment; attire. XIV. - OF. *apareil* (mod. *app-*), f. the above vb. Aphetic PARREL.

**apparent** əpəˈrɛnt, əpəˈrɛnt manifest, obvious XIV (*ayre aparant*, Wycl.); seeming XVII. - OF. *aparant*, -*ent* (mod. *apparent*) - L. *appārent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *appārēre* APPEAR; see -ENT.

**apparition** əpəˈrɪʃən action of appearing XV; something appearing XV; phantom, ghost XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *apparition* (in OF. the Epiphany) or L. *appāritiō(n)* attendance, service, f. *appārēre* spec. appear at a summons, attend; see prec. and -ITION.

**apparitor** əpəˈrɪtɔɪ Roman magistrate's servant; officer of a court; herald. xv (Henryson). - L. *appāritor* public servant (lictor, etc.), f. *appārēre* APPEAR; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**appeal** əpɪl †charge, accuse; call to a higher tribunal for deliverance from the decision of a lower; call to a witness for testimony. XIV. ME. *apele* - OF. *apeler* (mod. *appeler*) call :- L. *appellāre* accost, address, appeal to, impeach, f. *ad* AP- + *pell-* of *pellere* drive (see PULSE<sup>1</sup>). So **appea-l** sb. XIII. - OF. *apel* (mod. *appel*), f. *ap(p)eler*.

**appear** əpɪəɪ become or be visible or manifest XIII; seem to be XIV. ME. *apere* - *aper-* (as in *il apert* it appears), tonic stem of OF. *apareir* (= Pr. *aparer*) :- L. *appārēre*, f. *ad* AP- + *pārēre* come into view. So **appea-r-ance** becoming visible; apparent form; seeming, semblance XIV; apparition XV; phenomenon XVII. ME. *aparaunce* - OF. *aparaunce*, *aparence* (mod. *apparence*) :- late L. *appārentia*, f. prp. of *appārēre*, assim. in form to the vb.

**appease** əpɪz pacify, assuage. XVI. ME. *apese* - AN. *apeser*, OF. *apaissier* (mod. *apaiser*), f. a AD- + *paiss* PEACE. Hence **appea-ment**. XV. - OF. *apaïsement*.

**appellant** əpɛˈlənt adj. appealing XIV; sb. one who appeals XV - (O)F. *appellant*, prp. of *appeler* APPEAL. So **appellation**

əpɛleɪˈʃən †appeal; designation. xv. - (O)F. - L. The sequence of meanings was developed in L. thus: address, appeal, naming, name, (gram.) substantive. **appellative** əpɛˈlətɪv adj. designating a class xv; sb. descriptive name. XVI. - late L. (gram., pert. to a species).

**append** əpɛˈnd attach. xv (Sc.; in Eng. XVII). - L. *appendere*, f. *ad* AP- + *pendere* hang (see PENDENT). Hence **appe-ndage**. XVII.

**appendix** əpɛˈndɪks pl. -*ices*, -*ixes* subsidiary addition. XVI. - L. *appendix* (-*ic-*), f. *appendere* APPEND. Hence **appendicitis** əpɛndɪsɪˈtɪs inflammation of vermiform appendix of intestine. 1886.

**apperception** əpɛˈrɛʃjən (philos.) the mind's perception of itself. XVIII. - F. *aperception* - modL. *apperceptiō* (Leibnitz); see AD-, AP-, PERCEPTION.

**appertain** əpɛˈteɪn belong (in various applications). XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *apertene* - OF. *apertenir* (mod. *appartenir*), corr. to Pr. *apertener*, It. *appartenere* :- Rom. \**apartenēre* alteration of late L. *appertinēre*, f. *ad* AP- + *pertinēre* PERTAIN. Cf. APPURTE-NANCE.

**appetence** əˈpɪtəns longing desire. XVII. - F. *appétence* or L. *appetentia*, f. *appetere*; see next and -ENCE. So **appetent** xv.

**appetite** əˈpɪtaɪt desire, spec. for food. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *apetyte* - OF. *apetit* (mod. *appétit*) - L. *appetitus*, f. *appetere* seek after, f. *ad* AP- + *petere* seek (see PETITION). So **appetizing** stimulating the appetite. XVII. - (O)F. *appétissant*, with ending assim. to -IZE, -ING<sup>2</sup>.

**applaud** əplɔːd clap the hands in approval, express approval (of). xv. - L. *applaudere*, f. *ad* AP- + *plaudere* clap (see PLAUDIT), partly after F. *applaudir*. So **applause** əplɔːz. xv. - L. *applausus*, f. *applaus-*, pp. stem of *applaudere*.

**apple** æpl fruit of the apple-tree, Pyrus Malus. OE. *æppel*, corr. to OFris., OS., (M)Du. *appel*, OHG. *apful* (G. *apfel*), ON. *epli* (n.), Crim-Goth. *apple* :- CGerm. \**aplu-*, rel. to \**ab(ala)-*, \**ablu-*, repr. by OIr. *ubull* (Ir. *ubhall*), W. *afal*, *afall* apple(-tree), and \**ōb(ō)l-*, repr. by OSl. *ablūko*, Lith. *abuolas* apple, *obelis* apple-tree, Lett. *ābuols*, OPruss. *woble*, Pol. *jabłko*. These point to a NEur. base \**abl-*, which has been plausibly connected with the It. place-name *Abella*, called *malifera* 'apple-bearing' by Virgil ('Æn.' VII 740). With *apple of the eye* (in OE. simply *æppel*) cf. Du. *oogappel*, G. *augapfel*.

☞ OE. *apuldor* apple-tree (corr. to OHG. *apholtra*, ON. *apaldr*) survives in the place-names *Apperknowle*, *Apperley*, *Appledore*, *Appledram*, *Appuldurcomb* (the ON. form appearing in *Applegarth*, repr. *apaldgarðr* apple-orchard).

**applicable** əˈplɪkəbl †pliable XVI; capable of being applied XVII; pertinent XIX. f. L. *applicāre* APPLY + -ABLE; cf. F. *applicable*, It.

*applicabile*. Superseded †*appliable* (xiv) in all senses. So **APPLICA·TION**. xiv (Trev.). - (O)F.-L.; the noun of action of **APPLY**.

**appliqué** æplí·kei applied ornament. xviii. F., pp. of *appliquer* - L. *applicāre* **APPLY**.

**apply** əplai· bring into contact; devote, direct. xiv (Ch., Trev., Wyclif, Gower). - OF. *aplier* :- L. *applicāre*, f. ad **AP**+*plicāre* fold (see **PLY**<sup>2</sup>). Hence **APPLI·ANCE** application, apparatus. xvi (Sh.).

**appoggiatura** əpɔ:dʒɔ'tjuə·rə (mus.) grace-note prefixed to a principal note. xviii. It., f. *appoggiare* cause to lean (cf. **APPUI**).

**appoint** əpɔi·nt fix by arrangement, prescribe, ordain; equip. xiv (Ch., Gower). - OF. *apointer*, f. à *point* to a point, into condition (see **POINT**). **APPOINTMENT** † agreement; engagement; ordinance xv; equipment xvi. - OF. *apointment*.

**apport** əpɔ·ɪt in spiritualism, thing produced at ja séance. xix. f. **AP**+*port* of **IMPORT**.

**apportion** əpɔ·ɪʃən assign proportionally. xvi. - (O)F. *apportionner*; see **AP**-, **PORTION**.

**appose** əpou·z apply. xvi. Formed to repr. L. *appōnere*; see **APPOSITE** and cf. **POSE**<sup>1</sup>. † Another vb. *appose* confront with objections or questions (current xiv-xvii), repr. *aposer*, var. of OF. *oposer* **OPPOSE**. Aphetic **POSE**<sup>2</sup>.

**apposite** əpɔzɪt well applied, aptly put. xvii. - L. *appositus*, pp. of *appōnere* apply, f. ad **AP**+*pōnere* place (see **POSITION**). So **APPOSITION** əpɔzɪ·ʃən placing in close contact. xv (first in gram.). - F. *apposition* or late L. *appositiō(n)*, f. *apposit-*, *appōnere*. † *Apposition* speech-day at St. Paul's School, London (xvii, Pepys), is another word, orig. an OF. var. of **OPPOSITION** used in the sense 'public disputation', 'formal examination by question and answer'; cf. prec.

**appraise** əprei·z fix a price for xv; estimate the amount or quality of xix. Alteration, by assim. to **PRaise**, of arch. *apprize*, †*apprise* - OF. *aprisier*, f. à **AP**+*pris* **PRICE**. Hence **APPRAI·SAL** xix, **APPRAI·SEMENT** xvii.

**appreciate** əprɪ·ʃieit estimate duly; esteem highly xvii; raise or rise in value (orig. U.S.) xviii. f. pp. stem of late L. *appretiāre* set a price on, f. ad **AP**+*pretium* **PRICE**; see -**ATE**<sup>3</sup> and cf. (O)F. *apprécier*. (A rare *appreciate* pp. 'valued' occurs in Sc. xvi.) Cf. **APPRAISE**. So **APPRECI·ATION** estimation xvii (an isolated early instance occurs c. 1400 in sense 'recognition, notice'). - (O)F.-late L. **APPRE·CIABLE** (once xv), -**ATIVE** xix; after F.

**apprehend** əprihe·nd †learn; †lay hold of xiv; seize, arrest; recognize, understand; anticipate, esp. with fear. xvi. - F. *apprehender* or - L. *apprehendere*, f. ad **AP**+*prehendere* seize (cf. **PREHENSIBLE**). The contr. L. form *apprendere* (whence F. *apprendre* learn, teach) is repr. in Eng. by a rare †*apprend* (xvi-xvii). So **APPREHE·NSION**, **APPREHE·NSIVE** in corr. senses, from

xiv. - (partly through F.) late L. *apprehensio(n)*, medL. *apprehensivus*.

**apprentice** əprentɪs learner of a craft. xiv; adj. or attrib. xv. - OF. *aprentis* (mod. *apprenti*), nom. of *aprentif*, f. *aprendre* learn (see prec.) +*-tis*, -*tif* :- L. -*tivus* (see -**IVE**). Aphetic **PRENTICE**.

**apprise** əprei·z inform. xvii. f. *appris*, fem. -*ise*, pp. of F. *apprendre* teach (causative of the sense 'learn'); see **APPREHEND**.

**apprize** see **APPRAISE**.

**appro** ə·prou abbrev. of **APPROBATION**.

**approach** əprou·tʃ come near. xiv. - OF. *aprouch(i)er* (mod. *approcher*) = Pr. *apropchar*, OIt. *approciare* :- late L. (Vulg.) *appropiāre*, f. ad **AP**+*propius* nearer, compar. of *prope* near, nigh (cf. **PROPINQUITY**). Hence **APPROA·CH** sb. xv.

**approbation** əprɔbeɪ·ʃən †proof xiv; sanction, approval xv. - (O)F. *approbation* - L. *aprobātiō(n)*, f. *aprobāre* **APPROVE**; see -**ATION**.

**appropriate** əprou·prieit make one's own, take to oneself. xv. f. *appropriate* -iat, pp. and adj. (xv), or pp. stem of late L. *appropriāre* (whence F. *appropriier*), f. ad **AP**+*proprius* own, **PROPER**; superseded earlier †*appropre*, -*ie* xiv-xviii (from F.); see -**ATE**<sup>2</sup>. So **APPROPRI·ATION**. xiv. - (O)F. - late L.

**approve**<sup>1</sup> əpru·v †prove, demonstrate; sanction, commend. xiv. - OF. *aprover* (mod. *aprouver*) :- L. *aprobāre* make good, assent to as good, f. ad **AP**+*probus* just, good (cf. **PROBE**). The tonic stem *apreuv-* of the OF. vb. gave ME. *approve*. Hence **APPRO·VAL** xvii (rare before xix); see -**AL**<sup>2</sup>; earlier syns. were †*proof* (xv), †*approval* (xvi), †*approvement* (xvii).

**approve**<sup>2</sup> əpru·v (leg.) make profit out of (land) by raising the rent. xv (but implied earlier in *aprover*, *aprover* xiv, Ch.). Lawyer's form (in xvii) of *aproue*, var. of *aproue* - OF. *aprover*, *apro(u)er*, f. à **AP**+*pro*, *prou* advantage, profit (see **IMPROVE**).

**approximate** əprɔksimət very near in position or nature xv (Chauliac); nearly exact xix. - *approximātus*, pp. of late L. *approximāre* (Tertullian) draw near to, f. ad **AP**+*proximus* very near, next, **PROXIMATE**. Hence or directly f. *approximāt-*, pp. stem (see -**ATE**<sup>3</sup>) **APPROXIMATE** -eit vb. xv. **APPROXIMA·TION**. xv.

**appui** əpwɪ· support. xvi. F., f. *appuyer* support, OF. *apuyer* (= It. *appoggiare*; cf. **APPOGGIATURA**) :- Rom. \**appodiāre* lean on, f. L. ad **AP**+*podium* support - Gr. *podion* base, f. *pod-*, *pois* **FOOT**.

**appurtenance** əpɔ·ɪtɪnəns adjunct, accessory. xiv (Ch., PPl.). - AN. *apurtenaunce*, OF. *apart-*, *apertenance* (= Pr. *apartenensa*, It. *appartenenza*) :- Rom. \**appertinentia*, f. late L. *appertinēre* **APPERTAIN**; see -**ANCE**. The



second vowel has been variously rendered *a, e, o, u*. So **appurtenant** belonging, appertaining. XIV (Gower, Ch.). - OF. *apartenant*, pp. of *apartenir* APPERTAIN.

**apricot** ei'prikot (stone-fruit of) tree allied to the plum, *Prunus armeniaca*. XVI. Earliest forms *abrecock*, *apricock*, pl. *ab-*, *aprecox* - Pg. *albricoque* or Sp. *albaricoque* (cf. It. *albercocco*, *albicocco*, dial. *barkokka*, *berikokla*) - Arab. *al-barqūq*, *-birqūq*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *birqūq* - late Gr. *praikókion* (Dioscorides), Byz. Gr. *berikokkon* - L. *præcoquum*, *-cocum*, n. (sc. *mālum*) of var. of *præcox* early-ripe (see PRECOCIOSUS); this name succeeded to the earlier L. *prūnum* or *mālum Armeniacum* 'Armenian plum or apple'. The later Eng. forms show assim. to F. *abricot* (whence Sc. *abrico* XVI), and subsequent alteration of *abr-* to *apr-*, perh. by connecting the name with L. *apricus* sunny (cf. Minshew's baseless etym. in *apricō coctus* ripened in a sunny place).

**April** ei'pril fourth month of the year. XIV (Ch.). - L. *Aprilis* prop. adj. (sc. *mensis* month), whence (O)F. *avril* (= Pr., Sp. *abril*, It. *aprile*, Rum. *prier*), which was adopted earlier in Eng. *averil* XIII (RGlouc.), a form continuing long in Sc.

**apron** ei'prən outer garment covering the front of the body. XVI (Coverdale, Gen. iii 7). Evolved by misdivision of a *napron* as an *apron* (cf. *adder*, *auger*, *umpire*); ME. *napron*, *-(o)un* (XIV) - OF. *naperon* (mod. *napperon*), f. *nape*, *nappe* table-cloth (cf. *NAPERY*, *NAPKIN*): - L. *mappa* napkin (see MAP). ¶ For Rom. initial *n* repr. L. *m* cf. F. *natte* :- L. *matta*, F. *nefle* :- L. *mespilus*.

**apropos** æprə'pou: to the point or purpose. XVII (Dryden). - F. *à propos*, i.e. *à* to (AD), *propos* plan, purpose (L. *prōpositum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *prōponere* PROPOSE).

**apse** æps arched or domed recess in a church, etc. XIX. - L. *apsis*, *absis* - Gr. *apsis*, var. of *hāpsis* fastening, felloe, wheel, arch, vault, perh. f. *hāptein* join, fit. The L.-Gr. form *a'psis* was used earlier in this sense, and in astron. (apogee or perigee, aphelion or perihelion). XVII. Hence **apsidal**<sup>1</sup> æ'psidal. XIX. f. L. *apsid-*, *apsis*.

**apt** æpt suited, fitted for XIV (Trev.); suited to its purpose; ready to learn XVI. - L. *aptus*, pp. of *apere* fasten, attach (cf. ADAPT, ADEPT, INEPT, COPULA), pt. \**ēpi*, repr. by *coēpi*, *cæpi* I begin, began, rel. to Vedic pf. *āpa*, aor. *āpat* (has) reached, obtained, Skr. *āpnoti* reaches, attains. So **a'ptitude**. xv. - (O)F. - late L.; cf. ATTITUDE.

**apteryx** æ'ptæriks N.Z. bird, the kiwi, having rudimentary wings. XIX. mod L., f. Gr. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *ptēru*x wing (cf. *ptērón*, rel. to FEATHER).

**aqua** æ'kwə L. *aqua* water (rel. to OE. *ēa*; see ISLAND) occurring in certain much-used phr.: **aqua fortis** 'strong water', nitric

acid xv; **aqua regia** ri'dʒə 'royal water', mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, which dissolves the 'noble metals', gold and platinum XVII (Jonson); **aqua vitæ** vai'ti 'water of life' (cf. WHISKY) ardent spirits, spec. brandy (F. *eau-de-vie*) xv (sometimes semi-anglicized as *aqwavyte*, *-wyte*, *aqwo-wyte*).

**aquamarine** æ'kwəməri:n bluish-green (beryl). XIX. - L. *aqua marina* sea-water, whence also F. (also formerly in Eng. use) *aigue-marine*, i.e. *aigue* :- L. *aqua*, *marina*, fem. of *marinus*; see AQUA, MARINE.

**aquarelle** ækwə're:l painting with Indian ink and thin water-colours. XIX. F. - It. *acquerella* water-colour, f. *acqua* :- L. *aqua* water.

**aquarium** ækwə'riəm tank for live aquatic animals and plants. XIX. sb. use of n. sg. of L. *aquārius* (see next), after VIVARIUM. ¶ L. *aquārium* meant 'watering-place for cattle'.

**Aquarius** ækwə'riəs zodiacal constellation. XIV. L., water-carrier, sb. use of *aquārius* of water, f. *aqua* water; see -ARY.

**aquatic** ækwæ'tik †watery xv (Caxton); living in water XVII. - (O)F. *aquatique* or L. *aquāticus* (varying with *aquātīlis*, whence †*a'quatile* XVII); see AQUA, -ATIC.

**aquatint** æ'kwətint, also **aquati'nta** engraving on copper with nitric acid. XVIII. - F. *aquatinte*, It. *acquatinta*, repr. L. *aqua* water, *tinta* dyed (see TINT).

**aqueduct** æ'kwidəkt conduit for water. XVI. - L. *aquæductus*, i.e. *aquæ*, g. of *aqua*, *ductus* conveyance (see DUCT). Cf. F. *aqueduc* (XVI), †*aqueduct* (XVI-XVII), perh. the immed. source.

**aqueous** ei'kwɪəs watery. XVII. f. L. *aqua* water + -EOS as if modelled on L. \**aqueus* (like *terreus*, f. *terra* earth); perh. suggested by the form of F. *aqueux* (- L. *aquōsus*).

**aquiline** æ'kwilain eagle-like, hooked. XVII. - L. *aquilinus*, f. *aquila* EAGLE, prob. after F. *aquilin*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**ar-** assim. form of AD- before *r*; cf. AC-.

**-ar** ər repr. L. *-āris* belonging to, of the kind or form of, as in *ālāris* ALAR, *globulāris* GLOBULAR, *lūnāris* LUNAR, *stellāris* STELLAR, f. *āla* wing, etc.; synon. with -AL<sup>1</sup>, but replacing it after an *l*-stem. The regular F. descendant of L. *-āri-* is *-ier* (AN. *-er*), whence *-er* in Eng. adoptions, which was often assim. to L. with *-ar*; e.g. L. *scholāris*, AN. *escoler*, ME. *scoler*, later *scholar*. Learned F. formations have *-aire*, e.g. *angulaire* ANGULAR, *militaire* MILITARY. In *beggar*, *burglar*, *liar*, *pedlar*, -ER<sup>1</sup> has been assim. to this suffix.

**Arab** æ'rəb one of a branch of the Semitic race XIV (Trev.); (from the nomadic character of the Arabs) wandering child of the streets XIX. - F. *Arabe* (= Sp., It. *Arabo*, etc.) - L. *Arab-s* - Gr. *A'raps*, *Arab-* - Arab. 'arab. ARABIAN ərei'bɪən. XIV (first as sb.



*arabiens*, Ch.). f. OF. *arabi* (see below) or L. *Arabus* or *Arabia* - Gr. *Arabios* (Herodotus). **Arabic** ærəbik. XIV (first as sb., Ch.). - (O)F. *arabique*, †*arabic* - L. *Arabicus* - Gr. *Arabikós*. *Gum arabic* (c. 1400), OF. *gomme arabic*, etc., exudation of an African species of acacia. **Araby** ærəbi †Arab horse XII; †native of Arabia, Arab; †adj. Arabian, Arabic xv. - OF. *ar(r)abi*, prob. - Arab. 'arabi, adj. of 'arab. ¶ As the name of the country *Araby* is a different word - (O)F. *Arabie* - L. *Arabia* - Gr. *Arabia*.

**arabesque** ærəbe-sk Arabian or Moorish in design; sb. such a design or style. XVIII. - F. *arabesque* - It. *arabesco*, f. *arabo* ARAB; see -ESQUE. ¶ †*Rebesk* is used by Cotgr. 1611 in defining *arabesque*; cf. It. †*rabesco*, Florio.

**arabis** ærəbis genus of crucifers. XVIII. - medL. *arabis* - Gr. *arabis* (Dioscorides), sb. use of fem. of *Araps* Arabian.

**arable** ærəbl fit for tillage. XV (M. Game). - (O)F. *arable* or L. *arabilis*, f. *arāre* plough; see EAR<sup>3</sup> and -ABLE.

**arachnid** ərəknid (zool.) any of the class comprising spiders, scorpions, and mites. XIX. - F. *arachnide* or modL. *arachnida*, n. pl. f. Gr. *arákhnē* spider; see -ID.

**Aramaic** ærəmei'ik pert. to the northern Semitic languages. XIX. f. Gr. *Aramaïos*, f. *Aram*, Heb. name of Syria; and see -IC. Also **Aramæ** AN. XIX. f. L. *Aramæus*. Formerly *Aramites language* (XVI), *Aramitish* (XVII).

**araucaria** ærəʔkæ'riə genus of lofty coniferous trees (esp. monkey-puzzle). XIX. modL., fem. sg. (sc. *arbor* tree) f. *Arauco* name of a province of Chile; cf. -ARY.

**arbalest** ər'baləst cross-bow. XI. ME. *arblast*, *arbelest*, later *ablast*, and (with assim. to *arrow*) *arwe-blast*, *arowblast*, *ar(e)blast* - OF. *arbaleste*, *arbeleste* (mod. *arbalète*) = Pr. *arbalesta*, *albaresta* :- late L. *arcuballista*, f. *arcus* bow, ARC + BALLISTA.

**arbiter** ər'bitər judge, umpire. XV. - L. *arbiter* (whence F. *arbitre*). So **arbitrage** arbitration, arbitrament (Caxton); (from modF. *arbitrāz*, and so usu. pronounced) traffic in bills of exchange or stocks XIX. - F., f. *arbitrer* (whence †*arbitre* XV-XVI, an earlier syn. of *arbitrate*). **arbitrament**, -**ement** †free choice XIV; decision XV. - OF. *arbitvement* - medL. *arbitramentum*, f. L. *arbitrāri*. **arbitrary** †at one's discretion; (leg.) pert. to the discretion of an authorized arbitrator XV; depending on mere opinion or uncontrolled power XVII. - L. *arbitrārius*, perh. after F. *arbitraire*. **arbitrate** give an authoritative decision, act as formal arbitrator XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *arbitrāri* examine, give judgement, f. *arbiter*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **arbitration**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **arbitrator**. XIV. - late L.

**arbor**<sup>2</sup> ər'bər main beam of a machine; axle of wheel in clocks. XVII. - F. *arbre* tree, principal axis; assim. in sp. to L. *arbor*.

**arbor**<sup>2</sup> ər'bər L., 'tree', attrib. in (U.S.) *Arbor Day* day set apart for planting trees. XIX.

**arboreal** ər'bər'ial pert. to trees. XVII. f. L. *arbores*, f. *arbor* tree; -AL<sup>1</sup>. Also **arborescent** XVII, **arborous** XVII (Milton), **arborescent** tree-like XVII (Grew). So **arboriculture**.

**arbour** ər'bər †plot of grass, flower-garden, fruit-garden; †trees on trellis work; bower of which the side and roof consist of trees. XIV. orig. *erber* - AN. *erber*, OF. *erhier* (early vars. have *h*-; mod. *herbier* bank of herbage, grass-shed, herbarium, herbal), f. *erbe* HERB + -ier † - L. -ARIUM. Normal phonetic change gave (*h*)*arber*, (*h*)*arbour*, and the prevalence of the sp. *arbour* was furthered by assoc. with L. *arbor* tree.

**arbutus** ər'bju'təs, ər'bju'təs strawberry-tree, *Arbutus* Unedo. XVI. L. Also anglicized *arbuta* (XVI).

**arc** ər:k part of a circle. XIV (earliest form *ark*, the present latinized sp. dating from XVI). - (O)F. *arc* † - L. *arcus* bow, arch, curve, prob. rel. to ARROW.

**arcade** ər'kei'd arched passage. XVIII (earlier in spurious Sp. form *arcado*, Evelyn). - F. *arcade* - Pr. *arcada* or It. *arcata*, f. Rom. \**arca* ARCH<sup>1</sup>; see -ADE.

**Arcadian** ər'kei'dian. XVI. f. L. *Arcadius*, f. Gr. *Arkadiā* mountainous district in the Peloponnesus, taken as the ideal region of rural contentment; see -IAN.

**arcana** ər'kei'nə (rarely sg. *arca-num*) mysterious secrets. XVI. - L., n. pl. (secret decrees or rites) of *arcānus* hidden, secret, f. *arca* chest, ARK; see -AN.

**arch**<sup>1</sup> ər:tʃ †arc XIV (Ch.); curved overhanging structure XIV. - (O)F. *arche* = Pr. *arca* :- Rom. \**arca* n. pl. taken as fem. sg., f. L. *arcus* ARC. Court of *Arches* ecclesiastical court of appeal formerly held at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London (*Sancta Maria de Arcubus* 'of the Arches', so named from the arches supporting the steeple). Hence **arch** vb. furnish with an arch XV; curve XVII.

**arch**<sup>2</sup> ər:tʃ chief, pre-eminent XVI; (passing, through *arch impostor*, *rogue*, *thief*, etc. into) cunning, crafty, waggish XVII. The prefix ARCH- used independently as adj.

**arch-** ər:tʃ (but ər:k in *archangel*) repr. ult. Gr. *arkh(i)*- chief, comb. form f. base of *arkhós* chief, *arkhein* begin, take the lead, *arkhē* beginning, rule, as in *arkhéggelos* archangel, *arkhidiákonos* archdeacon, *arkhi-episkopos* archbishop, whence L. *archangelus*, *archidiáconus*, *archiepiscopus*, OF. *arc(h)-angele*, *arc(h)ediacre*, *arc(h)evesque*. In OE. at first tr. by *hēah* HIGH, as *hēahengel*, but later adopted from L. as *ærce-*, *arce-*, *erce-*, as in *ærcebiscop*, etc. The OE. forms gave ME. *erche-*, *arche-*, the latter coinciding with OF. *arche-*. From such comps. the prefix was generalized, and freely used in the senses 'chief', 'principal', 'pre-eminent

in his or its kind', 'extreme, out-and-out' (cf. ARCH<sup>2</sup> and the use of F. *archi-*, It. *arci-*, as in *archifou* extremely mad, *arcibenissime* extremely well), occas. 'first in time, original'. Cf. ARCHI-.

**-arch**, repr. Gr. *-arkhos* ruling, rel. to *arkhé* (see prec.), as in *monarkhos* MONARCH, *tétrarkhos* TETRARCH. The corr. abstract sbs. end in -ARCHY.

**archaeology** ˈɑ:kɪəˌlɔ:dʒi ancient history, antiquities XVII; study of prehistoric matters XIX. - modL. *archæologia* - Gr. *arkhaio-logiā*, f. *arkhaîos*; see ARCHIVES, -LOGY.

**archaic** ˈɑ:kɪiˌk old-fashioned, (of language) belonging to an earlier period but retained or revived in individual or special use. XIX. - F. *archaïque* - Gr. *arkhaikós*, f. *arkhaîos*; cf. prec. and see -IC. So **a-rcha-**ISM. XVII. - modL. *archaismus* - Gr. *arkhaîsmós*, f. *archaîzein*.

**archangel** ˈɑ:kɪeɪndʒəl (repl. OE. *hēah-engel*). XII. - AN. *archangele* - ecclL. *archangelus* - ecclGr. (LXX) *arkhángelos*; see ARCH-, ANGEL.

**archer** ˈɑ:rtʃɔɪ bowman. XIII (RGlouc.). - AN. *archer*, OF. *archier* (mod. *archer*) :- Rom. \**arcarius*, f. L. *arcus* bow, ARC; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **a-rchery**. XIV. - OF.

**archetype** ˈɑ:kɪtaɪp original pattern. XVII (earlier in L. form; Bacon has *arch-tipe*). - L. *archetypum* - Gr. *arkhétupon*, sb. use of n. of adj. 'first moulded as a model', f. *arkhe-* (var. of *arkhi-*) + *tupos* model, TYPE. Cf. F. *archétype* (OF. *arquetipe*).

**archi-** ˈɑ:ki repr. L. *archi-*, Gr. *arkhi-*, rel. to *arkhé* beginning, reign, *arkhein* begin, reign, *arkhos* guide, head (sometimes through F. *archi-* *arʃi*, or It. *arci-* *arʃi*, but pronounced nevertheless with k); some adjs. with this prefix have corr. sbs. with ARCH-, e.g. *archidiaconal* (XV), *archdeacon* (OE.).

**archil** var. of ORCHIL.

**archimandrite** ˈɑ:kɪmæˌndraɪt (Gr. Ch.) superior of a monastery. XVII. - F. *archimandrite* or ecclL. *archimandrita* - ecclGr. *arkhimandritēs*, f. *arkhi-* ARCHI- + *mándra* enclosure, stable, (eccl.) monastery (cf. Skr. *mandurá* stable); see -ITE.

**archipelago** ˈɑ:kɪpeˌlɑ:gou Ægean Sea; sea with numerous islands, group of many islands. XVI. - It. *arcipelago* (XIII), f. Gr. *arkhi-* ARCHI- + *pélagos* sea (cf. PELAGIC); medL. *archipelagus* was frequent in Eng. XVI-XVII; forms modelled on F. †*archipélague* (now *archipel*) occas. occur. ¶ It is possible that the It. word was an alteration of It. *Egeopelago* Ægean Sea.

**architect** ˈɑ:kɪtɛkt designer of buildings. XVI. - F. *architecte* - It. *architetto*, or their source, L. *architectus* - Gr. *arkhitéktōn*, f. *arkhi-* ARCHI- + *téktōn* builder, craftsman, rel. to *tékhnē* (cf. TECHNICAL). So **a-rchi-**TECTO-NIC pert. to building. XVII. - L. - Gr. **a-rchitect**URE art of building. XVI. - F. *architecture* or L. *architectūra*, f. *architectus*.

**architrave** ˈɑ:kɪtreɪv (archit.) lowest division of an entablature XVI; (coll.) parts surrounding a doorway or window XVII. - F. *architrave* - It. *architrave*, f. *archi-* ARCHI- + *trave* :- L. *trabe-*, *trabs* beam.

**archives** ˈɑ:kɑɪvz (rarely sing.) repository of public records; the records themselves. XVII. - F. *archives* - L. *archiva*, *archia* - (with *v* as in OLIVE) Gr. *arkheia* magisterial residence, public office, n. pl. of adj. *arkheios* governmental, f. *arkhé* government. So **a-rchivist**. XVIII. - F.

**archivolt** ˈɑ:kɪvɔlt under-curve of an arch. XVIII. - F. *archivolte* or It. *archivolto* (whence medL. *archivoltum*), f. *arco* :- L. *arcu-* ARC + *volto*, pp. of †*volvare*, *volgere* turn (cf. VAULT).

**archon** ˈɑ:kɒn chief magistrate in ancient Athens. XVII. - Gr. *arkhōn* ruler, sb. use of prp. of *arkhein* rule (cf. ARCH-).

**-archy** ˈɑ:ki terminal el. of abstract nouns corr. to words in -ARCH, repr. Gr. *-arkhiā* sovereignty, rule, rel. to ARCH-, ARCHI-; e.g. *monarchy*, *tetrarchy*.

**Arctic** ˈɑ:kɪkt pert. to the north pole. XIV. Earliest forms *artik*, *-ic(k)* - OF. *artique* - L. *arcticus* - Gr. *arktikos*, f. *árktos* bear, the Great Bear, pole-star; from XVII refash. after L. *arct-*; see -IC. ¶ Gr. *árktos* is rel. to L. *ursus*; cf. URINE.

**Arcturus** ˈɑ:kɪtjʊˌrɔs the brightest star of the constellation Bootes. XIV. L. - Gr. *arktoúros*, f. *árktos* (see prec.) + *oúros* guardian; so called from its situation at the tail of the Great Bear.

**arcuation** ˈɑ:kjuːiˌʃən arching. XVII. - F. *arcuation* or L. *arcuatiō(n-)*, f. *arcuāre* curve, f. *arcus* ARC; see -ATION.

**-ard** ɔrd suffix repr. (OF) *-ard*, †*-art* = It. *-ardo*, etc. - OHG. *-hart*, being the adj. *hart* bold, hardy, HARD, often forming part of personal names, as OHG. *Reginhart* REYNARD; in MHG. and Du. a formative of common nouns, gen. pejorative; in Eng. orig. in adoptions of F. sbs., as *bastard*, *coward*, *haggard*, *mallard*; the depreciatory sense of some of these led to its being used to form similar words on various stems, as *dastard*, *dotard*, *drunkard*, *dullard*, *laggard*, *niggard*, *sluggard*, *stinkard*, *wizard*; in names of things it is sometimes augm. or of vague import, as *billiard*, *bollard*, *placard*, *poniard*, *standard*. ¶ In several words it conceals endings of a different origin, as *bustard*, *custard*, *hazard*, *leopard*, *steward*, *tankard*.

**ardent** ˈɑ:rdənt burning (lit. and fig.). XIV (*ardaunt*, Ch.). - OF. *ardant* (mod. *ardent*) :- L. *ardent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *ardere* burn, f. *ardus* ARID; see -ANT, -ENT. So **a-rdour**<sup>2</sup>, U.S. **a-rdor** fierce heat. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *ardour* (mod. *ardeur*) :- L. *ardōrem*, *-or*, f. *ardere*. Cf. ARSON.

**arduous** ˈɑ:rdjuəs difficult, laborious XVI; (arch.) lofty, steep XVIII. f. L. *arduus* high,

steep, rel. to Gaulish \**arduo-* in *Arduenna silva* the Ardennes, OIr. *ard* high, big, ON. *grðugr* steep, Av. *arəwā-* high, and further to Gr. *orthós* (Doric *borthós* :- \*forthos), Skr. *ardhwas* upright, *vārdhate* cause to grow; cf. ORTHO- and see -UOUS.

**are**<sup>1</sup> *ār* French unit of superficial measurement. XIX. F. - L. *ārea* AREA.

**are**<sup>2</sup> *ār* see BE.

**area** *æəriə* clear open space; superficial extent XVI; enclosed court XVII. - L. *ārea* vacant piece of level ground, threshing-floor. So *areola* (anat.) *æri:ōla* small area XVII; see -OLE.

**areca** *æri:kə* tree and fruit of a genus of palms. XVI. Early forms *arrecā*, *ar(e)cha*, *arrequa*, *arracca*, *arec* - Pg. *areca* - Malayalam *ādekkā* = Canarese *ādike*, Tamil *ādaikāy*, f. *āḍai* denoting close arrangement of the cluster + *kāy* nut, fruit.

**arena** *æri:nə* centre of an amphitheatre. XVII; scene of conflict or strong action XVIII. - L. *arēna*, prop. *harēna* (Sabine *fasēnā*) sand, sandy place, spec. sand-strewn place of combat. So **arena**:CEOUS *æri:nei:ʃəs*. XVII. f. L. *arēnāceus*.

**arête** *ærei:t* sharp ridge. XIX. F., fish-bone, sharp edge or ridge :- L. *arista* ear of corn, fish-bone or spine. Cf. ARRIS.

**argand** *ārgænd* lamp with cylindrical wick (and gas-burner). XVIII. f. name of the inventor, Aimé *Argand* (1755-1803), of Geneva.

**argent** *ārdʒənt* silver; (her.) white. XV. - (O)F. *argent* - L. *argentum* silver, f. IE. base \**arg-* be white or bright (cf. OIr. *a(i)rgēt*, Arm. *arcat*, Skr. *rajatām* silver; Gr. *arguros* silver; Gr. *argēs*, *argós* shining, bright, Skr. *ārunas* white; and see ARGILLACEOUS, ARGUE).

**argillaceous** *ārdʒilei:ʃəs* clayey. XVIII. f. L. *argillāceus*, f. *argilla* - Gr. *argillos* clay, f. *argēs*; see prec. and -ACEOUS.

**argle** *ārgl* (dial.) dispute, bandy words. XVI. prob. alteration of ARGUE, with -*le* as in *haggle*. Also in jingling comp. **argle-bargle**.

**argol** *ārgol* tartar deposited from wines. XIV (*argoile*, Ch.). - AN. *argoil*, of unkn. origin.

**argon** *ārgon* (chem.) inert gas of the atmosphere. XIX. - Gr. *argón*, n. of *argós* idle, inert, for *aergós*, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *érgon* WORK.

**argosy** *ārgəsi* large merchant vessel. XVI. Earliest forms *ragusyē*, *argose*, *argosea*, *arguze* - It. *ragusea*, fem. adj. used sb. (sc. *nave* or *caracca*) vessel or carrack of Ragusa, a port of Sicily, the name of which occurs XVI in an Eng. context as *Aragouse* (attrib. in *Arag(o)usey shippes*).

**argot** *ārgou* cant, slang. XIX. F., of unkn. origin.

**argue** *ārgju* debate, discuss; †bring evidence against; †prove. XIV. - (O)F. *arguer* :- L. *argūtāre*, frequent. of *arguere* make clear, prove, assert, accuse, f. base \**arg-* (see ARGENT). So **argufy** XVIII (Smollett), **argument** XIV (Seven Sages, Ch.). - (O)F. *argument*, L. *argūmentum*. **argument**:ATION. (XV, Pecock). - F. - L.

**Argus** *ārgəs* mythological person with a hundred eyes; vigilant guardian XIV; genus of pheasants XVIII. L. - Gr. *Argós*; used as adj. in sense 'vigilant' in *Argus eyes* (XVI), *Argus-eyed* (Ch.).

**argute** *ārgjūt* sharp, keen. XV. - L. *argūtus*, pp. of *arguere* make clear (see ARGUE).

**aria** *āriə*, *æriə* (mus.). XVIII. It.; see AIR.

**Arian** *æəriən* (adherent) of Arius (IV), a presbyter of Alexandria, who denied the consubstantiality of Jesus Christ with God the Father. XIV. - ecclL. *Ariānus*, f. *Arius*, *Arius* - Gr. *ʹAriōs*, *Arēiōs*.

**-arian** *æəriən* suffix f. L. *-ārius* -ARY + -AN, first appearing in late XVI in *disciplinarian*, *quingugenarian*, later (XVII) becoming common in designations of religious bodies and their tenets, e.g. *millenarian*, *predestinarian*, *sectarian*, *Trinitarian*, *Unitarian*, on the analogy of which were formed *humanitarian*, *necessitarian*, *parliamentarian*, *utilitarian*, and joc. *anythingarian*, *nothingarian* (XVIII).

**arid** *æri:d* dry. XVII. - F. *aride* or L. *āridus*, f. *ārēre* be dry or parched, perh. rel. to ASH<sup>2</sup>; cf. ARDENT and see -ID. So **aridity** *æri:diti*. XVI. - F. or L.

**ariel** *æri:əl*. XIX. - Arab. *aryil* (the var. of *ayyil* stag), applied in Syria to the gazelle.

**Aries** *æri:z* zodiacal constellation. XIV (Ch., Gower). L., 'ram'.

**aright** *ærai:t* (arch.) rightly. OE. *on riht*, *ariht*, i.e. ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, *riht* RIGHT<sup>1</sup>.

**-arious** *æri:əs* comp. adj. suffix based on L. *-āris* -AR, or *-ārius* -ARY + -OUS.

**arise** *ærai:z* gen. superseded by *rise*, exc. in sense 'come into existence, originate'. OE. *ārisan* (Nhb. *arrisa*) = OS. *ārisan*, OHG. *ur-*, *ar-*, *irrisan*, Goth. *us-*, *urrisan*; see A-<sup>3</sup>, RISE.

**aristocracy** *æristo:kra:si* government by 'the best' citizens; political supremacy of a privileged order XVI; patrician order, nobles XVII. - (O)F. *aristocratie* - (through medL. translations of Aristotle) Gr. *aristokratīā* (Plato, Aristotle), f. *āristos* best. So **aristocrat** *æristo:kra:t*, *æri:s-* member of an aristocracy. XVIII. - F. *aristocrate* (a word of the French Revolution). **aristocratic** *æristo:kra:tik* XVII, -ICAL XVI. - (O)F. *aristocratique* - Gr. *aristokratikós*. See -CRACY, etc.

**arithmetic** *æri:pmitik* science of numbers. XIII. Earliest forms *arismetike*, *-metrike*, *arismetrik* - OF. *arismetique* - Rom. \**arismetica* (so Pr., OSP.), for L. *arithmētika* - Gr. *arithmētikē* (sc. *tékhnē* art) 'art of counting', f. *arithmēn* count, reckon, f.

*arithmós* number; assoc. with L. *ars metrica* 'measuring art' led to forms of the type *ar(i)smetrik*, which were later (XVI) conformed, through the stage *arithmetrik*, to the orig. L. and Gr. So **ARITHMETICAL** ærɪp-met-ikəl. XVI. f. L. *arithmēticus*, Gr. *arithmētikós*. **arithmeti**·CIAN. XVI. - F. *arithmétiqueien*.

**-arium** æəriəm L. n. sg. of *-ārius* -ARIOUS, -ARY, in sb. uses of adjs., e.g. *auctarium*, *frigidarium*, *honorarium*, *sacrarium*, and the group *aquarium*, *herbarium*, *vivarium*.

**ark** ɑ:k †chest, coffer; floating vessel built by Noah (Gen. vi 14-16). OE. *zerc* (*earc*), corr. to OFris. *erke*, OHG. *archa* (G. *arche*), ON. *ørk*, *ark-*, Goth. *arka*; CGerm. - L. *arca* (whence also F. *arche*, which was adopted in Eng. and current XIII-XVI), rel. to L. *arx* citadel, *arcēre* enclose, ward off.

**arm**<sup>1</sup> ɑ:m upper limb of the body. OE. *arm* (*earm*) = OFris. *arm*, *erm*, OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *arm*, ON. *armr*, Goth. *arms*; CGerm. \**armaz* (whence Finn. *armas*). Like several other names of parts of the body, e.g. *eye*, *foot*, *heart*, *knee*, *nail*, *tooth*, common to a large area of the IE. stock; cf. L. *armus*, OSl. *ramo*, OPruss. *irmo*, Av. *arāma-*, Pers. *arm*, Skr. *īrmás*, all meaning 'shoulder' or 'arm'; f. base \**ar-* fit, join (cf. ART, ARTICLE).

**arm**<sup>2</sup> ɑ:m (pl.) weapons for fighting XIII; employment of these; heraldic insignia XIV; sg. (after F. *arme*) any kind of troops, e.g. infantry XVIII. - (O)F. *armes* = Pr. *armas*, fem. pl., Sp., It. *arme*, Rum. *armă*, repr. L. *arma* n. pl. (no sg.), f. base \**ar-* fit, join (see prec.). So **arm** vb. furnish with arms. XIII. - (O)F. *armer* = Pr., etc. *armar* :- L. *armāre*, f. *arma*.

**armada** ɑ:mei·də, -ɑ:də fleet of ships of war. XVI. Early forms *armado* (see -ADO), *armada*, and *-ade*, *-ata* - Sp. *armada* :- Rom. *armăta* ARMY.

**armadillo** ɑ:mædi·lou S. Amer. burrowing animal with a body cased in bony armour. XVI. - Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado* armed man :- L. *armātu-s*, pp. of *armāre* (see ARM<sup>2</sup>).

**Armageddon** ɑ:mæge·dɒn place of the last decisive battle at the Day of Judgement (see Rev. xvi 16 A.V.; R.V. *Harmagedon*); (allusively) any final conflict on a grand scale XIX (Shelley). Taken to be the Gr. equivalent of Heb. *har megiddōn* mountain region of Megiddo, which had been a site of great battles (e.g. Judges iv 6, etc.).

**armament** ɑ:ɪmənt force equipped for war XVII; military equipment XVIII. - L. *armāmentum*, class. only pl., f. *armāre*; see ARM<sup>2</sup>, -MENT, and cf. F. *armement*.

**armature** ɑ:ɪmətʃuəl †arms, armour XV; piece of iron placed in contact with the poles of a magnet, which preserves and increases the magnetic power XVIII. - F. *armature* - L. *armātūra*, f. pp. stem of *armāre*; see ARM<sup>2</sup>, -URE.

**Armenian** ɑ:mɪ·niən pert. to Armenia, a country east of Asia Minor, the inhabitants of which use a language of the IE. group. XVI. f. L. *Armenia*, Gr. *Armeniā*, f. OPers. *Arminā* (the Armenian name is Hayasdan or Hayq); see -IAN.

**armiger** ɑ:ɪmɪdʒəɪ esquire. XVI. - L. *armiger* bearing arms, f. *arma* ARM<sup>2</sup> + *-ger*, *gerere* bear, carry (cf. -GEROUS, GERUND).

**armillary** ɑ:ɪmɪləɪ, ɑ:mɪ·ləɪ formed with (metal) rings or hoops. XVII (*a. sphere*). f. modL. *armillāris*, f. *armilla* bracelet, hoop, dim. f. *armus* shoulder; see ARM<sup>1</sup>, -ARY.

**Arminian** ɑ:mɪ·niən. XVII. f. *Arminius*, latinized form of the surname of Jakob *Hermanns* or *Harmensen*, Du. Protestant theologian (d. 1609); see -IAN.

**armistice** ɑ:ɪmɪstɪs cessation of fighting. XVIII. - F. *armistice* or modL. *armistitium*, f. *arma* arms (ARM<sup>2</sup>) + *-stitium* stoppage, after L. *iustitium* cessation of legal business (for the formation cf. INTERSTICE, SOLSTICE).

**Armorican** ɑ:mɔ:ri·kən pert. to Brittany. xv. f. medL. *Armoricus* (in Cæsar *Armoricæ* northern provinces of Gaul), f. Gaulish *Aremorici* 'people living by the sea', f. *are-* (= L. *præ* in front of) + *mor* sea (rel. to L. *mare*); see -IC, -AN.

**armory** ɑ:ɪməɪ heraldry. xv. - (O)F. *armoirie*, f. *armoir* (= It. *armeggiare*) blazon, f. *arme* ARM<sup>2</sup>; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **armorial** ɑ:ɪmə·riəl heraldic. XVI; cf. F. *armorial* (XVII).

**armour**, U.S. -or ɑ:ɪməɪ defensive covering (also †offensive arms) used in fighting. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *armure*, earlier *armēure* :- L. *armātūra* ARMATURE. The present form shows assim. to words of a different type, ending in -OUR.

**armoury** ɑ:ɪməɪ †armour XIV (R. Manynnyng); place for keeping arms XVI. prob. orig. - OF. *armoirie* ARMORY, with assim. to ARMOUR (cf. the early forms *armurie*, *armery*); see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**army** ɑ:ɪmi †armed expedition XIV (Ch.); armed force; (transf. and fig.) host XV; (coll.) organized military forces of a state XVII. - (O)F. *armée* = Pr., Sp. *armada* (cf. ARMADA), It. *armata* :- Rom. *armăta* (x), sb. use of pp. fem. of *armāre* ARM in the senses 'armed force', 'army', 'navy', 'fleet'; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**arnaout** ɑ:nau·t Albanian soldier, esp. in the Turkish army. XIX. - Turk. - medGr. *Arbanētes*, var. of *Albanētes*, f. *Albanīa*; see ALBANIAN.

**arnica** ɑ:ɪnikə genus of composite plants; medicine prepared therefrom. XVIII. - modL., of unkn. origin, but conjectured to be an alteration of modL. *ptarmica* - Gr. *ptarmikē* sneezewort, sb. use of fem. of *ptarmikós* causing to sneeze, f. *ptárein* sneeze.

**aroma** ərou:mə spicy odour, sweet smell. XVIII. - L. *arōma* - Gr. *arōma* (-at-). There was an earlier †*aromat* (XIII-XVII) spice(s) - OF. *aromat* (mod. -ate) - L. pl. *arōmata*. So **aromatic** ærōmæ:tik. XIV. - F. - late L. - Gr.

**around** ərau:nd adv. and prep. in a circle (about), along the circuit (of). XIV. Not frequent before XVI; prob. of mixed origin; in earliest use perh. after OF. *à la reonde* round about, lit. 'in the round' (fem.); later f. A-1+ROUND; cf. F. *en rond* in a circle, *au rond de* round about (XVI).

**arouse** ərau:z stir up. XVI (Sh.). f. A-3+ROUSE, after *rise, arise, wake, awake*.

**a-row** ərou: †in succession; (dial.) in a row. XIII. ME. *on or a rauce or rewe, areawe*, repr. OE. *on gēræwe*; later *arowe*; see A-1, ROW<sup>1</sup>.

**arpeggio** ārpe:dʒiou (mus.) notes of a chord played in rapid succession. XVIII. It., f. *arpeggiare* play on the harp, f. *arpa* HARP.

**arquebus** see HARQUEBUS.

**arrack** æ:ræk Eastern name for native spirituous liquor. XVII. Like F. *arak*, †*arach*, Sp. *arac*, etc. derived from forms in Indian vernaculars, which are ult. - Arab. 'araq sweat, juice, esp. in 'araq at-tamr (fermented) juice of the date. Aphetic *rack* (XVII).

**arrah** æ:rə Anglo-Ir. int. expressing emotion. XVIII (Farquhar). - Ir. *ara*.

**arraign** ərei:n †call to account; indict XIV. - AN. *arainer, areiner*, OF. *arais-, areisner* - Rom. \**advatiōnāre*, f. *ad* AR-+*ratiō(n-)* account, REASON. Hence **arraign** sb. indictment (now in *clerk of arraigns*) XVII.

**arrange** ərei:ndʒ †draw up in battle array XIV; put in order XVIII. In XIV-XV in Eng. and Sc.; occas. in XVI (e.g. Spenser); not frequent before late XVIII (Burke), when it was prob. readopted (cf. the date of *derange*); orig. - OF. *arangier, arengier* (mod. *arranger*), f. *a-* AD-+*rangier* RANGE. So **arrangement**. XVIII. - (O)F.

**arrant** æ:rənt notorious, downright, thorough. XVI. First in *knight arrant, arrant thief*, in which *arrant* is a later form of ERRANT vagabond, wandering; in the collocation *arrant thief* it acquired the sense 'public, common', and hence, when transf. to other nouns, 'manifest, undisguised, notorious'.

**arras** æ:rəs rich tapestry fabric; hanging of this. xv. - *arras* in AN. *draps d'arras* 'cloths of Arras', name of a town in Artois, France; cf. It. (*a*)razzo.

**array** ərei: (arch.) attire XIII (Cursor M.); arrangement, order XIV (*battle array* XVI); arming of a force, military force XVII. - AN. *arai*, OF. *arei* (mod. *arroi*) = Pr. *arrei*, It. *arredo*; f. AN. *araier*, OF. *areer* = Pr.

*arezar*, Sp. *arrear*, It. *arredare* :- Rom. \**arrēdāre* put in order, f. L. *ad* AR-+*Rem*. \**rēd-* prepare (see READY and cf. CURRY<sup>1</sup>). So **array** vb. (arch.) attire, dress XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); make ready, place in order XIV. - AN. *araier*.

**arrear** əriə:ɪ phr. *in arrear* behindhand; sb. (chiefly pl. **arrears**) duty or liability overdue, debts unpaid. XVIII. The phr. *in arrear* superseded the adv. †*arrear* behind, behindhand. - OF. *arere, ariere* (mod. *arrière*) = Pr. *areire*, Sp. *arredro*, It. *adietro* :- medL. *adretro*, f. L. *ad* to (AT)+*retro* backward, behind (cf. REAR<sup>2</sup>). As sb. *arrear(s)* took the place of **arrearage(s)** XIV (now U.S.) - OF. *average-s* (mod. *arréage*), f. *arere*; cf. AN. sb. *areres* XIV.

**arrest** ə're:st cause to stop; capture, seize XIV (Barbour, Ch.); catch the attention XIX. - OF. *arester* = Pr. *arrestar*, Sp. *arrestar*, It. *arrestare* :- Rom. \**arrestāre*, f. *ad* AR-+*restāre* stop behind, REST. (Formerly used also intr. 'stop, stay', as in OF.) So **arrest** sb. stoppage (in intr. and trans. sense), legal restraint. XIV. - OF. *areste* delay, and *arest* (mod. *arrêt*) act of arresting, f. the vb.

**arrière-ban** ə:riə:bæn, || arjēbā order summoning vassals to military service; body of vassals. XVI. - F. *arrière-ban*, OF. *arriereban*, alteration of *arban, herban* - Germ. \**hariban* (OHG. *heriban*), f. *hari, heri* army +*ban* proclamation, BAN.

**arrière-guard** see REARGUARD.

**arris** æ:ris sharp edge formed by the angular contact of two surfaces. XVII. Corruptly - early modF. *areste* sharp ridge, ARÊTE.

**arrival** ərai:vəl †coming to land XIV (Ch.); act of arriving XVI. - AN. *arrivaile*, f. *arriver*; see next and -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**arrive** ərai:v †bring or come to shore, land XIII; come to the end of a journey, a goal, etc. XIV; †reach (a port, etc.) XVI; †come to pass XVII. - OF. *ariver* (mod. *arriver* arrive, happen) = Pr. *aribar*, Sp. *arribar* :- Rom. \**arripāre* come to land, f. *ad* AR-+*ripa* shore (cf. RIVER). Formerly sometimes inflected †*arove*, †*ariven*; cf. STRIVE.

**arroba** ərou:bə weight used in Spain and Portugal. XVI. - Sp. *arroba* - Arab. *arub'*, i.e. *al-rub'* 'the quarter', the weight being  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Sp. quintal; see AL-<sup>2</sup>.

**arrogance** æ:rəgəns aggressive presumption. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *arrogance* - L. *arrogantia*, f. *arrogant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *arrogāre*; see -ANCE. So **arrogant**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *arrogate* æ:rəgeit lay undue claim to. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *arrogāre* claim for oneself, f. *ad* AR-+*rogāre* ask; see ROGATION, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **arrogation**. - L. In the spec. legal sense of adopting a person who is *sui juris*, the forms **adrogate**, **adrogation** (XVI) are used.

**arrow** æ·rou missile to be shot from a bow. Late OE. *ar(e)we* – ON. \**aru-*, nom. *or* (g. sg., pl. *orvar*), rel. to Goth. *arhwazna* arrow; the native OE. form was *earh* (recorded once, the usual names being *stræl*, *flā*, *flān*); Germ. base \**arxu-* – IE. \**arkw-*, whence also L. *arcus* bow, ARC (OL. g. *arqui*; *arquitēnēs* bowman).

**arrowroot** æ·rōrūt herb of the W. Indies, Maranta arundinacea, the tubers of which were used to absorb poison from wounds, esp. those made by poisoned arrows xvii; starch made from this xix. Perversion of Aruak *aru-aru* 'meal of meals', by assim. to ARROW and ROOT.

**arse** ās fundament. OE. *ærs* (ears) = OFris. *ers*, MLG. *ars*, *ers*, MDu. *aers*, *e(e)rs* (Du. *aars* and *naars*), OHG. *ars* (G. *arsch*), ON. *ars* and *rass* – CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**arsaz* – IE. \**ōrsos*, whence also Gr. *ōros*, Arm. *or* rump, rel. to Gr. *ourā* (= \**orsā*) tail.

**arsenal** ā·rsənəl †naval dock (in early use, of Venice); establishment for storage of weapons and ammunition xvi. Early forms *arse-*, *arzenale*, *archynale* – F. *arsénal*, †*archenal* or its source It. †*arzanale*, (mod.) *arsenale* (whence also Sp., Pg. *arsenal*), f. Venetian It. *arzaná*, ult. (with unexpl. loss of *d*) – Arab. *dār-aḡḡinā'ah*, f. *dār* house, *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *ḡinā'ah* art, mechanical industry, f. *ḡanā'a* make, fabricate (cf. OIt. *tarcenale*, whence F. †*tarcenal*; Sp. *atarazana*, -al, Pg. *taracena*; Genoese It. *darsena*, whence OF. *darse*, *darsine* dock).

**arsenic** ā·rs(ə)nik †orpiment (yellow *a.*, Pers. *zirnīkhi ašfar*) xiv (Ch.); †realgar (red *a.*, Pers. *zirnīkhi qirmiz*) xv; white mineral substance (white *a.*, trisulphide of arsenic) xvii; (chem.) semi-metallic element xix. – (O)F. *arsenic* – L. *arsenicum* – Gr. *arsenikón*, var. of *arrenikón* yellow orpiment, lit. male (f. *árrēn* male) – (with etymologizing alteration, to express its powerful properties) Arab. *azzernīkh*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *zernīkh* – Pers. *zarnī(k)*, *zirnīkh*, f. *zar* gold. Also **arsenic** arse·nik xix, **arsenical** xvii. adjs.

**arsis** ā·rsis (pros.) unemphatic syllable xviii; strong syllable xix. – late L. – Gr. *ársis* lifting, raising, f. *airein* (= \**árjein*) raise; opposed to **THESIS**. By Gr. writers applied to the raising of the foot in beating time, which marked the unaccented syllable, by later L. writers (followed by Bentley) referred to the raising of the voice, which marked the accented syllable; there is consequently the same opposition of meaning in *thesis*.

**arson** ā·rsən wilful setting fire. xvii. – legal AN., OF. *arson* – medL. *arsionem*, f. *ars-*, pp. stem of *ardēre* burn (see **ARDENT**).

**arsy-versy** ā·rsiv·rsi back-foremost, upside-down. xvi. f. ARSE + L. *versus* turned (cf. -WARD), with -<sup>v</sup> added to both elements to make a jingle.

**art** ārt skill or its application xiii (in rela-

tion to poetry, music, painting, etc. xvii); learning of the schools (e.g. *terms of art*); pl. branches of learning (*the seven arts, the liberal arts*) xiii/xiv; *magic art*, etc. xiv (Gower); artifice xvi (Sh.). – (O)F. *art* = Pr. *art*, Sp., It. *arte* – L. *artem*, nom. *ars*, f. base \**ar-* put together, join, fit (cf. ARM<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, ARTICLE). Phr. *art and part* (orig. Sc. law xv), skill in contriving and active participation. Hence **artful** †skilful, dexterous; †artistic xvii; wily, craftily ingenious xviii; see -FUL<sup>1</sup>.

**art** see BE.

**artefact**, also **arti-** ā·rtifækt product of human art. 1821 (*artefact*, Coleridge). f. *arte*, abl. sg. of L. *ars* ART + *factum*, n. pp. of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>; cf. It. *artefatto*.

**artery** ā·təri any of the tubes conveying blood from the heart; †trachea (L. *artēria aspera*). xiv (Trev.). – L. *artēria* – Gr. *artēria*, prob. f. base \**ar-* raise, repr. in AORTA, ARSIS. Cf. F. *artère*, whence Eng. †*arter(e)*, †*artir(e)* (xvi–xvii). Hence **arterial** artio·riol. xv. – F. †*arterial* (mod. *artériel*). (Referred by the ancients to *aēr* AIR in accordance with their notions of arterial functions.)

**artesian** ārti·ziən, ārti·zən. xix. – F. *artésien*, f. OF. *Arteis* (mod. *Artois*) name of an old French province; applied orig. to wells made there, in which water rises spontaneously when a small hole is bored into the water-bearing strata; see -IAN.

**arthritis** ā·prai·tis inflammation of a joint. xvi. – L. *arthritīs* – Gr. *arthrītis*, f. *árthron* joint, f. \**ar-* fit (cf. L. *artus* limb, ARTICLE); see -ITIS. So **arthritic** -i·tik. xv. orig. *artetik* – OF. *artétique* – medL. *arteticus*, alteration of *arthriticus* – Gr. *arthrītikós*; assim. later (through *arthetick*) to the L.–Gr. form. The comb. form **arthro-** of Gr. *árthron* is repr. in various scientific terms, e.g. *arthropod* (modL. *Arthro-poda*).

**artichoke** ā·tit·fouk plant allied to the thistle, having edible parts xvi; *Jerusalem a.* species of sunflower with edible tuberous roots xvii. Earliest forms *archicokk*, -*choke*, *artechock*, *artichaugh* – northern It. *arti-*, *arcicio*, for *arcicioffo*, alteration of \**alcarcioffo* (cf. modIt. *carciofo*) – OSp. *alcarchofa* (mod. *alcachofa*, Pg. *alcachofra*) – Arab. *al-kharshōf*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *kharshōf* artichoke. (F. *artichaut*, G. *artischecke*, Du. *artisjok* are also ult. – It.) The form *artichoke* (from xvi) shows dissim. of *ch . . ch* to *t . . ch*, and assim. of the final syll. to *choke*.

**article** ā·tikl clause of the Creed xiii; head or point of a contract, item xiii; †nick of time, moment xiv; †piece of business xv; detail, particular xviii; commodity, chattel xix. – (O)F. *article* – L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus* joint, f. base \**ar-* join (cf. ARM, ART). In gram. sense (xvi) repr. the use of L. *articulus* by Quintilian, etc., tr. Gr. *árthron* joint, which was applied by the Stoic grammarians to (i) the personal pronouns

('definite articles') and (ii) other pronouns, and demonstratives ('indefinite articles').

**articulate** ɑ:ti:kjʊlət divided into distinct parts, jointed; of distinct utterance. XVI. - L. *articulātus* jointed, f. *articulus* ARTICLE. So **articulate** -eit vb. †formulate in articles (intr. capitulate); utter (vocal sounds) with distinctness XVI; joint XVII; see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. **articulation** jointing, joint XV; utterance XVII. - F. - L., f. *articulāre* joint.

**artifice** ɑ:ti:fis †workmanship XVI; skill, address; expedient, contrivance XVII. - (O)F. *artifice* - L. *artificium*, f. *arti-*, *ars* ART+*fic-*, var. of *fac-* of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>. So **artificial** ɑ:ti:fɪʃəl )( *natural* XIV (Wyclif, Ch.); †skillful xv. - (O)F. *artificial* or L. *artificialis*. **artificer** ɑ:ti:fisɜ: craftsman. XIV. - AN. *artificer* (cf. medL. *artificiarius*), prob. after OF. *artificien*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**artillery** ɑ:ti:ləri †munitions XIV (Ch.); engines for discharging missiles xv. - (O)F. *artillerie* (whence It. *artiglieria*, Sp. *artilleria*), f. *artiller* alteration (after *art*) of OF. *atillier* (= Pr. *atilhar*) equip, arm, prob. by-form of *atirier*, f. à AD-+*tire* order; see TIER, -ERY.

**artisan** ɑ:ti:zɜ:n handicraftsman; †artist. XVI. - F. *artisan* - It. *artigiano* - Rom. \**artiiānu-s*, f. L. *artitus*, pp. of *artire* instruct in the arts, f. *art-*, *ars* ART; see -AN and cf. *courtesan*, *Parmesan*, *partisan*.

**artist** ɑ:ti:st †one skilled in the (learned, useful) arts XVI; one who cultivates any of the fine arts XVI. - (O)F. *artiste* - It. *artista*, f. *arte* ART; see -IST. Hence **artistic**. XVIII. **artistry**. XIX (Browning).

**artiste** ɑ:ti:st public singer, dancer, etc. XIX. F. (see prec.); superseded *artist* in this use (XVIII-XIX).

**arum** ɜ:rəm cuckoo pint, *Arum maculatum*. XVI (in form *aron* XVI-XVIII, whence mod. dial. *aaron*). - L. *arum* - Gr. *áron*.

**arundinaceous** ɑ:ɹɑ:ndinei:fəs reedy. XVII. f. L. *arundināceus*, f. (*harundin-*, (*h*)*arundo* reed; see -ACEOUS).

**-ary** ɜ:ri suffix repr. L. *-ārius* 'pertaining to, connected with': formed on sbs., as *elementārius* elementary, *honōrārius* honorary, *voluntārius* voluntary; on adjs., as *primārius* primary; on advs., as *contrārius* contrary, *necessārius* necessary. Many of these adjs. were used as sbs.: in the masculine, as *adversārius* adversary, *commentārius* (sc. *liber*) commentary, *Januārius* (sc. *mēnsis*) January, *secretārius* secretary; in the neuter, as *aviārium* aviary, *salārium* salary; and occas. in the feminine, as *Calvāria* Calvary. Since in French L. *-ārius* and *-āris* were repr. by *-aire*, it came about that, when F. words in *-aire* were adopted in modEng., they received the ending *-ary*, as *capillāire* capillary, *militāire* military (but in ME. and esp. in Sc. such adjs. commonly took *-air*, as *contrair*, *contrar*).

**Aryan, Arian** ɜ:ri:ən, ɑ:ri:ən Indo-European; also (restrictedly) Indo-Iranian. XIX (Max Müller). f. Skr. *āryas* (Vedic *āriā*) noble, applied earlier as a national name. Cf. L. *Āriāna*, *-ē* eastern region of the Persian kingdom (*Āriāni*, *-ēni* its inhabitants), Gr. *Ārioi* Medes (Herodotus), *Āriānē* (Strabo), *Āriānoi*; cf. Av. *Airyana*, whence mod. *Iran*. Cf. F. *arien*, G. *arisch*, sb. pl. *Arier*. See -AN.

**arytenoid** ɑ:ri:tɪ:nɔid (anat.) epithet of two pyramidal cartilages of the larynx. XVIII. - modL. *arytænoidēs* - Gr. *arutainoieidēs*, f. *arūtaina* funnel, f. *arū(t)ein* draw (off, etc.); see -OID.

**as<sup>1</sup>** ɜ:z, (emph.) ɜ:z to that or such a degree; in the manner or to the extent in which. ME. reduced form (XII) of *ase* or *als*, which are divergent developments of *alse* :- OE. *alswā* (*ealswā*) ALSO. Cf. OFris. *asa*, *as(e)*, *is*, and G. *als* as, than, reduced form of *also* (which survives in the sense 'therefore').

**as<sup>2</sup>** ɜ:s ancient Roman coin. XVII. - L. *ās*, of foreign (perh. Etruscan) origin. Cf. ACE.

**as-** assim. form of AD- before *s*; cf. AC-.

**asafœtida**, **assa-** ɜ:sɜ:fɪ:tɪdɔ resinous gum with a strong smell of garlic. XIV. - medL. ('stinking asa'), i.e. *āsa* (- Pers. *āzā* mastic), *fœtida*, fem. of *fœtidus* FETID.

**asbestos** ɜ:zbe:stɔs †fabulous unquenchable stone XIV; fibrous mineral made into an incombustible fabric XVII. The earliest exx. *asbeston*, *abiston*, *albestone* are - OF. *abeston*, *albeston* - L. - Gr. *ásbestos*, acc. of *ásbestos*, f. Gr. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*sbéstos*, f. *sbennínai* quench. The present form dates from XVII.

**ascend** ɜ:sɛ:nd go or come up. XIV (Ch.). - L. *ascendere*, f. *ad* AS- + *scandere* climb (see SCANSION). So **ascendant** first in astron. sense (XIV, Ch.); in the sense 'superiority' (XVI-) superseded by **ascendancy** XVIII. - (O)F. *ascendant* - prp. used sb. of L. *ascendere*. See -ENT, -ENCY.

**ascension** ɜ:sɛ:nʃən ascent of Jesus Christ to Heaven XIV; rising of a celestial body XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L. *ascensio(n)-*, f. *ascens-*, pp. stem of *ascendere*. So **ascend** upward movement, rise. XVII (Sh., AV.). f. ASCEND, after the pair *descend*, *descent*.

**ascertain** ɜ:sɜ:teɪn make certain XV; learn, find out XVIII. - OF. *acertain-*, tonic stem of *acertener* (later *ass-*, *asc-*, and so in Eng.), f. a AD- + *certain* CERTAIN; stressed *ascertain* till XVII.

**ascetic** ɜ:sɪ:tɪk exercising rigorous self-discipline. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - medL. *ascēticus* or Gr. *askētíkós*, f. *askētés* monk, hermit (Philo), f. *askein* exercise; see -IC.

**ascititious** var. of ADCSCITITIOUS.

**asclepiad** ɜ:skli:piəd (pros.) specific verse-form. XVII. - late L. *asclēpiadēus* - Gr. *asklēpídeios*, f. *Asklēpídeēs* name of a Gr. poet. (Earlier in *asclēpiadics* XVI (Sidney), *asclēpiadical* XVI.)

**ascribe** əskraɪ·b assign, attribute. xv. - L. *ascribere* enter in a list, enrol, impute, f. *ad* AS- + *scribere* write. Preceded by †*ascribe* (xiv-xvii) - OF. *ascriv-*, stem of *ascrire* = It. *ascrivere* - L. *ascribere*. So **ascription** əskriːpʃən. xvi. - L.

**aseptic** eɪsˈptɪk non-putrefying. xix. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + SEPTIC.

**ash**<sup>1</sup> əʃ well-known forest-tree (family Fraxineae). OE. *æsc* = OS. *ask* (Du. *esch*), OHG. *ask* (MHG. *asch*; G. *esche* is from the adj. *eschen*), ON. *askr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**askiz*. An IE. base \**ōs-*, with various extensions, is repr. also by L. *ornus* elm, Gr. *oxūē*, Alb. *ah* beech, Lith. *úosis*, OS. *jasenī*, OPruss. *woasis*, W. *onnen* ash.

**ash**<sup>2</sup> əʃ powdery residue of combustion. OE. *æscē*, *æxe* = MLG. *asche*, Du. *asch*, OHG. *asca* (G. *asche*), ON. *aska*; cf. Goth. *azgo*; perh. rel. to ARID. *Ash Wednesday* first day of Lent xiii; after ecclL. *dies cinerum* 'day of ashes'; cf. F. *jour or mercredi des cendres*, G. *aschermittwoch*.

**ashamed** əʃeɪ·md affected with shame. OE. *āscāmod*, pp. of *āscāman* feel shame, f. ā- A-<sup>3</sup> + *scāman* (same sense), f. *scāmu* SHAME; cf. OE. *ofsāmod*.

**ashlar** æʃlɑː squared stone for building (which succeeded the wooden shingle). xiv. ME. *a(s)heler* - OF. *aisselier* - L. *axilla*, dim. of L. *axis*, *assis* board, plank (whence F., Pr. *ais*, It. *asse*).

**ashore** əʃɔːɹ on or on the shore. xvi. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + SHORE<sup>1</sup>, on the model of the earlier *aland* (xii).

**Asian** eɪˈʃiən, eɪˈʒiən xiv (Trev.). - L. *Asiānus* - Gr. *Asiānós*; see -IAN. So **ASIATIC** eɪʃiəˈtɪk, eɪʒi-. xvii. - L. *Asiāticus* - Gr. *Asiātikós*.

**aside** əsaɪ·d to one side. xiv. ME. *on syde*, a *syde*, i.e. ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, **SIDE**.

**asinine** əˈsɪnɪn ass-like. xvi. - L. *asininus*, f. *asinus* ASS; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**-asis** əsɪs repr. L. *-āsis*, Gr. *-āsis*, forming names of diseases, prop. nouns of state or process derived from verbs in *-dein*, *-ān*; as *elephantiasis*, *phthiriasis*, *psoriasis*.

**ask** ɔːk call upon for information, inquire. OE. *āscian*, *āscian*, *āhsian*, *āxian* = OFris. *āskia*, OS. *ēscōn*, OHG. *eiscōn* (MHG. *eischen*, G. *heischen*, with *h* after *heissen*) :- WGerm. \**aishōjan*; cogns. are found in OS. *iskati*, Lith. *iēškoti*, Skr. *icchāti* seek. Various types of development are repr. in ME. and later; *āscian* gave *asche*, *asshe*, beside *esche*, *esse* from an OE. by-form *āscian*; retention of *ā* with metathesis to *āscian* gave local ME. *oxy*; shortening of *ā* before *cs*, *x* gave *axy*, *axe*, whence widespread mod. dial. *ax*. The standard form *ask* (c. 1200) resulted from metathesis of *aks-*, *ax-*. The var. *asse* persists dial., with pt. and pp. *ast*.

**askance** əskɑːns sideways, obliquely. xvi. Early forms are *a scanche*, *a sca(u)nce*, *a*

*sconce*, which suggest a F. origin; but cf. It. *a*, *dī*, and *per scancio* obliquely. The source, which has been much disputed, remains unkn., as also that of the more or less synonym. †*ashie* (Gower), †*askile* (xvi rare), †*askoye*, †*askoyne* (xv-xvi). ¶ The adv. †*ascaunse(s)* as if, as much as to say (xiv-xvi) is unrelated.

**askari** əˈskɑːri native soldier of W. Africa. xx. - Arab. *ʿaskarī* soldier, f. *ʿaskar* army.

**askew** əskjuː obliquely, awry. xvi. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + SKEW.

**aslant** əslɑːnt oblique, slanting xiii (Cursor M.); prep. xvii (Sh.). Early ME. *o slant*; a later var. is †*on slent*, Sc. *asklent*, *esklent*, continued in mod. dial. *on the slent*; the relation of the forms is obscure (see SLANT).

**asleep** əsliːp sleeping. OE. *on slæpe*, ME. *o slæpe*, *o slepe*, *aslepe*; see A-<sup>1</sup>, SLEEP.

**aslope** əslouːp sloping, obliquely. xiv. Earlier than SLOPE (xvi); of uncertain origin. On formal grounds a proposed deriv. from OE. \**āslōpen*, pp. of *āslūpan* slip away, disappear, is appropriate; but there are chronological difficulties, and transference in sense from obliquity of motion to obliquity of position must be assumed.

**asp**<sup>1</sup> æsp tree of the poplar family, *Populus tremula*. OE. *æspe* = OHG. *aspa* (MHG. *aspe*; G. *espe* is from the adj. *espen*) :- Germ. \**aspōn*; and OE. *æps* (for \**æsp*) = ON. *osp* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**aspō*; rel. to OPruss. *abse*, Lith. *āpuše*, *ēpušē*, Lett. *apsa*, -e, Russ. *osina*, Pol. *osika*. Superseded by ASPEN.

**asp**<sup>2</sup> æsp small venomous hooded serpent of N. Africa. xv. - OF. *aspe* or its source L. *aspis* - Gr. *aspis*, *aspid-*. The L. form was formerly current in Eng., as well as *aspic* (poet. in Addison, Tennyson) - F. *aspic* - Pr. *aspic* (prob. assim. to *basilic basilisk*); also †*aspide* - OF. *aspide* (cf. Sp. *aspid*, Pg., obs. It. *aspide*).

**asparagus** əspærəgəs liliaceous plant cultivated for its vernal shoots. xv. - L. *asparagus* - Gr. *aspáragos*, Attic *aspháragos*. In polite use the L. form has supplanted the various altered or deriv. forms that have been current: (i) *sparagus*, a medL. form, whence It. *spargio*, G. *sparge(n)*, *spargel*, MF. *esperage*, *esperage* (mod. *asperge*), Eng. (ii) (*a*)*sperage*, *sparage* (xv-xvii); (iii) *sparrowgrass* (xvii), formerly *sparagras*, alteration of *sparagus* by assoc. with *grass* (which is the usual term with cooks and greengrocers). 'The corruption of the word into *sparrowgrass* is so general that *asparagus* has an air of stiffness and pedantry' (Walker, 1791).

**aspect** əˈspekt way of looking; appearance. xiv (Ch., in astron. sense; Gower, Trevisa). - L. *aspectus* (whence F. *aspect*, It. *aspetto*, etc.), f. *aspect-*, pp. stem of *aspicere* look at, f. a- AD- + *specere* look (cf. SPY). The orig. stressing *aspect* continued till the time of Swift, but *a'spect* is found in early xvii.



¶ *L. spec-* and its var. *spic-* are repr. by many derivs., as (i) *special, species, specious, spectacle, spectre, speculate; aspect, circum-spect, conspectus, expect, inspect, introspection, prospect, respect, suspect*; (ii) *auspice, conspicu-ous, despicable* (cf. *DESPISE*), *perspicacious, perspicuous, suspicion*.

**aspen** æspøn adj. of an asp-tree XIV; sb. aspen tree XVI. f. ASP<sup>1</sup>+EN<sup>1</sup>. The sb. arose from apprehending the adj., in such collocations as *aspen leaf* (Ch.), as a sb. used attrib.

**asperges** æspō·ɪdʒɪz (liturg.) (antiphon accompanying) the sprinkling of holy water before the principal mass on Sunday; first word of '*Asperges me hyssopo et mundabor*' 'Thou shalt purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean (Ps. 1[1] 9).

**asperity** æspe·rɪti roughness, harshness. XVI. - *L. asperitās, f. asper* rough; see -ITY. Earlier †*asprete* (XV) - OF. *asprete* (mod. *âpreté*).

**asperse** æspō·ɪs besprinkle XV; calumniate XVII. f. *aspers-*, pp. stem of *L. aspergere, f. a-* AD-†*spargere* sprinkle (cf. *SPARSE*). So **ASPERSION** æspō·ɪʃən sprinkling; calumniation. XVI. - *L.*

**asphalt** æsfælt, (formerly) æsfælt mineral pitch XIV; composition for paving made from bituminous limestones XIX. The earliest exx. show adoption from various sources; *asphaltoun, aspalt* (XIV) from OF., *aspalto* from It. *asfalto*; later the Gr. and *L.* forms were used, till more recent times, when *asphalt(e)* reproduces the *F. asphalté*; ult. - *L. asphalton, -um* - Gr. *ásphalton, -os*, of alien origin.

**asphodel** æsfódel liliaceous plant, *Asphodelus ramosus* XVI (*asphodil*); used poet., after Homer's ἀσφοδελός λευκόν *asphodel-covered mead haunted by the heroes* XVII (Milton). - *L. asphodilus, -elus* - Gr. *asphódelos*; the medL. var. *affodilus* was repr. by †*affodil* (XIV-XVII); cf. *DAFFODIL*.

**asphyxia** æsfɪksɪə stoppage of the pulse, (hence) suffocation. XVIII. modL. - Gr. *asphuxiá, f. a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *sphúxus* pulse (cf. *SPHYGMO-*). Hence **ASPHYXIATE** (-ATE<sup>3</sup>), -ATION XIX.

**aspic<sup>1</sup>** æspɪk savoury meat jelly. XVIII. - *F. aspic*, a use of *aspic* serpent (see ASP<sup>2</sup>), due to comparison of the various colours of the jelly with those of the serpent (*F. sauce or ragoût à l'aspic*).

**aspic<sup>2</sup>** see ASP<sup>2</sup>.

**aspidistra** æspɪdɪstrə plant of the liliaceous genus so named. XIX. - modL., f. Gr. *aspid-, aspís* shield (with ref. to the shape of the leaves)+-*istra*, after *tupistra*.

**aspire** əspəɪ·ɪ have a desire for something above one XV; rise up, mount XVI. - (O)F. *aspirer* or *L. aspirāre* breathe upon, favour, have an ambition, aspirate (cf. Gr. προσπνεῖν), f. *ad AS-*+*spirāre* breathe, prob. of imit. origin. So **ASPIRANT** one who

aspires to high position XVIII. - *F.* or *L.* prp. **aspire** æspɪrət adj. aspirated XVII; sb. consonant diphthong consisting of a stop followed by *h*; sound of *h* XVIII. - pp. of *L. aspirāre*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **aspirate** -eit pronounce with an aspirate XVIII; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **ASPIRATION** action of aspirating, aspirated sound XIV; †favour, inspiration XV; drawing breath; aspiring thought XVII. - (O)F. - *L.*

**aspirin** æspɪrɪn acetylsalicylic acid chemically prepared, used as a sedative drug. XIX. - *G.*; invented by Heinrich Dreser ('Pflüger's Archiv' 1899); f. A-<sup>4</sup>+*Spiræa*+*-in* (i.e. without the aid of *Spiræa*) and so named to distinguish it from the natural acid found in *Spiræa ulmaria*.

**asquint** æskwi·nt (arch.) to look to one side XIII (AncrR.); obliquely through a defect in the eyes, cross-eyed XIV (Trev.); with an unfavourable or furtive glance XV. perh. f. A-<sup>1</sup>+a LG. or Du. form now repr. by Du. *schuimte* obliquity, slant, f. *schuin* oblique = Fris., LG. *schüins*. ¶ The source of *SQUINT*.

**ass** æs donkey OE.; stupid person XV. OE. *assa, asa* - OCeltic \**as(s)in* (W. *asyn* = Mlr. *assan*, Corn. *asen*, Bret. *azen*) - *L. asinus* (whence *F. âne*, Pr. *ase*, Sp. *asno*, It. *asino*), which has been referred, together with Gr. *ónos* and Arm. *es*, to Sumerian *ansu*. The pronunc. *äs* is now old-fashioned or affected. With its vars. the word is CEur. Germ. \**asiluz* (for *asinus*, repr. by ON. *asni*) is repr. by OE. *esol, eosol, OS., OHG. esil*, (M)LG., MDu. *esel* (Du. *ezel* EASEL, G. *esel*), Goth. *asilus*. ¶ From Germ. were adopted Osl. *osilü* (Russ. *osël*), Lith. *āsilas*.

**assail** əseɪ·l make a violent attack on. XIII. - OF. *asalir*, tonic stem *asaill-* (mod. *assaillir*): - medL. *assalire* (for *L. assillire*), f. *ad AS-* + *salire* to leap (see *SALIENT*). Hence **ASSAILANT** XVI; after *F. assaillant*; superseded **ASSAILER** (XIV), orig. - OF. *assaileor* (see -ER<sup>2</sup>).

**assart** əsɑ·ɪt grub up trees from forest land. XVI. - AN. *assarter, -ier, -ir*, OF. *essarter*: - medL. *ex(s)artāre*, f. *ex EX-*<sup>1</sup>+*sart-* (as in *L. sartūra* for *sarritūra* weeding), pp. stem of *sar(r)ire* hoe, weed (cf. *sarculum* hoe). Hence **ASSART** sb. land converted into arable. XV. - AN. *assart*, f. the vb.

**assassin** əsə·sɪn (hist.) pl. Moslem fanatics engaged to murder Christians; one who kills another treacherously. XVII. - *F. assassin* or medL. *assassinus* (whence also Pr. *assassin*, It. *assassino*, Sp. *asesino*) - Arab. *hashshāshīn*, pl. of *hashshāsh* HASHISH-eater, Ismaili sectaries who intoxicated themselves with hashish when preparing to dispatch their victim. For the adoption of the pl. form cf. *BEDOUIN*; formerly stressed *a'ssas-sin*. Hence **ASSASSINATE**<sup>3</sup>, **ASSASSINATION** XVII (Sh.).

**assault** əsɔ·lt hostile onset XIII; unlawful attack on the person XV. ME. *asaut* (later

with *l* as in *fault*; cf. AN. *assalt*, Gower) - OF. *asaut* (mod. *assaut*) = Pr. *asalt*, Sp. *asalto*, It. *assalto* :- Rom. \**assaltu-s* (replacing L. *assultus*), f. \**assalīre* ASSAIL. So **assau·lt** vb. xv. - OF. *assauter* = Pr., Sp. *assaltar*, It. *assaltare* :- Rom. \**assaltāre* (replacing L. *assultāre*), f. *ad* AS- + *saltāre*, frequent. of *salīre* leap (see SALIENT).

**assay** əsei· trial (gen. and spec., now only of metals). xiv (R. Mannyng). - OF. *assai*, *assay*, var. of *essai* ESSAY. So **assay**· vb. xiv (R. Mannyng). - OF. *assaier*. Aphetic †*say* (xiv, R. Mannyng).

**assegai** æ·sigai (orig.) Moorish lance, (now) spear of S. African tribes. xvii. Also (now less freq.) *assagai* - F. †*zagaie* (Rabelais; mod. *zagaie*, *sagaie*) or its source Pg. *azagaia* (Sp. -*aya*) - Arab. *azzaghāyah*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *zaghāyah* Berber word for 'spear'. Earlier in the form †*zagaie* (xvi) - F. *zagaie* (cf. Pg., It. *zagaia*, It. *zagaglia*); still earlier evidence of the penetration of the Arab. word into Europe is shown by OF. *archegate*, *arcigaye* (whence Sp. *arsagaya* and rare Eng. *archegaye*, used by Berners, 1523, and perverted by W. Morris to *archgay*), and by OF. *lancegay* (blend of *d* with LANCE), whence late ME. *launcegay* (Ch., Gower), which was continued in arch. use.

**assemble** əse·mbl bring or come together. xiii. ME. *asemle* - OF. *assembler* (mod. *ass-*) = Pr. *asemblar* :- Rom. \**assimulāre*, f. L. *ad* AS- + *simul* together (cf. SAME, SIMILAR, HOMO-). So **asse·mbly**. xiv (R. Mannyng). - OF. *assemblée*, sb. use of fem. pp., with ending *assim.* to -*y*<sup>2</sup>.

**assent** əse·nt give agreement or concurrence to. xiii (RGlouc.). - OF. *as(s)enter* = Pr. *asentar* :- Rom. \**assentare*, L. -*āri*, f. *ad* AS- + *sent-*, of *sentire* feel, think (cf. SENTENCE, SENTIENT). So **assent**· sb. xiii (Cursor M.). - OF. *asent*, -*e*, f. the vb.

**assert** əsə·rt maintain, claim; declare formally, state firmly. xvii (with a considerable variety of applications, some only temporary). f. L. *assert-*, pp. stem of L. *asserere* (i) declare one's slave free by laying one's hands on him, (hence) set free, (ii) declare to be one's slave, (hence) appropriate, claim, (further) maintain, affirm, f. *ad* AS- + *serere* join (cf. SERIES). So **assertion** əsə·rʃən in various senses. xv (declaration, averment). - F. or L. **asser·tive**. xvii (the corr. adv. is xv). - F. *assertif*.

**assess** əse·s settle the amount of; rate for taxation. xv. - OF. *assesser*, f. L. *assess-*, pp. stem of *assidēre* sit by, etc. (cf. ASSIDUOUS), in medL. levy, tax, f. *ad* AS- + *sedēre* SIT. Hence **assess·ment**. xvi. **assessor** assistant judge xiv; rater of taxes xv. - OF. *assessour* (mod. -*eur*) - L. *assessor*.

**assets** æ·sets sufficient estate, spec. as applicable to the discharge of debts. xvi. - legal AN. *assets*, earlier *asetz* (Britton), OF. *asez* (mod. *assez* enough) = Pr. *asatz*,

OSp. *asaz*, Pg. *assaz*, It. *assai* :- Rom. \**assatis*, i.e. L. *ad* to, *satis* enough, sufficiency (cf. SATISFY); orig. in legal phr. *aver asetz* have sufficient (sc. to meet claims); prop. sg., but taken as pl. on account of its ending; the new sg. *asset* dates from xix. ¶ In OF. *asez* was taken as a nom. and an obl. case *aset* was formed thence; this, with pronunc. *ase·p* and the sense 'satisfaction, amends', was adopted in Eng. and was current xiv-xv; the north. and Sc. var. of this was *as(s)lyth* xiv-xvi, with a corr. vb., and a deriv. *assythment* xvi.

**asseverate** əsevə·rei·ʃən emphatic assertion. xvi. - L. *assevērātiō(n)-*, f. *assevērāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *sevērūs* grave, SEVERE; see -ATION. So **asse·verate** (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>) xviii; preceded by †*asse·ver* (xvi).

**assibilate** əsi·bileit make SIBILANT. xix. f. pp. of L. *assibilāre*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**assiduous** əsi·djuəs unremittingly diligent. xvi. f. L. *assiduus*, f. *assidēre* sit by the side of, attend or apply oneself to, f. *ad* AS- + *sedēre* SIT; see -OUS. So **assiduity** əsidjū·iti. xvii. - L.

**assign**<sup>1</sup> əsai·n allot, appoint, designate xiv; ascribe xv. - OF. *asi(g)ner* (mod. *assigner*) :- L. *assignāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *signāre* SIGN. So **assign·ation** əsig·. xiv. - (O)F. - L. **assignee** əsai·ni· ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>. xv. - (O)F. *assigné*, pp. of *assigner*, used sb. **assign·ment**. xiv. - OF. *assignment* - medL. *assignāmentum*.

**assign**<sup>2</sup> əsai·n one to whom a property or right is assigned. xiv. - AN., (O)F. *assigné*; see ASSIGNEE, from which it is differentiated by the muted final syll. (cf. ASTRAY, COSTIVE, DEFILE<sup>2</sup>, TAIL<sup>2</sup>, TROVE).

**assimilate** əsi·mileit make like; absorb and incorporate. xv. f. pp. stem of L. *assimilāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *similis* like, SIMILAR; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **assimila·tion**. xv. **assimila·tive**. xiv. - F. or L.

**assist** əsi·st †give help to xv (Sc.); help; †stand near xvi; be present at xvii. - F. *assister* - L. *assistere*, f. *ad* AS- + *sistere* take one's stand (cf. STAND, STATION). So **assi·stance** †presence, persons present xv; aid xiv. - F. *assistance* - medL. *assistentia*. **assistant** †(one who is) present; helper. xv. - F. *assistant* - medL. *assistēns*, prp. of *assistere*.

**assize** əsai·z (arch.) judgement (spec. the Last Judgement); legal inquest or trial xiii; sessions of a court; ordinance; assessment; regulation (spec. of weights, measures, prices); standard measure; †size xiv. - OF. *as(s)ise* sitting, seat, settlement, assessment, regulation, regular mode, sb. use of fem. of *assis*, pp. of *aseoir* (mod. *aseoir*) sit, settle, assess :- L. *assidēre* (see ASSESS). See also SIZE.

**associate** əsou·fiēt pp. joined in function or status xiv; sb. (-ət) companion, confederate, colleague xvi. - L. *associātūs*, pp.

of *associāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *socius* sharing, allied (cf. SOCIAL). So **asso·ciate** vb. xv (pt. *associat*). See -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **associa·TION**. XVI. - F. or medL.

**assoil** əsoi·l (arch.) absolue XIII; acquit XIV. - AN. *as(s)oulier*, -*ir*, f. OF. *assoil-*, tonic stem of *asoldre* (mod. *absoudre*) :- L. *absolvere* ABSOLVE. A latinized var. †*absoil* (xv-xvi) partly paved the way for the prevalence of *absolve*.

**assonance** ə'sənəns form of rhyme consisting in agreement of the stressed or tonic vowel. XVIII. - F. *assonance*, f. L. *assonāre* (of Echo) answer to, f. *ad* AS- + *sonāre* SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**assort** əsɔ:t arrange in sorts. xv (Caxton; rare before late XVIII, when it was prob. readopted). - OF. *assortier*, mod. *assortir*, f. à AD- + *sorte* SORT. So **asso·rtment** proper agreement XVII; arrangement into sorts XVIII; after F. *assortiment*.

**assuage** əswei·dʒ mitigate, soothe. XIV. - OF. *as(s)ouagier* = Pr. *asuaviar* :- Rom. \**assuaviāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *suavis* SWEET. Aphetic SUAGE.

**assume** əsju:m take to or upon oneself xv; claim, take for granted XVI. - L. *assumere* take up, adopt, usurp, f. *ad* AS- + *sūmere* take, f. *sub* SUB- + *emere* take (cf. EXEMPT). So **assump·sit** əsəmp·sit (leg.) promise, contract. XVII. 3rd sg. pt. of *assumere*.

**assumption** əsəmp·ʃən A. (feast of) the reception of the Virgin Mary into Heaven XIII (RGlouc.); B. (Sc.) levy XVI; adoption; taking for granted, postulate XVII. - OF. *asomp·sion* (mod. *assumption*) or L. *assūmp·tiō(n-)*; in B a re-adoption. See -TION. **assu·mp·TIVE**. XVII.

**assure** əʃuə:r make sure. XIV (Barbour, Ch., Gower). -(O)F. *assurer*, earlier *aseurer* = Pr. *asegurar*, It. *assicurare* :- Rom. \**assēcūrāre*, f. *ad* AS- + *sēcūrus* SECURE. So **assu·rance**. XIV (Barbour, Ch.). -(O)F.

**Assyrian** əsɪrɪən pert. to Assyria or its language. xv. f. L. *Assyrius*, Gr. *Assūrios*; see -IAN. sb. XIV (Wycl. Bible).

**aster** ə'stə:r genus of plants with radiated flowers. XVIII. - modL. use of L. *astēr* - Gr. *astēr* STAR.

-**aster** əstə:r repr. L. *-aster* or *-āster* (whence F. *-ātre*), suffix of sbs. and adjs. expressing incomplete resemblance, and hence gen. of pejorative force; e.g. *philosophaster* petty philosopher, *oleaster* wild or bastard olive, *surdaster* somewhat deaf, *filiaster* stepson, *patraster* father-in-law. The best-known comp. in Eng. is **POETASTER**, on which was modelled *criticaster*.

**asterisk** ə'stərɪsk star-shaped object; sign \*. XVII. - late L. *asteriscus* - Gr. *asterískos*, dim. of *astēr* STAR.

**asterism** ə'stərɪzəm (astron.) group of stars. XVI. - Gr. *asterismós*, f. *astēr* STAR; see -ISM.

**astern** əstə:n in, at, or towards the stern. XVII. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + STERN<sup>3</sup>, after AHEAD.

**asteroid** ə'stəroɪd (astron.) minute planetary body. XIX. - Gr. *asteroidēs*, f. *astēr* STAR; see -OID.

**asthma** ə's(p)mə (formerly also ə'stmə) disease of respiration. XIV. Earliest form (after medL.) *asma* - Gr. *ásthma* hard breathing, f. *dzein* breathe hard, rel. to *dein* blow (cf. AIR, WIND).

**asthore** əstɔə:r (Anglo-Ir.) darling. XIX. - Ir. *a stóir* (- ME. *stōr*, STORE) O treasure. ¶ In Sh. 'Henry V' IV iv 4 *calmie custure me* appears to be intended for Ir. *cailín óg a stóir* 'young girl, O treasure'; see COLLEEN.

**astigmatism** əstɪgmətɪzəm defect in the eye preventing exact focusing. XIX. f. Gr. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *stigmat-*, STIGMA + -ISM. So **astigmatic** əstɪgmætɪk. XIX.

**astir** əstɪ:r stirring, up and about. XIX. First in north. writers, e.g. Lockhart, Scott (Wordsworth has *on the stir*, 1805); anglicization of Sc. *asteer* (Burns, Scott), earlier *asteir* (xvi), *on steir* (xiv), f. ON, A-<sup>1</sup> + Sc. form of STIR. A rare †*astirbroad* (xvii, once) is of obscure formation.

**astonish** əstə:nɪʃ †shock, dumbfound, stun xv; amaze xvii. First in (Sc.) pp. *astonist*, prob. extension, with -ISH<sup>2</sup>, of pp. of †*astonie*, †*astony* (xiv-xvii), obscure var. of †*astone*, the pp. of which is the source of ASTOUND.

**astound** əstau:nd †shock, stun; amaze. xvii. prob. f. pp. †*astound*, †*astounded*, earlier †*astoned*, †*astuned* (xiii), f. AN. \**astoné*, \**astuné*, for OF. *estoné*, pp. of *estoner* (mod. *étonner*), corr. to Pr. *estonat*, pp. of Gallo-Rom. \**extonāre*, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>2</sup> + *tonāre* THUNDER. See also STUN.

**astragal** ə'strægəl architectural moulding of semicircular section. xvii. - L. *astragalus* (partly through F. *astragale*) - Gr. *astrágalos* huckle-bone, (pl.) dice, moulding of a capital. Used earlier in L. form xvi.

**astrakhan** ə'strækən, ə'strækə:n. XVIII. f. name of an eastern province of Russia, to the north of the Caspian Sea, applied to the skin of unborn or young lambs.

**astral** ə'strəl of the stars, starry, star-like. xvii. - late L. *astrālis*, f. *astrum* STAR; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**astray** ə'streɪ wandering, orig. of horses. XIII. ME. *o strai*, *astrai* - AN. \**astraié*, OF. *estraié*, pp. of *estrai* (= Pr. *estraguar*) :- Rom. \**extrāvagāre*, f. L. *extrā* out of bounds + *vagāri* wander (cf. VAGUE); the first syll. has been assoc. with A-<sup>1</sup>. For the loss of -é cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, etc.

**astri·ct** ə'stri:kt bind closely. XVI. f. *astri·ct-*, pp. stem of L. *astringere* ASTRINGE; in Sc. law *astri·ct(ed)* (xvi-xvii) was applied to lands held on such terms that the tenant was obliged to have grain grown thereon ground at a particular mill. So **astri·ct·ion**. XVI. - F. or L.

**astride** ə'straɪ:d with the legs stretched apart. xvii. f. A-<sup>1</sup> + STRIDE.

**astringe** æstriˌndʒ bind closely. XVI. - L. *astringere*, f. *ad* AD-+*stringere* bind, draw tight (see STRICT). So **astriNGENT**. XVI. - F. *astringent*, L. *astringēns*.

**astringer** see OSTRINGER.

**astro-** æstrou repr. comb. form of Gr. *ástron* STAR.

**astrolabe** æˌstrɔːleɪb instrument used for taking altitudes and solving astronomical problems. XIII (corruptly *ars table*). - OF. *astrelabe* - medL. *astrolabium* - Gr. *astrólabon*, sb. use of n. of adj. *astrólabos* 'star-taking', f. *ástron* STAR+\**lab-*, base of *lambánein* take. In XIV-XVI forms in *-labie* after medL. are frequent.

**astrology** æstrəˌlɒdʒɪ practical application of astronomy to human uses; in the sense 'divination by the stars' (now the only use) more spec. *judicial a.*) (*natural a.*, which related to the prediction of natural phenomena. XIV (Barbour, Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *astrologie* - L. *astrologia* 'astronomy' - Gr. *astrologiá*, f. *astrologós* telling of the stars, astronomer; see STAR, -LOGY. So **astrologer** †practical astronomer XIV (Wycl. Bible); one who divines by the stars XVII. contemp. with and finally superseding †*astrolog* (Barbour) and †*astrologien* (Ch.) - OF. *astrologue* and *astrologien*, based on L. *astrologus* astronomer, star-diviner - Gr. *astrologós*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. **astroloGICAL**. XVI. f. F. *-ique* or late L. *-icus* - Gr. *astrologikós*.

**astronomy** æstrəˌnɒmi science which treats of the stars XIII (La3.); †astrology XIV. - (O)F. *astronomie* - L. *astronomia* (Seneca; the earlier term was *astrologia* ASTROLOGY) - Gr. *astronomiá*, f. *astrónomos* astronomer, *astronomeîn* observe the stars, f. *ástron* STAR+*nom-*, *némein* (see -NOMY). So **astronomer** student of astronomy, †astrologer. XIV. Late ME. *astronomyer*, f. *astronomy*, after earlier †*astronomyen* - OF. *astronomien*, f. *astronomie*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. **astronoMICAL**. XVI. f. F. *-ique* or L. *-icus* - Gr. *astronomikós*.

**astute** æstjʊˌt of keen discernment. XVII. - F. †*astut* or L. *astūtus*, f. *astus* craft, cunning. (Cf. rare Sc. (XVI) †*astuce* adj. - OF. *astus*, *-uce*, and sb. - OF. *astuce* - L. *astūtia*.)

**asunder** əsʌˌndəɪ apart. ME. *asundre* (XII), *o sunder* (XIII), OE. phr. *on sundran*, *-um*, i.e. *on ON*, A-<sup>1</sup>+obl. forms of *sundor*; see SUNDER.

**aswoon** əswūˌn (arch.) in a swoon. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *aswoone*, alteration of *iswoon*, OE. *geswōgen*, pp. of *swōgan*; see SWOON.

**asylum** əsaɪˌləm inviolable sanctuary for criminals, etc. XV (Lydg.); place of refuge XVII; institution for the afflicted XVIII. - L. *asylum* - Gr. *ásylon* refuge, sb. use of n. of *ásylos* inviolable, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*súlē*, *sýlon* right of seizure. Formerly also †*asile* (XIV-XVIII) - (O)F. *aisle*, *asyle*.

**asymptote** æˌsɪmtəʊt (geom.) line which approaches nearer and nearer to a curve without meeting it. XVII. - modL. *asymptōta* (sc. *linea* line) - Gr. *asúmphtōtos*, sb. use (sc. *grammē* line) of adj. 'not falling together', f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*sún* with, SYN-+*ptōtós* apt to fall (\**pt-* \**pet-*, *piptein* fall).

**asyndeton** əsɪˌndətən (gram.) construction in which a conjunctive element is omitted. XVI. - modL. - Gr. *asúndeton*, n. of *asúndetos* unconnected, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*súndetos*, vbl. adj. of *sundeîn*, f. *sun-* SYN-+*deîn* bind.

**at** æt, ət CGerm. (and to some extent IE.) prep. denoting position and motion towards. OE. *æt* = OFris. *et*, OS. *at*, OHG. *az*, ON., Goth. *at*; CGerm. prep. and verbal prefix, further rel. to L. (and Osco-Umbrian) *ad* to, at, AD-, OIr. *ad-*, as in *ad|con|dare* I have seen. Lost in sw. Eng. dial., as in modDu. and G., and replaced by *to* in Scand., on the other hand, *to* was lost and its place taken by *at* (e.g. with the inf.; whence the use in north. Eng. dial.; cf. ADO). In ME. in combination with the dative of the def. art. (OE. *æt þæm* m., n., *æt þære* fem.) it made a single word, *atten*, later *atte*, *atte(e)*; e.g. *atten ende*, *attende* at the end, *attere dure*, *ate dure*, whence early mod. Eng. reduced forms at *end*, *at door* (Sh.), *at first*, *at last*, and the like.

**at-** assim. form of AD- before *t*; see AC-.

**atabal** æˌtəbəl Moorish kettle-drum. XVII. - Sp. *atabal* - Arab. *aṭ-ṭabl*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *ṭabl* drum.

**ataghan, ataman** vars. of YATAGHAN, HETMAN.

**ataunt** ətəʊnt (naut.) with all sails set. XVII. See TAUNT<sup>2</sup>.

**atavism** æˌtəvɪzəm tendency to reproduce the ancestral type. XIX. - F. *atavisme*, f. L. *atavus* great-grandfather's grandfather, f. *at-* 'farther beyond' + *avus* grandfather (cf. OPruss. *awis*, Lith. *avýnas* uncle, Goth. *awō* grandmother); see -ISM.

**ataxy** æˌtæksɪ †disorderliness; (path.) functional irregularity (see LOCOMOTOR). XVII. - modL. *ataxia* (also used) - Gr. *ataxiá*, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup>+*táxis* order; see TACTIC, -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**-ate**<sup>1</sup> eit, ət repr. F. *-at* (= Sp. -ADO, It. -ATO) - L. *-ātus*, comp. suffix orig. f. stems of verbs in *-āre* + *-tus* (cf. *juventus* YOUTH), but later added directly to sbs. to form abstract sbs. (i) denoting action or state, as *cōnātus* endeavour, *plōrātus* weeping, *ululātus* howling; *cōsulātus* consulship, *magistrātus* magistracy, *pontificātus*, *primātus* PRIMACY; similarly ChrL. *diaconātus*, *episcopātus*, *presbyterātus*; (ii) in coll. sense, as *comitātus* escort, *retinuc*, *equitātus* cavalry, *senātus* SENATE; (iii) in concr. sense, as *magistrātus* MAGISTRATE, *matrōnātus* matron's dress, *potentātus* POTENTATE; corr. to Gr. *-ētis* in *boētis* shouting, *edētis* food, *pothētis* long-ing = OE. *-oþ*, *-aþ* (as in *fiscōþ* fishing,

*drugop* DROUGHT), OHG. *-ōd*, Goth. *-ōþu-*. On the model of *cardinalate* (- F.), *-ate* has been suffixed to native words, e.g. *aldermanate*.

**-ate**<sup>2</sup> (in adjs.) *ət*, (in some sbs.) *eit* suffix of pps., ppl. adjs., and sbs., repr. (partly through OF. *-at*, *-ate*) L. *-ātus*, *-āta*, *-ātum*, ending of the pps. of verbs in *-āre*, f. *-ā-* + *-tus*, gen. ppl. suffix, as in *doctus*, *monitus*, *rectus*, *auditus*, pps. of *docēre*, *monēre*, *regere*, *audire*, and corr. to Gr. *-tos*, as in *agnōstos* unknown, *gnōtōs* known, *mathētōs* (that may be) learnt, *sitētōs* fattened. There are many adjs. of this origin, as *desolate*, *desperate*, *inchoate*, *moderate*, *separate*; *situate* survives as a pp. **a**. Added to sbs. with the sense 'provided with', it produced many adjs., as *dentātus* toothed, *foliātus* leaved, leafy, *insensātus* INSENSATE, *litterātus* LITERATE, *togātus* wearing a toga, *tessellātus* tiled; on this model were made numerous adjs. in nat. hist., etc., as *angustifoliolate* narrow-leaved, *lunulate* crescent-shaped. **b**. L. pps. were used as sbs., in all three genders, as (i) *legātus* one sent as a deputy, LEGATE, (medL.) *praelātus* PRELATE, *curātus* one provided with a cure of souls, CURATE (cf. -ADO); (ii) medL. *carucāta* CARUCATE, *virgāta* VIRGATE, and numerous sbs. in the Rom. langs. (repr. by F. *-ée*, Sp. *-ada*, It. *-ata*; cf. -ADE); (iii) L. *mandātum* command, MAUNDY, modL. *præcipitātum* PRECIPITATE; in chem. (through uses like modL. *plumbum acetatum* salt produced by the action of acetic acid on lead) extended to the nomenclature of salts of acids denominated by adjs. in *-ic*. Cf. -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**-ate**<sup>3</sup> *eit* suffix of verbs formed on pp. stems (*-āt-*) of L. verbs in *-āre*, orig. on the basis of existing pp. forms in *-ATE*<sup>2</sup>, which were at first often used concurrently with the inf. as their pps., e.g. inf. *consecrate*, pp. *consecrate* (later *consecrated*); it consequently became possible to form an Eng. verb in *-ate* on any L. verb in *-āre*. Many F. verbs in *-er* (: - L. *-āre*) have been anglicized by the addition of this suffix to their stems, e.g. FELICITATE.

**atelier** *æˈtaliːi*, *atɛljə* workshop, artist's studio. (XVII), XIX (Greville, Thackeray). (O)F., f. (with *-ier* :- L. *-ārium* -ARIUM) OF. *astelle* splinter, thin board :- late L. *astella*, for L. *astula*, alteration of *assula*, dim. of *assis* board, plank.

**Athanasian** *æθəneiˈʃən* pert. (traditionally) to *Athanasius* (A.D. 293-373), bishop of Alexandria. XVI. - ecclL. *Athanasianus* (Augustine); see -IAN.

**atheism** *eiˈpiːzəm* disbelief in God. XVI. - F. *athéisme* (XVI), f. Gr. *atheos* without God, denying God, f. *a-* A<sup>-4</sup> + *theós* god. (A rare †*atheonism* XVI was perh. f. It. *atheo*; Coverdale refers to 'the Italian *atheoi*'.) So **a-theist**. XVI. - F. *athéiste* or It. *atheista*; see -ISM, -IST; hence ATHEIˈSTIC, -IˈSTICAL. XVII. (Other attempts to adopt Gr. *atheos*,

viz. †*atheal*, †*athean*, were short-lived. Cf. F. *athée* atheist.)

**atheling** *æˈðəliŋ* (hist.) prince. OE. *æþeling* = OFris. *etheling*, *edling*, OS. *ēðiling* (MLG., MDu. *edelinc*), OHG. *adaling* (whence medL. *adal-*, *adelingus*) :- WGerm. \**ape-lynga*, f. \**abal-* race, family (cf. OE. *æþele* noble, etc.) + patronymic suffix *-iŋ-*.

**athematic** *æθimæˈtik* (philol.) formed without a thematic vowel. XIX. f. A<sup>-4</sup> + THEMATIC.

**athenæum** *æθiniˈəm* temple of Athene at Athens, in which professors taught, etc.; literary or scientific club; literary club-room. XVIII. - late L. *Athēnæum* - Gr. *Athēnaion*, sb. use of n. of adj. 'pert. to *Athēnē*', goddess of wisdom.

**athetize** *æˈþitaɪz* reject (a passage) as spurious. XIX. f. Gr. *athetos* set aside; formed to render Gr. *athetein*; see -IZE.

**athirst** *əθəˈɪst* (arch.) thirsting. OE. *offþyrst*, short form of *offþyrsted*, pp. of *offþyrstan* suffer thirst, f. *of-* A<sup>-2</sup> + *þyrst* THIRST; ME. vars. were *ofburst*, *athurst*, *afurst*, *athrist*. Cf. AHUNGERED.

**athlete** *æˈplɪt* competitor in public games of ancient Greece and Rome; one trained or expert in physical exercises. XVIII (once XV). - L. *athlētā* - Gr. *athlētēs*, f. *athlētēn* contend for a prize, f. *athlos* contest, *athlon* prize; before c. 1750 the L. form was in use. (Not in J.) So **athletic** *æθləˈtɪk*. XVII. - F. *athlétique* (Rabelais) or L. *athlēticus* - Gr. *athlētikos*, f. *athlētēs*; sb. pl. **athletics** XVIII; **athleˈtical** XVI.

**athwart** *əθwɔːt* across. XV (first in Sc.). f. A<sup>-1</sup> + THWART, prob. after ON. *um þvert* 'over in a transverse direction'.

**-atic** *æˈtɪk* repr. F. *-atique* - L. *-aticus*, orig. f. pp. stems in *-āt-* (see *-ATE*<sup>2</sup>) + *-icus* -IC, as *errāticus* of a wandering nature, *errATIC*, *volāticus* of the flying kind, later extended to sbs., e.g. *aquāticus* AQUATIC, *Asiāticus*, *fānāticus* FANATIC, *umbrāticus* shady. The neuter of such adjs. was used as sb., e.g. *viāticus* provision for a VOYAGE, whence the extended use of the suffix in Rom. repr. by -AGE. ¶ In AROMATIC, AXIOMATIC, PROBLEMATIC, and the like, *-atic* repr. Gr. *-atikós*, f. n. stems in *-at-*.

**-atile** *ətɪl* repr. F. *-atile* - L. *-ātīlis*, in formation (see -ILE) and sense similar to *-ATIC*, e.g. *volātīlis* VOLATILE, f. *volāt-*, *volāre* fly, (with sbs.) *fluviātīlis*, *umbrātīlis*, f. *fluvius*, *umbra*.

**atilt** *ətɪlˈt* tilted; at the tilt (in jousting). XVI. f. A<sup>-1</sup> + TILT<sup>2</sup>.

**-ation** *eiˈʃən* - OF. *-acioun*, *-aciun* (mod. *-ation*) - L. *-atiōnem*, nom. *-atiō*, the form resulting from the addition of *-tiō* -TION to verb-stems in *ā*. The great majority of Eng. words in *-ation* have corr. vbs. in *-ATE*<sup>2</sup>, as *creation*, *moderation*, *saturation*, beside

*create, moderate, saturate*; some have no such corr. vb., as *capitation, constellation, duration, lunation*; others are formed directly on vbs. in -IZE, as *civilization, organization*. A large number, by the circumstances of their origin, have corr. vbs. of other forms, as *apply and application, modify and modification, publish and publication, prove and probation*. Others have the appearance of being formed on Eng. vbs., as *alteration, causation, formation, notation, vexation*; hence the practice (from XVI) of adding the suffix to miscellaneous vbs., as †*blindation, botheration, flirtation, †foolation, †schoolation, starvation*, and occas. to other parts of speech, as *backwardation* (in stock exch. lang.).

**-ative** ətɪv - F. *-atif, -ative* - L. *-ātivus, -iva*, formed by the addition of *-ivus -ive* to pp. stems in *-āt-*, as *demonstrātivus* DEMONSTRATIVE; the number of such adjs. was increased in late and med. L. (among them several techn. terms, as *ablātivus, affirmātivus, figurātivus, putātivus*) and were the models for many more in the Rom. langs. Such pairs as *affirm* and *affirmative* furnished an analogy for *talkative* (XV). In medL. *qualitātivus* and *quantitātivus* were formed on the sbs. *qualitās, quantitās*; hence *authoritative*, f. *authority*. The neut. of a few L. adjs. was used sb., e.g. *donātivum* DONATIVE. In Eng. several adjs. have been so used, as *narrative, purgative*.

**Atlantic** ətlæntɪk. xv (Higden). - L. *Atlantīcus* - Gr. *Atlantikós*, f. *Atlant-, A'tlās* name of (i) the Titan who was supposed to hold up the pillars of the universe, and (ii) the mountain in Libya which was held to support the heavens, whence the application of the adj. to the sea near the west coast of Africa, from which it was extended to the ocean lying between Europe and Africa on the east and the Americas on the west; see -IC and cf. F. *atlantique*. ¶ Trevisa has 'þe sea of ocean of athlant', rendering L. *oceanus Atlanticus*.

**atlas** ætləs supporter, mainstay XVI; volume of maps XVII. The Titan Atlas (see prec.) was often figured with the terrestrial globe on his shoulders, whence the application of the name to a collection of maps.

**atmosphere** ætməsfiə gaseous envelope of a body, spec. the mass of air enveloping the earth. XVII. - modL. *atmosphæra*, f. Gr. *atmós* vapour + *sphaira* ball, SPHERE. Hence **atmospheric** -sfɛrɪk XVIII, -ICAL XVII.

**atoll** ətɔl, ætɔl coral island XVII; lagoon belt (Darwin, 1842). - Maldivé *atolu*, said to be rel. to Cingalese *ātul* interior; the Maldivé name for the islands, which are typical examples of coral structure.

**atom** ætəm (hist.) body so small as to be incapable of division XVI; supposed ultimate particle of matter XVII; hence in mod. physics and chem. XIX. - (O)F. *atome* - L. *atomus* smallest particle, smallest medieval

division of time - Gr. *átomos*, sb. use of adj. 'indivisible' (as in *átomoi fúseis* atoms), f. *a- A-<sup>4</sup>+\*tom-* (cf. ANATOMY, TOME). Hence **atomic** ətə'mɪk XVII. - modL. *atomicus*.

**atomy<sup>1</sup>** ætəmi skeleton (lit. and fig.). XVI (Sh.). Aphetic of ANATOMY.

**atomy<sup>2</sup>** ætəmi atom, mote, tiny being, mite. XVI (Sh.). prob. f. *atomí*, pl. of L. *atomus* ATOM, but assoc. with prec.

**at once** ətwʌns with one grasp, step, act. ME. at *ones* (XIII), phr. f. AT+g. of ONE (cf. NONCE).

**atone** ətu:n reconcile, appease. XVI (once XV be reconciled). Back-formation from **atone-ment** (XVI, More, Tindale), f. phr. at *one* in harmony (XIII) + -MENT, after medL. *adūnā-mentum* (VIII), f. *adūnāre* unite, and earlier *onement* (in Wycl. Bible tr. L. *ūniō* union), as used in *make an onement* be reconciled, *set at onement* reconcile. The pronunc. *oun* of *-one* is as in *alone* and *only*.

**atonic** ətə'nɪk lacking tone XVIII; (philol.) unaccented XIX. f. *a- A-<sup>4</sup>+TONIC*, infl. (esp. philol.) by F. *atonique*; cf. Gr. *atōnos*.

**-ator** eɪtə repr. L. *-átor*, suffix combining -TOR with vb.-stems in *-ā-* and forming agent-nouns, e.g. *creátor, dictátor, mediátor, spectátor, translátor*; a few others were formed in L. on *-ātus -ATE<sup>1</sup>*, e.g. *senátor*. The earliest of such sbs. were adopted in OF. form with *-atour* (mod. *-ateur*), and later accommodated to the L. originals. From XVI modL. formations such as *denominator* and *numerator* appear. From XVII the suffix began to be used for names of instruments, e.g. *perambulator*, and in anat., e.g. *levator, rotator*; but such formations were not common till early XIX, since when they have become fairly numerous as names of implements and machines, e.g. *accumulator, detonator, elevator, escalator, generator, incubator, indicator, percolator, refrigerator, regulator, separator, ventilator*.

**atrabiliōus** ætrəbi'lɪəs hypochondriac. XVII. f. L. *ātra bilis* black BILE, tr. Gr. *melagkholiā* MELANCHOLY; see -IOUS. The deriv. medL. adj. *ātrabilārius* has been repr. by †*atrabilar, -aire* (so F.), *atrabilarian, -arious, †atrabiliary, -biliar, -iary*.

**atrip** ə'trɪp (naut.) applied to things in raised positions. XVII. f. A-<sup>1</sup>+TRIP.

**atrium** eɪ'trɪəm central court of an ancient Roman house XVII; (anat.) chamber of an organ of the body XIX. - L.

**atrocious** ə'tru:ʃəs excessively cruel or wicked. XVII. f. L. *atrōci-*, *atrōx* fierce, cruel, prob. orig. 'of black aspect', f. *āter* black, dark + *oc-*, stem of *oculus* EYE; see -IOUS and cf. F. *atroce*. So **atrocitY** ə'trɔ:sɪti. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**atrophy** æ'trəfi wasting away of the body. XVII. - late L. *atrophīa* - Gr. *atrophīā*, f. *ātro-phos* ill-nourished, f. *a- A-<sup>4</sup>+trophē* nourishment, *tréphēin* nourish. So **atrophied** -fɪd. XVI. - F. *atrophie* (Paré).

**atropine** æ:tröpín alkaloid poison from belladonna. XIX. f. modL. *atropa* deadly nightshade, fem. f. Gr. *Atropos* ('Inflexible') name of one of the Fates, f. a- A-<sup>4</sup>+ \**trop-*\**trep-* turn (cf. TROPIC); see -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**attach** atæt:fj A. seize, arrest XIV; B. fasten, join xv; adhere XVIII. In A. - OF. *atachier* (mod. *attacher*) = It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*; in B. - alteration, by prefix-substitution, of OF. *estachier* fasten, fix = Pr., Sp. *estacar*; - Germ. \**stakōn*, f. \**stak-* STAKE<sup>1</sup>. In B - modF. So **atta**-CHMENT leg. (writ of) apprehension xv; fastening XVIII. - (O)F.; in legal AL. *attachiamentum*.

**attaché** ætæ:fei, ||ata[ə] one attached to the suite of an ambassador. XIX. F., pp. of *attacher* ATTACH.

**attack** ætæk assail, assault. XVI (Holland). - F. *attaquer* - It. *attaccare*, as in *attaccare battaglia* join battle (see ATTACH). Hence, or - F. *attaque* (- It. *attacco*) **attack** sb. XVII (once in Milton's poems).

**attain** ætein †strike, attain; reach (to). XIV. - AN. *atain-*, *atein-*, OF. *ataign-*, *ateign-*, stem of *ataindre*, -*eindre* (mod. *atteindre*) :- L. *attingere* touch on, reach, f. ad AT- + *tangere* touch (cf. TANGENT). Hence **attai**-NMENT personal accomplishment (now chiefly pl.). XVII. Cf. CONTAIN.

**attainder** ætei:ndər process of attainting. XV. - AN. *attainder*, *atteinder* (XIV), sb. use of inf. *atteinder*, (O)F. *atteindre* ATTAIN; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**attaint** ætei:nt †convict; subject to attainder XIV; (arch.) affect, infect XVI. f. *attaint* pp. convicted, attainted, infected (XIV) - OF. *ataint*, *ateint*, pp. of *ataindre* ATTAIN; infl. later in meaning by TAINT. (Cf. the origin of *convict* vb.). Hence †**attai**-nt sb. conviction XIV; blow, wound; taint. XVI.

**attar** æ:təi fragrant essence (of roses). XVIII. - Pers. *'atar* perfume essence ('*atar-gul* essence of roses) - Arab. *'uṣūr*, *'oṣūr*, pl. of *'iṣr* aroma, f. *'aṣara* exhale perfume. Earlier OTTO.

**attempt** æte:mpt make an effort, try. XIV (Gower). - OF. *attempter*, latinized form of *atenter* (mod. *attenter*) = Pr. *attentar*, It. *attentare*: - L. *attemptāre*, f. ad AT- + *temptāre* TEMPT. Hence **atte**-mpt sb. XVI.

**attend** æte:nd A. direct the mental or physical faculties, apply oneself to XIII (Cursor M.). B. take care of, wait upon xv; be present at xvii; †C. wait for, expect xv. - OF. *atendre* (mod. *attendre* wait for) :- L. *attendere*, f. ad AT- + *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>1</sup>. Aphetic TEND<sup>2</sup>. So **atte**-NDANCE. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *attendance*. **atte**-NDANT adj. XIV (Gower); sb. xv. - OF. *attendant*. **atte**-NTION. XIV (Ch., tr. L.); thereafter rare before XVI, Sh.). - L. *attentiō(n-)*; cf. F. *attention* (xvi). **atte**-NTIVE. XIV (Sc.). - (O)F. *attentif*.

**attenuate** æte:njueit make thin or weak. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *attenuāre*, f. ad AT- + *tenuāre*, f. *tenuis* THIN; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**attest** æte:st bear witness to; call as witness. XVI (Spenser, Sh.). - F. *attester* - L. *attestāri*, f. ad AT- + *testāri* witness (cf. TESTAMENT). So **attesta**-TION. XV. - F. - late L.

**attic** æ:tik (archit.) decorative structure placed above an order (usu. Attic) of much greater height; (orig. *attic storey*) top storey of a building, prop. one enclosed by such a structure. XVIII. spec. use of ATTIC as applied to a square column of any of the five orders. (Cf. 'Nous appellons aussi *Attique* dans nos bastimens un ordre que l'on met sur un autre beaucoup plus grand. . . . Ce petit ordre n'a ordinairement que des Pilastres d'une façon particuliere, qui est à la maniere Attique dont le nom luy a esté donné', Félibien, 1676.)

**Attic** æ:tik of Attica, Athenian. XVI. - L. *Atticus* - Gr. *Attikós*. A. salt or wit (L. *sal atticum*). So **Atticism** æ:tisizm Greek idiom as used by Athenians; elegant Greek. XVII. - Gr. *Attikismós*. **A**-tticize. XVII. - Gr.

**attire** ætai:i †put in order, equip XIII; dress XIV. - OF. *atir(i)er* arrange, equip, dress, deck = Pr. *atievar*, f. phr. OF. *a tire*, Pr. *a tieira* in succession or order, of unkn. origin. See TIRE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **atti**-re sb. †equipment; dress. XIII.

**attitude** æ:titjüd †disposition of a figure in statuary or painting XVII; posture XVIII. - F. *attitude* - It. *attitudine*, Sp. *actitud* fitness, disposition, posture :- late L. *aptitūdinem*, -*ūdō* APTITUDE; prop. a techn. term of the arts of design; see -RUDE.

**attorney**<sup>1</sup> ætə:ni legal agent. XIV. - OF. *atorné*, *aturné*, sb. use of pp. of *atorner* assign, appoint (whence law L. *attornāre*), f. a AD- + *torner* TURN.

**attorney**<sup>2</sup> ætə:ni legal agency (in letter, power of attorney). XV. - OF. *atornée*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *atorner* (see prec.).

**attract** ætræ:kt draw to oneself or itself. XV. f. *attract-*, pp. stem of L. *attrahere*, f. ad AT- + *trahere* draw (cf. TRACT). So **attra**-CTION. XV. - F. *attraction* or L. *attractiō(n-)*. **attra**-CTIVE. XIV. - F. *attractif*, -*ive* (= Pr. *attractiu*, It. *attrattivo*) - late L.

**attribute** æ:tribjüt quality or character ascribed, appropriate, or characteristic. XV. - (O)F. *attribut* or L. *attribütum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *tribuere*, f. ad AT- + *tribuere* allot (cf. TRIBUTE). So **attribute** æ:ri:bjüt assign, ascribe. XVI. f. the pp. stem; formerly str. *a*-tribute, *attribu*-te. **attribu**-TION. XV. - (O)F. - L. **attri**-butive. XVII. - F. *attributif*, -*ive*.

**attrition** ætri:ʃən (theol.) imperfect contrition XIV (Ch.); rubbing away xv. - late L. *atritiō(n-)*, f. *atrit-*, pp. stem of *atterere*,

f. *ad* AT- + *terere* rub; see TRITE, -ITION, and cf. F. *attrition* (xvi).

**atwo** atū· (dial.) in or into two parts. OE. *on twā, on tū*, i.e. ON, TWO; cf. OFris. *ontwa, atwa*.

**aubade** oubād, || obad song or salute at dawn. XIX. F. - Sp. *albada*, f. *alba* (= F. *aube*, etc.) :- CROM. \**alba* dawn, sb. use of fem. of *albus* white (cf. ALB); see -ADE.

**aubergine** ou·bɛrʒɪn, -zɪ·n fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum esculentum*, BRINJAL. XVIII. - F. *aubergine* - Cat. *alberginia* - Arab. *albā-dinjān* - (with AL-<sup>2</sup>) Pers. *bādingān* - Skr. *vāṅgingaṇa* (whence Hind. *baingan, began*).

**aubrietia** ɔbrɪi·fə (erron. *aubretia*) cruciferous plant. XIX. - modL., f. name of Claude *Aubriet*, after whom it was named by Adanson in 1763; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**auburn** ɔ·bɛrn (orig.) yellowish-white, (now) golden-brown. XV (*aborne, alborne*). XV (Lydg.). - OF. *alborne, auborne* :- medL. *alburnus* whitish, f. *albus* white (rel. to Gr. *alphós*); in XV-XVII often *abrun, -o(u)n, abrown*, and so assoc. with *brocwn*.

**auctarium** ɔkɛə·rɪəm architectural enlargement of a library. XVII (also anglicized †*auctary*, and in gen. sense). - mod. use of L. *auctārium* surplus weight or charge, f. *auct-*, pp. stem of *augēre* increase, AUGMENT; see -ARIUM.

**auction** ɔ·kʃən public sale in which articles are sold to the highest bidder. XVI. - L. *auctiō(n-)* increase, public sale in which bids are increased, f. *auct-*, pp. stem of *augēre* increase; see AUGMENT, -TION. Hence **auCTIONE·r**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**audacious** ɔdeɪ·fəs daring; presumptuously defiant. XVI. f. L. *audāci-*, *audāx* bold, f. *audēre* dare, f. \**audus*, contr. of *avidus* AVID; see -IOUS. So **audacity** ɔdæ·sɪti. XV. f. medL. *audācītās*; see -ITY.

**audible** ɔ·dɪbl that can be heard. XVI. - late L. *audibilis*, f. L. *audire* hear, f. base \**awiz-*, found also in Gr. *aisthánesthai* (\**āis-*) perceive; see -IBLE. So **audience** ɔ·dɪəns hearing, esp. formal, judicial, etc. XIV (PPl., Ch.); assembly of hearers xv. - (O)F. *audience*, refash. after L. of †*oīānce* :- L. *audientia*, f. prp. of *audire*. **audit** ɔ·dɪt examination of accounts; settlement of accounts between landlord and tenant XV; †hearing xv. - L. *audītus* hearing, f. *audīt-*, pp. stem of *audire*; cf. AN. *audit* hearing (Gower). (Auditing was performed by oral recitation of the accounts.) Hence **au·dit** vb. xv. **au·di·TION**. XVI. - L. **au·di·TOR**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Shoreham). - AN. *auditour*, (O)F. *auditeur* - L. *audītōrem*. **auditōrium** xvii, earlier **au·di·TORy**<sup>2</sup> XIV (Wyclif). - L.

**Augean** ɔ·dʒɪən abominably filthy. XVI. f. L. *Augēās*, Gr. *Augelās* name of a fabulous king of Elis whose stable of 3,000 oxen, uncleansed for 30 years, was purged by Hercules; see -EAN.

**auger** ɔ·gər carpenter's boring-tool. OE. *nafoǵār*, f. *nafu* NAVE<sup>1</sup> + *gār* javelin, spear, piercer, borer (GORE<sup>2</sup>), i.e. orig. pointed tool for boring the naves of wheels; corr. to OS. *nabugēr* (Du. *avegaar, eveger, egger*), OHG. *nabugēr* (G. *näber, †neber*), ON. *naǵarr*; the CGerm. word was adopted in Finn. as *napakaira*. Forms showing loss of initial *n*, as in *adder, apron, umpire*, occur xv; cf. the Du. forms.

**aught** ɔt (arch.) anything. OE. *āwiht, āwiht, āuht, āht*; corr. to OFris. *āwet, āet*, OS. *ēowiht*, MDu. *iet* (Du. *iets* :- \**ietwes*), OHG. *cowiht, iewiht* (MHG. *ieht, iewet, iet*); WGerm. comp. of *ay*<sup>1</sup> (ever) and *wight* (creature, thing). The sp. *aught* reflects a var. of OE. *āht* (ME. *auht, auzt*) with shortened vowel )( OUGHT<sup>2</sup>. Cf. NAUGHT.

**augment** ɔ·gmənt †increase xv; (gram.) prefixed syllable in past tenses of IE. verbs XVIII. - (O)F. *augment* or late L. *augmentum*, f. *augēre* increase; see -MENT. So **aug·me·nt** vb. xv (Lydg.) - (O)F. *augmenter* or late L. *augmentāre*. **augmenta·TION**. XV. **augme·nta·TIVE**. XV.

**augur** ɔ·gɔr one who divines by the flight, etc. of birds. XIV. - L. *augur*, earlier *auger*, prob. f. *avis* bird (cf. AUSPICE) + *gerere* perform (see GESTURE). Hence **au·gur** vb. XVI (Sc.; in Eng. use XVII, Jonson), after L. *augurārī*. So **augury** ɔ·gʃɪrɪ the augur's art XIV (Ch.); omen, prognostic XVII. - OF. *augurie* or L. *augurium*; see -Y<sup>4</sup>. Cf. INAUGURAL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**august** ɔ·gɔst of stately dignity. XVII (Wither). - (O)F. *auguste* or L. *augustus*, prob. f. base of *augēre* increase, AUGMENT.

**August** ɔ·gɔst eighth month of the year. OE. *August* - L. *Augustus*, so named after the first Roman emperor, *Augustus* Cæsar.

**auk** ɔk northern sea-bird. XVII (prob. earlier in local use). - ON. *álka* (Sw. *alka*, Da. *alke*).

**auld** ɔld, (Sc.) äld Sc. form repr. OE. (Anglian) *ald* OLD; familiar in England in *auld lang syne* 'old long ago' (see SYNE), *Auld Reekie* 'Old Smoky', Edinburgh.

**aubry, ambry** ɔ·mbri, ə·- (dial.) cupboard, press, locker XIV (Ch., PPl., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); (in church use) xv. Late ME. *almarie*, passing to *aumery, aumbry* (xvi) - OF. *almarie*, var. of *armarie* (mod. *armoire*) - L. *armārium* closet, chest, f. *arma* in the transf. sense 'utensils' (see ARM<sup>2</sup>).

**aunt** änt father's or mother's sister. XIII (RGlouc.). - AN. *aunte*, OF. *ante* (mod. *tante*) = Pr. *amda* :- L. *amita*, extension of a hypocoristic form \**am(m)a* mother (cf. Gr. *ammās*, G. *amme* nurse, ON. *amma* grandmother). In XIII-XVII by coalescence of *n* in *myn aunt, thyn aunt*, *naunt* was established and survives dial. (cf. NEWT). Hence **au·ntic**, -y XVIII (Burns); see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**aunter, auntrous** see ADVENTURE.



**aura** 5-rə exhalation. XVIII. - L. - Gr. *aurā* breath, breeze (cf. AIR, WIND).

**aural** 5-rəl pert. to the organ of hearing. XIX. f. L. *auris* EAR + -AL. So **aurist** specialist in diseases of the ear. XVII.

**aureate** 5-riət golden (lit. and fig.). XV (Lydg.). - late L. *aureātus*, f. *aureus* golden, f. *aurum* gold; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**aurelia** 5-ri-liə chrysalis. XVII (Topsell, Boyle). - It. *aurelia* silkworm in its cocoon, sb. use of fem. of *aurelio* golden (Florio).

**aureole** 5-rioul saint's crown of glory XIII; halo XIX. - (O)F. *auréole* - L. *aureola*, sb. use (sc. *corōna* crown) of adj. *aureolus* golden, f. *aurum* gold.

**auri-** 5-ri, 5-ri' comb. form of L. *aurum* gold, e.g. *auri-ferous* (XVIII), f. L. *aurifer*. Also irreg. **auro-** (see -O-).

**auricle** 5-rikl external ear; lobe; cavity of the heart. XVII. - L. *auricula* (see next).

**auricula** 5-ri:kjūlə species of primula. XVIII (earlier †*auriculus*). - L., dim. of *auris* EAR; so named from the shape of the leaves.

**auricular** 5-ri:kjūləi spoken into the ear. xv. - late L. *auriculāris*, f. *auricula*; see prec. and -AR.

**aurochs** 5-rəks wild ox; European bison. XVIII. G., early var. of *auerochs* (OHG. *ūrohso*, f. *ūr* = OE. *ūr*, etc., of unkn. origin + *ohso* ox). The Germ. word is the source of L. *ūrus*.

**aurora** 5-rə dawn XIV (Trev.); luminous atmospheric phenomenon near the poles, 'northern lights' XVII; also **aurora borealis** bō-riē-lis (see BOREAL), so named by Pierre Gassendi in 1621. - L. *aurōra*, for \**aurōs*, -ōris (cf. FLORA and *flōs*); see EAST.

**auscultation** 5skəltei'ʃən listening (spec. med.). XVII. - L. *auscultātiō(n-)*, f. *auscultāre*, f. \**aus-*, base of *auris* EAR + an obscure el.; see -ATION.

**auspice** 5-spis usu. pl. divination by birds XVI; propitious token; favourable influence XVII. - F. *auspice* or L. *auspicium* action of an *auspex* observer of the flight of birds for omens (cf. AUGUR), f. *avi-s* bird (rel. to synon. Gr. and Indo-Iranian words) + \**spic-* look (cf. SPY). Hence **auspicious** 5spi'ʃəs. XVII (Sh.).

**austere** 5stjə:ɪ stern; severe in self-discipline. XIV. - (O)F. *austère* - L. *austērus* - Gr. *austērōs* making the tongue dry and rough, (hence) harsh, severe, f. *aiēin*, f. (h) *aĩōs* dry (see SERE). So **austerity** 5ste-rɪti. XIV.

**Austin** 5-stin Augustinian (friar), following the so-called Rule of St. Augustine. XIV (Wyclif). Reduction of *Augustin* - (O)F. *Augustin*, transf. use of the proper name *Augustin*, L. *Augustinus*, St. Augustine (354-430), bishop of Hippo.

**autarchy** 5-tārki absolute sovereignty; self-government. XVII. - Gr. *autarkhīā*, f.

*autarkhos*, f. *autós* AUTO- + *árkhein* rule, -*arkhos* ruling; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**autarky** 5-tārki self-sufficiency. XVII (-*archie*). - Gr. *autárkeia*, f. *autárkēs* self-sufficient, f. *autós* AUTO- + *arkeín* suffice; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**authentic** 5pe-ntik †authoritative XIV (R. Rolle); entitled to acceptance or belief as being reliable XIV (Ch.); actual, not imaginary XV; genuine, not counterfeit; (mus.) of modes XVIII. ME. *au(c)tentik* - OF. *authentique* - late L. *authenticus* (whence also Sp., It. *autentico*) - Gr. *authentikós* principal, genuine, f. *authentīā* original authority, *authéntēs* doer, perpetrator, master, f. *autós* AUTO- + -*hentēs* (as in *sunéntēs* fellow-worker); see -IC. Hence **authenticate** (see -ATE<sup>2</sup>), **authenticity**. XVII.

**author** 5-pər originator, inventor; composer of a book, etc. XIV (Wyclif, Ch.). ME. *autour* - AN. *autour*, OF. *autor* (mod. *auteur*) - L. *auctōrem* (-or), f. *auct-*, *augēre* increase, promote, originate (cf. AUGMENT). The latinized spellings *autour*, *autor* were usual XV-XVI; *aucthor*, *authour*, *author* appear XVI, with the graphic variant *th* for *t* (cf. *rethour* for *rhetor*), which finally influenced the pronounc. Hence **authorless**<sup>2</sup>. XV (earliest forms *aucteuresse*, *auctrice*, *auctrice*). So **authority** 5pə-rɪti. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *autorite* - (O)F. *autorité* - L. *auctōritās*. Hence **authoritative**. XVII. **authorize** give authority to or for. XIV (Wyclif, Gower). - (O)F. - med.L.

**au-to<sup>1</sup>** short for AUTO-DA-FÉ. XVIII.

**au-to<sup>2</sup>** short for AUTOMOBILE, after F. XIX.

**auto-** 5-tou, 5tə' repr. comb. form of Gr. *autós* self, meaning 'of or by oneself, independently, self-', used in the foll. and in others ult. based on Gr. comps., and in many scientific words: **autobio-graphy**. XIX (Southey). **autocephalous**. XIX. - Gr.; see CEPHALIC. **autochthon** 5tə-kþən, -þoun one sprung from the soil. XVII (Sir T. Browne); pl. aborigines. XVIII. - Gr. *autókhthōn* (*khthōn* earth); hence **autochthonous**. XIX.

**autocrat** 5-təkrət absolute ruler. XIX. - F. *autocrate* (a word of the French Revolution) - Gr. *autokratēs*, f. *autós* AUTO- + *krate-*, *krátos* power (cf. HARD). So **autocracy** 5tə-kreəsi †independent power XVII; absolute government XIX. - Gr. *autokratēiā*; in mod. use after *autocrat*. **autocratic**. XIX.

**auto-da-fé** 5:toudafei' sentence of the Inquisition, and (esp.) its execution. XVIII. - (through F.) Pg. *auto-da-fé* 'act (i.e. judicial sentence) of the faith' (the Sp. form is *auto de fe*); see ACT, FAITH.

**autograph** 5-təgráf author's own manuscript XVII or signature XVIII. - F. *autographe* or L. *autographum* - Gr. *autógraphon*, sb. use of n. of *autógraphos*; see AUTO-, -GRAPH. Hence vb. XIX.

**automaton** ð̄t̄əmətən a thing viewed as self-acting. XVII. - L. *automaton*, -um. - Gr. *autómaton*, sb. use of n. of *autómatos*, f. *autós* AUTO- + \**mptós*, ppl. adj. f. base \**men*-think (cf. MIND, MENTAL). So **automa-tic**. XVIII. **automa-tion**. XX.

**automobile** ð̄t̄əməu-bil, ð̄t̄əməbī-l adj. self-propelling; sb. (chiefly U.S.) motor-car. 1887. - F. *automobile* adj. (1876); see AUTO-, MOBILE.

**autonomy** ð̄t̄ənəmi right of self-government. XVII. - Gr. *autonomiā*, f. *autónomos* (f. *autós* AUTO- + *nómos* law), whence **auto-nomous** XIX; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**autopsy** ð̄t̄əpsi post-mortem examination. XVII. - F. *autopsie* or modL. *autopsia* - Gr. *autopsiā*, f. *autóptēs* eye-witness; see AUTO-, OPTIC, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**autumn** ð̄t̄əm third season of the year. XIV (*autumpne*, Ch.; rare before XVI). - OF. *autompne* (mod. *automne*), later directly - L. *autumnus*. (For the omission of final *n* cf. *column*, *condemn*, *damm*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*.) So **autu-mnal**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. - L. *autumnālis*.

**auxiliary** əgzi'ljəri affording help; subsidiary. XVII (Bacon); †*auxiliar* is earlier XV). - L. *auxiliārius*, f. *auxilium* help, f. base \**aug*-increase, AUGMENT, with *s*-extension as in Gr. *áuxein*, *auxánein*; see -ARY.

**avadavat** var. of AMADAVAT.

**avail** əvei-l be of service, profit, or advantage XIII (Cursor M.); refl. with *of* XVII. Native formation on †*vail* vb. (of equal date) - OF. *vail*-, tonic stem of *valoir* :- L. *valēre* be strong or worth (cf. VALOUR); prob. on analogy of pairs like *amount*, *mount*. So **avai-l** sb. advantage XV; cf. AN. *avail*. Hence **avai-lable** †of advantage XV; at one's disposal XIX.

**avalanche** əvələnf mass of descending or fallen snow. XVIII. - F. *avalanche*, of Roumansch origin (*avalantse*, *vallantse*), alteration, by blending with *avaler* descend, of Alpine F. dial. *lavanche* (cf. Pr. *lavanca*, It. *valanga*), of unkn. origin. ¶ Occas. †*valanche* (Smollett), †*vollenge* (XIX).

**avarice** əvəris inordinate desire for wealth. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *avarice* - L. *avāritia*, f. *avārus* greedy, rel. to AVE, AVID, AUDACIOUS. So **avaricious** əvəri'ʃəs. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *avaricieux*; preceded by †*avarous* (XIV-XVI) - OF. *averos* wealthy, f. *aver* possessions (- L. *habēre* have, hold), later assoc. with *avare* greedy, miser(ly).

**avast** əvə'st (naut.) stop! XVII. - Du. *hou' vast*, *houd vast* 'hold fast' (see HOLD<sup>1</sup>, FAST<sup>1</sup>); the first syll. has been assim. to A-<sup>1</sup>.

**avatar** əvətə'ɪ (Hindu myth.) descent of a deity in incarnate form XVIII; manifestation in human form, etc. XIX. - Skr. *avatāra* descent, f. *áva* off, away, down + *tar-* pass over.

**avaunt** əvə'nt (arch.) begone! xv. - AN. *avaunt*, (O)F. *avant* before, onward :- Rom.

*abante*, f. L. *ab* from, OFF + *ante* before (cf. ANTE-).

**ave** ei-vi short for *Ave Maria!* Hail, Mary! XIII, partially anglicized *Ave Mary* XIV (Ch.); hail! welcome! farewell! XIV. As sb. XIII (A. Riwle). - L. *avē*, taken as imper. sg. of *avēre* be or fare well.

**avenge** əve'ndʒ take vengeance for. XIV. - OF. *avengier*, f. *a-* AD- + *vengier* :- L. *vindicāre* VINDICATE.

**avens** əvənz species of Geum. xv. - OF. *avence* = medL. *avencia*, of unkn. origin.

**aventurine** əve'ntjuri:n brownish glass interspersed with golden spangles, first made at Murano, near Venice; (min.) variety of quartz. XIX. - F. *aventurine* - It. *avventurino*, f. *avventura* chance; so called from its accidental discovery; see ADVENTURE, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**avenue** əvənju approach; broad roadway. XVII. - F. *avenue*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *avénir* :- L. *advénire* approach, f. *ad* AD- + *venire* COME; cf. VENUE.

**aver** əvə'ɪ †declare to be true XIV (Wyclif); justify, prove XV; assert as a fact XVI. - (O)F. *avérer* (CORR. to Pr. *averar*, It. *averare*), f. *a-* AD- + OF. *veir*, *voir* :- L. *vērus* true (cf. VERITY, VERY). So **aver-ment**. xv. - AN., OF. *aver(r)ement*.

**average** əvə'ri:dʒ †charge over and above the shipment freight (xv?); loss to owners arising from damage at sea; incidence of such loss or its equitable distribution among interested parties XVI; (arithmetical mean obtained by) distribution of the aggregate irregularities of a series among all the members of the series XVIII. Earlier forms *auerays*, *averi(d)ge* - F. *avarie* (pl. -ies) damage to ship or cargo - It. *avaria* (first known from Genoa and Pisa) - Arab. *'avāriya* damaged goods, pl. of *'avār* damage at sea, loss, f. *'āra* mutilate; perh. the use of the F. pl. (cf. also *'avaris* decay of wares, or merchandise, leakage of wines', Cotgr.) induced phonetic assoc. with -AGE (through -i(d)ge) and esp. with *damage*. The word has spread over most of Europe; cf. Pr. *avarias* expenses, Sp. *averia*, Du. (*h*)*averij*, G. *havarie*, *haferei*, Sw. *havari* average, sea damage, Da. *havari* damage, break-down, Russ. *avāriya*. ¶ Distinct from (hist.) *average* feudal service involving horse-transport (xv) - medL. *averāgium*, f. OE. *oferian* (*au-*) supply with horse-transport, f. \**afor*, *eafor* nag.

**Avernus** əvə'ɪnəs Lago Averno in Campania, the poisonous effluvia from which was said to kill birds, whence the name was used by Virgil ('Aen.' vi 126) to denote the mouth of Hades, and so by moderns for the infernal regions. XVI. L. (sc. *lacus* lake) - Gr. *dornos* (sc. *límne*) 'the birdless (lake)', f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *ornis* bird (see ERNE).

**Averroism** æverou-izm doctrine of a peripatetic sect embracing the tenet of the mortality of the individual soul. XVIII. f. *Averr(h)oes*, latinization of *Ibn Rushd*, name of an Arabian philosopher of Cordova (d. 1225).

**averruncator** æ:vəɾŋkɛi:tər branch-losing instrument (shears or knife-blade) mounted on a pole. XIX. f. *averruncate* (XVII) prop. *avert*, ward off, transf. prune, weed, f. pp. stem of L. *āverruncāre* (f. *ā*, AB- + *verrucāre* turn), which was falsely interpreted as f. *ab+eruncāre* (f. *ē* EX- + *runcāre* weed); see -ATOR. ¶ Bailey (1731) invented a supposedly correct *aberuncate*, perpetuated by J.

**averse** əvə'ɪs turned away (mentally). XVI. - L. *āversus*, pp. of *āvertere* AVERT. So **aversion**. XVI. - F. or L. So **avert** əvət turn away. XV. Partly - OF. *avertir* :- Rom. \**avertire*, for L. *āvertere* (f. *ā* AB- + *vertere* turn); partly direct from L.

**Avesta** see ZEND-AVESTA.

**aviary** ei'viəri large cage for keeping birds. XVI (Harrison). - L. *aviārium*, f. *avis* bird (cf. AUGUR, AUSPICE); see -ARY<sup>1</sup> 3.

**aviation** eiviei'ʃən aerial navigation. XIX (1887). - F. *aviation* (1869), irreg. f. L. *avis* bird + -ATION. So **aviator** ir-vei'itər †flying-machine; pilot of an aeroplane. late XIX. - F. *aviateur*. Hence **aviate**.

**avid** ə'vid greedy. XVIII. - F. *avide* or L. *avidus*, f. *avēre* long for; see AVARICE, -ID. Earlier (rare) †*avidious* XV, †*avidous* XVI. So **avidity** əvi'diti. XV. - F. or L.

**avizandum, avis-** əvizændəm (Sc. law) consideration of a case out of court. XVII. - medL., n. gerund (sc. *est*; 'it is to be considered') of *avizāre, avisāre* consider; see ADVISE.

**avocado** əvoukə'dou fruit of *Persea gratissima*. XVII (*avogato*). - Sp. *avocado* advocate (whence F. *avocat*), substituted by popular perversion for Aztec *ahuacatl* testicle, more closely repr. by Sp. *aguacate*; further corrupted, through *avigato*, to *alligator* (*pear*) XVIII.

**avocation** əvəkei'ʃən †distraction from an occupation; task to which one is called away; minor occupation XVII; transf. to ordinary occupation XVIII. - L. *āvocatiō(n)-*, f. *āvocāre* call away, f. *ā* AB- + *vocāre*; see VOCATION.

**avocet, avoset** ə'vɒsət wading bird *Recurvirostra*. XVIII. - F. *avocette* (Buffon) - It. *avosetta*, of unkn. origin.

**avoid** əvoi'd †empty; †make void; †withdraw, retire XIV; leave alone, evade XVI. - AN. *avoider* = (with prefix-substitution) OF. *esvuīdier, evuīder*, f. *es-* EX- + *vuīde* empty, VOID. Hence **avoidance**. XIV.

**avoirdupois** ə:vɔɪdʒupɔi'z †merchandise sold by weight; British system of weights.

XIV. ME. *aver-*, *avoirdpeis*, *-pois* (later often *hauer-*, *haber-*) - OF. *aveir de peis* 'goods of weight', i.e. *aveir, avoir*, ME. *aver* possession, estate (:- L. *habēre* have), *de of, peis*, later *pois* (mod. *poids*) weight (see POISE). The substitution of meaningless *du* for *de* was established XVII.

**avouch** əvau'tʃ in various senses of VOUCH. XVI. - OF. *avochier* - L. *advocāre* ADVOCATE vb.; cf. next.

**avow** əvau acknowledge, own. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *avouer* (prop.) acknowledge as one's own, (hence) recognize as valid - L. *advocāre* appeal to, invoke (see ADVOCATE). Hence **avowal**. XVIII; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**avulsion** əvʌ'ʃjən forcible separation or removal. XVII. - L. *āvulsiō(n)-*, f. *āvuls-*, *āvellere*, f. *ā-* AB- + *vellere* pluck (cf. VELLICATE); see -SION.

**avuncular** əvʌ'ŋkjʊləɹ pert. to an uncle. XIX. f. L. *avunculus* UNCLE + -AR.

**await** əweɪt †watch for XIII (AncrR.); wait upon; wait for XIV (Gower). - AN. *awaitier* = OF. *aguaitier*, f. *a-* AD- + *waitier* (mod. *guetter*) WAIT.

**awake** əweɪk be roused from sleep OE.; rouse from sleep XIII. OE. str. pt. *onwōc*, *āwōc*, pp. *āwacen*; wk. pt. *āwacode*; see WAKE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **awa'ke** adj. XIII; clipped form of pp. *awaken*. So **awa'ken** cease to sleep OE.; rouse from sleep XVI. OE. *onwæcnan*, *āwæcnan*, *āwæcnian*; see WAKEN.

**award** əwɔ'd †decide, determine XIV (Gower); determine upon, assign judicially, adjudge XVI. - AN. *awarder*, var. of ONF. *eswarder*, OF. *esgarder* consider, ordain = Pr., Pg. *esguardar*, It. *sguardare* :- Rom. \**eswardāre*, f. L. *ex* EX- + \**wardāre* WARD<sup>2</sup>. So **awa'rd** sb. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *award*, f. the vb.

**aware** əweəɪ †on one's guard; cognizant of. XIII. ME. *awar*, for earlier *īwar*, OE. *gewær* = OS. *giwar* (MDu. *ghewāre*), OHG. *ga-*, *giwar* (G. *gewahr*); WGerm. formation f. \**ga-* Y- + \**war-* WARE<sup>2</sup>.

**awash** əwɔʃ flush with or washed by waves, washing about. XIX. f. A- + WASH.

**away** əweɪ Late OE. *aweg*, for earlier *onweg*, orig. two words, 'on (the or one's) way', (hence) 'from such-and-such place'; out of existence XII; see ON, A-<sup>1</sup>, WAY. In ME. (XIII) and mod. dial. reduced to *way* (e.g. in phr. †*do way* 'put away', have done!); cf. MHG. *envec* (for *in vec*), whence G. *weg* away, used as an adv. and as a separable prefix (e.g. *wegtun* remove; *tut die hände weg!* hands off!).

**awe** ə dread. XIII. ME. *aze* - ON. *agi* :- \**agon*, f. Germ. \**ag-* :- IE. \**agh-*, repr. by Gr. *dkhesthai* be grieved, OIr. *-āgor* (in *adāgor*, etc.) fear, Goth. *agis* fear, *unagands* fearless, *afagan* frighten off. The Scand. word displaced the native *eie, ege*, OE. *ege* :- \**agiz*, first in the north and east, and

finally elsewhere. Hence **awe** vb. XIV, **awful** 5-fəl XIII, **awfully** 5-fəli XIV. **awe-struck** 5-strak. XVII (Milton).

**awhile** əmaɪl for a time. OE. *āne hwīle*, ME. *one hwīle*, obl. case of A and WHILE, reduced to a *while* and finally written as one word. XIV. ¶ *Awhile* is often by confusion written for a *while*, as after *awhile*.

**awkward** 5-kwɔrd †adv. in the wrong direction, with a back stroke XIV; adj. †froward XV; †untoward; clumsy or ungainly XVI; embarrassing, difficult XVIII. orig. north. and Sc.; f. †*awok* perverse, untoward (-ON. *afugr*, *ofugr* turned the wrong way, back foremost) †-WARD. The ON. word is rel. to OS. *abich*, *aboch*, OHG. *apuh*, *apah* (MHG. *ebech*, *ebich*, G. dial. *ābich*), f. \**ab* OFF, away.

**awl** əl small tool for piercing holes. OE. *æl* = OHG. *ala* (MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*), ON. *alr*, of unascertained origin; on the analogy of *small* (OE. *smærl*), the present sp. would be *all*, which was current XVI-XVII; *au-* and *aw-* sps. are found as early as XVI; in Exodus XXI 6 A.V. has *aule*. Cf. BRADAWL. ¶ To be distinguished from OE. *āwel*, *ōwel*, \**æwel*, giving ME. *owel*, *earvel* flesh-hook.

**awn** ən 'beard' of grain. XIV. -ON. *agn-*, obl. stem of *ogn* (Sw. *agn*, Da. *avn*), corr. to late OE. *ægnan* (pl.), also *egenu* husk, chaff (whence dial. *ain*, *ane*), NFris. *ein*, OHG. *agana* (MHG. *agene*, *agne*, *ane*, G. *ahne*), Goth. *ahana* chaff; cf. OL. *agna* (:-\**acnā*) ear of corn, Gr. *ākhnē* chaff, and, with other suffixes, Gr. *ākhuron*, Lith. *akūotas* awn; all based on IE. \**ak-* be sharp or pointed (cf. ACUTE).

**awning** 5-nɪŋ roof-like shelter (prop. naut.). XVII (Capt. John Smith of Virginia). Of unkn. origin.

**awry** əraɪ obliquely, askew. XIV. Late ME. *on wry* (Barbour), *awrie*, -y (Ch., Gower), f. *on*, a A-1 + WRY.

**axe**, U.S. **ax** æks hewing implement. OE. *æx* (*eax*), *æces* = OS. *akus* (Du. *aaks*), OHG. *ackus* (MHG. *ackes*, mod. *axt*), OFris. *axa*, ON. *øx* (obl. *ex-*), Goth. *aqizi* :- CGerm. \**akwisjō*, \**akusjō*, repr. IE. \**agwesī*, \**akusī*; cf. also Gr. *axinē* axe, L. *ascia* (:-\**asciā*) plane, trowel, hoe, pick.

**axil** æksɪl (bot.) upper angle between leaf and stem or branch and trunk. XVIII. -modL. use of L. *axilla* arm-pit, dim. of \**acslā*, *āla* wing. So **a-xillar**, **a-xillary**. XVII; after F. *axillaire*.

**axiology** æksɪə-lɔdʒɪ (philos.) value theory. XX. f. Gr. *axia* + -LOGY.

**axiom** æksɪəm universally accepted proposition. XV (Caxton). - F. *axiome* or L. *axiōma* - Gr. *axiōma* that which is thought fitting, decision, self-evident principle (Aristotle), f. *axiōūn* hold worthy, f. *āxios* worthy. Hence **axioma**-TIC XVIII, -A-TICAL, -a-tically XVI.

**axis**<sup>1</sup> æksɪs pl. *axes* æksɪz straight line about which a thing revolves or is symmetrically arranged. XIV (Trev.). - L. *axis* axle, pivot, axis of the earth, rel. to Skr. *ākshas*, Gr. *āxōn*, OSl. *osŕ*, Lith. *asžis*, and OE. *eax*, *æx* axle (cf. †*axtree* XIII-XVII) = OFris. *axe*, MLG., MDu. *asse* (Du. *as*), OHG. *ahsa* (G. *achse*) :- Germ. \**axsō* fem.; cf. AXLE.

**axis**<sup>2</sup> æksɪs hog-deer of India. XVIII. Named by Buffon; a use of L. *axis*, recorded by Pliny as the name of an Indian quadruped.

**axle** æksl bar on the ends of which opposite carriage-wheels revolve XVII; but earlier (first in Cursor M. XIII) in **a-xle-tree** -ON. *oxultré*, f. *oxull* :- \**axsulaz*, f. \**axsō*, ult. replacing the native *ax-tree*; see AXIS<sup>1</sup>.

**axolotl** æksɔlətl batrachian reptile of Mexico. XVIII. Nahuatl, f. *atl* water, *xolotl* servant.

**axunge** æksʌndʒ fat of the kidney. XVI. - F. †*axunge* (mod. *axonge*) - L. *axungia* axle-tree grease, f. *axis* axle, *axis*<sup>1</sup> + *ung-* of *ungere* grease, ANOINT.

**ay**<sup>1</sup> ei ever. XII. ME. *ai*, *ei* (*agg*, Orm) - ON. *ei*, *ey* = OE. *ā* (ME. *ā*, *ō*, *oo*), OS. *eo*, OHG. *eo*, *io* (MHG. *ie*, G. *je*), Goth. *aiwz*; acc. of *aiwz* age, eternity :- CGerm. \**aiwaz*, rel. to L. *ævum* age, Gr. *aet*, *aifēi* ever, *ai-ōn* æON.

**ay**<sup>2</sup> ei ah! alas! XIV (*ey*). (dial.) natural excl. of surprise, sorrow, or pity; *ay me* (XVI) is prob. modelled on OF. *aimi* or It. *ahimè*, Sp. *ay de mi*.

**ayah** ā-jä Hindu nurse. XVIII. - Indo-Pg. *aia*, fem. of *aio* (= Sp. *ayo*, It. *ajo* tutor).

**aye** ai yes. XVI (c. 1575). In earliest use spelt *I* (XVI-XVIII), later *ai*, *ay*, and *ey*; *aye* not common before XIX. prob. the pron. *I* used as a formula of assent in answer to a question; cf. OE. *nié* 'not I', used as a negative answer, whence the vb. *niččan* deny, ME. *nicke*, freq. in phr. *nicke (with) nay*; also the use of OF. *je I*, as in *oje*, for *o je* 'that (say) I', yes, beside *na|je* no.

**aye-aye** ai-ai quadrumanous squirrel-like animal. XVIII. - F. *aye-aye* - Malagasy *aiay*.

**azalea** əzeɪliə flowering shrubby plant allied to the rhododendron. XVIII. - modL. *azalea* (Linnæus) - Gr. *azaléa*, sb. use of fem. of *azaléos* dry (cf. ARID, ASH<sup>2</sup>), so called because it flourishes in dry soil.

**azarole** əzə-rɔl Neapolitan medlar. XVII. - F. *azerole* (†*azarole*) - Sp. *acerola* (cf. It. *azzeruolo*, *lazzzeruolo*) - Arab. *az-zu'rūr*, i.e. *al-zu'rūr* (AL-<sup>2</sup>).

**azedarac** əze-dəræk E. Indian tree, Melia Azedarach XVIII; bark of this XIX. - F. *azédarac* - Sp. *acedaracu* - Arab. *azād-dirakht*, i.e. Pers. *azād* free, *dirakht* tree; said to be so named because Medjnoun, the lover of Leila, saved a specimen from

the gardener's axe because of the resemblance he saw in it to his beloved.

**azimuth** æˈzɪməp arc extending from zenith to horizon. XIV (Ch.). -(O)F. *azimut*, corr. to It. *azzimutto*, Pg. *azimuth* - Arab. *assumūt*. i.e. *al AL*<sup>-2</sup>, *sumūt*, pl. of *samt* way, direction, point of the compass (see ZENITH).

**azote** æˈzout (chem.) nitrogen. - F. *azote* (Lavoisier and de Morveau, 1787), improperly f. Gr. *a-* A<sup>-4</sup> + *zōē* life (cf. BIO-, QUICK); so called from its inability to support life. In comb. form shortened to **azo-** æˈzou, e.g. *azo-compound*, *azo-yellow*.

**Aztec** æˈztek Indian of the Nahuatl tribe; their language. XVIII. - F. *Azèque* or Sp. *Azteca* - Nahuatl *aztecatl* 'north-men', f. *axtlan* north, the Mexican tradition being that the Nahuatl-speaking peoples came from the north.

**azure** æˈzɔː, eɪˈzɔː, -zʊə †lapis lazuli; bright or clear blue colour. XIV (Ch.). ME. *asur(e)*, *azur*, *azer* - OF. *asur*, (also mod.) *azur*, corr. to Pr., OSp., Rum. *azur*, Sp., Pg. *azul*, It. *azzurro*, *azzuolo* - medL. *azzurum*, *azolium* - Arab. *allazward*, f. (with *al AL*<sup>-2</sup>) Pers. *lāzhward*, *lājward* LAPIS LAZULI, blue. ¶ The word has become CEur. (with or without initial l).

## B

**baa** bā bleat. XVI. mit. ¶ G. *bäh*, L. *bē*, Gr. *bē*, and vbs. L. *bālāre*, *belāre* (F. *béler*, etc.), W. *beichio*, Skr. *békati*.

**baas** bās (S. Africa) master. XVII. Du.; see BOSS<sup>2</sup>.

**babacoote** bæˈbəkūt largest species of lemur. XIX. - Malagasy *babakoto*.

**babble** bæˈbl chatter, prattle XIII (AncR.); utter indistinct sounds XIV. prob. - MLG. (Du.) *babbelen* (whence Sw. *babbla*, Da. *babble*), if not a parallel native imit. formation; cf. F. *babiller* prattle, L. *babulus* fool; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**babe** beib XIV; contemp. and synon. with BABY; also (dial.) **bab** XIV.

**babel** beiˈbl Name in Gen. xi 9 of the city and tower where the confusion of languages is related to have taken place; Heb. *bābel* Babylon (perh. for Ass. *bābilu* gate of God, or *bābili* gate of the gods, tr. Akkadian *Cadimira*); (hence) city of confusion XVI; confusion, confused noise XVII.

**babiana** bæbiˈnə, -eiˈnə S. African iris. XIX. - modL. - Du. *babianer*, f. *baviaan* (earlier *babiaen*) baboon; so called because the stems are fed upon by baboons.

**babiroussa** bæbiruˈsə Asiatic wild hog. XVII. Malay, f. *bābi* hog + *rūsa* deer.

**baboo, babu** bāˈbū Mr., Esq.; Hindu gentleman. XVIII. Hind. (- Hindi) *bābū*.

**baboon** bæbūˈn †grotesque figure; one of a subdivision of monkeys. XIV. ME. *baboyne*, *babewyn(e)* - OF. *babuin* gaping figure, manikin, baboon (mod. *babouin*) or medL. *babewynus* (cf. It. *babuino*, Sp. *babuino*). These forms have been plausibly connected with (O)F. *baboue* muzzle, grimace, but there are difficulties of chronology; some recognize a base \**bab-* grimace, which may be the common source.

**babouche** babuːʃ Oriental slipper. XVII. - F. *babouche* = It. *babuccia*, Sp. *babucha* - Arab. *bābūsh* - Pers. *pāpōsh*, f. *pā* FOOT + *pōsh* covering.

**baby** beiˈbi infant in arms XIV; †doll XVI. *Babe* and *baby* appear about the same time and are prob. both derivs. of a redupl. form \**baba* (cf. ME. †*baban* XIII and later †*babbon* XVI) similar to MAMA, PAPA. Also **ba·bby** (XVI), which, like *bab*, is first recorded from the north. See -y<sup>6</sup>.

**baccalaureate** bæˈkələˈriət bachelor's status or degree in a university. XVII. - F. *baccalauréat* or medL. *baccalauréatus*, f. *baccalaurus* BACHELOR; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**baccara(t)** bæˈkərə gambling card game. XIX. - F., of unkn. origin.

**bacchanal** bæˈkənəl pert. to Bacchus XVI; riotously drunken XVIII. - L. *bacchānālis*, f. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bakkhos* god of wine; cf. F. *bacchanal*. So **Bacchanalia** bæˈkəneɪˈliə n. pl. festival in honour of Bacchus, drunken revelry. XVI; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **bacchana·lian** XVI. **Bacchante** bæˈkæːnti female votary of Bacchus. XVII; formerly **Ba·cchant** - F. *Bacchante* (= It. *Baccante*) - L. *Bacchantem*, -āns, prp. of *bacchāri* - Gr. *Bakkhān* celebrate the feast of Bacchus. **Ba·cchic**. XVII. - F. or L. - Gr. **bacchius** bæˈkaiːəs (pros.) foot ∪ - - or - - ∪. XVI. L. - Gr. *bakkhetos* frenzied.

**bachelor** bæˈtʃələɪ young knight XIII; university graduate (PPL., Ch.); unmarried man (Ch.) XIV. ME. *bachelor* - OF. *bacheler* young man aspiring to knighthood = Pr. *bacalar*, It. *baccalaro* squire = Rom. \**baccalāris* (It. *baccelliere*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel* are from F.). The ult. source and connexions are doubtful. ¶ There is close formal correspondence to medL. *baccalāria* area of plough-land, *baccalārius* labourer on an estate (which have been plausibly derived from *bacca*, late form of L. *vacca* cow), but the sense-development offers serious difficulties. A proposed deriv. from a Celtic \**bakalākos* in OIr. *bachlach* shepherd, peasant (f. *bachall* staff - L. *baculum*) is equally unsatisfactory. The later Eng. sp. *bachelour*, *bachelor* has been infl. by the suffixes -OUR<sup>1</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>; cf. *ancestor*. In the

academic use the medL. form was *bacca-lārius*, later altered by assoc. (perhaps joc.) with *bacca lauri* (laurel berry) to *baccalaureus* (see *BACCALAUREATE*).

**bacillus** bæsi:ləs rod-shaped vegetable organism. XIX. mod. use of late L., dim. of *baculus* rod, stick. Cf. earlier *BACTERIUM*.

**back**<sup>1</sup> bæ:k hinder surface. OE. *bæc* = OFris. *bek*, OS. *bak*, (M)LG., MDu. *bak*, OHG. *bah*, ON. *bak* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bakam*; not surviving in Du. (exc. in comps.), German, or the Scand. langs. (see *RIDGE*). Hence **back** vb. XIV; adj. XV, with superl. **backmost** XVIII. **backside**. XIV; prob. Scand.; cf. Sw. *baksida*, Norw. *bakside*.

**back**<sup>2</sup> adv. to the back XIV; aphetic of *ABACK*.

**back-bite** bæ:kbaɪt detract from the character of. XII. - MSw. *bakbita*, f. *bak* *BACK*+*bita* *BITE*. (MSw. has also *bakbitari* *back-biter*, *bakbitilse* *detraction*.)

**back-formation** bækfɔ:meɪ:fən formation of a word from a longer word which has the appearance of being derived from it, e.g. *edit* from *editor*. XIX (J. A. H. Murray). Hence G. *rückbildung*.

**backgammon** bæ:kɡæmən game played with draughtsmen on two tables, the moves being determined by throws of the dice. XVII. f. *BACK*<sup>2</sup>+an earlier form of *GAME*<sup>1</sup> (see *GAMMON*<sup>2</sup>); the origin of the name is obscure; it may have been first applied to a particular kind of victory in the game.

**backward** bæ:kwɔ:ɪd towards the back or rear. XIII. Aphetic of †*abackward* (La3.), f. *ABACK*+*-WARD*. Cf. OFris. *bekward*.

**bacon** beɪ:kən cured flesh of the pig. XII (*an bacun*, glossing *i flicce* a flitch). - OF. *bacon*, *-un* = Pr. *bacon* - Frankish *bako* ham, flitch = OHG. *bahho* :- Germ. \**bak-*kon, rel. to \**bakam* *BACK*<sup>1</sup>.

**bacterium** bæktɪərɪəm rod-shaped vegetable organism. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *baktērion*, dim. of *baktron* stick, staff. Cf. *BACILLUS*.

**bad** bæd )( *good*; first applied to worthless or contemptible persons. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *badde* (2 syll.), perh. repr. OE. *bæddel* hermaphrodite (cf. *bædling* sodomite), with loss of *l* as in *much(e)*, *wench(e)*, for OE. *mycel*, *wenċel*; there have been other, more dubious conjectures. Formerly (XIV-XVIII) and still dial. compared *badder*, *baddest*.

**badge** bædʒ distinctive device or emblem. XIV. In AN. *bage* (XIV), OF. (XV), AL. *bagia* (cf. Eng. *baggy* XV; Sc. *baggy*, *badgie*, *bagie* XVI); of unkn. origin.

**badger** bæ:dʒə quadruped, *Meles taxus*, which burrows and lives in earths. XVI (also *bageard* XVI, *badgerd* XVI-XVII). perh. f. *BADGE*+*-ARD*, with allusion to the white mark on the animal's forehead (but *badgie* is not recorded in this sense). Identity in form with (dial.) *badger* middleman, huck-

ster (XV) has suggested that the latter was the original and that the animal was so named because it hoards corn (which it does not), a supposed analogy being found in F. *blaireau* badger, which was derived from *blé* corn, but may be f. OF. *bler* (prob.) spotted with white. † Earlier names were *bouson*, *brock*, and *gray*.

**badinage** bæ:dɪnəʒ banter. XVII. F., f. *badiner* 'play the fool, or Vice . . . trifle it in any way' (Cotgr.), f. *badin* - modPr. *badin* fool, f. *badar* :- Rom. \**batāre* gape; see *-AGE*.

**badmash, budmash** bædmə:ʃ rascal. XIX. Urdu - Pers., f. *bad* evil+*ma'āsh* means of livelihood.

**badminton** bædmɪntən ball-game played with nets, rackets, and shuttlecock. XIX. Name of the Duke of Beaufort's country seat, in Gloucestershire.

**bael, bel** bel Bengal quince. XVII. - Hindi *bel*, Marathi *bail* :- Skr. *bilvas*, *vilvas*.

**baffle** bæ:fl A. †disgrace (spec. a perjured knight; cf. Spenser 'F.Q.' VI VII 27) XVI; B. †hoodwink XVI; †confound; foil the plans of XVII. The earliest exx. in A refer to Sc. usage and suggest alteration of Sc. *bauchle* (XV) disgrace, of unkn. origin. In B we have perh. a word of different origin rel. in some way to F. *bafouer* (XVI) 'to hoodwink; to deceive; to besmeare; also to baffle, abuse, reuile, disgrace' (Cotgr.), which is held to be an alteration of OF. *beffer* (= Sp. *befar*, It. *beffare* mock); cf. also F. †*beffler* (Rabelais) mock, deceive.

**baffy** bæ:fi kind of golf-club. XIX. f. Sc. *baff* sb. stroke or vb. strike (of imit. origin; cf. G. *baff*, Du. *baffen*) +*-y*<sup>1</sup>.

**bag** bæɡ small receptacle of the sack kind. XIII (AnCrR.). The locality of the earliest exx. (from AnCrR., PPl., Promp. Parv.) is consistent with a Scand. origin, but it is not certain that ON. *baggi* is a native word; similar forms are found in Rom., OF. *bague*, Pr. *bagua* baggage (whence medL. *bagā* sack, chest), but the source of these is not known, nor their relation to WFlem. *bagge* pannier carried on the back. Hence **bag-pipe**. XIV (Ch.); prob. tr. LG. *sakpipe*, Du. †*sack-*, *zakpijpe*.

**bagatelle** bæɡətəl A. trifle XVII; B. table ball-game XIX. - F. - It. *bagatella*, dim. of (dial.) *bagata* little property, prob. f. *bagā* (see *BAG*, *BAGGAGE*); formerly in anglicized form *bagatel(l)* in sense A. Sense B is purely Eng. in origin and use.

**baggage** bæ:ɡɪdʒ portable property (orig. in packages), impedimenta XV; †rubbish, refuse; worthless woman XVI (Sh.); (saucy, silly, flighty) young woman XVII. - (O)F. *bagage* (= Pr. *bagatge*, Sp. *bagage*), f. *baguer* tie up, or f. *bagues* (pl.) bundles, packs; see *BAG* and *-AGE*. The sense of 'rubbish, refuse', which is found in Sp. *bagage*, leads

to that of 'worthless woman', for which there is no need to assume infl. from F. *bagasse*.

**bagno** bæˈnjou †Turkish bath; Oriental prison; brothel. XVI. - It. *bagno* :- L. *balneum* (whence also F. *bain*, Sp. *baño*).

**bah** bā int. XIX; after F. *bah*. A synonym, but independent form *baw* occurs in PPL. (XIV); *baw* in Goldsmith 'Goodnatured Man' iv ii may, however, repr. F. *bah* (cf. *baugh*, *baw* for F. *bât*, in *bawman* BATMAN<sup>2</sup>).

**bahadur** bæhōˈdɔɪ great personage. XVIII. (Hind. - Nepali) - Pers. *bahādūr* brave, warlike, sb. soldier, knight (f. *bahā* price, value), whence Russ. *bogatyr* 'hero, valiant knight'.

**baignoire** beiˈnwɑɪ box on a level with stalls in a theatre. XIX. F., prop. bathing-vessel, f. *baigner* :- L. *balneāre* bathe, f. *balneum* (cf. BAGNIO); so called from its shape.

**baill**<sup>1</sup> beil †charge, custody XIV; †temporary release from custody; security for such release XV; person(s) providing such security XVI. - OF. *baill* power, custody, jurisdiction, delivery (in modF. lease), f. *baillier* take charge of, receive, hand over, deliver = Pr. *bailar* :- L. *bājulāre* bear a burden, (later) manage, rule, be guardian, f. *bājulus* carrier. The chronology of the sense-development is uncertain. Hence **baill** vb. admit to bail, be bail for. XVI.

**baill**<sup>2</sup> beil (cricket) orig. single cross-piece of wood resting on two stumps. XVIII. prob. of local origin and identical with (dial.) *baill* (recorded early once XVI, but prob. much older), having the gen. sense of 'bar', perh. - OF. *bail* cross-beam, possibly from a transf. use of L. *bājulus* (see prec.). ¶ An earlier synonym. *cricket-bar* (Littleton's Latin Dict. s.v. *vibia*, 1678) had prob. no currency, like *cricket-staffe* for the bat (Cotgr. s.v. *crosse*, 1611).

**baill**<sup>3</sup> see BALE<sup>2</sup>.

**bailey** beiˈli external wall of a precinct, circuit of defences. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *bail(i)y*, var. *baile*, prob. - OF. *bail*, *baille*, enclosed court (whence medL. *ballium*, *ballia*), f. *bailler* enclose, of unkn. origin. The Old Bailey (medL. *Vetus Ballium*) in London is so called from the ancient 'bailey' of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it was situated.

**baillie** beiˈli (now only) municipal magistrate in Scotland. XIII. ME. *bail(i)y* - OF. *bailli*, later form of *baillis* (nom.), *bailif* (see next). Hence **bailiwick** beiˈliwɪk jurisdiction or office of a bailiff XV; see WICK<sup>2</sup>.

**bailiff** beiˈlif public administrator of a district; sheriff's officer XIII; landholder's steward XVI. ME. *bailif* - OF. *bailif*, obl. case of *baillis* (mod. *bailli*) :- medL. \**bājulivus* (*ballivus*), adj. deriv. of L. *bājulus* carrier, (hence) manager, administrator (cf. BAIL<sup>1</sup>).

**bain-marie** bæˈmɑːriː vessel containing hot water for heating saucepans. XIX. F., tr. medL. *balneum Mariæ*, tr. medGr. *káminos Mariás* furnace of Maria, an alleged Jewish alchemist. Also rare †*balne Mary* (XVII) from L., and earlier in semi-anglicizations, as in *balneo of Mary* (XV), the common usage from XVI to XVIII being the full L. form, or the simple *balneum*.

**bairn** bæɪn, bern child. XVI. Sc. form of ME. *barn* (as *airn*, *vairn* of *arm*, *warn*), repr. OE. *bearn* = OS., OHG., ON., Goth. *barn* :- CGerm. \**barnam*, f. \**bar-*, var. of stem of \**beran* BEAR<sup>2</sup>.

**bait** beɪt A. set on dogs; harass persistently XIII (*beȝtenn*, Orm); B. provide provender for; C. furnish with bait XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *beita* pasture, hunt or chase with dogs or hawks, deal (badly) with (= OE. *bētan* bridle, restrain, hunt, worry, OHG. *beizen*, G. *beizen* soak, corrode, hawk), causal of *bita* BITE; this origin applies to senses A and B; C is prob. f. **bait** sb., which is partly (i) in the sense 'enticing morsel' (XIII) - ON. *beit* pasture, *beita* bait for fish, and partly (ii) in the sense of 'provender' (XVI), f. the vb. (B).

**baize** beɪz coarse woollen stuff. XVI (*baies*). - F. *baies* fem. pl., sb. use of *bai* reddish-brown, BAY<sup>5</sup>; so named presumably from its orig. colour. The pl. form was early taken as a sg.; the sp. with *z* was not established before XIX.

**bake** beɪk cook by dry heat. OE. *bacan*, pt. *bōc*, pp. *bacen* str. vb. = OHG. *bachan*, ON. *baka*, f. Germ. \**bak-* - IE. \**bhog-*, whence Gr. *phōgein* roast, parch. Weak inflexions (*baked*) began to appear before 1400, and were established by XVI; *boke* pt. survives dial., and *baken* is the more freq. form of the pp. in AV.; ME. *bake* pp. remained in †*bake-meat* pastry, pie (Ch., Sh., AV.).

**bakelite** beiˈkəlaɪt synthetic resin used as a plastic. XX. - G. *bakelit* (1909), f. name of L. H. Baekeland, its inventor; see -ITE.

**baksheesh** bæˈkʃiʃ gratuity. XVII (*bac(s)-cheese*), XVIII (*buxie*, *bac-shish*, etc.). ult. - Pers. *bakhshish*, f. *baknshidan* give, chiefly through Arabic, Turk., or Hind. Cf. BUCKSHEE.

**balalaika** bæˈləɪkə guttar-like instrument. XVIII. Russ., of Tatar origin.

**balance** bæˈlæns †uncertainty, doubt, risk XIII (RGlouc.); weighing-scales XIV; adjustment of accounts XVI; sum remaining over XVII (remainder in gen. sense first Amer. XVIII). - (O)F. *balance* = Pr., Cat. *balansa*, It. *bilancia*, Sp. *balanza* :- Rom. \**bilancia*, f. late L. *bilanc-*, *bilanx* (in *libra bilanx* balance having two scales), f. *bi-* BI- + *lanx* scale. So **ba-lance** vb. XVI. - (O)F. *balancer*, f. *balance*.

**balas** bæˈləs variety of spinel ruby. XV. - (O)F. *balais* (= Pr. *balais*, Sp. *balax*, It. *balascio*) - medL. *balascus*, -cius, f. Arab.

*balaksh*, f. Pers. *Badakshān*, name of a district of Persia near Samarcand, where it is found. Cf. G. *ballasrubin*.

**balbriggan** bælbriˈgɔn epithet of a make of hose. XIX. Name of a seaport in co. Dublin, Ireland.

**balcony** bæˈlɔni balustraded platform on the outside of a house. XVII (*balcone*). - It. *balcone* (whence also F. *balcon*, Sp. *balcón*, etc.), prob. f. Germ. *\*balkon* beam, BALK, with augm. suffix; but the transf. of meaning is not clear, while the proposed deriv. from Pers. *bālākhāneh* (f. *bālā* high, *khāneh* house) is not satisfactory phonologically. Regularly str. *balcony* till early XIX, as in Cowper 'John Gilpin' 142, Byron 'Beppo' xi (r. w. *Giorgione*); Swift in 'Tom Clinch' has *bal'conies*, but Samuel Rogers (d. 1855) says: "'cōntemplate" is bad enough, but "balcōny" makes me sick'.

**bald** bōld hairless; bare. XIV. ME. *balde*(e), MSc. *bellyde*, *beld*, *bellit* hairless, having a white blaze, prob. an OE. formation (*\*bællede*, *\*beallede*) with suffix *-ede* (as in *healede* ruptured, *hoferede* hunch-backed) on a base *\*ball-* meaning orig. 'white patch' (cf. dial. *ball* white-faced horse, and *bald* white-faced), perh. developed from 'shiny round surface'. (For a parallel sense-association cf. MDu. *blaar* bald, Du. *blaar* white patch on the forehead, MHG. *blas* bald, *blasse* white patch, Gr. *phálios* white, *phalakrós* bald-headed.) Cf. also PIEBALD, SKEWBALD, and *ballard* (XIV) bald, which survives as a surname. Among the earlier exx. of *bald* is *balled cote* bald-coot, the coot *Fulica atra*, glossing OF. *blarye*.

**baldac(c)hino** bældək(i)nou canopy for an altar, throne, etc. XVII (*baldaquino*, Evelyn). - It. *baldachino*, f. (with suffix *-ino* -INE<sup>1</sup>) *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdād* name of a city on the Tigris, in Asia Minor, place of origin of the embroidered stuff or rich brocade of which canopies were made. The It. word was formerly used also for the stuff, in which sense it is the source of OF. *baldekin*, *baudequin*, whence ME. *baudekin* (XIII/XIV), later *baldakin* (XVI); the It. word has passed into most Eur. langs.

**balderdash** bɔˈldɛrdæʃ †froth XVI (Nashe); †mixture of drinks XVII (Chapman); nonsense, trash spoken or written XVII (Marvell). Of unkn. origin; cf. medL. *balductum* posset, -a pl. curd, used in Eng. for 'balderdash', 'trashy' XVI (Holinshed, Stanyhurst, Harvey). (Various continental forms f. *balder-* expressing loud noise or clatter are not relevant in sense).

**baldric** bɔˈldrɪk belt worn pendent from one shoulder under the opposite arm. XIII (*baudry*, *bauderyk*; forms with *l* from XVI). The earliest ex. ('King Alisaunder' 4698 r. w. *amy*) is - OF. *baudrei*; the later forms corr. to early MHG *balderich*, of obscure

origin, which has been doubtfully referred to L. *balteus* BELT.

**bale**<sup>1</sup> beil evil, mischief, woe. (Almost entirely poet.) OE. *balu* (*bealu*) = OFris., OS. *balu*, OHG. *balu*, ON. *bǫl* :- CGerm. *\*balwam*, n. of adj. *\*balwaz* (OE. *balu* evil, wicked), repr. also in Goth. *balwawesei* wickedness, *balwjan* torment, *balweins* punishment; the base has been connected with OSl. *bolū* sick person, *bolēti* be sick, grieve. The OE. word was reinforced in ME. by ON. *bal-*, *bǫl*. Hence **ba-leful** OE. *baluful* (see -FUL<sup>1</sup>); until XIX chiefly poet., and still only literary.

**bale**<sup>2</sup> beil bundle, package. XIV. prob. - MDu. *bale* (Du. *baal*) - OF. *bale* (later and mod. *balle*) = Pr., Sp. *balla*, It. *balla*, medL. *ball()*a ball, rolled or rounded package; ult. identical with BAL<sup>1</sup>.

**bale**<sup>3</sup> beil lade out. XIII. Later sp. of *ball* (XVII), f. †*bail* sb. vessel for lading water (XV) - OF. *baillie* bucket, prob. :- Rom. *\*bajula*, fem. f. L. *bājulus* BAIL<sup>1</sup>.

**balcen** bæˈlɪn whalebone. XIV (*balene*, -eyne, -ayne). - OF. *baleine* whale (so in ME.) :- L. *ballæna*.

**balefire** beɪˈlfaɪə (arch.) great fire. XIV. In Sc. use XIV-XVII and revived by Scott for 'beacon fire'. f. north. *bale* large fire, bonfire - ON. *bál* = OE. *bæl* (also *bælfyr*), which has been referred to a base meaning 'white', 'shining' and so connected with BALD.

**balibuntal** bælibʌntəl fine straw for hats. XX. Short for *Baliuag buntal*, buntal originating from *Baliuag* in Bulacan, Philippine Islands.

**balk** bɔk (in billiards **baulk**) A. ridge, esp. between furrows OE.; ridge in the way, obstacle, hindrance XVI; B. beam of timber XIII (Cursor M.). Late OE. *balc* - ON. *bálkr* partition :- *\*balkuz*, rel. to OFris. *balca*, OS., OHG. *balco* (Du. *balk*, G. *balken*), ON. *bjálki* :- Germ. *\*balkon*, *\*belkon* beam, another grade of which may be repr. by OE. *bolca* gangway of a ship. IE. *\*bhalg-* is referred by some to the base of L. *sufflāmen* (:- *\*subflagmen*) wheel-drag. Hence **balk**, usu. **baulk** vb. A. †plough in ridges XIV (Gower); B. †pass by or over, avoid; stop at an obstacle XV; C. hinder, frustrate XVI.

**ball**<sup>1</sup> bɔl round body; (earliest use) globular body to play with. XIII (La3.). ME. *bal*, inflected *balle*, *balles* - ON. *ball-*, *bǫllr* (OSw. *baller*, Sw. *bäll*) :- Germ. *\*balluz*, rel. to *\*ballōn* (whence OHG. *balla*, MHG. *balle*, the source of It. *palla*, whence prob. F. *balle*); the base is repr. also by OE. *bealluc* BALLOCK.

**ball**<sup>2</sup> bɔl assembly for dancing. XVII. - (O)F. *bal* dance (= Pr. *bal*, It. *ballo* dancing), f. †*baler*, †*baller* dance (= Pr.



**balar**, It. *ballare* - late L. *ballāre* - Gr. (Sicily and Magna Græcia) *ballizein* dance.

**ballad** bæ'ləd song; narrative poem in short stanzas. xv (in Sc. forms *ballat*, *ballet*). (O)F. *ballade* - Pr. *balada* dance, song or poem to dance to, f. *balar* dance; see BALL<sup>2</sup>.

**ballade** bælə'd specific verse-form. xiv (Ch.). Early (and modF.) form of BALLAD differentiated in application.

**ballast** bæ'ləst material placed in a ship's hold to give stability. xvi. A word now common to countries of the northern seaboard of Europe from England to Russia; in early xvi Eng. prob. directly from LG. (where it appears a. 1400), but possibly from Scand. (a. 1400), in OSw. and ODa. *ballast*, also *barlast*, which last has been assumed to be the orig. form and derived from (i) *bar* 'bare', mere, or (ii) *barm* hull (of a ship) + *last* burden. (In xvi-xvii also *ballace*, -asse, -esse, as if *ballast* vb. were analysed as *ballast*+*ed*; cf. 'The Shipes were balissed with great coble stone', Leland 1538.)

**ballerina** bælerī'nə female ballet dancer. xviii. - It., fem. of *ballerino* dancing-master, f. *ballare* (see BALL<sup>2</sup>); see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**ballet** bæ'lei combined performance of professional dancers. xvii (*balette*, *ballat*). - F. *ballet* - It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* BALL<sup>2</sup>.

**ballista** bæli'stə, also **balista** ancient missile engine. xvi (earlier anglicized *balist* xiv). L., f. (ult.) Gr. *ballēin* throw. Hence **balli-stic** pert. to projectiles. xviii (sb. -ICS).

**ballock** (dial.) bæ'lək, bo'l- testicle. OE. \**bealluc* (*bealluc*), dim. f. Germ. \**ball*- BALL<sup>1</sup>; see -OCK.

**balloon** bæ'lū'n ball, ball-game xvi; lighter-than-air round or pear-shaped air-vessel xviii. - F. *ballon* or It. *ballone*, augm. of *balla* BALL<sup>1</sup>; see -OON.

**ballot** bæ'lət (hist.) ball, ticket, etc. used in secret voting; method of such voting, orig. by dropping a ball into a box. xvi (the earliest exx. refer to Venice). - It. *ballotta*, dim. of *balla* BALL<sup>1</sup>. So vb. xvi. - It. *ballottare*.

**bally** bæ'li. xix. (sl.) euphem. alteration of BLOODY, perh. suggested by the writing *bl-y*.

**ballyhoo** bælihū· (U.S.) publicity; blarney, humbug. xix. Said to be orig. the name of a Central Amer. wood, of which some schooners were made that were failures, and hence applied to badly rigged vessels.

**ballyrag** var. of BULLYRAG.

**balm** bām aromatic resinous product of certain trees xiii; (gen.) aromatic oil or ointment xiii; healing or soothing agency xv. ME. *basme*, *bame*, later *baume* - OF. *basme*, *bame*, later refash. after L. to *bausme*, *baume* = Pr. *basme*, It. *balsamo* :- L. *balsa-*

*mum* BALSAM. Further assim. to L. produced *balsme*, *baulme*, whence (from xv) *balm*; for the mod. pronunc. cf. *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*. Hence **balmy** bæ'mi. xv; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**ba-lm-crick-et** cicada. xviii. Earlier *baum-crick-et*, partial tr. of G. *baumgrille* 'tree-crick-et', altered after BALM.

**balmy** var. of BARMY.

**balsam** bō'lsəm in senses of *balm* xv; plant of the genus *Impatiens* xviii. - L. *balsamum* - Gr. *bālsamon*; perh. of Semitic origin (cf. Arab. *balasān*). Taken into many Eur. langs.: e.g. OE. *balsam*, -*zam*, -*zama* or -*e*, OHG. *balsamo* (MHG., G. *balsam*), MDu. *balseme*, Olcel. *balsamr*, Goth. *balsan*; for the Rom. forms see BALM.

**baltimore** bō'ltimōrə N. Amer. bird of the starling family. xviii. f. name of Lord *Baltimore*, governor of Maryland (d. 1647). ('The Baltimore Bird hath its Name from being of the same Colour with Lord Baltimore's Coat of Arms', Phil. Trans. xxvi 432.)

**baluster** bæ'ləstər one of a series of short moulded shafts supporting a coping or rail. xvii. - F. *balustre* - It. *balauastro*, ult. f. L. *balauustum* - Gr. *balauſtſion* blossom of the wild pomegranate, one feature of the pillar or column resembling the double-curving calyx tube of this. See BANISTER. **balustrade** bæ'ləstre'i:d. xvii. - F. *balustrade*, after It. *balustrata*, Sp. *balustrada*.

**bambino** bæmbī'nou image of the Infant Jesus. xviii. It., dim. of *bambo* silly, f. base \**bamb-* as in late L. *bambalō* stammerer, Gr. *banbatnein*, *bambalizein* stammer.

**bamboo** bæmbū· giant grass, *Bambusa*. xvi (*bambus*, -*os*, -*ous*). In early forms - Du. *bamboes* (whence G. *bambus*), modL. *bambusa*, alteration, with unexpl. *b-* and -*s*, of Pg. (- Malay) *mambu* (also in Eng. use xvii-xviii). *Bamboo* (= F. *bambou*, Sp., Pg. *bambu*, It. *bambù*) was deduced from *bambos*, which was taken as a pl.

**bamboozle** bæmbū:zl hoax, humbug. xviii (Cibber, 1703). Included by Swift in 'Tatler' No. 230 among slang terms recently come into vogue; prob. of cant origin; cf. Sc. *bum-*, *bombaze* perplex (xvii) and the contemp. short form *bam* (*bamb*).

**ban<sup>1</sup>** bæn. In the earliest uses 'proclamation, summons to arms', 'body of vassals summoned' (xiii), partly aphetic of ME. *iban*, OE. *gebann* (cf. OHG. *pan*, *ban*, ON. *bann*), partly - OF. *ban* - Germ. \**bann-* of \**bannan* BAN<sup>2</sup>, whence late L. *bannus*, *bannum*; in the sense 'proclamation of marriage' only pl. BANNS; the later senses 'anathema, curse' and 'denunciation, prohibition' (xv) are prop. a separate word, f. BAN<sup>2</sup>.

**ban<sup>2</sup>** bæn †summon; curse, denounce. OE. *bannan*, pt. *þeōnn*, pp. *bannen* = OFris. *banna*, MLG., MDu. *bannen*, OHG. *bannan*,

ON. *banna* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bannan*; IE. \**bhā-* is repr. also by Gr. *phánai* speak, *phásis* PHASE, L. *fāri* speak, *fāma* FAME. The weak inflexion is recorded XIII.

**ban**<sup>3</sup> bæŋ governor of military district in Hungary, etc. XVII. - Pers. *bān* lord, master; brought to Europe by the Avars.

**banal** bæ'nəl, bei'nəl, bənā'l pert. to all the tenants of a feudal jurisdiction XVIII; open to all, (hence) commonplace XIX. - (O)F. *banal* (in mod. sense XVIII), f. *ban* BAN<sup>1</sup>; see -AL.

**banana** bənā'nə (fruit of) the tree *Musa sapientum*, bearing finger-like berries. XVI. - Sp., Pg. *banana* (the fruit; the tree is *banano*), given by De Orta (1563) and Pigafetta (1591) as the native name in the Congo; referred by some to Arab. *banān* fingers, *banāna* finger or toe, but the coincidence of form may be fortuitous.

**band**<sup>1</sup> bæŋd that with or by which a person or thing is bound. XIII (Orm). - ON. *band* = OFris., OS. *band*, OHG. *bant* (Du., G. *band*) :- Germ. \**bandam*, f. base \**band-* of \**bindan* BIND; superseded OE. *bend* BEND<sup>1</sup> in the sense 'fetter' and replaced mainly by BOND in the fig. sense 'restraint, binding agreement'. Now assoc. with BAND<sup>2</sup>.

**band**<sup>2</sup> bæŋd stripe. XV. - (O)F. *bande*, earlier *bende* (cf. BEND<sup>1</sup>) = Pr., It., medL. *benda* - Germ. \**bendōn* (OHG. *binda*), f. \**bendan*, \**bindan* BIND.

**band**<sup>3</sup> bæŋd company XV; company of musicians XVII. - (O)F. *bande* = Pr., Sp., It., medL. *banda*, prob. of Germ. origin and assoc. with medL. *banda* scarf, *bandum* banner (cf. Goth. *bandva* sign), also company, crowd. The var. *bende* (-OF. *bende*) was in regular use from late XV to early XVII. Hence **band** vb. XVI. Cf. DISBAND.

**bandage** bæ'ndidʒ strip of material for binding. XVI. - F. *bandage*, f. *bande* BAN<sup>1</sup>; see -AGE.

**bandalore** bæŋdələʊ toy containing a coiled spring, which caused it when thrown down to rise again to the hand. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**bandanna** bæŋdænə coloured handkerchief with spots left white or yellow. XVIII (*bandanno*). prob. through Pg. *bandana* from Hind. (cf. *bāndhnū* mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent parts of it from receiving the dye).

**bandeau** bæŋdou head- or hair-band. XVIII (also †*bandore*). - F. *bandeau*, OF. *bandel*, dim. of *bande* BAN<sup>2</sup>.

**banderole** bæ'ndərəul narrow flag, streamer. XVI (*banaroll*, *bannerol*, -all). - F. *banderole*, earlier *banerolle* - It. *banderuola*, dim. of *bandiera* BANNER.

**bandicoot** bæ'ndikūt large Indian rat. XVIII. corruption of Telugu *pāndikokku* 'pig-rat'.

**bandit** bæ'ndit pl. **bandits**, **banditti** bæŋdi'ti lawless marauder. XVI (Sh., Nashe). The earliest forms are *banditto*, pl. *banditi*, also *bandetto*, pl. -oes, *bandittoes*; sg. *bandit* (cf. F. *bandit* XVII), pl. *bandits*, *banditti* all date from XVII. ult. - It. *bandito*, pl. -iti, sb. use of pp. of *bandire* ban = medL. *bannire* proclaim, prescribe, BANISH. The later currency is largely due to literature concerning organized gangs of marauders in southern Europe. The word has become CEur.

**bandog** bæ'ndɔg chained dog; mastiff. XV (*band dogge*). f. BAND<sup>1</sup> (fetter, chain) + DOG; cf. *tie-dog*.

**bandoleer** bæŋdɔliə r broad belt worn over one shoulder and across the breast. XVI. - Du. *bandelier*, or its source F. *bandoulière*, dial. *bandroulière*, prob. f. *banderole* BANDEROLE; cf. It. *bandoliera*, Sp. *bandolera*.

**bandore** bæŋdɔə r stringed lute-like instrument. XVI (also *bandora* XVI-XVII; Gascoigne, 1563, has *bandurion*). immed. origin doubtful; the nearest forms are Du. *bandoor*, Sp. *bandurria*, It. *bandora*, -ura - late L. *pandūrium* - Gr. *pandoura* PANDORA. Cf. MANDOLIN, BANJO.

**bandy**<sup>1</sup> bæ'ndi. XVI. Formerly (i) a special form of tennis, (ii) a stroke with a racket; later, the game of hockey, hockey-stick; obscurely rel. to next.

**bandy**<sup>2</sup> bæ'ndi throw, toss; exchange (blows, etc.); †band together; †contend. XVI. contemp. with synon. †*band* (XVI-XVIII); both may be - F. *bander* 'to bandie at Tennis', 'to bandy or oppose himself against' (Cotgr.), corr. to It. *bandare* 'to side or bandy' (Florio), and Sp. *bandear* 'to bandy, follow a faction, . . . to become factious' (Minsheu), perh. f. *bande*, *banda* side (BAND<sup>3</sup>). If the immediate source is F., the extension of the stem by means of -y may be paralleled in OCCUPY, F. *occuper*.

**bandy**<sup>3</sup> bæ'ndi curved inwards. XVII. perh. adj. use of *bandy* hockey-stick (see BANDY<sup>1</sup>).

**bane** bein †murderer; poison (surviving in names of poisonous plants, *dogbane*, *fleabane*, *henbane*, *leopard's bane*, *ratsbane*, *wolf's bane*); murder, destruction, ruin. OE. *bana* = OFris. *bona*, OS., OHG. *banō*, ON. *banī* (Sw., Da. *bane* death, murder) :- Germ. \**banon*; cf. Goth. *banja*, ON., OE. *ben* :- Germ. \**banjō*; the ulterior connexions are uncertain.

**bang** bæŋ sb., vb., int. XVI. imit.; perh. immed. - Scand. (cf. ON. *bang* hammering, *bang* hammer); LG. has *bangen*, *bangeln* beat.

**bang** var. of BHANG.

**bangle** bæ'ŋgl bracelet, anklet. XIX. - Hind. *bangri*, *bangri* orig. coloured glass bracelet.

**banian, banyan** bæ'njən Hindu trader, esp. one from Guzerat settled in an Arabian port (the caste abstains from animal food, whence the nautical use of *banian day* for a meatless day) XVI; Indian fig-tree, *Ficus indica* XVII. - Pg. *banian* or Arab. *banyān* - Gujarati *vāṇiyo* (pl. *vāṇiyān*) man of the trading caste :- Skr. *vāṇija* merchant. The application of the name to the tree was first made by Europeans to an individual tree of the species growing near Gombroon on the Persian Gulf, under which the Hindu traders of the port had built a pagoda.

**banish** bæ'nɪʃ compel to leave the country. XIV (Barbour, Ch.; but earlier in comp. pp. *forbannuste*, after OF. *forbannir*). - OF. *baniss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *banir* (mod. *banir*) :- Rom. *\*bannire* - Germ. *\*bannjan*, f. *\*bann-* BAN<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ba-nish-ment**. XV.

**banister** bæ'nɪstəɪ (usu. pl.) posts and handrail(s) guarding the side of a staircase. XVII. Also *bannister*, later form of †*barrister* (XVII), alteration of BALUSTER, partly by assoc. with BAR. ¶ Regarded as improper or vulgar by writers of the early XIX long after its acceptance in good usage.

**banjo** bæ'ndʒou, bændʒou instrument of the guitar type with a resonating back of parchment. XVIII (*banjer*, *-jore*, earlier *banshaw*). - Negro slave pronunc. *banjō*, *banjore* of BANDORE. Hence **banjulele** bændʒulei'li XX, by conflation with *ukulele*.

**bank**<sup>1</sup> bæŋk raised ridge XII (*banke*, Orm); bordering slope XIII. - ON. *\*banki* (OIce. *bakki* ridge, bank; ODa. *banke*; Sw. *banke*, Da. *bakke* hillock, ascent) :- Germ. *\*banjon*, rel. to *\*banjiz* BENCH.

**bank**<sup>2</sup> bæŋk †bench XIII; tier of oars XVII. - (O)F. *banc* bench (= Pr. *banc*, Sp., It. *banco*), Rom. deriv. of Germ. *\*banj-* BANK<sup>1</sup>, BENCH.

**bank**<sup>3</sup> bæŋk †counter or shop of a money-changer XV; sum or stock of money (surviving in the *bank* of the gaming-table) XVI; establishment for the custody of money XVII. - F. *banque*, or its source It. *banca*, also *banco* = Pr. *banc*, *banca*, Sp. *banco*, *banca*, medL. *bancus*, *banca* - Germ. *\*banj-* (OHG., MHG. *banc* is both masc. and fem.); cf. BANK<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>. So **ba-anker** †money-changer, usurer XVI; proprietor of a bank XVII. - (O)F. *banquier* (cf. It. *banchiere*, AL. *bancarius*), f. *banque*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**bankrupt** bæ'ŋkrəpt. XVI (*banke rota*, *banque-*, *bankrou(p)t*, *-route*). The orig. meaning 'bankruptcy' is found esp. in phr. †*make bankeroute* (= F. *faire banqueroute*, Du. *een bankroet maken*); like F. *banqueroute*, G. *bankerott* (earlier *banca-*, *banckorotta*), and Du. *bankroet* (earlier *bankeroet*) - It. *banca rotta* lit. 'bench or table broken', said to be the sign of a money-changer's insolvency. The forms in Eng. were infl. later by F. *banqueroute*, and further by L. *ruptus*

broken, in medL. ruined, broken, or insolvent man. See BANK<sup>3</sup>, RUPTURE. The transference of the word from the action or state to the person is paralleled in Du. *bankroet zijn*, G. *bankerott werden* be bankrupt. Hence as vb. XVI. **bankruptcy** bæ'ŋkrəp'tsi. c. 1700; preceded by †*bankrupting*, †*-ism*, †*-ship*, †*bankrupture*.

**Banksian** bæ'ŋksɪən XIX. f. name of Sir Joseph and Lady Banks, designating a Chinese species of climbing rose, and the Labrador pine, *Pinus banksiana*; see -IAN.

**banner** bæ'nəɪ royal, knightly, ecclesiastical, etc., standard, ensign, or flag. XIII. - AN. *banere*, OF. *baniere* (mod. *bannière*) for *\*bandiere* (= Pr. *bandieira*, *banieira*, It. *bandiera*, Sp. *bandera*, Pg. *bandeira*) :- Rom. *\*bandăria*, f. medL. *bandum* standard, f. Germ. base repr. in Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō* sign; some Rom. forms are due to crossing with medL. *bannum*, *bannire* BAN<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.

**banneret** bæ'nəret knight entitled to bring vassals into the field under his own banner; order of knights extinct after 1611. XIII. ME. *baneret*, f. OF. *baneret*, f. *banere* BANNER †-et :- L. -*ātu-s* -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**bannock** bæ'nək flat round cake. xv. OE. *bannuc* (recorded once); xv in north. Eng.; xvi in Sc. (whence prob. Gael. *bannach*, *bonnach*); perh. orig. - OBrit. word repr. by Bret. *bannach*, *banne* drop, bit, Cornish *banna* drop.

**banns** bænz proclamation (of marriage). XIV (*bane*, pl. *banes*, later *baines*, from xvi *bann(e)s*). pl. of BAN<sup>1</sup>, after medL. pl. *banna*.

**banquet** bæ'ŋkwɪt (ceremonial) feast. xv. - (O)F. *banquet* (whence also G., Du. *banket*), dim. of *banc* bench (BANK<sup>2</sup>), corr. to It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*; the orig. application seems to have been to a slight meal taken on the domestic bench (cf. the obs. Eng. senses 'slight repast between meals', 'course of sweetmeats or dessert').

**banshee** bæ'nʃi spirit whose wail portends death. XVIII (*benshi*, *ben-shie*). - Ir. *bean sídhe*, OIr. *ben síde*, i.e. *ben* woman (see QUEAN), *side* fairies.

**bant** bænt reduce by the Banting method. Back-formation from *Banting* (taken as vbl. sb.), name of a London cabinet-maker who published (1864) a method of reducing corpulence.

**bantam** bæ'ntəm small variety of domestic fowl. XVIII. app. f. name of a district (*Bāntān*) of n.w. Java, but the fowls are not native there.

**banter** bæ'ntəɪ ridicule good-humouredly; also sb. XVII (the vb. is used by Pepys, 'Diary' 24 Dec. 1667). Of unkn. origin; its introduction and vogue are referred to by Locke ('An Essay concerning Human Understanding' III ix § 7) and Swift ('Tale of a Tub, Apol.', and 'Tatler' No. 230).

**bantling** bæntliŋ young child, formerly with implication of 'bastard'. XVI. perh. corruptly - G. *bänkling* bastard (f. *bank* bench, BANK<sup>2</sup>), lit. 'child begotten on a bench' (cf. BASTARD); see -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**Bantu** bæntu designation of an extensive group of Negro languages of Africa south of the Equator. XIX. - pl. of Bantu *muntu* man, in which -ntu orig. signified 'object' or 'person'.

**banxring** bæŋksriŋ squirrel-like insectivorous animal. XIX. - Javanese *bangsring*.

**banzai** bænzai. XX. Jap. cheer, lit. 'ten thousand years'.

**baobab** bæ'obæb Ethiopian sour gourd. XVII. acc. to Prosper Alpinus (1592) an Ethiopian tree; prob. the name is from some dialect of Central Africa.

**baptise, -ize** bæptai'z christen. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *baptiser* - ecclL. *baptizāre* - Gr. *baptizein*, f. *báptein* dip; see -IZE. So **baptism** bæptism ceremony or rite of baptising. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *baptem(e)* (in Sc. till XVII) - OF. *ba(p)teme*, -*esme* (now *baptême*), semi-pop. - ecclL. *baptismus* - Gr. *baptismós*, f. *baptizein*; assim. later to the Gr.-L. form. **Baptist** bæptist name of John, forerunner of Jesus Christ; XII (*seint iohan baptiste*); - (O)F. *baptiste* - ecclL. *baptista* - ecclGr. *baptistês*; see -ISM, -IST. One of a Protestant body known earlier as Anabaptists (perh. originating in the appellation 'Baptized Churches', etc.) XVII. **baptistery** bæptistri. XIII. - OF. *baptisterie* - ecclL. *baptistērion* - ecclGr. *baptistērion*, f. *baptizein*.

**bar** bār A. rod; B. barrier. XII. - (O)F. *barre* = Pr., Sp., It. *barra* :- Rom. \**barra*, of unkn. origin. The earliest sense recorded in Eng. is 'rod of metal or wood for fastening a gate or the like'; the application to the barrier of courts of justice dates from XIV, to the bar of inns of court and the counter of an inn, etc. from XVI. So **bar** vb. XIII, cf. BARRISTER - (O)F. *barrer*, f. *barre*.

**barb<sup>1</sup>** bārb beard-like appendage, etc.; recurved process (of arrow). XIV. (O)F. *barbe* :- L. *barba* BEARD.

**barb<sup>2</sup>** bārb Barbary horse and pigeon. XVII. - F. *barbe* - It. *barbero* of Barbary, a country of northern Africa (cf. BERBER).

**Barbado(e)s** bārbei'douz name of a British island in the W. Indies, said to be f. Pg. *las barbadas* fem. pl. 'the bearded', epithet applied by the Portuguese to the Indian fig-trees growing there.

**barbaresque** bārbə're'sk pert. to Barbary; barbarous. XIX. - F. *barbaresque* - It. *barbaresco*, f. *Barbaria* (ult. f. Arab. *Barber*, BERBER), which was identified with L. *barbaria*, *barbariēs* land of barbarians, MGr. *barbariā* (cf. next); see -ESQUE.

**barbaric** bārbæ'rik uncivilized xv (Caxton); not Greek or Roman, foreign XIX.

(Once as sb. in Wycl. Bible.) - F. *barbarique* or L. *barbaricus* - Gr. *barbarikós*, f. *bárbaros* foreign (esp. non-Greek-speaking), rude, prob. orig. referring to unintelligible speech, rel. to Skr. *barbaras* stammering (cf. L. *balbus*). So **barbarian** -bæ'rɪən adj. and sb. xv (first in Sc.). - F. *barbarien* or L. \**barbariānus*, extended forms (after *chrétien*, *christiānus* CHRISTIAN) of (O)F. *barbare*, L. *barbarus* - Gr. *bárbaros*. **barbarism**. XVI. - (O)F. - L. - Gr. **barbarous** bā'r-bærəs. xv. f. L. *barbarus*. Earlier are †*barbar* adj. and sb. (xiv, Wycl. Bible), †*barbary* barbarian nationality, etc. (XIII). - OF. *barbarie* or L. *barbaria*, -iēs land of barbarians, barbarity; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**barbecue** bæ'rbikju framework for sleeping on or roasting a carcass; animal roasted whole; entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, etc. XVII. - Sp. *barbacoa* - Haitian *barbacoa* framework of sticks set on posts. Also vb. (XVII), dry flesh, cook an animal whole, on a barbecue; var. **barbecue** (XVII), app. after F. *babracot*.

**barbed** bārbd (arch.) caparisoned. XVI. Alteration of †*barbed* (XVI), f. BARD<sup>2</sup>, after F. *bardé*; see -ED.

**barbel** bā'rbəl freshwater fish. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *barbel* (mod. *barbeau*) :- late L. *barbellus* (cf. medL. *barbulus*), dim. of *barbus* barbel (It., Sp. *barbo*), f. *barba* BEARD; so named from the flesh filaments depending from its mouth.

**barber** bā'rbær hairdresser. XIII. - AN. *barber*, *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* :- medL. *barbātōrem*, f. *barba* BEARD; see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**barberry** bā'rbəri (fruit of) shrub of the genus *Berberis*. xv (*barbere*, *barbaryn*). - OF. *berberis*, corr. to It. *berberi*, Sp. *berberis*, medL. *barbaris*; assim. early to BERRY.

**barbette** bārbet platform or mound within a fortification. XVIII. F., dim. of *barbe* beard; see -ETTE.

**barbican** bā'rbikæn outer fortification. XIII. - (O)F. *barbacane* = Pr., Sp. *barbacana*, Pg. *barbacão*, It. *barbacane*, medL. *barbacana*, of unkn. origin.

**barcarolle** bā'rkəroul Venetian boat-song. XVIII. - F. *barcarole* - Venetian It. *barcaruola*, rel. to *barcaruolo* gondolier, f. *barca* BARQUE.

**bard<sup>1</sup>** bārd. XIV (Sc., as a personal designation). - Gael., Ir. *bárd*, W. *bardd* :- OCelt. \**bardos* (whence Gr. *bárdos*, L. *bardus*). Until late XVI found only in Sc. writings or in forms repr. W. *bardd*, and applied to Celtic minstrel poets or strolling minstrels; the application to poets gen. (XVII) is after Lucan, 'Pharsalia' I 449 ('Plurima securi fudistis carmina, bardí').

**bard<sup>2</sup>** bārd horse armour. xv. - (O)F. *barde*, corr. to Pr., It., Pg. *barða*, Pr. *aubarda*, Sp., Pg. *albarda* used in various

senses connected with the furniture of a horse - Arab. (al)barda'ah stuffed pack-saddle. Corruptly *barb* (XVI-XVIII), whence BARBED.

**bare** bæɹ uncovered. OE. *bær* = OFris., OS., (O)HG. *bar*, MDu. *baer* (Du. *baar*), ON. *berr* :- CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**basaz* :- IE. \**bhosós* (whence Lith. *bāsas*, OSi. *bosū* barefoot); cf. Arm. *bok* naked (:- \**bhosko*-).

**barège** barei:3 woollen fabric. XIX. F., f. *Barèges*, name of a village of Hautes-Pyrénées, France, the place of origin.

**bareserk** var. of BERSERK.

**bargain** bɑ:ɹgin chaffering, etc. XIV. - OF. *bargainier* trade, dispute, hesitate (mod. *barguigner* hesitate) = Pr. *barganhar*, It. *bargagnare*, medL. *barcaniāre*, prob. - Germ. \**borzanjan*, extended form of \**borzan* (OHG. *borgēn* look after, in MHG., G. give or take on loan, borrow); but the vowel -a- of the first syll. is not explained. So **bar-gain** sb. XIV. - OF. *bargaine*, -ga(i)gne fem., *bargaing* m. (cf. Pr. *barganha*, It. *bargagno*, Pg. *barganha*). Sc. (from XIV to XVII) has the particular sense of 'struggle, fight' for vb. and sb.

**barge** bæɹdʒ long heavy boat. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *barge*, possibly :- medL. \**barica*, f. Gr. *bāris* Egyptian boat; cf. BARQUE. Hence **bargee** bæɹdʒi: bargeman. XVII. f. BARGE+-EE<sup>2</sup> (used irregularly).

**barilla** bæɹi:lə impure alkali. XVII. - Sp. *barrilla*, dim. of *barra* BAR.

**baritone** bæ:ɹitoun (mus.) male voice of a compass intermediate between tenor and bass; †deep-toned instrument XVII; baritone singer; kind of saxhorn XIX. - It. *baritono* - Gr. *barítōnos* BARYTONE. Formerly also *barytone*; cf. F. *baryton* (XIX).

**barium** bæ:ɹiəm (chem.) metallic element. 1808 (H. Davy). f. BARYTA; see -IUM.

**bark**<sup>1</sup> bɑ:k utter the sharp explosive cry characteristic of a dog. OE. *beorcan*, pt. \**bearc*, pp. *borcen* :- \**berkan*, perh. metaphorical var. of Germ. \**brekan* BREAK (for the sense-development cf. L. *fragor* crackling noise, din, f. \**frag*-BREAK). Strong forms of the pt. survived till XV; str. pp. *borken* occurs once in Ch. Hence **bark** sb. XVI; preceded by OE. (*ge*)*beorc*, *bercæ*, *byrce*, and ME. *berk*.

**bark**<sup>2</sup> bɑ:k outer rind of a tree. XIII. - ON. \**barkuz*, Oicel. *börkr* (Sw., Da. *bark*), perh. rel. to BIRCH. The native word is RIND<sup>1</sup>. Hence **bark** vb. tan with bark. XV.

**bark**<sup>3</sup> see BARQUE.

**Barker's mill** bæ:ɹkəɹz mil mechanical contrivance for producing rotary motion. The alleged inventor, a Dr. *Barker*, is assigned to XVII, but has not been identified.

**barley**<sup>1</sup> bæ:ɹli the cereal *Hordeum sativum*. OE. *bærlic*, of adj. form and so used in

*bærlice*croft field of barley, ME. *barrliz lafess* (Orm) barley loaves; first as a sb. in 'Peterborough Chronicle' an. 1124; f. OE. *bære*, *bere* barley (cf. BARN)+*-lic* -LY<sup>1</sup>; other Germ. forms are ON. *barr* barley, Goth. *barizeins* of barley. The IE. base \**bhar-* is widespread; cf. L. *far*, *farr*-spelt, whence *farina* (:- \**farsinā*) flour (cf. FARINACEOUS), OSi. *brašūno* food, Russ. *bórošno* rye flour.

**barley**<sup>2</sup> bæ:ɹli (dial.) call for a truce in games. XVI (? XIV). First recorded in Sc. *barlafumill*, unless *barlay* in 'Gawain and the Green Knight' l. 296 is an instance; of unkn. origin. It is perh. the first el. of **barley-break** (also Sc. *breaks*) XVI, a game resembling prisoner's base, and of Sc. †*barlacheis*, -*chois*.

**barm**<sup>1</sup> bæɹm (dial.) bosom, lap. OE. *barm* (*bearm*) = OFris., OS., OHG. *barm*, ON. *barmr*, Goth. *barms* :- CGerm. \**barmaz*, f. \**bar-*, rel. to \**beran* BEAR<sup>2</sup>.

**barm**<sup>2</sup> bæɹm yeast. OE. *beorma* :- \**bermon*, prob. orig. a CLG. word (cf. Fris. *berme*, *barm*, LG. *barm*, *barne*, *borne*), whence G. *bärme*, Sw. *barma*, Da. *bärme*; ult. rel. to L. *fervere* boil, *fermentum* FERMENT.

**barmy** bæ:ɹmi frothy XV; flighty, empty-headed, daft XVII. f. BARM<sup>2</sup>+*-y*<sup>1</sup>. In the fig. sense also BALMY.

**barn** bæ:ɹn building for storing grain. OE. *bern*, *beren*, earlier *berern*, f. *bere* (BARLEY<sup>1</sup>)+*ern*, *ærn* (= OFris. *ern*, ON. *rann*, Goth. *razn*) house, f. base \**ras-* REST<sup>1</sup>.

**barnacle**<sup>1</sup> bæ:ɹnəkl A. wild goose *Anas leucopsis* XII (Neckam); B. pedunculate cirriped XVI. orig. *bernak*, -*ek(ke)*, corr. to medL. *bernaca*, -*eca*, the apparent source of F. *bernaque*, mod. Pr., Pg. *bernaça*, Sp. *berneca*; *barnacle* dates from XV and is paralleled by F. *barnacle*, *bernacle*, †*bernicle*, but may be of independent origin: ult. source unkn. ¶ The two meanings depend upon an early belief that the goose was generated from a shellfish, which acc. to some accounts grew on a tree.

**barnacle**<sup>2</sup> bæ:ɹnəkl bit for horse, etc. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); pl. spectacles XVI. ME. *bernacle*, *barnackle*, alteration of AN. *bernac* (also in Eng. glossaries XV), of unkn. origin; perh. after OF. *bernicles* (Joinville) Saracen instrument of torture. The sense 'spectacles' may perh. be due to assocn. with another word; cf. F. *besicles*, formerly *bericles*.

**barometer** bæ:ɹmɪtəɹ instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure. XVII (Boyle). f. Gr. *báros* weight+*métron* measure (-METER). Hence **barometric** bæ:ɹɔme:trɪk XIX, -**me**-TRICAL XVII. So **barograph** XIX, †**baroscope** XVII.

**barometz** bæ:ɹɔmɛts woolly fern, *Cibotium barometz*, called also Scythian Lamb.

xvii (*bonarets, boraneth, boranez*). - Russ. *baránets*, dim. of *barán ram*.

**baron** bæ·rən (hist.) man holding from the king or other superior; one of the lowest grade of nobility XII; judge of the exchequer XIV. - AN. *barun*, (O)F. *baron*, acc. of *ber* = Pr. *bar*, acc. *baron* (whence Sp. *baron*, It. *barone*), Sp. *varon*, Pg. *varão* man :- medL. *barō, -ōnem* man, male, warrior, in the sense 'mercenary' fantastically derived by Isidore from Gr. *barús* 'gravis', and identified by scholiasts and others with L. *bārō* simpleton, dunce (Cicero, etc.), but of unkn. origin. The sense 'undivided double sirloin of beef' (XVIII) is prob. a joc. elaboration of *Sir Loïn* XVII (see SIRLOIN). So **ba·ronage** body of barons. XIII. ME. *barnage* - OF. *barnage*, medL. *barōnāgium*. **ba·roness** xv (*barnesse*). - OF. *baronesse, barronnesse* (AL. *baronissa*); see -ESS<sup>1</sup>. **ba·ronet** †flesher baron (sometimes synon. with BANNERET) XIV; man of the rank below baron, instituted 1611. - AL. *barōnetus*. **ba·ronry** xv, **ba·rony** XIII domain or rank of a baron. - OF. *baronie*, AL. *baronia* (XII); see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**baroque, barrok** bæ·rək, -ou·k whimsical, odd XVIII; spec. of (i) irregular pearls, (ii) a florid style of Renaissance architecture XIX. - F. *baroque* (in earliest use of pearls) - Pg. *barroco*, Sp. *barroeco*, of unkn. origin; as applied to architecture (orig. that of Francesco Borromini) - It. *barroco*.

**barouche** bæ·rū·ʃ four-wheeled carriage. XIX. - G. dial. *barutsche* - It. *baroccio* (Sp. *barrocho*), for \**biroccio* 'two-wheeled' - late L. \**birotium* (*birodium*), f. L. *birotus*, f. *bi-* BI- + *rota* wheel (see ROTATION).

**barque, bark** bɑ·rk small sailing-vessel XV; boat XVI; three-masted vessel XVII. - (O)F. *barque*, prob. - Pr. *barca* :- late L. *barca* (so Sp., It.), of which a collateral form \**barica* may be repr. by BARGE. The sp. *barque* is now regular in techn. use.

**barquentine** bæ·ikəntin small barque. XVII. f. BARQUE, after BRIGANTINE.

**barrack**<sup>1</sup> bæ·ræk soldiers' quarters. XVII (*barraque*). - F. *baraque* - It. *baracca* or Sp. *barraca* soldier's tent, of unkn. origin.

**barrack**<sup>2</sup> bæ·ræk banter, chaff. Also vb. XIX. Alteration of native (New South Wales) *borak* (phr. *to poke borak*).

**barrage** bæ·ridʒ, bæ·rɪʒ, bæ·rɪʒ bar in a watercourse XIX; curtain of artillery fire XX. - F. *barrage*, f. *barrer* BAR.

**barrator** bæ·rətɔr †fraudulent dealer; †fighter; mover of litigation. XIV. - AN. *baratour*, OF. *barateor* cheat, trickster, f. *barater* (= Pr., OSp., Pg. *baratar*, It. *barattare*) :- Rom. \**prattāre* exchange, cheat - Gr. *práttēin* do, perform, manage, practise (sometimes dishonestly); the deriv. OF. *barat*, *barate* (whence ME. *barat*, *baret* deception, trouble, distress, strife) corr. to Pr. *barat*, It. *baratto*, etc.; ON. *barátta* contest, fighting (from Rom.) perh. influ-

enced the ME. word. So **ba·rratry** purchase of preferment or office xv; fraud or criminal negligence by a ship's master XVII. - OF. *bar(a)terie* = Pr. *barataria*, *baratteria*.

**barrel** bæ·rəl A. cask XIV; B. applied to various cylindrical objects XVI. - (O)F. *baril* = Pr. *baril*, It. *barile* (medL. *barrichus*, *barillus*, *barile*); plausibly taken by Diez to be a deriv. of *barra* BAR. ¶ W. *baril*, Gael. *baraill*, etc. are from Eng.

**barren** bæ·rən incapable of offspring. XIII (*barain*). - AN. (fem.) *barai(g)ne*, OF. *barhaine*, *brahai(g)ne*, *brehai(g)ne* (mod. *bréhaigne*), of unkn. origin.

**barricade** bæ·rikei·d hastily constructed obstruction to stop an enemy. XVII. Earlier *barricado* (XVI) - F. *barricade* (whence Sp. *barricada*, It. *barricata*), f. *barrigue* - Sp. *barrica* cask, f. stem of *barril* BARREL; the first barricades in Paris (*la journée des barricades* 1588) were composed of barrels filled with earth, paving-stones, etc. Hence **barrica·de** vb. XVI, after F. *barricader*. See -ADE, -ADO.

**barrier** bæ·riər fence barring passage. XIV (*barere*). - AN. *barriere*, (O)F. *barrière* = Pr., It. *barriera*, Sp. *barriera* :- Rom. \**barriāra*, coll. deriv. of *barra* BAR; see -IER. The sp. was later conformed to that of Continental French.

**barring** bæ·riŋ excepting. XV. prep. use of prp. of BAR vb. exclude, except; see -ING<sup>2</sup>.

**barrister** bæ·ristər lawyer practising as an advocate in courts of law. XVI (Act 2 Hen. VIII c. 13 s. 3). Earliest form *barrester*, obscurely f. BAR, perh. after †*legister* lawyer, or *minister*. ¶ A student of the law when admitted a barrister is technically 'called to the bar', which orig. had reference to the bar or barrier separating the seats of benchers or readers from the rest of the hall, and to which students were 'called' from the body of the hall to take part in moots.

**barrow**<sup>1</sup> bæ·rou †mountain; grave-mound. OE. *beorg* = OFris., OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *berg* :- Germ. \**bergaz* (cf. ON. *berg*, bjarg n. rock, precipice, Goth. *hairgahei* hill country); IE. \**bhergh-* is repr. also by OSl. *brěgū* overhanging bank, Av. *barəzan-* height, Arm. *berj*; for another var. of the base see BOROUGH. In gen. literary use obs. before 1400; survived locally, in the north as *bargh*, in the west and south as *barrow*, whence the use of the latter by archaeologists, being generalized from the barrows of Salisbury Plain, etc.

**barrow**<sup>2</sup> bæ·rou castrated boar. OE. *barg* (*bearg*) = OFris., MDu. *barch* (Du. *barg*), OHG. *barug*, *barc* (G. dial. *barch*), ON. *borgr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bargaz* or \**barzwaz*; not known outside Germ.

**barrow**<sup>3</sup> bæ·rou frame on which a load can be carried, in early use including bier and stretcher, later restricted to *wheelbarrow* (xiv) and *handbarrow* (xv). OE.

*bearwe* :- \*barwōn, f. \*bar- \*ber- BEAR<sup>2</sup>. Cf. EFr. *barve*; MHG. *rade-ber(e)* handbarrow :- \*barjō; also ON. fem. pl. *barar* handbarrow, stretcher, funeral bier, and BIER.

**barry** bā·ri (her.) divided by bars of colours laid alternately. xv. - F. *barré* barred, striped, f. *barre* BAR. So **ba·rrulé**, **ba·rruly** bæ·rjūli. xvi; see -y<sup>5</sup>.

**barsac** bā·rɪsæk white wine manufactured at *Barsac*, Gironde, France. xix.

**barter** bā·rɪtɪr give in exchange for an equivalent. xv. Form and meaning suggest deriv. from OF. *barater* (see BARRATOR), but connecting links are wanting.

**bartizan** bā·rɪtɪzæn battlemented parapet. 1801 (Scott). orig. pseudo-arch. use of Sc. var. (*bartisane*) of BRATTICING.

**baryta** bə·rɪtə (chem.) monoxide of barium. xix. f. BARYTES, with final *a* after *soda*, etc.

**barytes** bə·rɪtɪz (chem.) native sulphate of barium. xviii. f. Gr. *barús* heavy, after mineral names in -ites; named in ref. to its great weight.

**barytone** bæ·rɪtoun (Gr. gram.) not having the acute accent on the last syllable. xix. - Gr. *barútonos*, f. *barús* heavy, (of sound) deep) (*oxús* (cf. OXYTONE), rel. to *L. gravis* GRAVE<sup>2</sup> + *tónos* TONE. Cf. BARITONE.

**basalt** bæ·sɔlt, -ɔlt hard trap-rock. xviii (earlier in L. form). - L. *basaltēs*, in MSS. and editions of Pliny's 'Natural History' var. of *basanitēs* - Gr. *basanitēs* (sc. *lithos* stone), f. *básanos* touchstone.

**basan, bazan** bæ·zæn bark-tanned sheepskin. xviii. - (O)F. *basane* - Pr. *bazana* - Sp. *badana* (cf. medL. *bedana*) - Arab. *biṭānah* lining, f. *baṭāna* be hidden.

**bascule** bæ·skjūl apparatus on the lever principle. xvii. - F. *bascule*, earlier *bacule* see-saw, f. stem of *battre* beat + *cul* posteriors.

**base<sup>1</sup>** beis bottom, foundation. xiv. - (O)F. *base* or L. *basis*; see BASIS. Hence **basal<sup>1</sup>** bei·səl, **ba·sɪc** xix; cf. F. *basal, basique*. Hence **ba·seball** (BALL<sup>1</sup>) national field-game of the U.S.A. xix; the *base* is the term for each of four stations at the angles of the square called the diamond.

**base<sup>2</sup>** beis the game of 'prisoner's base'. xv. prob. for *bars* (bars), pl. of BAR; cf. 'Bace . . . barri' (Promp. Parv.). Cf. BASS<sup>1</sup>.

**base<sup>3</sup>** beis of low quality or status. xiv. - (O)F. *bas*, fem. *basse* = Pr. *bas*, It. *basso* :- medL. *bassu-s*, *bassa* (expl. by Isidore as 'thick, fat', by Papias as 'short, low'), found in classical times as a cognomen. Hence **ba·seborn** xvi; cf. *low-born*, ME. *loh iboren* (xiii).

**basement** bei·smənt foundation, fundamental structure; lowest storey below ground level. xviii. prob. - Du. †*basement*

foundation (Kilian), in WFlem. *bazement*, perh. - It. *basamento* base of a column, etc., f. *basare*, f. *base* BASE<sup>1</sup>; see -MENT and cf. (O)F. *soubassement*.

**bash** bæʃ strike heavily. xvii. ult. imit., perh. a blend of *bang* and ending of *dash*, *smash*, etc.

**bashaw** bəʃɔ· early form of PASHA.

**bashful** bæ·ʃfʊl shy. xvi (Udall). f. †*bash* aphetic of ABASH + -FUL<sup>1</sup>; for a similar formation on a vb. stem cf. *mournful* (xvi).

**bashi-bazouk** bæ·ʃɪbæzū·k mercenary irregular Turkish soldier. xix. - Turk. *bāshi bōzuk* 'wrong-headed' (*bāsh* head, *bōzuk* turned).

**basil** bæ·zɪl aromatic plant *Ocimum*. xv (Caxton). - OF. *basile* - medL. *basilicum* - Gr. *basilikón*, n. of adj. 'royal'.

**basilar** bæ·sɪlɪr pert. to the base. xvi. - modL. *basiláris*, irreg. f. *basis* BASE<sup>1</sup>.

**basilica** bæzɪ·likə church built on the model of a royal palace, oblong with colonnades and an apse. xvi. - L. - Gr. *basiliké*, sb. use of fem. of *basilikós* royal, f. *basileús* king.

**basilisk** bæ·zɪlɪsk, bæ·s- fabulous reptile, cockatrice xiv; large cannon xvi. - L. *basiliscus* - Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileús* king; acc. to Pliny, the name is due to a crown-like spot on the reptile's head. In the sense of 'cannon' the Sp. form *basilisco* was also used.

**basin** bei·s'n hollow circular vessel xiii; deep depression xviii. ME. *ba(s)cin*, also -ine - OF. *bacin* (mod. *bassin*) = Pr., Sp. *bacin*, It. *bacino* :- medL. \**bac(c)hinu-s* (cf. *bachinon* wooden vessel, Gregory of Tours, vi), f. *bacca* 'vas aquarium' (Isidore), perh. of Gaulish origin.

**basinet** bæ·sɪnɪt, **basnet** bæ·sɪnɪt small headpiece of armour. xiv. - OF. *bacinet*, dim. of *bacin* BASIN; see -ET.

**basis** bei·sɪs foundation, support. xiv (Trev.). - L. *basis* - Gr. *básis* stepping, step, pedestal, BASE<sup>1</sup> :- IE. \**gw̥ntis* (whence also G. *kunft* coming), f. \**gw̥n-* COME.

**basistan** bæzɪstə·n, **bezesteen** bezɪstɪ·n clothes-market. xvi. - Turk. - Pers. *bazzā-zistān*, f. Arab. *basaz* clothes-dealer (f. *bazz*, Turk. *bez* clothing) + -istān place.

**bask** bæsk A. †*bathe* (esp. in blood) xiv; B. expose to the heat of the sun, etc. xvii (Sh.); intr. for refl. xvii (Cowley, Dryden). In A mainly in eastern writers (Gower, Lydg., Skelton); of doubtful origin, but usu. referred to ON. \**baðask* (later *baðast*), refl. of *baða* BATHE. Cf. BUSK<sup>1</sup>.

**basket** bæ·skɪt vessel of wicker-work with a handle. xiii. In AL. as *basketum* (xiii-xv), in AN. and OF. as *basket* (gloss on Neckam xiii, 'Roman d'Alexandre', MS. Bodl. 264, an. 1338), of unkn. origin. It has been referred to L. *bascauda* (Juvenal,

Martial), said by Martial to be British (but no OCeltic forms are extant, and the mod. forms are from Eng.) and expl. by Papias as 'washing-tub', 'brazen vessel'; but *bascauda* was repr. by OF. *baschoe*, from which *basche* was a back-formation.

**Basque** bask member of a race inhabiting the slopes of the western Pyrenees; their language. XIX. - F. *Basque* - L. *Vascō* (in pl. *Vascones*, Juvenal, Pliny), which has also given *Gascon*. The Basques' name for themselves is *Eskualdunak*.

**bas-relief** bäsri:lif carving in low relief. XVII. Earlier *basse relievo* - It. *basso rilievo* (*basso riljē-vo*); altered later after F. *bas-relief*.

**bas<sup>1</sup>** bæš fish of the perch family. XVII. Late ME. (xv) alteration of (dial.) *barse*, OE. *bærs* (*bears*) = MDu., MHG. *bars* (Du. *baars*, G. *barsch*), f. \**bars-*, rel. to \**bors-* (whence OHG. *burst*, OE. *byrst* bristle); cf. (dial.) *bace*, *base* (xv), and DACE.

**bas<sup>2</sup>** bæš inner bark; fibre. XVII. Alteration of BAST by suppression of *t*, as in *bast mat*, *bast tree*.

**bas<sup>3</sup>** beis deep-sounding; (mus.) of the lowest part. xv. orig. identical in form and still in pronounc. with BAsE<sup>3</sup>; from XVI assim. in form to It. BASSO.

**bas<sup>4</sup>** bæš. XIX. Name of manufacturers of the ale and beer so designated, Messrs. *Bass & Co.* of Burton-on-Trent.

**basset** bæ'sit short-legged breed of dog. XVII. - F. *basset*, f. *bas* low, BAsE<sup>3</sup>; see -ET.

**basset-horn** bæ'sithō:n tenor clarinet. XIX. - G., partial tr. of F. *cor de bassette* - It. *corno di bassetto* (*bassetto* dim. of BASSO BAsS<sup>3</sup>).

**bassinette** bæsi:nət baby's cradle with hood at one end. XIX. Earlier sp. *bassinnet*, identical in form with F. *bassinnet* (see BASINET), which is applied to various basin-shaped objects; in its later sp. *bassinette* infl. by spurious F. *berceauquette* (in Eng. use c. 1860-70), alteration of F. *bercelonnette* (*bar-*) after *berceau* cradle.

**basso** bæ'sou (mus.) bass. XIX. It.; see BAsE<sup>3</sup>.

**bassoon** bæsu:n, bæzu:n bass instrument of the oboe family. XVIII. - F. *basson*, augm. f. *bas* BAsS<sup>3</sup>; see -OON.

**bast** bæst inner bark of the lime. OE. *bæst*, corr. to (MDu., (OHG., ON. *bast* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**bastaz*, -am, of unkn. origin.

**bastard** bæ'stərd illegitimate child. XIII. - OF. *bastard* (mod. *bâtard*) = Pr. *bastard*, It., Sp., Pg. *bastardo* :- medL., Rom. *bastardus*, commonly held to be f. *bastum* BAsT<sup>3</sup> + -ardus -ARD, which appears to be confirmed by OF. *fiis de bas(t)* 'pack-saddle son' (mule-drivers and others using the pack-saddle for a pillow), whence ME. *bast* bastardy, *bastard* (also in phr. †*abast*

*ibore borne* in bastardy, †*sone abast* bastard son); cf. the origin of such synonyms, as OF. *coitvart* (f. *coite* QUILT), G. *bankert*, f. (*bank* bench), *bänklng* (see BANTLING), LG. *mantelkind* 'mantle child', ON. *hrisungr* (f. *hris* brushwood). As a term of legal status *bastardus* was applied to the acknowledged son of a prince or nobleman not born of the lawful wife; cf. *William the Bastard*, a title of William the Conqueror. (The Rom. word passed into all the Continental Germ. langs.) Hence **ba·stardize** XVI. **ba·stardry** xv, the regular Sc. form for **ba·stardy** xv (cf. AN. *bastardie* XIII); see -IZE, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**bast<sup>1</sup>** beist sew loosely. xiv (Ch.). - OF. *bastir* = Pr. *bastir* build, prepare, equip, compose, Sp. *bastir*, It. *bastire* build - Germ. \**bastjan* (cf. OHG. *besten* lace, sew), f. \**bastaz* BAST, the orig. sense being 'put together (as) with bast', hence 'construct, build'. For the sense cf. Sp. *bastear*, *embastar*, It. *imbastire*. A Sc. var. *bais* (xvi) survives as *beass*.

**bast<sup>2</sup>** beist pour fat over (roasting meat). xv (pp. †*baast*, Sc. inf. *bais*). prob. orig. *base*, the past inflexions being later incorporated as part of the stem. Two F. vbs. in this sense are given by Du Guez (1530), *bastir* 'to cast butter upon rost', and *basser* 'to bast the roste', but these are not corroborated; cf. 'bastyng of meate, *bastiment*, baysting of clothe, *bastiment*' (Falsgr. 1530). The vb. meaning 'beat' (xvi) is prob. identical with this; for a similar transference of sense cf. *anoint*, and G. *schmierem* (i) *anoint*, (ii) *thrash*.

**bastille** bæsti:l bastion, fortress. xiv. - (O)F. *bastille*, prob. refash. of OF. *bastide* (Cotgr. has a mixed form, *bastilde*) - Pr. *bastida*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *bastir* build (cf. BAsT<sup>1</sup>).

**bastinado** bæstinā:dou beating with a stick (esp. on the soles of the feet). xvi. - Sp. *bastonada* (= It. *bastonata*, OF. *bastonnée*), f. *baston* stick, BATON; see -ADO. The sp. has varied, -tan- and -ton- being formerly frequent.

**bastion** bæ'stiən projecting part of a fortification. xvi. - F. *bastion*, earlier *bastillon*, f. *bastille* (see above); cf. It. *bastione*, held by some to be the source of the F. word.

**bat<sup>1</sup>** bæT A. club, stout stick OE.; B. lump (as in *brickbat*) xiv. Late OE. *batt* 'clava' (whence Ir., Gael. *bat*, *bata* staff, cudgel); some uses may be due to (O)F. *batte* (f. *battre* beat); the source of sense B is entirely obscure and it may belong to a different word. Hence, or directly - (O)F. *battre*, **bat** vb. strike xv; in the sense 'wink' the eyelids perh. a var. of BAsE<sup>2</sup>.

**bat<sup>2</sup>** bæT mouse-like winged quadruped. xvi (a *Backe*, some call it a *Bat*). Alteration of ME. *backe*, *bakke* (surviving till xvii in gen. use, and later dial., also in Sc. *backie*) - Scand. word repr. in MSw. *aftan|bakka*,



*nat(bakka)* evening or night bat, MDa. *nat(h)bakke*, beside which is a var. \**blaka*, as in ON. *leörblaka* 'leather-flapper', Sw. *nattblaka*, whence rare ME. *blak*; the change of *k* to *t* (cf. Sw. dial. *nattbatta*) may have been due to assoc. with medL. *blatta*, *blacta*, *batta*.

¶ The native name was *rearmouse* (OE. *hrēremūs*); cf. *flittermouse* (XV) - Du. *vledermuis* = G. *fledermaus* (OHG. *fledarmūs*) 'flutter-mouse', (dial.) *flindermouse* (- Du. *vlinder* butterfly), F. *chauve-souris*, L. *calva sorex* 'bald mouse'.

**bat**<sup>3</sup> *bæt*, *bā* pack-saddle. XV-XVI (only in *bat-needle* packing-needle); XVIII (in *bat-horse*, -*mule*; *bat-money*; BATMAN<sup>3</sup>). - OF. *bat*, earlier *bast* (mod. *bât*) :- medL. *bastum*, perh. f. \**bastāre*, ult. based on Gr. *bastazein* bear.

**bat**<sup>4</sup> *bæt* colloquial speech of a foreign country (*sling the bat* speak the lingo). XIX (Kipling). Hindi, 'speech, language, word'.

**batata** *bātā'tō* sweet potato, Ipomæa Batatas, Batatas edulis. XVI. - Sp. *batata* - Taino *batata*. See POTATO.

**batch** *bætʃ* baking. XV. ME. *bac(c)he* :- OE. \**bæcē*, f. *bacan* BAKE; cf. OE. *gebæc* baking, thing baked, G. *gebäck*, and for the formation *wæcē* WATCH, *wacan* WAKE<sup>1</sup>.

**bate**<sup>1</sup> *beit* †fight; beat the wings. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *batre* (mod. *battre*) beat, fight :- Rom. \**batere* for L. *batuere* (cf. BATTLE).

**bate**<sup>2</sup> *beit* lower, reduce, (now only) moderate, as in *bated breath*; (arch.) except, as in *bating* excepting. XIV. Aphetic of ABATE.

**bateau** *bæ'tou* Canadian boat. XVIII. F. :- OF. *batel* (whence It. *battello*, Sp. *batel*), f. OE. *bāt*, ON. *bátr* BOAT.

**batells** see BATTLE.

**bath**<sup>1</sup> *bàp* bathing, water for bathing in OE.; vessel for bathing in XVI. OE. *bæþ* = OFris. *beth*, OS. *bāð*, (O)HG. *bad*, ON. *bāð* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**baþam*, perh. f. \**ba-* FOMENT (cf. OHG. *bājan*, *bāen*, G. *bāhen*). Hence **bath** vb. (XV), a new formation distinct from BATH, now restricted to the sense 'give a bath to'. The place-name *Bath* was orig. *æt þæm (hātum) bapum* at the (hot) baths, *æt Bapum*, whence the indeclinable *Bapum*, *Bapōn* (cf. G. *Baden*, orig. d. pl.); in XVIII it was commonly known as 'the Bath'. There are many spec. attrib. uses, as *Bath bun*, *chap* (CHAP<sup>1</sup>), *brick*, *chair* (orig. used at Bath for invalids), *Oliver* (a biscuit named after William Oliver, a physician of Bath, 1695-1764), *stone*. *Bathon* was latinized as *Bathonia*, whence **BATHONIAN** *bāpou'nion*. XVIII.

**bath**<sup>2</sup> *bæp* Hebrew liquid measure. XVI. Heb. (in L. *batus*, Gr. *bátos*).

**bathe** *beið* immerse in a bath; take a bath. OE. *baþian* = Du. *baden*, OHG. *badōn* (G. *baden*), ON. *baða* :- Germ. \**baþōn*, f. \**baþam* BATH<sup>4</sup>.

**bathos** *bei'þos*, *bæ'þos* ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace. XVIII (Pope; earlier in Gr. letters). - Gr. *báihos*, f. *bathús* deep (as in *bathymetry* measurement of depths). Hence **bathetic** *bə'pe'tik*. XIX; after *pathos*, *pathetic*.

**bathybius** *bə'pi'biəs* (zool.) flocculent precipitate of gypsum in the ocean. XIX (Huxley, who at first regarded it as protoplasm). modL., f. Gr. *bathús* deep + *bios* life (cf. BIO-).

**batik** *bæt'ik* decoration on silk, etc. XIX. - Javanese \**mbatik* writing, drawing.

**batiste** *bæ'tist* cambric. XVII (*baptist cloth*, tr. F. *toile de Batiste*). - F. *batiste*, for *Baptiste*, name of the first maker, who lived at Cambrai.

**batman**<sup>1</sup> *bæ'tmən* Oriental weight. XVI. - Turk. *bātmān*, *baṭmān*, -*man* (whence also Russ. *batmān*).

**batman**<sup>2</sup> *bæ'tmən* army officer's servant. XVIII. f. BAT<sup>3</sup>, as used in *bat-horse*, -*mule* for carrying officers' baggage (F. *cheval de bāt*), *bat-money* allowance for carrying baggage; formerly also *baugh-*, *baw-*, repr. the pronunc. *ba* of F. *bāt*.

**baton** *bæ'tn* staff, stick (now spec.). XVI (*batton*). - F. *bāton* (earlier †*baston*, which was adopted in Eng. XIII) = Pr., Sp. *baston*, It. *bastone* :- Rom. \**bastō(n-)*, f. \**bastāre* drive with a stick (cf. L. *burdu*/*bastā* donkey-driver, Petronius), f. late L. *bastum* stick.

**batrachian** *bə'trei'kiən* (zool.) frog-like. XIX. f. modL. *batrachia* *bə'trei'kiə*, prop. *bə'trəka'iə* - Gr. *batrákheia* (sc. *zōia* animals), n. pl. of *batrákheios*, f. *bátrakhos* frog; after F. *batracien* (1811); see -IAN.

**batta**<sup>1</sup> *bæ'tə* agio, discount. XVII. - Hind. *baṭṭa*, *bāṭṭa*.

**batta**<sup>2</sup> *bæ'tə* (military) allowance. XVIII. - Indo-Pg. *bata* - Canarese *bhatta* rice.

**battalion** *bətə'ljən* division of an army. XVI. - F. *battailon* - It. *battaglione*, augm. of *battaglia* BATTLE. The present sp. was established XVII.

**battel**, **batell** *bæt'l* † (perh.) provision of commons XV; (pl.) accounts of sums due for provision of board and lodging in colleges of the university of Oxford XVI. In medL. *batelli*, -*illi*, *batellæ* (pl.) of unkn. origin; perh. connected with †*battle* vb. feed, nourish, †*battle* adj. (Sc. and north.) feeding, nourishing, which may be derivs. (with -LE<sup>2</sup>) of *bat-* in BATTEN<sup>2</sup>. Hence **battel** vb. XVI.

**batten**<sup>1</sup> *bæt'n* strip of wood. XV. Earliest forms *batant*, -*ent* (cf. \**batant* . . . a batant; the piece of wood, that runnes all along vpon the edge of the lockeside of a doore, gate, or window', Cotgr.) - OF. *batant*, sb. use of prp. of *batre* beat (see BATTERY). For the loss of final *t* cf. *batten* movable bar in a silk-loom (XIX) - F. *batant*.

**batten**<sup>2</sup> bæ·tɪn †improve in condition XVI, grow fat, thrive (*on*) XVII (Sh., Jonson); prob. earlier in dial. use. — ON. *batna* improve, get better, f. \**bat-* (cf. OE. *gebatian* get BETTER); see -EN<sup>5</sup>.

**batter**<sup>1</sup> bæ·təɪ beat with repeated blows. XIV. — AN. *baterer*, f. OF. *batre* (mod. *battre*) beat; cf. *BAT*<sup>1</sup> and see -ER<sup>3</sup>.

**batter**<sup>2</sup> bæ·tɛr paste used in cooking. XV (*bater*, -our, -ure). prob. f. *BATTER*<sup>1</sup>, but cf. OF. *bat(e)ure* beating, beaten metal.

**battery** bæ·təri beating (as in *assault and battery*); †battering (as of fortifications by guns); unit of artillery. XVI. — (O)F. *batterie*, f. *battre* beat (= Pr. *batre*, Sp. *batir*, It. *battere*) :— L. *battuere*, later *battere*; see -ERY and cf. Pr. *bataria*, etc.

**battle** bæ·tl combat XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); †battle array, battalion XIV (R. Manngng). ME. *batarle* — (O)F. *bataille* = Pr. *batalha*, Cat. *batala* (whence Sp. *batalla*, Pg. *batalha*), It. *battaglia*, Rum. *bătaie* :— Rom. \**battalia*, for late L. *battuālia* military or gladiatorial exercises, f. *battuere* beat (cf. prec.); like other n. pls., e.g. *biblia* BIBLE, *mirabilia* MARVEL, *battalia* was treated as fem. sg. In the sense 'order of battle', 'host' *battalia* (— It. *battaglia*) was current from late XVI (Sh.) to early XIX. So **ba·ttle** vb. XIV. — (O)F. *batailler*.

**battledore** bæ·tlɔəɪ washing-beetle XV (*batyldo(u)re*, *batyndore*, *badildore*); bat used with a shuttlecock XVI. perh. — Pr. *batedor* beater (cf. Sp. *batidor*), f. *batre* beat (cf. *BATTERY*), infl. by †*battle* vb. (XVI), f. *BAT* vb. (see *BAT*<sup>1</sup>); but the history is obscure.

**battlement** bæ·tlmɛnt indented parapet in fortification. XIV. contemp. with †*battled* — pp. of OF. *bataillier* fortify with *batailles* fixed or movable turrets of defence (the sense-development from 'battle' is not clear); some forms show assoc. with OF. *bastillement* (f. *bastilier*, -iller; cf. *BASTILLE*). See -MENT.

**battleship** bæ·tlʃɪp. 1884. Short for *line-of-battle ship* (XVIII) ship designed to fight in line of battle.

**battology** bæ·tlɔdʒɪ vain repetition. XVII. — modL. *battologia* — Gr. *battologiā*, f. *batálogos*, f. *battos* stammerer (cf. the proper name *Battos* in Herodotus IV clv); see -LOGY.

**battue** bæ·tju beat-up of game. XIX. F. (= Pr. *batuda*, It. *battuta*) :— Rom. \**battūta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *battuere* beat (cf. *BATTLE*).

**batty** bæ·ti (sl.) crazy, 'balmy'. XX. f. phr. to *have bats in the belfry* to be crazy; see *BAT*<sup>2</sup>, -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**bauble** bɔ·bl trinket; jester's baton XIV; trifling matter, 'toy' XVI. ME. *babel*, *babulle* — OF. *babel*, *baubel* child's toy, plaything, of unkn. origin (cf. AL. *baubellum* XII–XIII).

The ME. forms are repr. normally by *bable* (XVI–XVII); *bauble* appears first c. 1600.

**baudekin** bɔ·dɪkɪn rich brocade. XIV. — OF. *baudekin* — medL. *baldachinus*; see *BALDACCHINO*.

**baulk** var. of *BALK*.

**bauson** bɔ·sɔn (dial.) badger. XIV. sb. use of *bausand* — OF. *bausant* having white spots on a dark ground, piebald (sb. piebald horse) = Pr. *bausan* (whence It. *balzano*, whence modF. *balzan*) :— Rom. \**balteānus* 'belted', striped, f. L. *balteus* BELT. For the application to the animal cf. the development of F. *blaireau* (see *BADGER*).

**bauxite, beauxite** bɔ·ksaɪt hydrous oxide of silicon and iron. XIX. — F. *bauxite*, f. Les *Baux*, near Arles, France; see -ITE.

**bavin** bæ·vɪn bundle of brushwood. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**bawbee** bɔ·bi (Sc.) coin equivalent to the Eng. halfpenny. XVI. Named after the laird of *Sillebawby*, mint-master under James V (mentioned in a Treasurer's account of 1541 as Alexander Orok de *Sillebawby*).

**bawd** bɔd pander, procuress. XIV (PPL., Ch.). The fuller form *bawdstrot*, Sc. *bald(e)strod* (XIV–XVI) suggests ult. deriv. from OF. *baudetroit*, *baudestroyt* 'pronubus', 'pronuba' (XIII), which seems to be f. *baud* lively, gay (— Germ. \**bald-* BOLD) + the word repr. by AN. *trote* old woman, hag (Gower); but the history is obscure and the relation with †*bawdy* dirty, filthy (XIV, PPL.) and †*bawdy* defoul, defile (XIV, Trevisa) is undetermined. ¶ Against a proposed deriv. as an aphetic reduction of *ribald* must be set the prevalent stressing *ri·bald* in the texts in which *bawd* first occurs. Hence **baw·dry**. XIV (Ch.). **baw·dy** XVI, sb. XVII; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**bawl** bɔl †bark; cry vociferously. XV (Promp. Parv.). corr. in form and meaning to medL. *baulāre* bark, of imit. origin; but cf. Icel. *baula* (Sw. *böla*) low, as an ox.

**bawn** bɔn fortified enclosure; cattfold. XVI (Spenser). — Ir. *bábhúin*, MÍr. *bódhúin*, f. *bó* cow + *dúin* fortress (see *TOWN*).

**bay**<sup>1</sup> bei †berry XIV; bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*; pl. leaves of this made into a garland XVI. — (O)F. *baie* (= Pr., Sp. *baga*) :— L. *bāca* berry. See also *BAYBERRY*.

**bay**<sup>2</sup> bei indentation of the sea. XIV. — (O)F. *baie* — (O)Sp. *bahia*, recorded first as *baia* by Isidore of Seville (VII) and perh. of Iberian origin. See also *BAY-SALT*.

**bay**<sup>3</sup> bei opening between columns, etc. XIV; recess xv. — (O)F. *baie*, f. *bayer*, earlier *baer*, *beer* gape, stand open (mod. *béant* wide open) = Pr. *badar*, It. *badare* :— medL. *batāre* (c. 800), of unkn. origin. Hence *bay-window* (xv); cf. *bow-window* (bow<sup>1</sup>).

**bay**<sup>4</sup> bei barking of dogs in company XIII; chiefly (now only) in phr. (*hold, keep*) *at bay*,

†*at a bay*, (*turn*, *bring*, etc.) to bay XIV. - OF. *bai*, or aphetic deriv. of ME. *abay* (*at abay* being apprehended as *at a bay*) - OF. *abai* (mod. *aboi* in phr. *être* and *mettre aux abois* be and bring to bay; cf. OF. *tenir a bay*, It. *stare* and *tenere a bada*); the F. sbs. are f. *bayer*, *abayer* BAY<sup>3</sup>. The phrases refer to the position of a hunted animal when, driven to extremity, he faces his barking pursuers. ¶ In the sense 'deep bark' (XVI) a new formation on BAY<sup>3</sup>.

**bay<sup>5</sup>** bei reddish-brown. XIV (Ch.). -(O)F. *bai* :- L. *badiu-s* (Varro) chestnut-coloured (only of horses), rel. to OIr. *buide* yellow.

**bay<sup>6</sup>** bei bark with a deep voice. XIV. Aphetic of †*abaye* - OF. *abaiier* (mod. *aboyer*) = It (*ab*)*baiare*, f. imit. base \**bai-*; infl. by BAY<sup>4</sup>.

**bayadère** bājade:ri Hindu dancing-girl. XVIII. F. - Pg. *bailadeira*, f. *bailar* dance, obscurely rel. to medL. *ballāre* (see BALL<sup>2</sup>).

**bayard** bei:ard bay horse, spec. the magic steed given by Charlemagne to Renaud; a type of blind recklessness. XIV. - OF. *baiard*, f. *bai* BAY<sup>5</sup>; see -ARD.

**bayberry** bei:berri (fruit of) the bay-tree XIV; (fruit of) *Pimenta acris* XVIII; (fruit of) *Myrica cerifera* XIX. f. BAY<sup>1</sup>+BERRY. Hence **bay rum** bei:ram (see RUM<sup>2</sup>); cf. G. *baiöl* 'oleum myricæ'.

**bayonet** bei:onet, bei:onet †short dagger XVII; stabbing instrument for fixing to the muzzle of a rifle XVIII. - F. *baïonnette*, earlier *bayonnette*, said to be f. *Bayonne*, France, the orig. place of manufacture (cf. *bayonnettes de Bayonne*, Tabourot Des Accords, d. 1590); see -ET. The early vars. (XVII); later Ū.S. dial.) *bagnet*, *bagonet* are not accounted for.

**bayou** bai:ju outlet of river or lake, etc., in N. America. XVIII. - Amer. F. - Choctaw *bayuk*.

**bay-salt** bei:sò:lt salt in large crystals. XV. f. BAY<sup>2</sup>+SALT; prop. salt obtained by evaporation of water in bays of the sea, orig. in the *Baie* de Bourgneuf, south of the river Loire, France (called *la Baye*, *le Bay* in ref. to salt production in documents of XIV-XV). So G. *baisalz*, MLG. *bayesout*, Du. *baaizout*, Da. *baisalt*.

**bazaar** bazā:ri Oriental market-place XVI; fancy fair XIX. Early forms are *bazarro*, *basar*, *buzzar(d)*, *basar*; prob. - It. - Turk. - Pers. *bāzār* market, which has passed into various Eastern and Eur. langs.

**bdellium** de:liam (tree yielding) a gum resin. XVI. - L. *bdellium* (Pliny, Vulg.) - Gr. *bdellion* (Dioscorides), used in versions of the O.T. later than LXX to render Heb. *b'dhōlah*, of uncertain meaning and origin.

**be** bi, (unstressed) bi. The 'substantive' and 'copulative' verb expressing (i) simple existence, and (ii) existence in a defined state (whence its use with participles as an

auxiliary of tense and voice). Conjugational forms: pres. ind. 1st pers. sg. **am**, 2nd (arch. and dial.) **art**, **beest**, 3rd **is**; pl. **are**, (arch. and dial.) **be**; pt. **was**, pl. **were**; pres. subj. **be**, pt. subj. **were**; pp. **been**. The forms are derived from four bases as follows.

A. IE. \**es-* \**s-*. 1st pers. sg. OE. *eam*, *am*, WS. *eom* (with *eo* after *bēo(m)*); see below) = ON. *em*, Goth. *im*, OIr. *am*, Lith. *esmù*, OSl. *jesmi*, L. *sum* (for \**esem*); infl. by *sumus* we are), Gr. *eimi*, Skr. *asmi*, OPers. *amiy*, Arm. *em*, Alb. *jam* :- IE. \**ésmi*.

3rd pers. sg. OE. *is* = OFris., OS. *ist* (Du. *is*), (O)HG., Goth. *ist*, ON. *es* (later *er*), OIr. *is*, W. *ys*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, OSl. *jesti*, Skr. *asti* :- IE. \**ésti*.

pl. OE. *sind*, *sindon*, surviving in ME. till c. 1200 = OFris. *send*, OS. *sind*, *sindan*, OHG. 3rd pl. *sint* (G. *sind*), Goth. 3rd pl. *sind*, OIr. *it*, OW. *int*, L. *sunt*, Gr. *eisi* (Dor. *enti*), Skr. *sánti* :- IE. \**sénti*.

pres. subj. OE. *sīe*, pl. *sien*, later *sī*, *sīn*, surviving till c. 1200 = OS., OHG. *sī*, *sīn* (Du. *zij*, *zijen*, G. *sei*, *seien*) = L. *siēm*, *sīm*, *sint*, Gr. *eiēn*, etc., Skr. *sydt* :- IE. \*(*s*)*jēm*, \*(*s*)*jénti*.

B. Germ. \**ar-* (:- \**or-*), of unkn. origin. 2nd pers. sg. OE. *eart*, pl. *aron*, *earon* are; these are old perfect formations.

C. IE. \**bheu-* \**bhu-*. 1st pers. sg. *bēo*, earlier *biō* (:- \**biju*) = OFris. *bin*, OS. *biūm*, *biom* (Du. *ben*), OHG. *bin* (G. *bin*), corr. to L. *fiō* I become (:- \**bhwjō*), rel. further to L. *fuī* I was, *futurus* FUTURE, Gr. *phúein* bring forth, cause to grow, *éphūn*, *péphūka* I was, *phúesthai* grow, come into being (see PHYSIC), Lith. *būti*. OSl. *byti* (Russ. *byt'*), OIr. *buith*, W. *bod* be, Skr. *bhāvati* becomes, is, Pers. *būd* was, *būdan* be, become, exist. So OE. *bist* will be, art = OS., OHG. *bis(t)* (G. *bist*), OE. *bīþ* will be, is, corr. to L. *fis* become, *fit* becomes; cf. W. *bydd* will be; OE. *bēoþ* pl. will be, are, inf. *bēon* (a new formation on *bēo*). The orig. meaning of this base is 'grow'; the derived sense 'become' led to its adoption as an appropriate el. in the paradigm of the verb 'to be', esp. for expressing the future; for another sense-development see BOWER<sup>1</sup>, BUILD.

D. IE. \**wes-* \**wēs-*. OE. inf. *wesan* = OFris. *wesa*, OS., OHG. *wesan* (Du. *wezen*; G. *wesen*, surviving as sb.), ON. *vesa*, *vera*, Goth. *wisan* remain, continue, rel. to Skr. *vasati* dwells, remains. The orig. meaning is 'dwell, remain', and the use of this base is therefore appropriate to the imper. (OE. *wes*, pl. *wesap*) and the pt. (OE. 1st and 3rd sg. *wæs* was, 2nd sg. *wære* wast, pl. *wæron* were, in which latter alone it survives).

Of the three types of the pres. ind. pl. in OE., *bēoþ*, *aron*, and *sind(on)*, the first continued in gen. ME. as *beth*, *ben*, and finally *be* (surviving till XVII, as in A.V. *the powers that be*, and in mod. dial.), the second, orig. confined to the Anglian area, had become

the standard form by XVI (regularly used by Tindale), and the third became obs. soon after c. 1200. In the pt. ind. the 2nd pers. sg. *wære* (OE. *wære*) became obs. in XVI, and new forms, *wast*, *†wertst*, and *wert*, were introduced, the two last esp. for the subjunctive. There was orig. no pp. of the verb *am*, *was*, *be* in OE.; a new formation *gebēon*, on the inf. *bēon*, appears c. 1100, which completed the conjugation *am-was-been* as it now stands.

**be-** bi prefix, OE. *be-*, weak var. of *bī* BY, varying in cognate comps. with *bī-*, e.g. *begān* surround, practise, *begang* and *bigeng* circuit, practice; = OFris., OS. *be-*, *bī* (Du. *be-*, *bij-*), OHG. *bī-*, *bī* (G. *be-*, *bei-*). The main uses, developed from the orig. and gen. sense of 'about', are: (1) with verbs, meaning 'around, all round, on all sides', 'from side to side, to and fro, in all ways', as in OE. *besettan* BESET, *besmierian* besmear, *bestreowan* BESTREW, so *bedaub* (XVI), *besmirch* (Sh.); (2) 'thoroughly, soundly, to the full, extremely, excessively', as BESECH (early ME.), after OE. *befrignan*, etc., passing into a mere intensive as in BEFALL, BEFIT; (3) 'off, away', marking deprivation, as in OE. *beheafdan* BEHEAD; so *bedælan* bereave, deprive, *beceorfan*, *besceran* cut off; (4) 'about, over' (lit. and fig.) as in OE. *begēotan* sprinkle, *bepencan* BETHINK, *bewēpan* bewail; (5) with sbs. and adjs. 'so as to make what is expressed by them', as *becalm* (XVI), *bedim* (XVI), *befoul* (XIV); hence, 'call by the name of', as *be-blockhead*, *berascal*; (6) with sbs. used in an instr. relation, 'surround or envelop with', hence (gen.) 'affect with', as in *befog* (XVII), *benight* (XVI); (7) with ppl. adjs., often combining uses 2 and 6 with vague meaning or rhetorical force, as in *beblubbered* (XVI), *bedabbled* (Sh.), *bemused* (Pope), and so, with derogatory implication, in such adjs. as *beclouted*, *beribboned*, *beturbaned*.

**beach** biʃ (dial.) shingle, pebbles of the seashore; seashore. XVI. Early forms also *bache*, *bayche*, *baich*. The first sense remained in the local usage of Sussex and Kent; it is difficult to determine the date of the emergence of the present sense (see, e.g., Sh. 'Merch. V.' IV i 71, 'Lear' IV vi 17, 'Cor.' v iii 58; cf. the development of F. *grève*); perh. identical with OE. *bæce*, *bece* brook, stream (cf. BECK<sup>1</sup>), with transf. meaning '(pebbly) river valley', a word surviving in many place-names, as *Bache*, *Betchton*, *Colebatch*, *Sandbach*, *Wisbech*. Hence **bea·ch·co·mber** U.S. (1) ocean-roller; (2) settler on a Pacific island XIX; *comber* breaker (f. COMB vb. in the sense 'roll over as a wave, break with foam').

**Beach-la-mar** biʃ la mār jargon English used in the Western Pacific. XX (also *biche*-). Alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* BÊCHE-DE-MER.

**beacon** biːkn †sign, standard OE.; signal-fire; lighthouse. XIV. OE. *bēacn* sign,

portent, ensign = OFris. *bēcen*, *bācen* (hence MLG. *bāke*, LG. *bāken*, and MDu. *bāken*, Du. *baak*), OS. *bōkan*, OHG. *bouhhan* (G. *bake* is from LG.): - WGERM. \**baukna* (cf. BECKON), of unkn. origin.

**bead** bid prayer; (pl.) prayers XIII; rosary (†pair of beads); ornamental perforated object XIV. ME. *bede*, pl. *bedes*, partly aphetic of *ibede* (OE. *gebēd* prayer, pl. *gebēdu*), partly generalized from OE. *bedhūs* house of prayer (whence W. *betrus* church); rel. sbs. are OFris. *bede*, OS. *beda* (Du. *bede*), *gibed*, OHG. *beta*, *gibet* (G. *gebet*), Goth. *bida*; f. CGerm. \**bēð*- BID. Hence **beadsman**, **bedesman** biːdzmən one who offers prayers for another's welfare. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *beode-*, *bed(e)man*, f. BEAD, repl. by *beadsman* (prob. after *almsman*) in XVI.

**beadle** biːdl †herald, crier; †messenger; apparitor, parish constable, etc. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *bedel* (rom. *bedeau*) = Pr. *bedel*, It. *bidello* :- Rom. \**bidellu-s*, of Germ. origin. The adopted F. word ousted the native OE. *bydel*, ME. *büdel*, *bidel* = MDu. \**bōdel* (Du. *beul*), OHG. *būtil* (G. *büttel*) :- Germ. \**budilaz*, f. \**bud-*, base of \**beuðan*, OE. *bēodan* (see BID).

**beagle** biːgl small hound having a loud musical bark. xv. perh. - OF. *beegueule* noisy person, prob. f. *beer* open wide (cf. BAY<sup>3</sup>) + *gueule* throat (cf. GULES). F. *bigle* (XVII) is from Eng.

**beak** bik bird's bill XIII; beak-shaped object xv. ME. *bec*, *bek* (*beck* continuing till XVIII; the form with lengthened vowel arose from obl. form *beke*) - (O)F. *bec* = Pr. *bec*, Sp. *bico*, It. *becco* :- L. *beccu-s* (Suetonius), of Celtic origin (but the mod. Celtic words are from Eng. or F.), repl. L. *rostrum*. In the slang sense of 'magistrate' prob. orig. thieves' cant (cf. *harman beck* constable XVI).

**beaker** biːkər open goblet XIV; open-mouthed glass vessel XIX. - ON. *bikarr* = OS. *bikeri*, (M)Du. *bēker*, OHG. *behhāri*, *behhar* (G. *becher*) - pop. L. \**bicārium* (whence It. *bicchiere*), perh. f. Gr. *bikos* drinking-bowl (cf. medGr. *bikion*); see PITCHER. The orig. ME. *biker* (repr. by Sc. *bicker* bowl, cup) was superseded by *bēker*, perh. by assoc. with MDu.

**beak iron** (XVII) see BICKERN.

**beam** bīm †tree (cf. *hornbeam*, *quick-beam*, *whitebeam*); plank; ray of light. OE. *beam* = OFris. *bām*, OS. *bām*, *boom*, (M)Du. *boom* (see BOOM<sup>2</sup>), OHG. *boum* (G. *baum*) :- WGERM. \**baumz*; rel. obscurely to Goth. *bagms*, ON. *baðmr* tree. The WGERM. forms have been referred to IE. \**bhou-* \**bheu-* \**bhu-* grow (see BE), but the uncertainty whether the orig. sense was 'wooden stem or block' or 'growing tree' makes the ult. origin doubtful. The sense 'beam of light' is found in OE. *byrnende bēam*, *fýren bēam* pillar of fire (tr. Vulg.

*columna lucis*), *lēohbēamed* having bright rays, *sunnebēam* sunbeam; for the sense development cf. L. *radius* RAY<sup>2</sup>, SHAFT.

**bean** bīn (seed of) leguminous plants *Faba* (OE.) and *Phaseolus* (xvi). OE. *bēan* = MDu. *bōne* (Du. *boon*), OHG. *bōna* (G. *bohne*), ON. *baun* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**baunō*; connexion with L. *faba* bean, OSi. *bobū*, OPruss. *babo*, is phonetically improbable. Hence **bean**-FEAST XIX, whence **beano** bī'nou orig. printers' colloq.; see -o.

**bear**<sup>1</sup> bæɹ quadruped of the genus *Ursus*. OE. *bera* = MDu. *berē* (Du. *beer*), OHG. *bero* (G. *bär*) :- WGerm. \**bero*; rel. to ON. *björn* :- \**bernuz*; possibly sb. use of an IE. \**bheros* brown (Lith. *bėras*, Lett. *bērs*) (in stock exchange sl. correl. to BULL<sup>1</sup>). ¶ The earliest IE. name of the bear, \**rksos* (Skr. *r̥k̥śas*, L. *ursus*, Gr. *árktos*, W. *arh*) is not repr. in Germ. or Slav. Hence **bear-leader** tutor accompanying a young man on travel XVIII; after G. *bärenführer*, -*treiber*.

**bear**<sup>2</sup> bæɹ A. carry; B. bring forth. OE. *beran* (pt. *bær*, *bæron*, pp. *boren*) = OFris. only pp. *beren*, *boren*, OS., OHG. *beran* (in mod.G. only *gebären* bring forth, OHG. *gaberan* = OE. *geberan*, OS. *giberan*, Goth. *gabairan*), ON. *bera*, Goth. *bairan*, f. Germ. \**bher-* :- IE. \**bher-*, as in Skr. *bhárati*, Arm. *berem*, Gr. *phérein*, L. *ferre* (cf. -FEROUS, FERTILE), OIr. *berim*, W. *cymryd* (:- \**kom|bhrt-*) take, OSi. *birati* (Russ. *brat'* take, seize). Since both main groups of meaning are repr. in the IE. langs. it is not certain which was prior. The mod. pt. **bore** dates from c. 1400, but did not gen. supersede **bare** (OE. *bær*) till after 1600; for the pp. see BORN, BORNE.

**beard** biærd hair on the face. OE. *beard* = OFris. *berd*, MDu. *baert* (Du. *baard*), OHG., G. *bart* :- WGerm. \**barða*, rel. to OSi. *brada* beard (Russ. *borodá*), Lith. *barzdà*, OPruss. *bordus*, and L. *barba* (:- \**bhardhā*).

**beast** biest animal; domesticated animal of the cattle kind; brute, savage. XIII. - OF. *beste* (mod. *bête*) :- pop. L. *besta*, for L. *bēstia*, referred by some to a base \**dhewes-* breathe (cf. the basic sense of ANIMAL), which is widespread in Slav., and hence rel. to Goth. *dius*, OE. *dēor* DEER. *Beast* displaced *deer* and was itself displaced by *animal*, in the gen. sense, but is retained in dial. and techn. use, in special phr., as 'man and beast', 'wild beast', and fig. Hence **beastly** XIII; see -LY<sup>1</sup>.

**beat**<sup>1</sup> bit strike repeatedly. OE. *bēatan* (pt. *bēot*, cf. *bēaten*) = OHG. *bozan* (cf. *anabōz*, mod. *amboss* ANVIL), ON. *bauta* :- Germ. \**bautan*, the base of which may be rel. to \**fu-* of L. *confutare* strike down, CONFUTE. The OE. pt. *bēot*, orig. a redupl. form, was repl. first by *bēt(t)* and later by *beated*, which gave place to **beat**; the pp. **beaten** survives, by the side of a new formation *beat* (now chiefly dial. or vulgar, and in *dead-beat*), which superseded *bēt(t)*. Cf.

BEETLE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **beat** sb. action of beating XVII; course traversed by a watchman, policeman, etc. XVIII.

**beat**<sup>2</sup> bīt strive against a contrary wind or current at sea. XVII. perh. a use of BEAT<sup>1</sup>; but poss. repr. an earlier \**bait* - ON. *beita* sail, cruise (see BAIT), unless it may be referred to nearly synon. rare OE. *bēatan*, with noun of action *bēating* (Alfred's tr. of Boethius xli § 3); but, in either case, the late appearance of the word is a difficulty.

**beatific** biæti'fik making blessed or happy. XVII (earlier -ical). - F. *beatifique* or L. *beatificus*, f. *beātus* blessed, pp. of *beāre* make happy, f. the same base as *bellus*; see BEAUTY, -FIC. So **beatify** biæ'tifai make or pronounce blessed. XVI. - (O)F. *beatifier* or late L. *beatificāre*. **beatitude** biæ'titjūd blessedness. - (O)F. or L. (Cicero).

**beau** bou pl. *beaux* bouz dandy XVII; lady's suitor XVIII. F. *beau* :- L. *bellu-s* :- \**dwenolos*, dim. of \**dwenos*, OL. *duenos*, *duonos*, L. *bonus* good. Cf. BELLE.

**beau ideal** bou aid'iəl †the ideally beautiful; perfect type of beauty. XIX. F.; *beau* sb., *idéal* adj.; see BEAU, IDEAL; often apprehended as meaning 'beautiful ideal'.

**Beaujolois** bou'ʒolei || boʒole light red burgundy. XIX. F., name of an ancient district of France.

**beaumontague** boumōntei'g composition for filling cracks, etc. XIX. Said to be named from *Élie de Beaumont* (1798-1874), French geologist.

**Beaune** boun red burgundy. XIX. F., name of a town in Côte d'Or, France.

**beauty** bjū'ti perfection affording great pleasure to the senses or other faculties. XIII. ME. *bealte*, *beute*, *beaute* - AN. *beute*, OF. *bealte*, *beaute* (mod. *beauté*) = Pr. *beltat*, *beutat*, Sp. *beldad*, It. *beltà* :- Rom. \**bellitātem*, f. L. *bellus*; see BEAU, -TY. Hence **beau-tiful**<sup>1</sup> xv, **beau-tify** xvi.

**beaver**<sup>1</sup> bi'væɹ large amphibious rodent. OE. *beafor*, *befor* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *bever*, OHG. *bibar* (G. *biber*), ON. *bjórr* :- CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**bebruz* :- IE. \**bhebhṛús*, \**bhibṛús* (whence also Skr. *babhrús* brown, great ichneumon, L. *fiber*, OSi. *bevrū*, Lith. *bebrūs*, Czech *bobr*), redupl. deriv. of \**bhru-* brown (see BEAR<sup>1</sup>, BROWN). ¶ CIE. animal-name, like *cow*, *ewe*, *hound*, *mouse*, *wolf*. Hence (after *velveteen*) **bea-vertteen** cotton twilled cloth with the pile left uncut XIX; cf. WFlem. *bevertein*.

**beaver**<sup>2</sup> bi'væɹ movable face-guard of a helmet. xv (*baviere*, *bavouire*). - OF. *baviere* (whence Sp. *babera*, Pg. *baveira*, It. *baviera*), f. *baver* slaver, f. Rom. \**babā* (OF. *beve*) slaver. The form with *ea*, recorded xvi, is difficult to account for.

**because** bi'kəʒ, -kəʒ for the reason *that*; on account of. XIV. ME. *bi cause*, i.e. *bi* BY, CAUSE, after OF. *par cause de* by reason of.

**beccafico** bekəfī·kou small migratory warbler. XVII. It., f. *beccare* peck + *fico* FIG; forms corr. to Pr. *beccofigo*, F. *becfigue* have also been used.

**bechamel** beʃəməl white cream sauce. XVIII. - F. *béchamel*, f. name of the Marquis de *Béchamel*, steward of Louis XIV.

**bêche-de-mer** beʃdəməɾɪ sea-slug, trepang. XIX. quasi-F. of Eng. origin, for *biche de mer* - Pg. *bicho do mar* 'worm of the sea' (*bicho* :- late L. *bēstulus*, dim. of L. *bēstia* BEAST; *mar* :- L. *mare* sea).

**beck<sup>1</sup>** bek (arch. and dial.) brook. XIV (in place-names XI). - ON. *bekkr* :- \**bakkiz*, rel. to \**bakiz*, whence OE. *bece*, OS. *beki* (Du. *beek*), OHG. *bah* (G. *bach*); referred to IE. \**bheg-* \**bhog-* run, whence Lith. *bėgti*, OSl. *bězati* flee (Russ. *begat'*), Gr. *phēbēsthai* flee, *phōbos* flight, fear.

**beck<sup>2</sup>** bek (arch. exc. in phr. *at one's beck and call*) significant gesture, as a nod; (chiefly north.) obeisance, curtsy. XIV. f. (dial.) *beck* vb. (XIV), shortening of ME. *bekene* BECKON, the *-(e)n-* of the stem being taken for the inf. ending (cf. *open*, *ope*).

**becket** be·kit (naut.) loop or rope with a knot at one end and an eye at the other. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**beckon** be·kn make a mute signal (to). OE. *bēcnan*, \**bīecnan* = OS. *bōknian*, OHG. *bouhnen* :- WGerm. \**bauknian*, f. \**baukna* BEACON.

**become** bika·m †come, arrive; come to be; befit. OE. *becuman* = OFris. *bikuma*, MLG., (M)Du. *bekomen*, OHG. *biqueman* (G. *bekommen*) obtain, receive, Goth. *biquiman* come upon suddenly (ἐπιτοροβαί 1 Thess. v 3); f. \**bi-* BE- + \**kueman* COME. For the sense development cf. OE. *gēcwēme* fitting, pleasant, MDu. *bequāme* (Du. *bekwaam*), OHG. *biquāmi* (G. *bequem*) suitable, Goth. *gaqimih* it is fitting; F. *devenir* turn out to be, become (L. *dēvenīre* arrive); F. *convenir*, L. *convenīre* (see CONVENIENT), Gr. *proshēkein* be fitting (*prōs* to, *hēkein* come).

**bed** bed OE. *bed(d)* = OFris. *bed(d)*, OS. *bed*, *beddi*, MDu. *bedde* (Du. *bed*), OHG. *betti* (G. *bett*), Goth. *badi* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**baðjam*, rel. to \**baðjaz*, whence ON. *beðr* bolster, bedding. The ult. origin and primary sense are uncertain; the Germ. base has been referred to IE. \**bhōdh-*, as in L. *fodere* dig, *fossa* grave, ditch; but uncertainty as to the priority of the chief Germ. senses, 'sleeping-place' and 'growing-place for plants', invalidates conjecture; for the sense 'bolster' of ON. *beðr* cf. Finnish *patja* cushion, bolster, a very early adoption from Germ. Hence **be·dsread**. c. 1845. orig. U.S. - Du. *beddesprei* (in LG. *bedspread*, Efris. *beddspreet*).

**bedad** bidə:d Anglo-Ir. int. XVIII (Swift). For *by dad*, substituted for *by Gad* (see BEGAD), after earlier †*adad* (XVII-XVIII).

**bedeguar** be·digār moss-like growth in rose-bushes. XVI. - F. *bédegar* - Arab., Pers. *bādāwar(d)* lit. 'wind-brought', later interpreted as Pers. *bād* wind, breath + Arab. *ward* rose.

**bedel(1)** bidə:l old forms of BEADLE retained in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. XVI.

**bedesman** see *bedsman* s.v. BEAD.

**bedevil** bidə·vl treat diabolically; play the devil with. XVIII. f. BE- 5, 6 + DEVIL.

**bedew** bidjū· cover with dew. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). f. BE- 6 + DEW; cf. MHG. *betouwen*, MLG. *bedauwen*.

**bedight** bidai·t (poet.) array, deck. XIV. f. BE- 2 + DIGHT.

**bedim** bidī·m make dim. XVI. f. BE- 5 + DIM.

**bedizen** bidai·zn, (U.S.) bidī·zn dress up. XVII. f. BE- 2 + DIZEN. 'A low word' (J.).

**Bedlam, bedlam** be·dlam Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, orig. for the entertainment of the bishop and canons of the church of St. Mary at *Bethlehem*; (later) hospital, esp. for lunatics; †inmate of this xv; lunatic asylum (gen.); scene of uproar XVII. (Early forms of the town name are OE. *Betleem*, ME. *Beth(e)leem*, *Bedlem*.)

**Bedlington** be·dliŋtən Name of a town in Northumberland applied to a breed of short-haired terrier. XIX.

**Bedouin** be·duīn Arab of the desert. XIV (*Bedoyn*). - OF. *beduin* (mod. *bédouin*), ult. (through medL.) - Arab. *badāwīn*, *badawīn*, pl. of *badāwīy*, *badawīy*, f. *badw* desert. First adopted in Eur. langs. in the pl. (medL. *bedewīni*, etc.), whence new sg. forms were made; for the retention of the pl. inflexion of Arab. or Heb. cf. *assassin*, *cherubim*, *fellahin*, *rabbīn*, *seraphim*.

**bedridden** be·drīdn permanently confined to bed. XIV. ME. *bedreden*, extension (with -EN<sup>6</sup>) of *bedred(e)*, later *bedrid* (XVI), repr. OE. *bedreda*, -*rida*, -*ryda* sb. and adj. paralysed (man), agent-noun f. *bedd* BED + \**rid-*, short base of *ridan* RIDE; cf. synonym. LG. *bedderēde*, -*rēdig*.

**bee** bi hymenopterous insect (*Apis*, *Bombus*). OE. *bēo* = OFris. *bē*, MLG., MDu. *bīe* (Du. *bij*), OHG. *bīa* (G. dial. *beie*), ON. *bý* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**bīōn*. The *n* of the wk. declension in coalescence with the base produced OHG. *bīni* (G. *biene*) and OHG. *bīna* (G. dial. *bein*); derivs. with other formatives exist in OPruss. *bitte*, Lith. *bitis*, OSl. *bičela*, Ir. *bech* (:- \**bhīkos*), L. *fūcus* drone (:- \**bhoikos*); all plausibly referred to a base \**bhi-* tremble, quiver (whence OE. *bifian*, G. *beben*), as if 'the quivering insect'.

**beech** bitʃ forest tree of the genus *Fagus*. OE. *bēce* = MLG. *bōke*, *bōke* (wk. fem.) :- Germ. \**bōkjōn*, rel. to \**bōkō* (str. fem.),

whence OE. *bōc* (as in *bōctrēow* beech-tree, *bōcwudu* beech-wood, and surviving with shortened vowel in BUCKMAST, BUCKWHEAT and the proper name *Buckhurst*), OHG. *buohha* (G. *buche*), MDu. *boeke* (Du. *beuk*), ON. *bōk*; all cogn. with IE. \**bhāgos*, whence Gr. *phāgós*, *phēgós* edible oak, L. *fāgus* beech, perh. rel. to Gr. *phageîn* eat, as if 'tree with edible fruit'. Cf. BOOK.

**beef** bif flesh of the ox. XIII. ME. *boef*, *beef* - AN., OF. *boef*, *beuf* (mod. *bœuf*) = Sp. *buely*, It. *bove* :- L. *bovem*, nom. *bōs* ox (see COW<sup>1</sup>). Hence **bee-feater** eater of beef; Yeoman of the Guard. XVII.

**Beelzebub** biē:lzibab the Devil; a devil. OE. *Belzebub*, ME. *Beelzebub*, *Belsabub* - L. (Vulgate) *Beelzebūb*, rendering (i) Heb. *ba'al-z'ebūb* 'fly-lord' (2 Kings i 2) and (ii) Gr. *Beelzeboub* of the N.T. (Matt. xii 24).

**been** bīn, bin see BE.

**beer** biær malt beverage; from XVI the proper designation of hopped malt liquor, as dist. from ALE. OE. *bēor* = OFris. *biār*, *bier*, MLG., MDu. *bēr*, OHG. *bior* (Du., G. *bier*), a WGerm. word (whence prob. ON. *bjórr*) - monastic L. *biber* drink, f. L. *bibere* (see IMBIBE). Until xv rarely found exc. in verse (not in PPI. or Ch.); prob. reinforced from LG. on the introduction of hopped liquor (cf. Beere . . . *hummuli potus*, *cervisia hummulina*, 'Promp. Parv.').

**beeregar** biær:rigāi sour beer. xv. f. BEER + *eger* sour (EAGER), after *alegar*, *vinegar*.

**beest** bi:ist, bīst see BE.

**beestings** bi:stingz first milk from a cow after calving. OE. \**bēsting* (late WS. *býsting*), f. synon. *bēost* = NFr. *bjast*, *bjūst*, (M)Du. *biest*, OHG. *biost* (G. *biest*, as in *biestmilch*): of unkn. origin.

**beet** bit plant having a succulent root, red or white. OE. *bēte* = MLG. *bēte* (LG. *beete*, whence G. *beete*), MDu. *bēte* (Du. *heet*), OHG. *bieza* (G. dial. *biessen*); early CWGerm. - L. *bēta*, perh. of Celtic origin. Unrecorded between OE. and late ME., when its currency was prob. due to LG.

**beetle<sup>1</sup>** bi:tl beating implement. OE. (Anglian) *bētel*, (WS.) *bīetel* :- Germ. \**bautilaz*, f. \**bautan* BEAT + *-il-* *-LE<sup>1</sup>*; cf. OHG. *bōzil* cudgel, (M)LG. *bōtel*, ON. *beytill* penis.

**beetle<sup>2</sup>** bi:tl coleopterous insect. OE. *bitula*, *bitela* (glossing 'blatta', 'mordiculus'), f. \**bit-*, short base of *bītan* BITE (cf. early ME. *bitel* biting); see *-LE<sup>1</sup>*. ME. *i* is repr. by *i* as in *evil*, *weevil*.

**beetle<sup>3</sup>** bi:tl. xiv. First in *bytell browet* ('Destruction of Troy'), *bitelbrowed* (PPI.) having bushy, shaggy, or prominent eyebrows; later (xvi, More) *betle browes*, *beetil brow* was used of the human brow and the brow of a mountain ('high hills lifted up their beetil-browes', Sidney); *beteled* is

somewhat earlier (Hawes). Whence **beetle** vb. overhang threateningly (Sh. 'Hamlet' i iv 71). Of unkn. origin.

**befall** bifō:l fall (chiefly fig.) OE.; pertain, belong XII; fall out, happen XIII. OE. *befeallan*, corr. to OFris. *befalla*, OS. *bifallan* (Du. *bevallen* please), OHG. *bifallan* (G. *befallen* pass. be seized or taken); see BE- 2, FALL.

**befit** bifit be fit for or proper to, become. xv. f. BE- 2 + FIT vb.; replaced earlier *besit* (xv), intensive of synon. *sit* (xiv).

**before** bifō:r adv., prep. OE.; conj. XII (Orm). OE. *beforan* = OFris. *befara*, OS. *biforan*, OHG. *bifora* (G. *bevor*), f. Germ. \**bi-* BY + \**forana* from the front (f. \**fora* FOR). Hence **before-hand**. XIII; cf. AN. *avant main*, OF. *avant la main* (les mains).

**beg<sup>1</sup>** beg ask as alms or as a favour. XIII. ME. *begge-n*, occurring along with *beggare*, and fem. *beggild* in AncrR., and in prp. *beg(g)and* in Cursor M.; prob. :- OE. *bedecian*, deriv. (cf. Goth. *bidagwa* beggar) of \**beð-*, base of BID; for the same development of *c* after *d* cf. \**Badecan tūn*, *Badechitone*, Baginton, \**Badecan healh*, *Badegenhall*, Bagnall. ¶ Derivation from OF. *begard* or *beguine* (see BEGHARD, BEGUINE) has been gen. favoured, but it is not confirmed, in spite of certain coincidences, e.g. alternation of the vbs. *begger* and *beguigner* in texts of Britton, 1292, of *beggild* and *begenild* in PPI., the concurrent use by Gower of AN. *begant* begging, *beggerie*, *begyner*, and *beguinage*, and the rendering of F. *Béguin* by *beggar*, *begger* in the ME. translation of the 'Roman de la Rose'.

**beg<sup>2</sup>** beg. xvii. Osmanli *beg* = BEY; cf. BEGUM.

**begad** bigæ:d. xviii. f. *be* BY + minced form of GOD; cf. †*agad* (xviii), EGAD, GAD<sup>3</sup>.

**beget** bige:t pt. *begot*, arch. *begat*, pp. *be-gotten* †acquire XII; procreate XIII (La3.). First in north. texts (Orm, Cursor M.) with *g* repl. *g*, *ʒ* of the native forms OE. *begietan*, ME. *biʒete*, corr. to OS. *bigetan* seize, OHG. *piʒezzan* receive = Goth. *bigitan* find; see BE-, GET (XIII in the sense 'procreate', after ON. *geta*).

**Beghard** be:gārd name of a lay brotherhood modelled on the Beguines. xvii. - medL. *Beghardus*, f. OF. *Bégard*, -art, MDu. *Beggaert*, MHG. *Beghart*, f. stem of *Beguina*, etc. BEGUINE; see -ARD.

**begin** bigi:n pt.  *began*, pp.  *begun* enter upon, set oneself to do something. OE. *beginnan*, pt.  *began*,  *begunnon*, pp.  *begunnen* = OFris. *biginna*, *bienna*, OS., OHG. *biginnan* (Du., G. *beginnen*), CWGerm. f. *bi-* BE- + \**ginnan* (of unkn. origin), in comps. meaning 'begin': OE. *āginnan*, *ōginnan* (much commoner than *beginnan*), MDu. *ontghinnen*, OHG. *inginnan*, Goth. *duginnan*. (The arch. *gin*, sp. also 'gin, is an aphetic



deriv. of *agin, ongin, begin.*) *Begun* as pt. was widespread XVI-XIX; Sc. pt. *begouth* prob. arose from assoc. with *couth*, pt. of *can*, which in Sc. was a var. of *gan* (aux. of pt.) did.

**beglerbeg** be'glɛrbeg governor of a province of the Ottoman empire. XVI. Turk., 'bey of beys' (*begler* is pl. of BEG<sup>2</sup>).

**begone**<sup>1</sup> bigo'n depart! XIV. imper. *be gone* treated as one word, like BEWARE.

**begone**<sup>2</sup> bigo'n pp. of †*begeo*; see WOEBEGONE.

**begonia** bigou'niə genus of mostly tropical plants. XVIII. modL., named by Charles Plumier (d. 1706), French botanist, after Michel *Begon* (d. 1710), French patron of botany; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**beguile** bigai'l delude, cheat XIII; charm or wile away XVI (Sh.). f. BE-2 + *guile*, vb., f. GUILLE sb.; cf. MDu. *begilen*, AN. *degiler*.

**Beguine** begi'n member of a lay sisterhood. XV. -(O)F. *béguine* (MDu., MHG. *begine*), in medL. *Beguina*, said to be f. name of Lambert (le) *Bègue* (i.e. the Stammerer), a priest of Liège (XII), founder of the community; but this is disputed. Cf. BEGHARD.

**begum** bi'gəm Indian lady of high rank. XVIII. - Urdu (Pers.) *begam* - E. Turk. *bigtm* princess, fem. of *big* prince, of which the Osmanli form is BEG<sup>2</sup>.

**behalf** bihā'f. XIV. orig. and mainly in phr. with genitive, as *on God's, my, etc. behalf* on the part of or in the name of God, etc. *On goddes, my, etc. behalve* replaced earlier ME. *on goddes halve, on min halve* (in late OE. *on minre healfe* for my part), with which cf. ON. *af e-s hálfu*.

**behave** bihei'v conduct oneself. XV. orig. refl., lit. hold oneself in a certain respect; f. BE-2 + HAVE (with the early pronunc. of the stressed form preserved); cf. MHG. *sich behaben* maintain oneself, (now) conduct oneself, behave. Hence **behaviour**, U.S. -ior bihei'vjər deportment, manners XV (Caxton); } conduct of life XVI. Early forms *behaviour, behaver*, later -*your, -iour*, on the anal. of *haver, havour, haviour*, vars. of *aver* possession (OF. *aveir, avoir* :- L. *habēre* have, used sb.) infl. by *have*; cf. *demeanour*.

**behead** bihe'd remove the head of. OE. *beheafdian*, f. BE-3 + *heafod* HEAD; cf. MHG. *behoubeten* (G. *behaupfen*).

**behemoth** bihi'məθ, -oup prob. hippopotamus (Job xl 15). XIV. - Heb. *b'hēmōth* (pl. of dignity, 'great or monstrous beast') of *b'hēmāh* beast, held to be - Egyptian *p-eh-mau* water-ox. Cf. Russ. *begemót* hippopotamus.

**best** bihe'st †promise; (arch.) command. OE. *behæst* + parasitic *t* :- Germ. *\*biχaissi-*, abstr. sb. f. *\*biχaitan*, f. *\*bi-* BE-2 + *\*χaitan* bid, call (see HIGHT).

**behind** bihai'nd adv., prep. OE. *bi-, behindan* = OS. *bihindan*; lit. at a place in the rear; f. *bi* BY + *hindan* (see HIND<sup>2</sup>). Hence **behindhand** XVI; after BEFOREHAND.

**behold** bihou'ld look upon. OE. *bihaldan* (-*healdan*) = OFris. *bihalda*, OS. *bihaldan*, (Du. *behouden*), OHG. *bihaltan* (G. *behalten*); see BE-2 and HOLD. Eng. alone has the sense 'watch, look', the cogn. langs. having only the applications derived from 'hold, occupy, keep', viz. 'maintain, retain'.

**beholden** bihou'ldn (arch.) obliged. XIV. repr. OE. *behealden* cautious, assiduous (cf. *behealdennes* observance, regard), pp. of *behealdan*, in the senses 'guard', 'keep', 'observe' (see prec.). An altered form †**beholding** (XV-XVIII) is due to suffix-substitution (-ING<sup>2</sup>) to express active meaning.

**behoof** bihū'f (arch.) use, advantage. OE. *behōf*, in phr. *tō . . behōfe* for (one's) use or needs (cf. *behōflic* useful, necessary) = OFris. *bihōf*, (M)Du. *behoef*, MHG. *behuof* (G. *behuof*), WGer. f. *\*bi-* BE- + *\*χōf-*, var. of the base of *\*χafjan* HEAVE. For final *f* instead of *v* cf. *behalf*.

**behoove** bihou'v (arch.) †need OE.; be needful or fitting. XII. OE. *behōfian* = OFris. *bihōvia*, MLG. *behōven*, (M)Du. *behoeven*; f. prec.

**beige** beiz woollen fabric orig. left in its natural colours; yellowish-grey. XIX. - F. *beige* (OF. *bege*, of unkn. origin).

**bejan** bi'dʒən freshman in a Sc. university. XVII. - F. *béjaune*, for *bec jaune* 'yellow-beak', i.e. fledgeling.

**beknown** binou'n (dial. exc. as in UNBEKNOWN) known, familiar. XV. pp. of †*beknow* acknowledge, recognize (XIII), f. *be-* BE-2 + KNOW.

**belabour** bilei'bɔɪ †labour at; lay heavy blows on. XVI. f. BE-4 + LABOUR vb., which it superseded in these senses.

**belated** bilei'tid overtaken by lateness of the night; that is too late. XVII. f. BE-5 + †*lated* (XVI), f. LATE + ED.

**belay** bilei' A. beset, surround OE. B. (naut.) fasten a running rope round a pin, etc. XVI. OE. *beleġan* = OFris. *bilega*, Du. *beleggen*, OHG. *bileggen* (G. *belegen*) cover, surround, invest, survived sporadically in ME. *bilegge*, pt. *bileide*; from XVI *belay* appears as a new formation; the naut., now the only current, sense seems to be modelled on Du. *beleggen*.

**belch** belʃ void wind noisily from the stomach. XV. perh. shortening of OE. *belcettan*, *bylcettan*, *\*bielcettan* (:- *\*balikatjan*), varying with *bealcettan*, if not repr. an OE. *\*belcan*, *\*bielcan*, rel. to *bealcan*, *bælcan* 'eructare', repr. in ME. by *balke*, *belk-e* (XIV-XVII and mod. dial.); there is also a



rare ME. *bolke* (xv). A Germ. base \**balk-*/\**belk-*/\**bulk-* is repr. also by vbs. meaning 'bray, bellow, low', e.g. Fris. *Galke*, MLG., MDu. *belken*, LG. (whence G.) *bölken*, Du. *balken*, *bulken*, MG. *bilken*.

**belcher** be'lʃəɪ spotted handkerchief. XIX. f. name of the pugilist Jim *Belcher* (1781-1811).

**beldam** be'lðəm †grandmother; old woman; hag. xv. f. *bel* (OF. *belle* fair, fem. of *bel* BEAU) as in †*belfather*, †*belsire* grandfather, †*belmoder* grandmother + DAME; cf. the use of *good* in †*goodsire*, †*gooddame*, and F. *bon-papa*, *bonne-maman*.

**beleaguer** bili'gəɪ besiege, invest. XVI. - Du. *belegeren*, f. *be-* BE- I + *leger* camp, LEAGUER.

**belemnite** be'ləmnait (geol.) fossil cuttlefish. XVII. - mod L. *belemnites*, f. Gr. *belemnōn* dart (see -ITE); so called from the pop. notion that the fossils were thunderbolts.

**belfry** be'lfrɪ †movable siege-tower XIII; bell-tower xv; bell-chamber xvi. ME. *berfrey* - OF. *berfrei*, later *belfrei*, *be(l)frei* (mod. *beffroi*) - Frankish \**berzfrid-* (repr. by MDu. *bergfret*, MHG. *bercfrit*, *berfrit* siege-tower), prob. f. \**bergan* protect (OE. *beorgan*, OHG. *shergan*, G. *bergen*, etc.) + \**fripuz* peace, shelter (see FRITH<sup>1</sup>); the etymol. meaning being 'defensive place of shelter'. Dissimilation of *r* . . . *r* gave med L. *belfredus* (cf. PALFREY), OF. *belfrei*, whence by assim. or fall of *l*, *befroi*, *beffroi*; pop. assoc. with BELL<sup>1</sup> established the Eng. forms with *bel-* (xv).

**belga** be'lgä Belgian monetary unit. xx. Use of fem. of L. *Belgus* Belgian, sc. *pecūnia* money or *monēta* coin.

**Belgravia** belgrei'viə fashionable district of London, south of Knightsbridge. xix (Thackeray). f. *Belgrave* (as in *B. Square*), title of the viscounty of the marquess of Westminster; see -IA.

**Belial** bi'lɪəl spirit of evil personified; the Devil. XIII. - Heb. *b'liya'al* worthlessness, destruction, f. *b'li* not, without + *ya'al* use, profit.

**belie** bilai' tell lies about; be false to. OE. *belēogan* = OFris. *biliuga*, OHG. *bi-liugan*; see BE- I, LIE<sup>2</sup>.

**believe** bili'v have faith (in). Late OE. *belȳfan*, *belēfan*, replacing, by prefix-substitution, earlier *gelēfan*, (WS. *gēliefan*) = OFris. *gelēva*, OS. *gilōbtian* (Du. *gelooven*), OHG. *gilouben* (G. *glauben*), Goth. *galaubjan* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**galaubjan* hold dear, cherish, trust in, f. \**ga-* γ- + \**lauþ-* dear, lief. So **belie-f.** XII (*bileafe*), replacing OE. *gēlaefa*; the loss of the final syll. resulted in unvoicing of the final cons.

**belike** bilai'k (arch.) probably. XVI. orig. *by like* (varying with *of like*, i.e. BY, LIKE

adj. used as sb. 'probability, likelihood', prob. after the earlier *by* or *of liklyhode* xv.

**belittle** bili-tl make small; disparage. XVIII (orig. Amer.). f. BE- 5 + LITTLE.

**bell<sup>1</sup>** bel hollow cup-shaped metal body producing a resonant musical sound when struck. OE. *belle* (also in *belhring* bell-ringing, *belhūs* bell-chamber) = MLG., MDu. *belle* (Du. *bel*); a word of the LG. area (Icel. *bjalla* is -OE.); perh. rel. to BELL<sup>2</sup>. Hence **bell** vb. put a bell on. XVIII.

**bell<sup>2</sup>** bel (techn.) bellow, roar. OE. *bellan*, corr. to OHG. *bellan* (G. *bellen*) bark, bray; cf. ON. *belja* and BELLOW.

**belladonna** beləðɔ'nə deadly nightshade XVI; drug prepared from this XVIII. mod L. - It. *bella donna* lit. 'fair lady'; said to be so named because in Italy a face cosmetic was made from it.

**bellarmine** be'lärmin large drinking-jug with capacious belly and narrow neck, orig. designed by the Protestants of Holland in ridicule of their opponent Cardinal *Bellarmino* (Roberto Francesco Romolo *Bellarmino* 1542-1621). XVIII.

**belle** bel handsome woman. XVII. F., fem. of *bel*, BEAU.

**belles-lettres** bel letr polite literature. XVII. F., lit. 'fine letters or literature', parallel to *beaux arts* fine arts; see BELLE, LETTER. Hence **belle-trist** (cf. G. *belletrist* XVIII), **belletri-stic**(AL) XIX.

**bellicose** be'likɔs warlike. xv. - L. *bellicōsus*, f. *bellicus* warlike, f. *bellum* (:- *duellum* DUEL); see -OSE.

**belligerent** bili'dʒərənt waging war. XVI. Earlier *belligerant* - L. *belligerant-*, prp. stem of *belligerere*, f. *belliger* waging war, f. *bellum* war + -ger (see GERENT).

**Bellona** belou'nə Roman goddess of war, personification of war or warlike spirit. XVI. L., f. *bellum* war.

**bellow** be'lou roar as a bull. xiv. ME. *belwe*, of uncertain origin; possibly OE. (Anglian) \**belgan*, (WS.) \**bielgan* (:- \**balgjan*), late *bylgan* (but this form may be :- \**bulgjan*), rel. to OE. *bellan* BELL<sup>2</sup>.

**bellows** be'louz instrument used to blow a fire. ME. *belwes*, *belows*, pl. of *belu*, *below*, prob. repr. OE. pl. *belga*, *belgum*, of *bel(i)g*, *bæl(i)g* BELLY, which in late OE. occurs as abbrev. of earlier *blāstbel(i)g* 'blowing-bag' = ON. *blāstbelgr*; see BLAST, BELLY and cf. Sw. *blåsbälg*, Da. *blåsebælg*, G. *blasebalg*. ME. *belies*, later *bellies*, Sc. *bell(e)is*, retained the meaning 'bellows' till xvi. The traditional pronunc. is (dial.) be'lis (cf. bə-dis, repr. ME. *bodies*); the present standard pronunc. is based on the spelling.

**belly** be-li A. †bag, pod; †bellows OE.; †body XIII; abdomen, paunch, stomach xiv. OE. *belig*, var. of *bæl(i)g*, WS. *biel(i)g*, *byl(i)g* = MDu. *balch*, OHG. *balg*, ON.

*belgr*, Goth. *balgs* :- CGerm. \**balgiz* bag, sack, f. \**balg-* \**belg-* be inflated, swell (cf. BILLOW); the same word as that of which the pl. appears as BELLOWS.

**belong** biloŋ be appropriate to or connected (with). XIV. prob. intensive (see BE-), f. ME. *longen* (OE. *langian*; see LONG); cf. (M)Du. *belangen* concern, be of importance (to). Hence **beloŋings** connecting circumstances, relations XVII (Sh.); possessions, effects XIX; see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**beloved** bilɑvid, -lɑvd much loved. XIV. First with qualifying adv. *well, best*; pp. of (arch.) *belove* (XIII), f. BE-2+LOVE<sup>2</sup>. Cf. G. *beliebt* favourite, f. *belieben* be pleased with, like.

**below** bilouː beneath, low or lower down. XIV (*bilouoghe*; rare before XVI). f. *be*; BY+LOW<sup>2</sup>, on the model of *alow*, *ƿon lau*, and BENEATH.

**belt** belt girdle. OE. *belt*, corr. to OHG. *balz*, ON. *belti* (Sw. *bälte*, Da. *bælte*) :- Germ. \**baltjaz*, \**baltjon* = L. *balteus*, -um, of Etruscan origin acc. to Varro.

**Beltane** beːlən (Sc.) May-day. xv. - Gael. *bealltainn* (= OIr. *belltaine*, Manx *boaltinn*, *boaldyn*), Celtic name of the First of May, on which the heathen Irish lit fires and drove cattle through them; referred to OCeltic \**belōte(p)niā* 'bright fire'.

**beluga** bilūːgə great sturgeon; white whale. XVIII (in XVII *bieluga*; in XVI *bellougina*; Hakluyt). - Russ. *beluga* in the former sense, and *belūkha* in the latter, f. *belyi* white + *-uga, -ukha*, augm. suffixes.

**belvedere** belvidiɑː turret on a building commanding a view. XVI. - (partly through F. *belvédère*) It. *belvedere* lit. 'fair sight', f. *bel, bello* beautiful + *vedere* (sb. use of inf.) sight; see BEAU, WIT<sup>2</sup>. The F. etymol. equiv. *belvoir* biːvɑː is current in England as a proper name (surnames *Beevor, Bever*).

**bema** biːmə raised platform; chancel. XVII. - Gr. *bēma* step, pace, f. \**ba-* go, walk (cf. BASIS).

**bemean** bimīːn lower in dignity. XVII. f. BE-5+MEAN<sup>2</sup>, prob. after *demean*.

**bemoan** bimouːn moan or lament for. XVI. repl. ME. *bemene*, OE. *bemānan*; see BE-4, MOAN.

**bemuse** bimjūːz stupefy. XVIII (Pope). f. BE-2+MUSE<sup>2</sup>.

**ben**<sup>1</sup> ben within XIV; inner; inner room XVIII. Sc. and north. Eng. var. (unexpl.) of ME. *bin, binne* :- OE. *binnan* (= OFris. *binna*, (M)LG., (M)Du., (M)G. *binnen*), f. *be* BY+*innan* within; see IN and cf. BUT.

**ben**<sup>2</sup> ben winged seed of the horse-radish tree. xv. - dial. var. *bēn* of Arab. *bān*.

**ben**<sup>3</sup> ben mountain peak (as in Ben Nevis, etc.). XVIII. - Gael. *beann* = OIr. *benn* (Ir.

*beann*), W. *ban* prominence, peak, height, Gaul. *canto*/bennicus white peak.

**bench** benːʃ long seat; justice's seat (XIII, RGlouc.). OE. *benē* = OFris. *benk*, OS. *banc*, OHG. *banch* (Du., G. *bank*), ON. \**benkr* (Icel. *bekk*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**banƿiz*; cf. BANK<sup>1</sup>. Hence **bencher** one who sits on a bench, esp. officially xv; senior member of the Inns of Court XVI; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**bend**<sup>1</sup> bend †ribbon, band OE.; (her.) ordinary formed by two parallel lines xv. OE. *bend* :- Germ. \**bandjō*, f. \**band-* \**bend-* BIND; later coinciding with *bende* - OF. *bende* (mod. *bande*) BAND<sup>2</sup>.

**bend**<sup>2</sup> bend bow, curve. OE. *bendan* (also, bind, fetter) = OHG. *benden*, ON. *benda* :- Germ. \**bandjan*, f. \**band-* BAND<sup>1</sup>.

**bene** bīn (arch.) prayer. OE. *bēn* = ON. *bæn* :- \**bōniz*; see BOON<sup>1</sup>.

**beneath** biniːp adv. in a low or lower position; prep. under, underneath. OE. *binþan, bineþan* (= OFris. *binetha*), f. *bi* BY+*niþan, neþan* below, down, orig. from below, in fuller form *neþane*, -one = OS. *mithana*, MLG. *neddene*, MDu. *nedden(e)*, Du. *bededen, nieden*, ON. *neþan*; f. Germ. \**niþ-* (as in NETHER); for the formation cf. BEN<sup>1</sup>, BUT, and HENCE, etc.

**benedicite** benidaiːsiti ƿint. bless us! bless you! XII (La3.); sb. blessing at meat; †blessing, deliverance XIII; (gen.) invocation of a blessing; the canticle beginning 'Benedicite omnia opera Domini Domino', 'O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord', the Song of the Three Children, Dan. iii 57-90 XVII. 2nd pl. imper. of L. *benedicere* wish well to, bless, f. *bene* well + *dicere* say (cf. DICTION). In ME. abbrev. to *benste*.

**benedick** beːnidik newly married man. Name of a character in Sh. 'Much Ado about Nothing' (see esp. v iv 100). Also erron. *Benedict* (Scott).

**Benedictine** benidiːkʲin (monk or nun) of the order of St. Benedict, founded by him c. 529. XVII. - F. *bénédictin* or modL. *benedictinus*, f. *Benedictus*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. So **benediːctine** liqueur made by these monks. XIX. - F. *bénédictine* (sc. *liqueur*), fem. of above adj.

**benediction** benidiːkʲən blessing. xv. -(O)F. *bénédiction* - L. *benedictiō(n-)*, f. *benedict-*, *benedicere* bless, f. *bene* well + *dicere* speak; see DICTION and cf. BENISON.

**Benedictus** benidiːkʲəs. XVI. First word, L. *benedictus* blessed (see prec.), used as the title, of (i) the canticle of Zacharias (Luke i 68) beginning 'Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel', (ii) 'Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini' (Matt. xxi 9, etc.) in the Mass, used as the title of either of these and of the settings to which they are sung.

**bene esse** biːni eːsi state of well-being. XVII. L. phr., 'well to be', used sb.; *bene*

well, f. \**dwenos*, L. *bonus* good; *esse*, f. \**es-* (see BE).

**benefaction** *benifæ:kʃən* doing good; endowment. XVII. - late L. *benefactiō(n)-*, f. *benefact-*, *beneficere*; see BENEFICE, BENEFIT, -TION. So **benefactor** *be'nifæktər*. XV. - late L.

**benefice** *be'nifis* †kindness, favour, benefit; ecclesiastical living. XIV. - OF. *benefice* (mod. *bénéfice* profit, perquisite) - L. *beneficium* favour, support, (military) promotion, f. (after *beneficus* BENEFICIENT) *bene* well (rel. to *bonus* good; cf. BOON<sup>2</sup>) + *fic-*, var. of stem of *facere* do, make; see FACT and cf. OFFICE. So **beneficial** *benif:ʃəl*. XV. - F. or late L. **beneficiary** holding (holder of) a benefice XVII. - L.; cf. F. *bénéficiaire*. From the L. stem *benefic-* are also **beneficence** *bine'fisəns* XVI, **beneficent** XVII. - F. - L. *beneficentia*, \**-ficent-*.

**benefit** *benifit* †good or kind deed XIV; advantage xv. Late ME. *benfe(e)t* - AN. *benfet*, OF. *bienfet*, *-fait* :- L. *benefactum* good deed, kind service, f. *bene facere* do well; assim. of the first syll. to L. *bene-* appears xv, and the change of *-fet* to *-fit* XVI. Hence **benefit** vb. XVI.

**benevolence** *bine'vələns* disposition to do good XIV (Ch.); enforced gift of money xv. - OF. *benevolence* - L. *benevolentia* well-wishing, f. *benevolent-*, *-ēns*, prp. stem of *bene velle* wish well (cf. WILL). So **benevolent**. XV. - OF. *benevolent*.

**Bengali** *benḡ'li* pert. to Bengal, a province of India; native or language of B. XIX. An Eng. formation (also sp. *-ee*) on *Bengal* (in early Eur. use *Bangala*, *Bengala*, *Bengala*). The native name of the language is *bangabhāṣā* language of Baṅga, i.e. Bengal.

**benight** *binai:t* (pass.) be overtaken by the darkness of night. xv. f. BE-6 + NIGHT.

**benign** *binai'n* kindly. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *benigne* fem., *benin* m. :- L. *benigna*, *-us*, prob. for *benigenus*, f. *bene* well + *-genus* (see -GENOUS). For the formation cf. MALIGN and for the sense-development cf. L. *gentilis* GENTLE, Gr. *gennaíos*, L. *generösus* GENEROUS and KIND<sup>2</sup>. So **benignant** *binig'nənt* gracious, favourable. XVIII. f. BENIGN or L. *benignus*, after *malignant*. Not in dict. before 1800, though used by Burke and Boswell. **benignity**. XIV (Ch., Wyclif). - OF. or L.

**benison** *be'nizən*, *-sən* (arch.) blessing, benediction. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *benelysun* - OF. *beneyçun*, *beneis(s)on* :- L. *benedictionem* BENEDICTION.

**benjamin** *be'ndʒəmin*. XVI. Alteration of early var. *benjoin* of BENZOIN, by assoc. with the name *Benjamin*.

**bent**<sup>1</sup> *bent* (arch.) grassy plain, field XIV; reedy or rush-like grass xv. repr. OE. *beonet*, found as an el. of place-names, e.g. *Beonetlēah* (Bentley), perh. 'meadow of

stiff grass'; corr. to OS. *binet*, OHG. *binuz* (G. *binse*, orig. pl., rush, reed, stout grass of marshland) :- WGer. \**binut-*, of unkn. origin.

**bent**<sup>2</sup> *bent* †curved position; inclination, tendency; extent to which a bow may be bent (fig. in 'to the top of my bent', Sh.). xv. prob. f. BEND<sup>2</sup> on the analogy of pairs like *descend*, *descent*, *extend*, *extent*.

**benthos** *be'nθəs* (zool.) flora and fauna of the sea-bottom. XIX (Haeckel). - Gr. *bénthos* depth of the sea.

**benumb** *binə'm* render insensible. xv. f. †*benombe*, †*benomme*, earlier †*benomen*, pp. of †*benim*, OE. *beniman* take away (= OFris. *benima*), f. BE-3 + *niman* take; see NIM, NUMB.

**benzene** *benzi'n* (chem.) the hydrocarbon C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. f. BENZOIC acid, whence it is derived; earlier *benzine* (now used for a mixture of petroleum hydrocarbons), after Mitscherlich (1833), *benzene* being due to A. W. Hofmann. The name was changed by Liebig in 1834 to **benzol**, whence **benzoline** (-INE<sup>5</sup>), impure benzene, etc. The comb. form is **benz(o)-**.

**benzoin** *be'nzo'in* in resin obtained from the tree *Styrax benzoin* XVI; genus of trees (*Benjamin* tree); (chem.) bitter almond oil, camphor XIX. Early forms also *belzoin*, *bengewine*, *benjoine*, etc. - F. *benjoin*, repr. Sp. *bengui*, Pg. *bejjoim*, It. *benzoi*, for \**lobenzoi*, \**lobenjui* (*lo-* being taken for the definite article) - Arab. *lubān-jāwī* 'frankincense of Java'. Forms with *z*, seemingly from It., prevailed in Eng. and in Du., G. *benzoe*. Hence **benzoic acid** C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. XVIII.

**bequeath** *bikwi:ð* †utter, declare; assign (property), esp. by will. OE. *becweþan*, f. BE-4 + *cweþan* say (see QUOTH); a term of the traditional language of wills; orig. a str. vb. (*becweþan*, *becwæþ*, *becweden*), it acquired weak inflexions in xv.

**bequest** *bikwe:st* act of bequeathing, legacy. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *bequeste*, *-quyste*, f. (after BEQUEATH) BE- + †*quist* (Havelok), repr. OE. *-cwiss* (only in comps.), repl. *cwide* saying, decree, sentence, will, testament; OE. *-cwiss* = Goth. *-qiss* :- Germ. \**kweþtiz*, f. \**kweþ-* say (see QUOTH); for the parasitic *t* cf. BEHEST.

**berate** *birei:t* rate severely. XVI. f. BE-4 + RATE vb.; appears to have become obs. in England, but to have survived in U.S.A.

**Berber** *bə'ɪbər*. XIX. Ancient Arabic name of the aboriginal people to the west and south of Egypt; applied to one of the three great subdivisions of the Hamitic group of languages.

**bereave** *biriv* despoil, leave destitute, etc. OE. *berēafian* = OFris. *birāvia*, OS. *birōbon* (Du. *beroven*), OHG. *biroubōn* (G. *berauben*), Goth. *biraubōn* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**bi-raubōjan*, f. *bi-* BE-3 + \**raubōjan* REAVE.

Pt. and pp. *bereft* is developed normally from OE. *berēafode*, *berēafod*; *bereaved* is a new formation.

**beret** be'rei round flat peakless cloth cap. XIX. - F. *béret* Basque cap - s.w. F. dial. *berret*, Pr. *berret* (see BIRETTA).

**bergamot**<sup>1</sup> bə'ɪgəmət A. the tree Citrus Bergamia XVII; aromatic oil derived therefrom; †snuff scented therewith XVIII; kind of mint, *Mentha citrata* XIX. B. kind of tapestry XIX. Presumably both uses derive from *Bergamo*, a town of Lombardy, Italy; but the early sp. *burg-*, *bourg-* in A raises doubts.

**bergamot**<sup>2</sup> bə'ɪgəmət kind of pear. XVII. - F. *bergamotte* - It. *bergamotta* - Turk. *bergarmüdi*, f. *beg* prince, BEG<sup>2</sup>+*armüdi* pear (cf. synonym. G. *fürstenbirne* 'prince's pear').

**beriberi** be'riberi disease marked by paralytic weakness prevalent in India. XIX. Sinhalese; redupl. of *beri* weakness. So F. *béribéri* (-*berii* XVIII).

**berlin**, **berline** bə'ɪlɪn, bæɪ'n four-wheeled carriage. XVIII (Swift). - F. *berline* (whence in G.), f. *Berlin*, name of the capital of Prussia; introduced (XVII) by an architect of the Elector of Brandenburg.

**berm** bəɪm (fortif.) narrow space between rampart and ditch. XVIII. - F. *berme* - Du. *berm*, prob. rel. to ON. *barmr* brim.

**berry** be'ri small globular or ovate fruit. OE. *berig(e)*; cognates are in all the Germ. langs., with variation in form and gender, viz. OS. *beri* (in *winberi* grape), MDu. *bēre*, (M)Du. *bezie* (Du. *bes*), OHG. *beri* (G. *beere*), ON. *ber* (Da. *bær*), Goth. *basī* (only in acc. pl. *weinbasja*), f. Germ. *\*basj-*, *\*bæzj-*, perh. rel. ult. to OE. *basu* red.

**berserker** bə'sɛɪkər; also **be'rserk** Norse warrior who fought with frenzied fury. XIX (Scott). - Icel. *berserkr*, acc. *berserk*, prob. f. *bern-*, *bjorn* BEAR<sup>1</sup>+*serkr* coat, SARK, but otherwise expl. as f. *berr* BARE, whence Eng. *baresark* (Carlyle, etc.).

**berth** bɛɪp (naut.) convenient sea-room (hence fig. phr. *give a wide berth to*) XVII; situation or office on board ship; appointment, job; sleeping-place on board ship XVIII. Early vars. *birth*, *byrth*; prob. f. BEAR<sup>2</sup>+*-TH*<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to the nautical sense of the vb. 'sail in a certain direction' (cf. 'When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land . . . we say she beares in with the land . . . And when she would not come neere the land, but goeth more Roome-way than her course, we say she beares off'. Capt. Smith, 1627).

**bertha** bə'ɪpə, **berthe** bɛɪp deep falling collar. XIX. - F. *berthe*, Anglicized as *bertha*, a use of the fem. proper name F. *Berthe*, Eng. *Bertha*.

**beryl** be'ɪl precious stone. XIII. -(O)F. *beryl*, *beril* (mod. *béryl*) :- L. *béryllus* - Gr. *béryllos*, prob. of foreign origin. (The

deriv. Rom. vb. *\*bēřillāre* gave F. *briller*; see BRILLIANT.) ¶ The use of the beryl in reliquaries and monstres led to its use by opticians, whence (O)F. *berille*, *bericle*, modF. *besicles*, and G. *brille* spectacles.

**beseech** bis'i:tʃ beg earnestly, supplicate. XII. f. BE-2+*seche*, SEEK; cf. OFris. *besēka*, pp. *-socht*. Forms repr. by the type *beseek* were current XIII-XVII (e.g. Sh., First Folio); the normal pt. and pp. form is *besought* (ME. *bisohte*, *bisoht*), but *beseched* has been current since XVI.

**beseem** bis'i:m †seem; (arch.) suit, befit. XIII. f. BE-2+SEEM.

**beset** bis'e:t A. surround, invest, besiege OE.; B. †bestow XII. OE. *besettan* = OFris. *bisetta*, OS. *bisettian* (Du. *bezetten*), OHG. *bisezzan* (G. *besetzen*), Goth. *bisatjan*; CGerm. (exc. ON.), f. *\*bi-* BE-1, 4+*\*satjan* SET<sup>1</sup>.

**beshrew** biʃrū †deprave, corrupt; (arch.) curse. XIV. f. BE-2+SHREW.

**beside**, **besides** bisai'd(z) †by the side (of); outside (of), apart (from); in addition (to). XIII (La3.). Early ME. *biside*, *bisides*, repr. OE. *be sidan*, i.e. BE BY, d. sg. of *side* SIDE; for the *-es* form see *-s*. Cf. Du. *bezijden*, MHG. *besit*, *besite(n)*.

**besiege** bis'i:dʒ lay siege to. XIII (RGlouc.). f. (by substitution of prefix BE-) ME. *assiege* (XIII) - OF. *asegier* (mod. *assiéger*) = Pr. *assetjar*, Sp. *asediar*, It. *assediare* - Rom. *\*assedicare*, f. L. *ad as-*+*\*sedicum* SIEGE.

**besmirsch** see BE-2, SMIRCH. XVI (Sh.).

**besom** bi'zəm broom. OE. *besema*, *besma* = OFris. *besma*, OS. *besmo* (Du. *bezem*), OHG. *besamo* (G. *besen*) :- WGerm. *\*besmo*, of unkn. origin. For the dial. application to women cf. *malkin* and G. *besen* servant-girl, wench.

**bespeak** bispi:k †speak or call out OE.; speak for, order; speak to, address XVI; tell of, indicate XVII. OE. *bisprecan* = OFris. *bispreka*, OS. *besprekan* (Du. *bespreken*), OHG. *bisprehan* (G. *besprechen*); CWGerm. f. *\*bi-* BE-1+*\*sprekan* SPEAK. There seems to be little historical connexion between the Eng. groups of senses, which have prob. arisen independently from different uses of the prefix. In ordinary colloq. use surviving only in pp. *bespoke* (of work commissioned).

**besprent** bispre'nt (arch.) sprinkled. XIV. pp. of ME. *besprenge*, OE. *besprengan*, f. BE-1+*sprengan* sprinkle - Germ. *\*sprangjan*, causative of *\*sprengan* SPRING<sup>2</sup>. So **bespri-nkle**. XVI (earlier †*besprengil* xv).

**Bessemer** (steel, iron) be'si:məɪ f. name of inventor of an iron and steel process, Sir Henry Bessemer, in 1856.

**best** best most good or well. OE. *betest* inflected *betsta*, etc., adv. *betost*, *betst* = OFris., OS. (Du.) *best*, OHG. *bezziſt-o*

(G. *best*), ON. *best-r*, *bazt-r*, Goth. *batist-s* :- CGerm. \**batist-az*, superl. of \**bat-*; see BETTER, -EST. *Best man* groomsmen, and *best maid* bridesmaid, are of Sc. origin (XVIII). Hence **best** vb. get the better of XIX; of dial. origin; cf. *worst* (XVII).

**bested**, **bestead** *bistēd* (arch.) situated, circumstanced. XIII. ME. *bistad*, f. *bi- BE- 2* + *stad* - ON. *staddr*, pp. of *stedja* place, with later assim. to native *sted*, STEAD.

**bestial**<sup>1</sup> *be'stiəl* (chiefly Sc.) cattle. XIV. - OF. *bestial* - late L. *bēstiālis*, used sb. (Earlier ME. *bestaile* - OF. *bestaille* - medL. *bēstiālia*, n. pl. of *bēstiālis* used as fem. sg.) See next.

**bestial**<sup>2</sup> *be'stiəl* of beasts, like a beast. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *bestial* - late L. *bēstiālis*, f. *bēstia* BEAST; see -IAL. So **bestial-ITY**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *bestialité*.

**bestiary** *be'stiəri* treatise about beasts. XIX. - medL. *bēstiārium*, f. *bēstia* BEAST; see -ARY. Cf. (O)F. *bestiaire*.

**bestir** *bistōr* rouse to activity. XIV. f. *BE- 2* + *STIR*. (Not continuous with OE. *bestyrian* heap up.)

**bestow** *bistou* place or stow away; apply. XIV. ME. *bistowen*, f. *BE- 2* + OE. *stow* place (see STOW). Hence **bestow-al** XVIII; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**bestrew** *bistrū* strew with. OE. *bistrēowian* (cf. Du. *bestrooien*, MHG. *bestrōuwen*), f. *BE- 1* + STREW.

**bestride** *bistraid* sit upon with legs astride. OE. *bistridan*; see *BE- 4* and STRIDE, and cf. MDu., MLG. *bestriden*.

**bet** *bet* lay a wager. XVI. The sb. and vb. appear in the last decade of XVI, and it is uncertain which is prior; perh. aphetic of ABET in the sense 'instigation, support (of a cause)', the vb. being then derived from the sb.

**beta** *bī-tə* second letter of the Gr. alphabet, *bēta*; applied techn. to things of a second order or rank. XIX.

**betake** *biteik* †hand over, commit, commend XIII (La3., RGlouc.); refl. commit oneself XVI; refl. resort, go XVII. f. *BE- 2* + TAKE; in ME. functioning as a var. of †*beteach*, OE. *betēcan* (f. *be-* + *tēcan* show, TEACH).

**betel** *bītəl* leaf of the plant Piper betle, chewed by Indians with areca nut. XVI. - Pg. *betel* - Malayalam *veṭṭila*.

**bête noire** *beit nwār* object of aversion. XIX. F. 'black beast', fig. insufferable person or thing.

**Bethel** *be'pəl* hallowed spot (Gen. xxviii 17) XVII; Nonconformist chapel XIX. - Heb. *bēthēl*, f. *bēth* house + *ēl* God.

**bethink** *bipiŋk* think about; (refl.) †collect one's thoughts OE.; reflect, recollect XIII. OE. *bipencan* = OFris. *bithanka*, *bithenzia*, OS. *bithenkian*, OHG. *bidenken* (Du., G.

*bedenken*), Goth. *bipagkjan*; CGerm. (exc. ON.), f. \**bi-* *BE- 4* + \**pagkjan* THINK.

**betide** *bitai'd* happen. XIII. f. *BE- 2* + *tide(n)* (see TIDE). Surviving mainly in *woe betide* . . !

**betimes** *bitai'mz* at an early time, in good time. XIV. f. *betime* (XIII), f. *be* BY + TIME; see -S.

**betoken** *bitou'kn* signify, be a token of. XII. OE. \**bitācnian* = OFris. *bitēknia*, Du. *beteekenen*, OHG. *bizeichanōn* (G. *bezeichnen*); see *BE- 2*, TOKEN.

**beton** *be'tən* kind of concrete. XIX. - F. *béton*, OF. *betun* = Pr. *betun* cement :- L. *bitūmen* mineral pitch, BITUMEN.

**betony** *be'toni* purple-flowered labiate plant. XIV. - (O)F. *betoine* - popL. \**betonia* for *betonica*, in Pliny *vettonica*, said by him to be a Gaulish name of a plant discovered by a Spanish tribe named Vettones.

**betray** *bitrei* give up treacherously XIII; reveal involuntarily XVI; show signs of XVII. f. *BE- 2* + †*tray* (XIII) - OF. *traïr* (mod. *trahir*) = Pr. *traïr*, It. *tradire* - L. *tradere* deliver up (see TRADITION, TREASON). Hence **betray-al** XIX; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**betroth** *bitrou'ð* engage with promise to marry. XIV. ME. *betroupe*, *betreupe*, f. *BE- 6* + *troupe*, *treupe*, TRUTH, later assim. to TROTH. Hence **betro-thal** XIX; after *espousal*.

**better** *be'tər* compar. of *good* (OE.) and of *well* (XIII). OE. *betera* (m. adj.) = OFris. *betera*, OS. *betiro* (Du. *beter*), OHG. *bezīro* (G. *besser*), ON. *betri*, Goth. *batiza* :- CGerm. \**batizon*, f. \**bat-*, rel. to OE. *bōt* remedy, compensation, BOOT<sup>2</sup>, *bētan* improve, remedy. The OE. compar. adv. was *bet*, which survived till XVII = OFris., OS. *bet* (Du. *bet-*), ON. *betr* :- Germ. \**batiz* (cf. also OS., OHG. *bat*, G. *bass*). Hence **bet-ter** vb. XIV. (Not continuous with OE. *gebeterian*, corr. to OFris. *beteria*, etc.) **bet-ter**-MENT. XVIII (orig. U.S.).

**Betty** *be'ti* dim. of *Bet*, abbrev. of *Elizabeth*, -*beth*, applied like many other hypocoristic forms to various instruments or implements (e.g. burglar's jemmy XVII). ¶ The allusion in *all my eye and Betty Martin* is unkn.

**between** *bitwī'n* in the space which separates two points; (in wider sense) amid, amongst. OE. *betwēonum* (beside *betwēon* and *betwēonan*), f. Germ. \**bi* BY + \**twēon* :- \**twīχnai* (cf. OFris. *twīne* two each, Goth. *twēihnai* two together, two each), formation with *n*-suffix (cf. L. *binī* two at a time, and TWIN) on \**twīχ-* (whence OE. *twēo*, OS. *tweho*, OHG. *zweho* doubt, difference, any adv. *twīh* in OE. *mid unc twīh* between us two) :- IE. \**dweik-* \**dwik-* (repr. by Skr. *dvikás* consisting of two, Russ. *dvójk.a* pair), f. \**dwō* two.

In OE. *twēonum* occurs in concord with a sb. in the dative pl. governed by *be*, as

several times in *be sēm twēonum* 'between seas', and once in *be werum twēonum* among men; cf. Goth. *miþ tweihnaim markom* between two borders. So **betwixt** bitwi·kst ME. *bitwixte* (La3., later text), OE. *betwēohs*, *betwēox*, *betwux*, *betwux*, also *betwēoxn*, corr. to OFris. *bituīscha*, *bituīskum*; f. Germ. \**bi* BY+ \**twisk-*, repr. also by OFris. *twiska*, OS. *twisc*, OHG. *zwiiski* two each, twofold, (M)HG. *zwischen* adv.-prep. between (short for OHG. *in and untar zwiiskēn* in the midst of two), Du. *tisschen*, f. \**twa* TWO + \**-isk-*-ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**beurré** bö·rei mellow variety of pear. XVIII. F. 'buttered, buttery', f. *beurre* butter :- L. *būtyrum* - Gr. *boūturon*.

**bevel** be·vəl adj. having two equal acute alternate angles XVI; oblique XVII; sb. joiner's tool for setting off angles; obtuse angle XVII. - OF. \**bevel* (whence Sp. *baivel*), F. *béveau*, *biveau*, *bueveau*, *beauveau* (XVI), f. OF. *baif* open-mouthed, f. *baer* (see BAY<sup>3</sup>); cf. OF. *bever* give bias to.

**bever** bi·vəɪ (obs. or dial.) snack between meals. XIV. - AN. *bever*, OF. *beivre* drinking, drink, sb. use of *beivre* (mod. *boire*) :- L. *bibere* drink (cf. IMBIBE).

**beverage** be·vəridʒ drink. XIII (*beverech*, -ege). - OF. *bevrage*, *beuvrage* (mod. *brevufrage*) = Pr. *beuratje*, Sp. *bebrage*, It. *beveraggio* :- Rom. \**biberāticum*, f. L. *bibere* drink; see prec. and -AGE.

**bevy** be·vi company of ladies, birds, etc. xv. Of unkn. origin.

**bewail** biwei·l wail over. XIII. f. BE- 4+ WAIL; after synon. OE. *begrētan*, *besorgian*, *bewēpan* BEWEEP.

**beware** biwəə·ɪ take care. XIII (RGlouc.). orig. *be war*, i.e. BE imper., inf., or pres. subj., and *war* WARE<sup>2</sup>; used mostly only where *be* (not *am*, etc.) is the appropriate verbal form, but formerly also inflected †*bewared*, †*bewaring*. Cf. BEGONE.

**bewcep** biwī·p (arch.) weep for or over. OE. *bewēpan* (= OFris. *biwēpa*, OS. *biwōpian*), f. BE- 4+ *wēpan* WEEP.

**bewilder** biwi·ldəɪ confuse. XVII. f. BE- 2+ †*wilder* lose one's way, cause to lose one's way, perh. back-formation from WILDERNESS.

**bewitch** biwi·tʃ affect by witchcraft or magic. XIII. f. BE- 2+ WITCH (OE. *wiŋcian*).

**bewray** birei· (arch.) betray. XIII. f. BE- 2+ ME. *wreie*, OE. *wrēgan* accuse = OFris. *wreia*, OS. *wrōgian*, OHG. *ruogen* (G. *rügen*), ON. *rægja* - CGerm. \**wrōgjan* (in Goth. *wrohjan*), of unkn. origin.

**bey** bei Turkish governor. XVI. - Osmanli *bey*, mod. pronunc. of BEG<sup>2</sup>.

**beyond** bijə·nd at or to the farther side. OE. *beġ(e)ondan*, f. *be* BY+ *ġ(e)ondan* from the farther side :- Germ. \**jandana*, f. \**jand-*YOND.

**bezant** be·zənt gold coin. XIII (*bezsannt*, Orm). - OF. *besant*, nom. *besanz* :- L. *Byzantium* (sc. *nummus* coin), adj. of *Byzantium*, Gr. *Būsantion*, the modern Istanbul (Constantinople), where it was first coined. So **bezanty** be·zanti (her.) charged with or formed of bezants. XVII (earlier anglicized *besantid* 'Book of St. Albans'). - AN. *besanté*; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**bezantler** beizəntləɪ second branch of a deer's horn. XVI. - AN. \**besantouiller*, f. OF. *bes-* BIS-+ *andouiller* ANTLER.

**bezel** be·zəl sloping edge or side. XVII. - OF. \**besel* (mod. *béseau*, *bizeau*; cf. Sp. *bisel*), of unkn. origin. Early synon. forms are *basil*, *bazil* - F. *basile* angle of inclination in a carpenter's plane.

**bezique** bəzi·k card-game. XIX. - F. *bésigue* also *bésy*, perh. - Pers. *bāzichi*, *bazi* sport, play.

**bezoar** bi·zouəɪ, be·zouəɪ †antidote; intestinal calculus (orig. that obtained from the wild goat of Persia) supposed to act as an antidote. xv. Attested in a great variety of forms repr. F. *bezahar(d)*, OF. *bezar* (mod. *bézoard*), Sp. *bezárd*, modL. *beza(h)ar* - Arab. *bēzahr*, var. of *bāzahr*, *bādizahr* - Pers. *pādzahr*, f. *pād* protector + *zahr* stone.

**bezonian** bizou·niən raw recruit; ruffian. XVI. f. It. *bisogno* need, want, needy recruit + -IAN. The It. and F. forms, *bi-*, *besognio*, *besogne*, were also in use XVI-XVII.

**bhang**, **bang** bæŋ Indian variety of hemp chewed or smoked. XVI. orig. - Pg. *bangue*, afterwards assim. to Pers. *bang* (whence Arab. *banj*), and Urdu, etc. *bhāng*, *bhāng*, *bhung* :- Skr. *bhaṅgā* hemp.

**bheesty** bi·sti Indian servant who supplies water. XVIII. - (Urdu-) Pers. *bihishti*, f. *bihisht* paradise.

**bi-** bai repr. L. *bi-* (earlier *dui-* = Gr. *di-*, Skr. *dvi-*) twice, doubly, two-, in L. chiefly in adj. formations on sb. stems, as BICEPS, *bicolor* of two colours, *biformis* of two forms, *bisulcus* two-furrowed, also with pp. ending, as *bicamerātus* (cf. BICAMERAL), *biformātus* of two forms; in a few, e.g. BIFID, the formation is on a vb.-stem. The prefix appears in Eng. first in adoptions from F., as *bigam* XIII (cf. BIGAMOUS), later in adoptions or adaptations of L. words, as *biforked* XVI, BIFURCATE, *biformed* XVI (L. *biformis*), *bifront* two-faced XVI (L. *bifrons*), *bipartite* XVI (L. *bipartitus*); from XVII the L. analogy was widely extended and the prefix used with any adj. to express that a quality or property is doubled or repeated; in mod. scientific terminology forms in -ate, -ated are most freq. employed.

On the model of BIENNIAL, *bi-monthly*, *bi-yearly* (XIX) are used for 'occurring every two months/years'; but in U.S.A. formations of this type are used for 'occurring or

appearing twice in a —' (otherwise expressed by *semi*-).

In chem. *bi-* denotes the presence in a compound of twice the amount of acid, etc. that is indicated by the simple term.

**bias** bai:əs oblique; sb. oblique line, inclination; adv. xvi. —(O)F. *biais* = Pr. *biais* (whence It. *biescio*), Cat. *biax*, *biaix*, referred by Diez to late L. *bifacem*, -*fax* looking two ways, f. L. *bi-* BI- + *faciēs* FACE, after Gr. *διπρόσωπος*. Hence **bi'as** vb. xvii.

**bib** bib drink, tipple. xiv. poss. — L. *bibere* drink (cf. *imbibe*); but perh. independently imit. (cf. the var. *beb* xv, surviving in Yorks dial.); preserved in arch. *wine-bibber* (Prov. xxiii 30, etc.; *wyne bebbber*, Coverdale, who was a Yorks man). Hence perh. **bib** sb. cloth to protect the front of a child's dress xvi; also, front upper part of dress or apron xvii; whence in phr. *best band and bib* (xviii), *best bib and tucker*.

**bibelot** bi'bəlou small curio. xix. F., alteration of earlier *bimbelot*, OF. *beubelot*, dim. of \**belbel*, redupl. of *bel* beautiful (see *beau*, *belle*; cf. *bombon*).

**Bible** bai'bl the Holy Scriptures xiii (Cursor M.). — (O)F. *bible* = Pr. *bibla*, Sp. *biblia*, It. *bibbia* — ecclL. *biblia*, n. pl. taken in Rom. as fem. sg. — Gr. (*tā*) *biblia* 'the books'. The Gr. sg. *biblion*, dim. of *biblos*, *būblos* papyrus, scroll, roll, book (of Sem. origin) lost its dim. sense and became the ordinary word for 'book' before its application (as in LXX) to the Hebrew and Christian sacred scriptures.

**biblio-** bi'bliou, bibliō' repr. Gr. *biblio-*, stem of *biblion* (see prec.), as in **bibliography** — F. or modL. (*bibliographia* list or account of books on a particular subject) — Gr. *bibliographiā* writing of books; **bibliographer**, **bi'bliographical**; **bi'bliomania**, after F. *bibliomanie*; **bi'bliophile** (— F.); all used by Dibdin.

**bibulous** bi'bju:ləs given to much drinking, tipping. xvii. f. L. *bibulus*, f. *bibere* drink; see *imbibe*, -*ulous*.

**bicameral** bai:kə'mərəl having two legislative chambers. xix. f. BI- + L. *camera* CHAMBER + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**bice** bais †brownish-grey xiv; shade of blue obtained from smalt xv; pigment yielding this xvi. — (O)F. *bis* dark-grey = Pr. *bis*, It. *bigio*, of unkn. origin. From the F. collocations *azur bis* dark blue, *vert bis* dark green, *erron*, transferred in Eng. to blue and green pigments, and the colours yielded by them.

**biceps** bai'seps (anat.) muscle of upper arm and thigh. xvii. — L. *biceps* (-*capit-*) two-headed, f. BI- + -*ceps*, rel. to *caput* (*capit-*) HEAD.

**bicker**<sup>1</sup> bi'kəɪ †skirmish xiii (RGlouc.); altercation xiv. ME. *biker*, *beker*, of unkn. origin; the termination suggests a frequent.

formation (-ER<sup>8</sup>) on a base \**bik-* or \**bek-*, perh. that of *beak* vb. (xiii) strike with the beak, peck. So **bi'cker** vb. xiii (*bikering*, RGlouc.).

**bicker**<sup>2</sup> bi'kəɪ Sc. form of *BEAKER*. xv.

**bickern** bi'kɛɪn anvil with two taper ends. xvi (*bycorne*). — F. *bigorne* — Pr. *bigorna* (cf. Sp. *vigornia*, It. *bicornia*), f. L. *bicornis* two-horned, f. BI- BI- + *cornu* HORN. Altered to *beak-iron* (xvii) by assim. to *BEAK* and *IRON*.

**bicycle** bai'sikl two-wheeled velocipede. xix. — F. *bicycle*, f. BI- + Gr. *kúklos* circle, wheel, *cycle*.

**bid** bid pt. (in D) *bade* bæd, beid, (in B) *bid*; pp. (in D) *bidden*, (in B and C) *bid*. A. ask, pray; B. offer; C. announce; D. command. The present forms repr. OE. str. vb. *biddan*, pt. *bæd*, *bædon*, pp. *beden* ask, entreat, demand = OFris. *bidda*, *bidia*, OS. *biddian*, MDu. *bidden*, OHG. (G.) *bitten*, ON. *biðja*, Goth. *biðjan* = CGerm. \**biðjan*, f. base \**bed-*, repr. by OE. *gebed*, *bed|hūs* (see *BEAD*), of which the ultimate connexions are unkn.

The present meanings combine those of this vb. with those of OE. *bēodan*, pt. *bēad*, *budan*, pp. *boden* offer, proclaim, announce, command, decree = OFris. *biada*, OS. *biodan*, (M)Du. *bieden*, OHG. *biotan* (G. *bieten*), ON. *bjóða*, Goth. *biudan*, repr. IE. \**bheudh-* \**bhudh-* (whence Gr. *peúthesthai*, *puthesthai* inform oneself, ascertain, and many forms in Aryan, Slavonic, and Celtic). OE. *biddan* had already acquired the sense 'command', and the similarity of several of the ME. forms of the two vbs. furthered the unification of the two words. The sense 'announce, proclaim' is obs. unless it survives in the phr. *bid the banns*.

*Bidding prayer* (xvii), which is now apprehended as meaning 'prayer in which the supplications of the people are asked or enjoined' is a perversion of *bidding prayers*, *bidding of the (common) prayers*, of which earlier forms were *bidding of the beads*, *beads bidding* (see *BEAD*), i.e. praying of (the) prayers, the shift of meaning being assisted by the obsolescence of the sense 'pray' of *bid*.

The origin of the pp. *bidden*, superseding ME. *beden*, *bēden*, is obscure; it reacted upon the pt., producing the var. *bid*.

**bid** bi'di chicken, fowl. xvii (Sh.). perh. a use of *Biddy*, pet-form of *Bridget*; cf. the dial. use of *Betty* and *Molly* for the hedge-sparrow, and *Jenny* for the wren. See also *CHICKABIDDY*.

**bide** baid remain; wait; wait for OE.; endure, suffer xiii. OE. *bidan*, pt. *bād*, *bīdon*, pp. *biden* = OS. *bīdan* (MDu. *biden*), OHG. *bitan* (G. dial. *beiten*), ON. *biða*, Goth. *beidan* = CGerm. \**biðan*; formally identical with Gr. *peithō*, etc. (see *BID*), but the connexion of sense is not clear; the corr. short base is repr. by OE. *and|bidian* and ON. *biða* wait.



**biel** bild †boldness OE; †confidence, comfort, resource XIII; †protector XIV; (Sc. and north. Eng.) refuge, shelter xv. OE. *beldu* (WS. *bieldu*) = OHG. *baldi*, Goth. *balpei* boldness, confidence :- Germ. \**balþjōn*, f. \**balþaz* BOLD.

**biennial** bai-*ni*əl lasting two years; recurring every two years. XVII. f. L. *biennis* of two years, *biennium* space of two years; see BI- and ANNUAL. ¶ So *triennial*, *quadrennial*, *quinquennial*, *sexennial*, *septennial*, *octennial*, *decennial*, all of similar date exc. *quinquennial* (xv, Fortescue).

**bier** biəɹ stand for a corpse. OE. *bēr* (WS. *bār*) = OFris. *bēre*, OS., OHG. *bāra* (G. *bahre*) :- WGerm. \**bērō* (whence (O)F. *bière*, Pr. *bera*), f. \**beran* BEAR; the sp. with *ie* dates from c. 1600.

**biestings** var. of BEESTINGS.

**biff** bif (sl.) sb. and vb. hit. XIX. imit. Cf. earlier (dial.) *bēft*, *bēff*, *baff* (XVI).

**biffin** bi-*fin* variety of apple XVIII; baked apple XIX. Also *beefin*, dial. pronunc. of *beefing*, f. BEEF, in ref. to the deep-red colour of the apple; for the suffix cf. *golding*, *jenneting*, *sweeting*, *wilding*.

**bifid** bai-*fid* cleft in two XVII. - L. *bifidus*, f. *bi-* BI- + \**fid-*, base of *findere* cleave (see FISSILE).

**bifurcate** bai-*f*ər-*kei*t fork into two. XVII. f. medL. *bifurcātus*, f. L. *bifurcus* two-forked, f. *bi-* BI- + *furca* FORK; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Hence **bifurca**-TION. XVII. Cf. earlier *biforked* (xvi).

**big** big †strong, stout XIII; advanced in pregnancy; of great bulk xvi. The earliest exx. are from northerly texts; of unkn. origin, possibly Scand. The existence of the gen. current sense before xvi is doubtful.

**bigamy** bi-*g*əmi marriage during the lifetime of an existing husband or wife XIII; (hist.) marriage of or with a widow or widower xvi. - (O)F. *bigamie*, f. *bigame* (whence ME. *bigam*) - late L. *bigamus*, f. L. *bi-* BI- + Gr. *-gamos* married. Hence **bi-gamous** XIX, **bi-gamist** XVII.

**bigaroon** bigə-*rū*n large whiteheart cherry. xvii (*bigarreau*, *bigarro*, *biguar*). - F. *bigarreau* - modPr. *bigarreau*, f. *bigarra* variegated. The form in *-oon* is of Eng. origin.

**biggin**<sup>1</sup> bi-*gin* child's cap, nightcap. xvi. - F. *béguin*, f. *Béguine* BEGUINE.

**biggin**<sup>2</sup> bi-*gin* kind of coffee-pot. XIX. f. name of inventor.

**bight** bait bend, angle OE.; as a geographical feature xv; loop of a rope xvii; bay xvi. OE. *byht* :- \**buhtiz*; cf. (M)LG. *bucht* (whence Du. *bocht*, G. *bucht*, Sw., Da. *bugt*) :- \**bug-*, short stem of \**beug-*, see BOW<sup>2</sup>.

**bigot** bi-*g*ət †hypocritical or superstitious professor of religion xvi; obstinate adherent of a creed or opinion xvii. - F. *bigot* (xv), of unkn. origin. Found (xii) as the proper

name of a people of S. France, whence it has been referred by some to medL. *Visigothi* (the Visigoths of the region were Arians); it is used in Wace's 'Roman du Rou' (xii) as an abusive term by French to Normans, and it became a Norman family name. The gap between these early references and the much later use of the word as a common noun has not been bridged. ¶ A story relating the refusal of Rollo of Normandy to kiss the foot of Charles the Simple with the Eng. phr. *Nese bi god* 'No, by God', and the interpretation of *bi god* by Charles as the name of Rollo's people, is not credible. Hence **bi-got**ēD XVII (Evelyn), **bi-gotry** XVII (Clarendon).

**bigwig** bi-*g*wig man of note or importance. xviii (Southey). f. BIG+WIG, with ref. to the large wigs worn by men of distinction.

**bijou** bi-*ʒu* trinket. XIX. F. - Breton *bizou* finger-ring, f. *biʒ* (cf. W. *bys*), finger.

**bike**<sup>1</sup> baik (n. dial.) nest of wasps, etc. XIII (Cursor M.). Of unkn. origin; cf. AL. *bigrus* hive, apiary (xii).

**bike**<sup>2</sup> baik. XIX. sl. abbrev. of BICYCLE, said in 1890 to be in use in Washington, U.S.A.

**bilander** bi-*l*əndəɹ, bai- two-masted merchant vessel used for coast and canal traffic xvii. - Du. *bijlander* (Flem. *billander*), f. *bij* BY + *land* LAND; adopted in F. as *bélandre*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**bilberry** bi-*l*bəri fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. xvi. prob. of Norse origin; cf. Da. *bollebær*, f. *bølle* bilberry + *bær* BERRY.

**bilbo** bi-*l*bou sword of fine temper. xvi (Greene, Sh.). orig. *Bilbo blade*, f. *Bilboa*, Eng. form of *Bilbao* name of a town in Spain, famous for its swords.

**bilboes** bi-*l*bouz (pl.) iron bar with sliding shackles. xvi. Of unkn. origin; commonly referred to *Bilbao* (see prec.) but without evidence.

**bile** bail bitter fluid secreted by the liver. xvii. - F. *bile* - L. *bilis* :- \**bislis* (cf. W. *bustl*, Corn. *bistel*, Bret. *bestle* :- \**bistl-*). So **bilious** bi-*l*jəs. xvi. - F. *bilieux* - L. *biliosus*, f. *bilis*.

**bilge** bil-*ʒ* bottom of a ship's hull xv (1496 in Sandahl) (in early use Sc.); filth collecting there XIX (cf. *bilge water* xviii). prob. obscure var. of BULGE, used in the same senses.

**bilk** bilk spoil an adversary's score at cribbage; defraud; elude. xvii. perh. alteration of BALK, with symbolic 'thinning' of the vowel.

**bill**<sup>1</sup> bil weapon of war (sword or halberd); pruning-hook. OE. *bil* = OS. *bil*, OHG. *bill* (MHG. *bil*; but G. *bille* fem. axe) :- WGerm. \**bilja*, perh. :- \**bhidliam*, f. IE. \**bhid-* cleave (see BITE).

**bill**<sup>2</sup> bil beak. OE. *bile*, not elsewhere in Germ.; perh. f. same base as prec. Hence



**bill** vb.<sup>1</sup> peck XIII; stroke or caress with the bill XVI.

**bill**<sup>2</sup> bil †written document; †legal statement of a case; †list, catalogue XIV; note of charges, account; poster XV; draft of an act of parliament XVI. - AN. *bille* or AL. *billa* (XIII), prob. unexpl. alteration of medL. *bullā* BULL<sup>2</sup>. Hence **bill** vb.<sup>2</sup> enter in a bill XIV; announce by bill XVII.

**billabong** bi'ləbəŋ (Austral.) affluent of a river forming a backwater. XIX. Native name, *billa* river + *bong* dead.

**billet**<sup>1</sup> bi'lit A. †short document XV. B. (f. the vb.) military order to provide board and lodging XVII; place of such lodging; situation, job XIX. - AN. *billette* or AL. *billetta*, dim. of *billa* BILL<sup>2</sup>. Hence **billet** vb. assign quarters to. XVI.

**billet**<sup>2</sup> bi'lit thick piece of wood. XV. - (O)F. *billette* and *billot*, dims. of *bille* tree-trunk, length of round timber - medL. *billa*, *billus* branch, trunk, prob. of Celtic origin (cf. Ir. *bile* sacred tree, large tree); see -ET.

**billet-doux** bilidū love-letter. XVII (Dryden). F., 'sweet note'; see BILLET<sup>1</sup>, DULCET.

**billiards** bi'ljɛɪdz cue-and-ball game played on a table. XVI. - F. *billard* name of the game and the cue, f. *bille*; see BILLET<sup>2</sup> and -ARD. In Eng. only the name of the game, and made pl. like *bowls*, etc.; in early Sc. (XVI) *bilzeart* was applied also to the cue.

**Billingsgate** bi'liŋzgeit proper name (ME. *Billingsgate* (Ekwall), f. personal name) of one of the gates of London and of the fish-market there; hence (XVII) abusive or foul language (such as that used by fishwives).

**billion** bi'ljən a million millions. XVII (Locke). - F. *billion*, arbitrarily f. *million* MILLION, by substitution of BI- for the initial *mi*; in later French use and in U.S.A. denoting 1,000 millions. Hence **bi'llionth** XVIII; see -TH<sup>2</sup>. ¶ So *trillion*, *quadrillion*, *quintillion*, *sextillion*, *septillion*, *octillion*, *nomillion* (third power of a million or 1,000 billions, etc.); all XVII.

**billon** bi'lən alloy of gold or silver with a baser metal. XVIII. - (O)F. *billon* (orig.) ingot, (now) bronze or copper money, f. *bille* (see BILLET<sup>2</sup>); cf. -OON.

**billow** bi'lou †swell, surge; great wave. XVI. - ON. *bylga* billow (Sw. *bölja*, Da. *bølge*), f. Germ. \**bulg-* \**belg-* swell; cf. (M)HG. *bulge* †billow, leather bag, and BELLY.

**billy** bi'li (Sc.) fellow, comrade XVI; various machines and implements XVIII. Familiar form of *Willy*, pet-form of WILIAM. Hence **bi'lly-goat** he-goat XIX; cf. *nanny-goat*.

**billycock** bi'likək hard felt hat. XIX. Said to be f. name of *William Coke*, nephew of Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester (1752-1842), to whose order the first

hat of the kind was made (still called *coke* in the hat trade). For *billy-* see prec.

**biltong** bi'lɔŋ sun-dried meat in strips. XIX. Afrikaans, f. Du. *bil* buttock + *tong* tongue, so called from being cut chiefly from the buttock and resembling smoked tongue.

**bimbashi**, -ee bimbā'ʃi Turkish commander; English officer under the khedive of Egypt. XIX. Turk. 'head of a thousand', f. *bim* thousand, *bāsh* head (cf. BASHAW).

**bimetalism** baime'təlizm unrestricted currency of gold and silver. XIX. f. **bimetallic** - F. *bimétallique*, first used in an address, 5 Jan. 1869, and in Eng. form at Liverpool in 1876; see BI-, METAL, -IC, -ISM.

**bin** bin †manger OE.; receptacle for corn, etc. XIV. OE. *bin(n)*, *binne* - OBrit. \**benna* (W. *ben* cart) :- \**bhendhnā*, f. IE. \**bhendh-* weave, BIND (cf. Gr. *phátne*, *páthnē* manger :- \**bhntnā*); or - medL. *benna* (Festus, recording a Gaul. word), which is the source of F. *banne*, It. dial. *benna* hamper, Du. *ben*, G. *benne* body of a cart. ¶ For other names of vessels or conveyances which passed from the Celts to the Germani, partly through the Romans, cf. *bushel*, *car*, *carpenter*.

**binary** bai'nəri dual, based on the number two XVI; combination of two XV. - late L. *binārius*, f. *binī* two together (cf. BI-); see -ARY.

**bind** baɪnd make fast with a band, tie up. OE. *bindan*, pt. *band*, *bundon*, pp. *bunden* = OFris. *binda*, OS. *bindan* (M)Du. *binden*, OHG. *bintan* (G. *binden*), ON. *binda*, Goth. *bindan* :- CGerm. \**bindan*, f. IE. base \**bhendh-* (Skr. *bandh* bind, Gr. *peisma* cable :- \**bhendhsma*). Hence **bind<sup>er</sup>**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *bindere*; (of books) XVI (the vb. is found in this sense XIV); whence **bind<sup>er</sup>**<sup>2</sup> book-binding establishment XIX (orig. U.S.), after Du. *bindery*.

**bindweed** bai'ndwɪd convolvulus. XVI. f. BIND + WEED<sup>1</sup>.

**bine** baɪn flexible (climbing) stem. XIX. Adoption as a literary form of a var. of synonym. dial. *bind* (XIV), rel. to BIND.

**binge** biŋdʒ drinking-bout; also as vb. XIX. prob. sl. use of dial. *binge* vb. soak (a wooden vessel).

**bingo** bi'ŋɡou (sl.) brandy. XIX. prob. f. *b* of BRANDY + ST|INGO.

**binacle** bi'nəkl box containing ship's compass. XV. Earlier forms *bitacle*, *biticle*, *bittacle* (still in Marryat 1839) - Sp. *bitácula*, *bitácora*, or Pg. *bitácola* (corr. to Fr. *abitacle*, It. *abitacolo*, F. *habitacle*) - L. *habitaculum* habitation, f. *habitāre* inhabit (cf. HABITATION); the change from *tt* to *nn* may have been bridged by such a form as *biddikil* (XVII).

**binocular** bainə'kjʊləɪ adapted to both

eyes XVIII; sb. pl. field-glass, opera-glass XIX. f. L. *binī* two together (cf. TWIN) + *oculus* EYE, after OCULAR.

**binomial** bainou·miəl (math.) having two terms. XVI. f. F. *binôme* or modL. *binōmius*, f. L. BI- + Gr. *nómos* part, portion; see -IAL.

**bio-** bai·ou, bai· comb. form of Gr. *bios* life (cf. QUICK, VITAL, ZOO-), as in **bio-**GRAPHY. XVII (Dryden). - F. *biographie* or modL. *biographia*, medGr. *biographia*; so **bio-**GRAPHER. XVIII (Addison). **bio-**LOGY. XIX. - F. *biologie* (Lamarck, 1802) - G. *biologie* (Gottfried Reinhold, 1802). **bi-**GRAPH, **bi-**SCOPE (1897), early names of the cinematograph.

**biped** bai·ped two-footed (animal). XVII. - L. *biped-*, *bipēs*, f. BI- BI- + *pēs* FOOT.

**biplane** bai·plein two-winged aeroplane. XX. f. BI- + PLANE<sup>2</sup>.

**birch** bārtʃ hardy northern forest tree, Betula. OE. *birce*, *birce* = MLG. *berke*, OHG. *birihha*, *birka* (G. *birke*) :- Germ. \**berkjōn*; rel. to synonym. OE. *berc*, *beorc* = Du. *berk*, ON. *bjørk* :- Germ. \**berkō*; one of the few IE. tree-names, repr. also by Skr. *bhūrjas*, Lith. *bėrzās*, OS. *brēza* (:- \**bhergā-*) and L. *farmus*, *fraxinus* ash-tree.

**bird** bārd (obs. or dial.) young bird OE.; feathered animal (in this sense superseding *fowl*); maiden, girl XIII (Cursors M.). OE. *brid* (surviving dial.), late Nhb. *bird*; of unkn. origin and without cognates. In the sense 'maiden' there may have been blending with ME. *birde* young woman, lady (prob. orig. 'embroideress'). Hence †**bird-**BOLT<sup>1</sup> arrow for shooting birds. xv. **bird-**CAGE. xv. **bird-**LIME<sup>2</sup>. xiv. vb. xvi. **bird's-eye** name of certain plants. xvi (*birds eine*, primula). **bird's-nest**. xvi.

**birme** bai·rim (galley) having two banks of oars. xvii. - L. *birēmīs*, f. BI- + *rēmūs* oar (cf. ROW<sup>2</sup>).

**birretta** bire·tə clerical square cap. xvi. - It. *berretta*, †*bar(r)etta* (cf. F. *barrette*) or Sp. *birreta*, fem. dims. corr. to Pr. *berret* BERET, based on late L. *birrus* and -um hooded cape or cloak, perh. of Celtic origin.

**birth** bārp bringing forth of offspring; nativity XII; lineage XIII. ME. *birþ*, *birþ* - ON. *byrð* birth, descent (OSw. *byrdh*, Da. *byrd*), corr. to Goth. *ga|baurþs* :- EGerm. \**gaburþiz*, f. \**ga-* y- + \**bur-* \**ber-*BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -TH<sup>1</sup> and cf. ON. *burðr* bearing, carriage, birth, offspring, *byrðr* burden, load (whence †Sc. *birth*). The adoption of the ON. word was assisted by OE. *beorþor*, *byrþor*, etc. child-birth, offspring, *byrþ-**þigenu* midwife. For the development of meaning cf. also OIr. *brith* birth, Goth. *bērusjos* parents, OHG. *berd* child, and BAIRN. (WGerm. forms with *d* against EGerm. *þ* are OE. *gebyrd*, OFris. *berd*, OS. *giburð*, OHG. *giburt*, G. *geburt*.) Hence **bi-**RTHDAY XIV; cf. OE. *gebyrddæg*, ON. *burðardagr*, G. *geburtstag*.

**Biscayan** biskei·ən pert. to Biscay (native name *Vizcaya*), maritime province of N. Spain; sometimes equiv. to *Basque* XVII; sb. (after F. *biscaïen*) musket, first used in Biscay, a bullet used in this XIX; see -AN.

**biscuit** bi·skit crisp dry bread in thin flat cakes. xiv. Early forms *besquite*, *byscute*, *bisquet* (xvi-xviii) - OF. *bescuit*, -*cuit*, *biscuit* (mod. *biscuit*) = Pr. *bescueit*, Sp. *biscocho*, Pg. *biscuto*, It. *biscotto* :- medL. \**biscoctus* twice-baked (sc. *panis* bread), f. *bis* twice + *coctus*, pp. of *coquere* COOK.

**bisect** baise·kt cut into two equal parts. xvii. f. BI- + *sect-*, pp. stem of L. *secāre* cut, after INTERSECT. So **bise-**CTION. xvii.

**bishop** bi·fəp clergyman consecrated for the rule of a diocese. OE. *biscop*, corr. to OFris., OS. *biskop*, (M)Du. *bisschop*, OHG. *bischof* (G. *bischof*), ON. *biskup* - popL. \**biscopus*, for ecclL. *episcopus* (whence OF., Pr. *evesque*, F. *évêque*, Sp. *obispo*, Pg. *bispo*, It. *vescovo*) - Gr. *episkopos* overseer (whence Goth. *aipiskauþus*), f. *epi* EPI- + *skopos* looking (see SCOPE). Celtic and Sl. adoptions of the L. are repr. by OIr. *episcop*, W. *esgob*, OS. *jepiskupū*, Russ. *jepiskop*, Ir. *easbog*, Gael. *easbuig*.

**bisk, bisque** bisk rich (esp. crayfish) soup. xvii. - F. *bisque*, of unkn. origin.

**bismut** bi·zməp metallic element. xvii (*bismute*, -*muto*, -*mutum*). - modL. *bisemutum* (Georg Agricola, 1530), latinization of G. *wismut*, of doubtful origin.

**bison** bai·sən species of wild ox. In the present form first recorded from A.V. (Deut. xiv 5 margin), earlier in L. pl. *bisontes* of *bison* (whence F. *bison*) - Germ. \**visand-*, \**visund-* (OE. *wesend*, OHG. *wisant*, -*unt*, ON. *visundr*); familiar in recent times in connexion with the American bison.

**bisque** bisk term at tennis. xvii. F., of unkn. origin.

**bissextile** bi·sekstil leap-year. xvi. - late L. *bi(s)sextilis* (sc. *annus* year) year of the *bissexstus* intercalary day inserted in the Julian calendar every fourth year after the *sixth* day before the calends of March (24 Feb.), f. *bis* twice + *sextus* SIXTH.

**bisson** bi·sən (dial.) blind, purblind. OE. (late Nhb.) *bisene*; later forms are *byson*, *bysom* (xv), *beason*, *beesome* (Sh. 1st Folio), north. dial. *beesen*; of unkn. origin.

**bistoury** bi·stəri scalpel. xviii. - F. *bistouri* (Paré), earlier *bistorit* dagger, of unkn. origin.

**bistre** bi·stər brown pigment from soot. xviii. - F., of unkn. origin.

**bit**<sup>1</sup> bit A. †biting, bite OE.; †cutting edge xiv; boring-piece, borer xvi; B. mouth-piece of a bridle xiv. OE. *bite* = OFris. *bit*, *bite*, OS. *biti* (MDu. *bēte*, Du. *beet*), OHG. *biz* (G. *biss*), ON. *bit* (Sw. *bett*, Da. *bid*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bitiz*, f. \**bitan* BITE.

The origin of sense B is not clear; OE. has *bitol* bridle, ON. *bitill*, -ull, Du. *gebit*, G. *gebiss*, Sw. *bett*, Da. *bidsel* horse's bit.

**bit**<sup>2</sup> bit portion bitten off; morsel of food OE.; small piece XVI. OE. *bita* = OFris. *bita*, OS. \**bito* (MDu. *bēte*, Du. *beet*), OHG. *bizzo* (MHG. *bizze*, G. *bissen*), ON. *biti* (see BITT) :- Germ. \**biton*, f. \**bit*-, \**bitan* BITE.

**bitch** bitf female dog OE.; bad woman xv. OE. *biċce*, rel. obscurely to ON. *bikkja* (connected by some with Lappish *pittja*), of which there is a syn. *grey|baka*; G. *petze* (which is modern) may be an adoption of the Eng. word; there has been no contact with (O)F. *biche*, †*bisse* hind, doe.

**bite** bait pt. *bit*, pp. *bitten*, *bit* cut with the teeth or as a sharp-edged weapon. OE. *bitan*, pt. *bāt*, *biton*, pp. *biten* = OFris. *bita*, OS. *bitan* (Du. *bijten*), OHG. *bīzan* (G. *beissen*), ON. *bita*, Goth. *beitan* :- CGerm. \**bitan*; the corr. short base is repr. by Skr. *bhidydātē* is split, L. *fid*-, *findere* cleave (cf. FISSION). The orig. pt. *bāt* is still repr. dial. by *bote*, but in gen. Eng. was superseded by *bit* in XVII (cf. *writ*, former pt. of *write*); pp. *bit*, surviving in 'the biter bit' dates from XVIII. Hence **bite** sb. xv.

**bitt** bit (naut.) usu. pl. pair of posts on deck for fastening cables. XIV (in Sandahl). prob. orig. a LG. sea term; cf. synonym. LG., Du. *beting*, †*beeting* (whence G. *beting*, Sw. *beting*, Norw. *beting*, Da. *beding*), f. Germ. \**bit*-, repr. also by MHG. *bizze* wooden peg, ON. *biti* cross-beam, rel. to \**bait*-BOAT. medL. *bitus* whipping-post, F. *bitte*, It. *bitta*, Sp. *bita* bitt are - Germ.

**bitter**<sup>1</sup> bi'təɹ (sweet OE. *biter*, corr. to OS., OHG. *bittar* (Du., G. *bitter*), ON. *bitr*, Goth. (with variation of vowel) *baitrs*; prob. f. \**bit*-, base of \**bitan* BITE, and orig. meaning 'cutting', 'biting', hence 'cruel', 'harsh', 'violent', later 'biting to the tongue'. Hence **BITT**-SWEET mixture of bitter and sweet XIV (Ch.); kind of apple XIV (Gower); adj. XVII. Cf. F. *aigre-doux*, *amer-doux*, L. *dulcamārum*. So **bitter** adv. OE. *biterē*. **bit**-t**ter**ly. OE. *biterlice*; see -LY<sup>2</sup>. **bit**-t**ter**-NESS. OE. *biternes*.

**bitter**<sup>2</sup> bi'təɹ 'a Bitter is but the turn of a Cable about the Bits . . . And the Bitters end is that part of the Cable doth stay within boord' (1627, Capt. Smith). f. BITT + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence prob. phr. to *the bitter end* to the last extremity (now assoc. with BITT<sup>1</sup>).

**bittern** bi'təɹn marsh bird with booming note. XIV. Earliest forms *botor*, *butor*, *bitoure*, *bittor*, *bitter* - OF. *butor* - Rom. \**būtitaurus*, f. L. *būtīō* bittern + *taurus* bull (used by Pliny of a bird that bellows like an ox; cf. synonym. F. *taureau d'étang*, *bœuf de marais* 'marsh-ox', G. *meerochs*, *meerrind* 'sea-ox'). Forms with final *n* (XVI) are perh. due to assoc. with *hern* HERON.

**bitumen** bitjū-men, bi'tjūmen mineral pitch. xv. - L. *bitūmen* (-*mīn*-), of which the first syll. has been referred to \**gwet*-,

base of OE. *cwidu*, *cwudu* CUD, mastic. So **bitu**-minous. XVII. - F. *bitumineux* - L. *bitūminōsus*.

**bivalve** bai'vælv (mollusc) having two valves. XVII. f. BI- + VALVE.

**bivouac** bi'vʊæk (orig.) night-watch under arms; (hence) temporary encampment without tents. XVIII (recorded only from dict. until the Napoleonic campaigns). - F. *bivouac* (†*bivac*, †*biwacht*), prob. - Swiss-G. *beiwacht* lit. 'extra watch' (BY, WATCH), said to have been used in Aargau and Zürich to denote a patrol of citizens added to assist the ordinary town watch. Hence as vb. 1809.

**biz** sl. shortening (orig. U.S., c. 1860) of BUSINESS bi'znis.

**bizarre** bizāɹ eccentric, odd. XVII. - F. *bizarre* (formerly) handsome, brave - Sp., Pg. *bizarro* handsome, brave (cf. It. *bizzarro* angry) - Basque *bizarra* beard; (cf. Sp. *hombre de bigote* lit. 'moustached man', man of spirit).

**blab** blæb tell-tale, tattle; loose chatter. XIV (Ch.). contemp. with †*blabber* babble, chatter (PPl, Wyclif) and synonym. †*lab* (PPl, Ch.). *Blab*, *blabber* and the foll. forms point to an imit. Germ. base \**blab*-; OHG. *blabbizōn* (MHG. *blepzen*), Icel. *blabbra* (Da. *blabre*). Hence **blab** vb. xv.

**black** blæk absorbing all light (in fig. uses from XVI). OE. *blæc*, *blac*-, corr. to OS. *blac* ink, OHG. *blah*-, *blach*- (in comps.); cf. ON. *blakkr* dusky, black, dun; of unkn. origin. (In ME. confused with *blac* pale, wan; cf. BLEAK<sup>2</sup>.) *Black* has superseded SWART in gen. use as a colour-name. As sb. XIII. Hence **black** vb. XIII; **blac**-ken XIII (Cursor M.); see -EN<sup>6</sup>. **Blackamoor** blæk-kə-mōɹ, -muɹ Ethiopian, Negro. XVI. orig. *black Mole* (*Blak moir*, Dunbar), also *black morian*; see MOOR. Forms with inserted -a-, which is unexpl., appear XVI. **black art** XVI; prob. after LG. *swarte kunst*, G. *schwarze kunst*; cf. L. *niger* black, fig. wicked, and medL. var. *nigromantia* of *necromantia* NECROMANCY. **black-ball** black ball recording an adverse vote; hence vb. XVIII (whence F. *blacbouler*). **blackberry**. OE. (pl.) *blaceberian*. **Black Death**, the Great Pestilence of 1348-9, adaptation by 'Mrs. Markham' (1823) of some foreign term applied to similar plagues (cf. Icel. *svarti dauði*, G. *der Schwarze Tod*, Du. *de zwaarte dood*, F. *la peste noire*). **blackguard** blæk(k)gɑɹd A. †(coll.) company or band of menials, camp-followers, etc. XVI; †vagrants or criminals as a body XVII; B. †man in black, †boot-black, etc. XVI; low worthless character XVIII. orig. meaning and application unkn. **blackleg** turf swindler XVIII; workman taking the place of one on strike XIX; of unkn. origin. **blackmail** blæk-k-meil (hist., orig. Sc.) tribute (see MAIL<sup>2</sup>) exacted by freebooting chiefs in return for

protection XVI; (gen.) payment extorted by intimidation or pressure XIX. **Black Rod**, short for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, so called from the symbol of his office. XVII. **blacksmith** one who works in 'black metal' (i.e. iron). XV.

**bladder** blædər membranous bag. OE. *blædre*, later *blæddre* = OS. *blādara*, MLG., MDu. *blāder* (Du. *blaar*), OHG. *blātara* (G. *blatter*), ON. *blādra* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**blædrōn*, f. \**blæ-* BLOW<sup>1</sup> + \**-dro-*, instr. suffix corr. to L. *-trum*, Gr. *-trā*, *-tron*, Skr. *-tram*.

**blade** bleid A. leaf OE.; spathe of grass XIV. B. broad flattened part of an implement OE.; flattened part of a bone (after ON.) XIII; thin cutting edge, sword XIV. OE. *blæd*, pl. *bladu* = OFris. *bled*, OS. (Du.) *blad*, OHG. *blat* (G. *blatt*), ON. *blað* leaf, blade of rudder, knife, etc. :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**blāðam*, perh. pp. formation (IE. \**-tos*) on the base \**blō-* BLOW<sup>2</sup>. Literary exx. are not recorded between OE. and XIV; in OE. the more usual sense is 'flattened part', the sense 'leaf' being rare and its later prevalence prob. due to ON. The application to a brave fellow or gallant appears XVI (Sh.); its origin is obscure; perh. the notion is 'wielder of a sword' (cf. F. *bonne épée* good sword, i.e. swordsman). The present form derives from OE. obl. cases.

**blae** blē, bī (dial.) blackish blue, livid. XIII (*blaa*, *Mo*). - ON. *blár*; see BLUE. Hence **blae-berry** bilberry XV; after ON. *bláber*.

**blague** blāg humbug, bunkum. XIX. F., prob. of LG. origin (cf. LG. *blagen* blow oneself out).

**blah** blā (sl.) nonsense, silly talk. XX. imit. of aimless or nerveless utterance.

**blain** blein blister, pustule. OE. *blegen* = MDu. *bleine* (Du. *blein*), LG. *bleien* :- Germ. \**blegen* (cf. OHG. *blehinougi* blear-eyed). Surviving in gen. use in CHILBLAIN; otherwise mainly in echoes of 'a boil breaking forth with blains' (Ex. ix 10).

**blame** bleim find fault with. XII. - OF. *blamer*, earlier *blasmer* (mod. *blāmer*) = Pr. *blasmar*, Cat. *blastemar*, Sp. *lastimar* (wound, injure, offend, etc.), Rum. *blestema* (It. *blasimare* is - F.) :- popL. *blastēmāre*, for ecclL. *blasphēmāre* revile, reproach - Gr. *blasphēmēin* (dial. *blast-*) BLASPHEME. So **blame** sb. XIII. - (O)F. *blāme*, f. the vb.

**blanch** blānʃ whiten (orig. in cookery). XIV. - (O)F. *blanchir*, f. *blanc*, fem. *blanche* white, BLANK.

**blancmange** bləmɔːnʒ, -māːnʒ, -mɔːʒ, -māːʒ †dish of white meat with dressing XIV (PPl., Ch.); (orig. white) jelly made with milk XVI. Earliest form *blancmanger* - (O)F. *blancmanger*, f. *blanc* white, BLANK + *manger* food, sb. use of *manger* eat (cf. MANGER); the second el. was shortened to

*mange* in XVIII; the progress of the pronunc. of the first syll. is seen in the forms *blawe-* (XV), *blow-* (XVI), *bla-* (XVII), *blo-* (XVIII).

**bland** blænd pleasing; smooth and suave. XV (only Sc.), XVII (Pepys, Milton). - L. *blandus*.

**blandish** blændif flatter gently. XIV. - OF. *blandiss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *blandir* :- L. *blandiri*, f. *blandus* BLAND. Hence **blandishment**. XVI (Spenser).

**blank** blæŋk †white XV; (of paper, etc.) 'empty of all marks' (J.); looking as if deprived of speech, etc.; (verse) 5-stress without rhyme XVI. - (O)F. *blanc* = Pr. *blanc*, Sp. *blanco*, Pg. *branco*, It. *bianco* :- CRom. \**blancus* - Germ. \**blan̄kaz* (OHG. *blanc* white, shining, corr. to OE. *blanca* steed, ON. *blakkr* pale, sb. horse).

**blanket** blæŋkit †white woollen stuff XIII (*zwijt blaunket*) sheet of soft woollen cloth XIV. - OF. *blancquet* (AL. *blanchettum*, *-ketum*, *-chetta* XIII), var. of *blanchet*, f. *blanc* white; see BLANK, -ET.

**blare** blæɹ roar, bellow XIV; trumpet XVIII. Late ME. *blere*, early mod. *blear*, *blare*, Sc. *bleir* (XVI) - (M)Du. *bleren* (whence prob. MHG. *blēren*, *blerren*, G. *plärren*) and MLG., MDu. *blaren*; of imit. origin.

**blarney** blāːni cajoling talk. XIX. f. *Blarney*, name of a village near Cork, Ireland, in the castle of which there is an inscribed stone difficult of access; the popular saying is that anyone who kisses or licks this 'Blarney stone' will ever after have a flattering tongue and the capacity for shameless lying.

**blasé** blāːzei weary and disgusted with enjoyment, success, etc. XIX (Byron). F., pp. of *blaser* exhaust by enjoyment or indulgence - Pr. *blaxir*, of unkn. origin. Cf. G. *blasiert* (XVIII).

**blaspheme** blæsfim utter profane words (about). XIV. - OF. *blasfemer*, modF. *-ph-* (= Pr., Sp. *blasfemar*) - ecclL. *blasphēmāre* revile, blaspheme - Gr. *blasphēmēin*, f. *blásphēmos* evil-speaking (\**pha-* speak; *phēni* I say). Cf. BLAME. So **blasphemous** blæsfiməs. XV. **blasphemy**. XIII. - OF. *blasfemie* - ecclL. *blasphēmia*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**blast** blæst gust of wind or air. OE. *blæst* = OHG. *blāst*, ON. *blāstr* (perh. the immed. source in ME.) :- Germ. \**blēstaz*, f. \**blēz-* (see BLAZE<sup>3</sup>). Hence **blast** vb. †blow XIV; blow upon perniciously, blight XVI.

**-blast** blæst terminal el. in biol. terms such as *mesoblast* in the sense 'germ', 'bud'; so **blasto-** blæːstou as in *blastoderm*; Gr. *blastós* sprout, germ.

**blatant** blaitənt. First used by Spenser in *the blat(t)ant beast* ('F.Q.' v xii 37, etc.) to describe the thousand-tongued monster produced by Cerberus and Chimæra and symbolizing calumny 1596; offensively noisy or clamorous XVII. perh. alteration,

after adjs. in -ANT (e.g. *rampant*), of Sc. *blatand* (G. Douglas), prp. of *blate*, BLEAT, and assoc. with *blatter* speak volubly (xvi) - L. *blat(t)erare* babble, f. imit. base like the synon. *blat(t)ire*.

**blather**, **blether** blæ·ðar, ble·ðar talk nonsense. xv (*blether*), xvi (*bledder*, *bladder*). orig. Sc. - ON. *blaðra*, f. *blaðr* nonsense. For the var. *blether* cf. Sc. *gether* for *gather*. Hence as sb. xviii (Burns). **ble·ther-**, **bla·therskate**, **-skite** (dial. and U.S.) noisy talkative fellow (Sc. *skate* used as a term of contempt); the song 'Maggie Lauder' by F. Sempill (xvii), containing the line 'Jog on your gait, ye bletherskate', was a favourite in the American camps during the War of Independence.

**blay** blei bleak (fish). OE. *blæge* = MLG., MDu. *bleie* (Du. *blei*), G. *blei(h)e* :- WGerm. \**blaijōn*, of unkn. origin.

**blaze**<sup>1</sup> bleiz †torch; bright flame or fire. OE. *blæse*, *blase* :- Germ. \**blasōn*; cf. MHG. *blas* torch; rel., through the gen. sense 'shining', to BLAZE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **blaze** vb. xiii. **blazer** thing that blazes or shines bright xvii; (orig. univ. sl.) bright-coloured jacket for sports wear xix; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**blaze**<sup>2</sup> bleiz white spot. xvii. Of uncertain origin, but identical in meaning with ON. *blesi* white spot on a horse's forehead, MDu. *blesse* (Du. *bles*), G. *blässe*, *blasse*; cf. synon. OHG. *blassa* (MHG. *blasse*) and OHG. *blas/ros*, MLG. *blasen-hengst* horse with a blaze; also MHG. *blas* bald, G. *blass* pale, and parallel formations with *r*, as MLG. *blare*, Du. *blaar* cow with a blaze, MDu. *blaer* bald. Hence **blaze** vb. mark a tree with white by stripping the bark, indicate (a trail) in this way xix.

**blaze**<sup>3</sup> bleiz †blow (a trumpet, etc.) xiv; proclaim, publish; blazon xv. - MLG., MDu. *blāzen* blow = OHG. *blāsan* (G. *blasen*), ON. *blāsa*, Goth. *ufblēsan* puff up :- Germ. \**blāsan* (cf. BLAST), extension of \**blā-*; see BLOW<sup>1</sup>.

**blazon** blei·zn (her.) shield xiii; heraldic description xvi. - (O)F. *blason* orig. shield (whence Sp. *blason*, Pg. *brasão*, It. *blasone*) = Pr. *blezon*, *blizon*; of unkn. origin. Hence vb.

-**ble** bl -(O)F. *-ble* - L. *-bilis*, adj. suffix denoting tendency, fitness, ability, or capability of doing or being something, added to vb.-stems, as *flēbilis* lamentable, tearful (see FREEBLE), (*g*)*nōbilis* renowned, of high birth, NOBLE, *mōbilis* easily moved, MOBILE, *stabilis* steadfast, STABLE; with vb.-stems in *a*, *i*, and *u* it combined to form the compound suffixes repr. in Eng. by -ABLE, -IBLE, and -uble, of which the first is by far the most common and the only one in living use, and so capable of being compounded with any verb; the last is repr. only in *soluble*, *voluble*. The corr. abstract nouns end in *-bility* and advs. in *-bly*.

**bleaberry** see BLAEBERRY.

**bleach** blif whitened. OE. *blācan* = ON. *bleikja* :- Germ. \**blaijkan*, f. \**blaiik*-shining, white, pale (cf. BLEAK<sup>2</sup>).

**bleak**<sup>1</sup> blik small river-fish. xv. prob. - ON. *bleikja* = OHG. *bleicha* :- Germ. \**blaijōn*, f. \**blaiik*-white (see next); for the phonology cf. *steak*, *weak*. The OE. word was *blāge* BLAY.

**bleak**<sup>2</sup> blik †pale, wan; bare of vegetation, exposed; cold from bareness. xvi. Obscurely rel. to †*blake* pale, yellow, †*bleach* pale, bare, †*bleike*, *blayke* pale, yellow - ON. *bleikr* shining, white = OE. *blāc* (ME. *blāke*, *blōke*), OS. *blēk*, OHG. *bleih*; for the phonology cf. *weak* (= ON. *veikr*). Variants of the base are seen in OE. *blācan* BLEACH and *blīcan* shine = OS. *blīkan* (Du. *blīken* look, appear), ON. *blīkja* and *blīka* gleam, twinkle; cf. Gr. *phlégein* burn (see PHLEGM, PHLOX).

**blear** bliær (of the eyes) d'im. xiv (Trevisa). Now chiefly in *blear-eyed*, with which cf. LG. *blarroged*, *blerroged*, and MHG. *blerre* blurred vision; the vb. is recorded earlier xiii; immed. source and ult. origin unkn. Hence **blea·ry** xiv (PPl.); see -y<sup>1</sup>.

**bleat** blit cry as a sheep. OE. *blētan* = OHG. *blāzan*, Du. *blaten*; of imit. origin. ¶ Various synon. forms in *bl-*, *b..l-* are (dial.) *blea* (xvi); MHG. *blājen*, MDu. *bloiken*, LG. *bleken*, *blōken* (whence G. *blōken*); Gr. *blēkhāsthai*, OSl. *blējati*, Russ. *blejdt'*, L. *bālāre*, *bēlāre*.

**bleb** see BLOB.

**bleed** blid emit blood OE.; let (a person) blood xv. OE. *bledan* = OFris. *blēda*, MLG. *blōden*, ON. *blēða* :- Germ. \**blōðjan*, f. \**blōðam* BLOOD.

**blemish** blē·miʃ †hurt, damage; mar, impair. xiv. - OF. *blemiss-*, extended stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *biemir*, *blesmir* render pale, injure (also †*blesmer* = Pr. *blesmar*, *blasmar* cause to faint), prob. of Germ. origin. Hence **ble·mish** sb. xvi.

**blench** blenʃ †deceive OE.; start aside. xiii. OE. *blencan* = ON. *blekkja* impose upon :- Germ. \**blanjkan*, which has the form of a causative vb. corr. to †*blenk*, BLINK. A common var. xvi-xvii was *blanch*, which survives in hunting parlance for heading back a deer. Hence †**blench** sb. trick (ME.); side-glance xvi (Sh.).

**blend** blend mix, mingle. xiii (Cursor M.). In its earliest use predominantly north.; prob. of Scand. origin and due to *blend-* pres. stem, *blēnd-* pt. stem, of ON. *blanda* mix = OE., OS., Goth. *blandan*, OHG. *blantan*; the formally corr. OE. *blendan* blind, deceive, survived till xvi. Cf. BLIND.

**blende** blend native sulphide of zinc. xvii. - G. *blende* (cf. *blendendes erz* 'deceptive ore'), f. *blendan* deceive (see BLIND); so called because, while often resembling

galena (hence its name *pseudogalena*), it yielded no lead.

**Blenheim** blē·nəm name of the Duke of Marlborough's palace at Woodstock, Oxfordshire, so called after the first duke's victory in 1704 at *Blenheim* (Bavaria); applied to a variety of spaniel, and in *Blenheim Orange* a golden-coloured apple.

**blenny** blē·ni genus of spiny fishes. XVIII. - L. *blennius*, var. of *blendius* (Pliny) - Gr. *blēnnos*, so called from *blēnnos* slime, in ref. to the mucous coating of its scales.

**blesbok** ble·sbok S. African antelope. XIX. Afrikaans, f. Du. *bles* BLAZE<sup>2</sup> + *bok* goat (BUCK<sup>1</sup>). ¶ Other comps. of *bok* more or less naturalized are *bontebok*, *gemsbok*, *grysbok*, *kleenebok*, *reebok*, *springbok*, *waterbok*.

**bles** bles make holy, hallow; hold or call holy; pronounce or make happy. A purely Eng. formation. OE. *blētsian*, *blēdsian*, *blādsian* :- \**blōdisōjan*, f. *blōðam* BLOOD; the etymol. meaning being 'mark so as to hallow with blood'; the sense-development was influenced by its being used to translate L. *benedicere* and Gr. *eulogetin* in Christian use (orig. speak well of or to, but used to render Heb. *bārak* bend the knee, worship, bless God, etc.), and by its formal assoc. with *bliss*. The pp. is current in two forms and pronunciations, *blessed* (ble·sid or blest) and *blest*; the former is used in verse and in liturgical reading, and in titular phr. such as *The Blessed Trinity*, *the blessed dead*, and in the euphemistic sense (e.g. *every blessed thing*); the latter is mainly poetical in the sense 'blissful', 'beatified', but is also used trivially, e.g. *I'm blessed (blest)*.

**blight** blait disease in plants, as mildew; baleful influence, orig. on plants. XVII (also *blite*). perh. for earlier \**blēht*, repr. formally OE. *blæcþu*, *blæcþrust*, rel. to *blæce* (all applied to skin diseases), and further to BLEACH.

**blighter** blai·təɪ contemptible fellow. XIX. f. *blighted*, euph. substitute for *blasted* (see BLAST) as an epithet of reprobation; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**blighty** blai·ti (army sl.) England, home. XX. contr. form, originating in the Indian army, of Hind. *bilāyatī* foreign, (esp.) European, f. Arab. *wilāyat* inhabited country, district, VILAYET, in Hind. esp. foreign country. Cf. *bilayutee pawnee*, Hind. *bilāyatī pānī* ('European water'), soda-water.

**blimp** blimp small non-rigid dirigible airship. XX. Said to have been coined by the aviator Horace Shortt, and to have been based on the adj. LIMP.

**blim(e)y** blai·mi. XIX. (vulg.) short for GORBLIMY.

**blind** blaind sightless; unperceiving; dark, obscure OE.; secret, privy XIV; having no opening XVII. OE. *blind* = OFris. (in *stareblind*), OS. (Du.) *blind*, OHG. *blint*

(G. *blind*), ON. *blindr*, Goth. *blinds* :- CGerm. \**blindaz* :- IE. \**bhrendhos* wandering, erring, confused, obscure, dark; cf. Lith. *blendziūs* become dark, Lett. *blendu* see dimly, OSl. *blędq* go blindly, and BLUNDER. Hence **blind** vb. XIII (Cursor M.); repl. †*blend*, OE. *blendan* = OHG. *blentan* (G. *blenden*) :- \**blandjan*. **blind** sb. screen (in earliest use fortif.); misleading pretext. XVII. **blind-man's-buff** (earlier -*man*-) game in which a player is blindfolded and struck (see BUFF<sup>1</sup>). XVI. **blind-nettle** dead-nettle; OE. *blindnetle*. **blind-worm** slow-worm xv; cf. Du. *blindworm*.

**blindfold** blai·ndfould cover the eyes of, with a bandage. XVI. Superseded †*blindfelle* (XIII-XVI), OE. *geblindfellan* strike blind, f. BLIND+*FELL*<sup>4</sup>; the pt. and pp. *blindfelled*, -*feld* (*blindfield*, -*fiedled* XVI), was altered to *blindfold* by assoc. with FOLD<sup>2</sup>.

**blink** bliŋk †A. deceive; start aside XIV; B. twinkle with the eyes or eyelids, †glance, peep XVI (Sh.); cast a momentary gleam XVIII. prob. of mixed origin; partly later form of synon. †*blenk* (XIV), var. of BLENCH; partly - (M)Du. *blinken* shine, glitter, which may be based on a nasalized var. of \**blik*-shine (see BLEAK<sup>2</sup>); cf. Da. *blinke*, Sw. *blinka* wink, twinkle. Hence **blink** sb. †glance, twinkling gleam, etc. XVI. **blinker** one who blinks XVII; pl. spectacles for directing the vision; leather screens at the side of a bridle to make a horse look straight ahead XVIII; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**bliss** blis joy, happiness. OE. *bliss*, *blīps* = OS. *blīzza*, *blīðsea*, *blītzea* :- Germ. \**blīpsjō*, f. \**blīpiz* BLITHE+*sjō*, (cf. -*cy*). Contact with BLESS prob. infl. the sense in the direction of 'heavenly joy'. Hence **bli·ssful** XII; see -FUL<sup>1</sup>.

**blister** bli·stəɪ vesicle caused by injury. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *blister*, *blester*, early Sc. *blistar*, *bleistir* (XVI), in Eng. occas. †*bluster* (XVI), of unkn. origin; possibly - OF. *blestre*, *blostre*, *bloustre* swelling, pimple, app. vars. of a word meaning 'clod of earth'; connexion with ON. *blāstr* swelling is formally out of the question. Hence **bli·ster** vb. xv.

**blithe** blaið joyous. OE. *blīþe* = OFris. *blī(d)*, OS. *blīði* (Du. *blījde*, *blīj*), OHG. *blīdi* cheerful, friendly, ON. *blīðr*, Goth. *blēips* :- CGerm. \**blīpiz*, the orig. sense of which, 'mild, gentle, merciful', is shown in ON. and Goth.; of unkn. origin. Cf. BLISS.

**blither** bli·ðəɪ (colloq.) talk nonsense. XIX. Alteration of BLETHER; esp. in *blithering* prp.

**blitz** blits shortening of G. *blitzkrieg* 'lightning-war'. XX.

**blizzard** bli·zəɪd (U.S.) sharp blow or knock 1829; furious blast of wind and snow. 1870. Of unkn. origin.

**bloat** blout *bloat herring*, herring smoked and half-dried. XVI-XIX (dial.). Hence

**bloated** in the same sense XVII-XIX; whence **bloater**, for *bloated herring* XIX; see -ED<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup>. Identical in form are *blot* adj. and vb. and *bloated* ppl. adj., which are used of a puffed, swollen, or inflated condition (lit. and fig.) XVII (*blot face*, *blotfac'd*, G. Daniel; *bloated looks*, H. More); but it is doubtful whether the two groups have the same ultimate origin, since the adj. meaning 'puffed' may be an altered form of an earlier †*blout* (XIII), later *blowt* (Sh. 'Ham.' III iv 182 Qq), meaning 'soft', 'flabby', the form of which indicates adoption from ON. *blautr* soft, wet, soaked (cf. BLOT<sup>2</sup>), rel. to *blotna* become soft or moist (whence rare ME. *blotne*; cf. rare ME. *blot*, app. synon. with *blout*). The available evidence is insufficient to determine whether there is any connexion with OE. (poet.) *blāt* pale, livid, the mod. repr. of which would be *blaat*.

**blob** bløb bubble xv (Wyntoun); blister; small round mass xvi. In early use north.; like the earlier *bluber*, *blober*, BLUBBER, and the later synon. *bleb* (xvii), containing the symbolical consonant-combination *bl..b*; cf. BUBBLE.

**block** bløk solid piece or mass (orig. of wood) xiv; mould for a hat, etc. xvi; group of buildings xviii. -(O)F. *blac*-(M)Du. *blok*, (M)LG. *block*, of unkn. orig. (whence G. *block*, superseding *bloch* = OHG. *bloh*). Hence (or - F. *bloquer*) **block** vb. impede xv (Wyntoun); mark out roughly xvi; whence **blockade** XVII; prob. after *ambuscade*, contemp. with G. *blockade* (which was preceded by †*bloccaada*). **blockhouse** †detached fort blocking a passage; timber building loop-holed for firing xv. -(M)Du. *blokhuis*, whence in F. *bloquehuys* (mod. *blocus*).

**bloke** blouk (sl.) man, fellow. XIX. Shelta.

**blond** blønd light-coloured. xv. Only occas. in gen. sense before XIX; *blond(e) lace* and simply *blond(e)* - F. *blonde* (sc. *dentelle* lace) is xviii. -(O)F. *blond*, fem. *blonde* (= Pr. *blon*, It. *biondo*, Sp. *blondo*) :- medL. *blundu-s*, *blondu-s* yellow, perh. of Germ. origin (but no forms are extant). Most freq. in fem. form *blonde*, esp. as sb.

**blood** blād red liquid in the veins of animals. OE. *blōd* = OFris., OS. *blōd* (Du. *bloed*), OHG. *bluot* (G. *blut*), ON. *blóð*, Goth. *blōþ* (Crim-Goth. *plut*) :- CGerm. \**blōðam*, of unkn. origin. (There is no CIE. word for 'blood'.) Hence **bloodhound** dog used for tracking. xiv; cf. Du. *bloedhond*. **bloodshed** XVI; superseded *bloodshedding* (XIII). **bloodshot** XVII; for earlier †*blood-shotten* (xvi); see SHOOT. **bloodthirsty**. XVI (Coverdale, after Luther's *blutdürstig*).

**bloody** blā·di sanguinary. OE. *blōdig* = OFris. *blōdich*, etc.; see BLOOD, -Y<sup>1</sup>. The expletive use, orig. adv. as in *bloody drunk*

(xvii), *bloody hot*, *bloody sick* (Swift), was prob. f. the int. *blood*, 'sblood (for *God's blood*), as *woundy*, similarly used, was f. *wounds*, 's*wounds* (ZOUNDS); cf. the parallel use of *woundily afraid* (Smollett, 1749) and *bloodily drunk* (Fielding, 1749). ¶ Some earlier superficially similar uses mean 'cruel(ly)', 'savage(ly)', 'murderous(ly)'.

**bloom**<sup>1</sup> blūm blossom, flower XIII (Orm); powdery deposit on fruits xvii. ME. (north. and n.midl.) *blom*, *blome* - ON. *blóm* flower, blossom, and *blómi* prosperity, pl. flowers, corr. to OS. *blōma*, MDu. *bloeme* (Du. *bloem*), OHG. *bluoma*, -*ma* (MHG. *bluome*, G. *blume*), Goth. *blōma* :- CGerm. (exc. OE.) \**blōmon* -*ōn*, f. \**blō* - BLOW<sup>2</sup>. For the OE. syn. see BLOSSOM. Hence **bloom** vb. XIII (Orm); cf. ON. *blómandi* blooming, flourishing. The prp. **bloom·ing** (-ING<sup>2</sup>) is used as one of the many sl. euph. substitutes for *bloody* XIX; whence **bloomer** (cf. -ER<sup>1</sup>), prob. for *blooming error* XIX.

**bloom**<sup>2</sup> blūm mass of iron brought into the form of a thick bar. OE. *blōma*, identical in form with BLOOM<sup>1</sup>, but prob. a different word. Hence **bloomery** first forge in an ironworks. xvi; in AL. *blomeria* (xiv).

**bloomer** blū·mæɹ (chiefly pl.) women's trouser costume. 1851. f. name of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who advocated the use of the dress, which was invented c. 1850 by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller of New York.

**blossom** blō·səm flower OE.; mass of flowers on a tree xiii. OE. *blōstm*, *blōs(t)ma*, corr. to WFRis. *blossum*, (M)Du. *bloesem*, MLG. *blōs(s)em*; cf. ON. *blómstr*; gen. referred to the same base as BLOOM<sup>1</sup>, viz. \**blō*-, of which \**blōs*- appears to be an extended form (cf. L. *flōrēre* FLOURISH for \**flōsēre*, and *flōs*, *flōr* - FLOWER). Hence **blossom** vb. OE. *blōstmian*; cf. Du. *bloesemen*. **blo·ssomy**. xiv (Ch.); see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**blot**<sup>1</sup> blōt spot, stain. xiv. The local distribution of the earliest exx. is consistent with a Scand. origin, but no suitable form is known; cf., however, Icel. *blett* blot, stain, Da. dial. *blat* spot, blot. Hence **blot** vb. spot, stain. xv (*blotting-paper* xvi).

**blot**<sup>2</sup> blōt (in backgammon) exposed piece. xvi. prob. - Du. *blōot* naked, exposed = OE. *blēat* wretched, OFris. *blāt* miserable, MLG., MDu. *blōot* naked, poor, OHG. *blōz*, G. *bloss* bare, mere, ON. *blautr* soft, wet :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**blautaz*, of unkn. origin.

**blotch** blōtʃ inflamed patch on the skin xvii; blot (as of ink) xviii. Partly alteration of synon. †*plotch* (xvi-xvii), by assoc. with BLOT and BOTCH, partly blending of these. Cf. contemp. SPLOTCH.

**blouse** blauz light loose upper body garment. xix. - F. *blouse* blūz, of unkn. origin.

**blow**<sup>1</sup> blou intr. produce a current of air; puff air (into). OE. str. vb. *blāwan*, pt. *blōow*, pp. *blāwen* = OFris. \**blā* (pt. *blē*),



OHG. *blā(h)an* (pp. *blāhan, blān*), replaced by wk. OHG. *blājan* (MHG. *blājen*, G. *blāhen* blow up, swell); IE. base \**bhlā-*, repr. also by L. *flāre* (see INFLATE).

**blow**<sup>2</sup> blou (arch.) bloom, flourish. OE. str. vb. *blōwan*, pt. *blēow*, pp. *blōwen*, corr. to wk. vbs. in the other Germ. langs., OFris. *blōia*, OS. *blōjan* (MDu., Du. *bloeien*), OHG. *bluojan, bluoen* (G. *blühen*); all f. Germ. \**blō-*, repr. also by BLADE, BLOOM<sup>1</sup>, BLOSSOM.

**blow**<sup>3</sup> blow hard stroke with fist or weapon. xv (first in north. texts as *blaw*). Of unkn. origin; neither formal nor chronological contact can be established with OS. *ūt|bliuwid* 'excudit', (M)Du. *blouwen* beat, brake hemp, or OHG. *bliuwan* (G. *bläuen, bleuen*) beat, batter, Goth. *bliggwan* beat :- Germ. \**bleuwan*.

**blowzy** blau·zi bloated or red-faced; dishevelled. xviii. f. (dial.) *blowze* beggar wench, trull, slattern xvi (Sh.), of unkn. origin, perh. LG.; see -y<sup>1</sup>. Also *blowzed*, †*blowzing*, in same sense (xviii).

**blub** blab (colloq.) weep effusively. xix. Shortening of next vb.

**blubber** bla·bær †foam, bubble (xii), xiv; †pustule; entrails (of fish) xv; jelly-fish; fat of whales xvii. Late ME. *blober, bluber*, perh. of imit. origin; cf. LG. *blubbern* babble, G. *blubbern* bubble, splutter. Early exx. of the form are found in proper names, viz. *Bluberhusum* (xii), Blubberhouses, in Yorkshire, *Blubure, -er* as a surname in Oxfordshire (xiii). Hence **blubber** vb. †bubble; weep copiously. xiv.

**blucher** blū·kər, blū·tʃər leather half-boot. xix (*Blücher boots*, Carlyle). f. name of Gebhard Leberecht von *Blücher* blū·xər, general field marshal in command of the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo (1815).

**bludgeon** bla·dʒən heavy-headed stick. xviii. Of unkn. origin; perh. orig. cant.

**blue** blū of the colour of the clear sky or the deep sea. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *bleu, blew(e)* - (O)F. *bleu, -e* = Pr. *blau, blava*, OSp. *blavo*, It. dial. *biavo* :- Rom. \**blāvus* - CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**blāwaz* (whence OE. *blā|hāwen, blāwen* 'perseus', OFris. *blāv, MDu. blā(u), Du. blaauw*, OHG. *blāo, G. blau, ON. blār* dark-blue, livid, BLAE), prob. rel. to L. *flāvus* yellow. In *blue blood* tr. Sp. *sangre azul*, applied to Spaniards claiming freedom from Moorish, Jewish, or other admixture. As sb. in various uses from xiii; *the blues* (orig. U.S.) fit of depression, for earlier *the blue devils*.

**blue-stocking** blū·stəkɪŋ attrib. wearing blue stockings xvii; applied from c. 1780 to the intellectuals who met in London at the houses of Mrs. Montague and others, where blue worsted stockings were worn by some instead of black silk. ¶ Hence F. *bas-bleu, G. blaustrumpf*.

**bluff**<sup>1</sup> blaf nearly vertical or perpendicular xvii; rough, blunt xviii; good-naturedly curt or abrupt xix. orig. naut., perh. of LDu. origin, but no suitable form is known and Du. †*blaf* (Kilian, 1599) broad and flat (of the face) appears to be isolated. As sb. broad precipitous headland xvii (first in N. America).

**bluff**<sup>2</sup> blaf (orig. U.S. in poker) impose on an opponent by heavy betting on a weak hand, etc.; also sb. xix. - Du. *bluffen* brag, boast, and *bluf* bragging, boasting. The obs. dial. *bluff* blindfold (superseded by *bluft*) appears to be unrelated.

**blunder** bla·ndəɪ †confuse xiv; move blindly or stupidly xiv (Ch.); make a stupid mistake xviii (Swift). prob. of Scand. origin; cf. MSw. (Norw.) *blundra* shut the eyes, frequent. of the base found in ON. (Sw.) *blunda*, ODa. *blunde*, rel. to BLIND; but the sense-development is not clear.

**blunderbuss** bla·ndəɪbʌs short gun with large bore. xvii (also *-bush*). Alteration, by assoc. with BLUNDER, of Du. *donderbus*, f. *donder* THUNDER + *bus* gun (orig. BOX, tube).

**blunt** blant †dull, stupid xii (Orm); not physically sharp xiv; †rude, unrefined xv; abrupt of speech xvi. The earliest evidence suggests a Scand. source and a possible neuter formation (as in SCANT, THWART, WIGHT<sup>2</sup>) on the base of ON. *blundr* dozing, sleep (used as a nickname), *blunda* close the eyes (Norw. *blunde* doze). Cf. BLUNDER.

**blur** blər smear, stain. xvi. The priority of sb. or vb. cannot be determined; poss. rel. to BLEAR, but Levin's 'Manipulus Vocabulorum' (1570) has 'blirre, *deceptio*, blirre, *fallere*'.

**blurb** blərb (orig. U.S.) publisher's commendatory advertisement. xx. Of unkn. origin.

**blurt** blɜrt utter abruptly. xvi. prob. imit. of the discharge of breath after an effort to retain it; formerly used of snorting and puffing, and as int. ('pooh!'); now dial. of a burst of weeping (also in Sc. *blirt*).

**blush** blʌʃ become red, spec. with shame or confusion. OE. *blyscan* (glossing L. *rutilāre* glow red), corr. to MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blisken*; rel. in meaning and no doubt ult. in form to MDu. *blōzen, blēzen* (Du. *blozen*) blush; cf. OE. *ablysan* blush, *ablysnung* redness of confusion, and *blýsa* torch, *blysan* blaze. ¶ For the vowel-development cf. *burden, cluster, crutch, cudgel, flush, much, rush* sb., *shut, thrush*.

**bluster** bla·stər be boisterous, rage. xv. ult. imit.; there is a formal analogue in LG. *blustern, blistern* flutter. *Bluster*, used in alliterative verse (xiv) of the blind or aimless wandering or rushing of animals, may be a different word.



**bo, boh** bou int. xv. A combination of consonant and vowel esp. suited to surprise or startle. Cf. BOO.

**boa** bouə large S. American snake. XIX. - modL. use by Linnæus ('Systema Naturæ' I iii 1083) of *L. boa* (Pliny), of unkn. origin. **boa constrictor** bouə kɔnstriktɔr largest Brazilian serpent of the genus *Boa*; modL. *constrictor* squeezer (f. *L. constrict-* CON-STRAIN), was Linnæus's specific name (1788).

**Boanerges** bouənərdʒiz two sons of Zebedee (see Mark iii 17); hence, as sg. vociferous orator (XVII). - Gr. *boanergés*, prob. repr. Heb. *b'něy regesh*, expl. as 'sons of thunder'.

**boar** bɔər male swine. OE. *bār* = OS. *bēr|swīn*, (M)Du. *beer*, OHG. *bēr* (G. *bär*) :- WGerm. \**bairaz* (cf. Lombardic *sonor|pair* boar of the sounder).

**board** bɔərd flat piece of wood; table (now only as used for meals); border, edge (now only in *seaboard*); ship's side. OE. *bord* in its uses combines two orig. distinct CGerm. words: (i) a str. n. = OFris., OS. *bord* (Du. *board*, *bord* shelf, plate), MHG., G. *bort* board, ON. *borð* board, plank, table, maintenance (Sw., Da. *bord* table), ON. *fót|borð*, Goth. *fōtu|baurd* footstool) :- CGerm. \**borðam*, f. gradation-var. of \**breð-* (OE., OS. *bred*, MLG., OHG. *bret*, G. *brett* board, plank); (ii) a str. m. = OS. *bord*, MDu. *bort* (Du. *board*) border, edge, ship's side, ON. *borð* margin, shore, shipboard (Sw., Da. *bord* shipboard) :- Germ. \**borðaz*; the further connexions of both are doubtful. The OE. words were reinforced in ME. by the uses of F. *bord* edge, rim, side of a ship (= Sp., It. *bordo* :- Rom. \**bordu-s* - Germ. \**borðaz*), and by the uses of the ON. words, prob. in this group of senses, as well as in that of 'table' (barely evidenced in OE.) and the derived sense of 'maintenance at table', 'supply of provisions' (xiv). Hence **board** vb. come alongside (a ship) xv; cover with boards; provide with board or provisions xvi.

**boast** boust In their earliest occurrences both sb. (xiii) and vb. (xiii) denote or imply clamorous or threatening utterance; the senses 'threat', 'threaten' continued in Sc. till xviii; it is difficult to determine the date of the transition to vainglorious speaking, for which OE. had *gielp*, *gielpa* (see YELP), early north. ME. *rōs*, *rōse*, dial. *roose* (- ON. *hrós*, *hrósa*) and later ME. *glory*. - AN. *bost* and \**boster*, of unkn. origin; W. *bost*, Ir., Gael. *bósd* are from Eng.

**boat** bout small open oared or sailing vessel. OE. *bāt*, str. m., corr. to ON. *beit*, str. n. (: - \**bait-*, not repr. elsewhere, but perh. rel. to BITT). ON. *bátr* was from Eng.; from Eng. or Scand. the word was adopted into LG. and Du., and thence into G. (*boot*); from Eng. is also OW. *bat*, W. *bad*.

OF. *batel* (mod. *bateau*) is a dim. formation on OE. and early ME. *bāt*; thence Pr., Sp. *batel*, It. *battello*. Hence **boat**-MAN, in Sc. *bat(e)man* (xiv-xv), *boytman* (xvi), *bot(e)man* (xv-xvii); cf. ON. *bátmaðr*. **boat**-SWAIN bou·sn (denoted by Dryden's sp. *boson*, which was preceded by *boatsonne*, and is now commonly *bosun*); late OE. *bātsweġen*.

**bob<sup>1</sup>** bɔb bunch, knob, knot (of hair). XIV. First recorded from north. texts in the sense 'bunch or cluster of flowers, fruit, etc.', which survives in north. dial.; used gen. later for various roundish objects, e.g. grub, larva (xv), knot or bunch of hair or the like (xvii). Hence **bob** vb. make into a bob, cut short, dock xvi; fish with a bob or bunch of worms xvii. Of unkn. origin.

**bob<sup>2</sup>** bɔb A. (dial.) pummel, buffet, rap xiii; B. move with a jerk up or down or to and fro xiv ('a litel toun, which that ycleped is Bobbe vp and doun', Ch.); curtsy xviii. prob. of symbolic origin; cf. BUFFET<sup>1</sup>. Hence **bob** sb. (dial.) blow, rap xvi; method of change-ringing xvii; curtsy xix. (Cf. †*bobet* blow with the fist xv.)

**bob<sup>3</sup>** bɔb pet-form of the name *Robert*, perh. the source of various phr. in which it means 'man', as *Cheapside bob* (xviii), *dry/wet bob* one who devotes himself to land/river sports, *light bob* light infantryman, and of *bob* (also formerly *bobstick*) shilling (xix). Cf. BOBBY.

**bobbery** bɔ·bəri noisy disturbance. XIX. Of Anglo-Indian origin acc. to the literary evidence (from 1816), and taken by Yule to repr. Hindi *bāp re!* O father! excl. of surprise or grief; but in gen. dial. use and recorded for East Anglia in 1825.

**bobbin** bɔ·bin reel, spool. xvi. - F. *bobine*, †*bobin*, of unkn. origin.

**bobbish** bɔ·bij (colloq.) brisk. XIX (Scott). f. BOB<sup>2</sup>+ -ISH.

**bobby** bɔ·bi dim. (see -y<sup>6</sup>) of *Bob* (BOB<sup>3</sup>), pet-form of *Robert*, used as a slang nickname for a policeman, in allusion to *Robert Peel*, Home Secretary when the Metropolitan Police Act was passed in 1828.

**bobolink** bɔ·bəlɪŋk N. Amer. song-bird. xviii. Fuller forms are *boblinco(l)yn*, *bob-a-lincum*, imit. of the bird's note. Cf. *labalinkin* (Purchas). ¶ Similar imit. names are *katydid*, *mopoke*, *morepork*, *whippoorwill*.

**bobtail** bɔ·bteɪl having the tail cut short xvi (implied in the vb. *bobtail*); as adj. (Sh.) and sb.; in *tag rag and bobtail* xvii. f. BOB<sup>1</sup> or *bobbed* pp., but the corr. uses of the simple *bob* are not recorded so early.

**bocardo** bɔkɑ·rdou A. (logic) mnemonic word repr. by the vowels the 5th mood of the 3rd figure. B. †prison, spec. that formerly situated at the North Gate of Oxford. xvi. The transference to sense B may have been a university joke.

**Boche** bəʃ (sl.) German. xx. F. (sl.) 'bad lot', 'rascal', 'German', held to be shortening of *tête (de) boche*, in which *boche* is for *caboche* hard skull (see CABBAGE<sup>1</sup>).

**bock** bək variety of German beer; glass of this. xix. - F. *bock* - G. *bock*, in full *bockbier*, short for *Eimbockbier*, now *Einbecker bier*, f. *Einbeck*, *Eimbeck*, town in Hanover, Germany.

**bocking** bəˈkiŋ coarse woollen drugget. xviii. f. name of *Bocking*, village in Essex, formerly renowned for the manufacture of baize.

**bode** boud †announce, proclaim OE.; betoken, portend xiv. OE. *bodian* (= OFris. *bodīa*), f. *boda* messenger = OFris. *boda*, OS. *bodo*, OHG. *boto* (G. *bote*), ON. *bōði* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**buðon*, f. \**buð-*, weak grade of \**beuðan* BID.

**bodega** bōdīˌgə wine-shop. xix. Sp. :- L. *apothēca* (whence also F. *boutique* shop) - Gr. *apothēkē* store (see APOTHECARY).

**bodge** see BOTCH<sup>2</sup>.

**bodice** bōˈdis woman's body garment. xvi (earliest in Sc. use, *bodeis* and *slevis*). orig. *bodies*, pl. of BODY in the sense 'part of a woman's dress above the waist', formerly often in a pair of *bodies*, i.e. stays, corsets. For the retention of the unvoiced pronunc. (s) of the pl. ending cf. *dice*, *pence*.

**bodkin** bōˈdkiŋ †dagger xiv (Ch.); small pointed instrument xv; long pin xvi; instrument with eyes for drawing tape, etc. xviii. orig. *boidekyn* (three syll.), possibly of Celtic origin (cf. W. *bidog*, Gael. *biodag* dagger); *-kin* suggests a dim. formation; adopted in W. as *bwdcin*. The phonetic development of the first syll. to *bod-* is obscure.

**bodle, boddle** bōˈdl (Sc.) copper coin (two pennies Scots). xvii. 'Said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell*' (Jamieson).

**body** bōˈdi frame of an animal; main portion, trunk OE.; person xiii. OE. *bodīg* str. n., corr. to OHG. *potah* str. m. (MHG. *botich*, mod. Bavarian dial. *bottech* body of a chemise), superseded in G. by *leib* (see LIFE) and *körper* (-L. *corpus*); perh. an alien word in OE. and OHG. *Bodyguard* (xviii), tr. F. *garde du corps*. Hence **boˈdy** vb. provide with a body or shape. xv (Pecock).

**Bœotian** biouˈʃæn. xv. f. L. *Bœōtia*, Gr. *Boiōtia*, name of a district of ancient Greece proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants; see -IAN.

**Boer** buəɪ, bouˈəɪ Dutch-descended S. African. xix (earliest form *boor*). Du.; see BOOR.

**bog** bɒg wet spongy land. xiii. orig. Sc. - Gael. (and Ir.) *bogach*, f. *bog* soft (in

comps. 'bog', as *bogbhuine*, *bogluachair* bulrush); in early modEng. adopted from Irish (cf. *bog-trotter* wild Irishman xvii); the base is \**bhugh-* of BOW<sup>2</sup>. Hence **boˈg** vb. xvii. **boˈggy** xvi; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**bogey, bogy** bouˈgi person or thing much dreaded. xix. orig. as proper name (*Bogey* and *Old Bogey* the Devil), presumably rel. to synon. †*bog*, north. dial. *boggard*, -*art*, Sc. *bogle*, north. Eng. *boggle* (all recorded from xvi), and further to BUG<sup>1</sup>, but the connexions of the group are uncertain.

**Bogey, U.S. Bogie** bouˈgi in golf, the number of strokes a good player may be supposed to need for each hole. xix. Said to be from an imaginary partner 'Colonel Bogey'.

**boggle** bəˈgl start with fright (often of horses) xvi; demur, hesitate xvii. prob. f. dial. *boggle* (see BOGEY) as if orig. 'to see a boggle or spectre'.

**bogie** bouˈgi (north. dial.) low truck on four wheels; (hence gen.) revolving undercarriage. xix. Of unkn. origin.

**bogle** bouˈgl see BOGEY. xvi (*bogill*, Dunbar); its use by Burns, Scott, and Hogg brought it into Eng. literature.

**bogus** bouˈgəs (orig. U.S.) counterfeit, sham. xix. Appears first in 1827 applied to an apparatus for coining false money; of unkn. origin.

**Bohairic** bouhaiˈrik standard form of the Coptic language. xix. f. *Bohairah*, Arabic name of Lower Egypt, f. *buhair* lake; see -IC.

**bohea** bouhiˈ finest kinds of black tea. xviii. - Fuhkien Chinese *Bu-i*, local var. of *Wu-i*, name of hills in northern Fuhkien, whence black tea was first brought to England.

**Bohemian** bouhiˈmɪən gipsy xvii; socially unconventional person xix. f. *Bohemia* a state of Central Europe + -(I)AN; after F. *bohémien* gipsy (xv) orig. one who has passed through Bohemia, (later) in the transf. sense 'vagabond', 'adventurer', which was introduced into Eng. by Thackeray.

**bohunk** bouˈhʌŋk (U.S.) South-European of inferior class. xx. Of unkn. origin.

**boil<sup>1</sup>** boil hard inflamed tumour. OE. *bȳl* and *bȳle* = OFris. *bēle*, *beil*, OS. *būla* (Du. *buil*), OHG. *būlla* bladder (G. *beule*) :- WGerm. \**būlja*, -*jon*, f. \**būl-* (cf. Goth. *ufbauljan* puff up, and Icel. *beyla* hump :- \**baulj-*). The normal repr. of the OE. forms is the gen. mod. dial. *bile* bail, which remained in literary Eng. till xviii (cf. 'Bile, this is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly', J.); the form *boil* dates from xv (in PPI. C. xxiii 84 the MSS. have *Bules*, *Byles*, *Belis*, and *Boilus*).

**boil<sup>2</sup>** boil bubble up with heat. xiii. - AN. *boiller*, OF. *boillir* (mod. *bouillir*) :-

- L.** *bullire* bubble, boil, f. *bullā* bubble, *BULL*<sup>2</sup>. Hence **boil sb.** xv.
- boisterous** *boi-stərəs* †stout, stiff, bulky; violent and rough in manner. xvi. var. of †*boisteous*, later by-form of †*boistous*, -uous (XIII), of unkn. origin. ¶ The formally identical AN. *boistous*, OF. *boisteus* (mod. *boiteux*) lame, does not give a suitable sense.
- bolās** *bou-lās* missile used by S. Amer. peoples consisting of balls or stones connected by cord. xix. Sp., Pg., pl. of *bola* ball, *BULL*<sup>2</sup>.
- bold** *bould* stout-hearted OE.; audacious xii (Orm). OE. *bold* (*beald*) = OS. *bold*, MDu. *bout* (Du. *boud*), OHG. *bold* (MHG. *balt*, surviving in G. adv. *bold* soon), ON. *ballr* dangerous, fatal = CGerm. \**balpaz* (repr. in Gothic by *balþei* boldness, *balþata* boldly, *balþjan* venture, with which cf. OE. *bielðan* encourage); perh. pp. formation (IE. \*-tos) on the base \**bhel-* swell.
- bole<sup>1</sup>** *boul* tree trunk. xiv. - ON. *bolr*; cf. MHG. *bole* (G. *bohle*) plank; poss. rel. to BALK.
- bole<sup>2</sup>** *boul* kind of compact clay. xiii. - late L. *bolus*; see BOLUS. First in *bole armeniac* or *armoniac* astringent earth brought from Armenia.
- bolection** *boule-kfən* (archit.) moulding projecting from the face of a work. xviii. Other forms are *ba-*, *be-*, *bilection*; of unkn. origin.
- bolero** *bölə-rou* lively dance xviii; short jacket xix. Sp., presumably f. *bola* ball.
- boletus** *bouli-təs* genus of fungi. xvii. L. - Gr. *bōlitēs*, perh. f. *bōlos* lump, BOLUS.
- bolide** *bə-laid* large meteor. xix. - F. *bolide* - L. *bolid-*, *bolis* - Gr. *bolis* missile, f. \**bol-* \**bel-* \**bl-* throw (cf. BALLISTA).
- boll<sup>1</sup>** *boul* †vesicle, bubble xiii; rounded seed-vessel xv. - MDu. *bolle*, Du. *bol* (gen.) round object, introduced in connexion with the medicinal use of poppy-heads and flax-cultivation (cf. Du. *bolzaad* poppy-seed, flax-knop); corr. to OE. *bolla* BOWL<sup>1</sup>.
- boll<sup>2</sup>** *boul* (north. Eng. and Sc.) measure of capacity for grain, etc. xiv - ON. *bolli* (cf. *blótbolli* sacrificial bowl) = OE. *bolla* BOWL<sup>1</sup> (cf. prec.).
- Bollandist** *bə-lændist* any of the compilers of the 'Acta Sanctorum'. xviii. f. name of Jean *Bolland*, Belgian Jesuit who carried on the work from 1629 onwards; see -IST.
- bollard** *bə-lərd* (naut.) post in a ship, etc. xiv (in Sandahl). Perh. f. ON. *bolr* BOLE<sup>1</sup> + -ard -ARD. ¶ Not recorded xv-xviii.
- Bolshevik** *bə-lʃivik*. 1917. - Russ. *Bol'shevítik*, f. *ból'she*, compar. of *bol'shóy* big; first applied to the section favouring a maximum socialist programme at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party in 1903, later interpreted
- as denoting the section which formed the majority; cf. MENSHEVIK.
- bolster** *bou-lstər* long stuffed pillow OE.; in many techn. uses from xvi. OE. *bolster* cushion = (M)Du. *bolster*, OHG. *bolstar* (G. *polster*), ON. *bolstr* = Germ. \**bolstraz*, perh. for \**bolxstraz*, f. \**bolg-* \**belg-* swell (cf. BELLY, etc.). Hence **bo-lster** vb. (chiefly fig.) prop up xvi; cf. OE. *gebolstroð* supported on pillows.
- bolt<sup>1</sup>** *boult* stout arrow OE.; stout pin for fastening xiii (in Sandahl); (from LG.) bundle xv. OE. *bolt* arrow = MLG. *bolte*, -en bolt, fetter, piece of rolled-up linen, (M)Du. *bout* bolt, leg or quarter (of a beast), OHG. *bolz* (G. *bolzen*) arrow, bolt for a door, of unkn. origin; Lith. *baldas* 'tongs' has been compared. Hence **bolt** vb. (in many and various uses derived ult. from the two main senses of the sb. 'missile' and 'fastening') spring, dart, break away xiii; fasten with a bolt xvi; whence a secondary sb. *bolt* †start xvi; act of bolting or breaking away xix. **bolt** adv. 'as straight as a bolt', as in *bolt UPRIGHT*. xiv (Ch.).
- bolt<sup>2</sup>, boult** *boult* sift. xiii (*bulredd* pp., Orm). - OF. *bulter* (mod. *bluter*), earlier *buleter*, presumably for \**bureter* (cf. *buretel*, mod. *bluteau* sieve) = It. *burattare*; of unkn. origin. The sp. *bolt* has arisen by assoc. with prec. (Survives in the surname *Boulter*.)
- boltel, bowtel** *bou-(l)təl* (archit.) plain round moulding. xv. Of unkn. origin.
- bolter** *bə-ltər* clog, clot (esp. in pp.). xvii. chiefly midl. dial.; also *baulter* (xvii), mod. *bawter*, *bolter*; in Sh. 'Macbeth' iv i 123 *blood-bolter'd* matted with blood; perh. frequent. f. BALL.
- bolus** *bou-ləs* large pill. xvii. - medL. *bōlus* - Gr. *bōlos* clod, lump of earth. Cf. HOLUS BOLUS.
- bomb** *bəm*, (formerly) *bəm* hollow explosive projectile. xvii. - F. *bombe* - It. *bomba*, prob. f. L. *bombus* - Gr. *bōmbos* booming, humming, of imit. origin. Hence (or -F.) **bomb** vb. xvii. So **bombard** *bə-m-*, *bə-mbārd* early kind of cannon xvi; †leather jug xvii (Sh.); mortar-carrying vessel xviii. - (O)F. *bombarde*, medL. *bombarda*, prob. f. L. *bombus* BOMB. **bombard** *bəmbārd* vb. xv. - F. *bombarder*; hence **bombardment**. xviii. **bombardier** †artilleryman xvi; non-commissioned officer of artillery xix. - F.
- bombasine** *bəmbəzi:n* †cotton; twilled dress-material of silk and worsted. xvi. - (O)F. *bombasin* - medL. *bombacinum*, for *bombycinum* (Isidore), n. of *bombycinus* (Pliny), f. *bombyc-*, -*byx* - Gr. *bōmbux* silkworm, silk; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.
- bombast** *bə-mbəst*, (formerly) *bə-mbəst* †cotton-wool, esp. as used for padding; turgid language. xvi. var., with parasitic t,

of †*bombace* – OF. *bombace* – medL. *bombacem*, *-bax*, alteration of L. *bombyx* silk (see prec.). The pp. *bombast* of the derived vb. was formerly used in the sense ‘bombastic’ (XVII, Sh. ‘Othello’ I i 13). Hence **bombastic** XVIII, **-ICAL** XVII.

**bombinate** bəʊmbeɪnɪt make a buzzing noise. XIX. f. pp. stem of late L. *bombināre*, medL. also *bombilāre* (cf. *bombus* buzzing, *bombire* buzz); used chiefly in echoes of Rabelais’ ‘chimæra in vacuo bombinans’. So **bombination**. XIX (cf. Sir T. Browne’s *bombilation*, 1646).

**bona fide** bəʊnə faɪdi genuine(ly). XVI (as adj. XVIII). L., ‘with good faith’, abl. of *bona fides* (see **BONNE**, **BENE-**, **FAITH**).

**bonanza** bɒnænzə (U.S.) good luck, prosperity. XIX. – Sp. *bonanza* fair weather, prosperity = (O)F. *bonace*, *-asse*, Cat., Pr. *bonansa*, It. *bonaccia* :- Rom. \**bonacia*, f. L. *bonus* good, after L. *malacia* (analysed as if containing *malus* bad) – Gr. *malaktā* softness, f. *malakós* soft.

**bona-roba** bəʊnə rəʊbə (arch.) fine wench. XVI (Sh.). – It. *buonaroba* ‘as we say good stuffe, that is a good wholesome plum-checked wench’ (Florio), f. *buona* good, *roba* dress, stuff, gear.

**bonbon** bɒnbɒn sweetmeat. XIX. – F. *bonbon* lit. ‘good-good’ (see **BONNE**); cf. **GOODY**.

**bond**<sup>1</sup> bɒnd fetter; band; binding force XIII; covenant XIV; deed binding a person to pay money XVI; debenture XVII (cf. F. *bon*). var. of **BAND**<sup>1</sup>, and at first interchangeable with it, but later restricted in ordinary prose use to the sense ‘binding agreement’.

**bond**<sup>2</sup> bɒnd in bondage or servitude. XIV (R. Mannyng). adj. use of ME. *bonde*, late OE. *bonda* – ON. *bóndi* occupier and tiller of the soil, husbandman, **HUSBAND**, for *bóandi*, sb. use of prp. of East Norse *bóa* = Olcel. *búa*, f. \**bū*– (see **BOWER**<sup>1</sup>). Forming permanent comps. in *bondmaid*, *-maiden* (XVI), *-man* (XIII; cf. AL. *bondemannus* XI), *bondservant*, *-slave* (XVI), *bondwoman* (XIV, Trevisa), which are assoc. in sense with **BOND**<sup>1</sup>.

**bonduc** bɒndʌk (nut of) tropical shrub called also *nicker*. XVII. – F. *bonduc* – Arab. *bunduq* – Pers. *bundūq* (see **BUNDOOK**).

**bone**<sup>1</sup> bəʊn any of the parts of a vertebrate skeleton. OE. *bān* = OFris., OS. *bēn* (MDu., LG. *been*), OHG. (G.) *bein*, ON. *bein* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bainam*, of which no further cogns. are recognized (contrast *arm*, *eye*, *foot*, *heart*, *knee*, *nail*, *tooth*). The continental langs. have also the spec. sense of ‘shank’, ‘leg’, for which OE. had *sceaunca* **SHANK**, which was partly superseded by **LEG** (of Scand. origin). Hence **bone** vb. XV. **bo-ny** XVI; see **-Y**<sup>1</sup>.

**bone**<sup>2</sup> bəʊn (sl.) lay hold of, seize. XIX (Vaux). Of unkn. origin; perh. f. **BONE**<sup>1</sup>, as if with ref. to a dog seizing a bone.

**boneen** bəʊni:n (Anglo-Ir.) young pig. XIX. – Ir. *banabhtn* sucking-pig, f. *banbh* + *-in* **-EEN**<sup>2</sup>.

**bonfire** bɒnfaiəɹ †fire of bones XIV; open-air fire in celebration or as a display XV. f. **BONE**<sup>1</sup> + **FIRE**. In the north. ‘Catholicon Anglicum’ (1483) *banefyre* is glossed by L. ‘ignis ossium’; descriptions of and allusions to fires of bones occur XV–XVII, and locally old bones were collected and stored for the purpose down to c. 1800.

**bonhomie** bɒnɒmi good nature. XVIII (Walpole). – F., f. *bonhomme* ‘good man’ (L. *bonus*, *homō*), good-natured fellow.

**Boniface** bɒnifeɪs. XIX. Name of the jovial innkeeper in Farquhar’s ‘The Beaux Stratagem’, 1707, taken as a generic proper name of innkeepers.

**bonito** bɒni-tou striped tunny. XVI (Hakluyt). Early forms also *-eto*, *-eta* – Sp. *bonito*, of unkn. origin.

**bonne** bɒn, formerly bʌn French nurse-maid. XVIII. – F., fem. of *bon* :- L. *bonus* good.

**bonnet** bɒnit head-dress; various techn. uses. XIV. – OF. *bonet* (mod. *bonnet*), short for *chapel de bonet* hat made of ‘bonet’, in medL. *bonetus*, *-um*, of unkn. origin.

**bonny** bɒni comely, fine. xv (*bonie*, *bony*). orig., and still in vernacular use, Sc. and north. Eng.; of doubtful origin, perh. to be referred to OF. *bon*, fem. *bone* good.

**bonny-clabber** bɒniklæ:bəɹ (Anglo-Ir.) clotted milk. XVII (B. Jonson). – Ir. *bainne clabair* (*bainne* milk, *clabair* thick sour milk).

**bonspiel** bɒnspil (Sc.) †match, contest; curling match. XVI. prob. of LG. origin; cf. WFlem. *bonespel* child’s game.

**bontebok** bɒntɪbɒk S. African antelope. XVIII. Afrikaans, f. *bont* pied + *bok* **BUCK**<sup>1</sup>.

**bonus** bəʊnəs addition to normal pay. XVIII. prob. joc. or ignorant application of L. *bonus* m., for *bonum* n. good thing. (Cf. circus and thieves’ sl. *bono* for ‘good’.)

**bonze** bɒnz Buddhist priest in Japan, etc. XVI. – F. *bonze* or Pg. *bonzo* (modL. *bonzus*, *bonzius*), prob. – Jap. *bonzō* or *bonzi* – Chinese *fan seng* religious person, or Jap. *bo-zi* – Chinese *fa-sze* teacher of the law. Early forms in Eng. works are *bonso*, *bonzi* pl., *boze*.

**boo** bʊ (dial.) lowing, as of a cow; utterance of ‘boo’ in derision; also as vb. XIX. imit.

**booby** bʊbi silly fellow; gannet. XVII. prob. (with **-Y**<sup>6</sup>) – Sp. *bobo* (used in both senses) :- L. *balbu-s* stammering, stuttering (ult. imit.). Connexion with MHG. *buobe* (G. *bube* boy, lad, knave), MDu. *boeve* (Du. *boef* rogue, knave) seems to be impossible.

**boodle** bʊdl (U.S.) counterfeit money; money, esp. acquired or spent improperly;

*the whole boodle*, the whole lot or number. XIX. - Du. *boedel* the whole of one's possessions (*de heele boel*), disorderly mass, corr. to OFris. *bödel* moveable goods, LG. *bödel* (*de ganse bödel*). Cf. CABOODLE.

**boohoo** buhū· imit. of loud laughter or weeping. XIX. (An isolated ex. of *bo ho* is in Skelton's 'Replycacion'.)

**book** buk †written document or record; written or printed literary composition; *the Book*, the divine writings (cf. OE. *on Godes bōcum*, *Cristes bōc*); main division of a work XIII; volume of accounts, notes, etc. xv. OE. *bōc* fem., pl. *bēc*, corr. to OFris., OS. *bōk* fem. and n. (Du. *boek*), OHG. *buoh* mostly n., pl. *buoh* fem. (G. *buch*), ON. *bōk*, pl. *bækr* fem. :- Germ. \**bōks*, pl. \**bōkiz* (the stem is repr. in Goth. by *bōka* fem. letter of the alphabet, a writing, pl. *bōkōs* book, letter); usu. taken to be a deriv. of \**bōkā* BEECH, the wood of the tree being the material of the tablets on which runes were inscribed (cf. 'Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis', Venantius Fortunatus, VI, and the use of the pl. in the phr. Goth. *gakunnan ana bōkum*, OHG. *lesan ana buohhum*, ON. *rita á bōkum*).

**bookie** bu'ki. XIX. (sl.) f. first syll. of *book-maker* maker of a betting-book †-IE, -Y<sup>0</sup>.

**boom**<sup>1</sup> būm give out a deep humming note xv (*bombe*, *bumbe*, *bumme*); sail with great speed xvii. ult. imit. (cf. BOMB); perh. orig. - Du. *bommen*. Hence **boom** sb. xvi.

**boom**<sup>2</sup> būm (naut.) long spar; floating timber barrier. xvi (Sc. *boume*). - Du. *boom* tree, pole, BEAM.

**boom**<sup>3</sup> būm (orig. U.S.) sudden activity in commerce. xix. prob. application of BOOM<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to the notion of a ship booming along. Also as vb.

**boomerang** bū·mæ·ræŋ Australian missile. xix. Native name (*wo-mur-rāng* is recorded as a Port Jackson word, *būmarin* as Kami-laroi).

**boon**<sup>1</sup> būn †prayer, request; thing prayed for; favour xii; benefit, blessing xviii. - ON. *bón* (Sw., Da. *bön*) :- Germ. \**bōniz*, whence also OE. *bēn* BENE: ult. relations doubtful.

**boon**<sup>2</sup> būn good, gracious xiv; surviving in *boon companion* (xvi) in the sense 'jolly', 'convivial'. - (O)F. *bon* :- L. *bonus* (cf. BENE ESSE). In early use freq. in partly anglicized F. phr., e.g. *bone chere*, *bon sire*, *bone order*, *bon voiage*, *bone fortune*.

**boor** buə husbandman xv; Dutch or German peasant xvi (Dutch colonist, BOER XIX); rustic, clownish fellow xvi. - LG. *būr* or Du. *boer* (which was adopted from a dialect that preserved the old ū-sound); the word is repr. in Germ. by OE. *gebūr* (also *nēahgebūr* NEIGHBOUR), MDu. *ghebuer*, *buer* (Du. *buur* neighbour), MLG. (*ge*)*būr*,

OHG. *gibūr*, *gibūro* (G. *bauer*) :- WGerm. \**gibūr*-. f. \**gi*-Y-+ \**būram* dwelling, BOWER<sup>1</sup>, the orig. meaning being, therefore, 'fellow-occupier of a dwelling', hence 'neighbour', and finally by assoc. with \**bū*- cultivate, 'peasant, rustic'. ¶ Du. distinguishes *boer* peasant, farmer, *buur* neighbour, *bouwer* builder; in G. *bauer* the words meaning 'builder' and 'rustic' have coalesced. Hence **boo-rish** xvi; see -ISH<sup>1</sup> and cf. Du. *boersch*.

**boost** būst (U.S.) hoist up, assist over obstacles, give a lift to, 'puff'. xix (defined as 'raise up, lift up, exalt' in r815). Of unkn. origin.

**boot**<sup>1</sup> büt (arch.) advantage (in phr. *to boot* †to advantage, in addition); †making good, repair, remedy, amends. OE. *bōt* = OFris. *bōte*, OS. *bōta*, (M)Du. *boete*, OHG. *buoza* (G. *busse*), ON. *bót*, Goth. *bōta* :- CGerm. \**bōtō* remedy, advantage, f. \**bōt*- \**bat*- (see BETTER, BEST). Hence **boot** vb. profit, avail. xiv. **boo-tless** irremediable (OE. *bōtlēas* = OFris. *bōtelas*, *bōtlos*, ON. *bōta-lauss*); useless xvi.

**boot**<sup>2</sup> büt A. covering for the foot and (lower part of) the leg xiv; B. †space for attendants on the outside of a coach xvii; receptacle for luggage on a coach xviii. ME. *bote* - ON. *bóti* or its source, OF. *bote* (mod. *botte*) = Pr. *bota*; in AL. *bota* (xii), *botta*; of unkn. origin. The senses under B appear to derive from modF. (Identity with F. *botte* butt, cask, leathern vessel (xv) cannot be entertained on account of the discrepancy of form and date.) W. *botasen*, Gael. *bot* are from Eng. or F. *Boot and saddle* (xvii), order for cavalry to mount; alteration, by partial translation, of †*boutesel*, †*bot et sel* - F. *boute-selle* 'put-saddle' (see BUTT<sup>1</sup>). Hence **boo-tle-gger** (orig. U.S.) one who carries (illicit) liquor in his boot-legs. xix.

**booth** būð temporary dwelling; covered stall. xii (Orm). ME. *bōþ* (cf. AL. *botha*, *bothus* xii) - OEast Norse \**bōð* (Sw., Da. *bod* stall, shop) = OIcel. *búð* dwelling, f. East Norse *bóa* = OIcel. *búa* dwell (see BOWER<sup>1</sup>).

**booty** bū·ti plunder. xv. First recorded from Caxton, who has *botye*, *buty*, beside *butyn*, *butin* (which was current in Eng. xv-xviii). - (O)F. *butin* (cf. Sp. *botin*, It. *bottino*) - MLG. *būte*, *buite* exchange, distribution (whence G. *beute*), rel. to ON. *býta* deal out, exchange, of doubtful origin.

**booze**, **boose** būz (sl. or colloq.) drink. xiii. ME. *bous* sb., *bouse* vb. (each recorded once); these gave normally *bouse* baus, and *bouse* bauz (cf. Browning's rhyming of *boused* with *caroused* and *drowzed*); but this pronunc. appears to have been gen. arrested by re-adoption in xvi (Skelton, Harman) of the orig. etymon, MDu. *būsen* (Du. *buizen*) drink to excess.

**bo-peep** bou·pī·p game played by peeping from behind a hiding-place and crying bol xvi. f. BO int. + PEEP<sup>1</sup>.

**borage** bəˈrɪdʒ, bɑːˈrɪdʒ genus of plants; *Borago*. XIII. - (O)F. *bourrache* = Pr. *borraga*, It. *borragine*, Sp. *borraja*, Pg. *borragem* - medL. *bor(r)āgo*, -āgin-, perh. - Arab. *abū ʿaraq* 'father of sweat', the Arabian physicians using the plant as a diaphoretic. Cf. G. *bor(r)etsch*.

**borax** bɔːræks bīborate of sodium. XIV (*boras*, Ch.; *borace*; *borax*, after medL., from XVI). - OF. *boras* - medL. *borax* (so modF.; in Sp. *borrax*, It. *borrace*) - Arab. *būraq* - Pers. *būrah*. So **boracic** bɔːræːsɪk. XIX. f. *borac-*, stem of medL. *borax*.

**Bordeaux** bɔːɪduː. XVI (in earliest use Sc., of skins and wine). Formerly *b(ou)urdeaux*, *burdeous* - OF. *b(ou)urdeaux*, appellative use of the name of a city in S. France :- *Burdigalis*, f. L. *Burdigala*, chief town of the Bituriges Vivisci, a people of Gallia Aquitania.

**border** bɔːɪdər edge, boundary. XIV (*bordure*, Ch.). - OF. *bordure*, earlier *bordeure*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *bordadura*, It. *bordatura* - CRom. deriv. of \**bordāre* (F. *border*, etc.), f. \**bordus*; see BOARD, -URE. The suffix -ure was weakened to -er as in BRACER; but the orig. form is retained in techn. use (e.g. her.). Hence **border** vb. XIV. **borderer** dweller on the borders of a country XV (in earliest use Sc.); see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**bore**<sup>1</sup> bɔːɪ pierce. OE. *borian* = MLG., MDu. *boren*, OHG. *borōn* (G. *bohren*), ON. *bora* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**borōn*, f. \**boraz* (whence OE., ON. *borr* auger, gimlet); the IE. base \**bhor-*, \**bhr-* is repr. by L. *forāre* pierce, Gr. *pháros* plough, ploughing, *phárynx* PHARYNX. Hence **bore** sb. XIV; in earliest use prob. - ON. *bora* bore-hole = OHG. *boro* auger :- Germ. \**borōn*.

**bore**<sup>2</sup> bɔːɪ extraordinary tidal wave. XVII. The absence of earlier evidence makes the origin very doubtful, but deriv. from ON. *bára* wave, billow, is appropriate for form and meaning.

**bore**<sup>3</sup> bɔːɪ ʃennui; ʃannoyance, nuisance; tiresome thing XVIII; (early U.S.) hoax; tiresome person XIX. Of unkn. origin; some of the earliest exx. (1766, 1767, 1768) make reference to *French bore* (connoting dullness or lack of interest), which has not been explained.

**boreal** bɔːriəl northern. XV. - (O)F. *boréal* or late L. *boreālis*, f. L. *boreās* - Gr. *boréās* north wind; see -AL. Cf. AURORA BOREALIS.

**borecole** bɔːɪkɔʊl variety of cabbage. XVIII. - Du. *boerenkool* 'peasants' cabbage', f. *boer* BOOR + *kool* COLE.

**boreen** bɔːriːn (Anglo-*Ir.*) lane. XIX. - *Ir.* *bóithrín* dim. of *bóthar* *bóthar* road; see -EEN<sup>2</sup>.

**born, borne** bɔːɪn var. forms of the pp. (OE. *boren*) of BEAR<sup>2</sup>, differentiated since

c. 1600; *born* is now no longer assoc. with *bear*, the phr. *to be born* being an independent intr. vb. equiv. to F. *naître*, L. *nāscī*; *borne* is retained in literary use for 'carried', 'endured'.

**boron** bɔːrən (chem.) non-metallic element, extracted from borax and resembling carbon in some of its properties. XIX (Davy). f. BOR|AX + -on of CARBON.

**borough** bɑːrə †fortress; town (orig. fortified) OE.; town of a certain (political) status XVI. OE. *burg*, *burh* = OFris. *burgh*, OS. *burg* (MDu. *burgh*, Du. *burg*; see BURGOMASTER), OHG. *burg* (G. *burg*), ON. *borg*, Goth. *baurgs* :- CGerm. \**burgs*, str. fem. (hence medL. and Rom. *burgus*; see BOURG), rel. to \**bergan* protect, shelter (cf. BORROW, BURY). The sense of 'town', 'civil community' may have been developed in early Germ., but in German and the Scand. langs. the word is recorded chiefly in the sense 'fortress', 'castle'. The OE. dative sg. *byrig* (early ME. *būri*, *biri*, *beri*) is preserved in place-names ending in -*bury* *bəri*, and in *Bury* *bɛri*.

**borrow** bɔːrou take on pledge or credit. OE. *borgian* = OFris. *borgia*, MLG., MDu. *borgen*, OHG. *borgēn* (G. *borgen*), f. Germ. \**borg-*, whence OE., OFris., OS. *borg*, MHG. *borc* pledge, rel. to OE. *beorgan* = OS., OHG. *bergan* (Du., G. *bergen*), ON. *bjarga*, Goth. *baigan* :- Germ. \**bergan* (see prec.).

OE. *borg* survived in Sc. legal use; it was continued in ME. in the phr. *to borrow* (e.g. *seint John to borwe*, Ch.) orig. in appealing to God or a saint 'as security' for one's honour, hence as a mere asseveration.

**borzoi** bɔːɪzɔi Russian wolf-hound. XIX. - Russ. *bórxyj* swift (the Russ. word for the dog is *borája*).

**bosh** bɔʃ nonsense. XIX. - Turk. *bosh* empty, worthless; gained currency from its frequent use in James Justinian Morier's novel 'Ayesha', 1834.

**bosky** bɔːski (arch.) grown with bushes or thickets. XVI. f. *bosk* (ME. XIII-XIV, but in mod. literary use a back-formation from *bosky*), var. of *busk*, BUSH<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**bosom** buːzəm breast. OE. *bōsm* = OFris. *bōsm*, OS. *bōsom* (Du. *boezem*), OHG. *buosam* (G. *busen*) :- WGerm. \**bōsm-*, perh. for \**bōχsm-*, f. \**bōg-* (see BOUGH), the primary meaning being the space embraced by the arms (cf. *fathom*).

**boss**<sup>1</sup> bɔs protuberance, round prominence. XIII. ME. *boce*, *bose*, *boos* (the earliest recorded sense is 'hump') - OF. *boce* (mod. *bosse*) = Pr. *bosa*, It. *bozza*, *boccia* (whence Sp. *bocha*) :- Rom. \**bokja* or \**botja*, of unkn. origin.

**boss**<sup>2</sup> bɔs (orig. U.S.) master, employer. XIX (W. Irving). - Du. *baas* master, gen.

held to be rel. to OHG. *basa* aunt (G. *base* aunt, niece), of unkn. origin.

**boston** bə'stɒn card-game allied to whist. XIX (*Boston whist*, 1805). - F. *boston*, said to be named from the siege of *Boston* (Massachusetts, U.S.A.) in the American War of Independence, to which the technical terms of the game refer; but other accounts are given.

**bosun** bou'sn see BOATSWAIN.

**bot(t)** bot parasitic worm or maggot. xv. prob. of LDu. origin and introduced as a farming term; cf. Du. *bot*, WFr. *botten* (pl.), WFlem. *botse*, NFr. *galboten* liver-worm, WFr. *botgalle* disease caused by these; further relations unkn.

**botanic** bɔ'tæ:nɪk pert. to the study of plants. xvii. - F. *botanique*, or its source, late L. *botanicus* - Gr. *botanikós*, f. *botánē* plant; see -IC. So **botanical**. xvii. Hence **botany** bɔ'tani the scientific study of plants xvii; on the analogy of *astronomic*, *astronomy*; see -Y<sup>8</sup>. **botanize** collect or study plants. xviii. - modL. *botanizare* - Gr. *botanizein* gather plants. **botanist**. xvii. - F.

**botargo** bout'ɑ:rgou relish of mullet or tunny roe. xvi (*botarge*; Capt. Smith has *buttargo* and *puttargo*, 1616). - It. *botargo*, *botarga* (now *bottarga*) - Arab. *butarkhah* preserved mullet roe - Coptic *outarakhon*, f. *ou-* indef. article + Gr. *tarikhion* pickle.

**botch**<sup>1</sup> bɔtʃ †hump, tumour, boil; plague of boils, etc. xiv (PPL, Wyclif, Trevisa). - ONF. *boche*, var. of OF. *boce* BOSS<sup>1</sup>.

**botch**<sup>2</sup> bɔtʃ put a patch on (now, clumsily) xiv (Wycl. Bible); fig. xvi. Of unkn. origin; poss. transf. use of BOTCH<sup>1</sup>, or rel. obscurely to synon. dial. *bodge* (xvi).

**both** bouþ the one and the other. xii (*bāpe*, Orm). ME. *bāpe*, *bōpe* (g. *bāpre*, *bāper*, *bōther*) - ON. *báðir* m., *báðir* fem., *báði* and *bæði* n. = OFris. *be(i)the*, *be(i)de*, OS. *bēðia* m., fem., *bēðiu* n., OHG. *bēde*, *beide* m., *bēdo*, *beido* fem., *bēðiu* n. (G. *beide*); extended form of the base found in OE. *bēgen* m., *bā*, *bū* fem. and n. (ME. *beie-n*, *bō*), Goth. *bai* m., *bā* n., and as the second el. of L. *ambō*, OSl. (Russ.) *oba*, Skr. *ubhāu*, Av. *uva* both. Also adv. (conj.) xii (Peterborough Chron.). It is doubtful how far rare late OE. *bā þā* both the (corr. to Goth. *bā þō* n.) contributed to the establishment of this word.

**bother** bə'ðəɪ (dial.) bewilder, confuse; pester, worry. xviii (also *bodder*, Swift). First recorded from the writings of Irishmen (T. Sheridan, Swift, Sterne), and doubtless of Anglo-Ir. origin, but no plausible Ir. source can be adduced; poss. an Ir. pronunc. of POTHER. Hence **bother** sb. xix. (For sb. and vb. there is a local sense 'humbug', 'blarney'.) **bothera** TION. xix (*boderation*, Southey).

**bothy, bothie** bə'pi hut, cottage. xviii (Pennant). rel. obscurely to Ir., Gael. *both*, *bothan*, perh. cogn. with BOOTH.

**bo-tree** bou'tri pipal tree. xix. repr. Sinhalese *bogaha*, f. *bo* (= Pali, Skr. *bodhi* perfect knowledge), more fully *bodhitarū* (*taru* tree) + *gaha* tree; under such a tree Gautama attained the enlightenment which constituted him the Buddha.

**botryo-** bɔ'triou comb. form of Gr. *bótrus* bunch of grapes.

**bottle**<sup>1</sup> bɔ'tl narrow-necked vessel for liquids. xiv (Wyclif). - OF. *botele*, *botaill* (mod. *bouteille*), whence Sp. *botella*, It. *bottiglia* :- medL. *butticula*, dim. of late L. *buttis* BUTT<sup>1</sup>.

**bottle**<sup>2</sup> bɔ'tl bundle of hay, etc. xiv (Ch.). - OF. *botel*, dim. of *botte* bundle - MLG., MDu. *bote* bundle of flax, prob. f. Germ. \**but-* strike (cf. BUTT<sup>1</sup>).

**bottom** bɔ'tm A. lowest surface or part OE.; valley, dell (surviving in place-names); foundation xv; B. keel of ship, hull xvi. OE. *botm* (*boþm*) = OS. *bodom* (Du. *bodem*), corr. with variation of suffix (cf. OE. *bytme*, *byþme*, *byþne* bottom, keel) to ON. *botn*, and parallel to OE. *bodan*, corr. to OHG. *bodam* (G. *boden* ground, earth) :- Germ. \**buþm-*, \**buþn-* :- IE. \**bhudhm(e)n-*, f. \**bhudh-* (also \**bhundh-*), whence also L. *fundus*, Gr. *puthmén* (= \**puthmén*), OIr., Gael. *bond*, *born*, W. *bon*, Skr. *budhnds*, the orig. sense being 'foundation', 'base'. Sense B is from Du.

**bottomry** bɔ'təmri borrowing on the security of a ship. xvi. - Du. *bodemerij* (also *bomerij*; cf. *bummary*, Pepys), f. *bodem* BOTTOM in the sense 'ship's hull, ship'; see -RY.

**botulism** bɔ'tjulɪzəm poisoning from eating decomposed foods (the bacillus is *Bacillus botulinus*). xix. f. L. *botulus* sausage (cf. BOWEL) + -ISM, after G. *botulismus*.

**boucherize** bū'ʃəraɪz impregnate timber with copper sulphate. xix. f. name of *Boucherie*, French chemist + -IZE.

**boudoir** bū'dwāɪ lady's private room. xviii (Chesterfield). - F. *boudoir* prop. 'place to sulk in', f. *bouder* pout, sulk, of imit. origin; see -OIR.

**bougainvillæa** būgeɪnvi'lɪə, -vɪlɪə genus of tropical plants. xix. f. name of Louis Antoine de *Bougainville*, French navigator (1729-1811).

**bough** bau †shoulder; †(Sc.) limb; limb of a tree. OE. *bōg*, *bōh* = MLG. *bōch*, *būch* (LG. *boog*), MDu. *boech* (Du. *boeg* shoulders, chest of a horse, bows of a ship), OHG. *buog* shoulder, forearm (G. *bug* horse's hock or point of shoulder, bow of a ship), ON. *bógr* shoulder :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**bōguz* :- IE. \**bhāghus*, repr. also by Gr. *pákhus*, *pékhus* (= \**phákhus*) forearm, cubit,

Skr. *bāhūs* arm, forearm, forefoot. The basic meaning is unkn.; the sense 'limb of a tree' is a purely Eng. development. See also *bow*<sup>3</sup>.

**bougie** bū·ʒi wax candle. XVIII. - (O)F. *bougie* (orig. the wax itself, as in *chandelas de bougie*), f. name of a town *Bougie* (Arab. *Bujyah*) in Algeria, where a trade in wax was carried on; so Sp., It. *bugia*.

**bouillabaisse** būjabei's dish of stewed fish. XIX. F. - modProv. *bouiabaisso*.

**bouilli** bū·ji boiled or stewed meat. XVII (*buollie*, Butler's 'Hudibras'). - F. *bouilli*, sb. use of pp. of *bouillir* BOIL<sup>2</sup>; cf. BULLY<sup>3</sup>.

**bouillon** bū·jō broth. XVIII. F., f. *bouillir* BOIL<sup>2</sup>.

**boulder** bou·ldə large rounded water-worn stone. XIII. First in 'Havelok' l. 1790 as *bulder ston*, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *bullersten*, *buldurstajn*; perh. orig. a stone that causes a rumbling noise in water (cf. Sw. *buller* sb., *bullra* vb. rumble).

**boule** see BUHL.

**boulevard** būl(i)vār, -vārd broad tree-lined walk. XVIII. - F. *boulevard* (whence It. *baluardo*, Sp. *baluarte*), †*boullawerc* - G. *bollwerk* BULWARK; orig. applied to a promenade laid out on the horizontal portion of a rampart in a demolished fortification.

**bounce** bauns First in the vb. (*bunsen* †beat, thump XIII); the application to loud explosive noise, blustering, and bounding like a ball appears in vb., sb., and int. in early XVI; possibly of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *bunsen* beat, thwack, Du. *bons* thump, which are, however, not recorded early), but perh. of independent imit. origin.

**bound<sup>1</sup>** baund †landmark XIII; boundary; pl. territory; limit of action XIV. - AN. *bounde*, OF. *bun(n)e*, *bone*, *bunde*, *bonde*, earlier *bodne* :- medL. *bodina*, earlier *butina*, of unkn. origin. Cf. BOURN. Hence **bound** vb. †limit XIV; form the boundary of XVII. **boundless**. XVI.

**bound<sup>2</sup>** baund †ready XIII (Orm); prepared to go, destined XIV. ME. *būn*, *boun* - ON. *būinn*, pp. of *búa* prepare (cf. BOOR, BOWER<sup>1</sup>); the final *d* of *bound* (XVI) may be purely phonetic, as in SOUND<sup>3</sup>, but is prob. in part due to assoc. with BOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**bound<sup>3</sup>** baund shortened form of BOUNDEN; in the senses 'obliged', 'fated, destined', (U.S.) 'determined', functioning as an adj. XIV.

**bound<sup>4</sup>** baund †rebound; spring upwards. XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *bondir* resound, (later) rebound = Pr. *bondir* :- Rom. \**bombitäre*, for late L. *bombitäre*, var. of *bombiläre* (see BOMBINATE). So **bound** sb. XVI. - F. *bond*, f. *bondir*.

**boundary** bau·ndəri limiting line. XVII (Bacon). Alteration of (dial.) *bounder* (XVI), f. *bound* vb. (see BOUND<sup>1</sup>) + -ER<sup>1</sup>; perh. after *limitary*.

**bounden** bau·ndn pp. (OE. *bunden*) of BIND, formerly used in various senses of the vb., in mod. times mainly in the sense 'beholden, indebted' (XVI), and in echoes of the phr. *bounden duty* (XVI).

**bounder** bau·ndə (sl.) A. †four-wheeled dog-cart or trap; B. ill-bred fellow. XIX. f. BOUND<sup>4</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>; in A. with ref. to springiness; in B perh. assoc. with *bounce* and *bumptious*.

**bounteous** bau·ntiəs generously liberal. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *bounteous* (later *bounteous* xv), f. OF. *bontif*, -ive benevolent (f. *bonté* BOUNTY), after *plenteuous* PLENTIOUS.

**bounty** bau·nti †goodness, excellence; gracious liberality XIII; gift, gratuity XVIII. - (O)F. *bonté* :- L. *bonitatem*, f. *bonus* good (cf. BOON<sup>2</sup>); see -TY. Hence **bountiful** XVI; see -FUL<sup>1</sup>.

**bouquet** bu·kei nosegay XVIII; aroma of wine XIX. - F. *bouquet* (earlier, clump of trees), f. dial. var. of OF. *bos*, *bois* wood (cf. BUSH<sup>1</sup>); see -ET.

**bourdon** buə·rdən †undersong XIV; (from mod F.) bass stop in an organ XIX. - (O)F. *bourdon* drone = Sp. *bordón*, It. *bordone* :- Rom. \**burdō(n-)*, of imit. origin.

**bourg** buərg, ‖ būr (hist.) town. xv. - (O)F. *bourg* = Pr. *borc*, Sp. *burgo*, It. *borgo* :- medL. *burgus* BOURGH.

**bourgeois<sup>1</sup>** buə·rʒwa French citizen of the trading middle class. XVI. - (O)F. *bourgeois*, earlier *burgeis*; see BURGESS; adj. XVIII (Walpole).

**bourgeois<sup>2</sup>** bə·rʒoi's (typogr.) size of type between long primer and brevier. XIX. Conjectured to be f. the name of a printer; but perh. referring to its intermediate size.

**bound<sup>1</sup>** buərn, bæərn boundary, bound, limit. XVI. - (O)F. *borne*, earlier *bodne*; see BOUND<sup>1</sup>. Recorded early only from Ld. Berners (*boundes and bornes*) and Sh. (seven times); to the latter is due its modern currency (since XVIII), esp. in echoes of 'Hamlet' III i 79; assim. in form to *ourn*, BURN<sup>2</sup>.

**ourn<sup>2</sup>** var. of BURN<sup>2</sup>.

**bourse** buərs, ‖ burs money exchange, spec. (B-) French stock exchange. XIX. F., 'purse'; see BURSE.

**bouse, bowse<sup>1</sup>** baus haul with tackle. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**bouse, bowse<sup>2</sup>** see BOOZE.

**boustraphedon** baustɹəfi·dən alternately from right to left and from left to right. XVII. Gr., f. *boustraphos* 'ox-turning' (with ref. to ploughing), f. *boās* ox (see COW) + *stroph-* (cf. STROPHE).

**bout** baut †circuit; (dial.) length of a furrow and back again; round of exercise,



fighting. XVI. var. of †*bought* (XV) bend, fold, turn, prob. - LG. *bucht* (see BIGHT); assoc. with *bout*, aphetic form of ABOUT.

**bouts-rimés** būri·mei, || *burime* versification to set rhymes. XVIII. F.; *bouts* ends, *rimés* rhymed.

**bovate** bou·veit oxgang. XVII. - medL. *bovāta*, f. L. *bov-*, *bōs* ox; see COW<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**bovine** bou·vain ox-like. XIX. - late L. *bovīnus*, f. *bov-*; see COW<sup>1</sup>, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**bow<sup>1</sup>** bou weapon for shooting arrows OE.; transf. to various bent objects XIV. OE. *boga* bow, rainbow, arch = OFris. *boga*, OS. *bogo* (Du. *boog*), OHG. *bogo* (G. *bogen*), ON. *bogi* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**bugon*, f. \**bug-*, short stem of \**beugan* (cf. BOW<sup>2</sup>). In *bow legs*, and the earlier *bow-back*, -*backed* (XV), now assoc. with this sb., *bow* may be orig. *bowe* ppl. adj. :- OE. *bogen*, pp. of BOW<sup>2</sup>. Hence **bow-WINDOW** curved bay window. XVIII (Richardson).

**bow<sup>2</sup>** bau bend (esp. the body) OE.; cause to bend XIII; incline the head in salute XVII. OE. *būgan*, pt. *bēah*, *bugon*, pp. *bogen*, corr. to MLG. *būgen*, MDu. *būghen* (Du. *buigen*) and (with a different grade in the pres. stem) OHG. *biogan* (G. *biegen*), ON. \**bjúga* (pt. pl. *bugum*, pp. *boginn*). Goth. *biagan*, *baug*, *bugum*, *bugans* :- CGerm. \**beugan* (cf. BOW<sup>1</sup>). The obvious connexions outside Germ. have -*g-* (to which Germ. -*k-* should corr.), viz. L. *jugere* flee (a sense found in OE. *būgan*), Gr. *phēugein* flee, Skr. *bhuj* bow, bend. Weak inflexions appear before 1300 (Cursor M.). Hence **bow sb.** bend of the head or body XVII (Cowley).

**bow<sup>3</sup>** bau fore-end of a boat. XV (in Sandahl). - LG. *boog*, Du. *boeg* (whence Sw. *bog*, Da. *boug*); see BOUGH and cf. BOWLINE, BOWSPRIT, which are earlier. Not related to BOW<sup>1</sup> or BOW<sup>2</sup>, but pop. assoc. with the latter and infl. by its pronunc.

**bowdlerize** bau·dlərsɪz expurgate. XIX. f. the name of Dr. T. Bowdler, who in 1818 published an edition of Shakespeare's works 'in which those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family'; see -IZE.

**bowel** bau·əl intestine, gut. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *buel*, *bouel* - OF. *buel*, *boel*, *bouel*, *boiel* (mod. *boyau*) = Pr. *budel*, It. *budello* :- L. *botellus* pudding, sausage (Martial), small intestine, dim. of *botulus* sausage, prob. of alien origin.

**bower<sup>1</sup>** bau·ər †dwelling; inner apartment, lady's apartment OE.; arbour XVI. OE. *būr*, corr. to OS. *būr* (LG. *buur*), OHG. *būr* (G. *bauer* birdcage), ON. *būr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**būraz*, \**būram*, f. \**bū-* dwell (see BE, BOOR). For the present sp., which appeared XV and superseded *bour*, cf. *flower*, *tower*.

**bower<sup>2</sup>** bau·ər either of two anchors carried at the bows. XVII. In full *bower anchor*; f. BOW<sup>3</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**bower<sup>3</sup>** bau·ər knave of trumps and knave of the same colour at euchre. XIX. - G. *bauer* (see BOOR) knave at cards.

**bowery** bau·əri (hist.) Dutch farm in New York State XVII; (B-) region of New York City orig. occupied by Governor Stuyvesant's country seat XVIII. - Du. *bouwerij* husbandry, farm, f. *bouwen* cultivate; see BOOR, -ERY.

**bowie** bou·i, bū·i large slightly-curved knife. XIX (1838). In full *bowie-knife*; f. name of Colonel James Bowie (killed 1836), who possessed a hunting-knife which served as a pattern.

**bowl<sup>1</sup>** boul round vessel to hold liquids, etc. OE. *bolla*, *bolle*, corr. to OS. *bollo* cup (Du. *bol* round object; see BOLL<sup>1</sup>), OHG. *bolla* (MHG. *bolle*) bud, round pod, globular vessel (cf. OE. *hēafodbolla*, OHG. *hirnibolla* skull, OE. *protbolla* Adam's apple), f. \**bul-* \**bel-* \**bal-* swell (cf. BALL<sup>1</sup>, BULWARK).

**bowl<sup>2</sup>** boul †ball; globular body used in games; (pl.) game with bowls. XV. - (O)F. *boule* = Pr. *bola*, Sp. *bolla* ball, It. *bolla* bubble, pustule:- L. *bullā* (see BULL<sup>2</sup>).

**bowler** bou·lər low-crowned stiff felt hat. XIX. f. name of John Bowler, hat-manufacturer of Nelson Square, London.

**bowline** bou·lin (naut.) rope connecting the weather side of a sail with the bow. XIII. (In ONF. and AN. *boeline* XII-XIII) - MLG. *bōline*, MDu. *boechlijne*, f. *boeg* BOW<sup>3</sup> + *lijne* LINE<sup>1</sup>; cf. OSw. *boghline*, G. *buline*, F. *bouline*, Sp., It. *bolina*, all of like origin. So **bowsprit** bou·sprit spar running out from the stem of a vessel. XIII (in Sandahl). - (M)LG. *bōgsprēt*, MDu. *boechspriet* (Du. *boeg-*), whence also G. *bugspriet*, Sw. *bogspröt*, Da. *bogspryd*, F. *beaupré*, Sp. *baupres*, It. *bompresso*; see SPRIT.

**bow-wow** bau·wau· imit. of a dog's bark. XVII (*bough wawgh*, *bough wough*), earlier *baugh baw* (XV), *bough* (XVI), *baw waw* (XVI); cf. †*baffe* vb (XV), (dial.) *waff*, *wawgh* (XVII), and G. *wau wau*, Du. *houhou*, *bafbaf*, WFlem. *bauwbauw*, L. *baubāri*, Gr. *baū baū*, F., Pr. *baubau*.

**box<sup>1</sup>** boks evergreen tree Buxus. OE. *box* - L. *buxus* - Gr. *pūxos*.

**box<sup>2</sup>** boks receptacle with a lid, of wood, etc., in earliest use for medicaments OE.; for money XIV (Ch.); so *Christmas box* orig. of earthenware, used for collecting money for Christmas, when it was broken and the contents shared out XVII; various transf. and techn. uses from XVII. Late OE. *box*, prob. - \**buxem*, for late L. *buxidem*, acc. of *buxis*, var. of L. *pyxis*, prop. box of boxwood (cf. '*pīxis*, *bixen* [i.e. of boxwood] *box*'

Ælfric); see PYX. Cf. OF. *boiste* (mod. *boîte*) box :- med. L. *buxida*, and MDu. *busse*, *bosse* (Du. *bus*, *bos*), OHG. *buhsa* (G. *büchse*) :- WGerm. \**buxsja* - L. *pyxis*. *Boxing-day* 26 December, the day for giving Christmas boxes XIX. Hence **box** vb. enclose in a box xv.

**box**<sup>2</sup> boks blow, buffet (now usu. on the ear). XIV. Of unkn. origin. Hence **box** vb. beat, esp. with the fist; fight with fists XVI; whence **boxer**<sup>1</sup> pugilist XVIII, from 1900 designating a member of a Chinese nationalist secret society, *i ho chuan* or *chuen* 'righteous harmony boxers (fists)'. ¶ The words have passed into many Eur. langs.

**box**<sup>4</sup> boks phr. *box the compass* repeat the points of the compass in order and backwards; (fig.) make a complete revolution; (in full *box-haul*) veer a ship round on her keel. XVIII. prob. - Sp. *bojar* (*boxar*) sail round (e.g. *bojar el mundo, la isla*) - MLG. *bōgen* to bend, bow, f. base of *bow*<sup>1</sup>, *bow*<sup>2</sup>. ¶ Other naut. terms of Sp. origin are *buoyant* and *capsize*.

**box-calf** bɔːkskɑːf Named c. 1890 by Edward L. White, of White Bros. & Co., Massachusetts, U.S.A., after Joseph *Box*, bootmaker, of London.

**boy** boi †male servant; †youth or man of low estate; †'fellow', 'knave' XIII; young male child XIV; native servant, negro slave XVII. ME. *boie*, *boy(e)*, also *bay*, *bey(e)*, *bye*, *bwey*, in which the variation of vowel suggests an OF. original with *-ui-*, and aphetic - AN. \**abuié*, \**embuié*, pp. of OF. *embuier* fetter :- L. \**imboiāre*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *boia*, chiefly pl. *boiæ* fetters - Gr. *boētai* (*dorat*) ox-hides, f. *boiūs* ox, cow. The primary meaning would be 'man in fetters', hence 'slave', 'serf'. For the loss of *é* cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>. ¶ Contact cannot be proved with MDu. *boye*, which appears to be :- *bode* messenger, servant, and is of later date than *boy*; the MDu. word is prob. the source of LG. and Fris. *boi*.

**boyar**, **boyard** boujɑːr, boiːɑːd member of an old Russian aristocracy. XVI (*boiaren*). - Russ. *boyárin*, pl. *boyáre* :- \**bolyárin*, prob. f. *bol-* great (cf. BOLSHÉVIK); cf. Byzantine Gr. *boiláddai*, *bolíddai*, Bulg. *bolerin*, Serb. *bolyar*.

**boycott** boiːkɒt refuse to have social or business relations with. 1880 (first used of the action of the Irish Land League against those who incurred its hostility). f. name of Captain C. C. *Boycott* (1832-1897), who was a victim of such treatment as agent for the estates of the earl of Erne, Co. Mayo, Ireland, at the hands of the tenants. ¶ The word has passed into other Eur. langs.

**brabble** bræːbl (dial.) dispute captiously, squabble. XVI. prob. ult. imit., but perh.

immed. - (M)Du. *brabbelen* jabber (cf. *brabbeltaal* gibberish); cf. G. *brabbelen* babble, (of the sea) boil; possibly, however, a blend of BRAWL<sup>1</sup> and BABBLE.

**brace**<sup>1</sup> breis †guard for the arm XIV; pair, couple XV (Lydg.); clasp, clamp, thong; strap XIV; (archit.) strengthening band; clasp, etc. XV; carpenter's tool to hold a bit XVI; (typogr.) bracket XVII. - OF. *brace* two arms or their extent (mod. *brasse* fathom) :- L. *bracchia*, pl. of *bracchium* arm (whence F. *bras*) - Gr. *brakhtōn*. Some senses depend upon BRACE<sup>2</sup>.

**brace**<sup>2</sup> breis †embrace; encircle, gird XIV; make tense or firm XV. - OF. *bracier* embrace, f. *brace* (see prec.); but the later sense is direct from the sb.

**bracelet** breiːslit ornamental ring for arm or wrist. XV. - (O)F. *bracelet*, dim. of *bracel* (= Sp. *brazal*, It. *bracciale*) :- L. *bracchiāle*, f. *bracchium* arm (see BRACE<sup>1</sup>).

**bracer** breiːsɜːr armour or guard for the arm. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *brasseüre*, f. *bras* arm (:- L. *brachium*; see BRACE<sup>1</sup>) + *-üre* -URE; for change of suffix cf. BORDER.

**brach** brætʃ (arch.) hunting-dog; bitch-hound. XIV. ME. *braches* pl. - OF. *braches*, *-ex*, pl. of *brachet*, dim. of *brac*, acc. *bracon* (= Pr. *brac*, Sp. *braco*, It. *bracco*) :- CRom. \**bracco* - Frankish \**brak* (cf. OHG. *brakko*, G. *bracke*); the sg. *brach* is a back-formation.

**brachiopod** bræːkiöpɒd (zool.) bivalve mollusc having a long spiral arm. XIX. - mod.L. *brachiopoda* n.pl. (see -A<sup>2</sup>), f. Gr. *brakhtōn* arm + *pod-*, *poūs* FOOT.

**brachy-** bræːki comb. form of Gr. *brakhtūs* short (see MEGAL(0)), as in **brachycephalic** (of skulls) XIX; **brachygraphy** shorthand XVI - F. *brachygraphie*; **brachylogy** conciseness of speech XVII. - late L. - Gr.

**bracken** bræːkn fern, spec. *Pteris aquilina*. XIV (earlier in Sc. place-name *Brakamura* XIII). north. ME. *braken* - ON. \**brakni* (whence Sw. *bräken*, Da. *bregne*).

**bracket** bræːkit projection serving as a support XVI; (typogr.) one of the marks ( ) [ ] { } XVIII (earlier *brace*). Earliest forms *brag(g)et* - F. *braguette* codpiece, or Sp. *bragueta* codpiece, bracket, corbel, dim. of F. *brague* mortice, pl. breeches, lashing - Pr. *braga*; Sp. *braga* swaddling-clothes, pl. breeches, cf. Pg. *braga* chain for galley-slaves, pl. breeches, It. *braca* leg of breeches, baby's napkin, lashing, clamp, pl. *brache* breeches. The source is L. *brāca*, pl. *brācæ* breeches, long hose, of Gaulish origin. It has been suggested that the bracket of architecture and of shipbuilding was so called from its resemblance to a codpiece or a pair of breeches. See -ET.

**brackish** bræːkɪʃ saltish. XVI. f. (dial.) *brack* salty, brine (XVI) - MLG., MDu. *brac* (LG., Du. *brak*, whence G. *brackwasser*

salt water), of which the source and orig. meaning are unkn.; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**bract** brækt (bot.) small modified leaf. XVIII. - L. *bractea*, var. of *brattea* thin plate of metal, gold leaf. So **bra·cteate**. XIX. - L. *bracteatus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**brad** bræd thin flattish headless nail. xv. Later var. of (dial.) *brod* shoot, spike, prick (xii) - ON. *broddr* spike, sting, prick = OE. *brord* point, spike, blade of grass, OHG. *brort* edge, margin :- Germ. \**brozdaz*, rel. to Oceltic \**brott-* (whence OIr. *brot* sting, prick, Ir., Gael. *brod*). For the vowel cf. *strap*. Hence **bra·dawl**. XIX.

**Bradbury** bræ·d̄bəri (colloq.) currency note of £1. 1917. f. name of John Swanwick *Bradbury*, Secretary to the Treasury 1913-19.

**Bradshaw** bræ·dʃɔ colloq. designation of 'Bradshaw's Railway Guide', first issued in 1839 by George *Bradshaw*, printer and engraver, and discontinued in 1961.

**brae** brei, brē steep bank. XIII. Sc. and north. ME. *brā* - ON. *brá* eyelash = OE. *bræw* eyelid, OFris. *brē*, OS., OHG. *brāwa* (G. *braue*) eyebrow; the sense-development is parallel to that of **BROW**.

**brag** bræg sb., adj., vb. The earliest member of the group is the adj. (xiii-xvii), which means (i) coupled at first with *bold*, 'spirited, brisk, mettlesome', and (ii) 'boastful'; sb. and vb. (xiv), in the earliest exx. often with *boast*, denote arrogant, boastful, or pompous behaviour. Of unkn. origin; the similar F. words, *braguer* vaunt, brag, *brague* ostentation, are recorded only some three centuries later than the Eng. words. So **braggart** bræg·ərt vain bragger. xvi. - F. *bragard*, f. *braguer*; var. of -ARD.

**braggadocio** brægədou·tʃiɔ, -ou·ʃiɔ idle boaster or swaggerer xvi; boasting xviii. Spenser's name for his personification of vainglory (F.Q. II iii Argt.); f. *r*-less form of BRAGGART (as in *Braggadisme*, Sh. 'Two Gent.' II iv 164) + -occio, It. augm. suffix. Spenser's sp. was with -cch-, and perh. pronounced with k; cf. the sp. *braggadokean* adj. (recorded from 1631).

**bragget** bræg·it drink made of honey and ale. xiv (*bragot*, *braket*, Ch.). - early W. *bragaut*, *bracaut* (mod. *bragavod*) = Ir. *bracát* :- Oceltic \**bracātā*, f. \**brac-*, repr. by L. acc. *bracem* (Pliny, Columella), pl. *braces*, Oceltic name for a kind of grain (whence W. *brag*, OIr. *brac*, Ir. *braich* malt).

**brahma**, short for **brahmaputra** brāmō·pū·trə breed of domestic fowl said to have been first brought from Lakhimpur, on the river *Brahmaputra*, India, in 1846.

**Brahman, Brahmin** brā·mən, -in member of the priestly or learned caste of Hindus. xiv (*bragman*, Trevisa; cf. AL. *Bragmannus* XIII). Early forms reflect

mainly late L. pl. *Brachmānæ* (Tertullian), *Brachmāni*, -mānes, corr. to Gr. *Brakhmānes*, -Skr. *brāhmaṇas* one of the caste, f. *brahman* (nom. *brahmā*) priest; forms in -in are as early as xvi.

**braid** breid †move with a sudden jerky movement; interweave, plait OE.; (from the sb.) bind or ornament with braid xviii. OE. *brēgdan*, pt. *brægd*, *brugdon*, pp. *brogden* = OFris. *breida*, *brida*, OS. *brēgdan* (Du. *breien*), OHG. *brettan*, ON. *brēgða* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**brēgdan*, of unkn. origin. Hence **braid** sb. †sudden movement XIII; plait xvi; plaited fabric xviii.

**brail** breil (naut.) pl. small ropes for trussing up sails. xv. - OF. *brail*, *brail* :- med. L. *brācāle* waist-belt, f. *brāca* (see BRACKET). Hence **brail** vb. xvii.

**braille** breil embossed printing for the blind, named after the inventor, Louis *Braille* (1809-52).

**brain** brein mass of nervous substance contained in the skull. OE. *brægen* = MLG. *bragen*, *bregen*, (M)Du. *brein* :- Germ. \**bragnam*, a word of the LG. area, prob. ult. rel. to Gr. *brekhmós*, *bregmós* forehead. ¶ A syn. of wider Germ. and IE. distribution is *harns* (now Sc.), of ON. origin in Eng. (xii). Hence **brain** vb. dash out the brains of. xiv.

**braise** breiz cook in a closed pan, properly with a charcoal fire above and below. xviii. - F. *braiser*, f. *braise* hot charcoal (cf. BRAZIER<sup>2</sup>), in OF. *brese* = Pr. *brasa* - Germ. \**brasa*, rel. to OHG. *brātan* (G. *braten*) roast = OE. *brædan*, etc. (cf. BREATH, BROOD).

**brake**<sup>1</sup> breik thicket. OE. *bracu* (recorded in g. pl. *fearnbraca* beds of fern, in ME. *fernebrake*), corr. to MLG. *brake* branch, twig, tree-stump (whence OF. *bracon* branch); prob. f. \**brak-* \**brek-* BREAK, the orig. sense being 'broken wood'; perh. reinforced in ME. from LG. (cf. *busk unde brake* 'bush and brake').

**brake**<sup>2</sup> breik fern, bracken. xiv. perh. shortening of BRACKEN, through the apprehension of this as a pl. form.

**brake**<sup>3</sup>, **break** breik apparatus for retarding the motion of a wheel. xviii. prob. spec. use of †*brake* bridle, curb (xv-xviii) - MDu. *braeke* applied to various breaking or crushing instruments and app. adopted in Eng. at different periods with different applications, rel. to *braken* break (hemp) and *breken* (see BREAK).

**brake**<sup>4</sup> see BREAK<sup>2</sup>.

**Bramah** brā·mä, bræ·mä name of Joseph *Bramah* (1749-1814), designating machines invented by him, as *Bramah key*, *lock*, *press*. ('Their patent Bramahs over the street-door locks', Dickens.)

**bramble** bræ·mbl blackberry bush. OE. *bræmbel*, later form of *bræmel*, *brēmel*, f. the

base repr. in OE. *brōm* BROOM; cf. OS. *brāmalbusc* and see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**bran** bræn (ground) husk of wheat, etc. XIII. ME. *bran*, *bren* - (O)F. *bran* bran, (now) excrement, muck, filth, †*bren* (whence F. *breneux* soiled with faeces) = Pr., OSp., It. dial. *brén*, of unkn. origin; W., Ir., Gael. *bran*, Bret. *brenn* are from Eng. or F.; AL. forms are *brenn(i)um*, *brannum* (XIII-XIV).

**branch** brantʃ limb of a tree; offshoot. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *branche* = Pr., Sp. *branca* claw, It. *branca* claw, paw, Rum. *brîncă* hand, paw - late L. *branca* (*branca ursina* 'bear's foot', acanthus), of unkn. origin.

**branchio-** bræŋkiou comb. form of Gr. *brághkhia* gills, sg. *brághkhion* (latinized as *branchia*, pl. -iæ), as in **branchiopod** having gills on the feet - modL. *branchiopoda* (sc. CRUSTACEA), f. Gr. *pod-*, *poús* FOOT.

**brand<sup>1</sup>** brænd piece of burning wood OE.; mark made with a hot iron; stigma XVI; trade-mark; class of goods XIX. OE. *brand* = OFris., (M)Du. *brand*, OHG. *brant* (G. *brand*), ON. *brandr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**brandaz*, f. \**bran-* \**bren-* BURN<sup>2</sup> + abstr. suffix \*-pa- (-: IE. \*-to-). Hence **brand** vb. to burn XIV.

**brand<sup>2</sup>** brænd (poet.) sword. OE. *brand* = MHG. *brant*, ON. *brandr*; perh. a use of prec., with ref. to the gleaming blade. ¶ From Germ. are OF. *brand* blade of a sword, It. *brando* sword.

**brandish** brændiʃ wave about, flourish. XIV. - (O)F. *brandiss-*, lengthened stem of *brandir* = Pr. *brandir* (whence Sp. *blandir*, Pg. *brandir*, *blandir*), It. *brandire* :- Rom. \**brandire*, f. \**brandaz* sword, BRAND<sup>2</sup>; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**brandling** brændliŋ red worm with bright bands. XVII. f. BRAND<sup>1</sup> + -LING<sup>1</sup>; so named with ref. to its markings.

**brand-**, **bran-new** bræˈndnju quite new. XVI (*brande neue*). perh. f. BRAND<sup>1</sup> + NEW, as if meaning orig. 'fresh from the furnace'; cf. *fire-new* (Sh.).

**brandreth** bræˈndriþ (dial.) gridiron, trivet XIV; framework of wood XV. - ON. *brandreið* grate, f. *brandr* BRAND<sup>1</sup> + *reið* carriage, vehicle (f. *riða* RIDE); cf. OE. *brandrod*, -red (for -rād), -rida, MLG. *brantrède*, OHG. *brantreita*. (The OE. *brandisen* is repr. by w. dial. *brandize* XVII, *brandis*; cf. dial. *brandiron*, *brander*, ME. *brandhirne*, *brandern*; see IRON.)

**brandy** bræˈndi ardent spirit distilled from wine. XVII. Earlier *brand(e)wine*, altered later to *brandy wine*, whence ellipt. *brandy* - Du. *brandewijn* (whence also G. *branntwein*, etc.), f. *branden* burn, roast, char, distil (f. *brand* fire, BRAND<sup>1</sup>) + *wijn* WINE.

**branks** bræŋks (Sc.) bridle with wooden

side-pieces; scold's bridle. XVI. perh. alteration of *bernaiks*, pl. of ME. *bernak* (- OF. *bernac*) bridle; see BARNACLE<sup>2</sup>.

**brankursine** bræŋkɔːrsɪn acanthus. XVI. - F. *branche* (dial. *brançe*) *ursine* 'bear's claw'; see BRANCH, URSINE.

**brant-geese** see BRENT.

**brash<sup>1</sup>** bræʃ †attack, bout XV; (slight or short) bout of sickness XVII (surviving gen. in *water-brash* eruption of liquid from the stomach). orig. Sc. and still mainly Sc. and n. dial., perh. of imit. origin.

**brash<sup>2</sup>** bræʃ brittle XVI; rash, impetuous XIX; 'raw', showy XX; of unkn. origin.

**brass** bràs alloy of copper with tin or zinc (formerly incl. BRONZE) OE. (sepulchral tablet of this metal XVII); (sl.) money XVI; effrontery XVII (from *face of brass* XVI). OE. *bræs* = OFris. *bres* (*bras-penny* copper penny), MLG. *bras* metal; of unkn. origin.

**brassage** bræˈsɪdʒ mint charge to cover the expense of coining money. XIX. - F. *brassage*, f. *brasser* mix, stir (melted metals), brew :- popL. \**braciare*, f. L. *brace*.

**brassard** bræˈsɑːd armour for the upper arm; armlet. XIX. - F. *brassard*, f. *bras* arm; see BRACE<sup>1</sup>, -ARD.

**brasserie** bræˈsəri beer-saloon. XIX. F., prop. 'brewery', f. *brasser* brew, OF. *bracier*, f. *brace* (mod. *brasse*) :- L. *brace*, of Gaulish origin, acc. to Pliny; see -ERY.

**brassiere** bræˈsiəri woman's underbodice to support the breasts. XX. F. *brassière*, f. *bras* arm (see BRACE<sup>1</sup>).

**brassy** brəsi wooden golf-club shod with brass. XIX. f. BRASS + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**brat** bræt child (contemptuous). XVI. perh. shortening of Sc. *bratchart* (mod. *bratchet*), possibly f. *brat* ragged garment, OE. (late Nhb.) *bratt* cloak - OIr. *bratt* (Ir., Gael. *brat*) mantle. Cf. BASTARD and the parallel formations given there.

**brattice** brætɪs †breastwork or parapet of wood XIII; wooden partition XIX. In early use there are several types, *brutaske*, *brutage*, *bretage*, *bretais*, -ise - AN. *breteske*, *brutesche*, *bretesche*, -asce, OF. *bretesque*, -esche (mod. *bretèche*) = Pr. *bertresca*, whence OIt. *bertesca*, *beltresca*; cf. medL. *bretachia*, *bertescha*; perh. Rom. deriv. of Germ. \**brəd-* (OE. *brēd*, G. *brett*), var. of \**borō-* BOARD + \*-isca -ISH<sup>1</sup>. The mod. use is local and connected with coal-mining; the current forms are *brettis*, *brattice*, *brat-ish*. Hence **brat-ticing** †parapet, rampart XIV; **brattice** work in a coal-pit XIX. var. **brat-tishing** open work on the top of a shrine. XVI. See -ING<sup>1</sup> and cf. BARTIZAN.

**bravado** brəvəˈdou ostentatious or simulated boldness. XVI. - Sp. *bravada*, -ata, f. *bravo* BRAVO<sup>1</sup>, with alteration of suffix (see -ADO). Cf. F. *bravade* (- It. *bravata*), whence Eng. †*bravade* (XVI).

**brave**<sup>1</sup> breiv stout-hearted XV (Caxton); finely dressed, grand; fine, excellent XVI. - F. *brave* - It. *bravo* bold, accomplished, expert, untamed, or Sp. *bravo* courageous, bullying, savage, fine (= Pr. *brau* savage) :- Rom. \**brabu-s*, for L. *barbarus* BARBAROUS, through \**brabarus*.

**brave**<sup>2</sup> breiv challenge, defy XVI; †boast XVI; meet bravely XVIII. - F. *braver*, f. *brave* (see prec.), after It. *bravare*. So **bravery** †bravado; brave conduct or temper; show, splendour; finery. XVI. - F. *braverie* or It. *braveria*.

**bravo**<sup>1</sup> brāvou, (formerly) brei·vou daring villain, hired assassin. XVI. - It. *bravo* BRAVE<sup>1</sup>.

**bravo**<sup>2</sup> brāvou· capital! well done! XVIII. - F. - It. *bravo* fine, splendid (BRAVE<sup>2</sup>); introduced into France with It. music. The superl. **bravissimo** is also used.

**bravura** brāvluərə spirit, dash; (mus.) passage requiring great spirit in execution. XVIII. It., f. *bravo* BRAVE<sup>1</sup>; see -URE.

**braw** brō (Sc.) fine, excellent. XVI. var. of *brawf*, BRAVE<sup>1</sup>.

**brawl** brōl 'quarrel noisily and indecently' (J.). XIV (Barbour, PPL.). Late ME. *brawle*, *braule*, *bralle*, of unkn. origin, perh. imit.

**brawn** brōn fleshy part, muscle; flesh of the boar or swine, now esp. as collared, boiled, etc. XIV. - AN. *braun*, OF. *braon* fleshy part, esp. of the hind leg = Pr. *brazon*, *bra(z)ó* upper arm - Germ. \**brādon* (OHG. *brāto*, G. *braten* roast flesh; cf. synonym. OE. *bræde*, and *brædan* roast); prob. ult. related to BREATH, BROOD.

**bray**<sup>1</sup> brei †cry out XIII; of animals, now esp. of the ass; similarly of a trumpet, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *braire* cry (now only of the ass) = Pr. *braire* cry, sing, weep, resound :- Rom. \**bragere*, perh. of Celtic origin.

**bray**<sup>2</sup> brei crush small. XIV. - AN. *braier*, OF. *breier* pres. stem *bri-* (mod. *broyer*) = Pr., Sp. *regar*, It. *brigare* - Germ. \**brekan* BREAK.

**brazen** brei·zn made of brass. OE. *bræsen*, f. *bræs* BRASS; see -EN<sup>2</sup>. Hence **brazen** vb. face impudently. XVI.

**brazier**<sup>1</sup> brei·ziə, brei·ziə worker in brass. XIV. prob. f. BRASS on the model of *glass*, *glazier*.

**brazier**<sup>2</sup>, **brasier** brei·ziə, brei·ziə pan for holding burning charcoal, etc. XVII. - F. *brasier*, f. *braise* hot coals (see BRAISE).

**brazil** brəzi·l wood of an East India tree yielding a red colour; †dye produced therefrom. XIV. Late ME. *brasile* - medL. *brasilium*, -illum; in F. *brésil*, Pr. *brasil*, Sp., Pg. *brasil*, It. *brasile*; of unkn. origin. An allied species of tree, of S. America, also yielding a dye, gave its name to Brazil, Sp. *Brasil*, short for *tierra de brasil* 'red-dye-

wood land'. Brazil nuts (XIX) were named from the country. Formerly and still dial. pronounced brə·zil.

**breach** brīʃ breaking or the result of it XIV; gap in a fortification XV. - (O)F. *brèche* = Pr. *breca* :- Germ. \**brecho*, cf. OHG. *brecha*, f. *brechan* BREAK. Superseded ME. *briche*, OE. *brýce* (ult. connected), with which there is no continuity.

**bread** bred article of food made with flour. OE. *brēad* = OFris. *brād*, OS., (M)LG. *brōd*, OHG. *brōt* (G. *brot*), ON. *brauð* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**brauðam* n., of unkn. origin. The proper Germ. word for 'bread' is seen in LOAF, the orig. meaning of *bread* being perh. 'fragment, piece, morsel' (as in OE. pl. *brēadru*); but before 1200 *bread* had displaced *loaf* as the name of the substance, the latter being restricted to the shaped and baked article. (Its use for a food-substance is, however, seen in OE. *bēobrēad* beebread.) For the shortening of the vowel before a point-consonant cf. *ate*, *breath*, *dead*, *lead* (sb.), *red*, *thread*, *threat*.

**breadth** bredθ, bretθ measure from side to side. XVI. f. †*brēde* breadth (OE. *brædu* = OFris. *brēde*, OHG. *breiti*, ON. *breidd*, Goth. *braidei* :- Germ. \**braidjōn*, abstr. sb. f. \**braid-* BROAD) + -TH<sup>1</sup>; the new formation provided a parallel to *length*; cf. WIDTH.

**break**<sup>1</sup> breik sever into parts. OE. *breacan*, pt. *bræc*, *bræcon*, pp. *brocen* = OFris. *breka*, OS. *brekan* (Du. *breken*), OHG. *brehhan* (G. *brechen*, *brach*, *gebrochen*), Goth. *brikan*, *brak*, *brēkum*, *brukans* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**brekan*; IE. base \**bhr̥eg-* \**bhr̥g-*, whence also L. *frangere* (*frēgi*, *fractum*) break. *Brake*, repr. OE. pt. *bræc*, persisted in arch. use, mainly through its being the only form in A.V. (cf. *spake*); in ordinary use it began to be displaced in XV by **broke**, which was based on the pp. **broken**, of which the var. *broke* (XIV) remains in the spec. sense of 'bankrupt', 'out of funds' (XVIII).

**break**<sup>2</sup>, **brake** breik carriage-frame; large waggonette. XIX. perh. identical with *brake* cage, rack (XVI), frame (XVII), of unkn. origin.

**break**<sup>3</sup> see BRAKE<sup>3</sup>.

**breaker**<sup>1</sup> brei·kə one who or that which breaks XII; heavy ocean-wave breaking on the shore XVII. f. BREAK<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**breaker**<sup>2</sup> brei·kə (naut.) small keg or cask. XIX (Marryat). - Sp. *bareca*, var. of *barrica*, f. stem repr. in BARREL. For the perversion of form cf. GROUPER.

**breakfast** brē·kfast first meal of the day. XV (*brekfast*, *breke-*). f. phr. *break one's fast* (XIV); see BREAK<sup>1</sup>, FAST<sup>2</sup>. So vb. intr. XVII, trans. XVIII.

**bream**<sup>1</sup> brīm fresh-water fish Abramis brama. XIV. - OF. *breme*, *brème* (mod. *brème*) - WGerm. \**breysmo* beside \**braysmo* (OS. *bressema*, MDu. *bressen*, Du. *brasem*,

OHG. *brahsema*, MHG. *brahsem*, *brasme*, G. *brassen*, dial. *brachsmē*; perh. f. base of \**brexwan* (OHG. *brehan*) glitter.

**bream**<sup>2</sup> brīm clean a ship's bottom. xv. prob. of LG. origin and rel. to BROOM (cf. Du. *brem* broom, *furze*).

**breast** brest front of the thorax (spec. the mamma), regarded as the seat of the affections. OE. *brēost* (freq. in pl.) = OFris. *brīast*, OS. *brīost*, ON. *brjóst* :- Germ. \**breustam*; parallel to a fem. cons.-stem \**brusts*, prob. orig. inflected as a dual, and repr. by (M)LG., (M)Du. *borst*, OHG., G. *brust*, Goth. *brusts* (only in pl.). There is no CIE. word for the breast, but the assumed base of this word, \**bhrus-* \**bhreus-*, is repr. by OS. *brustian* bud, MHG. *brüstern* swell up, (O)Ir. *brú* abdomen, womb, bosom, Gael. *brú*, Russ. *bryúkho* belly. Sc. and north. Eng. pronunc. brist repr. the normal development of OE. *brēost* (cf. *priest*); evidence of shortening appears in xvi, with *breast* beside *breast*. Hence **breast** vb. oppose the breast to. xvi (Sh.). **breast-plate**. xiv (Ch.). **breastsummer**, **breastsummer** brē'səmər beam extending horizontally over an opening xvii; see **SUMMER**<sup>2</sup>.

**breath** brēþ ʃodour OE.; †vapour; respiration xiii; air from the lungs xiv. OE. *bræþ* odour, exhalation :- Germ. \**bræþaz* :- IE. \**bhrētos*, f. \**bhrē-* burn, heat, as in OE. *brædan* roast, and **BROOD**. The sense 'air in the lungs or mouth' was taken over from OE. *æþm* and *andā* (ME. *ethem* and *ande*, *onde*). The orig. long vowel is preserved dial. (cf. *breath|beneath*, Clare 1821); for the shortening cf. **BREAD**. Hence **breathe** brīð. xiii; cf. *sheath*, *sheathe*. **breather**<sup>1</sup> xiv.

**breccia** brē'tʃiə composite rock of angular fragments. xviii. It., = F. *brèche*, Sp. *brecha* - Germ. \**breka*-breach (cf. OHG. *brecha*), f. \**brekan* **BREAK**<sup>1</sup>.

**brede** brīd plaiting, embroidery; interweaving of colours, colouring. xvii (Milton, Dryden). Early var. of **BRAID** used arch. by modern poets.

**brech** brītʃ usu. pl. **breches** brītʃiz garment covering the loin and thighs; buttocks. OE. *brēc* (pl. only), 'femoralia', 'lumbare', corr. to OFris. *brök*, pl. *brēk*, OS. *brök* (Du. *broek*), OHG. *bruoh* (G. *bruch*), ON. *brök*, pl. *brækr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**brōks*, monosyll. fem. The further relations are obscure; some favour the early adoption of pre-Germ. \**bhräg-* in Gaulish *brāca*, whence L. *brāca*, *bracca*.

**breed** brīd hatch, produce young. OE. *brēdan* = OHG. *bruotan* (G. *brüten*) :- WGerm. \**brōdjan*, f. \**brōd-* **BROOD**. Hence **breed** sb. stock, strain, †offspring. xvi.

**brecks** brīks (Sc. and north. Eng.) formerly also sg. *breches*. xiii (*breke*, Cursor M.). var. of **BRECH** affected by ON. *brækr*, pl. of *brök* **BRECH**.

**breeze**<sup>1</sup> brīz gad-fly. OE. *brīosa*, of unkn. origin.

**breeze**<sup>2</sup> brīz †north or north-east wind xvi; †cool wind from the sea on tropical coasts; light wind xvii. prob. - OSP., Pg. *brisa* (Sp. *brisa*) north-east wind (cf. It. *brezza*, dial. *brisa* cold wind), whence also F. *brise*; the relation to F. *bise* north-east wind is obscure.

**breeze**<sup>3</sup> brīz small cinders. xviii. - F. *braise*, earlier *brese* burning charcoal, hot embers, half-burnt coal (*braise de boulanger* baker's breeze); cf. **BRAISE**.

**Brehon** brī'hən in *Brehon law* the law prevailing in Ireland before the English occupation. xvi. - Ir. *breathamb* ancient Ir. judge, in OIr. *brithem*, f. *breth* judgement.

**brent** brēt, in full *brent-goose*, also *brant-goose* kind of wild goose, Bernicia *brenta*, formerly often identified with the barnacle goose. xvi (*brant*, *brend*, and latinized *branta*). perh. rel. (with ref. to variegation of colour) to *branded*, *brended*, *brinded* (all xvi), for which see **BRINDLED**. ¶ The corr. ON. *brandgās*, Sw. *brandgås*, G. *brandgans* are applied chiefly to the sheldrake.

**brer** brēr Negro pronunc. of **BROTHER**, perh. due partly to Du. *broer*, familiar pronunc. of *broeder*. 1800 (*Brev Fox*).

**bressummer** var. of **BREASTSUMMER**.

**brethren** pl. of **BROTHER**.

**Breton** brē'tən pert. to (native or language of) Brittany. xvii (earlier *Britain*, -on). - F. *breton* (see **BRITON**).

**Bretwalda** brē'twəldə ruler of Britons (L. *Brettonum dux*, Bede). OE. (Parker MS. of Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, an. 827), varying with *Brytenwalda*, f. *Brettas* (see **BRITISH**), *Bryten* (see **BRITAIN**) + \**wald-* **WIELD**.

**breve** brīv ME. *breve* (xiii), var. of **BRIEF** in various senses; (mus.) orig. the shortest note of the series *large*, *long*, *breve* (xv), after medL. *brevis*; in mod. usage (xvii), after It. *breve*, note equal to two semibreves, the longest now used.

**brevet** brē'vīt official document granting privileges xiv; (in the army) xvii. - (O)F. *brevet*, f. *bref*, *brief* **BRIEF**<sup>1</sup>; see **-ET**.

**breviary** brī'viəri, brē'viəri †epitome xvi; (eccl.) book containing the Divine Office for the year xv (also Sc. *breviar* xv). - L. *breviarium* summary, abridgement, f. *breviare* abridge **ABBREVIATE**. The eccl. use (in medL. c. 800) originated in the gathering together into one book of the contents of the various manuals necessary for the recitation of the office, viz. the psalter, antiphoner, legendary, etc.

**brevier** brīviə'ri (typog.) size of type. xvi. - Du. or G. *brevier* - L. *brevidarium* **BREVIARY**. Cf. *canon*, *pica*, *long primer*, and G. *missal canon* (type), similarly derived from the names of liturgical books or formu-

laries, of which the types so named were orig. characteristic.

**brevity** brē-vīti shortness. XVI. - AN. *brēveté*, (O)F. *brīvētē*, f. *bref*, fem. *brīève* BRIEF<sup>2</sup>; see -ITY.

**brew** brū make ale, beer, etc. OE. *brēowan*, pt. *brēaw*, *bruwon*, pp. *browen* = OFris. *\*briuwa* (pp. *browen*), OS. *breuwan* (Du. *brouwen*), OHG. *briuwan*, *brūwan* (G. *brauen*), ON. *brugga* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*breu(w)an*, f. IE. *\*bhreu-*, *\*bhru-*, whence have been derived Thracian Gr. *brōtos* beer, L. *dēfrutum* boiled must, *fervēre* boil (cf. FERVENT), OIr. *bruthe* broth, *berbaim* cook, boil, melt, and (by some) BREAD and BROTH. Hence **brewery**. XVIII. prob. - Du. *brouwerij* (whence G. *brauerei*); earlier **brew-house** XIV; cf. OHG. *brūhūs* (G. *brauhaus*). **brewster** brū-star brewer XIV; survives in *Brewster Sessions* licensing sessions, and as a surname; also *Browster* XIII-XVII.

**brewis** see BROSE.

**briar<sup>1</sup>**, **brier** brai:r white heath, Erica arborea, the root of which is used for tobacco pipes. XIX. In earliest exx. *bruyere* (1868) - (O)F. *bruyère* heath = Pr. *bruguiera* :- Gallo-Rom. *\*brūcaria*, f. *\*brūcus* - Gaulish *\*brūko*; assim. in form to BRIER<sup>1</sup>, BRIAR.

**bribe** braib †purloin, steal XIV (Ch.); corrupt by means of gifts XVI. - OF. *briber*, also *brimber* beg, be a mendicant = Sp. *bribar* beg; of unkn. origin. So **bri-ber** †thief XIV (PPL., Trevisa); †vagabond, scoundrel XIV; †one who levies blackmail or accepts bribes; one who gives bribes XVI. orig. - AN. *bribour*, OF. *bribeur* beggar, vagabond; later f. the vb.; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. **bri-bery** †theft (Ch., Trevisa); †exaction of money; offer or acceptance of bribes XVI. - OF. *briberie*. Hence **bribe** sb. xv.

**bric-à-brac** bri:kəbræk old knick-knacks. XIX (Thackeray). F., f. phr. †à bric et à brac at random; cf. *de bric et de broc* by hook or crook.

**brick** brik moulded and baked clay used in building. xv. Late ME. *brik(e)*, *breke*, prob. introduced by Flemish workmen and so - MLG., MDu. *bricke*, *brike* (also *bricsteen*; cf. occas. †brick-stone), Du. dial. *brik*, WFlem. *brijke*; whence also (O)F. *brigue*, which prob. reinforced the adoption from LG.; of unkn. origin. Replaced *waltyle* 'wall-tile' (†*thakyle* 'thatch-tile').

**bricole** bri:koul military engine or catapult; rebound of a tennis ball from the wall of the court. XVI. - (O)F. *bricole* - Pr. *bricola* or It. *bricola*, of unkn. origin.

**bridal** brai:dəl (arch. except in attrib. use, which from late XVI has been furthered by assoc. with adjs. in -AL<sup>1</sup>) wedding feast, (later) wedding. Late OE. *brýdealu*, f. *brýd* BRIDE (in attrib. use equiv. to 'marriage') + *ealu* ALE, i.e. ale-drinking.

**bride** braid woman about to be married or recently married. OE. *brýd* = OFris. *brēd*, *brēid*, *breyd*, OS. *brūd* (Du. *bruid*), OHG. *brūt* (G. *braut*), ON. *brīðr*, Goth. *brūþs* :- CGerm. *\*brūðiz*, of unkn. origin. Hence **bri-degroom**. OE. *brýdguma* = OS. *brūðigomo* (Du. *bruidegom*), OHG. *brütigomo* (G. *bräutigam*), ON. *brūðgumi*; altered by assim. to GROOM (Sc. *brydgromen* XIV). **bri-desmaid** brai:dzmeid XVIII, earlier *bridemaid* XVI.

**bridewell** brai:dwel house of correction. XVI. f. *Bride Well*, i.e. St. Bride's Well, a holy well in London, near which Henry VIII had a lodging, given by Edward VI for a hospital, afterwards converted.

**bridge<sup>1</sup>** bridʒ elevated structure (often arched over water) forming a passage way between two points. OE. *brycg* = OFris. *brigge*, *bregge*, OS. *bruggia*, MDu. *brugghe* (Du. *brug*), OHG. *brucca* (G. *brücke*), ON. *bryggja* (whence north. Eng. dial. *brig* XII) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*brugjō*. The sense 'landing-stage, gangway' of the ON. word points to a wider meaning for the orig. base *\*bruw-*, such as 'log-road'; cf. OSl. *brūvino* beam. Hence vb. OE. *brycgian*.

**bridge<sup>2</sup>** bridʒ card game based on whist. XIX. Said to have been played in Constantinople and the Near East, c. 1870, and the name may be, therefore, of Levantine origin; the source of the earliest (seemingly Russ.) form *britch* is unkn.

**bridle** brai:dəl headgear of a horse's harness. OE. *bridel* (:- *\*brīgdēl*; cf. *brīgdils* VIII), corr. to OFris. *bridel*, (M)Du. *breidel*, OHG. *brittil*; WGerm. deriv. of *\*brezd-*; see BRAID, -LE. Hence **bri-dle** vb. put a bridle on (OE. *bridlian*); draw in the chin as a gesture xv.

**bridoon** bridū:n snaffle and rein of a military bridle. XVIII. - F. *bridon*, f. *bride*, a bridle; see -OON.

**brief<sup>1</sup>** brif letter of authority XIV (R. Mannyng); letter patent from the sovereign as head of the Church XVI; (leg.) summary of the facts of a case for the instruction of counsel XVII. - AN. *bref*, OF. *brief* = Pr. *breu* document, It. *breve* amulet, device :- L. *breve* (in late L., summary), n. of *brevis* (see next).

**brief<sup>2</sup>** brif of short duration. XIV. Late ME. *bref* - (O)F. *bref* = Pr. *breu*, It. *breve* :- L. *brevis*. ¶ The vowel has been lengthened as in *chief*, *relief*. Cf. BREVITY.

**brier<sup>1</sup>**, **briar<sup>2</sup>** brai:r prickly bush OE.; species of wild rose XVI (Spenser). OE. (Anglian) *brēr*, (WS.) *brær*, of unkn. origin; for the vocalism cf. *friar*, *quire*.

**brier<sup>2</sup>** see BRIAR<sup>1</sup>.

**brig** brig. XVIII. Shortening of BRIGANTINE, but applied to a ship of a different rig.

**brigade** brigei:d division of troops, spec. subdivision of an army. XVII (in Milton *brigad*). - (O)F. *brigade* - It. *brigata* troop,



company, f. *brigare* be busy with, f. *briga* strife, contention, which has been referred to Germ. \**brekan* BREAK; see -ADE. Hence **briga-de** vb. XIX; cf. F. *embrigader* (1795), It. *brigarare*. So **brigadier** brigēdiā·r. XVII. - F. *brigadier*.

**brigand** bri·gənd flight-armed irregular foot-soldier XIV; freebooter, bandit XV. - OF. *brigand* - It. *brigante*, sb. use of prp. of *brigare* contend, intrigue for (see prec.). Hence **brigandage** XVI; after F.

**brigandine, brigantine** bri·gəndīn, -tīn chain or body armour. XV. - OF. *brigandine*, f. *brigand* BRIGAND (in the earlier sense); see -INE<sup>3</sup>.

**brigantine** bri·gəntīn †small vessel attending on larger ships XVI; two-masted vessel XVII. - F. †*brigandīn* (mod. -*tin*) - It. *brigantino*, f. *brigante*; see BRIGAND, -INE<sup>3</sup>.

**bright** brait shining OE.; 'resplendent with charms' (J.) XIII; of vivid colour XIV; animated XVII (Sh.). OE. *beorht*, Anglian *berht*, late Nhb. *breht* = OS. *ber(a)ht*, OHG. *beraht*, -*eht*, ON. *bjartr*, Goth. *bairhts* :- CGerm. \**berxtaz*, f. IE. \**bherēg-*, repr. also by words denoting brightness, dawn, whiteness, and the like, in Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slav., and Celtic (e.g. Skr. *bhrājate* shine, Lith. *brėkšta* dawns, W. *berth* beautiful).

**brigue** bri·g †strife, contention XIV; intrigue XVIII. -(O)F. *brigue* - It. *briga*; see BRIGADE.

**brill** bril flat-fish, *Rhombus vulgaris*, having brilliant spots. XV. Also *brell*, *prylle* (XV), *prill* (XVII), *pearl* (XVII-XIX), of which the connexions are obscure and the origin unkn.

**brilliant** bri·ljənt brightly shining XVII; illustrious, strikingly talented XVIII. Not freq. before XVIII, but current XVII in sb. use †(i) brilliancy, varying with †*brillant*, (ii) diamond of the finest cut and brilliancy. - F. *brillant*, prp. of *briller* shine - It. *brillare* (i) shine, (ii) flutter (whence also Sp. *brillar*, Pg. *brilhar*), of unkn. origin.

**brim** brim †border, margin, brink XIII (La3.); edge of a cup, etc.; projecting rim of a hat (Sh.) XVI. Of obscure history, but corr. in sense to MHG. *brem* (G. *bräme*, *brähme*), ON. *barmr* edge; cf. MLG. *vor-brēmen*, G. *verbrämen* provide with a border or edge. The basic meaning of a Germ. \**berm-* \**barm-* was perh. 'raised border', f. \**ber-* carry, BEAR<sup>2</sup>; cf. Du. *berm* (*baerm*, *barm*, *berm* 'agger', Kilian; see BERM), *barmte* heap of earth. Hence **bri-mful** XVI; see -FUL<sup>2</sup>; succeeded to †*bretful*, OE. *brerd-full*.

**brimstone** bri·mstən sulphur. XII. The earliest forms are *brynstan*, *brünston*, continued as *brinston* and *brunsto(o)n*, north. -*stane*, till XVI; prob. f. OE. *bryne* (= ON. *bruni*) burning (f. \**burn-* BURN<sup>2</sup>)+STONE; a common ME. var. *brenston* (also *brem-*) is

due to ON. *brennisteinn*; forms in *brim-*, due to dissimilation of *n..n* to *m..n*, appear c. 1300. ¶ A parallel formation in MLG. *bornstēn*, MDu., Du. *barnsteen*, etc. means 'amber'.

**brindled** bri·ndld brown with streaks of other colour. XVII. Alteration (prob. by assoc. with *grizzled*, *speckled*) of (arch.) *brinded* (XVI), earlier †*brended* (XV), f. †*brende* (Lydg.), prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *bröndöttr* brindled, f. *brandr* burning, BRAND, and *brandkrossöttr* brindled with a white cross on the forehead).

**brine** brain water saturated with salt. OE. *brīne* = MDu. *brīne* (Du. *brijn*), of unkn. origin.

**bring** bri·ŋ pt., pp. **brought** brōt convey or carry with one. OE. *bringan*, pt. *brōhte*, pp. (*ge*)*brōht* = OFris. *bringa*, OS., OHG. *bringan* (Du. *brenge*, G. *bringen*), Goth. *bringan* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**bringgan*, pt. \**branyta*, pp. \**branytax*. (Cf. OE. *bregan* = OS. *bregian*, OHG. *bregen*, also OE. str. pp. *gebrungen*, mod. dial. *brung*.) IE. \**bhreyk-* \**bhroyk-* is repr. otherwise only in Celtic (W. *helbrwng* accompany, convey, OCorn. *helbrenchiat*, MBret. *ham/brouk*, in which the prefix means 'with').

**brinjal** bri·ndʒəl egg-plant *Solanum Melongena*. XVIII (preceded by *palligenie*, *berenjaw* XVII). ult. - Pg. *beringela* = Sp. *berengena*; see AUBERGINE.

**brinjarry** brindʒā·ri travelling grain and salt merchant in the Deccan. XVIII. - Urdu *banjārā*, prob. based on Skr. *vanṭj* (*banṭj*) trader, trade.

**brink** bri·ŋk edge or border of a steep place, river, etc. XIII (K. Horn, Cursor M.). ME. also *brenk* - ON. \**brenkōn* (in Oicel. *brekka* slope), corr. to MLG. *brink* edge of a field, grassland, (brow of) a hill (whence G. *brink* hill), MDu. *brinc* (Du. *brink* grassland), of unkn. origin.

**brío** bri·ou liveliness, vivacity. XIX (Thackeray). - It. *brio* = OF. *brif*, Pr. *briu* - Celtic \**brigos* (cf. Ir. *brig* strength, W. *bri* dignity, worth).

**briony** see BRYONY.

**briquette** bri·kət block of compressed coal-dust. XIX. - F., dim. of *brique* BRICK; see -ETTE.

**brisk** bri·sk †smart, spruce XVI (Marlowe, Sh.); quick and active; sharp (in various senses; as applied to beverages cf. F. †*vin brusque* and It. *brusco*) XVI (Sh.). prob. (with unrounding of the vowel) - F. *brusque* (see BRUSQUE), but the connexion of sense is not clear. ¶ W. *brysg*, Gael. *brìsg*, Ir. *brìsc* are from Eng.

**brisket** bri·skit breast of a beast. XIV (*brusket*). prob. - AN. \**brusket*, \**brisket*, vars. of OF. *bruschet*, \**brischet*, *bruchet*, *brichet* (mod. *bréchet*), poss. f. ON. *brjósk* (Norw., Da. *brusk*) cartilage, gristle; see -ET.



☞ There are vars. in Sc. *birsket* XVI-XVII, and †*bisket* XVII-XVIII.

**bristle** bri:sl stiff hair. XIII. ME. *brüstel*, *bristel*, *brestet*, pointing to OE. \**brystel*, \**byrstel*, corr. to OS. \**brustil*, (M)Du. *borstel*, deriv. of the base repr. by OE. *byrst* bristle (surviving in ME. *brüst*, Sc. *birse*), OS. *brusta*, OHG. *burst* (in MHG., G. *borste*), ON. *burst*, *bursti*, and outside Germ. by L. *fastigium* top, summit, Skr. *bhṛshṭis* spike, top.

**Bristol** bri:stəl city and seaport on the Lower Avon famous from early times for maritime trade; attrib., e.g. in *Bristol diamond* (xvi), *gem* (xviii), *stone* (xvii) rock crystal found in Clifton limestone near Bristol; *Bristol milk* (xvii) sherry. OE. *Brycgstow* site of the BRIDGE (cf. STOW).

**Britain** bri:tn the island containing England, Scotland, and Wales. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *Bretayne* - OF. *Bretaigne* (mod. -*agne*) :- L. *Brittānia*, -*annia*, f. *Brit(t)anni* = Gr. *Bret(t)anoi*, *Pret(t)anoi*. (OE. *Breoten*, *Breten*, *Bryten* - L. *Brittonēs*; cf. BRITISH.)

**British** brit:ɪf pert. to ancient Britons OE.; pert. to Great Britain XIV (Trevisa). OE. *Brettisc*, *Brittisc*, *Bryttisc*, f. *Bret*, pl. *Brettas*, etc., based on L. *Britto* (pl. *Brittonēs*) or OCeltic \**Britto* or \**Brittos*; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **Brit-tisher**<sup>1</sup> native of Great Britain. XIX (1829, Marryat); with -*er* as in *foreigner* or *stranger*. 'The American origin or currency of this word has sometimes been questioned by American writers' ('Dict. American English').

**Briton** bri:tn inhabitant or native of Britain. XIII (RGlouc.). -(O)F. *Breton* - L. *Brittonem* (nom. *Britto*), prop. *Brittonem*, with pl. *Brittones*, corr. to OCeltic \**Britto*, \**Brittones*, whence W. *Brython*, prop. coll. pl. (cf. BRYTHONIC).

**brittle** bri:tl liable to break. XIV (Wyclif). The variation in ME. *brütil*, *bretil*, *brütil* points to deriv. from *bryt-* (as in OE. *brytsen* fragment, *gebryttan* break in pieces, *brytta* distributor), f. mutated form of Germ. \**brut-*, wk. grade of \**breutan* (OE. *brēotan* = ON. *brjóta*) break up, of unkn. origin. The somewhat earlier (Kentish and eastern) synonym. *brotel* is f. OE. *broten*, pp. of *brēotan* (cf. *gebrot* fragment). See -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**britzka** bri:tskə, brit:ʃkə open carriage with calash top. XIX. - Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka* goods waggon. Cf. G. *britschka*.

**broach** brouʃ A. †pointed rod or pin; roasting-spit XIV, church spire XVI; tapered boring-bit XVIII. B. (f. the vb.) †perforation with a tap XV; cf. ABROACH. - (O)F. *broche* spit = It. *brocca* split cane, Sp., Pg. *broca* drill, auger :- Rom. \**brocca* spike (cf. AL. *brocha* skewer, brooch), sb. use of fem. of L. *brocc(h)us* (as in *brocc(h) dentes* projecting teeth); cf. BROOCH. So **broach** vb. pierce XIV; give vent to XVI. - (O)F. *brocher* = Pr. *brocar*, etc. :- Rom. deriv. of the sb.

**broad** brōd extended in measurement from side to side. OE. *brād* = OFris., OS. *brēd* (Du. *breed*), (O)HG. *breit*, ON. *breiðr*, Goth. *braiþs* :- CGerm. \**braiðaz*, of which no cogns. are known. Hence **broa-d**CAST adj. scattered abroad, widely disseminated XVIII; f. *broad* adv. abroad, widely † cast pp.; also used as adv.; whence as vb. XIX, from which a sb. (e.g. *wireless broadcast*) was formed XX. **broa-d**CLOTH. XV. **broa-d**SIDE of a ship; of the discharge of artillery on one side of a ship; synonym. with *broadsheet*. XVI.

**Broddingnagian** brōddiŋnæ:giən of huge dimensions, gigantic. XVIII. f. *Broddingnag*, name given by Swift in 'Gulliver's Travels' to an imaginary country where everything is on a gigantic scale; see -IAN.

**brocade** brōkei:d textile fabric with raised figures. XVII. Earlier *brocardo*, *brocado* (xvi) - Sp., Pg. *brocado*, with blending of F. *brocart* - It. *broccato*, lit. 'embossed stuff', f. *brocco* twisted thread; see -ADE.

**brocard** brou:kɑ:d elementary principle or maxim. XVII. - F. *brocard* or med.L. *brocardus*, appellative use of the latinized form of Burchard, name of a bishop of Worms (XI), author of 'Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ' in 20 books.

**brocattelle** brōkətə:l imitation of brocade. XVII (Evelyn). F., earlier *brocatel* - It. *broccatello* gold tinsel, dim. of *broccato* (see BROCADE).

**broccoli** brō:kəli kind of cauliflower. XVII ('the Broccoli from Naples', Evelyn). - It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo* cabbage sprout or head, dim. of *brocco* shoot (see BROACH).

**broch** brōχ, brɑχ (archæol.) prehistoric tower-like structure in north. Scotland. XVII (*brugh*, *brogh*, *burgh*). var. of BURGH.

**broché** brou:ʃei (fabric) woven with a pattern on the face. XIX. F., pp. of *brocher* stitch, f. *broche* knitting-needle (see BROACH).

**brochure** brou:ʃuə pamphlet. XVIII. - F. *brochure* lit. 'stitching', f. *brocher* stitch; see -URE.

**brock** brōk (dial.) badger. OE. *broc(c)* - OBrit. \**brokkos* (W., Corn., Bret. *broch*, Ir., Gael. *broc*, OIr. *brocc*).

**brocket** brō:kɪt stag in its second year with its first horns, which resemble a short dagger. XV. - AN. \**broquet* (cf. AL. *brokettus* XIII), f. *broque*, dial. var. of *broche* BROOCH; cf. F. *brocard* young roe (xv) and synonym. *daguet*, †*dagard* (f. *dague* dagger, stag's first antler).

**brogue**<sup>1</sup> broug rude shoe of Ireland and the Scottish Highlands XVI; pl. †those, trousers XVII; strong outdoor shoe XIX. - Ir., Gael. *brōg* (OIr. *bróc*) - ON. *brók* (see BREEKS).

**brogue**<sup>2</sup> broug strongly marked provincial (esp. Irish) accent. XVII ('Irish Hudibras', 1689). perh. the same word as prec. used in playful allusion to the foot-gear of Ir. or

Sc. speakers; in XVIII freq. in phr. *have the broug on his tongue*. Improbably connected by some with Ir. *barróg* hold, grip (*barróg teangan* 'grip of the tongue', lisp).

**broil**<sup>1</sup> broil turmoil, quarrel. XVI. Earliest forms *breull, bruill*, f. †*broil* vb. confuse, disturb (cf. EMBROIL) - AN. *broiller*, (O)F. *brouiller*, earlier *broüllier* :- Rom. \**brodiculäre*, f. \**brodicäre* (cf. Bergamo dial. *brodigar* defile), f. \**brodum*, whence OF. *breu* (see BROSE); cf. IMBROGLIO.

**broil**<sup>2</sup> broil †burn XIV (Barbour); grill XIV (Ch.). Earliest forms (Sc.) *brulze, broille, brule, bruyle* - OF. *bruler, bruller*, earlier *brusler* (mod. *brüler*) burn :- Rom. \**brustuläre*, perh. f. Germ. \**brun-* \**bren-* BURN<sup>2</sup> + L. *üstuläre* burn up, whence Pr. *usclar*, It. *ustolare* long for (cf. COMBUSTION).

**broke(n)** broʊ·k(n) see BREAK<sup>1</sup>.

**broker** broʊ·kər †pedlar, small trader; second-hand dealer (cf. *pawnbroker*); middleman; †go-between XIV; appraiser or seller of distrained goods XIX. Late ME. *broco(u)r* (PPI.) - AN. *brocour*, beside *abro-cour* (cf. AL. *brocator, abrocator*), corr. to Pr. *abrocador* broker, *abrocage* brokerage, beside *brocage* charge on wine; of unkn. origin, but the existence of vars. with *a-* has suggested connexion with Sp. *alboroque* drinking on the conclusion of a bargain, Pg. *alborque* truck, exchange, *alborcar* barter, in which *al-* is AL<sup>2</sup>, and the root is held to be of Sem. origin. Hence **bro·ker**AGE XV; repl. †*brokage* (XIV, PPI., Wyclif, Ch.) - AN. *brocage* (AL. *brocagium*).

**broily** brɔ·li (colloq.) unexpl. alteration of UMBRELLA, said to have been first used at Winchester College, and later at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. XIX (1874).

**bromine** broʊ·mɪn (chem.) non-metallic element. 1827. f. F. *brome* (formerly also used in Eng.), f. Gr. *brōmos* stink + INE<sup>6</sup>; so named from its strong irritating smell. Hence **bro·mide** XIX; the sl. sense of 'common place or person', 'trite remark', derives from the use of potassium bromide as a sedative XX.

**bronchia** brɔ·ŋkiə branches of the bronchi. XVII. late L. - Gr. n.pl. *brōgkhia*, f. *brōgkhos* windpipe, whence late L. **bronchus**, pl. -i the branches of the windpipe. Hence **bro·nchial**. XVIII. - modL. **bronch-**TIS. XIX. - modL., f. *bronchi, bronchia*. **bro·nch(o)-**, comb. form of *bronchus*, as in *bronchocele* goitre (XVII) - modL. - Gr. *brogkhokēlē* lit. 'tumour of the throat'.

**bronco** brɔ·ŋkou (California and New Mexico) half-tamed horse. XIX. - Sp. *bronco* rough, rel. to OF. *bronche*, It. *bronco* block, lump.

**brontosaurus** brɔntousɔ·rəs huge dinosaurian reptile. XIX. modL. (1879), f. Gr. *brontē* thunder + *saŭros* lizard.

**bronze** brɔnz alloy of copper and tin (formerly included under BRASS); prob. first used of objects of antiquity made of this. XVIII. - F. *bronze* - It. *bronzo* (whence medL. *bronzium, brontium*, in It. documents), prob. - Pers. *birinj, pirinj* copper. ¶ The vocalism is difficult to account for, but a similar difficulty attaches to Berthelot's deriv. from MGr. *brontésion* - medL. *æbrundisium* 'brass of Brindisi', where, acc. to Pliny, bronze mirrors were produced. The word has passed into the Germ. and Slav. langs.

**brooch** broʊtʃ ornamental (safety-)pin. XIII. - (O)F. *broche* spit, long needle = Sp. *broca*, It. *brocca* :- Rom. \**brocca* spike, sb. use of fem. of L. *brocc(h)us* projecting (see BROACH).

**brood** brūd progeny, offspring. OE. *brōd*, corr. to MDu. *broet* (Du. *broed*), OHG. *bruot*, MHG. heat, warmth, hatching, brood (G. *brut*), f. Germ. \**brōd-*, dental deriv. of \**brō-* warm, heat, whence MDu. *broeyen* warm up, hatch, MHG. *brüeyen* (G. *brühen* scald). Hence **brood** vb. sit on eggs XV; hover over XVI; meditate intensely XVIII. **broo·dy** inclined to sit OE.; †prolific. OE. *brōdig*; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**brook**<sup>1</sup> bruk small stream. OE. *brōc*, corr. to LG. and HG. words meaning 'marsh, bog', MLG. *brök*, (M)Du. *broek*, OHG. *bruoh* (G. *bruch*); of unkn. origin. Hence **broo·kline** the plant speedwell XV; orig. *brokelemk* (OE. *hleomoce* = MLG. *lömeke*), whence *brooklem, -lyne* (XVI).

**brook**<sup>2</sup> bruk (Sc. or arch.) enjoy, use OE.; (arch.) put up with, endure XVI. OE. *brūcan*, pt. *brēac*, pp. *gebrocen* = OFris. *brūka*, OS. *brūkan* (Du. *bruiken*), OHG. *brūhan* (G. *brauchen* use, want, need), Goth. *brūkjan* (cf. *brūks* useful); CGerm. (exc. ON.) deriv. of \**brūk-* make use of :- IE. \**brug-*, whence L. *frūi* enjoy (see FRUIT). Weak inflexions occur XIV. The vowel of the present pronunc. is abnormal, modern *u* answering usu. to ME. *ō*; the date of the appearance of the sense 'endure' may point to literary adoption from a dialect, whence perh. the unusual vocalism.

**broom** brūm, brum yellow-flowered shrub *Cytisus scoparius* OE.; sweeping implement, orig. one of broom twigs XV. OE. *brōm*, corr. to MLG. *brām*, MDu. *brāme* (Du. *braam*), OHG. *brāmo, brāma* (comp. OHG. *brāmbēri*, G. *brombeere* hip), OS. *hiop|brāmio* hawthorn bush, MLG. *brēme, brumme*. MDu. *bremme*, OHG. *brāmma* brier, and forms s.v. BRAMBLE.

**brose** broʊz dish of oatmeal made with boiling water. XVII. modSc. form of ME. *broys, browis, browes* (XIII-XVII), also *brewes, brewis* (XVI-) - OF. *broez, brouez* (mod. *brouet*), f. *breu* = Pr. *bro*, It. *brodo* :- Rom. \**brodo* - Germ. \**brojam* BROTH.

**broth** brɔp liquid in which meat, etc. has been boiled. OE. *broþ* = OHG. *brod*, ON. *broð* :- Germ. \**broþam*, f. (\**bro-*) \**bru-*, base of BREW.

**brothel** brɔθl, brɔθl †worthless fellow XIV (Gower); †prostitute XV; bawdy-house XVI. Late ME. *broþel*, f. OE. *ā|broþen* gone to ruin, pp. of *brēoþan* deteriorate, degenerate (cf. *brēþel* worthless), of unkn. origin; for a similar formation cf. *brotel* s.v. BRITTLE. In the present sense, short for †*brothel-house* (Sh.), †*brodel-*, †*brothelles house* (XVI), by assoc. with earlier †*bordel* (-OF. *bordel* = Pr. *bordel* hut, *brothel*, f. *bord* BOARD), which it superseded.

**brother** brəθəɪ CGerm. and CIE. term of relationship, like *daughter*, *father*, *mother*, *sister*. OE. *brōþor*, pl. *brōþru*, *brōþru*, dial. *bræþre* = OFris. *brōther*, *brōder*, OS. *brōthar*, (M)Du. *broeder*, (M)LG. *brōder*, OHG. *brudar* (G. *bruder*), ON. *bróðir*, Goth. *brōþar* :- Germ. \**brōþar* :- IE. \**bhrāter*, whence Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Gr. *phrātēr*, -ōr, L. *frāter*, OSl. *bratrā*, OCeltic \**brāter* (Ir., Gael. *brathair*, W. *brawd*, Breton *breur*). The arch. pl. **brethren** brɛθrɪn.

**brougham** brəʊəm, brʊəm, brʊm one-horse closed carriage. XIX. f. name of Henry Peter, Lord *Brougham* (1778-1868).

**brough** var. of BROCH.

**brow** braʊ †eyelash, eyelid; arch of hair above the eye OE.; projecting edge of a hill, etc. XV; forehead XVI. OE. *brū* :- Germ. \**brūs* :- IE. \**bhrūs*, whence also Gr. *ophrūs*, Lith. *bruvis*, Olr. acc. pl. *for|bru*, Pers. (a)*brū*, Skr. *bhrūs*; ON. *brú* bridge is perh. the same word, but the ON. word for 'eyebrow' is *brún*. ¶ Not allied to OE. *bræw*; see BRAE. Hence **brow-BEAT**. XVI; the etymol. meaning is perh. 'beat by frowning', but this is uncertain.

**browis** see BROSE.

**brown** braʊn (arch.) dusky, dark OE.; of the colour produced by mixing orange and black XIII. OE. *brūn* = OFris., OS. *brūn* (Du. *bruin*; see BRUIN), OHG. *brūn* (G. *braun*), ON. *brúnn* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**brūnaz* (adopted in Rom., as F., Pr. *brun*, It. *bruno*, and in Lith. *brūnas*). Reinforced in ME. from (O)F. *brun* - Germ. The base of the Germ. word appears in Lith. *bėras* brown (cf. BEAR<sup>1</sup>), and with redupl. in Skr. *babhrūs* reddish-brown (cf. BEAVER); cf. also Gr. *phrūnē*, *phrūnos* toad. OE. *brūn*, ME. *broun*, ON. *brūnn*, OHG. *brūn*, were applied to burnished or glistening surfaces; see BURNISH. *Brown Bess* flint-lock musket (XVIII; earlier *brown musket*); *Bess*, pet-form of *Elizabeth*. In *brown study* (XVI) the sense appears to have been orig. 'dark', 'overcast', 'gloomy'.

**brownie** braʊni benevolent sprite. XVI. f. BROWN + -ie, -y<sup>0</sup>. (Hence Gael. *brúinidh*.)

**browning** braʊniŋ automatic pistol. XX.

Name of John M. *Browning* of Ogden, Utah, U.S.A.

**Brownist** braʊ-nɪst follower of Robert *Brown*, English puritan and nonconformist, who advocated (c. 1580) a system of church government of the congregationalist pattern. XVI. Hence **Brownism**. XVII.

**brown-jolly** braʊndʒɔli W. Indian perversion of BRINJAL. XVIII.

**browse** braʊz sb. young shoots and twigs, cattle-fodder; vb. crop and eat, feed on leaves, etc. xv. Both sb. and vb. are first recorded from Fitzherbert's 'Husbandry', 1523, and are ult. - early modF. *broust* (earlier *brost*, now *brout*) bud, young shoot, *brouster* (now *brouter*) crop, prob. of Germ. origin; but the loss of *t* in Eng. is difficult to account for.

**Bruin, bruin** brū-in common or brown bear. XVII. - Du. *bruin*, with spelling-pronunc. (in Butler's 'Hudibras' r.w. *ruine*), the Du. form of BROWN used as a proper name in 'Reynard the Fox', whence its isolated early occurrence in 1481 in Caxton's transl. of the Flemish.

**bruise** brūz (orig.) crush, mangle, (now) injure by a blow or pressure without breaking skin. OE. *brȳsan* (whence ME. *brūse*, *brise*, *bryse*, *brese*) rel. to OE. *brōsian* crumble, decay, and further to L. *frustum* piece, fragment (see FRUSTUM). With this coalesced *brūse*, *broyse*, *brose*, later *bruise* - AN. *bruser*, OF. *bruissier* (mod. *briser*) break, smash, of unkn. origin. Hence **bruise** sb. †breach xv; contusion XVI.

**bruit** brūt noise, clamour; report, rumour. xv. (O)F. *bruit*, sb. use of pp. of *bruire* roar :- Rom. \**brūgere*, alteration of L. *rugire* roar by assoc. with \**bragere* BRAY<sup>1</sup>. Hence **bruit** vb. noise, rumour. xv.

**brumal** brū-məl wintry. XVI (G. Douglas). - L. *brūmālis*, f. *brūma* winter, for \**brevima* (sc. *diēs*) 'shortest (day)', f. *brevis* BRIEF. So **brumous** brū-məs foggy. XIX. - F. *brumeux* - late L. *brūmōsus* rainy (Isidore), f. *brūma*; see -AL, -OUS.

**brumby** brə-mbi (Austral.) wild or unbroken horse. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**Brummagem** brə-mɪdʒəm counterfeit, sham. XVII. Local pronunc., now vulgar, of the name of *Birmingham*, England, used allusively, orig. with ref. to the counterfeit groats made there c. 1680, more recently to the cheap plated and lacquer ware manufactured there. The form depends on an old var. of the name, *Bromwichham*, *Bromecham* XVI, *Bromegem* XVII, earlier *Burmincham*, *Burmingsham* XIII.

**brunette** brune-t dark-complexioned (girl or woman) XVII (anglicized *brunet*, Dryden), XVIII. - (O)F. *brunette*, fem. of *brunet*, dim. of *brun* BROWN; see -ETTE. (Earlier †*brunetta* XVI - It. *brunetta*, with assim. to *brown*.) Cf. BURNET.

**Brunswick** brʌˈnzwɪk name of a city of Germany, used attrib. in *Brunswick black* (kind of varnish). -LG. *Brunswik* (G. *Braunschweig*), f. g. of *Brin Bruno* (the founder) + *wik* wɪk¹.

**brunt** brʌnt †blow, onset, attack XIV-XVII; shock; (chief) stress XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**brush¹** brʌʃ (dial.) loppings of trees XIV (R. Mannyn); (U.S., etc.) thicket XVI. ME. *brusche* - AN. *brousse*, OF. *broce*, *brosse* (whence F. *broussaille*) = Pr. *broza*, Sp. *broza* :- Rom. \**bruscia*, perh. f. L. *bruscum* excrecence on the maple (Pliny).

**brush²** brʌʃ utensil for sweeping or scrubbing dirt away XIV; for painting XV. - OF. *broisse*, (also mod.) *brosse*, perh. to be identified with prec.; cf. *broom*. Hence vb. XV.

**brush³** brʌʃ †rush with speed XIV; (sl.) decamp; move briskly *by*, *past*, etc. XVII. poss. - OF. *brosser* go through brushwood, f. *brosse* BRUSH¹. Hence sb. forcible rush or encounter. XIV.

**brusque** brʌsk, brʌsk blunt, off-hand. XVII (*brusk*). - F. *brusque* lively, wild, fierce, harsh - It. *brusco* sour, tart, sour-looking, a use of the sb. = Sp., Pg. *brusco* butcher's broom (a spiny bush) :- Rom. *bruscum*, perh. blend of L. *rūscum* butcher's broom with \**brūcus* heather (see BRIAR). Cf. BRISK.

**Brussels** brʌˈsɛlz name (Flem. *Brussel*, F. *Bruxelles*) of the capital of Belgium, as in *Brussels carpet* (XIX), *Brussels sprouts* (XVIII).

**Brut** brʌt chronicle of British history. XIV (*brout*). - MW. *brut* (W. *brud*) in the titles of Welsh chronicles of British history; transf. use (in French or in Welsh) of *Brutus* name of the legendary eponymous founder of Britain, reputed grandson of Æneas.

**brutal** brʌˈtɔl †animal XV (Sc. *brutal beist*); inhuman, brutish XVI. -(O)F. *brutal* or med. L. *brūtālis*, f. L. *brūtus* BRUTE + -AL. Hence *bruta*-LITY XVI, *bruta*-LIZE XVIII. - F. *brutaliser*. So *brute* brut adj. (esp. in *brute beast*) of the lower animals XV; brutish; irrational XVI; sb. lower animal XVII. - F. *brut*, *brute* = Sp., It. *bruto* - L. *brūtus* heavy, stupid, dull, held to be from an Italic dial. in which *b-* :- \**gw-*, and so rel. to L. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE², Lett. *grūts* heavy. Hence *brutish* XV; see -ISH¹.

**brutus** brʌˈtʊs rough short-haired wig. XIX. - F., f. cognomen of two ancient Romans famous for their patriotism and merciless virtue.

**bryology** braiˈɒlədʒi branch of botany concerning mosses. XIX. f. Gr. *brion* mossy seaweed + -LOGY.

**bryony** braiˈɒni cucurbitaceous plant. XVI. - L. *bryōnia* (Pliny) - Gr. *bruōniā* (Dioscorides). Earlier †*brione* (XIV) - OF. *brione*.

**Brythonic** brɪjəˈnɪk pert. to the Celts of South Britain. XIX (J. Rhŷs). f. W. *Brython*

Britons (:- Celtic \**Brittones*, pl. of \**Britto* BRITON) + -IC. Cf. GOIDELIC.

**bubble** bʌˈbl sb. globe of liquid enclosing air, etc.; vb. form bubbles. XIV. prob. imit. like the parallel Du. *bobbel*, *bobbelen*, G. dial. *bobbel*, *bubbel*, -en, Sw. *bubla*, Da. *boble*; perh. in part a modification of the earlier BURBLE.

**bubbly-jock** bʌˈblɪdʒɔk (Sc.) turkey. XIX (Scott). The first el. is imit. of the bird's cry (cf. *gobbler*), the second is *jock* JACK.

**bubo** bjʊˈbu inlamed swelling in groin or armpits. XIV (T'revisa). - L. *bubō(n)* owl, medL. swelling - Gr. *boubōn* groin, swelling in groin. Hence *bubonic* bjʊbəˈnɪk. XIX.

**buccal** bʌˈkəl pert. to the cheek(s). XIX. f. L. *bucca* cheek, mouth, familiar syn. of *ōs* (see ORAL); see -AL.

**buccaneer** bʌkənɪəː †curer of flesh on a barbecue; sea-rover. XVII. - F. *boucanier*, f. *boucaner* cure flesh on a *boucan* or barbecue (Tupi *mukem*, *mocaém*, whence Pg. *moquém*). The sb. and vb. *boucan*, *buccan* (from the F. sb. and vb.) appear earlier in XVII. The orig. application was to French and English hunters of oxen and swine in San Domingo and Tortugas, who dried the flesh of their prey on a wooden framework called by a name reported by De Léry (16..) as *boucan*, the Haitian equiv. of which is *barbacôa* BARBECUE. The name was transf. to the pirates of the Spanish Main whose habits were similar.

**buccinator** bʌˈksɪneɪtə (anat.) cheek muscle used in blowing. XVII. - L. *buccinātor*, f. *buccināre* blow the *buccina*, *bucina*, or crooked trumpet; see -ATOR.

**bucellas** bjʊˈsɛləs Portuguese white wine. XIX. f. name of a village near Lisbon, Portugal.

**bucentaur** bjʊˈsɛntɔɪ papal or ducal state barge adorned with gilding and paintings. XVII. - F. *bucentaure* (simulating *centaure* CENTAUR) - It. *bucentoro*, f. (Venetian) \**bucio int' oro* 'barge in gold' (†*bucio* - Germ. \**buk-* paunch; †*intu* :- L. *intus* within; *oro* :- L. *aurum* gold).

**Bucephalus** bjʊˈsɛfələs pompous name for a riding-horse. XVII. L. - Gr. *Bouképhalos* name of Alexander the Great's charger, f. *botis* ox (see COW¹) + *kephalē* HEAD¹.

**buck¹** bʌk A. male of deer; †he-goat OE; B. †fellow (? from ON. *bokki*) XIV; gay, dashing man XVIII. (i) OE. *buc* male deer = MDu. *boc* (Du. *bok*), OHG. *boc* (G. *bock*), ON. *bukkr*, *bokkr* :- Germ. \**bukkaz* (whence, only in the sense 'he-goat'), (O)F. *bouc*, Pr. *boc*); (ii) OE. *bucca* he-goat = ON. *bokki* my good fellow, old buck :- \**bukkon*; prob., like *cov*, *eve*, *goat*, *mouse*, *wolf*, of prim. IE. origin (cf. OIr. *bocca* he-goat, Arm. *buc* lamb, Av. *būza-*, Skr. *bukka* he-goat), but the connexions are doubtful. *Buckbean* (xvi), tr. Flem. *bocks boonen* 'goat's beans'. Hence *buck* vb. (dial.)

dress *up* (i.e. like a 'buck' or smart fellow); (sl.) cheer *up*; hurry *up* XIX.

**buck<sup>2</sup>** bak (obs. or dial.) lye for washing; quantity of clothes washed. XVI. f. †*buck* vb. steep in lye (XIV, *bouken*, PPL.) :- OE. \**būcian*, corr. to MHG. *büchen* (G. *beuchen*), LG. *büken*, Sw. *byka*, Da. *byge*, f. Germ. \**būk-* (whence F. *buer* wash, *buée* lye).

**buckeen** bakī'n (Anglo-*Ir.*) young man of the inferior or poorer gentry. XVIII. f. BUCK<sup>1</sup> B + -EEN<sup>2</sup>.

**bucket** bakit pail-shaped vessel for holding liquid. XIII. Also *bouket*, *buket*, *boket* - AN. *buket*, *buquet* tub, pail (cf. AL. *bo-*, *bukettum* XIII), perh. f. OE. *būc* belly, pitcher = OFris., MLG. *būk*, OHG. *būh* (Du. *buih*, G. *bauch* belly, paunch, bulge), ON. *būkr* body; see -ET. Hence **BUCKET-SHOP** (U.S.) place where liquor was obtainable in buckets, etc. supplied by customers; (hence) establishment orig. for smaller gambling transactions in grain, (later gen.) for miscellaneous gambling on the markets.

**buckle** bakl clasp with a hinged tongue, for securing a belt, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *boucle* metal ring, boss of shield :- L. *buccula* cheek-strap of a helmet, boss of a shield, dim. of *bucca* cheek. (The common F. sense 'curl of hair' was current in Eng. XVIII.) Hence **BUCKLE** vb. fasten with a buckle XIV (Ch.); (after F. *boucler*) bend under stress XVI. See -CLE.

**buckler** baklɔɪ small round shield. XIII. ME. *boc(eler)* - OF. *bocler*, *boucler*, *bucler* (mod. *bouclier*), orig. adj. in *escu boucler* shield having a boss, f. *boucle* boss (see prec.) + -er -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**buckra** bakrə white man. XVIII. - Surinam *bakra* master (cf. Efik *mākara*, *mākara* encompass, master).

**buckram** bakrəm †fine linen or cotton fabric XIV; coarse linen or cloth stiffened xv. ME. *boker(h)am* - AN. *bukeram*, OF. *boquerant* (mod. *bougran*), corr. to Pr. *bocaran*, Sp. *bucaran*, It. *bucherame*, obscurely f. *Bukhara*, name of a town in Turkestan, whence a fine fabric was exported to Europe. (So MDu. *bocraen*, MHG. *buggeram*, -an, from French.) ¶ For the change of final *n* to *o* cf. *grogam*, *megrin*, *vellum*.

**buckshee** bakʃi (sl.) extra rations; adj., adv. gratuitous(ly). XIX. Alteration of BAKSHEESH.

**buckthorn** bakpɔɪn shrub *Rhamnus catharticus*. XVI (Lyte). f. BUCK<sup>1</sup> + THORN; tr. modL. *cervi spina* 'stag's thorn'.

**buckwheat** bakwīt the cereal *Polygonum Fagopyrum*. XVI (Turner). - MDu. *boecweite* (Du. *boekweit*), MLG. *bōkwēte* (LG. *bookweten*), f. *boek*, *bōk* (see BEECH) + *weite* WHEAT; so named from its triquetrous seeds

resembling those of the beech. (The LG. word has been adopted in F. as *bou-*, *bucail*(e), *bouquette*, and *beaucuit*.)

**bucolic** bjukəlik pastoral, rustic; sb. pl. pastoral poems. XVI. - L. *būcolicus* - Gr. *boukolikós*, f. *boukólos* herdsman, f. *boús* ox (see COW) + \**kol-*, perh. rel. to HOLD; see -IC.

**bud<sup>1</sup>** bad flower or leaf not opened. XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *bodde*, *budde*, of unkn. origin. (The synonym MDu. *botte*, Du. *bot* cannot be connected.) Hence **BUD** vb. XIV (Trevisa).

**bud<sup>2</sup>** bad (U.S.) infantile or negro alteration of BROTHER. Also **BUDDY** (-y<sup>2</sup>). XIX.

**Bude** bjūd f. name of a town in Cornwall, place of residence of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney (1793-1875), inventor of a burner and a light so named.

**budge<sup>1</sup>** badʒ lambskin with the wool dressed outwards. XIV. Early forms (disyll.) *bugee*, *bugeye*, *buggy*, *bog(e)y*, in AL. *buggetum*, of unkn. origin. From Milton's *budge doctors of the Stoic fur* ('Comus' 707), where the reference seems to be to the wearing of gowns trimmed with budge, the word was freq. used XVII-XVIII for 'stiff, formal, pompous'.

**budge<sup>2</sup>** badʒ stir. XVI (*bouge*). - (O)F. *bouger*, prob. = Pr. *bolegar* disturb oneself, It. *bulicare* bubble up :- Rom. \**bullicāre* bubble, f. L. *bullire*, f. *bulla* bubble (BULL<sup>2</sup>).

**budgerigar** badʒɪgɪgəɪ love-bird. XIX (many vars.). XIX. Native Australian (Port Jackson), f. *budgeri* good + *gar* cockatoo.

**budgerow** badʒəru Indian keelless barge. XVIII (earlier †*bazara* XVI). - Hindi, Bengali *bajrā*.

**budget** badʒɪt †pouch, wallet xv; bundle, stock XVI; annual estimate made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who was formerly said to 'open his budget') XVIII. - OF. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge* leather bag :- L. *bulga*, said by Festus to be Gaulish (cf. Ir. *bolg* belly, bag, pouch, etc.); see -ET.

**budmash** see BADMASH.

**buff<sup>1</sup>** baf blow, stroke, buffet (surviving only in BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF). - OF. *bufe* BUFFET<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. *bof*.

**buff<sup>2</sup>** baf A. †buffalo, wild ox XVI; B. (earlier *buff leather*) leather of buffalo hide, hence of ox hide; military attire (orig. of this leather) XVI; the bare skin XVII; C. light-brownish yellow (hence as adj.) XVIII. prob. - F. *buffle* BUFFALO.

**buffalo** bafəlu species of ox, orig. Indian. XVI. prob. immed. - Pg. *bufalo* (mod. *bufaro*), corr. to It. *bufalo* (whence F. *buffle*), Sp. *búbalo*, *búfalo* :- late L. *būfalu-s*, L. *būbalu-s* - Gr. *boúbalos* antelope, wild ox. (F. *buffle* was adopted earlier in XVI and continued in use till c. 1800; cf. BUFF<sup>2</sup>.)

**buffer**<sup>1</sup> bəˈfɜː fellow. XVIII. prob. ult. from an imit. base \**buff*- blow, puff, make the sound of a soft blow, whence the meanings 'stammerer' (xiv), 'soft fellow' (dial.); see next. Cf. OE. *abyffan* mutter.

**buffer**<sup>2</sup> bəˈfɜː device for deadening the force of concussion. XIX. prob. f. *buff* vb. sound as a soft body when struck, (earlier) stutter, splutter (as with laughter); if so, ult. identical with prec.

**buffet**<sup>1</sup> bəˈfɪt blow. XIII. - OF. (now dial.) *buffet*, dim. of *bufe*, of imit. origin. So **bu-ffet** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *buffeter*.

**buffet**<sup>2</sup> buˈfeɪ, || *büfe* sideboard, cupboard in a recess XVIII; refreshment bar XIX. F., of unkn. origin.

**buffo** buˈfou comic actor; adj. comic. XVIII (Foote). - It. *buffo* puff of wind, buffoon, f. *buffare* (see next).

**buffoon** bəˈfuːn clown. XVI. - F. *bouffon*, - It. *buffone*, f. *buffare* puff (prob. with allusion to puffing out the cheeks as a comic gesture), of imit. origin; see -OON.

**bug**<sup>1</sup> bʌg object of dread. XIV. The earliest of several words, mostly evidenced from XVI, of similar form and meaning ('goblin', 'spectre', 'bugbear', 'bogey'), the connotations of which are obscure; viz. †*bog*, †*boggard*, (dial.) *bogle* (Dunbar), *bogle-bo*, BUGABOO, BUGBEAR, and the more recent BOGEY. Comparison with W. *bug*, *bugan* ghost, hobgoblin, *bugwl* fear, threat, is inevitable, but it is uncertain how these forms are related. The phr. *big bug*, meaning 'important person', is presumably an example of this word; but cf. (dial.) *bug* swaggering, pompous (xvi), and 'one whom no big, nor bugs wordes can terrifie' (Cotgr. s.v. Cheval).

**bug**<sup>2</sup> bʌg insect, beetle (as still in U.S.); bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*. XVI (in *turd bug* dung-beetle). Origin unascertained; poss. alteration of *budde*, OE. *budda*, as in *scæarn-budda* dung-beetle, (dial.) *shorn-bug* (xvii); but conjectured to be identical with BUG<sup>1</sup> through assoc. with *fly* in the sense of 'familiar demon', *Baalzebub* (*Beelzebub*) 'the prince of devils' being interpreted by some as 'lord of flies'.

**bugaboo** bʌgəˈbuː hogey, bugbear. XVIII (*buggybow*; earlier *bugboy* may be a corruption). prob. of dial. origin; cf. W. *buccibo* the Devil (*bucci* hobgoblin, *bo* scarecrow), Corn. *buccaboo*; the OF. demon-name *Bugibus* may be of Celtic origin.

**bugbear** bʌˈgbeəː †hobgoblin; object of dread. XVI. app. f. BUG<sup>1</sup>+BEAR<sup>1</sup>. (ME. *bokeberet*, glossing OF. *escarrie*, as an alternative to ME. *skerlis* scarecrow, is isolated and obscure, but is remarkably like in form and sense.) A former syn. was †*scare-bug* (xvi-xvii); also †*bull-bear*, †*bull-beggar* (xvi).

**bugger** bʌˈgɜː sodomite XVI (*bouguer*, *bougard*); (vulgar and dial.) coarse term of abuse; also, fellow, chap XVIII. - MDu. *bugger* - (O)F. *bougre* †heretic, (arch.) sodomite, (colloq.) 'chap' :- medL. *Bulgarus* BULGARIAN, heretic the Bulgarians being so regarded as belonging to the Greek Church), spec. Albigenian. So **buggery**. XIV. - MDu. *buggerie* (OF. *bouguerie*); cf. MLG. *buggernie*.

**buggy** bʌˈgi light horse-vehicle. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; taken into F. as *boghei* (Lamar-tine spells it *boguey*).

**bugle**<sup>1</sup> bjuːgl †buffalo, bull; kind of horn (short for *bugle horn* horn of a wild ox used as a drinking-vessel and as a musical instrument). XIV. - OF. *bugle* :- L. *buculu-s*, dim. of *bōs* ox (see cow<sup>1</sup>).

**bugle**<sup>2</sup> bjuːgl plant of the genus *Ajuga*. XIII. - late L. *bugula* (whence F. *bugle*, Sp. *bugula*, It. *bugola*).

**bugle**<sup>3</sup> bjuːgl tubular glass bead. XVI (also *buegle*, *beagle*). Of unkn. origin.

**bugloss** bjuːglɔs boraginaceous plant. xv. - F. *buglosse* or L. *būglōssus* - Gr. *boūglōssos* lit. 'ox-tongued', f. *bōis* ox (see cow<sup>1</sup>)+ *glōssa* tongue (cf. GLASS).

**buhl** bül material prepared for inlaid work. XIX. f. name of André *Boule*, designer of marqueterie, who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV; the sp. *buhl* appears to be a Germanized form.

**build** bild construct, orig. for a dwelling. OE. *byldan* (cf. *bylda* builder), f. *bold* dwelling, house, var. of *botl* (surviving in proper names, as *Newbolt*, *Newbould*, *Harbottle*, *Bootle*) = OFris. *bōdel*, OS. *bodl*, ON. *ból* :- Germ. \**buplam*, f. \**bu-* dwell (see BOWER<sup>1</sup>). The present sp. reflects a southern and western development, the pronunc. a northern and midland; cf. BUY.

**bukshee** bʌˈkʃi paymaster. XVII (*buxy*). - Urdu, Pers. *bakshī*, f. *bakshīdan* give (see BAKSHEESH). Cf. BUCKSHEE.

**bulb** bʌlb †onion XVI; 'root' of onion, etc. XVII; roundish dilatation, spec. of a glass tube XVIII. - L. *bulbus* = Gr. *bōlbos* onion, bulbous root, with Baltic cogns. Hence **bulbous** XVI; cf. F. *bulbe* (xvi), *bulbeux*.

**bulbul** buˈlbʌl Eastern song-thrush. XVIII. - Pers. - Arab. *bulbul*, of imit. origin.

**Bulgarian** bʌlɡeəriən pert. to (a native of) Bulgaria. XVI. f. medL. *Bulgaria*, f. *Bulgarus* Bulgarian - OSl. *Blūgarinū*; see -IAN. (In OE. *Bulgaris*.) Old Bulgarian, the oldest extant form of the Slavonic group of languages, also called Old Church Slavonic. So **Bulgar**. XVIII. - F. *Bulgare*, G. *Bulgar*, or medL. *Bulgarus*.

**bulge** bʌldʒ †wallet, pouch XIII; bottom of a ship's hull XVII; (f. the vb.) protuberance XVIII. - (O)F. *bouge* - L. *bulga* leathern sack, bag, of Gaulish origin; the second sense is of obscure origin (cf. BILGE). Hence **bulge**

vb. stave in the bottom of a ship; also intr. XVI; protrude XVII.

**bulimy** bjū·limi morbid hunger, (fig.) voracity. XVII. - modL. *bulimia* - Gr. *boulimía*, f. *boú-s* ox, *cow*<sup>1</sup>, used as an intensive el. + *límós* hunger; cf. F. *boulimie*. (Gr. synonym. *boulimos* was adopted in medL. as *bolismus*, whence OF. *bolisme*, later *boulime*; Trevisa has *bolisme*, Sylvester, tr. Du Bartas, *boulime*.)

**bulk**<sup>1</sup> balk A. cargo (in *bulk*, in large unbroken quantities) XIV; †heap XV; B. †belly, trunk, body XIV; large body, huge frame XVI; C. magnitude, volume, mass XV. prob. orig. three separate words but subsequently identified by assoc. of sense; in A - OIcel. *búlki* cargo; in B perh. at first an alteration of †*bouk*, OE. *būc* belly = OS. *būk* (Du. *buik*), OHG. *būh* (G. *bauch*), ON. *búkr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**būkas*; in C prob. transf. use of either A or B. Hence **bulk** vb. (in several unconnected uses). XVI. **bu·lky**<sup>1</sup> XV.

**bulk**<sup>2</sup> balk stall XV; framework projecting from a shop-front XVI. Also earlier †*bolck*, perh. - ON. *bálkr* partition, low wall; but cf. OE. *bolca* gangway of a ship; poss. rel. to BALK. Hence **bu·lkhead** upright partition in a ship XV (in Sandahl); roof of a stall XVIII.

**bull**<sup>1</sup> bul male of the ox, etc. Late OE. *bulā* (in place-names), ME. *bole* - ON. *boli*, corr. to MLG. *bulle*, MDu. *bulle*, *bolle* (Du. *bul*), f. a base whence the OE. dim. *bulluc* BULLOCK. (In stock exchange sl. correl. to BEAR<sup>1</sup> XVIII.)

**bull**<sup>2</sup> bul papal edict XIII; official seal XIV. - (O)F. *bulle* - L. *bulła* bubble, round object (whence F. *boule*; see BOWL<sup>2</sup>), in medL. seal, sealed document, spec. papal letter with the pontifical seal, rel. to *bullire* BOIL.

**bull**<sup>3</sup> bul A. †jest XVII only (1630); B. statement so expressed as to imply an absurdity XVII (1638-40). Origin unascertained; connexion with ME. *bul* deceit (XIII), *bulle* deceive, cheat (XV-XVII), has been suggested, but there are chronological difficulties and the meaning is remote. The association of sense B with the Irish is late and obscure.

**bullace** bu·læs species of wild plum. XIV. -OF. *buloce*, (also mod.) *beloce* sloe :- Rom. \**bullucea*, f. \**bulluca* (perverted to *bellicum* in Corpus Glossary B 75), perh. of Gaulish origin.

**bullamacow** bu·læmækau cattle; tinned meat. XIX. Said to be Fiji combination of BULL<sup>1</sup> and COW<sup>1</sup>.

**bullate** bu·leit having vesicles, inflated. XIX. - medL. *bullātus*, f. *bulła*; see BULL<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**bulldoze, -doze** bu·ldouz (U.S.) intimidate (orig. Negroes) by violence. XIX. f. BULL<sup>1</sup> + DOSE (as if to give a dose fit for a bull, but ?); -DOZER XIX (person), XX (machine).

**bullet** bu·lit †cannon-ball (as F. *boulet*);

ball for small fire-arms. XVI. - F. *boulette*, dim. of *boule* ball (BULL<sup>2</sup>).

**bulletin** bu·litin †note, warrant, etc. XVII; short account or report XVIII. - F. *bulletin* - It. *bulletino*, *boll-* safe-conduct, pass, f. *bulletta* passport, lottery ticket, dim. of *bulła* BULL<sup>2</sup>.

**bullfinch**<sup>1</sup> bu·lfinʃ finch of the genus *Pyrhula*. XIV. f. BULL<sup>1</sup> + FINCH; so called from its large head and squat form; cf. F. *bouvreuil*, based on *bœuf* ox.

**bullfinch**<sup>2</sup> bu·lfinʃ high quickset hedge with a ditch. XIX. The first el. is presumably BULL<sup>1</sup>; second el. may be a corruption of *fence*.

**bullion** bu·ljən precious metal in the mass. XIV. - AN. *bullion* (xiv), which appears to mean 'mint', var. of (O)F. *bouillon* :- Rom. \**bullionem* boiling, f. L. *bullire* BOIL<sup>2</sup>. The history is obscure.

**bullock** bu·læk young bull. Late OE. *bulluc*, dim. of BULL<sup>1</sup>; see -OCK.

**bully**<sup>1</sup> bu·li †sweetheart; fine fellow XVI; bravo, swashbuckler, (hence) tyrannical coward XVII; †hired ruffian; †protector of prostitutes XVIII. prob. - (M)Du. *boele* (MHG. *buole*, G. *buhle*) used as a term of endearment or reproach, of which the dims. *boelekijn* and *boeltje* appear to be repr. in Eng. by synonym. †*bulcking* (xvi, rare), †*bulchin* (xvii), and †*bulch* (xvii, rare).

**bully**<sup>2</sup> bu·li (now esp. U.S.) fine, capital, first-rate. XVII. perh. arising from attrib. use of prec.

**bully**<sup>3</sup> bu·li (also *bully beef*) tinned beef. XVIII (Smollett). - F. *bouilli* boiled beef, sb. use of pp. of *bouillir* BOIL<sup>2</sup>; used as a label of tinned army rations of beef in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1.

**bullyrag** bu·liræg, **ballyrag** bæ·liræg (orig. U.S.) †bully; use abusive language of. XVIII. Also *bulrag*, *balrag*.

**bulrush** bu·lraf tall rush, *Scirpus lacustris*. XV. perh. f. BULL<sup>1</sup>, used, as later in BULL-FINCH, *bull-frog*, *bull-trout*, in the sense 'large' or 'coarse' (cf. the similar use of *cow* and *horse*) + RUSH<sup>1</sup>.

**bulwark** bu·lwærk rampart, fortification XV; raised side of a ship XIX. immed. source doubtful, but prob. ult. a comp. of the words repr. by BOLE<sup>1</sup> and WORK. Late MHG. *bolwerk* meant (1) ballista, (2) fortification, whence Du. *bolwerk*, Sw. *bolverk*, Da. *bulværk*. The Germ. word was adopted in Russ. *bolverk*, F. †*boullerverc*, BOULEVARD.

**bum** bəm fundament, buttocks. XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *bom*, of unkn. origin; unconnected with synonym. Sc. †*bun* (xvi), which may be - Gael. *bun* root, bottom. Hence **bu·m**-BAI·LIFF bailiff employed to make arrests or distrains. XVII (Sh.). So called because he attacks from the rear; cf. F. *pousse-cul* 'push-bum', which is shortened to *cul*, as *bum-bailiff* is to *bum* (xvii).



**bumble-bee** bɑːmblbi large hairy bee. XVI. f. †*bumble* frequent. of ME. *bumme*, *bumbe*, *bombe* boom, buzz (see -LE<sup>3</sup>)+BEE. Cf. HUMBLE-BEE.

**Bumbledom** bɑːmblɔm official pomposity and stupidity, esp. as displayed in petty corporations. XIX. f. *Bumble* (prob. to be assoc. with prec.) name of the consequential domineering beadle in Dickens's 'Oliver Twist'; see -DOM.

**bumble-puppy** bɑːmblpɑːpi nine-holes; unscientific whist; game in which a ball on a string is wound round a post. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**bumbo** bɑːmbou drink made of rum, sugar, and water. XVIII (Smollett). perh. - It. *bombo* child's word for drink. (But *bombo* is somewhat earlier in U.S. and said to be so called from an admiral of that name.)

**bumboat** bɑːmbout †scavenger's boat on the Thames XVII; boat for the carriage of small merchandise XVIII. prob. f. Du. *bom* (also in *bomschuit*) bluff-bowed fishing-boat.

**bumf** bɑmf (sl.) paper. XIX. Short for *bumfodder* 'anitergium' (XVII), trashy literature (XVIII); see BUM, FODDER.

**bummalo** bɑːmɔlə small fish, Harpodon nehereus, of S. Asia. XVII. Also *bumbalo*, *-eloe*, which has been referred to Marathi *bombil(a)*.

**bummaree** bɑmɔri middleman in the fish trade at Billingsgate. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**bummer** bɑːmɔr (U.S. sl.) idler. XIX. perh. based on G. *bummeler*, f. *bummeln* loaf about.

**bump**<sup>1</sup> bɑmp imit. of a somewhat heavy dull blow; its result, swelling, protuberance (Sh.). XVI. The sb. and vb. appear about the same time; perh. of Scand. origin; cf. MDa. *bumpe* strike with fist. Hence **bump** vb. †swell, bulge XVI; strike heavily XVII. **bumper** [-ɛr<sup>1</sup>] full glass of drink XVII; anything unusually large XIX; f. *bumping* prp. adj. huge, 'thumping' (cf. 'bumping bignes', 1566).

**bump**<sup>2</sup> bɑmp (of the bittern) make a booming sound. XVII (Sir T. Browne, Dryden). imit. Cf. BUTTERBUMP.

**bumpkin** bɑːmpkin country lout. XVI. The earliest ex., with the gloss *Batavus* Batavian (Levins 1570), suggests that it was orig. applied joc. to Dutchmen; perh. - Du. *boomken* little tree, or MDu. *bommekijn* little barrel, used fig. for 'squat figure'.

**bumptious** bɑːmpʃəs offensively self-assertive. XIX (Mme D'Arblay). joc. f. BUMP, after FRACTIONOUS; cf. the fig. uses of *bounce* and *bounder*.

**bun**<sup>1</sup> bʌn kind of cake (in England usu. small, round, and sweet). XIV. Late ME. *burne*, of unkn. origin. ¶ Words to some extent analogous in form and sense are OF. *bunette*, *bugnete*, Sp. *buñuelo* fritter.

**bun**<sup>2</sup> bʌn (now U.S.) squirrel XVI; (dial.) rabbit XIX. Cf. BUNNY. Of unkn. origin.

**bunch** bʌnʃ †thump, swelling XIV; †bundle XIV; collection or cluster of similar things XVI. Of unkn. origin; *hunch* and dial. *clunch* have similar meanings.

**bunco** bʌːŋkou (U.S. sl.) swindle by card or confidence trick. XIX. Said to be - Sp. *banca* (BANK<sup>3</sup>) card-game similar to monte.

**buncombe** early var. of BUNKUM.

**bundle** bʌːndl †A. bandage XIV (Wycl. Bible, tr. Vulg. L. *fascia*); B. collection of things bound together XIV (Wycl. Bible, tr. Vulg. L. *fasciculus*). orig. perh. repr. OE. *byndelle* binding, taken in concr. sense = OS. *bundlīn* (Du. *bundel* bundle, sheaf of arrows, papers, etc.), OHG. *gi|buntli* (G. *bündel*), but reinforced later by (if not wholly due to) LG., Du. *bundel*; f. \**bund-* (\**bend-* \**band-*) BIND, BOND.

**bundobust, bandobast** bʌːndobast arrangement, settlement. XVIII. - Hind. - Pers. *band o bast* tying and binding.

**bundook** bʌːndūk musket, match-lock. XIX. - Hind. *bandūq* - Pers. *bundūq* filbert, musket or cannon ball, firearm - Gr. *Pontikón*, sc. *káruon* 'Pontic hazel nut'.

**bung** bʌŋ stopper, esp. for a cask. XV (Promp. Parv.). - MDu. *bonghe*, varying with *bomme* and *bonde*, whence MDu. *bonne*, beside Du. *bom*, of doubtful origin.

**bungalow** bʌːŋgələu one-storied lightly built house. XVII (*bungale*). - Gujarati *bangalo* - Hind. *banglā* belonging to Bengal.

**bungle** bʌːŋgl make or act unskillfully. XVI. prob. of symbolic formation, like *synon.* and *contemp.* †*bumble* (cf. BUMBLE-BEE).

**union** bʌːnjən inflamed swelling on the foot. XVIII. Formerly also *bunian*, *-on*, *bunyan*, *-on*; rel. to dial. (E. Anglian) *bunny* swelling, earlier *bony* (xv, Promp. Parv.), and obs. dial. (Essex) *boine* (cf. †*boin* vb., swell, used by Golding, who was of Essex parentage) - OF. *buigne*, *buigne* (mod. *bigne*) bump on the head, perh. of Germ. origin (cf. MHG. *bunge* lump).

**bunk**<sup>1</sup> bʌŋk sleeping-berth in a ship, etc. XIX. Of unkn. origin; perh. rel. to BUNKER.

**bunk**<sup>2</sup> bʌŋk (sl.) be off, make off. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**bunk**<sup>3</sup> bʌŋk (sl.) short for BUNKUM. XX.

**bunker** bʌːŋkər chest or box often serving as a seat XVI (Sc. *boncure*, *bonkcar*, *bonker*; *bunker* XVII); sandy hollow on a golf course XIX (Scott); storage room for coal or oil fuel XIX. Not Eng. before XIX; of unkn. origin.

**bunkum** bʌːŋkəm political chicanery or clap-trap; humbug. XIX (c. 1845). f. *Buncombe* name of a county in North Carolina, U.S.A., the member for which, it is said, in a debate in Congress persisted in speaking,



declaring that he was bound to 'make a speech for Buncombe'; hence applied to vaporous political talk; but *talking to Bunkum* is recorded as early as 1828.

**bunny** bɑːni †term of endearment for a woman or child; rabbit. XVII. f. synonym. BUN<sup>2</sup>+ -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**bunodont** bjūˈnɔdənt pert. to or having tuberculate molars. XIX. f. Gr. *bounós* mound+*odont-*, *odoús* TOOTH. So **buˈnɔɪd**.

**bunsen** bʌˈnɛsən. XIX. f. name of R. W. von Bunsen (1811-99), German chemist, applied to a gas-burner, lamp, etc., invented by him.

**bunt**<sup>1</sup> bʌnt baggy part of a sail, net, etc. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**bunt**<sup>2</sup> bʌnt push, butt. XIX. Of dial. origin.

**buntal** bʌˈntəl straw from the fibres of the talipot. XX. Native name in the Philippine Islands.

**bunter** bʌˈntɛɪ (geol.) lower stage of triassic rocks. XIX. - G. *bunter* in *bunter sandstein* varicoloured or mottled sandstone.

**bunting**<sup>1</sup> bʌˈntɪŋ bird of the genus *Emberiza*. XIII. Of unkn. origin; perh. f. a base meaning 'short and thick', *buntin(g)* being used in this sense from c. 1600. (The recorded syns. *buntyle*, *bunkin*, *buntlin* are of doubtful authenticity.)

**bunting**<sup>2</sup> bʌˈntɪŋ open-made woollen stuff for flags; flags collectively. XVIII (also *-ine*). Of unkn. origin; connexion with (dial.) *bunt* sift, *boult* (*bonte* XIV), as if orig. 'boulting-cloth', is suggested by the fact that *F. étamine* means both boulting-cloth and bunting.

**bunyip** bʌˈnjɪp aboriginal name of a fabulous monster of the interior of Australia; fig. impostor. XIX.

**buoy** boi floating body marking navigable limits. XIII. Earlier forms *boy(e)*, *buy*, *buie*, *bwoy*; prob. - MDu. *bo(e)ye*, *boeie* (Du. *boei*), perh. - OF. *boie*, *buie* chain, fetter :- L. *boia*, esp. pl. *boiæ* - Gr. *boētai* (sc. *dorai*) straps of ox-leather, f. *boús* (see *cow*<sup>1</sup>). *Buoy-rope* (XIV) corr. to Du. *boeireip*. Formerly pron. *bwoi*. ¶ The word has become CEur. (F. *bouée*, Sp. *boya*, It. *boia*, Russ. *buī*, Sw. *boj*).

**buoyant** boiˈənt having the power of floating XVI; keeping bodies afloat XVII; fig. easily recovering from depression XVIII. - OF. *bouyant* or Sp. *boyante* light-sailing, prp. of *boyar* float, f. *boya* BUOY; see -ANT. Hence **buoy**-ANCY. XVIII. ¶ For the prob. Sp. origin cf. **BOX**<sup>4</sup>, **CAPSIZE**.

**bur, burr** bɜːr rough or prickly seed-vessel or flower-head XIV; obstacle in the throat XIV (Ppl.). perh. of Scand. origin; cf. Da. *burre* bur, burdock, Sw. *kard|borre* burdock, which may depend on *\*bhṛs-*, the base of **BRISTLE**. Cf. **BURR**.

**burberry** bɜːˈɪbəri trade-name of cloth and clothing made by *Burberrys* Ltd. 1903.

**burble** bɜːˈɪbl †form bubbles, flow with bubbling sound XIV (R. Mannyng); (revived or formed afresh by Kipling) talk with a continuous murmur XIX. Of imit. origin; there are similar and synonym. forms in Rom., e.g. Sp. *borbollar* bubble, gush, *barbullar* talk loud and fast, It. *borbugliare*.

**burbot** bɜːˈɪbət freshwater fish, *Lota vulgaris*. XIV. - F. *bourbotte*, earlier *bourbet(t)e*, prob. f. *bourbe* slime, mud; see -ET.

**burden**<sup>1</sup> bɜːˈɪdn, (arch.) **burthen** bɜːˈɪdn load. OE. *byrþen* = OS. *burthinnia* :- WGer. *\*burþinnja*, f. *\*burþi-* (see **BIRTH**) + *\*-innja* -EN<sup>2</sup>; cf., with different suffix, OHG. *burdi* (G. *bürde*), Goth. *baúrþei*. Forms with *d* appear XII; cf. **MURDER** and dial. *farden* **FARTHING**, *furder* **FURTHER**; for *u* repr. OE. *y* cf. *blush*. Hence **bur**-**rden** vb. †**bur**-**rdenous**, **bur**-**rdensome**. XVI.

**burden**<sup>2</sup> bɜːˈɪdn †bass, 'undersong'; refrain XVI (Sh.); chief theme XVII. Later form of **BOURDON**, assim. to prec. as if with the notion that the bass or the refrain was 'carried' by the melody or the song.

**burdock** bɜːˈɪdɔk weed, *Arctium Lappa*, having prickly flower-heads. XVI (Gerarde). f. **BUR**+**DOCK**<sup>1</sup>.

**bureau** bjuroʊ writing-desk with drawers; office. XVII. - F. *bureau* orig. woollen stuff, baize (used for covering writing-desks), earlier *burel*, prob. f. *bure*, var. of OF. *buire* dark-brown = It. *buio* dark :- Rom. *\*būriu-s* dark-red (cf. Pr. *burel* brownish-red), alteration of L. *burrus* fiery-red - Gr. *purrhós* red, f. *pur-*, *pūr* **FIRE**. So **bureau**-**cracy** bjuroʊˈkrəsi, *bjuarouˈkrəsi* XIX. - F. *bureaucratie* (Gournay, d. 1759).

**burg** bɜːɪg (hist.) fortress, walled town XVIII; (U.S. sl.) town, city XIX. - (i) medL. *burgus*; (ii) G. *burg*; see **BOROUGH**.

**burgage** bɜːˈɪɡɪdʒ †freehold property in a borough XIV (Ppl.); tenure whereby lands in a town were held of the king or other lord XVI. - medL. *burgāgium*, f. *burgus* **BOROUGH**; see -AGE.

**burgee** bɜːˈɪdʒɪː (naut.) small three-cornered flag, yacht flag. XVIII. perh. for *\*burgee's* flag, i.e. owner's flag; - F. *bourgeois* (see **BURGESS**) in the sense of 'master', 'owner' (cf. '*Le Bourgeois d'un navire*, the owner of a ship', Cotgr., and occas. †*burgees* caution, equiv. to F. *caution bourgeoise*).

**burgeon** bɜːˈɪdʒən (arch.) bud. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *bor-*, *burjon* (mod. *bourgeois*) :- Rom. *\*burriōnem*, f. late L. *burra* wool (whence F. *bourre* tag-wool, flock-wool, or long-haired stuff, down covering buds, Pr., Sp., It. *borra*). So **bur**-**urgeon** vb. bud. XIV. - (O)F. *bourgeonner*.

**burgess** bɜːˈɪdʒɪs inhabitant of a borough XIII; parliamentary representative xv. **ME**.

*burgeis, burges, borges* – OF. *burgeis* :- Rom. \**burgensis*, f. late L. *burgus* BOROUGH + *-ensis* (cf. -ESE), after \**pagensis*, f. *pagānus* PAGAN.

**burg(g)rave** b̄ɔ·ɪgr̄eiv hereditary ruler of a town in Germany. XVI. – G. *burggraf*, f. *burg* BOROUGH + *graf* (OHG. *grāv(i)o*) count.

**burgh** b̄ɑ·r̄ə Sc. form of BOROUGH since XIV, var. of *burch* XIV (Barbour); there is a local variant *bruch* (cf. BROUCH), *brugh*; early exx. are in place-names, e.g. *Edenesburg*, *Rokesburgh* (XII).

**burgher** b̄ɔ·ɪgr̄əɪ citizen. XVI. – G. or Du. *burger*, f. *burg* BOROUGH. Cf. BURGOMASTER.

**burglar** b̄ɔ·ɪgr̄l̄əɪ one who feloniously breaks into a house, spec. at night. XV (implied in adv. *burgular[li]e*, after AL. *burgulārīter*). – legal AN. *burgler* = AL. *burg(u)lātor* (XII), varying with AN. *burge(y)-sour*, *-issour*, and AL. *burgātor*, *-isor*, with corr. vb. AL. *burg(u)lāre* and noun of action AN. *burglarie* (whence **burglary** XVI; see -Y<sup>3</sup>); these appear to be all derivs. of a base \**burg-*, which is repr. in its simple form by OF. *burgier* pillage, plunder, agent-noun *burgur* (coupled with *larron* robber), whence rare ME. *burgur* (XIII), beside AL. *burgāria*, *-ēria*, *-ātio* burglary. Hence **burglarious** = *εο·ρι·ας*. XVIII (Blackstone). **burgle** vb. XIX; joc. back-formation.

**burgomaster** b̄ɔ·ɪgr̄əməst̄əɪ chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town. XVI (also *burg(h)m-*, *bourgm-* XVI, *burghermaster* XVII–XVIII). – Du. *burgemeester*, f. *burg* BOROUGH, with assim. to MASTER. (Cf. G. *bürgermeister*, earlier *bürger-*, Da. *borgermester*, Sw. *borgmästare* – MLG. *borge(r)-mäster*; F. *bourgmestre*, †*bourgamaistre*.)

**burgonet** b̄ɔ·ɪgr̄ənɛt light casque. XVI. – F. *bourguignotte*, perh. fem. of *bourguignot* Burgundian, f. *Bourgogne* Burgundy; with ending assim. to -ET.

**burgoo** b̄ɔ·ɪgū thick oatmeal gruel. XVIII (also *burgle*). – Arab. *burghul* (recorded as *burgu*, *borgu* in XVII) – Pers. ('bruised grain').

**burgundy** b̄ɔ·ɪgəndi kind of (usu. red) wine of *Burgundy*, ancient province (formerly, kingdom and duchy) of eastern France. XVII. – medL. *Burgundia* (whence F. *Bourgogne*), f. (late) L. *Burgundii*, *-iōnes* (in OE. *Burgendas*) tribe extending from the Main to the Vistula; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**burial** be·riəl †grave XIII; interment xv. ME. *burial*, *biriel*, spurious sg. of *burials*, OE. *byrgels* = OS. *burgisli* :- Germ. \**burgisli-*, f. \**burg-* (see BURY) + \**-isli-*, as in OE. *grafjels* quarry (f. *grafan* dig), *rædels* RIDDLE; the ending has been assim. to -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**burin** bj̄uə·rin graving-tool. XVII (Evelyn). – F. *burin*, rel. to It. *burino* (*bulino*), which has been referred to OHG. *boro* auger (see BORE<sup>1</sup>).

**burke** b̄ɔ·ɪk suffocate, stifle; 'smother',

hush up. XIX. f. name of William *Burke*, executed at Edinburgh in 1829 for smothering people in order to sell their bodies for dissection.

**burle** b̄ɔ·ɪl dress (cloth) by removing knots and lumps. xv (Cath. Angl.). f. *Burl* sb. knot or lump in cloth or wool – OF. *bourle* tuft of wool, corr. to Sp., Pg. *borla* tuft, tassel, dim. f. (O)F. *bourre*, Sp., Pg. *borra* coarse wool :- late L. *burra* wool.

**burlesque** b̄ɔ·ɪr̄l̄əsk †droll; derisively imitative; sb. burlesque composition. XVII. – F. *burlesque* – It. *burlesco*, f. *burla* ridicule, joke, fun = Cat., Sp., Pg. *burla*, of unkn. origin; see -ESQUE.

**burly** b̄ɔ·ɪli †comely, imposing, stately XIII (Bestiary, Cursor M.), hence as a conventional epithet in ME. 'noble'; massively built, corpulent xiv. ME. *borli*, *burli*, *-lich*, Sc. *buyrli*, prob. :- OE. \**būrlīc* 'fit for the bower' = OHG. *būrlīh* exalted, lofty, excellent, stately; see BOWER<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>1</sup>. The word with first el. unchanged is recorded as *bowerly* from XVI and survives dial.

**burn**<sup>1</sup> b̄ɔ·ɪn stream, brook. OE. *burna* wk. m., *burne* wk. fem., *burn* str. fem., corr. to OFris. *burna*, MLG. *borne*, *born*, MDu. *borne* (Du. *born*), G. *born*, repr. a metathetic form of Germ. \**brunnon*, \**brunnaz*, appearing as OS., OHG. *brunno* (Du. *bron*, G. *brunne*), ON. *brunnr*, Goth. *brunna*; of unkn. origin.

**burn**<sup>2</sup> b̄ɔ·ɪn pt., pp. **burned**, **burnt** A. be on fire. B. consume with fire. In meaning repr. two OE. verbs, viz. (i) an intr. str. vb. *birnan*, *beornan*, pt. *barn*, *born*, *burnon*, pp. *burnen*, (ii) a trans. wk. vb. *bærnan*, pt. *bærnde*, which became obs. in early ME., so that in form *burn* repr. only the intr. vb. Both verbs contain metathesized forms of the Germ. \**bren-* \**bran-* (\**brun-* is repr. by OE. *bryne* burning); OE. *birnan*, var. of *brinnan* = OS., OHG. *brinnan*, Goth. *brinnan*, pt. *brann*, *brunnum*, pp. *brunnans*; OE. *bærnan* = OS., OHG. *brennan* (G. *brennen* trans. and intr.), ON. *brenna* (intr. and trans.), Goth. *brannjan*, pt. *brannida*, pp. *brannips*. (Similar phonetic conditions are found in RUN<sup>1</sup>.) Connexions have been sought with MĪr. *brūnnim* bubble forth, L. *fervere* boil (cf. FERMENT), and BRAN. Hence **burn** sb. XVI.

**burnet** b̄ɔ·ɪnit gen. name for plants of the genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium*. xiv. sb. use of ME. *burnet* (XII) dark-brown – OF. *burnete* BRUNETTE, with ref. to the brownish-red colour of the flowers.

**burnish** b̄ɔ·ɪniʃ polish (metal) by friction. xiv. f. *burniss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of OF. *burnir* (= Pr. *bornir*), var. of *brunir*, f. *brun* BROWN. ¶ ME. *burn* burnish, immed. – OF. *burnir*, occurs in Ch., Gower, and Lydg.

**burnous, burnouse** b̄ɔ·ɪnūs, -nūs hooded mantle worn by Arabs. XVII. – F. *burnous*

- Arab. *burnus* - Gr. *birros*. Sp., Pg. *albornoz*.

**burr**<sup>1</sup> b̄ɔɪ A. broad ring on a spear XVI; washer for a rivet, etc. XVII; B. disk round the moon XVII. var. of *burrow* (as †*fur* of *furrow*), which is recorded in xv as a gloss on L. *orbiculus*, and in sense B, in the latter sense varying with *brough*.

**burr**<sup>2</sup> b̄ɔɪ uvular pronunciation of r, characteristic of Northumberland. XVIII ('with the Newcastle bur in her throat'); rough whirring sound XIX. prob. imit., but perh. transf. application of BUR to a 'rough' sound.

**burrow** b̄ɑːrou rabbit's, fox's (etc.) hole. XIII (La3.). Late ME. *borwz*, *borow*, prob. var. of BOROUGH in the sense of 'fortified or inhabited place'. Hence **burrow** vb. make a burrow XVIII; fig. XIX.

**burša** b̄ɔːɪsə (path.) synovial sac. XIX. - medL. *burša* bag, PURSE - Gr. *búrša*.

**bursar** b̄ɔːɪsəɪ A. treasurer XIII; B. (Sc.) endowed student, exhibitor XVI. In A - medL. *bursarius*, f. *burša* PURSE; in B - F. *boursier*, f. *bourse* PURSE; see -AR. So **bur-sary** treasury, bursar's office XVI; student's endowment XVIII. - medL. *bur-saria*; see -ARY, -ERY.

**burse** b̄ɔɪs (eccl.) case to contain the corporal. XIX. - medL. *burša* PURSE - Gr. *búrša*. ¶ Formerly used for 'exchange', 'bourse', and 'bursary', 'scholarship' XVI-XVIII.

**burst** b̄ɔɪst break or be broken suddenly. OE. *berstan*, pt. *bærst*, *burston*, pp. *borsten* = OFris. *bersta*, OS., OHG. *brestan* (Du. *bersten*, *barsten*; G. *bersten* from LG.), ON. *brasta*, pt. *brast*, *brustum*, pp. *brostinn* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*brestan*; IE. *\*bhrest-* is repr. also in OIr. *brissim* I break, Gael. *bris*. In the LG. and Anglo-Fris. areas the metathesized forms are typical, but in ME. there was much mixture of types aggravated by ON. influence. The form **burst** for all parts prevailed by the end of XVI (e.g. in Sh.). Hence **burst** sb. act of bursting. XVII (Sh.). Distinct from ME. *bürst*, *byrst*, *berst* :- OE. *byrst* damage, injury = OHG. *brust* :- Germ. *\*brustiz*, rel. to *\*brestan*.

**burthen** var. of BURDEN.

**burton** b̄ɔːɪtn (naut.) tackle block used to tighten rigging. xv. orig. in *Breton* or *Bryton takles* ('Naval Accounts', 1495); presumably a use of BRETON.

**bury** b̄ɔːri put underground. OE. *byrgan* (ME. *bürie*, *birie*, *berie*) :- WGerm. *\*burgjan* (cf. BURIAL), f. *\*burg-* *\*berg-*, base of OE. *beorgan* shelter, protect (see BORROW). ¶ The retention of southern and western sp. with u together with the south-easterly pronunc. e is unique; contrast *busy*.

**bus, 'bus** b̄as. XIX (*bus*, Harriet Martineau). Short for OMNIBUS.

**busby** b̄ɑːzbi †large bushy wig XVIII; tall fur cap of hussars, etc. XIX. Of unkn. origin; cf., however, *buzz wig* (XVIII-XIX), and the local use of *buzz* for various hairy or downy objects. ¶ Connexion cannot be assumed with the surname *Busby*, borne e.g. by the famous headmaster of Westminster School, who died 1695.

**bush**<sup>1</sup> buʃ shrub, esp. one with close foliage near to ground XIII; branch of ivy as vintner's sign XVI. Early forms are *busse*, *busshe*, also *boysche*, *boisshe*, *buysche*, pointing to an OE. *\*bysc*, which has been dubiously assumed for the place-name *Bushey*; beside this, in northern and eastern areas there was a form *busk* (from XIII) - ON. *bushi*, which survives in north. dial., with the Sc. by-form *bus*. There were also ME. forms with -o-, viz. *bosk* (from XIII), surviving dial. (cf. BOSKY), beside *bosh*, *bossche* (xiv-xv); these were perh. - OF. *bos*, *bosc*, vars. of *bois* wood. The ult. basis is Germ. *\*busk-*, repr. by OS. *busc* (Du. *bos*, MDu. *bosch*, *busch*), OHG. *busc* (G. *busch*), which was taken into Gallo-Rom. (Pr. *bosc*, whence It. *bosco*).

As applied to wooded or uncleared land in British colonies (from XVIII), prob. originating in S. Africa and derived immed. from Du. *bosch* (which has also been used). So **bushman**, (i) after Afrikaans *bos(ch)jeman* native, one of a tribe of aborigines in S. Africa (*boshees-men* XVIII), (ii) dweller in the Australian bush.

**bush**<sup>2</sup> buʃ metal lining of a hole, etc. xv. - MDu. *busse* (Du. *bus*) bush of a wheel (see BOX<sup>2</sup>, and cf. G. *büchse*, *rad|büchse*, Sw. *hjul|bössa* 'wheel-box'); for the form with -sh cf. the earlier forms of *blunderbuss*, *harquebus*. Hence **bush** vb. xvi.

**bushel** buːʃl dry measure of capacity. xiv. - OF. *buissiel*, *boissiel* (mod. *boisseau*) = Pr. *boissel*; perh. of Gaulish origin (cf. Celtic-derived BIN). ¶ For the repr. of F. *ss* by *sh* cf. -ISH<sup>2</sup>, and *crush*, *cushion*, *leash*, *parish*, *usher*.

**bushido** b̄uːʃidou in feudal Japan, the ethical code of the Samurai. XIX. Jap., 'military-knight-ways'.

**business** biːznɪs †solicitude OE.; †industry, diligence XIII; occupation, pursuit XIV; affair XVI. OE. *bisignis* (late Nhb., once), f. *bisig* BUSY + -NESS. The disyll. pronunc. is shown in the sp. *bus'ness* (Wither, 1634), *buis'ness* (Dryden, 1697).

**busk**<sup>1</sup> bask (arch., dial.) prepare. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *búask*, refl. of *búa* prepare (see BOUND<sup>1</sup>); for the ending cf. *bask*.

**busk**<sup>2</sup> bask strip of rigid material in a corset to stiffen it. XVI. - F. *busc* - It. *busco* splinter, rel. to OF. *busche* (mod. *bûche*) log - Germ. *\*bûsk-* piece of wood.

**buskin** b̄ɑːskin half-boot; high thick-soled boot (*cothurnus*) worn in Attic tragedy. XVI.

prob. - late OF. *bouzequin*, var. of *bro(u)sequin* (mod. *brodequin*), corr. to Cat., Sp. *borceguí*, Pg. *borzeguim*, It. *borzacchino*; of much disputed origin.

**buss**<sup>1</sup> *bʌs* †freight-vessel XIV; vessel of the kind used in the Du. herring-fishery xv. orig. - OF. *busse*, *buce*, later influenced by MDu. *buisse* (mod. *buis*), parallel to which are OHG. *būzo* (MHG. *būze*), MLG. *butze*, OE. *būste* in *būtsecarlas* sailors, ON. *būza*, medL. *bucia*; the origin is unkn.

**buss**<sup>2</sup> *bʌs* (arch., dial.) sb. and vb. kiss. XVI. poss. alteration of earlier †*bass* (xv). ¶ The similar Sp. *buz* kiss of respect (-Arab. *būs*) and G. *buss*, *butsch* are unconnected.

**bust**<sup>1</sup> *bʌst* sculpture representing head, shoulders, and breast XVII; female bosom XVIII. - F. *buste* - It. *busto* (= Sp. *busto*); the Rom. word is of unkn. origin. (Used earlier in It. form XVII.)

**bust**<sup>2</sup> *bʌst* vulgar and dial. pronunc. of BURST (cf. *cussed* cursed, *fust* first, *nuss* nurse). XVIII.

**bustard** *bʌˈstɔ:d* bird of the genus *Otis*. xv (earlier as a surname). perh. - AN. \**bustarde*, blending of OF. *bistarde* and *oustarde* (mod. *outarde*) = Pr. *austarda*, Sp. *ave-*, *avutarda*, Pg. (*a*)*betarda* :- L. *avis tarda* 'slow bird', given by Pliny as Sp.; but the bustard is a swift bird, and the L. term may be a perversion of a foreign word.

**bustle**<sup>1</sup> *bʌˈsl* bestir oneself busily. XVI. perh. alteration of †*buskle*, frequent. of BUSK<sup>1</sup>; see -LE. Not certainly identical with ME. *bustele* (XIV) wander blunderingly (cf. BLUSTER).

**bustle**<sup>2</sup> *bʌˈsl* frame or pad thrusting out a woman's skirt behind. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**busy** *biːzi* constantly or fully occupied OE.; curiously or officiously active XIV (cf. *busybody*, Tindale); marked by activity XVI. OE. *bisig*, later *bysig* (ME. *būsi*, *besy*, *bisy*) = MLG., MDu. *besich* (Du. *bezig*), of unkn. origin. For the retention of southern and western sp. with *u* along with the pronunc. i cf. BUILD; contrast BURY.

**but** *bʌt*, *bʌt* adv. outside (surviving dial., as in *but and ben*); prep. (dial.) outside; except; unless, if . . . not OE.; adversative conj. XIII. OE. *būtan* (*bēutan*, *būton*, *būta*, *būte*) = OS. *būtan*, *būtan*, OHG. *būzan* (MG. *būzen*); WGerm. comp. of \**bē*, \**bi* BY and \**ūtana* from without (see OUT). The OE. form was continued as ME. *būte*, *boute*, *bout* in stressed positions; unstressed the prep. and conj. became *būte*, *but*.

**butcher** *bʌˈtʃɜː* slaughterer of animals for the market, dealer in meat. XIII. ME. *bocher*, *boucher* - AN. var. of OF. *bo(u)chier* (mod. *boucher*) = Pr. *bochier*; f. OF., Pr. *boc* (F. *bouc*) he-goat, prob. - Ocelt. \**bukkōs* (cf. OIr. *bocc*, Ir., Gael. *boc*, W. *bwch*); see

BUCK<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>4</sup>. For the sense-development cf. It. *beccaiō* butcher, f. *becco* he-goat. Hence **butcher** vb. slaughter (brutally). XVI. So **butchery** slaughter-house, butcher's shop XIV; butcher's trade XV; (brutal) slaughter XVI. - (O)F. *boucherie*.

**butler** *bʌˈtlɜː* servant having charge of the wine-cellar. XIII. - AN. *buteler*, OF. *bouteillier*, f. *bouteille* BOTTLE<sup>2</sup>; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**butt**<sup>1</sup> *bʌt* intr. strike, thrust XII (Orm); trans. XVI. - AN. *buter*, OF. *boter* (mod. dial. *bouter* put) - Germ. \**buttan*, repr. by MDu. *botten* strike, sprout (cf. BUTTON). The vb.-stem is used advb. with a vb. of motion, esp. with *full* adv., to express head-on meeting or violent collision (XIV); cf. OF. *de plein bout*.

**butt**<sup>2</sup> *bʌt* ridge between furrows, strip of land. XIII (in local designations, as *Shorte* and *Long Buttes*, *Suthebuttes*). perh. repr. OE. \**butt* (whence BUTTOCK), in AL. *butta*, *buttis* (XII), rel. to LG. *butt*, MDu. *botte*, MHG. *butze*, ON. *butr*, and OE. *bytt* small piece of land.

**butt**<sup>3</sup> *bʌt* (locally) applied to various flatfish. XIII (Havelok). - MLG. *but*, MDu. *but(te)*, *bot(te)*, whence also G. *butt*, *butte*, Sw. *butta* turbot, Da. *bot* flounder; prob. rel. to LG. *but*, MDu. *bot* stumpy. Cf. HALIBUT.

**butt**<sup>4</sup> *bʌt* mark for archery practice (orig. embankment holding targets) XIV; †goal, object XVI; target for ridicule, etc. XVII. prob. - (O)F. *but*, of unkn. origin; perh. infl. by F. *butte* rising ground, knoll, (also) target.

**butt**<sup>5</sup> *bʌt* cask for wine, etc. XIV. In AL. *butta* (XIII), *bota* (XIV) - AN. *but* (e.g. *but de malmesie*, 1483), var. of OF. *bot*, *bout* = Pr. *bot*, Sp. *bote*, It. *botte* (whence F. *botte* butt) :- late L. *būtis*, perh. based on Gr. *būtīnē*, var. of *pūtīnē* osier-covered flask. (Cf. BOTTLE.)

**butt**<sup>6</sup> *bʌt* thicker end of a thing; (dial.) buttock XV; base of a tree trunk XVII. rel. to the base of which BUTTOCK seems to be a deriv. and which is repr. by words meaning 'short and stumpy', as Du. *bot* (BUTT<sup>3</sup>).

**butte** *bʌt*, (earlier) *bjūt* (U.S.) isolated hill or peak. XIX. - F. *butte* (cf. BUTT<sup>4</sup>).

**butter** *bʌˈtɜː* fatty substance obtained from cream. OE. *butere*, corr. to OFris., OHG. *butera* (Du. *boter*, G. *butter*); CWGerm. - L. *būtīrum* (Celsus, Pliny) - Gr. *boutīron*, prob. of alien origin. The L. word is repr. in Rom. by OF. *burre* (mod. *beurre*), Pr. *buire*, It. *butirro*.

**butterbump** *bʌˈtɜːbʌmp* (dial.) bittern. XVII. f. *butter*, var. of BITTERN + BUMP<sup>2</sup>.

**buttercup** *bʌˈtɜːkʌp* yellow-flowered ranunculus. XVII (Ray; in early use -*cups*). prob. blending of †*butterflower* (xvi, after Du. *boterbloeme*) with *goldcup* or *kingcup*.

**butterfly** bʌˈtɜːflaɪ diurnal erect-winged insect. Late OE. *butterflēoge*, f. BUTTER + FLY<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. *boterolieg* (earlier *-vlieghe*), G. *butterfliege* and *buttervogel* (-bird). The reason for the name is unkn.; an early Du. syn. *boterschijte* suggests an allusion to the colour of its excrement; on the other hand, allusion to milk (or whey) is seen in the G. names *milchdieb*, *molkenlieb* 'milk-', 'whey-thief'.

**butterscotch** kind of toffee. XIX (dial. *-scot*); perh. orig. of *Scotch* manufacture.

**buttery** bʌˈtəri (orig.) store-room for liquor, (hence) for provisions in general. XIV (*boteri*). - AN. *boterie*, \**buterie* (AL. *buteria* XIII, *butria* XV), prob. f. but BUTT<sup>5</sup>; see -ERY. An earlier term was †*botelery* (XIII) - OF. *butelerie*, *bouteillerie*, f. *bouteille* BOTTLE.

**button** bʌˈtʌk (chiefly pl.) rump. XIII. Formally identical with OE. *butuc* (once) prob. end ridge of land, rounded slope, dim. of \**butt*; see BUTT<sup>1</sup> - OCK.

**button** bʌˈtʌn small knob or stud used as a fastening or for ornament; bud, (later) young mushroom. XIV. - (O)F. *bouton* (whence Sp. *boton*, Pg. *botão*, It. *bottone*) :- Rom. \**bottōne*, rel. to \**bottāre* thrust, put forth (see BUTT<sup>1</sup>). *Button-hole* hole through which a button passes XVI; as vb. detain (a person) in conversation, superseding *button-hold* take hold of by a button (XIX), which was a back-formation from *button-holder*. Hence **bu-tton** vb. XIV (in pp. *ibotened*; cf. AL. *botonātus* XIV).

**buttness** bʌˈtrɪs structure built against a wall to support it. XIII (Sir Orfeo). ME. *butras*, *-es*, *boterace*, *-as* (cf. AL. *bوترacium* XIII) - OF. *bouterex*, short for *ars bouterex* 'thrusting arch' (cf. F. *arc-boutant*), inflexional form of *bouteret*, f. *bouter* BUTT<sup>1</sup>; the ending was assim. first to *-ace*, and thence in XVI to *-ess*.

**butty** bʌˈti (dial.) confederate, partner, mate; middleman in mining. XIX. prob. evolved from the phr. *play booty* (XVI) join with confederates to share 'plunder' with them.

**butyric** bjuːtɪˈrɪk pert. to butter. XIX. f. L. *butyrum* BUTTER + IC. So **butyra**-CEOUS. XVII.

**buxom** bʌˈksəm †obedient, compliant XII; †flexible; †blithe, gay; plump and comely XVI. ME. *buhsum*, *ibucsum*, *buxum*, *bowsom*, repr. OE. \*(*ge*)*būhsom*, f. (*ge*)*būgan* bend, bow<sup>2</sup> + SOME; cf. MDu. *būchsam* (Du. *būgzaam*), G. *biegsam* pliant.

**buy** bai **bought** bɔːt pt., pp. get possession of by giving an equivalent (in money) OE.; †redeem, ransom XII; †expiate XIII. OE. *bycgan*, pt. *bohte*, pp. *geboht* = OS. *buggian*, pp. *giboht*, ON. *byggja*, pt. *bygða* let out, lend, Goth. *bugjan*, pt. *bauhta*, pp. *-bauhts*; CGerm. (exc. HG.) wk. vb., of unkn. origin. OE. pres. ind. *bycge*, *bygest*, *bygeþ*, pl. *bycgaþ*, pres.

subj. *bycge*, *bycgen*, imper. *byge*, *bycgaþ*, were repr. by typical ME. forms thus: pres. *būgge*, *bigge*, *begge*, *būzeþ*, *būzeþ*, *būzeþ*, pl. *būggeþ*, *biggeþ*, *beggeþ*; the existing present-stem form was generalized (in the north, as *bi-*, before 1300) from the 2nd and 3rd pres. ind. and imper. sg.; the sp. *buy* repr. the southern and western type, the pronunc. a midland and northern type; cf. BUILD, BUSY.

**buzz**<sup>1</sup> bʌz make a sibilant humming sound. XVI. Earlier *busse* (XIV); hence as sb. XVII; of imit. origin.

**buzz**<sup>2</sup> bʌz epithet of a large bushy wig. XVIII. abbrev. of BUSBY; cf. the name of Serjeant *Buzfuz* in Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers'.

**buzzard** bʌˈzɑːd inferior kind of hawk, genus *Buteo* XIII; fig. stupid person XIV (PPL.). - (O)F. *busard* (whence also Du. *buizert*, G. *bussard*), corr. to Pr. *buzart*, It. *bozzagro*, *abuzzago*, based like OF. *buson* (whence F. *buse*) on L. *būteō(n-)*, of unkn. origin; see -ARD.

**by** bai (dial. or arch. *bi*, as prep.) alongside; in the course of; according to; in relation to; marking the means or instrument (ult. superseding *from*, *through*, *of*) OE.; marking the agent (ult. superseding *of*, *from*) XIV. OE. *bī*, unstressed *bi*, *be* = OFris., OS., OHG. *bī*, *bi* (Du. *bij*, G. *bei*), Goth. *bi* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**bi*, prob. identical with the second syll. of Gr. *amphī*, L. *ambi-* (see AMBI-, AMPHI-), OE. *ymb(e)-* around. If the disyll. forms were the original, there seems to have been the same loss of the first syll. as in OE. *bā*, *bū*, beside Gr. *ἀμφὸς*, L. *ambōs*, etc. BOTH. Cf. BE-, BEFORE, BEHIND, BESIDE, BETIMES, BY-, BY AND BY.

**by-** bai the adv. BY used attrib. and entering into composition with a sb. in the senses 'lying or situated at one side', 'out of the way', 'running alongside and apart', 'devious', as *by-path* (Ch.), *by-street* (Dryden), *by-way* (R. Mannyng), 'collateral', 'side-', as *by-play*, *by-product* (XIX), 'additional', 'subsidiary', as *by-name* (Ch.), *by-election*, *by-term*.

**by-and-by** baiˌənˌdɪˌbaɪ (adv. phr.) †one by one, in succession, on and on XIV; †straightway XV; shortly, before long XVI. prob. originating in the use of BY to denote succession, as in *by two and two*, *by little and little*, ME. *bi sixti* and *bi sixti*. For the development of the last sense cf. *anon*, *presently*, and F. *bientôt*.

**bye** bai †second or subsidiary object or course XVI; phr. *by the bye* (i) as a subsidiary matter XVII, (ii) 'by the way' XVIII. The usual sp. of *by* when used subst., but varying with *by*; ellipt. use of the adj. BY(ɛ) meaning 'secondary', 'subsidiary', e.g. as opp. to *main* in dicing, referring to stake, throw, or chance, and in various sports.

**bye-bye**<sup>1</sup> bai·bai sounds to lull a child to sleep xv (*byby byby by*); (nursery colloq.) sleep XIX. Cf. ON. *bi bi* and *blum blum*.

**bye-bye**<sup>2</sup> baibai· XVIII. colloq. and child's var. of GOOD-BYE.

**bygone** bai·gɔn past xv; sb. pl. things past; arrears XVI. orig. Sc., and, though used once by Sh., hardly naturalized in England before XVIII. f. BY adv. 'past' + pp. of GO.

**by-law, bye-law** bai·lɔ A. †local law or custom established by common consent XIII; B. ordinance regulating internal matters made by a local authority or corporation XIV. In A orig. varying with *birlaw* (XIII) - ON. \**byjarlagu*, f. g. sg. of *byr* habitation, village, town (f. \**bū-*; cf. BOWER) + \**lagu* LAW; in B alteration of this by substitution of *by* sb. town (preserved in Scand. place-names, as *Whitby*) and by assoc. with BY-. (*Birlaw*, with many vars., survived in Sc. and north. dial.)

**byon** bjɔn ruby-bearing clay of Upper Burma. XIX. - Burmese *brun* refuse of grain, matrix earth of rubies and rejected stones, app. rel. to *prun*, *phrun* be worn out or exhausted.

**byre** baiə (dial.) cow-house. OE. *bȳre*, prob. :- \**būrjom*, rel. to \**būrom* BOWER<sup>1</sup>.

**byrnie** bɔ·ni (arch.) coat of mail. XIV (Barbour). Sc. var. of ME. *brinie* (XII-XV) - ON. *brynja* = OE. *byrne*, OS. *brunnia*, OHG. *brunna* (G. *brünne*), Goth. *brunjo* :- CGerm. \**brunjon*, perh. of Celtic origin (cf. OIr. *bruinne*, OW., Bret. *bronn* breast). ¶ From Germ. were adopted OSl. *bronja*, OF. *broigne*, Pr. *bronha*.

**byssus** bi·səs fine textile fabric. XVII. L. - Gr. *bússos*, of Sem. origin (Heb. *búts*). Anglicized as *byss* (XVI-XVII) esp. with ref. to Luke xvi 19 and earlier repr. by ME. *biis*, *bys* - OF. *byss*.

**byword** bai·wɔɪd proverb XII (Peterborough Chron.); object of scorn XVI (Coverdale). Early ME. *biword*, preceded by late OE. *bīcwyrde* = OHG. *pīcwurti*, rendering L. *prōverbium*; see BY- and WORD.

**Byzantine** baizə·ntain, bi·zəntain pert. to (inhabitant of) Byzantium or Constantinople (Istanbul) XVIII (earlier *Byzantian* XVII); bezzant XVI. - F. *byzantin* or L. *Býzantinus*; see -INE<sup>1</sup> and cf. BEZANT.

## C

**Caaba** kə·əbə sacred edifice at Mecca, Holy of Holies of Islam. XVIII (earlier *Alcaaba* XVII). - Arab. *ka'bah* square or cubical house.

**cab**<sup>1</sup> kəb Heb. dry measure. XVI. - Heb. *qab* (prop.) vessel, f. *qabab* hollow out.

**cab**<sup>2</sup> kəb. XIX. Shortening of CABRIOLET. Hence **ca·bby** cab-driver; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**cabal** kəbəl †cabbala; private intrigue; junta, clique. XVII. - F. *cabale* - medL. *cab(b)ala* (It., Sp. *cabala*); see CABBALA. (Applied in the reign of Charles II to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and hence applied (1673) to the junta consisting of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names so arranged chanced to spell the word.) Hence **cabal** vb. conduct an intrigue XVII; cf. F. *cabaler*. ¶ A widespread Eur. word.

**caballero** kəbəl·ə·rou Spanish gentleman. XIX. Sp., = F. *chevalier*, It. *cavaliere* CAVALIER.

**caballine** kəbəl·ain pert. to horses; mainly in *Caballine fountain* the Hippocrene of Greek poetry, and *caballine aloe*, which is given to horses. xv. - L. *caballinus*, f. *caballus*; see CAVALCADE, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**cabaret** kə·bərəi French tavern. XVII. - (O)F., prob. of Walloon origin and orig. denoting a structure of wood.

**cabbage**<sup>1</sup> kə·bidʒ green vegetable with a round heart. XIV. Earliest forms *cabache*, *-oche* - (O)F. *caboche* head, Picard var. of

OF. *caboce*, of unkn. origin. For the development of the final cons. cf. *knowledge*, *partridge*, *sausage*, *spinach*, and *Greenwich* gri·nidʒ, *Harwich* hæ·ridʒ, *Woolwich* wu·lidʒ. ¶ The Germ. word is COLE.

**cabbage**<sup>2</sup> kə·bidʒ shreds of cloth cut off by tailors and kept as a requisite. XVII. Of unkn. origin. (Herrick has *carbage* and *garbage* in the same sense, 1648.) Hence **ca·b·bage** vb. pilfer, crib. XVIII. (Strikingly similar forms are OF. *cabas* deceit, theft, Du. *kabassen* pilfer.)

**cabbala** kə·bələ oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis; tradition of mystical interpretation of the O.T. XVI. - medL. *cabbala* - Rabbinical Heb. *qabbālāh* tradition, f. *qibbēl* receive, accept, admit. Hence **ca·bbal·ist**, **cabbal·ist·ical**.

**caber** kei·bər (Sc.) pole, spar. XVI. - Gael. *cabar* = Ir. *cabar*, W. *ceibr* beam, rafter.

**cabin** kə·bin †hut, tent, booth; †cell; †cave, den; compartment in a ship XIV; rude habitation xv; †political cabinet (only XVII). Late ME. *cabane* - (O)F. *cabane* - Pr. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, Sp. *cabaña* - late L. *capanna* (according to Isidore, a rustic word), *cavanna*; spellings with *-in* appear XVI.

**cabinet** kə·binit †cabin, hut, lodging; †small chamber, boudoir; †room for exhibiting works of art, etc.; case with compartments for keeping valuables XVI; †council room (cf. F. *cabinet du roi* king's private room); body of councillors (orig.

*cabinet council* XVII. Early forms *cabanet*, *cab(b)onet*, f. *cabane*, *cabon*, CABIN, after F. *cabinet* (XVI), occas. †*gabinet* - It. *gabinetto*, perh. dim. of *gabbia* :- L. *cavea* CAGE; see -ET.

**cable** kei·bl strong thick rope for towing, etc. XIII (La3.). - AN., ONF. \**cable*, var. of OF. *chable* (mod. *câble* - Pr. *cable* = Cat., Sp. *cable*, Pg. *cabo*, It. *cappio*) :- late L. *cap(u)lum* halter - Arab. *ḥabl*, assoc. with L. *capere* seize, hold (cf. HEAVE); perh., however, immed. - Pr. *cable*, and in any case reinforced by (M)LG., (M)Du. *kabel* (whence G. *kabel*, Icel. *kaþill*), of Rom. origin. Applied c. 1850 to a rope-like line used for submarine telegraphy; hence **cable** vb. send a message by cable; **ca·ble·gram** message so sent (1868, New York), formed by superficial analogy with *telegram*.

**cabob** kəbə·b Oriental meat-dish. XVII. - Urdu (Pers.) - Arab. *kaþāb*.

**caboccer** kəbosiə·ɾ headman of a W. African tribe. XIX. - Pg. *cabociero*, f. *cabo* head :- L. *caput* HEAD; cf. -EER<sup>1</sup>.

**caboched** kəbə·ʃt (her.) borne full-faced and cut off just behind the ears. XVI. - F. *caboché* (see -ED), pp. of *cabocher* decapitate just behind the ears, f. *caboché* head, var. of OF. *caboce*, of unkn. origin.

**cabochon** kəboʃ convex precious stone polished and not cut. XVI. - (O)F. *cabochon*, dim. of *caboché* (see prec.).

**caboodle** kəbū·dl (orig. U.S.) often *whole caboodle* whole lot; varying with *whole kit and BOODLE*, of which it may be a contraction. XIX.

**caboose** kəbū·s cook-house of a ship. XVIII. - early modDu. *cabūse*, var. *combūse* (now *kabuis*, *kombuis*) = (M)LG. *kabūse*, of unkn. origin, whence also G. *kabuse*, *kombūse*, Sw. *kabysa*, Da. *kabys*, F. *kabuse*.

**cabotage** kə·bōtidʒ coasting trade. XIX. - F. *cabotage*, f. *caboter* coast along, perh. f. †*cabolo* (XVI) - Sp. *cabo* CAPE<sup>2</sup>.

**cabriole** kə·brioul curved leg in Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture, its form suggesting a quadruped's front leg in a caper. XVIII. - F. *cabriole*, f. *cabrioler*; see next.

**cabriole** kə·briōlei· (hist.) light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle. XVIII. - F. *cabriole*, f. *cabrioler*, later form of *caprioler* - It. *capriolare* leap into the air, f. *capriola* CAPRIOLE; see -ET; so named from its springiness. Cf. CAB<sup>2</sup>.

**ca'canny** kākæ·ni 'going slow' at work. XIX. f. Sc. and north. Eng. phr. *ca' canny* (i.e. CALL vb., in Sc. from XIV 'drive', CANNY used adv. 'warily') drive cautiously, go warily or carefully.

**cacao** kəkei·ou, kəkā·ou seed from which cocoa is prepared. XVI. - Sp. *cacao* - Nahuatl *cacauatl* (*uatl* tree). See also COCOA.

**cachalot** kə·ʃələt sperm-whale having an enormous head. XVIII. - F. *cachalot* - Sp., Pg. *cachalote*, of unkn. origin. ¶ The word has become CEur.

**cache** kəʃ hiding-place; secret hoard XIX. - F. *cache*, f. *cache* hide (see next).

**cachet** kə·ʃei (Sc.) seal XVII; stamp, mark XIX. - F. *cachet*, f. *cache* (in the sense of 'press' repr. now in *écacher* crush) :- Rom. \**coacticāre*, for L. *coactāre* constrain, f. *coact-*, pp. stem of *cōgere* compel, f. COCON- + *agere* drive (see ACT).

**cachexy** kəke·ksi, kə·keksi depraved condition or habit. XVI. - F. *cachexie* or late L. *cachexia* - Gr. *kakhexiā*, f. *kakós* bad + *-hexiā* = *héxis* habit, state, f. *ékhein* have, be (in a certain state). So **cache·ctic** XVII. ult. - Gr. *kakhektikós*, through F. or L. *cachecticus* (Pliny).

**cachinnation** kəkinei·ʃən immoderate laughter. XVII. - L. *cachinnatiō(n)-*, f. *cachinnāre*, of imit. origin, whence **ca·chin·nate** vb. XIX. See -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION.

**cachou** kə·ʃū †CATECHU XVIII; sweetmeat for sweetening the breath XIX. - F. *cachou* - Pg. †*cacho*, *cachu* - Malay *kāchu*.

**cacique** kəsi·k chief in the W. Indies. XVI. - Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*, of Carib origin; so in F.

**cack** kæk (dial.) void excrement. xv. prob. - MLG., MDu. *acken* (Du. *kakken*), corr. to G. *kacken*, etc. - L. *cacāre* (whence F. *chier*, Pr., etc. *caçar*), f. IE. \**kak-* (cf. Gr. *kakkân*, Czech *kakati*, Ir. *caicim*; Icel. shows another vowel in *kúka* vb., *kúkr* sb.).

**cackle** kə·kl make a noise as a hen. XIII. prob. CLG., though unrecorded in OE.; otherwise prob. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *kāklen* (whence Sw. *kackla*, Da. *kagle*), of imit. origin, but partly f. *kāke* jaw (CHEEK). See -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**caco-** kə·kou, kəkə· repr. Gr. *kako-* stem of *kakós* bad, as in **ca·cochymy** XVI (F. *cacochymie*, Gr. *kakokhūmiā*) unhealthy state of the 'humours', **ca·codæ·mon** XVI (Gr. *kakodaimōn*) evil spirit, **ca·coethes**, **ca·co·graphy** XVI (F. *cacographie*, medGr. *kakographia*) bad writing or spelling, **ca·co·phony** XVI (F. *cacophonie*, Gr. *kakophōniā*) discordant sound.

**cacoethes** kəkoui·piz evil habit. XVI. - L. *cacoēthes* - Gr. *kakoēthes*, sb. use of n. of *kakoēthēs* ill-disposed, f. *kakós* bad + *ēthos* disposition, character, ETHOS. Its currency is due mainly to Juvenal's *insanabile scribendi cacoethes* incurable itch for writing ('Satires' vii 52).

**ca·comistle** kə·komi·sl animal (Bassariscus) of the bear tribe, allied to the raccoon. XIX. - Sp. *ca·comistle*, *-mistle* - Nahuatl *tlaco·mistli*.

**cactus** kə·ktəs †cardoon XVII; prickly plant with thick fleshy stems XVIII. - L. *cactus*

- Gr. *kaktos* cardoon or Spanish artichoke (of Sicily); the name was adopted by Linnæus for a genus of entirely different prickly plants.

**cacuminal** kækjū·minəl (phon.) articulated with the point of the tongue turned upwards and backwards. XIX. f. L. *cacūmin-*, -*men* summit; see -AL.

**cad** kəd †unbooked passenger on a coach; †assistant to coachman or waggoner XVIII; †omnibus conductor (Hood, Dickens, Thackeray); †confederate, familiar; (dial.) youngest of a litter; (dial.) odd-job man; †townsman) (collegian; ill-bred fellow XIX. Shortening of *cad(d)ee*, CADDIE.

**cadastre** kədə·stər register of property, etc. XIX. - F. *cadastre* - modPr. *cadastrō* - It. *catastr(o)*, earlier *catastico* - late Gr. *katástikhon* list, register, prop. *katà stikhon* line by line (cf. CATA-, STYCHIC). So **cadastral**<sup>1</sup>. XIX. - F.

**cadaver** kədei·vər dead body. XVI. - L. *cadāver*, prop. 'fallen thing', f. *cadere* fall (see CASE<sup>1</sup>); cf. Gr. *ptōma* fall, corpse.

**cadaverous** kədə·vərəs corpse-like. XV. - L. *cadāverōsus*, f. *cadāver*; see prec. and -OUS.

**caddie** kə·di †army cadet XVII; †errand boy, porter, commissioner XVIII; golfer's attendant XIX. orig. Sc. (earliest form *caudie*) - F. *cadet*; see CADET<sup>1</sup>. The form *cadee* was in gen. use XVII-XVIII beside *cadet*. See CAD.

**caddis** kə·dis larva of may-fly (used as angler's bait). XVII. contemp. with synon. (dial.) *cadbait*, *codbait*, *cadew*, of unkn. origin; identical in form with *caddis* wool, silk, etc. used as padding (XIV), worsted, serge (XVI) - (O)F. *cadis* serge - Pr. *cadis*, also of unkn. origin.

**caddy** kə·di small box for holding tea. XVIII. unexpl. alteration of CATTY.

**cade**<sup>1</sup> keid cask, barrel. XIV. - L. *cadus* wine-jar, measure for liquids - Gr. *kados* cask, jar, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *kad* pail).

**cade**<sup>2</sup> keid young of animal brought up by hand; pet lamb. xv (*kad*; *kod lomb*). Of unkn. origin.

**cadence** keidəns rhythm XIV (Ch.); fall of the voice; close of a musical phrase, etc. XVI. OF. \**cadence* (first recorded xv). - It. *cadenza* - popL. \**cadentia*, f. *cadent-*, prp. stem of *cadere* fall; see CASE<sup>1</sup> and cf. CHANCE. So **cadency** †cadence XVII; (her.) descent of a younger branch from the main line XVIII; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. **cadenza** kədə·nzə (mus.) flourish at a cadence. XIX. It. (see above).

**cadet**<sup>1</sup> kədə·t younger son, brother, or branch of family; gentleman in the army without a commission XVII; junior officer XVIII. - F. *cadet*, earlier *capdet* - Gascon dial. *capdet* (= Pr. *capdel*) :- Rom. \**capit-*

*tellu-s*, dim. of *capit-*, *caput* head, CHIEF; orig. applied to Gascon officers (younger sons of noble families) at the French court. **cadet**<sup>2</sup> kədə·t (in Russian politics). XX. - Russ. *kadēt*, pl. *kadēt'y*, fr. Russ. names of letters *KD* (initials of *Konstitutsionnye Demokrāt'y* Constitutional Democrats) plus -*t* through assim. to CADET<sup>1</sup>.

**cadge** kədʒ †carry (a pack) XVII; go about begging XIX. Origin obscure; connexion with ME. and dial. *cadge* fasten, tie, is improbable; perh. back-formation from **cadger** kə·dʒər orig. carrier, itinerant dealer xv (first in Sc.), of unkn. origin.

**cadī** kei·di, kā·di judge in Oriental countries. XVI. ult. - Arab. *qādī*, f. *qādā* judge. Also †*casī* (XVII), *kazi*, repr. the Pers. and Indian pronunc. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *cadī*, G., etc. *kadī*, and see ALCALDE.

**cadmium** kə·dmīəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. f. †*cadmia* calamine (XVII) - L. *cadmia* - Gr. *kadmēā* or *kadmīā* gē Cadmean earth; see -IUM, CALAMINE.

**cadre** kadr frame, framework (Scott); permanent establishment of a regiment XIX. - F. - It. *quadro* :- L. *quadru-s* square (cf. QUADRATE).

**caduceus** kədju·siəs wand borne by Hermes. XVI. L. *cadūcēus* (also -*ēum*) - Doric Gr. *kārūkeion*, *kārūkion* = Attic *kērūkeion*, sb. use of n. of adj., f. *kērūk-*, *kērux* herald = Skr. *kārīs* singer, poet.

**caducity** kədju·siti perishableness, frailty, infirmity. XVIII. - F. *caducité*, f. *caduque* - L. *cadūcus* (f. *cadere* fall), whence **caducous** kədju·kəs †epileptic XVII; deciduous, fleeting, transitory XIX. (Cf. earlier †*caduke* XIV.)

**cæcum** si·kəm (anat.) first part of the large intestine, which terminates in a cul-de-sac. XVIII. L., short for *intestinum cæcum* blind gut, tr. Gr. *tuphlón énteron* (cf. TYPHLITIS); n. sg. of *cæcus* blind (see CECITY).

**cærulean** var. of CERULEAN.

**Cæsar** si·zər cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar, Roman dictator; hence applied to the Roman emperors. XIV (Ch.). ME. *Cesar*, which gave way later to the sp. *Cæsar*. ¶ In the sense 'emperor, monarch' L. *Cæsar* was adopted in Germ. as OE. *cāsere* (which disappeared in ME.), OFris. *kaiser*, *keiser*, OS. *kēsar*, OHG. *keisar*, G. *kaiser* (see KAISER), ON. *keisari* (adopted in ME. as *caysere*, etc.), Goth. *kaisar*. See also CZAR.

**Cæsarean**, -ian si·zəə·riən pert. to the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as was done, according to legend, at the birth of Julius Cæsar (see prec.). XVII. - L. *Cæsariānus* or f. *Cæsareus*; see -EAN, -IAN.

**cæsium** si·ziəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. - modL., n. of L. *cæsius* bluish-grey; after names in -IUM.

**cæstus** var. of CESTUS.



**cæsura**, U.S. **cesura** sɪzjuəˈrə, sɪz-, sɪs- (pros.) division of a foot between two words. XVI. - L. *cæsūra* lit. cutting, f. *cæs-*, pp. stem of *cædere* cut; see -URE. (Early forms †*cesure*, †*ceasure* may be - F. *césure*.)

**café** kəˈfeɪ coffee-house. XIX. F. - It. *caffè* COFFEE.

**cafeteria** kæfɪtɪəˈrɪə, kæfɪtəriˈə (orig. U.S.) restaurant in which customers serve themselves. XX. Amer. Sp. 'coffee shop', f. Sp. *cafetero* maker or seller of coffee, f. *café* COFFEE.

**caffeine** kəˈfiːn (chem.) alkaloid found in the coffee and tea plants. XIX. - F. *caféine*, f. *café* COFFEE; see -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**Caffre, Caffer** kəˈfɔː early forms of KAFFIR XVI (*Caphar, Caf(f)ar*).

**cafila** kəˈfɪlə caravan. XVI. - Arab. *qāfilah* company journeying together, f. *qafala* return from a journey.

**caftan** kæˈftæn kæftāˈn Oriental under-tunic. XVI. - Turk. *qaftān*, partly through F. *cafetan*.

**cage** keɪdʒ box or place for the confinement of birds, etc. XIII. - (O)F. *cage* = Pr. *gabia*, Sp. *gavia* prison, It. *gabbia* :- L. *cavea* stall, cage, coop, hive, spectators' seats in a theatre (the senses do not favour Varro's deriv. from *cavus* hollow). Cf. GAOL.

**caiman** see CAYMAN.

**cainozoic** kəɪnəʊˈzɔːɪk (geol.) Tertiary. XIX. f. Gr. *kainós* recent (connected by some with L. *re|cēns* RECENT) + *zōion* animal (see ZOO-) + -IC. (Also rarely *cæno-* sī-no.)

**caique** kəɪˈk light boat used in the Mediterranean. XVII. - F. *caïque* - It. *caicco* - Turk. *qaiq*.

**cairn** kɛərn pile of stones. XV (in designations of persons, e.g. *Iohannes del Carnys*, XIV). Earlier *carn* (cf. *barn* BAIRN) - Gael. *carn* heap of stones, corr. to OIr., W. *carn*. So **cairngorm** precious stone used for ornaments by the Highlanders of Scotland, named from a mountain (Gael. *Cairngorm* 'blue cairn') where it is found.

**caisson** keɪsūˈn, keɪˈsən chest for ammunition, etc.; watertight vessel used in deep water. XVIII. - F. *caisson*, †*caisson* - It. *cassone*; afterwards assim. to *caisse* CASE<sup>2</sup>; see -OON.

**caitiff** keɪˈtɪf †prisoner; †poor wretch; base fellow, villain. XIII. ME. *caitif* (Cursor M.), occas. *chaitif* - OF. *caitif* captive, var. of *chaitif* (mod. *chétif* wretched) = Pr. *caitiu*, *captiu*, Sp. *cautivo* prisoner, It. *cattivo* bad :- Rom. \**cattivu-s*, alteration of L. *captivus* CAPTIVE by assoc. with OCeltic \**cactus* (= L. *captus*); cf. late L. sense 'wretched' of *captivus*, in Christian use, 'in bondage to sin', (hence) 'wicked'.

**cajole** kədʒəʊl delude by flattery. etc.

XVII (Milton). - F. *cajoler*, perh. a blend of two or more words (cf. *cageoller*, *cajoller* XVI chatter like a jay, prate, babble, and *enjôler* put in GAOL, inveigle, allure). So **cajo·lery**. XVII (Evelyn). - F.

**cajuput** kəˈdʒʊpʊt (oil obtained from) species of Melaleuca. XVIII. ult. - Malay *kayuputih*, i.e. *kayu* wood, *puteh* white. The sp. with *j*, as also in F. *cajeput*, and the consequent pronunc., are due to Du. transliteration of the Malay word as *kajoepoetih* (whence modL. *kajuputi*).

**cake** keɪk (arch.) flat sort of loaf XIII; confectionery made with flour, flavoured more or less richly XV; (Sc.) thin hard-baked oaten bread XVI (*Land of Cakes*, Scotland). prob. - ON. *kaka* (Icel., Sw. *kaka*, Da. *kage*), f. \**kak-*, rel. to \**kōk-*, repr. by G. *kuchen*, etc. (see COOKIE). Hence **cake** vb. form into a cake. XVII.

**calabar, -ber** kæləˈbɛəɪ kind of squirrel fur. XIV (PPL.). ME. *calabre* - medL. *calabris*, -*ebrium*, presumably f. *Calabria* name of a province of Italy; cf. medL. *scuriolus calabrinus*.

**calabash** kæləˈbæʃ gourd, gourd-shell. XVII (*calibasse, -bash*). - F. *calebasse*, †*calab* - Sp. *calabaza*, corr. to Cat. *car(ab)assa* and other Rom. forms with *r*; prob. of Oriental origin (cf. Pers. *kharbuxa* water-melon).

**calaboose** kæləˈbʊːz (U.S.) prison. XVIII. - Negro F. *calabouse* - Sp. *calabozo* dungeon.

**calamanco** kæləˈmæŋkəʊ glossy woollen stuff of Flanders. XVI (Lyly). In Du. *kal(a)minck*, G. *kalmank*, F. *calmande*; of unkn. origin. Connexion with medL. *calamancus* kind of cap cannot be made out.

**calamary** kæləˈmɛəri squid, pen-fish. XVI. - medL. *calamārius* pen-case, n. of L. *calamārius*, f. *calamus* pen - Gr. *kalamos*, rel. to *culmus* HAULM; see -ARY.

**calambac** kæləˈmɛbæk aloes wood, eagle wood. XVI. - Sp. *calambac* (so F., also -*bouc*).

**calamine** kæləˈmæɪn ore of zinc. XVII (Holland). - (O)F. *calamine* - medL. *calamīna*, alteration of L. *cadmia* - Gr. *kadmīa*, *kadmeīa* (sc. *gē* earth), fem. of the adj. of Cadmus; cf. G. *galmei*, †*kalmei*, †*gadmei*.

**calamint** kæləˈmɪnt aromatic herb. XIV. - (O)F. *calament* - medL. *calamentum*, for late L. *calaminthe* - Gr. *kalamīnthē*.

**calamity** kæləˈmɪti grievous affliction or distress XV; grievous disaster XVI. - F. *calamité* - L. *calamitās*, prob. rel. to *in|columis* intact, safe; see -ITY. So **cala·mitous**. XVI. - F. *calamiteux* or L. *calamitōsus*.

**calash** kæləˈʃ light carriage with folding hood XVII; woman's hood XVIII. Early forms *caleche*, *galeche* (Dryden), *calleche* - F.

*calèche*, †*galeche* (Molière) – G. *kalesche*, – Pol. *kolaska* or Czech *kolesa*, f. *kolo* WHEEL.

**calcareous** kælkeə'riəs of the nature of lime. XVII. f. L. *calcārius*, f. *calc-*, CALX + *-ārius* -ARY; the orig. etymol. sp. with *-ious* was altered by assoc. with words in -EOUS.

**calceolaria** kæl'si:dlə'ri:ə genus of plants having slipper-shaped flowers. XVIII. modL., f. L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus* shoe (f. *calx* heel) + *-āria*, fem. of *-ārius* -ARY.

**calcine** kælsai'n reduce to quicklime. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *calciner* or medL. *calcināre* (a term of alchemy), f. late L. *calcina* lime, quick-lime, f. L. *calc-*, CALX. So **calcina**'TION. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. – medL.

**calcium** kæl'siəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX (H. Davy). f. L. *calc-*, CALX; see -IUM.

**calculate** kæl'kju:leit reckon, compute. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *calculāre*, f. *calculus* stone (see next); superseded †**calcule** (XIV–XVI) – (O)F. *calcular* (= It. *calcolare*, Sp. *calcular*); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **calcula**'TION. XIV (Gower). – (O)F. – late L.

**calculus** kæl'kju:ləs stone in an animal body; †gen. (system of) calculation XVII; spec. in *differential*, *integral* (etc.) *calculus* XVIII. – L. *calculus* pebble, stone in the body, stone used in counting, calculation, the relation of which to L. *calx* counter, limestone, lime, goal, and Gr. *khális* pebble, is undetermined.

**Caledonian** kælidou'niən. XVII. f. *Calēdonia* (Tacitus) Roman name of part of northern Britain, now assoc. with the Scottish Highlands or Scotland in general; rel. to *Dunkeld* 'fort of the Caledonians', earlier *Duni-Callen*, *Dun-Callēn*, referred by some to \**kald-* (Gael. *coille*) wood (cf. HOLT); see -IAN.

**calefaction** kælifæk'ʃən heating. XVI. – (O)F. *calēfaction* or late L. *calefactiō(n-)*, f. *calefacere*, f. *calēre* be warm †*facere* make, DO; see -TION.

**calendar, kalendar** kæl'lindəɪ system of divisions of the civil year XIII; table showing these XIV. ME. *kalender* – AN. *calender*, OF. *calendrier* (mod. *calendrier*) – L. *calendārium* account-book, f. *calendæ* CALENDs, the day on which accounts were due. The final *-ar* is due to assim. to L.

**calender** kæl'ləndəɪ machine for calendering. XVII. – F. *calandre* (whence prob. Prov. *calandra*, Du. *kalander*), presumably f. the vb. So **ca-lender** vb. pass material between rollers for glazing, etc. xv. – (O)F. *calandrer*, of unkn. origin; hence **ca-len-derer**<sup>1</sup>, in shortened form †*calender* (XVI–XVIII, as in Cowper's 'John Gilpin').

**calends, kalends** kæl'ləndz. XIV. – (O)F. *calendes* – L. *kalendæ*, acc. *-as*, first day of the month, when the order of days was proclaimed, f. \**kal-* call, proclaim, as in L. *calāre* (cf. INTERCALATE), Gr. *kaleîn*.

**calenture** kæl'ɒntʃuə tropical disease incident to sailors. XVI. – F. *calenture*, – Sp. *calentura*, f. *calentar* be hot :- Rom. \**calentāre*, f. prp. stem of L. *calēre* be warm (cf. LEW).

**calf**<sup>1</sup> kɑf, pl. *calves* kɑvz young of the cow. OE. *cælf* (cælf), pl. *calfru* (cælfriu) = OS. *calf* (Du. *kalf*), OHG. *chalb* (G. *kalb*) :- WGerm. \**kalbam* n., beside ON. *kalf* m. and Goth. *kalbō* fem. = OHG. *chalba* (G. *kalbe* female calf). WS. *cælf* continued in Kentish dial. as *chalf* (xii), *chawlfe* (xvi), and in place-names, as *Chawleigh*, *Chawton*, *Chalvey*, *Chelvey*. The descendant of the OE. g. sg. *cælfes* is preserved in *calves-foot*, and of the OE. g. pl. *calfra* in *Calverton*.

**calf**<sup>2</sup> kɑf, pl. *calves* kɑvz fleshy hinder part of the shank of the leg. XIV. – ON. *kalfi*, of unkn. origin, whence also Ir., Gael. *calpa*. ¶ Note that LEG also is of ON. origin.

**Caliban** kæl'libən name of 'a salvage and deformed slaue' in Sh. 'Tempest'. XVII (Butler, 'Hudibras'). perh. a var. of CANNIBAL or derived from a form of CARIB.

**calibogus** kæl'ibou:gəs (U.S.) mixture of rum and spruce beer. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**calibre** kæl'libəɪ, kəl'ibəɪ †diameter of a projectile; bore of a gun (also CALIVER); (fig.) XVI. – F. *calibre* – It. *calibro* or Sp. *calibre* (also †*calibo*) – Arab. *qālib* mould for casting metal, f. *qalaba* turn, convert. See also CALIVER, CALLIPER.

**calico** kæl'likou cotton cloth. XVI. Earliest exx. have *Callicut*, *kalyko*, *Calocowe cloth*; f. name of a city and port on the coast of Malabar, India; relevant forms are Arab. *Qalīqūt*, medL. *Collicuthia*, Malayalam *Kōlikōḍu*, Pg. *Qualeuco*, *Calecut*, Eng. *Calzecot* (Dunbar), *Calycu* (Boorde, 1547). ¶ F. *calicot* is from Eng.

**caligraphy, calisthenics** vars. of CALLIGRAPHY, -STHENICS.

**calipash** kæl'lipəʃ, **calipee** kælipiː corral. words denoting (i) upper/lower shell of the turtle, (ii) gelatinous substance next to these. XVII. Earliest forms of the first are *galley patch*, *calapatch*; perh. of native W. Indian origin, unless a native alteration of Sp. *carapacho* CARAPACE.

**caliph, calif, khalif** kæl'lif, kei'lif Mahomedan chief ruler (successor of Mahomed). XIV (Gower). – (O)F. *caliphe* (medL. *calīpha*, *-es*) – Arab. *khalīfa*, f. *khalafa* succeed. Hence **ca-liphate**. XVIII. – F. *caliphat* (medL. *caliphātus*); see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. This word penetrated into Europe as a result of the Crusades.

**caliver** kæl'livəɪ, kəl'ivəɪ light musket or harquebus. XVI (also *kalyver*, *qualivre*, *caleever*). var. of CALIBRE, prob. first in phr. *harquebuzer* or *piece de calibre*, which was

misunderstood, *calibre* being taken for the name of the piece.

**calix, calyx** kæl-iks, kei-iks pl. *calices* cup-like cavity. XVIII. - L. *calix* cup, rel. to Gr. *kúlix*.

**calkin** kō-kin, kæl-kin turned edge of a horse-shoe. XV (*kakun*). - (M)Du. *kalkoen* or its source OF. *calcaïn* (cf. Pr. *calcanh*, It. *calcagno*): - L. *calcaneum* heel, f. L. *calc-*, *calx* heel (cf. RECALCITRANT).

**call** kōl cry out OE.; summon with a shout; name XIII; drive XIV (Sc.; cf. CA'CANNY). Late OE. *ceallian* (once) - ON. *kalla* cry, summon loudly, name, claim = MLG., (M)Du. *kallen*, OHG. *challōn* talk, chatter: - \**kallōjan*, f. CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kal-* (which appear to be repr. in OE. *hilde* *cal*le 'war-herald'): - IE. \**gol-*, repr. also by W. *galw* call, OSl. *glasū* voice, *glagolū* word (cf. GLAGOLITIC).

**callant** kæl-ont (Sc.) customer; lad, youth. XVI (-and). - Flem. *kalant* 'customer', 'chap' - north. F. dial. *caland*, superseding earlier *calland*, var. of *chaland* customer, †friend, acquaintance, protector, prp., with change of suffix, of *chaloir* be warm, in impers. use, be the concern of: - L. *calēre* be warm, heated, ardent (cf. NONCHALANT). For the sense cf. CHAP<sup>3</sup>.

**caller** kæl-lær, kæl-lær (Sc. and north. dial.) fresh. XIV (*caloure*). var. (with assim. of *lv* to *ll*, as in *siller* from *silver*) of ME. *calver*, -ur, *calwar*, presumably adj. use of OE. *calwer* (*cealer*, *cealre*) curds, surviving in *caluer* of *saulmon* 'escume de saulmon' (Palsgr.), rel. to MLG. *keller*, and f. Germ. base \**kal-* be COLD. 'This term appears to denote the state of the fish [i.e. salmon] freshly taken, when its substance appears interspersed with white flakes like curd' (Way in 'Promp. Parv.', ed. 1865, p. 59).

**calli-, cali-** kæl-i, kal-i repr. Gr. *kalli-* (the var. sp. *cali-* is unetymological), used as comb. form of *kalós* beautiful (cf. *kallos* beauty), e.g. *kallipais* having beautiful children: **CALLIGRAPHY** kæl-i-græfi handwriting, prop. elegant penmanship. XVII - modL. *calligraphia* - Gr. *kalligraphiā*, f. *kalligráphos*. So **CALLI-GRAPHER** (cf. F. *calligraphie*), **CALLIGRAPHIC** XVIII. **CALLIPYGIAN** kæl-i-pi-dʒi-an 'largely composed behind' (Sir T. Browne). XVIII. f. Gr. *kallipūgos* designation of a famous statue of Venus, f. *pūgē* buttocks. **CALLISTHENICS** kæl-i-spe-niks exercises for developing strength with beauty. XIX. f. Gr. *sthénos* strength.

**callidity** kæl-i-diti cunning, craftiness. XVI. - L. *calliditās*, f. *callidus* skilful, cunning, crafty; see -ITY.

**calliper** kæl-i-pær (usu. pl.) compasses for measuring diameters. XVI. orig. *calliper compasses* compasses used for measuring the calibre of a bullet or piece of ordnance; presumably var. of CALIBRE.

**callous** kæl-ləs hardened. XVI. - (partly through F. *calleux*) L. *callōsus*, f. **ca-llus** hardened skin, which has been used in Eng. since XVI. So **CALLOSITY** kæl-lə-siti. XVI. - F. or L.

**callow** kæl-lou †bald OE.; unfledged. XVI. OE. *calu* (*calw-*) = MLG. *kale*, MDu. *kale* (Du. *kaal*), OHG. *chalo* (G. *kahl*): - WGerm. \**kalwaz*, prob. - L. *calvus* bald (whence F. *chauve*), rel. to OSl. *golū* bare, naked, Skr. *kulvas*, Av. *kaurva* bald. ¶ The treatment of the hair was a matter of interest between the Romans and the Germans; cf. WGerm. adoption of L. *crispus* (CRISP) and Goth. *kapillōn* (f. L. *capillus* hair) cut hair.

**calm** kām still, quiet. XIV. The sb., adj., and vb. appear about the same time, and earlier than the corr. F. words (xv), which are presumed to be - It. *calma*, *calmo*, *calmare*; these are referred to popL. \**calma*, alteration of late L. *cauma* (Vulgate) - Gr. *kaiūma* heat (of the day or the sun), by assoc. with L. *calere* be hot; the sense-development may have been 'heat of the day', 'rest during this', 'quiet, stillness'. The Eng. words may have been taken direct from popL. (cf. medL. *calmacio*, *calmus* adj.). Hence **CALMATIVE** kæl-ɪ-mə-tiv, kām-m-sedative. XIX.

**calomel** kæl-lə-mel mercurous chloride. XVII. - modL. *calomel*, *calomeles* (so in F. XVIII), said to be f. Gr. *kalós* beautiful + *mēlas* black, because in its first preparation a black powder turned into a white one.

**caloric** kæl-ə-rik supposed elastic fluid, the source of heat. XVIII. - F. *calorique* (Lavoisier . . .), f. L. *calor* heat + *-ique* -IC.

**calorie, -y** kæl-ə-ri unit of heat. XIX. - F. *calorie* (Guillemin), arbitrarily f. L. *calor* heat; cf. -y<sup>3</sup>. **CALORI-**, stem of L. *calor* heat, as in *calori-FIC* (F. *calorifique*, L. *calorificus*), *calori-METER* (F. *calorimètre*, Lavoisier).

**calotte** kæl-ə-t skull-cap. XVII. - F. *calotte*, - Pr. *calota* or It. *callotta*, referred by some to Gr. *kaliúptra* hood, by others to Arab. *kalūta* cap; cf. also L. *calautica* woman's head-dress.

**calotype** kæl-lə-taip patent name of a photographic process. XIX (Fox Talbot). f. Gr. *kalós* beautiful + *túpos* TYPE.

**caloyer** kæl-lə-ɔ-ɛ Greek monk. XVII. - F. *caloyer* - It. *caloiero* - ecclGr. *kalógēros*, f. *kalós* beautiful + *gēras*, *gērōs* old age.

**calpack** kæl-lpæk Oriental cap. XVI (*colepecke*, *colpack*). - Turki *qalpāq*, *qālpāq*.

**caltrop**<sup>1</sup> kæl-ltrɒp (usu. pl.) name of various plants that entangle the feet; (later) star-thistle, *Trapa natans*. OE. *calcatrippe*, ME. *calketrappe* - medL. *calcatrippa*, whence also OF. *cachatrepe*, *cauche-*, AN. *calke-trappe*, Pr. *calcatrepa*.

**caltrop**<sup>2</sup> kæl-ltrɒp †trap, snare XIII; (mil.) iron ball with sharp spikes XVI. ME. *calke-trap* - OF. *kauketrape*, dial. var. of *cauche-*,

*chauchetrage*, later (mod.) *chaussetrape*, f. *chauchier* (mod. *côcher*) tread + *trappe* trap; ult. identical with prec.

**calumet** kæl·ljümet Amer.-Indian pipe of peace. XVIII. - F. *calumet*, dial. var. (with suffix-substitution) of *chalumeau* - late L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus* reed - Gr. *kálamos* HAULM.

**calumny** kæl·lɔmni malicious misrepresentation. xv. - L. *calumnia* false accusation (whence F. *calomnie*); cf. CHALLENGE and CAVIL. So **calumniate** kɔlə·mniēt XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *calumniārī*, f. *calumnia*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **calumniation**. XVI (cf. F. *calomniation*). **calumniator**. XVI. - late L. **calumnious**. xv. - (O)F. *calomnieux* or L. *calumniosus*.

**calvary** kæl·lvəri outdoor (life-size) representation of the Crucified Christ. XVIII. - L. *calvāria* skull (f. *calva* scalp, *calvus* bald, rel. to Skr. *kulvas*), tr. in Matt. xxvii 33, etc. of Aram. *gogulthō*, *gogoltha* skull (= Heb. *gulgōleth*), rendered in Gr. by *golgothā*; cf. F. *calvaire*; see -ARY.

**calve** kæv give birth to a calf. OE. *calfian* (*cealfian*), f. *cælf* CALF; cf. Du. *kalven*, MHG. *kalben*, etc.

**calvered** kæl·lvɔrd applied to salmon that is cut up alive. XVII (Jonson). f. *calver* (see CALLER) + -ED.

**Calvinism** kæl·lvinizm adherence to Calvin's doctrine. XVI. - F. *calvinisme* or modL. *calvinismus*, f. name of Jean Calvin, French Protestant reformer (1509-64); see -ISM. So **Calvinist**. XVI; after F.

**calx** kælks (alch. and early chem.) powder resulting from calcination of a mineral. xv. - L., 'lime', 'limestone', prob. - Gr. *kháliz* pebble, limestone. Cf. CALCINE, CALCULATE, CALCULUS, and CHALK.

**calyx** kei·liks, kæl·liks outer envelope of a flower. XVII. - L. *calyx* - Gr. *kálux* shell, husk, pod, f. base of *kaliúptin* hide. ¶ Confused with CALIX.

**cam**<sup>1</sup> kæm projection on a wheel. XVIII. - Du. *kam* COMB, as in *kamrad* toothed wheel, cog-wheel; G. *kamrad*, Sw., Da. *kamhjul*, and F. *came* are also of Du. origin.

**cam**<sup>2</sup> kæm (dial.) crooked XVI; but implied in *cammed(e)* xiv. The base is Celtic \**kambos* (as in *Cambodunum* 'crooked town', Yorkshire), whence W., Gael., Manx, Ir. *cam* crooked, bent, wrong, false.

**camaraderie** kæmərə·d(ə)ri goodfellowship. XIX. F., f. *camarade* COMRADE; see -ERY.

**camarilla** kæməri·lə private cabinet, cabal. XIX. Sp., dim. of *camara* CHAMBER.

**camber** kæm·bər arched surface or line. XVII. - OF. *cambre*, f. dial. var. of OF. *chambre* arched - L. *camurus* curved inwards. So **camber** vb. XVII. - F. *cambrer*, f. *cambre*.

**cambist** kæmbist one skilled in monetary

exchange. XIX. - F. *cambiste* - It. *cambista*, f. *cambio* CHANGE.

**cambium** kæ·mbiəm (physiol.) †one of the alimentary humours; (bot.) fluid between the wood and the bark of trees. XVII. - medL., 'exchange', used in the physiological sense by Arnaldus de Villa Nova (XIII-XIV): 'cambium humiditas manifeste alterata membri continentis complexionē.'

**Cambrian** kæ·mbriən Welsh. XVII (preceded by *Camber* XVI). f. *Cambria*, var. of *Cumbria*, latinization of W. *Cymry* Wales - O Celtic \**Kombroges*, f. \**kom-* together, COM- + \**brog-* border, region, MARCH<sup>1</sup>; see -IAN.

**cambric** kei·mbrik fine white linen. XVI (*cameryk*; Sc. forms have unexpl. -*eche*, -*age*, -*ige*, -*oche*). f. *Kamerijk*, Flemish form of *Cambrai* a town of northern France, famous for fabrics - medL. *Camaracum*.

**camel** kæ·ml humped hornless ruminant. OE. *camel*, reinforced in ME. by OF. *cameil*, *chameil*, later *camoil*, *camel*, *chamel* (mod. *chameau*); two L. types are repr. in OF., *camēlus* and \**camellus* (cf. Pr. *camel*, Sp., It. *camello*) - Gr. *kāmēlos*, of Semitic origin (Heb., Phœnician *gāmāl*). ¶ The L. word is repr. in other Germ. langs., e.g. Du. *kameel*, G. *kamel*; but the earlier CGerm. name (presumably based on L. *elephantus* elephant) is seen in OE. *olfend*, OS. *olbūndeo*, OHG. *olbenta*, ON. *ulfaldi*, Goth. *ulbandus*; cf. OSI. *velibāndū* camel.

**camellia** kæmi·liə, -e·liə genus of shrubs of the tea family. XVIII. - modL. (Linnæus), f. name of Josef *Kamel* (latinized *Camellus*), a Moravian jesuit who described the botany of Luzon; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**came** see COME.

**camelopard** kæ·mɔləpɑ·rɔd, kæme·l- giraffe. XVI. - L. *camelopardus*, -*pardalis* - Gr. *kamēlopárdalis*, f. *kāmēlos* CAMEL + *párdalis* PARD.

**Camembert** kæ·mābɛər small soft rich cheese originating from *Camembert*, village of Normandy, France. XIX.

**cameo** kæmiu precious stone having two layers of different colours. xv (*cameu*). - OF. *came(h)u*, *camahieu* (mod. *camāieu*), corr. to Sp., Pg. *camafeo*, pointing to a type \**camahæus* (cf. medL. *camahutus*, etc.); later - It. *cam(m)eo*, corr. to medL. *camæus*, whence also F. *camée*; prob. ult. of Oriental origin.

**camera** kæ·mərə CHAMBER, in several spec. uses. XVIII. - L. *camera* vault, arched chamber - Gr. *kamārā* object with arched cover. In photography, short for *camera obscura* darkened chamber or box, orig. an optical instrument. ¶ In *camera*, (leg.) in the judge's private chamber) (in open court.

**camerlingo** kæməli·ŋgou pope's or cardinal's chamberlain. XVII. It.; see CHAMBER-LAIN.

**cami-** kəˈmi shortening of CAMISOLE, as in *cami-knickers* xx.

**camisado** kəˈmɪsədou (mil.) night attack. xvi. - Sp. *camisada* lit. 'attack in one's shirt', f. *camisa* shirt; see CHEMISE, -ADO.

**camisole** kəˈmɪsoul (formerly) woman's jacket, (now) underbodice. xix. - F. *camisole* - It. *camiciola* or Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camicia*, *camisa* shirt (see CHEMISE).

**camlet** kəˈmlɪt fabric of which the nature has varied much. xiv. Early forms *chamlett*, *-lot*, Sc. *cammelot*, prob. - OF. *chamelot*, *camelot*, perh. ult. from Arab. *khamlat*, f. *khaml* pile carpet, but pop. assoc. with camel's hair.

**camomile** kəˈmɒmɪl plant of the genus *Anthemis*. xiv. - (O)F. *camonille* - late L. *c(h)amomilla*, alteration of *chamæmēlon* - Gr. *khamatmēlon* 'earth-apple' (*khamat* on the ground, *mēlon* apple), so called from the apple-like smell of the blossoms.

**camorra** kəˈmɒrə secret society in Naples. xix. It., of doubtful origin, but perh. - Sp. *camorra* dispute, quarrel.

**camouflage** kəˈmʊfləʒ disguise of appearance. xx. F., f. *camoufler* (thieves' sl.), - It. *camuffare* disguise, deceive, perh. assoc. with *camouflet* whiff of smoke in the face; see -AGE.

**camp** kæmp place where troops are lodged in tents, etc.; temporary quarters. xvi. - (O)F. *camp* - It. *campo* (= (O)F. *champ* field, battlefield, Pr. *camp*, Sp. *campo*) :- L. *campu-s* level field, place for games and military exercises, field of battle, whence CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kampaz* fight, battle, repr. by OE., OFris., MDu. *camp* (Du. *kamp*), OHG. *champf* (G. *kampf*), ON. *kapp*. So **camp** vb. xvi. - F. *camp*; cf. ENCAMP.

**campaign** kəmpeɪn army's operations in the field. xvii (Clarendon). - F. *campagne* - It. *campagna* (used in the mil. sense xvi) = (O)F. *champagne* CHAMPAIGN, in the other senses of which *campaign* was also formerly used (xvii). The military application arose in those conditions of warfare according to which an army remained in quarters during the winter and on the approach of summer went into the country (*nella campagna, dans la campagne*) to conduct operations. Hence as vb. xviii.

**campanile** kəmpeɪnɪli bell-tower (usu. lofty and detached). xvii (Evelyn). - It. *campanile* (whence F. *campanile*), f. *campana* - late L. *campāna*.

**campanology** kəmpeɪnɒlədʒi art of bell-ringing. xix. - modL. *campānologia*, f. late L. *campāna*; see prec. and -LOGY.

**campanula** kəmpeɪnjələ plant of a large genus so named with bell-shaped flowers. xvii (Evelyn). - modL. dim. of *campāna*; see prec. and -ULE. So **campanulate** bell-shaped. xvii. - modL.; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**Campeachy** kəmpɪtʃi epithet of a red dye-wood, also called *logwood*. xvii (*Cam*, *Compeche wood, tree*). Name of a southern state of Mexico, whence the wood was orig. exported; in Sp. *campeche*, in F. *campêche*.

**campestral** kəmpeɪstrəl pert. to fields or open country. xviii. f. L. *campester*, *-tri*, f. *campus*; see CAMP, -AL. Also †**campestral**. xvii.

**camphor** kəˈmfɔr white translucent vegetable oil. xv. Early forms are various, both disyll. and trisyll., *camphire* prevailing from xv to c. 1800. - OF. *camphore*, later and mod. *camphre* (AN. *caumphre*) or medL. *camphora* - (prob. through Sp. *alcamfor*) Arab. *kāfūr* (whence medGr. *kaphourá*) - Prakrit *kappūra*, Skr. *karpūra*. ¶ Has become a CEur. word. Hence **camphorated** xvii; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**champion** kəˈmpɪən plant of the genus *Lychnis*. xvi. First recorded from Lobel and Lyte and applied to *Lychnis Coronaria*; tr. of Gr. *lukhnis stephanōmatikē* (i.e. 'used for garlands'), on which has been based a derivation from †*champion* (- OF. (north.) *champion* CHAMPION).

**camshed** kəˈmpʃəd facing of piles and boarding to protect a bank. xvi. prob. f. CANT<sup>1</sup>+SHIDE; this deriv. is suggested by the earliest forms with *-shide*, *-shed*, *-shead*, of which the later *-shot*, *-shut*, *-sheet*, *-sheath* in var. spellings of the coll. *camshedding* (xix) appear to be corruptions.

**campus** kəˈmpəs (U.S.) college or university grounds. xviii (first at Princeton, New Jersey). - L. *campus* field.

**camwood** kəˈmwʊd hard red wood of W. Africa. xvii (Dampier). Said to be - native dial. word *kambi*.

**can<sup>1</sup>** kæn vessel for liquid. OE. *canne*, corr. to MDu. *kanne* (Du. *kan*), OHG. *channa* (G. *kanne*), ON. *kanna*; it is uncertain whether the word is orig. Germ. or - late L. *canna* (vi), whence OF. *channe*, Pr. *cana*. OE. *canne* is recorded only once, in a gloss, after which there is no Eng. evidence till xiv, when the word was prob. introduced from the Continent.

**can<sup>2</sup>** kæn, (unstressed) kən, kn pt. **could** kud, kəd know, (with inf.) know how, (passing into) have power, be able. One of the group of Germ. preterite-present verbs (see DARE, MAY, SHALL, WIT<sup>2</sup>); the primary meaning was 'have learned', 'come to know'. OE. *cunnan*, pres. ind. *can(n)*, *con(n)*, pl. *cunnon*, pt. *cūpe* (:- \**cunþa*) = OFris. *kunna*, *kan*, *kunda*, OS. *cunnan*, *can*, *consta* (Du. *kunnen*, *kan*, *konde*), OHG. *kunnan*, *kan*, *kunda* or *kunsta* (G. *können*, *kann*, *konnte*), ON. *kunna*, *kann*, *kunna* (:- \**kunða*), Goth. (and CGerm.) *kunnan*, *kann*, *kunþa*. The second *n* of the pres. stem is formative; e.g. OE. pl. *cunnon*, Goth. *kunnum*, etc. = Skr. *jānīmas* (:- \**gñānīmós*) we know. The IE.

base \*gn-, \*gnē-, \*gnō- appears also in Lith. *žinoti* know, and OIr. *ath|gnin* recognizes. Cf. KNOW. The pt. *could*, with analogical *l* after *should* and *would*, appeared in early XVI, and superseded *coude* (XIV-XVI), which was an alteration of ME. *coupe* by assim. to regular wk. pt. forms in *-de*. See also CON<sup>1</sup>, CUNNING, UNCOUTH.

**canaille** kænaiː rabble, mob. XVII. F. - It. *canaglia* (= Sp. *canalla*, Pg. *canalha*), f. *cane* dog :- L. *canis*-s (see HOUND). The It. form was in earlier use (B. Jonson).

**canal** kənæːl †pipe to convey liquid xv; tubular cavity in the body, duct XVII; artificial watercourse XVII. -(O)F. *canal*, refash. of earlier *chanel* CHANNEL, after L. *canalis* or It. *canale*. So **canalize** kænəlaiz, -A·TION. XIX. - F. *canaliser*, -isation.

**canard** kænɑːr(d) cock-and-bull story. XIX. F., lit. 'duck'; the sense of 'hoax' is said to have arisen from the phr. *vendre un canard à moitié* 'half-sell a duck' (cf. *vendeur de canards à moitié*, a cousener, guller, cogger; foister, lyer' Cotgr. 1611; *baillieur de canards* lit. 'deliverer of ducks', 1612 in Littré's dict.).

**Canarese** kænəriːz Dravidian language of *Canara* or *Kanara* (S.W. India), the native form of which is *Kannāda*, f. *kan* black † *nādu* country; see -ESE.

**canary** kənəri name of a dance, a wine, and a singing-bird derived from the Canary Islands. XVI. - F. *Canarie* - Sp. *Canaria*, in L. *Canāria insula* 'Isle of Dogs', one of the Fortunate Isles, so named from its large dogs (L. *canārius* pert. to dogs, f. *canis* dog, HOUND). As the name of the bird modelled on F. *canari*, †-ie - Sp. *canario*.

**canaster** kænəːstɔːr kind of tobacco, so called from the rush basket in which it was imported. XIX. - Sp. *canastro* - medL. \**canastrum* - Gr. *kánastro* CANISTER.

**cancan** kænˌkæn extravagant dance. XIX. - F. *cancan* kākā noise, disturbance (XVI), vulgar noisy dance (XIX), said to be L. *quanquam* (with contemp. pronunc. of Latin) although, taken as the typical beginning of a wrangle in the Schools.

**cancel** kænˌsəl cross out, obliterate; annul. XIV. -(O)F. *canceller* - L. *cancelłāre* make lattice-wise, cross out (a writing), f. *cancelus*, pl. *cancelli* cross-bars (see CHANCEL).

**cancer** kænˌsɔːr zodiacal constellation of the Crab XIV (Ch.); malignant tumour XVII. - L. *cancer* crab, creeping ulcer, after Gr. *karkinos* crab, *karkinōma* CARCINOMA, the tumour being so called, acc. to Galen, on account of the resemblance to a crab's limbs of the swollen veins about the part affected. Cf. CANKER, CHANCER.

**candelabrum** kændileiːbrəm, -lāːbrəm candlestick, chandelier. XIX. - L. *candēlabrum*, f. *candēla* CANDLE; the pl. *candelabra* has been often used as sg., with pl. in *-as*.

**candid** kændid †white; free from bias or malice; frank. XVII. - F. *candide* or L. *candidus*, f. *candēre* be white, glisten (cf. INCANDESCENT, INCENSE); see -ID.

**candidate** kændidət aspirant to an office. XVII. -(O)F. *candidat* or L. *candidātus* clothed in white, candidate for office (who appeared in a white toga), f. *candidus*; see prec. and -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ca·ndidature**. XIX. prob. after F.

**candle** kændl cylinder of tallow or wax with a wick enclosed. OE. *candel* - L. *candēla*, later *-della*, f. *candēre* glisten. One of the L. words introduced into Eng. after the Conversion of A.D. 597; reinforced in ME. by AN. *candele*, OF. *candēile*, var. of *chandeile*, -oile (= Pr., Sp., It. *candela*, Pg. *candēia*) :- L. *candēla*, and OF. *candelle* (mod. *chandelle*) :- L. *candella*. Hence **Ca·ndlemas** -mæs 2 February; OE. *candelmasse*dæg; see MASS<sup>1</sup>. **ca·ndlestick** (formerly including *candela·bra*); OE. *candelsticca*.

**candour** kændəːr †purity; freedom from bias or malice XVII (Jonson); outspokenness XVIII. - F. *candeur* or L. *candor*, f. *cand-* of *candēre* and *candidus* CANDID; see -OUR.

**candy** kændi sugar-candy XVIII; (U.S.) sweetmeats XIX. - F. *candi* in *sucre candi* SUGAR-CANDY.

**candytuft** kænditaft the plant *Iberis umbellata*, orig. brought from Candia. XVII. f. *Candy*, the island Candia (Crete) † TUFT.

**cane** kein hollow stem of giant reeds, etc. XIV (Trevisa); used as a walking-stick or rod XVI. ME. *canne*, *cane* - OF. *cane*, (also mod.) *canne* = Pr. *cana*, Sp. *caña*, It. *canna*. :- L. *canna* reed, cane, tube, pipe - Gr. *kánna*, *kánnē* - Ass. *kanū* (Heb. *kanēh*) - Sumerian *gin*. Hence **cane** vb. beat with a cane. XVII.

**cangue** kæŋg wooden frame worn about the neck as a punishment. XVIII. - F. *cangue* - Pg. *canga* - Annamite *gong*.

**canicular** kəniːkjʊlər of the days preceding or following the heliacal rising of the dog-star. XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *caniculāris*, f. *canicula* dog-star, dim. of *canis* dog.

**canine** kænˌnain, keiːnain pert. to a dog. XVII. - F. *canin*, -ine, or L. *caninus*, -īna, f. *canis* dog, HOUND; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**canister** kænˌnistɔːr †basket XVII; small case or box for tea, etc. XVIII. - L. *canistrum* basket for bread, fruit, etc. - Gr. *kánastro* wicker basket, f. *kánnā* reed, CANE.

**canker** kænˌkɔːr gangrenous affection. OE. *cancer*, reinforced or superseded by - ONF. *cancre*, var. of (O)F. *chancre* :- L. *cancrum*, nom. *cancer*; see CANCER, CHANCER. Applied from XV to larvæ destructive to plants; so *canker-worm* (XVI).

**cannel** kænˌnl bituminous coal burning with a very bright flame. XVI (*canel*, Leland).

Since XVIII currently expl. as standing for *candle* (north. dial. *canlle*) *coal*; but it is not clear that the orig. form was *camel coal* and not simply *can(n)el*.

**cannelure** kænəljuə(r) grooving. XVIII. -F. *cannelure*, f. *canele*, f. *cannel* CHANNEL. (Also *channellure*, in adj. -*ed* XVI.)

**cannibal** kænɪbəl man-eating man. XVI. First in pl. *Canibales* - Sp. *Canibales*, one of the forms (recorded by Columbus) of the ethnic name *Caribes* (see *CARIB*) of a fierce man-eating nation of the West Indies; according to Oviedo ('La historia general de las Indias' II viiii) *caribe* means 'brave and daring'. Cf. *CALIBAN*.

**cannon<sup>1</sup>** kænən piece of ordnance. XVI. - (O)F. *canon* - It. *cannone*, augm. of *canna* tube, CANE; see -OON. So **cannona** DE. XVII. - F. *canonnade* - It. *canonata*. **cannonEE** R. XVI. - F. *canonnier* - It. *canoniere*.

**cannon<sup>2</sup>** kænən stroke at billiards. XIX. Perversion, by assoc. with **CANNON<sup>1</sup>**, of *car(r)om* (XVIII); still in U.S.A. as vb. 'rebound', 'bounce', shortening of *CARAMBOLE*. Also as vb. XIX.

**canny** kæ:ni (Sc.) sagacious, cautious XVI; clever, cunning; careful, quiet, gentle XVIII; (north. Eng.) agreeable, comely XIX; advb. cautiously, gently XVIII (cf. *CA'CANNY*). Presumably f. *CAN<sup>2</sup>+ -y<sup>1</sup>*; corr. to *cunning* in its primary sense.

**canoe** kənuː primitive boat of savage races XVI; light boat propelled by paddling XVIII. The native name, Haytian (whence Sp.) *cano*, is recorded by Eden, 1555, and continued in use till XVIII; in later XVI a var. *canow* (cf. *Carib canaoua*) appeared and was continued as *canoo*, to which the present pronunc. corresponds, the present sp. (XVIII) being due to F. *canoë*; forms based on Du. *cano* were also current.

**canon<sup>1</sup>** kænən rule, law (of the Church) OE.; central portion of the Mass XIII; list of books of the Bible accepted as authentic XIV; (mus.) XVI; size of type (cf. *brevier*, *pica*) XVII. OE. *canon* - L. *canōn* - Gr. *kanōn* rule; reinforced or superseded by ME. *cano(u)n* - AN. *canun*, (O)F. *canon*. So **canonic**(AL) -ɔːnikəl based on ecclesiastical law or rule XV (Caxton); f. F. *canonique* or L. *canonicus* - Gr. *kanonikós*. **canonist** professor of canon law XV. - F. - medL. **ca'nonize** place in the canon of saints, -IZA'TION. XIV (Wyclif). - medL.

**canon<sup>2</sup>** kænən clergyman living according to the 'vita canonica', i.e. religious life based on rule. XIII. ME. *canun*, *canoun*, also *chanun*, *chanoun* - OF. *canonie*, *chanoine* (with ending assim. to *cano(u)n* **CANON<sup>1</sup>**) - ecclL. *canonicus* (repr. in OE. *canonic*, MHG. *kanunich*), sb. use of adj. (see **CANONICAL**). Hence **ca'noness**. XVII; after F. *chanoinesse*, in medL. *canonica*. **ca'nonry**. XV.

**cañon, canyon** kænˌnjən deep gorge. XIX. - Sp. *cañon* tube, pipe, conduit, augm. of *caña* CANE. The specific application was given by the Spaniards of New Mexico.

**canoodle** kænʊːdl (U.S. sl.) indulge in caresses. XIX (Sala). Of unkn. origin.

**canopy** kænəpi covering over a throne, etc. XIV (Wycl.). Late ME. *canope*, *canape* - medL. *canopeum* baldacchino, for L. *cōnōpēum*, -*eum*, -*ium* net over a bed, pavilion - Gr. *kōnōpēton* Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains, f. *kōnōps* gnat, mosquito.

**canorous** kənɔːrəs melodious. XVII. f. L. *canōrus*, f. *canor* song, f. *canere* sing; see **CHANT**, -OUS.

**cant<sup>1</sup>** kænt †edge, border (?) XIV; nook, corner XVII; oblique line or face XIX. prob. - MLG. *kant* point, creek, border, *kante* side, edge (whence G. *kante*), (M)Du. *cant* border, side, corner - Rom. \**canto* (as in OF. *cant*, F. *chant*, *champ*, Sp., It. *canto* edge, corner, side), for L. *cant(h)us* iron tire, said by Quintilian to be a barbarism of Sp. or African origin. (Connexion, if any, with W. *kant* circumference, Breton *kant* circle, OSl. *kaŕtŭ* corner, Gr. *kanthós* corner of the eye, is obscure.) Cf. **CANTON**. Hence **cant** vb. bevel, slant, toss, tilt XVI; whence a new sb. **cant** toss, throw, slope, tilt XVIII.

**cant<sup>2</sup>** kænt (sl.) speak, talk, esp. in the whining fashion of beggars XVI (Harman); use the particular jargon of a class or set; affect religious or pietistic phraseology XVII. prob. - L. *cantāre* sing (see **CHANT**), which was applied contemptuously as early as XII to the singing in church services and perh. later to the speech of religious mendicants. Hence **cant** sb. †whining speech; peculiar phraseology or jargon of a class, esp. of pedlars, gipsies, thieves, and vagabonds XVII; affected use of (religious) language XVIII. (An obscure *cantium* 'something sung' in Caxton's 'Reynard the Fox' xxvii may be somehow connected.) So **canting** vbl. sb. (often attrib.) and ppl. adj., esp. of beggars' cant (*peddelars Frenche* or *Canting*, Harman; *an old Canting Beggar*, Jonson; *canting speech*, 1592; *Canting Crew*, *Beggars*, Gypsies, 1690). *Canting arms* (her.) those in which the figures bear a punning allusion to the name of the family.

**Cantab** kæntəb XVIII. Short for **Cantabrigian** kæntəbrɪˈdʒɪən (XVII), f. *Cantabrigia*, L. form of *Cambridge* name of an Eng. university town.

**cantaloup** kæntəlʊp variety of muskmelon. XVIII. - F. *cantaloup* - It. *Cantaluppi*, name of a former summer residence of the popes near Rome, where it was cultivated on its introduction from Armenia.

**cantankerous** kæntæŋkərəs quarrelsome. XVIII (Goldsmith, Sheridan). Said by Grose to be a Wiltshire word, but the earliest literary evidence suggests an Ir. origin;

- perh. blending of Ir. *cant* auction, outbidding, with *rancorous* (cf. also Ir. *canrán* contention, grumbling).
- cantata** kəntə'tə choral composition, formerly a recitative. XVIII. - It. (sc. *aria* AIR), fem. pp. of *cantare* sing; see CHANT, -ADE.
- canteen** kənti'n sutler's shop in a camp, etc.; outfit of cooking and table vessels or utensils. XVIII. - F. *cantine* - It. *cantina* cellar, perh. f. *canto* corner (see CANT').
- canter** kəntəɪ easy gallop. XVIII. Short for *Canterbury gallop*, *pace*, *trot* (XVII), a pace such as mounted pilgrims to Canterbury were supposed to have ridden. Hence vb. XVIII; cf. occas. †*canterbury* vb. (XVII).
- canterbury** kəntə'beri stand with partitions to hold music portfolios, etc. XIX. prob. named after Charles Manners-Sutton, first viscount *Canterbury*, Speaker of the House of Commons, elder son of Charles Manners-Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury.
- Canterbury bells** kəntə'beri belz plant of the genus *Campanula*. XVI (Lyte, Gerarde). The flowers were fancifully assoc. with the small bells worn by horses ridden by pilgrims to Canterbury.
- cantharides** kənpæ'ridiz Spanish fly; this dried and used medicinally. XV. L., pl. of *cantharis* - Gr. *kantharis* blister fly.
- canticle** kəntɪkl song, hymn, spec. liturgical hymn in the Divine Office XIII; (pl.) Song of Solomon, Canticum Canticorum XVI. - OF. *canticle*, var. of *cantique* - L. *canticum*, f. *cantus* CHANT; prob. reinforced by L. dim. *canticulum* (cf. -CLE).
- cantilever** kəntɪlɪvəɪ bracket of stone, etc. XVII; projecting support in bridge-building XIX. Earliest forms *cantlapper*, *candilever*, of which the formal significance is doubtful. The first syll. has been connected with Sp. *can* dog, (transf.) bracket, modillion, corbel; but the formation is altogether obscure.
- cantle** kəntl †corner; (arch. or dial.) section, segment. XIV. - AN. *cantel* = OF. *chantel* (mod. *chanteau*) = Pr. *cantel* :- medL. *cantellu-s*, dim. of *cantus* CANT'.
- canto** kəntəu division of a poem. XVI (Spenser). - It. (Dante), lit. 'song' :- L. *cantus* CHANT.
- canto fermo** kəntəu fə'ɪmou plain-song melody as adopted for contrapuntal treatment. XVIII. It., 'fixed song'; see CHANT, FIRM.
- canton** kəntən, kəntə'n †corner; (her.) ordinary of a shield XVI; subdivision of a country XVII. - (OF.) *canton* - Pr. *canton* (= It. *cantone*) :- Rom. \**cantōnem*, f. L. *cantus* CANT'. Hence **can-ton** vb. quarter (in various senses). XVI. - F. *cantonner*, It. *cantonare*. **cantonment** kəntūnmənt quarters. XVIII. - F. *cantonnement*.
- cantor** kəntɔɪ leader of a church choir. XVI. - L., 'singer', f. *cant-*, *canere* (see CHANT). So **cantoris** kəntɔ'ris north (sometimes south) side of the choir of a church, being the precentor's side. XVIII; g. sg. used absol. (cf. *decani*).
- cantrip** kə'ntrɪp (Sc.) spell, charm (phr. *cast cantrips*); trick. XVI. Also *cantrap*, -*ep*, -*op*, of unkn. origin.
- Canuck** kənək native or inhabitant of Canada. XIX. Also *Kanu(c)k* and (occas.) *Canack*, *Cannacker*, f. *Can|ada*, perh. after *Polack Pole*.
- canvas** kə'nvəs strong hemp or flax cloth. XIV. ME. *canevas* - ONF. (and mod.) *canevas*, var. of OF. *chanevaz* = Pr. *canabas* or It. *canavaccio* :- Rom. \**canapāceum*, f. \**canapum*, for L. *cannabis* HEMP.
- canvass** kə'nvəs A. †toss in a canvas sheet, (hence) criticize destructively; discuss (a matter) XVI; B. solicit votes or support for XVI; †sue for (a thing) XVIII; solicit (person, etc.) for votes XIX. f. CANVAS; the emergence of sense B is difficult to account for.
- canyon** var. of CAÑON.
- canzone** kəntson:ni song, ballad. XVI. - It. 'song' :- (O)F. *chanson*, Pr. *cansó*, Sp. *canción* :- L. *cantōnem*, f. *cant-*, *canere*; see CHANT, -ION. Also **canzonef** kəntzɔnɛt short song. XVI. - It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*.
- caoutchouc** kautʃuk indiarubber. XVIII. - F. *caoutchouc* - Carib *cahuchu*; in G. *kautschuk*.
- cap** kəp close head-covering OE.; many techn. senses from OE. *cappe* - late L. *cappa* (whence OF. *cape*, F. *chape*, Pr., Sp. *capa*), possibly a deriv. of *caput* head; cf. CAPE'. (For the medL. var. *cāpa* see COPE'.) Hence **cap** vb. put a cap on XV; take off the cap XVI; (north. dial.) overtop, excel XIX.
- capable** keɪpəbl †able to hold; able to be affected (by); having capacity. XVI. - F. *capable* - late L. *capābilis*, f. *capere* take (see HEAVE), prob. after *capāci-*; see next and -ABLE. Hence **capabi-LITY**. XVI. ¶ Among derivs. of the same base are: *capacious*, *caption*, *captious*, *captive*, *capture*; *accept*, *concept*, *except*, *precept*; *inception*, *reception*, *susception*; *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*; *conceit*, *deceit*, *receipt*; *anticipation*, *municipal*, *participate*, *precipitate*; *nuncupation*, *occupy*, *recuperate*; *CASE*!; *prince*, *principal*.
- capacious** kəpeɪʃəs able to hold or receive (so much). XVII. f. L. *capāci-*, *capāx*, f. *capere* take; see HEAVE and -ACIOUS. So **capaciry** kəpə'sɪti. xv. - F. -L.
- cap-a-pie** kəpəpi' from head to foot. XVI (Berners). - OF. *cap a pie* (now *de pied en cap*); i.e. *cap* - Pr. *cap* head (see CHIEF), a to, *pie* (: - L. *pedem* FOOT).
- caparison** kəpə'risən trappings of a horse. XVI. - F. †*caparasson* (mod. -*açon*) - Sp.



*caparazón* saddle-cloth (cf. Pr. *caparasso* hooded cloak, and medL. *caparo* old woman's cloak), f. *capa* CAPE<sup>1</sup>. So as vb. XVI (Sh.). - F. *caparaçonner*.

**cape**<sup>1</sup> keip tippet of a cloak XVI; sleeveless cloak XVIII. - F. *cape* - Pr. *capa* (= (O)F. *chape*) :- late L. *cappa* (Isidore); see CAP.

**cape**<sup>2</sup> keip promontory. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. XVI - Pr. *cap* = Sp. *cabo* :- Rom. \**capo*, for L. *caput* head (cf. CHIEF).

**capelin** kæ'pəlin small smelt-like fish. XVII. - F. *capelan* - Pr. *capelan* CHAPLAIN.

**caper**<sup>1</sup> kei'pəɹ flower-buds of *Capparis spinosa* XV; the shrub itself XVI. Late ME. *capres* - F. *câpres* - L. *capparis* (whence also It. *cappero*) - Gr. *kápparis*. The final *s*, being apprehended as the pl. sign, was dropped to form a new sg. (XVI); cf. G. *kaper*, from earlier pl. *kappren*, *cappres*.

**caper**<sup>2</sup> kei'pəɹ frisky leap. XVI (Greene, Sh.). Shortening of CAPRIOLE. Also vb. (Sh.).

**capercailzie** kæpə'kei:lzi, -kei:lji wood-grouse. XVI (Bellenden). - Gael. *capull coille* kæ'pəl kə'lje great cock (lit. horse) of the wood. The sp. *lz*, deriving from MSc. *lz*, which repr. the pronunc. *lj*, has influenced the Eng. pronunc., as in *Menzies*.

**capias** kei'piəs (leg.) writ authorizing arrest. XV. L., 'you are to seize' 2nd sg. pres. subj. of *capere* take (see HEAVE).

**capillary** kæpi'ləri of hair, hair-like. XVII. - L. *capillaris*, f. *capillus* hair (prob. deriv. of *caput* HEAD); after F. *capillaire*; see -ARY.

**capital**<sup>1</sup> kæ'pitəl †pert. to the head XIII (AncrR.); affecting the head or life (now in *capital crime, punishment*); (of letters) standing at the head, of the largest size XIV (Trev.); chief XV; first-rate XVIII. - (O)F. *capital* - L. *capitālis*, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD; see -AL. The sense 'punishable by death' rests ult. on L. *res* or *causa capitalis*, *crimen capitale*, and the like, as also that of 'pre-eminent', 'first-rate'. The sb. uses, 'chief city' (XVII, Milton), 'capital fund, accumulated wealth' (XVII), derive ult. from medL. *capitale* (n. of adj. used as sb.), but are prob. immed. from F. *capital*. So **capitalist** kæ'pitəlist, kæpi't-possessor of capital. XVIII (A. Young). - F. *capitaliste* (a Revolution word of derogatory implication); hence **capitalism**. XIX. So **capitalize**. XIX. - F. *capitaliser*.

**capital**<sup>2</sup> kæ'pitəl head of a column. XIV. - OF. *capitel* (mod. *chapiteau*) - L. *capitellum*, secondary dim. of *caput* HEAD. In XVI-XVII often *capitel(l)* after It. *capitello*; the present form in -al is mainly due to assocn. with prec.

**capitan** kæ'pitən chief admiral of the Turkish fleet, esp. in *capitan* (earlier †*captain*) *pasha*. XVIII. - Sp. *capitan* CAPTAIN.

**capitation** kæ'pitei:ʃən charge or payment per head. XVII. - F. *capitation* or late L. *capitātio(n)-*, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD; see -ATION.

**Capitol** kæ'pitəl temple in ancient Rome on the Tarpeian hill dedicated to Jupiter. XIV (*capitolie, -oile*). In ME. - OF. *capitolie, -oile*, later assim. to the source, L. *Capitōlium*, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD.

**capitular** kæpi'tjʊləɹ (eccl.) pert. to a chapter. XVII. - late L. *capitulāris*, f. *capitulum* CHAPTER; cf. F. *capitulaire* and see -AR.

**capitulate** kæpi'tjʊleɪt †specify as under heads; †propose terms, make terms about XVI; make terms of surrender XVII. f. pp. of medL. *capitulāre* draw up under distinct heads, f. *capitulum* head of a discourse, CHAPTER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **capitulation**. XVI. - late L.

**capon** kei'pən castrated cock. Late OE. *capun* - AN. *capun*, var. of (O)F. *chapon* = Pr., Sp. *capon*, It. *cappone* :- Rom. \**cappō* (whence OHG. *kappo*), for L. *capō(n)-*, prob. to be referred to a base meaning 'cut' (cf. Gr. *káptein*; see COMMA).

**caponier** kæpəniəɹ (fortif.) covered passage across a ditch. XVII. - Sp. *caponera* (whence F. *caponnière*) prop. capon-pen (see prec.).

**corporal** kæ'pɔrəl superior kind of tobacco. XIX. F., short for *tabac de corporal* corporal's tobacco, so called because superior to *tabac de soldat* private soldier's tobacco; *corporal* is - It. *corporale*, f. *capo* head (CHIEF), after *corporale* (f. *corpo*), *pettorale* (f. *petto*).

**capot** kæpə't winning of all the tricks at piquet by one player. XVII. - F. *capot*, perh. f. *capoter*, dial. form of *chapoter* castrate (cf. CAPON). So **capot** vb. XVII. ¶ The F. word is the source of G. *kaput* done for.

**capote** kæpəu't long cloak or mantle; close-fitting hat. XIX. - F. *capote* rain-cloak, dim. of *cape* CAPE.

**caprice** kæpri:s sudden unaccountable turn of mind XVII; work of art of lively or sportive character XVIII. - F. *caprice* - It. *capriccio* (dial. *capurriccio*) orig. horror (the mod. sense being due to assoc. with *capra* goat), f. *capo* head (: - L. *caput*) + *riccio* hedgehog (: - L. *ericeu-s* URCHIN), lit. 'head with the hair standing on end'. Earlier forms were †*capricchio*, -*iccio* (XVII-XIX) and †*caprich*, based immed. on It. *capriccio* or Sp. *capricho*. So **capriccioso** -i'ʃəs. XVI. - F. *capricieux* - It. *capriccioso*.

**Capricorn** kæ'prikɔ:n zodiacal constellation. XIV. - (O)F. *Capricorne* - L. *capricornus*, f. *capr-*, *caper* goat (= OE. *hafr* he-goat) + *cornu* HORN, 'goat-horn', after Gr. *aigó|kerōs*.

**capriole** kæ'prioul leap, caper. XVI. - F. *capriole* (now *cabriole*) - It. *capriola*, f. *capriolare* leap, f. *capriolo* roebuck :- L. *capreolus*, dim. of *caper* goat (see prec.).

**capsicum** kæ'psikəm seed-pod of Guinea pepper. XVIII. - modL. (Tournefort), perh. f. *capsa* CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**capsize** kæpsaiːz upset (on the water). XVIII. orig. a sailor's word; earlier form *capacise*, perh. to be referred ult. to Sp. *capusar* sink (a ship) by the head, perh. alteration (by assoc. with *cabo* head) of *chapuzar* dive, duck :- Rom. \**subputeāre*, f. L. *sub* SUB-+*puteus* well, PIT. Cf. BOX<sup>4</sup>.

**capstan** kæpˌstæn mechanism for weighing the anchor, etc. XIV. - Pr. *cabestan*, earlier *cabestran* (whence F. *cabestan*, Sp. *cabestrante*, Sp., Pg. *cabrestante*), f. *cabestre* halter :- L. *capistrum*, f. *capere* seize (see HEAVE). (There have been many vars., due to pop. attempts to interpret the second syll., e.g. *capstang*, *-stand*, *-stall*, *-stern*, *-storm*, *-string*.)

**capsule** kæˌpsjʊl membranous envelope; dry seed-vessel. XVII. - F. *capsule* - L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa* box, CASE<sup>2</sup>; see -ULE.

**captain** kæpˌtɪn chief, leader; head officer of a company. XIV (Barbour, Wyclif, Ch., Gower). ME. *capitain* - late OF. *capitain* (mod. *capitaine*), superseding earlier *cheve-taigne* CHIEFTAIN and *chataigne*, *catamie* - late L. *capitāneus* chief, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD; cf. It. *capitano*, Sp. *capitan*, which may have influenced the F. word. Hence **captaincy**. XIX.

**caption** kæpˌʃən (arch.) seizure, arrest XIV; †cavilling objection XVII; (orig. U.S.) heading, title XVIII. - L. *captiō(n-)*, f. *capt-*, *capere* take, seize; see HEAVE, -TION.

**captious** kæpˌʃəs catching at faults, fault-finding XIV (Wyclif); ensnaring in argument, sophistical xv. - (O)F. *captieux* or L. *captiosus*, f. *captiō* deception, fallacious argument; see CAPTION, -IOUS.

**captivate** kæpˌtɪveɪt †make captive, capture; enthral. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *captivāre* (after *captivate* pp. XIV), f. *captivus*; see next and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Finally superseded **captive** vb. XIV (orig. *captivē*, as still in Milton). - (O)F. *captiver* - late L. So **captive** kæpˌtɪv taken prisoner. XIV. - L. *captivus*, f. *capt-*, pp. stem of *capere* take; see HEAVE and -IVE. Also sb. So **captivity**. XIV. **ca-ptor**<sup>1</sup>, XVII. - L. **ca-pture** taking captive XVI; one captured XVIII. - F. - L.; hence as vb. XVIII, superseding †*captive*.

¶ L. *captus* corr. to OE. *hæft* prisoner = OS., OHG. *haft* (cf. G. *häftling*), ON. *haptr*, Goth. *hafts*, (O)Ir. *cacht* bondmaid, W. *caeth* serf.

**capuchin** kæˌpuʃɪn (C-) Franciscan friar of the new order of 1528 XVI; hooded cloak of feminine wear XVIII. - F. *capuchin* (now *capucin*) - It. *cappuchino*, f. *cappuccio* hood, augm. of *cappa* CAPE<sup>1</sup>; so named from the pointed hood adopted by the order.

**capybara** kæpɪbərə largest extant rodent, Hydrochærus capybara. XVIII. Native name of S. America.

**car** kɑː wheeled vehicle (of various kinds). XIV. ME. *carre* - AN., ONF. *carre* :- Rom. \**carra* (whence OHG. *karra*, G. *karre*, MDu. *carre*, Du. *car*), pl. or parallel fem.

form of L. *carrum* n., *carrus* m. (whence F. *char*, It. *carro*, etc.; cf. CHARIOT) - OCeltic \**karrom* (\**karros*), repr. by (O)Ir. *carr*, OW. *carr* (W. *car*), rel. to L. *currus* chariot.

**carabineer** kærəbɪniəː mounted soldier armed with a carbine. XVII. - F. *carabinier*, f. *carabine* CARBINE; see -EER<sup>1</sup>.

**caracal** kærəkæl feline animal of N. Africa. XVIII. - F. or Sp. *caracal* - Turk. *qarahqulaq*, f. *qarah* black+*qulak* ear.

**caracole** kærəkoul half-turn executed by a horse. XVII. - F. *caracole*, f. *caracoler* wheel.

**carafe** kærəf glass water-bottle. XVIII. - F. *carafe* - It. *caraffa*, prob. (through Sp. *garrafa*) - Arab. *gharāfa*, f. *gharafa* draw water. ¶ The word has become CEur.

**carageen** kærəgɪn kind of seaweed. XIX. f. *Carragheen*, place near Waterford, Ireland, where it is abundant.

**carambole** kærəmboul CANNON<sup>2</sup>. XVIII. - Sp. *carambola* (whence F. *carambole* red ball at billiards), obscure comp. of *bola* ball = (O)F. *boule* :- L. *bullā* BULL<sup>2</sup>.

**caramel** kærəmel sugar melted and browned. XVIII. - F. *caramel* - Sp. *caramelo*, of unkn. origin.

**carapace** kærəpeɪs body-shell of tortoises, etc. XIX. - F. *carapace* - Sp. *carapacho*, of unkn. origin.

**carat** kærət measure of weight for precious stones; measure of  $\frac{1}{4}$  used in stating the fineness of gold. XVI. - F. *carat* - It. *carato* - Arab. *qirāt* weight of 4 grains (cf. Sp., Pg. *quilate*, Pg. *quirate*) - Gr. *kerdation* fruit of the carob, f. *kéras* horn. ¶ The word has become CEur.

**caravan** kærəvæn, kærəvæn company travelling through the desert; fleet of ships XVI; covered carriage or cart XVII. Mainly - F. *caravane* - Pers. *kārvān* (latinized *caravana*, *caravanna* XII-XIII); but some early forms (e.g. *carouan*) repr. the Pers. directly. So **caravana** -səraɪ Eastern inn. XVI. ult. - Pers. *kārvānsarāi* (*sarāi* and *sarā* palace, inn), but the various early forms repr. more or less closely F. *caravansarāi*, -səraɪ, †*car(a)vansera*, Pg. *caravançara*.

**caravel** see CARVEL.

**caraway** kærəweɪ 'seed' of the umbelliferous plant *Carum Carui*. XIV. The form corr. most closely to OSP. *al|carahueya* (mod. *alcaravea*) = Pg. *alcaravia* - Arab. *alkar(a)wiyā* (see AL<sup>2</sup>); medL., F., It., Sp. *carvi* is repr. by Sc. *carvy*; the ult. source may be Gr. *káron*, *káreon* (L. *carum*, *careum*) cummin.

**carbine** kɑːrbɪn kind of fire-arm. XVII. Earlier *carabine* - F. *carabine*; in It., Sp., Pg. *carabina*; orig. the weapon of the †*carabin* (- F.) mounted musketeer.

**carbolic** kārboˈlik a powerfully antiseptic acid, phenol or phenyl alcohol. XIX. f. CARB|ON + -OL + IC.

**carbon** kārˈibən (chem.) non-metallic element. XVIII. - F. *carbone* (de Morveau, 1787), f. L. *carbō(n-)* coal, charcoal, prob. f. base \**qar-* heat, fire. Hence **carbonaˈCEOUS**. XVIII. **carˈbonate**. XVIII. - F. *carbonate* (de Morveau, 1787) - modL. *carbōnātum*; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. **carbonic** kārboˈnik. XVIII.

**carbonado** kārboˈneiˈdou piece of meat scored and grilled. XVI. - Sp. *carbonada* (see -ADO), f. *carbon* coal, **CARBON**. Hence as vb. score, slash. XVI (Nashe, Sh.).

**Carbonari** kārboˈnāˈri secret society of Italian republicans. XIX (Byron). It., pl. of *carbonaro* collier, charcoal-burner, f. *carbone* coal - L. *carbō* **CARBON**; the name was arbitrarily chosen by the members.

**carboy** kārˈboi large wicker-covered bottle for chemicals. XVIII. ult. - Pers. *qar(r)ābah* large flagon.

**carbuncle** kārˈibŋkl fiery-coloured precious stone XIII; inflammatory tumour XVI. The early forms present several types - OF. *charbucle*, -*buncle*, *carboucule*, -*buncle* (now repl. by *escarboucle*) = Pr., Sp. *carbuncle*, It. *carbunchio* - L. *carbunculus* small coal, carbuncle stone, red tumour, dim. of *carbō* coal (cf. **CARBON**); assim. to the orig. L. determined the final form.

**carburet** kārˈibjuret (chem.) compound of carbon with another element. XVIII. Superseded earlier †*carbure* - F. *carbure* (1795), f. L. *carbō* **CARBON**; see -URET; in turn superseded by **carbide**. XIX. Survives in **carburetted** adj., whence **carburettor**<sup>1</sup>.

**carcajou** kārˈkədʒu wolverine. XVIII (Goldsmith). - F. *carcajou* - some native name not identified.

**carcanet** kārˈiknet ornamental collar. XVI. f. †*carcan* (XVI) - F. *carcan* (earlier †*quercant*, †*charchant*) = Pr. *carcan*, medL. *carcanum*, It. *carcame* - Germ. \**querkbann* (cf. ON. *kerkband* string of a cap going below the chin, f. *kerk* angle below the chin, pl. throat + *band* BAND<sup>2</sup>); see -ET. Revived in XIX by archaistic writers (Moore, Scott).

**carcase, carcass** kārˈɪkəs (dead) body of man or beast (XIV), XVI; spherical shell or bomb XVII. The present forms are immed. - F. *carcasse* (XVI), whence prob. It. *carcassa*, Sp. *carcasa*. They were preceded by the type *carcays*, -*as*, *carkeis*, -*ois* (XIV), which survived till XVII (e.g. *carkeis* in A.V. Judges xiv 8) and is prop. a distinct word - AN. *carcois* = OF. *charcois* (still dial.); AL. forms are *carcasium*, -*osium*, -*oisum*, in Sc. use *carcagium* (all XIII). The ult. origin of the several forms is unkn. The sp. *carcase* may be due to CASE<sup>2</sup>, which was applied to the body or its skin XVI-XVII.

**carcinoma** kārˈsinouˈmə cancer. XVIII. - L., - Gr. *karkīnōma* (-*mat-*), f. *karkīnos*

crab; cf. **CANCER**. So **carcinoˈmatous**. XVII.

**card**<sup>1</sup> kārɔd implement orig. consisting of teasel heads set in a frame, for raising the nap on cloth; toothed instrument for combing out fibre. xv. - (O)F. *carde* - Pr. *carda*, f. *cardar* tease, comb - popL. \**caritāre*, f. L. *car(r)ere* card (cf. *caritor* carder, *carmen* wool-card, *carmināre* card). So **card** vb. xiv (PPL.). - (O)F. *carder* - Pr. *cardar*.

**card**<sup>2</sup> kārɔd piece of pasteboard xv; †map, chart XVI. - (with unexpl. *d*) (O)F. *carte* - L. *charta* papyrus leaf, paper (whence F. *charte* CHART) - Gr. *khártēs* leaf of papyrus, metal plate, written work, supposed to be of Egyptian origin. The earliest use in Eng. (as in F.) is of playing-cards; there are many fig. phrases arising from this use, of which *sure card* (XVI) in the sense of 'a person whose agency will ensure success' may be the source of the slang use of *card* for an eccentric, unusual, etc., person (XIX).

**cardamom** kārˈɪdəməm spice used medicinally and as a flavouring. xv. - (O)F. *cardamome* or L. *cardamōmum* - Gr. *kardāmōmon*, f. *kárdamon* cress + *ámōmon* Indian spice.

**cardiac** kārˈɪdiæk pert. to the heart. XVII. - F. *cardiaque* or L. *cardiacus* - Gr. *kardiakós*, f. *kardtā* HEART; see -AC.

**cardigan** kārˈɪdɪgən woollen over-waistcoat. XIX. Named after James Thomas Brudenell, seventh earl of *Cardigan*, who led the famous charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean war, 1854.

**cardinal** kārˈɪdɪnəl chief, principal. XIII. - (O)F. *cardinal* or L. *cardinalis*, f. *cardin-*, *cardō* hinge; in Eng. first applied to the four virtues of justice, fortitude, temperance, prudence (XIII, Cursor M.), on which conduct 'hinges', later to the chief winds (the earliest use in L.), and to numbers) (*ordinal* (from Priscian); see -AL<sup>1</sup>). So **cardinal** sb. any of the seventy princes (cardinal bishops, priests, and deacons) of the Roman Church that constitute the Pope's council or the Sacred College. XII (Peterborough Chron.). - (O)F. - medL.; eccL. *cardinalis* was orig. of wider application, designating clergy attached to their particular church in a stable relation, as a door to a building by its hinges.

**cardio-** kārˈɪdiou, -*diō* comb. form of Gr. *kardtā* HEART, as in *cardiograph*, *cardiometer*.

**cardoon** kārɔdūˈn plant allied to the artichoke. XVII. - F. *cardon*, f. *carde* edible part of the artichoke - modPr. *cardo* - Rom. \**carda*, for L. *cardus*, *carduus* thistle, artichoke (rel. to *car(r)ere*; see CARD<sup>1</sup>); see -OON.

**care** kær †grief; burdened state of mind; serious attention OE.; charge, oversight XIV; object of concern XVI. OE. *caru* (*cearu*) =

OS. *kara*, OHG. *chara* grief, lament, ON. *kǫr* (gen. *karar*) bed of sickness, Goth. *kara* :- CGerm. \**karō*; the IE. base \**gār-* is repr. by Gr. *gērus* voice, L. *garrīre* (see GARRULOUS), OIr. *gair*, *gairm*, Gael. *gair*, *gairm* (cf. OE. *learn* CHARM<sup>2</sup> and SLOGAN), W. *gawr* cry. So **care** vb. †grieve, be troubled OE; take thought for XIII; have affection or liking for XVI. OE. *carian* = OS. *karōn*, OHG. *charōn*, -*ēn*, Goth. *karōn* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**karōjan*, -*æjan*; in later uses re-formed on the sb. Hence **ca-reful**. OE. *carful*; see -FUL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. CHARY.

**careen** *kæri:n* position of a ship heeled over. XVI. - F. *carène*, †*carine* - It. *carena* (whence also Sp. *carena*, Pg. *querena*), dial. (prob. Genoese) repr. of L. *carina* keel, also nutshell, rel. to Gr. *káruon* nut, Skr. *karakas* coco-nut, water-vessel made of a nutshell. Hence **caree-n** vb. XVI (F. *caréner* is later).

**career** *kæri:ɹ* †racecourse; †gallop at full speed; course (of action) XVI; (a re-adoption from F.) course of life or employment XIX. - F. *carrière* - It. *carriera* - Pr. *carreira* (= Sp. *carrera*, Pg. *carreira*) :- Rom. \**carriaria* (sc. *via*) carriage-road, road (whence OF. *charrière* road, way), f. *carrus* CAR. Hence **caree-r** vb. XVI. **caree-r**IST. XX. - F. *carriériste*.

**caress** *kære:s* fondling action. XVII. - F. *caresse* - It. *carezza* :- Rom. \**cāritia*, f. *cārus* dear; see CHARITY, -ESS<sup>2</sup>. Hence, or - F. *caresser* - It. *carezzare*, **care-ss** vb. XVII.

**caret** *kæ:rit* mark indicating omission. XVII. L., 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *carere* be without, taken to mean 'is lacking'.

**carfax** *kā:ɹfæks* place where four roads meet, esp. as a proper name. XIV. - AN. *carfuks* (XIV), for \**carrefurkes* = OF. *carrefurc-s* (mod. *carrefour*), Pr. *carreforc-s* :- popL. \**quadrifurcu-s*, f. *quadri-* comb. form of *quatuor* FOUR + *furca* FORK.

**cargo** *kā:rgou* ship-load. XVII. - Sp. *cargo* (also *carga*), corr. to (O)F. *charge* load, Pr. *carc* (*carga*), It. *carico* (*carica*), medL. *carriicum* (*carrica*), f. Rom. \**carriicāre* CHARGE.

**Carib** *kæ:rib* name of (i) a native race of the southern West Indies, (ii) a large group of West Indian languages. XVI. - Sp. *caribe*; according to Oviedo, 'Historia General' II viii, *caribe* means 'brave and daring'; formerly often synon. with CANNIBAL.

**caribou** *kæribu:* N. Amer. reindeer. XVIII. - Canadian F. *caribou*, presumably from a N. Amer. Indian dialect.

**caricature** *kæ:rikətʃu:ɹ* grotesque representation in which characteristic features are exaggerated. XVIII. - F. *caricature* - It. *caricatura*, f. *caricare* load, burden, exaggerate (see CHARGE). The It. form was formerly in use (XVII-XIX). So vb. XVIII.

**caries** *kæ:ri:ɹ* (med.) decay of bones, etc. XVII. L., 'rotteness, decay', perh. f. a base \**kr-kēr-* ravage, ruin (in Skr., Ir., and Gr.). So **ca-ri-ous** decayed. XVI. - L. *cariosus*.

**carillon** *kæri:ljon* (tune played on) a set of bells. XVIII. - F. *carillon* (†*quarellon* XIV), alteration of OF. *car(e)ignon*, *quarregnon* :- Rom. \**quatrimio(n)-* peal of four bells, alteration of *quaternio* (see QUATERNION) after late L. *trinio* number three, f. *trinus* TRINE, whence Pr. *trinho*, dial. *trilho*.

**carina** *kæri:nə* (nat. hist.) keel-like structure. XVIII. L. 'keel'; cf. CAREEN.

**cark** *kāk* †charge, burden XIII (Cursor M.); load of trouble XIV. - AN. *karke*, repr. northern var. of OF. *carche*, *charche*, f. *carchier*, *charchier* (- Rom. \**carcāre*, for \**carriicāre* CHARGE), the corr. var. of which, *carquier*, appears in **car-k** vb. (XIII), now surviving mainly in arch. phr. *car-king* (i.e. distressing, grieving) *care*.

**carl** *kāl* churl XIII (Cursor M.); (later) fellow. - ON. *karl* man, male, freeman, man of the people (found in late OE. only in comps., viz. *hūscarl* man of the king's bodyguard, *carlman* man, male, *carlfugol* male bird, all - ON.) = OHG. *charal*, *karl*, beside *charlo* :- Germ. \**karlaz*, \**karlon*; as a proper name the Germ. word was latinized as *Carolus*, whence F. (and Eng.) *Charles*. Another grade of the base is repr. by CHURL. Hence **carl hemp** female hemp. XVI. f. CARL in the sense of 'male', the name being applied to the robust and coarser plant, which is now known to be the female (the popular error was pointed out by Ray and Linnæus).

**carline**<sup>1</sup>, -**ing**<sup>1</sup> *kā:ɹlin*, -*in* (dial.) old woman. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *kerling* - ON. *kerling*, fem. of *karl* CARL (-*ing* = -EN<sup>1</sup>).

**carline**<sup>2</sup> *kā:ɹlin* genus of composite plants, allied to thistles. XVI. - F. *carline* = Sp., It. *carlina*, medL. *carlina*, perh. alteration of *cardina* (f. L. *cardō* thistle) by assoc. with *Carolus* Charles, it being said that Charlemagne received a revelation of the plant's efficacy (it was used as a sudorific).

**carling**<sup>2</sup> *kā:ɹliŋ* (naut.) timbers lying fore and aft under the deck of a ship. XIV. - ON. *kerling* CARLINE<sup>1</sup>.

**Carlist** *kā:ɹlist* Spanish legitimist. XIX. - F. *carliste* - Sp. *carlista*, f. name of Don *Carlos*, second son of Carlos IV, regarded as the legitimate successor of Fernando VII (d. 1833); see -IST.

**Carlovingian** *kālvi:ndʒiən* pert. to the French dynasty founded by Charlemagne (Carolus Magnus). XVIII (Gibbon). - F. *carlovingien*, f. *Karl* Charles (see CARL) after *mérovingien* MEROVINGIAN; largely superseded by **Carolingian** (XIX) *kæ:ri:ndʒiən*, a re-formation on *Carolus* Charles.

**carmagnole** *kæ:mənju:l* song and dance popular among French revolutionists;

revolutionist soldier. XVIII (Burns, applying it to Satan). - F. *carmagnole* orig. jacket which became popular during the first Revolution in France, prob. from name of a town in Piedmont, *Carmagnola*, which was occupied by the Revolutionists in 1792.

**Carmelite** kã:imələit one of an order of mendicant friars originating from Mount Carmel, a White Friar. xv. - F. *Carmélite* or medL. *carmēlita* (cf. late L. *Carmēlītēs* inhabitant of Mount Carmel, Vulg.).

**carminative** kã:imnətiv expelling flatulence. xv. - (O)F. *carminatif*, -ive, or medL. *carminātīvus*, f. *carminat-*, *carmināre* CHARM, (hence) heal, or card wool, (hence) purify; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -IVE.

**carmine** kã:imain crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. xviii. - (O)F. *carmin* or medL. *carminium*, perh. conflation of *carmesinum* (see CRIMSON) and *minium* cinnobar.

**carnac** kã:inæk elephant-driver. xviii. - F. *cornac*, Pg. *cornaca*, perh. - Sinhalese \**kūrawanayaka* (cf. the form *cournakeas*, reported by a Du. traveller xvii) elephant-tamer.

**carnage** kã:inidʒ great slaughter. xvi (Holland). - F. *carnage* - It. *carnaggio* (cf. Pr. *carnatge* heap of slain); - medL. *carnāticum*, f. L. *carn-*, *carō* flesh; see -AGE.

**carnal** kã:inəl †bodily; fleshly; secular xv; not spiritual xvi. - ChrL. *carnālis* (Tertullian), f. *carn-*, *carō* flesh, prop. piece of flesh such as was distributed at sacrifices and warriors' feasts, f. \**kar-*, as in Umbrian *karu*, Oscan *carnets* (g.) part, Gr. *ketrein* cut. *Carnālis* tr. Gr. *sárkinos* (f. *sark-*, *sárx* flesh); see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. CHARNEL. So **carneal**-ITY. xiv. - ChrL. *carnālitās* (Augustine).

**carnation<sup>1</sup>** kãrnei:fən flesh-colour, flesh tints; rosy pink or crimson, as of the carnation. xvi. - F. *carnation* - It. *carnagione* - late L. *carnātiō(n-)* fleshiness, compulsion, f. *carn-*, *carō* flesh; see prec. and -ATION.

**carnation<sup>2</sup>** kãrnei:fən clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. xvi (Lyte). In early use varying with *coronation*.

**carnival** kã:inivəl season of revelry immediately preceding Lent. xvi (*carnoval*, later -aval, -ival). - It. *carne-*, *carnovale* (whence F. *carnaval*), with dial. vars. *carnelevare*, *karlevó* - medL. *carnelevāmen*, -*levārium* Shrovetide, f. L. *carn-*, *carō* flesh (see CARNAL) + *levāre* lighten, raise (cf. LIGHT<sup>2</sup>); lit. 'cessation of flesh-eating' (for the same notion cf. synonym. It. *carnelescicare*, dial. † *carlassare*, Rum. *lăsăr de carne*, medL. *carneflaxāre*, and Cat. *carnes toltes*, Sp. *carnes tolendas*).

**carnivorous** kãmi:vərəs flesh-eating. xvii (Sir T. Browne). f. L. *carnivorus* (the modL. n. pl. *Carnivora* is the name of an order of mammals), f. *carni-*, *carō* flesh; see CARNAL, -VOROUS.

**carob** kã:rəb (fruit of) the leguminous tree *Ceratonia siliqua*. xvi (Turner). - F. †*car(r)obe* (mod. *caroube*), superseding OF. *carouge*; - medL. *carrūbia*, -ium - Arab. *kharrūba*, whence also Sp. (al) *garroba*, Pg. *alfarroba*, It. *carruba*, G. *karobe*, -ube.

**carol** kã:rəl †ring-dance accompanied by song XIII (Cursor M.); †the song itself xiv; hymn of joy for Christmas, etc. xvi. - OF. *carole* (surviving dial. in senses '(round) dance', 'dance-song', 'merrymaking') = Pr. *carola*, *corola* (whence It. *carola*), of doubtful origin; the prevalence of old and mod. dial. forms with *car-* seems to point to a Rom. sb. \**choreola*, f. L. *chorus* (see CHORUS) or to a vb. \**choraulāre*, f. L. *choraulēs* (Gr. *khoraülēs*) one who accompanies a dance on the flute; but the gen. sense of 'ring, circle' of OF. *carole* and medL. *carola*, recorded also for ME., may indicate a wider sense, of which 'round-dance' was a particular application, and therefore some entirely different source. So **carol** vb. †dance in a ring XIII (Cursor M.); sing xiv. ¶ The W. and Bret. forms are from Eng. and F. respectively.

**Caroline** kã:rəlain pert. to Charles. xvii. - med. or modL. *Carolinus*, f. *Carolus*; see CARL, -INE<sup>1</sup>. Also sb. name of certain coins (xvi); cf. medL. *carlinus*, F. *carlin*, It. *carlino*, G. *karolin*.

**Carolingian** see CARLOVINGIAN.

**carolus** kã:rələs gold coin bearing 'Carolus' as the monarch's name, e.g. of Charles VIII of France, Charles I of England. xvi. - *Carolus*; see CARL.

**carom** kã:rəm xviii. See CANNON<sup>2</sup>.

**carotid** kã:rətɪd (anat.) name of the two great arteries supplying blood to the head. xvii. - F. *carotide* or modL. *carōtides* - Gr. *karōtīdes*, pl. of *karōtīs*, f. *karōūn* stufey; so named (as stated by Galen) because compression of these arteries produces stupor.

**carouse** kãrau:z drinking a bumper; full draught xvi; drinking-bout xvii. From the phr. *drink* or *quaff carouse* (xvi), repr. G. *garauz trinken* drink completely (lit. 'quite out'; cf. the similarly used phr. †*fall out*; Rabelais has *voire* (i.e. *boire*) *carous et alluz*); cf. F. †*carrousse*. So **carouse** vb. xvi; cf. F. †*carrousser*. (The form *garouse* is found in Eng. xvi.) Aphetic ROUSE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **carou-sal** xviii (Sterne); see -AL<sup>2</sup>; a superfluous formation.

**carp<sup>1</sup>** kãrp †talk, speak XIII; †sing, recite xv; talk censoriously xvi. In its earlier history mainly a poetic word of the Scandinavianized areas. - ON. *karpa* brag, with generalization of sense; in the mod. sense, dating from xvi, either infl. by, or a new formation on, L. *carpere* pluck (see HARVEST), fig. slander, calumniate.

**carp<sup>2</sup>** kãrp freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio*. xiv. - (O)F. *carpe* - Pr. *carpa*

(= Sp., Pg. *carpa*) or the common source late L. *carpa*, given by Cassiodorus (VI) as the name of a fish of the Danube; perh. of Germ. origin (cf. (M)LG. *karpe*, (M)Du. *karper*, OHG. *karpfō*, G. *karpfen*, ON. *karfi*). ¶ Not IE., but the word has become widespread in Europe, and there has been much interadoption.

**carpal** kɑːpəl (anat.) pert. to the wrist. XVIII. - modL. *carpālis*, f. *carpus* (used in Eng. from XVII) - Gr. *karpós* wrist, f. IE. \**kwrp-* \**kwerp-* be mobile, whence Germ. \**xwerban* (cf. WHIRL); see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**carpel** kɑːpəl (bot.) division of a compound pistil or fruit. XIX. - F. *carpelle* or modL. *carpellum* (Dunal, 1817), f. Gr. *karpós* fruit (cf. HARVEST); see -EL.

**carpenter** kɑːpɪntəɹ artificer in wood. XIV. - AN. *carpenter*, OF. *carpentier*, (also mod.) *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier* (whence Sp. *carpintero*, It. *carpentiere*): - late L. *carpentārius* (sc. *artifex*) carriage-maker, f. *carpentum* two-wheeled carriage, like *carrus* CAR, of Gaulish origin (cf. *carpentis Gallicis*, Livy XXXI XXI), beside Oceltic \**carpentos* (whence (O)Ir. *carpat*, Gael. *carbad*, W. *cerbyd* chariot); see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **carpentry**. XIV (PPL.). - AN. *carpentrie* = (O)F. *charpenterie*, f. *charpentier*, after late L. *carpentāria* (sc. *fabrica*) carriage-maker's workshop.

**carpet** kɑːpɪt †thick fabric for covering tables, etc. XIV; (piece of) fabric for covering a floor or stairs XV. - OF. *carpite* or medL. *carpita* - It. †*carpita* woollen counterpane, corr. to (O)F. *charpie* lint, sb. use of pp. of *charpir* = Sp. *carpir* scratch, It. *carpire* snatch, tear :- Rom. \**carpire*, for L. *carpere* pluck, pull to pieces (see HARVEST). ¶ F. *carpette* is from Eng.

**carpo-** kɑːpou repr. comb. form of Gr. *karpós* fruit (see HARVEST). XIX. ¶ As a terminal el. in *endocarp*, *mesocarp*, *pericarp*.

**carrack** kɑːrək (hist.) large ship of burden. XIV (*carryk*, Ch.). - (O)F. *caraque*, prob. (like It. *caracca*) - Sp. *carraca* - Arab. *qarāqir*, pl. of *qurqūr* merchant ship.

**carraway** var. of CARAWAY.

**carrel** kɑːrəl study in a monastic cloister. XV (used hist. XVIII-XIX and more recently revived for a study in a library). - OF. *carole*, medL. *carola*, of unkn. origin.

**carriage** kɑːrɪdʒ conveyance, transport XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible); †baggage, luggage XIV (Barbour, Trevisa); means of conveyance, vehicle XV; manner of carrying oneself, bearing, deportment XVI (Sh.). - ONF. *carriage*, f. *carier* CARRY; see -AGE.

**carriole** kɑːrioul small carriage, light cart; Canadian sledge. XIX. - F. *carriole* - It. *carriola* (whence Sp. *carriola*), f. *carro* CAR.

**carriion** kɑːrɪən †corpse; dead putrefying flesh. XIII. ME. *charoine* (AncrR.), *caroyne*

(RGlouc.), -*oigne* (Cursor M.) - AN., ONF. *caroine*, -*oigne*, OF. *charoigne* (mod. *charoigne*) = Pr. *caronha*, Sp. *carroña*, It. *carogna* :- Rom. \**carōnia*, f. L. *carō* flesh (cf. CARNAGE); antecedents of the present form appear XIV (*carion*), alongside *careyne*, *caren*, later *carren* (XVI-XVII); their development is obscure.

**carronade** kærəneiːd short piece of ordnance. XVIII. f. *Carron*, near Falkirk, Scotland, famous for a large iron foundry, where it was first cast + -ADE, prob. by assoc. with *canonade* or *grenade*.

**carrot** kærət (edible root of) the umbelliferous plant *Daucus Carota*. XVI. - (O)F. *carotte* - L. *carōta* - Gr. *karōton*.

**carry** kærɪ bear or take from place to place, transport; convey while bearing up; support, sustain, bear. XIV (R. Mannyng, PPL, Wyclif). - AN., ONF. *carier*, var. of *charier* (mod. *charrier* cart, drag), corr. to Pr. *carrejar*, f. *car* CAR + -ier, -ier (- \**idiāre*). Hence **carrier** XIV (*veyne* . . *carier* of *blode Trevisa*); see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**cart** kɑːt †carriage XIII (Orm); strong two-wheeled vehicle XIII; light sprung two-wheeled vehicle XIX. ME. *carte* (disyll.; so, e.g., in Chaucer and Gower), in Ormulum *karrte*, and *cart*, *kart*; (i) partly metaphoric repr. of OE. *cræt* carriage, chariot, (once, late) *cert*; in comps. *cræt-* (e.g. *crætwægn*) and *cræte-* (e.g. *crætehors* 'veredus'); cf. ME. *cartelode* (Havelok), *carte wie* (Gower), *cart(e) wheel* (Ch.); (ii) partly - cogn. ON. *karrt* cart; and prob. infl. by AN., ONF. *carète* (mod. *charrette* cart) dim. of *car*, *char* CAR. ¶ Whether OE. *cræt* is immed. or ult. connected with Germ. words cited s.vv. CRADLE, CRATE is doubtful.

**carte** kɑːt var. sp. of QUARTE. XVIII (*cart*).

**carte blanche** kɑːt(ə) blɑːŋ blank paper to be filled in at one's discretion; full discretionary power. XVIII. F. (formerly *charte blanche*) 'blank paper'. **carte de visite** də vɪzɪˈt 'visiting card', small photographic portrait. XIX (patented 1854).

**cartel** kɑːtəl written challenge XVI; written agreement as to exchange of prisoners XVII; after G. *kartell*, combination for business or political purposes XX. - F. *cartel* - It. *cartello* placard, challenge, dim. of *carta* paper, letter (cf. CHART); see -EL. ¶ Now a CEur. word.

**Cartesian** kɑːtiːʒiən, -ziən. XVII. - modL. *Cartesiānus*, f. *Cartesius*, latinized form of the surname of René Descartes, French philosopher and mathematician (1596-1650); see -IAN.

**Carthusian** kɑːpjuːziən one of an order of monks founded by St. Bruno in 1084. XVI. - medL. *Carthusiānus*, f. *Cart(h)usia* Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France (cf. CHARTREUSE). The earlier form of the place-name was *Charteuse*, whence ME. *Chart(h)ous* (XIV); the altered form *Chartreuse*, AN.

*Chartrous*, was adopted in later ME. and, by assim. to HOUSE<sup>1</sup>, became *Charterhouse* (i) Carthusian monastery XVI, (ii) hospital founded 1611 on the site of the C. monastery in London, which became one of the foremost public schools. Cf. MLG. *Karthüser*, -*user*, MHG. *Kartüser* (G. *Kartäuser*) occas. Eng. †*Cartusier* (XVII). See -IAN.

**cartilage** kɑːˈtɪlɪdʒ (anat.) firm elastic tissue. XVI. - F. *cartilage* - L. *cartilāgō* (-*āgin-*), prob. rel. to *crātis* wicker-work. So **cartilaginous** -æˈdʒɪnəs. XVI. -(O)F. or L. (-*ōsus*).

**cartography** kɑːtɒˈɡrəfi map-making. XIX. - F. *cartographie*, f. *carte* map - L. *charta* CHART; see -O-, -GRAPHY.

**carton** kɑːˈtɒn white disk within the bull's-eye of a target XIX; pasteboard container XX. - F. *carton* pasteboard, cardboard, f. *carte* CARD<sup>2</sup> + augm. -*on*.

**cartoon** kɑːtʊˈn drawing made as a design for a painting XVII (Evelyn); illustration in a periodical as a comment on current events XIX. - F. *carton* - It. *cartone*, augm. of *carta* paper (cf. CHART); see -OON.

**cartouche** kɑːtʊˈʃ cartridge; (archit.) corbel, tablet, etc. XVII. - F. *cartouche* cornet of paper, cartridge - It. *cartoccio*, f. *carta* paper (cf. CHART).

**cartridge** kɑːˈtrɪdʒ case containing a charge of powder for fire-arms. XVI. Earliest forms *cartage*, *cartrage*, later *cartruce*, *cartrouche*, -*edge*, -*idge*; alteration of prec., but actually recorded earlier.

**cartulary, chartulary** kɑːˈtʃ, tʃɑːˈrʃjʊləri (hist.) place where records are kept; collection or register of records. XVI. - medL. *c(h)artulārium*, f. *c(h)artula*, dim. of *c(h)arta* paper; see CHART, CHARTER, and -ARY. Cf. (O)F. *cartulaire*.

**carucate** kɑːˈrʊkeɪt (hist.) as much land as can be tilled with one plough in one year. XV. - medL. *car(r)ūcāta*, f. *car(r)ūca* orig. coach, chariot, in Gaul early applied to the wheel-plough, rel. to *carrus* CAR; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**caruncle** kɑːˈrʌŋkl (anat., etc.) fleshy excrescence. XVII. - F. †*caruncle* (mod. *caroncule*) - L. *caruncula*, dim. of *carō* flesh.

**carve** kɑːrv †cut; cut artistically or ornamentally OE.; cut up meat at table XIII. OE. *ceorfan* pt. *cearf*, *corfun*, pp. *corfen* = OFris. *kerwa*, (M)Du. *kerwen*, MHG. *kerben* :- WGerm. \**kerfan*, pt. \**karf*, \**kurbūm*, pp. \**kurbān-*; other grades of the base appear in Sw. *karfwa*, Da. *karve*, Icel. *kyrfa*; prob. cogn. with Gr. *gráphēin* write, orig. scratch, engrave (cf. WRITE). The weak conjugation is found as early as XV; a new analogical pp. *carven* (XVI) survives arch. The normal repr. of OE. *ceorfan* would be \**charve*, but initial k had established itself by c. 1200 in the pres. stem through the infl. of other parts of the vb. or of the Scand. forms.

**carvel** kɑːˈrɪvəl, **caravel** kɑːˈrəvəl light

fast ship, esp. of Spain and Portugal. xv. - OF. *carvelle* - Pg. *caravela* (whence also F. *caravelle*, Sp. *carabela*, It. *caravella*), dim. of Pg. *caravo* :- late L. *carabus* (Isidore), - Gr. *kárabos* horned beetle, crayfish, light ship. The later form *caravel* (XVI) is due to F. *caravelle* or It. *caravella*.

**caryatid** kəriːəˈtɪd (archit.) orig. and usu. pl. female figure used as a column. XVI. - F. *cariatide* - It. *cariatide*, or their source, L. *caryatides* (Vitruvius) - Gr. *karuátides* (pl.) priestesses of Artemis at Karuai (Caryæ) in Laconia (*Karuátis* was an epithet of Artemis).

**caryophyllaceous** kəriːɒfɪleɪˈʃəs (bot.) pert. to the family Caryophyllaceae. XIX (earlier -*phyllaceous* XVIII, after F. -*phyllée*). f. modL. *caryophyllus* - Gr. *karuóphullon* clove-pink; see -ACEOUS.

**caryopsis** kəriːɒˈpsɪs pl. -*ides* (bot.) small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *káruon* nut + *ópsis* appearance (cf. OPTIC).

**cascabel** kɑːskəˈbəl knob at the rear end of a cannon. XVII. - Sp. *cascabel* - Cat. (Pr.) *cascavel* :- medL. *cascabellus* little bell, of unkn. origin.

**cascade** kæskeɪˈd waterfall. XVII (Evelyn). - F. *cascade* - It. *cascata*, f. *cascare* fall :- Rom. \**cásicare*, f. L. *cásus* fall; see CASE<sup>1</sup>, -ADE. Hence vb. XVIII.

**casara** kɑːskərə (pop. pron. kæskərə in *casara sagra-da* 'sacred bark', a laxative drug) bark canoe in Sp. America. XIX. Sp., 'rind', 'peel', f. *cascar* crack, burst :- Rom. \**quassicāre*, f. L. *quassāre*, intensive f. *quass-*, *quaterē* shake (cf. CONCUSSION).

**case<sup>1</sup>** keɪs †event, chance; instance, example XIII; state, condition XIV; (gram.) inflexional form of noun, adjective, pronoun XIV; (leg.) state of the facts, cause, suit XIX. ME. *cas*, *case* - (O)F. *cas* - L. *cāsus* fall, chance, occasion, misfortune, (tr. Gr. *πρόσις* lit. fall) grammatical case, f. base of *cadere* fall, rel. to Skr. *çad* fall away. *Case of conscience* (XVI), F. *cas de conscience*, medL. *casus conscientiæ*, so called because involving the particular application of ethics to circumstances. ¶ From the same base are derived *cadence*, *cadenzza*, *decadent*; *occasion*; *accident*, *incident*, *occident*; *deciduous*.

**case<sup>2</sup>** keɪs receptacle, holder XIII (Cursor M.); protective covering XIV; chest; frame XVI, as in *staircase* (XVII). ME. *case*, *caas*, *cas* - OF. *casse*, dial. var. of *chasse* (mod. *châsse* reliquary, frame) = Pr. *caisa*, It. *cassa* :- L. *capsa* box, bookcase, f. base of *capere* hold (see HEAVE).

**casein** keɪˈsiːn (chem.) proteid constituent of milk. XIX. f. L. *caseus* CHEESE; see -IN.

**casemate** keɪsˈmeɪt vaulted chamber in the ramparts of a fortress. XVI (*casamate*). Orig. - It. *casamatta* or Sp. *casamata*; later assim. to F. *casemate*, which is itself - It., as are also G. *kasematte*, Du. *kazemat*. The



earlier form of the It. word is *camata*, which is perh. - Gr. *khásmā*, pl. *khásmata* gap, CHASM (cf. Rabelais' form †*chasmate*); the word was presumably remodelled on It. *casa* house.

**casement** kei'smənt (archit.) hollow moulding, cavetto xv (Lydg.); window frame opening on hinges xvi (*caze-*, -*mund*). f. unidentified el. + -MENT. ¶ No connexion can be made out with medL. *cāsamentum* (i) fee, property, (ii) tenement, dwelling, or OF. *casement*, *chasement* holding, property, or It. *casamento* large house, house divided into flats.

**caseous** kei'siəs of cheese. xvii. f. L. *caseus* CHEESE + -OUS.

**cash**<sup>1</sup> kəʃ †money-box; money. xvi (Nashe, Sh.). - F. †*casse*, or its source It. *cassa* :- L. *capsa* CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**cash**<sup>2</sup> kəʃ name for various Eastern coins of low value. xvi. ult. - Pg. †*caxa*, *caixa* - Tamil *kāsu* :- Skr. *karsha* weight of silver or gold equal to  $\frac{1}{400}$  of a tulā.

**cashew** kəʃju, kəʃju large W. Indian tree, *Anacardium occidentale*. xviii (Dampier). - Pg. *caju*, var. of *acaju* (whence F. *acajou* mahogany) - Tupi *caju*, *acaju*.

**cashier**<sup>1</sup> kəʃiəɹ one who pays out and receives money. xvi (Nashe). - Du. *cashier*, or its source, F. *caissier*, f. *caisse* CASH<sup>1</sup>; see -IER.

**cashier**<sup>2</sup> kəʃiəɹ disband (troops); dismiss from office. xvi. Early forms *cassee*, *cassee*, -*ier* - early Flem. *kasseren* disband (soldiers), revoke (a will) - F. *cassee* break, dismiss, rescind = It. *casare* cancel :- L. *quassāre* QUASH. Its currency was prob. orig. due to the Netherlands campaign of 1585.

**cashmere** kəʃmɪəɹ (in full *Cashmere shawl*), shawl made of fine wool obtained from the Cashmere goat; the material itself. xix. *Cashmere* (*Kashmir*) name of a province in the W. Himalayas. Cf. CASSIMERE.

**casino** kəsi'nou public room for social meetings. xviii (Mrs. Piozzi). - It. *casino*, dim. of *casa* house :- L. *casa* cottage (prob. f. base \**kat-* cover, protect, as in *cassis* helmet, *castrum* fort).

**casque** kəʃk hooped wooden vessel formed of curved staves; †casket, case; †helmet. xv. - F. *casque* or Sp. *casco* helmet, CASQUE. The earliest and prevailing sense was prob. imported with the wine trade and depended on provincial uses of the S. French or Sp. region, where, however, the only recorded sense is 'helmet'.

**casket** kəʃkɪt small box or chest for precious articles. xv. Of obscure origin; poss. - AN. alteration of synon. (OF. *cassette* - It. *cassetta*, dim. of *cassa* :- L. *capsa* (see CASE<sup>2</sup>, CASH<sup>1</sup>); see -ET.

**casque** kəʃk helmet. xvii. - F. *casque* - Sp. *casco*; cf. CASK.

**cassation** kəsi'eɪən annulment. xv. - (OF. *cassation*, f. *casser* QUASH; see -ATION.

**cassava** kəsə'və plant also called mandioc; starch obtained from this (tapioca). xvi. The earliest forms *cazibi*, *cas(s)avi*, -*vie*, -*via*, repr. original Taino (Hayti) *casavi*, *caçabi*; the present form is an alteration of these after F. *cassave* (cf. Sp. *casabe*, Pg. *cassave*); a common var. was *cassada* (xvii), after F. †*cassade*.

**casserole** kəsə'roul stew-pan; edible casing of a made dish. xviii. - F. *casserole*, extension of *cassole* (= Pr. *casola*, It. *cazzuola*), dim. of *casse* - Pr. *casa* (= It. *cazza*) :- Rom. (late L.) *cattia* 'trulla, pan-na' (whence OHG. *chazzi*) - Gr. *kuðthion*, *kuðtheion*, dim. of *kuathos* cup.

**cassia** kəs'ɪə kind of cinnamon. OE. and ME. (biblical), but not naturalized till xvi, when its poetical use for 'fragrant plant', derived partly from Psalm xlv 8, partly from Latin poets, begins. - L. *cassia*, *casia* - Gr. *kasíā* - Heb. *q'tsi'āh* bark resembling cinnamon, f. *qātsa'* strip off.

**cassimere** kəs'ɪmɪəɹ fine twilled woollen cloth. xviii. Early var. of CASHMERE; *Cassimere* occurs as the name of the country in Herbert's Travels (1665). Cf. F. *casimir*, It. *casimirra*, Du. *kasjmier*, KERSEYMERE.

**cassock** kəsək soldier's or rider's cloak; long loose coat or gown xvi; long (esp. black) tunic worn by ecclesiastics xvii. - F. *casaque* - It. *casacca*, prob. - Turk. *quzzāk* vagabond, nomad (see COSSACK); the application was presumably transf. from the light horsemen to the riding-coat worn by them. ¶ The word has spread over a great part of Europe.

**cassowary** kəsəwəri bird related to the ostrich, Casuarus. xvii (*cassawar(a)way*). - Malay *kasuāri*, *kasavāri*; in modL. (Linnæus) *casuaris*, Du. *kasuaris*, F. *casoar*, It. *casuario*.

**cast** kəʃt superseded OE. *weorpan* WARP in the sense of THROW, but is now largely itself superseded by the latter in the ordinary physical sense, though used extensively in many transf. and techn. applications. xiii (earliest in the West, but current over a wide area before 1300). - ON. *kasta*, rel. to *kōs* (: \**kasu*), *kōstr* (: \**kastuz*) heap thrown up, pile (for the formation of the last, cf. L. *gestus* pile, rel. to *gerere* heap together; cf. CONGERIES). Hence **cast** sb. throw xiii; in many derived uses, e.g. †design, device xiii; assignment of parts in a play; twist, turn xvi; tinge, hue xvii (Sh.); style, sort xvii. ¶ For comps. see BROADCAST, CAST-AWAY, DOWNCAST, FORECAST, OUTCAST, OVERCAST, ROUGHCAST.

**Castalian** kəstei'liən pert. to the spring *Castalia* on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses. xvii. f. L. *Castalius*; see -IAN.



**castanet** kæstənet instrument consisting of a small concave shell, used by Spaniards, etc. to produce a rattling noise. XVII (the earliest exx. reflect the Sp. form). - Sp. *castañeta* (with later assim. to F. *castagnette*), dim. of *castaña* :- L. *castanea* CHESTNUT; see -ET.

**castaway** kə'stəwei rejected, reprobate; and as sb. XVI (Tindale). f. pp. of CAST + AWAY. Its currency is orig. due to the rendering of L. *reprobus*, Gr. ἀδόκιμος in 1 Cor. ix 27, 2 Cor. xiii 5; its assoc. with the sea ('shipwrecked man') to Cowper's poem 'The Castaway' (1799).

**caste** kəst race, stock XVI; hereditary class in Indian society XVII (*cast*); the present sp., modelled on F., is rare before 1800). - Sp., (and particularly in its Indian application) Pg. *casta*, sb. use (sc. *raza*, *raça* race) of fem. of *casto* pure, unmixed (see CHASTE). Formerly identified with CAST sb. in the sense 'stamp, type, sort'.

**castellated** kə'stɛlɪtɪd built like a castle, as with battlements XVII; furnished with castles XIX. f. medL. *castellātus*, f. L. *castellum* CASTLE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ED. So **castella-**TION. XIX. - medL.

**castigate** kə'stɪgeɪt correct by punishment or discipline. XVII (Sh.). f. pp. stem of L. *castigare* correct, reprove, CHASTISE, f. *castus* pure, CHASTE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **castiga-**TION. XIV (Ch.). - L.

**castle** kəsl large fortified dwelling; (hence) large mansion of the feudal type XI; tower borne on an elephant's back; tower on the deck of a ship XIV. - AN., ONF. *castel*, var. of *chastel* (mod. *château*) = Pr. *castel*, Sp. *castillo*, It. *castello* :- L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum* entrenchment, fortified place, fort. In late OE. and ME. biblical use *castel* appears as = L. *castellum* in the sense 'village' (Gr. *kōmē*) and as tr. of L. *castra* camp. (L. *castrum* is the source of OE. *cæster*, *lēaster*, repr. by *-caster*, *-chester*, etc. in place-names, and *Caister*, *Caistor*.) As a name of the rook in chess (XVII, Drummond of Hawthornden), after F. *tour* tower, it is based ult. on Vida's poem 'Scacchia Ludus' (XVI).

**castor**<sup>1</sup> kə'stɔɪ beaver XIV; unctuous substance obtained from the beaver, castoreum (used as a drug) XIV. - (O)F. or L. *castor* - Gr. *kástōr*. The history of the present use of *castor oil* (XVIII) for the pale-yellow oil obtained from the seeds of Palma Christi (*Ricinus communis*) is obscure; it is supposed that this oil took the place in medical use of the drug castoreum (called *huile de castor* by Paré XVI).

**castor**<sup>2</sup> kə'stɔɪ perforated vessel for sprinkling pepper, sugar, etc. XVII (*Sugar Castar*, *Pepper Caster*); swivel wheel on legs of furniture XVIII. var. of *caster*, agent-noun f. CAST + -ER<sup>1</sup>. The sp. -or for -er (still current) may have been favoured as being

more appropriate to an instrument; cf. *razor*, *mirror*, and words in -ATOR.

**castrametation** kə'strəmeɪtə'ʃən laying out a camp. XVII. - F. *castramétation*, f. L. phr. *castra mētāri* measure or mark out a camp (*mēta* boundary, prop. pillar, post).

**castrate** kə'streɪt remove the testicles of. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *castrāre*, perh. f. \**castrum* knife (= Skr. *castram*, f. *ças-* cut); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **castra-**TION. XV. - F. or L.

**casual** kə'ʒʊəl, -ʒj- accidental XIV (Ch.); occurring uncertainly xv; occurring without design XVII. Late ME. *casuel*, -all - (O)F. *casuel* and L. *cāsualis* (in its late and med. uses), f. *cāsus* CASE<sup>1</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ca-sually**. XIV (Ch.); after medL. *cāsualiter*. **ca-suality** casual occurrence, loss, etc. xv; casual charge xv; after medL. *cāsualitās*.

**casuist** kə'ʒjuɪst student of cases of conscience. XVII. - F. *casuiste* - Sp. (modL.) *casuista*, f. L. *cāsus* CASE<sup>1</sup>; see -IST. Hence **ca-suistry**. XVIII (Pope); prob. after *sophistry*, and so at first derogatory.

**cat** kæt the quadruped Felis domesticus. OE. *catt* m. (= ON. *kottr*), *catte* fem. (= OFris., MDu. *katte*, Du. *kat*, OHG. *kazza*, G. *katze*); reinforced in ME. by *cat*, *kat* - AN., ONF. *cat*, var. of (O)F. *chat* = Pr., Cat. *gat*, Sp., Pg. *gato*, It. *gatto* :- late L. *cattus* (Palladius, IV), which superseded the older *fēlēs* (cf. FELINE) on the introduction of the domestic cat into Rome. A CEur. word, repr. also by Ir., Gael. *cat*, W. *cath* :- Celtic \**kattos* (in Gaulish as a proper name *Cattos*; in OIr. *Cenn Cait* 'cat-head', name of a prince), Sl. *kotū* (Russ. *kot*) tomcat, Lith. *katė* cat; the mutual relations and ult. source are doubtful; perh. ult. of African origin (cf. Nubian *kadīs*). Hence **cat-HEAD** beam projecting from the bows of a ship for raising the anchor from the water to the deck; said to be so called because orig. the anchor was drawn up to a ring depending from a lion mask XVII (*Cats head*, Capt. Smith); nodule of limestone XVII. **cat** vb. (naut.) raise (an anchor) to the cat-head XVIII; (sl.) vomit (f. phr. *shoot*, earlier *jerk*, or *whip*, the *cat*, of unkn. origin) XIX. Hence **cat-tish** xv; **cat-ty** XIX; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>, -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**cata-** kə'tə, kətə before a vowel **cat-**, combining with *h cath-*, repr. Gr. adv.-prep. *katá* down, down from, according to, used with the senses (1) down, in position, (2) down, in quantity or degree, (3) amiss, mis-, (4) against, alongside, (5) thoroughly, entirely.

**catachresis** kətəkri'sɪs improper use (of word). XVI. - L. *catachrēsis* - Gr. *katá-khrēsis*, f. *katakhrēsthai* use amiss, f. *katá* CATA- 3 + *khrēsthai* use, rel. to *khrē* it is necessary. So **catachre-stic**(AL) adjs. XVII. - Gr. (-*ēstikós*).

**cataclysm** kətəkli'zɪm deluge; great upheaval. XVII. - F. *cataclysm* - L. *cataclysmos* - Gr. *kataklysmós*, f. *kataklysein*, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + *klúsein* wash (see CLOACA).

**catacombs** kætəkoumz subterranean cemeteries in Rome, and hence gen. XVII. - F. *catacombes* (cf. Pr. *cathacumbas*, etc.) - late L. *catacumbas*, specific name from c. 400 of the cemetery of St. Sebastian on the Appian Way, *Cœmetērium Catacumbas*, or simply *Catacumbas*; the word seems to be orig. invariable, but later was treated as acc. pl., from which a sing. *catacumba* was formed, whence the occas. use of the sg. in modern langs.; the ult. origin is unkn.

**catadromous** kætədrəmɔs (zool.) descending a river to spawn. XIX. f. Gr. *katádromos*, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + *drómos* running (*drameîn* run) + -OUS. Cf. ANADROMOUS.

**catafalque** kætəfælk erection in a church to receive the coffin of a deceased person; also an imitation of this. XVII (Evelyn); the lt. form was sometimes used. - F. *catafalque* - It. *catafalco* (= Pr. *cadafals*, Sp. *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, OF. *escafaut*, mod. *échafaud* SCAFFOLD).

**Catalan** kætələn of Catalonia, the most north-easterly province of Spain; the language of this region, the most nearly allied to Spanish of the Romance languages. xv. - F. *Catalan* - Pr., Sp. *Catalan* = Cat. *Cataló* (fem. *Catalane*), adj. of Sp. *Cataluña*, Cat. *Catalunya*. So **CATALONIAN** kætəlouniən. XVIII. f. *Catalōnia*, L. form of *Cataluña*.

**catalepsy** kætəlepsi disease characterized by a seizure or trance. XVI. - F. *catalepsie* or late L. *catalēpsia*, f. Gr. *katālēpsis*, f. *katalambánein* seize upon, f. *katá* CATA- 5 + *lambánein* take. See -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **CATALEPTIC**. XVII.

**catalogue** kætələg list or register, now usu. one methodically arranged. xv. -(O)F. *catalogue*, †*cathalogue* - late L. *catalogus* - Gr. *katálogos*, f. *katalégein* pick out, enlist, enroll, f. *katá* CATA- 5 + *légein* collect, choose, enumerate (see LECTON, LEGION).

**catalpa** kætəlpə plant of the family Bignoniaceæ. XVIII (Catesby). From the language of the Indians of Carolina, U.S.A.

**catalysis** kætəlisɪs †dissolution. XVII; (chem.) Berzelius's name for chemical actions brought about by a substance that remains unchanged. 1836. - modL. - Gr. *katálusis*, f. *katalúein* dissolve, f. *katá* CATA- 2 + *luéin* loosen (see LOOSE). Hence **CATALYSE**; **CATALYTIC** XIX; **CATALYST** substance influencing the rate of chemical reaction XX; after *analyse*, *analysis*, *analyt*, *analytic*.

**catamaran** kætəmərən raft or float made up of logs tied together side by side. XVII (Dampier). - Tamil *kaṭṭumaram* 'tied wood', f. *kaṭṭu* tie, bond + *maram* wood.

**catamite** kætəməit sodomite's subject. XVI. - L. *catamītus* - (through Etruscan *catmīte*) Gr. Γανυμήδης GANYMEDE, Jupiter's cup-bearer.

**catamount** kætəmaunt †catamountain XVII; puma XVIII. Short for **CATAMOUNTAIN** leopard, panther, ocelot, tiger-cat XVI (Sh.); earlier *cat of the mountain* (XV-XVI), which was first used to render L. *pardus*, Gr. *párdos* PARD<sup>1</sup>.

**cataplasm** kætəplæzm poultice, plaster. XVI. -(O)F. *cataplasme* or late L. *cataplasma*, - Gr. *katáplasma*, f. *kataplássein* plaster over, f. *katá* CATA- 5 + *plássein* fashion, mould (cf. PLASMA).

**catapult** kætəpəlt (mil.) missile engine XVI; shooting instrument consisting of a forked stick with elastic band XIX. -(O)F. *catapulte* or L. *catapulta* - Gr. *katapēlēs*, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + \**pel-*, var. of base of *pállēin* hurl.

**cataract** kætərəkt †(pl.) floodgates of heaven (cf. Gen. vii 11, viii 2) XV (Lydg.); †waterspouts; (sg.) waterfall; opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye (prob. fig. use of the sense 'portcullis'; cf. 'cataracte ou coulisse', Paré, c. 1550) XVI. - L. *cataracta* (whence F. *cataracte* XVI) - Gr. *katár(ρ)áktēs* down-rush, waterfall, portcullis, sb. use of adj. down-rushing, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + (prob.) *rássein* beat, strike.

**catarrh** kətəɹ kətəɹ †running at the nose; inflammation of the mucous membrane. XVI. - F. *catarrhe*, †*catarre*, †*caterre* = Pr. *catar*, Sp., It. *catarro* - late L. *catarrhus* - Gr. *katárrhos* rheum, f. *katárrheîn* run down, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + *rheîn* flow (cf. STREAM).

**catarrhine** kətəreɪn (zool.) one of a division of the Quadrumana, having the nostrils close together and pointed downwards. XIX. f. Gr. *katá* CATA- 4 + *rhin-*, *rhís* nostril.

**catastrophe** kətəstrəfi dénouement of a drama XVI (Spenser); disastrous end XVII (Sh.); event subversive of fortune XVII; sudden disaster XVIII. - L. *catastrophā* (Petronius) - Gr. *katastrōphē* overturning, sudden turn, f. *katastréphein* overturn, f. *katá* CATA- 1 + *stréphein* (cf. STROPHE). Cf. F. *catastrophe* (Rabelais). Hence **CATASTROPHIC**. XIX.

**catawampous, catawamptious** kətəwəmpɔs, -wəmpjɔs (U.S.) fierce, destructive. XIX. Humorous coinage symbolical of its meaning.

**catawba** kətɔbə American grape and the wine made therefrom. XIX. f. name of the river *Catawba*, South Carolina, U.S.A., named after the *Katahba* Indians.

**catch** kætʃ †chase; capture, grasp, seize; take, get, receive XIII. ME. *cac(c)he-n* - AN., ONF. *cachier*, var. of OF. *chacier* (mod. *chasser*) = Pr. *cassar*, Sp. *cazar*, It. *cacciare* :- Rom. \**captiāre*, repl. L. *captāre* try to catch, lie in wait for, (hence) hunt, CHASE (the sense in all the Rom. langs.). *Catch* took over the sense 'seize' and its conjugational forms from the native *latch* (OE. *læccan*), e.g. *ca(u)hte*, *caught* and

*cachte, catshed*, beside *la(u)hte, laught* and *lachte, latched*. Hence **catch** sb. act of catching, something caught xv; contrivance for checking a mechanism xiv; (mus.) round (each singer 'catching up' his part at the right moment) xvii; **ca-tchment** collection of rainfall xix.

**catchpoll** kætʃpou̯l †tax-gatherer OE.; sheriff's officer xiv, late OE. *kæcepōl* (xi) - AN., OF. \**cachepol*, var. of OF. *chacepol*, or - AL. *cacepollus* (x, Laws of Æthelred, Quadripartitus 3, 3), also *chassipullus*, etc.; f. Rom. \**captiāre* CHASE, CATCH+L. *pullus* fowl.

**catchup, catsup** see KETCHUP.

**catechize** kætʃkaɪz give systematic oral instruction xv; question systematically (from the question-and-answer form of the Church Catechism) xvii (Sh.). - ChrL. *catēchizāre* (Tertullian), in medL. also *cath-* (whence (O)F. *catēchiser*, Pr. *cathexizar*, etc.) - eccl.Gr. *katēkhtzein*, f. *katēkheîn* sound through, instruct orally, spec. in N.T. in the elements of religion, f. *katá* CATA-+*ēkheîn* sound; see ECHO, -IZE. So **ca-tech-ism** †catechetical instruction; manual of religious instruction in the form of question and answer. xvi. - ChrL. *catēchismus* (Augustine) - Gr. **ca-tech-ist**. xvi. - ChrL. *catēchista* (Jerome) - Gr.; cf. (O)F. *catēchisme*, -*iste*. **catechetical** -ke'tikol. xvii.

**catechu** kætʃtʃu̯ astringent substance obtained from various Eastern barks, etc. xvii. - modL. *catechu*, defined as 'terra japonica' (Japanese earth) on account of its appearance, unexpl. deriv. of Malay *kachu*; see CACHOU.

**catechumen** kætʃkjūmēn convert under instruction. xv. - (O)F. *catēchumēne* or ecclL. *catēchūmenus* - Gr. *katēkhoumenos* being instructed, prp. pass. of *katēkheîn* (see CATECHIZE). The present form is of doubtful occurrence before 1600; the early pl. *catechumynys* is prob. an anglicization of L. pl. *catēchūmeni*.

**category** kætʃtʃgəri classification, 'predicament' xv; class, division xvii. - F. *catēgorie* (Rabelais) or its source, late L. *catēgoria* (Augustine) - Gr. *katēgoriā* accusation, assertion, predication, f. *katēgoros* accuser, etc., *katēgorēin*, f. *katá* CATA- (4)+*agorā* assembly, harangue, rel. to *ageirein* assemble; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. The proper L. equiv. is *prædicamentum* PREDICAMENT. So **categoryc** kætʃtʃgəriik xvii, **categorycical** xvi. - F. *catēgorique* (Rabelais) or late L. *catēgoricus* (Sidonius).

**catena** kætʃnə series of excerpts or quotations in support of a thesis, etc. xvii (Milton). Short for ecclL. *catēna patrum* 'chain of the Fathers' (viz. of the Church); see CHAIN. So **catenary** (math.) curve formed by a chain hanging from two points. xviii. - medL. *catēnāria*, sb. use of fem. of L. *catēnārius*. **catenation** linking into or as with a chain. xvii. - L. *catēnātiō(n)*, f. *catēnāre* chain together f. *catēna*.

**cater** kei'təɪ provide food for. xvi (Sh.). f. †*cater* (xiv) buyer of provisions, caterer, aphetic form of †*cater* purchaser, purveyor - AN. *acatur*, var. of OF. *achatour*, agent-n. of *achater* (mod. *acheter*) = Pr. *acaptar*, OIt. *accattare*:- Rom. \**accaptāre*, f. *ad* AC-+*captāre* catch, f. *capt-*, *capere* take (see HEAVE); cf. CATES. Hence **caterer**. xvi; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**cateran** kæt'tərən (Sc.) Highland marauder. xiv (*ketharine*), xvi (*catherine*, Dunbar). - medL. *caterānus*, *kethernus*, and its source Gael. *ceathairne* peasantry, corr. to Ir. *ceithern* KERN.

**cater-cousin** kei'təkəzn (arch.) intimate friend. xvi (Latimer). Of unkn. origin; poss. f. †*cater* caterer (see CATER)+*COUSIN*, as if the orig. notion was of persons being catered for or boarded together; cf. *foster-brother*, etc.

**caterpillar** kæt'təpɪlər larva of butterfly or moth xv; †rapacious person xvi. The earliest recorded form, *catyryel* (Prompt. Parv.) is prob. - AN. var. (cf. Norman-Picard *katplöz*, *ka(r)plüz*, -*plöz*) of OF. *chatepelose* 'hairy cat' (popL. \**catta pilōsa*); assoc. in xvi with †*pillar* ravager, plunderer (see PILLAGE), prob. brought about the extended form in -*pillar*, -*pillar*, the latter form becoming prevalent after Johnson. ¶ For the application to caterpillars of words meaning 'cat', cf. It. dial. *gat(a)*, *gatin(a)*, *gatola*, G. dial. *teufelskatz* 'devil's cat'; similarly synon. F. *chenille*:- L. *canicula*, dim. of *canis* dog.

**caterwaul** kæt'təwɔ̯l make the characteristic cry of cats at rutting time. xiv (Ch.). One of a group of cogn. formations of which the earliest is *caterwaued* caterwauling ('Wife of Bath's Prologue' 354, where some MSS. have -*wrawet*), a noun of action with -*ed*, repr. OE. -*ap*. The first el. is to be identified with CAT, but it is doubtful whether it is rel. to or - LG., Du. *kater* male cat, or whether the -*er*- is merely an arbitrary connective syll.; the second el. appears variously as -*wawe*, -*wrawe*, -*wall*, -*waul* (xvi), -*wrall* (cf. the use of *waw*, *waul* xvi, and *wraw*, *wraul* xv as independent vbs., all of which are imit. formations with some Continental analogues); immed. connexion with an identical LG. dial. *katterwaulen* is dubious.

**cates** keits †provisions, victuals xv; (arch.) delicacies xvi. pl. of *cate*, aphetic form of *acate* - AN. *acat*, var. of (O)F. *achat*, f. *achater* (see CATER).

**catgut** kæt'tgət dried intestines of sheep, etc. used for the strings of musical instruments. xvi. f. CAT+GUT; cf. synon. *catling* xvi (see -LING); the reason for the use of *cat* is unkn., but cf. synon. Du. *kattedarm*.

**cathartic** kæpə'tɪk cleansing, purgative. xvii. - late L. *catharticus* - Gr. *kathartikós*, f. *kathatrein* cleanse, f. *katharós* clean. So

**catharsis** kəp̄ɑːrɪs purgation. XIX. -modL. - Gr. *kátharsis*.

**Cathay** kəpeɪ (Northern) China. XIV (also *Chatay*, Maund.). - medL. *Cataia*, *Cathaya*, f. *Kitai*, name of the inhabitants (still the Russ. name for China), f. name of the alien dynasty *Khitán*. Hence **Cathayan** Chinese, also †*Cathayan* (sl.) sharper, rascal XVI (Sh.); see -AN.

**cathedral** kəp̄ɪˈdrəl pert. to an episcopal see. XIII (*chyrche cathedral*). - (O)F. *cathédral* - late L. *cathedrālis*, f. L. *cathedra* - Gr. *kathédra* seat, f. *katá* down, CATA- (I) + \**hed-*: \**sed-* SIT; as sb. (cf. F. *cathédrale*), short for *cathedral church*. XVI.

**catheter** kəˈpɪtər (surg.) tubular instrument for passing into the bladder. XVII. - late L. *cathetēr* - Gr. *kathetēr*, f. \**kathe-*, *kathiénai* send or let down, f. *katá* down, CATA- (I) + *hiénai* send (base \**je-*, as in L. *ja|cere* throw) + agent-suffix -*tēr*.

**Catherine** kəˈpɪrɪn name of a female saint (of Alexandria) martyred by beheading after having been condemned to be broken on the wheel; *Catherine wheel*, (esp. her.) figure of a wheel with spikes projecting from its circumference XVI; fireworks that rotate while burning XVIII; lateral somersault XIX.

**cathode** kəˈpɒd (electr.) opp. to ANODE. XIX (Faraday). - Gr. *káthodos* going down, way down, f. *katá* CATA- (I) + *hodós* way (cf. HODOMETER).

**catholic** kəˈpəlɪk universal (spec. of the Christian Church) XIV; sb. member of the Catholic Church xv. - (O)F. *catholique* or its source ChrL. *catholicus* - Gr. *katholikós* general, universal, f. *kathólou* (i.e. *kath' hólou*) in general, generally, f. *katá* in respect of (cf. CATA-), *hólós* whole, rel. to L. *salvus* SAFE. Hence **catholicism** kəp̄ɑːlɪsɪzəm, -IZE. XVII. **catholicity** kəp̄ɑːlɪˈsɪti. XIX.

**cation** kəˈtaɪən (electr.) electro-positive element. XIX (Faraday). - Gr. *katión*, sb. use of n. of *katión*, prp. of *katiénai*, f. *katá*, CATA- (I) + *iénai* go (rel. to L. *ire* go); cf. ANION.

**catkin** kætˈkɪn downy (pendent) inflorescence. XVI (Lyte, tr. Dodoens). - Du. †*katteken* lit. kitten, dim. of *katte* CAT; so modL. *catulus* and many Rom. forms (e.g. F. *chats de saule* willow catkins, and *chaton* catkin, dim. of *chat*), G. *kätzchen*.

**catling** see CATGUT.

**catmint** kætˈmɪnt the plant *Nepeta Cataria*, which attracts cats. XIII (*kattes-minte*). f. CAT + MINT<sup>2</sup>, after medL. *herba catti*, h. *cataria*; so F. *herbe du chat*, G. *katzminze*, Du. *kattekruid*.

**catoptric** kætəˈpɪtrɪk relating to optical reflexion. XVIII (Goldsmith); sb. XVI (Dee). - Gr. *katoptrikós*, f. *katoptron* mirror, f. *katá* CATA- (4) + \**op-* see (cf. OPTICS) + -*tron*, instrumental suffix; see -IC.

**catsup** var. of CATCHUP.

**cattle** kætəl †property; live stock XIII (Lazamon, later version; Cursor M.). ME. *catel*(l) - AN., ONF. *catel*, var. of *chatel*, which is directly repr. by CHATTEL, q.v. The orig. gen. sense 'wealth, property' became narrowed to 'movable property', esp. as typified by live stock, which has been the only application in modern times, except in the legal phr. †*goods and cattels* (cf. AL. *bona et catalla*). The sp. *cattle* is found c. 1600, but did not supersede *cattel*(l) till c. 1700.

**catty** kæˈti weight of 1½ lb. avoirdupois. XVI. - Malay-Javanese *kāti*, *katī*; cf. CADDY.

**catydid** see KATYDID.

**Caucasian** kəˈkeɪˌziən XIX. f. *Caucasus* or *Caucasia*, f. Sl. *Kavkaz*; formerly applied (after Blumenbach) to the white race of mankind as being supposed to derive from the Caucasus; see -IAN.

**caucus** kəˈkɒs (U.S.) private meeting of the chiefs of a political party XVIII; in Eng. use applied from 1878 to organizations for managing political elections, etc. Plausibly referred to Algonkin *cau-cau-as-u*, which appears in Capt. John Smith's 'Virginia' (16..) as *caw-cawaassough* adviser, from a vb. meaning 'talk to, advise, urge'; but there is an earlier reference to a place 'West-Corcus in Boston'.

**caudal** kəˈdəl pert. to a tail. XVII. - medL. *caudālis*, f. L. *cauda* tail; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **cau-date** tailed. XVII. - modL.; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**caudle** kəˈdl thin gruel sweetened and spiced. XIII. - ONF. *caudel*, var. of *chaudel* (mod. *chaudeau*) :- medL. \**caldelum*, dim. of L. *caldum* hot drink, sb. use of n. of *cal(i)dus* hot (cf. LEE<sup>1</sup>, LUKEWARM).

**caul** kəl (hist.) woman's close-fitting cap, hairnet; investing membrane, e.g. omentum, amnion. XIII. ME. *calle*, of doubtful origin; perh. - (O)F. *cale* head-covering, f. *calotte* (see CALOTTE) by back-formation; but the Eng. word is recorded earlier. Cf. KELL.

**cauldron** kəˈldrən large kettle. XIII. ME. *caudron* - AN., ONF. *caudron* (mod. *choudron*) = Sp. *calderón*, It. *calderone*, augm. of Rom. \**caldario*, L. *caldarium* hot bath (cf. late *caldāria* pot, whence F. *chaudière*), f. *cal(i)dus* hot, ult. rel. to LEE<sup>1</sup>, LEW. The etymologizing sp. with *l* appeared xv and subseq. infl. the pronunc.

**cauliflower** kəˈlɪflaʊər variety of cabbage, the inflorescence of which forms a white head. XVI (Gerarde). Earlier *cole flory*, *colliflory*, alteration (by assim. to COLE) of F. †*chou fleuri* (*flori*), prob. - It. *cavolfiore*, pl. *cavoli fiori* (cf. Sp. *coliflor*) or modL. *cauliflōra* 'flowered cabbage' (cf. G. *blumenkohl*, Du. *bloemkool* 'flower-cole'). The second el. was assim. to *flower* XVII, as in F. *chou-fleur*.

**caulk** kōk stop the seams of (a ship). xv. - OF. *cauquer*, *caukier*, north. var. of OF. *cauchier* tread, press with force (mod. *cōchier* tread, of birds) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *calcar*, It. *calcare* :- L. *calcāre* tread, press, f. *calc-*, *calx* heel.

**cause** kōz ground or reason of action XIII; that which produces an effect XIV; legal case or suit XIII. - (O)F. *cause* (= Pr., Sp., It. *causa*) - L. *caus(s)a* reason, motive, lawsuit (whence in the sense of 'thing', developed from 'business, matter, subject', Pr., Sp., It. *cosa*, F. *chōse*). So **cau·sal**<sup>1</sup>. xvi. - late L. *causalis*; so in F. **causa·lity** xvii, **causa·tion** xvii, **cau·sative** xv; all - late L. or F. **cause** vb. be the cause of. xiv. - (O)F. *causer* or medL. *causāre*, f. *causa*.

**causerie** kou·zəri, || kōzri informal talk. XIX. F., f. *causer* talk - L. *causāri* plead a CAUSE.

**causeway** kō·zwei raised road xv; (paved) highway xvii. Early forms are *cawce*, *cawcy*, and *causey way*, reduced to *caus(e)way* xvi; f. *cauce*, *cauci*, early forms (xiv) of *causey* + WAY. *Causey* is -AN. \**caucé(e)* = ONF. *cauciee* (mod. *chaussée*) = Pr. *calçada* (whence Sp., Pg. *calzada*) :- Rom. \**calcīata* (sc. *via way, road*), fem. pp. f. L. *calcis*, *calx* lime, CHALK.

**caustic** kō·stik corrosive xiv; fig. bitter xviii. - F. *caustique* or L. *causticus* - Gr. *kaustikós* capable of burning, f. *kaustós* combustible, f. \**kař-*, base of *kaiein* burn; see -IC.

**cautious** kō·tiləs artful, wily xiv; cautious xvi. - (O)F. *cauteleux*, f. L. *cautēla* precaution, f. *caut-*; see CAUTION, -OUS.

**cauterize** kō·təraiz sear as with a caustic. xiv. - (O)F. *cautériser* - late L. *cautērisāre*, altered - Gr. *kautēridzein*, f. *kautērion*, whence (through L. *cautērium*), **cau·tery** xiv searing instrument, caustic drug, cauterizing operation, beside which †*cau·ter* was formerly used for the instrument - (O)F. *cautère* (= Pr. *cauteri*, etc.); ult. from Gr. *kaiein*; see CAUSTIC, -IZE.

**caution** kō·fən security, bail xiii; taking heed; word of warning xvii. orig. - (O)F. *caution* - L. *cautiō(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *cavēre* take heed; a re-adoption from L. took place c. 1600; see -TION. Hence **caution** vb. warn. xvii. So **cautious** kō·fəs xvii; on the model of *ambition*, *ambitious*, etc.; see -TIOUS.

**cavalcade** kævəlkei·d †ride xvi; procession on horseback xvii. - F. *cavalcade*, earlier †*cate* - It. *cavalcata* (corr. to F. *chevauchée*), f. *cavalcare* :- Rom. \**caballī·cāre* ride, f. L. *caballus* pack-horse, nag, in Rom. (vi) soldier's word for 'horse' (F. *cheval*, Sp. *caballo*, It.  *cavallo*, etc.), which, like Gr. *kabállēs*, is an alien word; see -ADE.

**cavalier** kævəliə·ɪ horseman; courtly gentleman, gallant xvi; seventeenth-century

Royalist xvii (1642). - F. *cavalier* or its source It. *cavaliere* (cf. Pr. *cavalier*, Sp. *caballero*, Pg. *cavalleiro*), deriv. of L. (Rom.) *caballus* horse (see prec.); cf. late L. *caballārius* rider, ostler, and see -IER. In xvi-xvii forms of Sp. or Pg. origin were in use. As adj. off-hand, supercilious xvii.

**cavallo, cavally** kævə·lou, -æ·li horse-mackerel. xvii (Capt. Smith). - Sp. *caballo*, for *caballa*; forms in -ally, pl. -allies perh. depend on It. *cavalli*, pl. of *cavallo* mackerel.

**cavalry** kævəlri horse-soldiers. xvi (*cavallerie*). - F. *cavallerie* - It. *cavalleria* (corr. to F. *chevalerie* CHIVALRY), f.  *cavallo*; see CAVALCADE and -ERY, -RY.

**cavatina** kævəti·nə short simple song. xix (M. Edgeworth, Dickens). It. 'air sung by an actor on his first appearance in an act', f. *cavata* production of sound from an instrument, f. *cavare* extract, f. *cavo* hollow :- L. *cavus* (see CAVE<sup>1</sup>).

**cave<sup>1</sup>** keiv underground hollow. xiii. - (O)F. *cave* (now 'cellar') - L. *cava*, sb. use of fem. sg. or n. pl. of *cavus* hollow (cf. It. *cava* ditch, mine, quarry).

**cave<sup>2</sup>** keiv fall in over a hollow. xviii. The earliest evidence is from Amer. sources; prob. of East Anglian origin and a var. of dial. (esp. eastern) *calve* (xviii), *cave*, which may have been a LG. word introduced by workmen from the Low Countries engaged in the drainage of the Lincolnshire fens; cf. WFlem. *inkalven* fall in, Du. *afkalven* fall away, *uitkalven* fall out.

**caveat** kei·viæt, kæv·viæt warning, caution. xvi. L., 3rd sg. pres. subj. of *cavēre* beware (see CAUTION).

**cavendish** kævəndif kind of tobacco. xix. Said to be named after an American manufacturer.

**cavern** kæv·vəɪn subterranean cavity. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *caverne* or L. *caverna*, f. *cavus* hollow; cf. CAVE<sup>1</sup> and, for the suffix, CISTERN, TAVERN. So **ca·vernous**. xv. - (O)F. *caverneux*, L. *cavernōsus*.

**cavesson** kæv·visən horse's nose-band. xvi. - F. *caveçon* - It. *cavezzone*, augm. of *cavazza* halter :- Rom. \**capitia*, f. medL. *capitium* head-covering, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD.

**cavetto** kave·tu (archit.) hollow moulding. xvii. It., dim. of *cavo* hollow (see CAVE<sup>1</sup>).

**caviare** kæv·iāɪ roe of sturgeon. xvi. In its earliest use with a variety of forms repr. It. *caviale* (whence F. †*cavial*), Sp. *cabial*, Pg. *caviar*, †*cavial*, F. *caviar*, all based on Turk. *kāhvāyār*. The pronunc. has varied; orig. four syll. as in *cauiarie* (Sh. 'Hamlet' II ii 457), *caueary* (Bacon), *cavialy* (xvii), it was commonly reduced in xvii to three or two; in xviii r.w. *prepare* or *cheer* (Swift); the more recent pronunc. kæv·iāɪ or kæv·iā·ɪ may be due to the F. ¶ The comestible is of Russ. origin, but the Russ. name is *ikrd*.

**cavil** kæv·vil raise captious objections. XVI. - (O)F. *caviller* - L. *cavillāri*, f. *cavilla* scoffing, mockery, prob. for \**cavilla* and rel. to *calvāri* use artifice, *calumnia* CALUMNY. So **CAVILLATION**. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**cavity** kæv·viti hollow place. XVI. -F. *cavité*, for earlier †*caveté*, or late L. *cavitās* (cf. Sp. *cavidad*, It. *cavità*), f. *cavus* hollow; see CAVE<sup>1</sup>, ITY.

**cavort** kæv·vɔrt (orig. U.S.) prance or caper about, orig. of a horse or rider. XIX. perh. perversion of CURVER suggested by *vault* (cf. *cavaulting* in 'Slang Dict.' 1874).

**cavy** kei·vi rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family Caviidae, including the guinea-pig and the capybara. XVIII. - modL. *cavia*, f. Galibi (French Guiana) *cabiai*. Cf. F. *cavié*. ¶ Goldsmith has *cabiai*, following Buffon.

**caw** kɔ imit. of the cry of rooks and the like. XVI (Sh.). Cf. Du. *kauw* jackdaw.

**cay** kei, ki low insular bank of sand, etc. XVIII (Sloane's 'Jamaica'). - Sp. *cayo* shoal, sandbank, barrier reef - F. *quai*, †*cay* QUAY. (The proper name of several islands off Central America.)

**cayenne** keie·n, (with *pepper*) kei·en very pungent kind of pepper. XVIII. Early forms *kayan*, *kian* (whence a former pronunc. *kaie·n*); orig. - Tupi *kyynha*, *quiyynha*, later assim. to *Cayenne*, chief town of French Guiana.

**cayman, caiman** kei·mɔn American alligator. XVI. - Sp., Pg. *caiman* (whence also F. *caïman*) - Carib *acayuman*, *cay(e)man*.

**cease** sis bring or come to an end. XIV (Cursor M.). ME. *cesse*, beside *cese* - (O)F. *cesser* (= Pr., Pg. *cessar*, Sp. *cesar*, It. *cessare*) :- L. *cessāre* stop, f. *cess-*, pp. stem of *cēdere* yield, CEDE. The lengthening of the stem-vowel is paralleled in *appeal*, *lease*, *prease*, ME. form of *press*.

**cecility** sī·siti blindness. XVI. - L. *cæcītās*, f. *cæcus* blind; see -ITY.

**cedar** sī·dər evergreen conifer, *Cedrus* Libani. XIII (*cedre*, Cursor M.). - OF. *cedre* (mod. *cedre*) - L. *cedrus* - Gr. *kédros*, juniper, cedar, rel. to Lith. *kadagys*, OPruss. *kadegis* juniper. (OE. had *ceder* from L.) The sp. with -ar dates from XVI. Hence **ce-darn** of cedar. XVII (Milton, whence in later poets); see -EN<sup>3</sup>.

**cede** sid †give way XVII; give up, yield XVIII. - F. *céder* or L. *cēdere* go, go away, retire, yield (acc. to some, combining two distinct words). ¶ Compound derivs. of the L. vb. are repr. by *accede*, *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*; *exceed*, *proceed*, *succeed*; *abscess*, *excess*, *process*, *success*; *accession*, *concession*, *intercession*, *precession*, *procession*, *succession*; *processional*, *recessional*; *ancestor*; cf. CEASE, CESSATION, CESSION.

**cedilla** sidi·lə the mark , written under *c*. XVI. - Sp. *cedilla*, now *zedilla*, dim. of *zeda* letter z. ¶ The Sp. var. *cerilla* has also been used; cf. F. *cerille*.

**cee** sī name of the letter C. OE. *cē* (Ælfric); cf. F. *cé*, L. *cē*. attrib. in **cee-spring**, **C-spring** carriage spring shaped like C.

**ceiling** si·lɪŋ †lining of the inside of roof or walls XIV; †screen of tapestry, curtain XV; (naut.) inside planking of a ship's bottom XVII; plaster covering the top of a room XVI. Late ME. *celynge*, *sil-*, *syling*, early modEng. *syll-*, *seel-*, *ciel-*, *seyl-*, appearing contemp. with *celure*, *selure*, *sil(l)our*, later *seller* canopy, hangings, tapestry (XIV-XVI), and somewhat earlier than *ceyl* vb. line with woodwork, etc. (XV-XVII); these correspond in use to medL. *cēlum* (XII), *cēlātūra* (XIII), *cēlūra* (XIV), and vb. *cēlare* (XIII), but the meaning in particular instances is freq. uncertain; possible OF. connexions are rare (e.g. *celé* perh. ceiling, panelling), and it remains doubtful whether L. *cælum* heaven, vault of the sky, is the ult. base, and how far L. *cælāre* engrave, *cælātūra* engraving, carving, are concerned.

**celadon** se·lədɔn pale shade of green. XVIII. - F. *celadon*, name of a languorous gallant in the 'Astrée' of d'Urfé (1610), who took it from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'.

**celandine** se·ləndain name of two (distinct) plants bearing yellow flowers regarded by the ancients as species of the same plant. XIII-XIV. Earliest form *celidoine*, the intrusive -n- being recorded XV. - OF. *celidoine* - medL. *celidonia*, for L. *chelidonia* (sc. *herba* plant), -onium - Gr. *khelidónion*, f. *khelidón* swallow; the ancients associated the plant in various ways with the swallow and its habits.

**-cele** sɪl, as the final el. in various medical terms in the sense 'tumour', repr. modL. *-cēlē* - Gr. *kēlē* swelling, rel. to OE. *hēala* rupture.

**celebrate** se·libreit perform or observe publicly and duly XV; proclaim XVI. f. †*celebrate*, pp. (XV) - L. *celebrātus*, pp. of *celebrāre*, f. *celebr-*, *celeber* frequented, frequent, renowned; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Hence **cele-brated** famous, renowned XVII. So **celebrATION**. XVI. - L.

**celeriac** sile·riæk turnip-rooted celery. XVIII. f. CELERY, with arbitrary use of the suffix -AC.

**celerity** sile·riti swiftness. XV. - (O)F. *celérité* - L. *celeritās*, f. *celer* swift, prob. rel. to Gr. *kélein* drive, *kélēs* runner; see -ITY.

**celery** se·ləri the plant *Apium graveolens*. XVII (Evelyn). - F. *céleri* (*sceleri d'Italie* XVII) - dial. It. (Lombard) *sceleri* :- L. *selinon*, -*selinum* - Gr. *selinon*. ¶ The native name of the wild form is SMALLAGE.

**celestial** sile:stɪəl heavenly. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *celestial* (= Sp. *celestial*, It. *celestiale*) - medL. \**caelestialis*, f. L. *caelestis*, f. *caelum* heaven; see -IAL.

**celibacy** se:libəsi unmarried state, devotion to the single life. XVII. f. L. *caelibātus*, f. *caelib-*, -*ebis* unmarried, bachelor; see -ACY. This superseded †**celibate**<sup>1</sup> (XVII) - F. *célibat* or its L. source as above; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Hence, after such pairs as *magistracy*, *magistrate*, **celibate**<sup>2</sup> se:libət unmarried (man) XIX; for this F. has *célibataire*, whence **celibata** RIAN XIX.

**cell** sel dependent religious house XII; small dwelling or apartment; cavity in an organism XIV; compartment of honeycomb XVI; of a plant XVII; various scientific uses (electr., etc.) XIX. - OF. *celle*, or its source L. *cella* store-room, chamber, small apartment, 'chapel' in a temple, in medL. in the first two senses above, rel. to L. *cēlare*, *occulere* CONCEAL (cf. OCCULT).

**cellar** se:ləɪ †store-room XIII; underground room XIV (?). ME. *celer* - AN. *celer* = OF. *celier* (mod. *cellier*): - late L. *cellarium* set of cells, storehouse for food, f. *cella* CELL; see -ARY.

**'cello** tʃe:lou colloq. shortening of VIOLONCELLO. XIX.

**cellular** se:ljələɪ characterized by cells. XVIII. - F. *cellulaire* - modL. *cellulāris*, f. *cellula*, dim. of *cella* CELL; see -AR. ¶ In F. *cellule* has superseded the simple †*celle*.

**cellulose** se:ljələus adj. consisting of cells XVIII; sb. lignin, essential part of the solid substance of plants XIX. As adj. - modL. *cellulosus*; as sb. - F. *cellulose* (Payen, 1863); see prec. and -OSE. Hence **celluloid** artificial substitute for ivory, etc. invented in America by the brothers Hyatt in 1869 and patented in Great Britain 1871; the use of -OID is arbitrary.

**Celt, Kelt** selt, kelt †a Gaul XVII; one who speaks a Celtic language XVIII. In the earliest use - L. *Celtæ* pl. - Gr. *Keltai* (later *Kéltai*, perh. from L.); in the mod. use - F. *Celte* (Pezron 1703), applied first to the Bretons as representatives of the ancient Gauls. So **Celtic** of the ancient *Celtæ* XVII; epithet of the IE. group of languages consisting of Breton, Cornish, Welsh, Irish, Manx, and Gaelic XVIII. - L. *Celticus* and F. *celtique*.

**celt** selt prehistoric implement with chisel edge. XVIII. - modL. *celtes* (Beger, 'Thesaurus Brandeburgicus', 1696), based on *celte*, which occurs in the Clementine text of Vulg., Job xix 24 ('stylo ferreo et plumbi lamina vel *celte* sculpantur in silice'), where some MSS. read *certe* 'surely' (corr. to 'for ever' of A.V.); the adoption of the term as a technical term of archaeology was prob. assisted by a supposed connexion with *Celt*.

**cement** sime:nt strong mortar. XIII. ME. *si'ment* - (O)F. *ciment* = Pr. *cimen*, Sp. *cimiento* foundation, It. *cimento* experiment, test :- L. *caementum* quarry stone, pl. chips of stone, for \**caedmentum*, f. *caedere* hew (cf. -CIDE, DECIDE); see -MENT. The meaning of the L. word appears to have passed from 'broken stone' to 'pounded stone, etc. mixed with lime, etc. to make a strong setting mortar'. The forms *ciment*, *cymment* continued till XVII, and the stressing on the first syll. till XIX. So **ceme:nt** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *cimenter*.

**cemetery** se:mít(ə)ri burial-ground. XIV. - late L. *caemētērium* (whence also F. *cimetière*) - Gr. *koimētērion* dormitory, (in Christian writers) burial-ground, f. *koimān* put to sleep (cf. *keísthai* lie down, rel. to HOME.)

**cenobite** var. of CENOBITE.

**cenotaph** se:nótəf sepulchral monument to a person buried elsewhere. XVII (Holland). - F. *cénotaphe* - late L. *cenotaphium* - Gr. *kenós* empty + *táphos* tomb.

**censer** se:nsəɪ vessel in which incense is burnt ceremonially. XIII (*senser*). - AN. *censer*, *senser*, OF. *cesnier*, aphetic of *encensier*, f. *encens* INCENSE<sup>1</sup>. So **cense** sens vb. burn incense to, fumigate with incense. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *encenser*, f. *encens*.

**censor** se:nsəɪ supervisor of morals, etc. XVI. - L. *cēnsor*, f. *cēnsere* pronounce as an opinion, declare the status of, assess, rate, judge, think, f. \**kens-* make known with authority (cf. Skr. *caṃṣati* recite, OPers. *baītiy* speak, proclaim). Hence **cen:nsor** vb. late XIX. So **censure** se:nʃəɪ †judgement XIV; adverse judgement XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *cen:sure* - L. *cēnsūra*; see -URE. **cen:nsure** vb. give judgement upon. XVI. - F. *cen:serer*.

**census** se:nsəs registration of citizens in ancient Rome XVII; enumeration of population XVIII (Gibbon). - L. *cēnsus*, f. *cēns-*; see prec.

**cent** sent A. in phr. *per cent* for every hundred XVI, prob. orig. as a financial term - It. *per cento*, with partial assim. to F. *pour cent*, and perh. infl. by pseudo-L. *per centum* (see PER, HUNDRED); B. as independent sb. (U.S., etc.)  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a dollar XVIII (first applied in 1782 to a proposed unit of coinage of which 100 should make a coin equal to  $\frac{5}{72}$  of a dollar; in 1786 the present use was adopted); French centime XIX.

**cental** se:ntəl weight of 100 lb. avoir-dupois. 1859. f. L. *centum* 100, perh. after *quintal*.

**centaur** se:ntəɪ fabulous creature, half man, half horse. XIV (Ch.). - L. *centaurus* - Gr. *kéntauros*, of unkn. origin; in early Gr. literature the name of a savage people of Thessaly.

**centaury** se:ntəɪri plant the medicinal properties of which were said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur. XIV (Ch.).



- late L. *centauria*, -*ea*, for L. *centaurion*, -*ēum* - Gr. *kentaureion*, -*taurion*, f. *kentauros* CENTAUR.

**centenary** sentī'nəri, se'n'tinəri adj. of a hundred years XVII; sb. †100 pounds XVI; century XVII; centennial anniversary XVIII. - L. *centēnārius* containing a hundred, f. *centēni* hundred each, f. *centum*; see HUNDRED and -ARY. Cf. F. *centenaire*. So **centenarian** -eəriən (one) 100 years old. XIX. **centennial** sente'nial of 100 years. XVIII. f. L. *centum*, after *biennial*. **centesimal** sente'siməl hundredth (part). XVII. f. L. *centēsimus* hundredth, f. *centum*.

**centi-** senti- comb. form of L. *centum* HUNDRED, used in the F. metric system to denote the 100th part of a unit, as *centigramme* (1795), -LITRE, -METRE; also in **centigrade** se'n'tig'reid pert. to Celsius's thermometer in which the space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees. 1812. - F. *centigrade* (in *thermomètre centigrade*), f. L. *gradus* step, GRADE; **centipede** se'n'tipid vermiform articulated animal having many feet. XVII (Holland). - F. *centipède* or L. *centipeda* (*pēd-*, *pēs* FOOT).

**centime** sā'ti-m  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a franc. - F. *centime* (1795), f. L. *centum* HUNDRED, after F. *décime* - L. *decima* (sc. *pars*) tenth (part).

**cento** se'n'tou †patchwork; composition made up of scraps. XVII. - L. *centō* patchwork garment, poem made up of verses from other sources (as the 'cento nuptialis', 13th idyll, of Ausonius), rel. to Gr. *kentēn* stitch, *kéntrōn* patchwork garment, Skr. *kanthā* patched garment.

**centre**, U.S. **center** se'n'tər middle point of an object. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *centre* or its source L. *centrum* - Gr. *kéntron* goad, peg, stationary point of a pair of compasses, f. base of *kentēn* prick, rel. to W. *cethr* nail, OHG. *hantag* sharp. From XVI to XVIII the prevalent sp. was *center*; *centre* appeared in Bailey's Dict. 1727 and was adopted by Johnson. As a designation of the moderate party of a political body its use originated in the French National Assembly of 1789, in which the nobles and the Third Estate sat on the right and left respectively of the president. Hence **centre** vb. XVII. So **ce-ntral**<sup>1</sup> XVI, **ce-ntralize** XIX. - F. or L.

**centri-**, comb. form of L. *centrum* CENTRE in *centri-fugal*, *centri-petal* XVIII, f. modL. *centrifugus*, -*petus* (Newton's 'Principia' 1687), f. stems of L. *fungere* flee, *petere* seek. In some other mod. techn. terms *centro-*, repr. Gr. *kéntron*, has been used.

**centuple** se'n'tjupl hundredfold. XVII. - F. *centuple* or ecclL. *centuplus*, var. of *centuplex*, f. *centum* HUNDRED + \**plek-* \**pl-*-FOLD.

**century** se'n'tʃəri group of 100 XVI; 100 years XVII. - L. *centuria* assemblage of 100 things, division of the Roman army

(orig. 100 horsemen), f. *centum* HUNDRED; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **centurion** sentʃuəriən commander of a century. XIV. - L. *centuriō(n)-*, f. *centuria*.

**ceorl** tʃeəl (hist.) Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest status; see CHURL. By historians of XVII-XVIII sp. *ceorle*.

**cephalic** sifæ'lik of the head. XVI. - (O)F. *céphalique* - L. *cephalicus* - Gr. *kephalikós*, f. *kephalē* head (cf. GABLE); see -IC. So **cephalo-** se'fəlou, se'fəlo- comb. form of Gr. *kephalē*, as in *cephalopod* one of the *Cephalopoda* (Gr. *pod-*, *poús* FOOT) class of molluscs comprising cuttle-fishes, nautilus, etc. and having a distinct head with arms or tentacles attached.

**ceramic** siræ'mik pert. to pottery. XIX. - Gr. *keramikós*, f. *kéramos* potter's earth, pottery (cf. CREMATE); see -IC.

**cerastes** siræ'stíz horned viper. XVI. L. - Gr. *kerástēs*, f. *kéras* HORN.

**Cerberus** sē'ɪbərəs many-headed watchdog of Hades; also fig. L. - Gr. *Kérberos*.

**cere** siər wax-like membrane at the base of a bird's beak. xv (Bk. of St. Albans). - medL. use of L. *cēra* wax (Gr. *kērós*).

**cereal** siəriəl of edible grain; also sb. XIX. - L. *cereālis* pert. to the cultivation of grain, f. *Cerēs* goddess of agriculture; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**cerebral** se'ribrəl of the brain; (tr. Skr. *mūrdhanya* 'produced in the head', f. *mūrdhan* head) of consonants formed with the tip of the tongue on the soft palate. XIX. f. L. *cerebrum* (:- \**kerasrom*), rel. to Skr. *çiras* head, point, Gr. *kéras* horn, ON. *hiarni* (whence ME. *hernes*, mod. dial. *harns* brains). Cf. F. *cérébral*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **cerebra-tion** action of the brain. XIX (W. B. Carpenter, 1853). L. **cerebe-llum** little or hinder brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, is used anat. (XVI).

**cerecloth** siə'ɪklɒp waxed cloth used as a winding-sheet, etc. xv (*sirecloth*). Also *cered cloth* with pp. of *cire*, *cere* vb. (XIV) - (O)F. *cirer* assim. to L. *cērāre* wax, f. *cēra* wax (Gr. *kērós*). So **ce-rements** waxed wrappings for the dead (Sh. 'Hamlet' 1 iv 48; whence taken up by Scott and later writers); see -MENT.

**ceremony** se'rīməni outward observance. XIV. - (perh. through (O)F. *cérémonie*) L. *cærimōnia* religious worship, (pl.) ritual observances, which is not found earlier than Cicero; see -MONY. So **ceremo-nial**<sup>1</sup> -mou-. XIV (Wyclif). - late L.; cf. F. *cérémonial*. **ceremo-nious**. XVI. - F. or late L.

**ceriph** see SERIF.

**cerise** siri'z light clear bright red. XIX. adj. use of F. *cerise* :- Rom. \**ceresea* CHERRY.

**cerium** siəriəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. - modL. (Hisinger and Berzelius, 1804), named, along with its source *cerite*, after the planet *Ceres*, discovered 1801; see -IUM.



**cero-** siə·rou comb. form of L. *cēra*, more prop. of Gr. *kērós* wax.

**cert** sɜ:t colloq. abbrev. of CERTAINTY. XIX.

**certain** sɜ:ɪn fixed; sure XIII; established as truth; fully confident XIV; some (particular or definite) XIII; a certain XVIII; a certain age (after F. *d'un certain âge* rather elderly) XIX. - (O)F. *certain* (= Pr. *certain*, Sp., †It. *certano*) :- Rom. \**certānus*, extension of L. *certus* settled, sure, pp. formation on *cernere* sift, separate, decide, decree, rel. to Gr. *krinein* (see CRISIS); cf. Gr. *kritós* chosen, choice. So **certainty**. XIV. - AN. *certainté*, OF. *certaineté*.

**certes** sɜ:ɪtɪz (arch.) assuredly. XIII. - (O)F. *certes*, corr. to Pr., OSp. *certas*, Cat. *certes*, prob. :- Rom. \*(*ad*) *certās* (sc. *rēs*) for a certainty, pass. in the sense of late L. *ad certum*, ex *certō*, etc. Sometimes a monosyll., as in Sh. 'Henry VIII' I i 48.

**certify** sɜ:ɪtɪfaɪ make certain. XIV (R. Mannyng, Rolle). - (O)F. *certifier* - ChrL. *certificāre* (Vulgate), f. *certus* CERTAIN; see -FY. So **certification**. XV. - (O)F. **certificate** sɜ:ɪtɪfɪkət document certifying something. XV. - F. *certificat* or medL. *certificātum*, sb. use of pp. of *certificāre*; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**certiorari** sɜ:ɪʃiɔ:ə·raɪ (leg.) writ from a higher court for the production of records from a lower. XV. pass. of late legal L. *certiōrāre* inform ('certiorem facere'), f. *certior*, compar. of *certus* CERTAIN.

**certitude** sɜ:ɪtɪtju:d certainty. XV. - ChrL. *certitudō* (Augustine), f. *certus* CERTAIN; see -TUDE and cf. F. *certitude* (XVI).

**cerulean, cærulean** sɪrʊ·liən of a deep blue. XVII. f. L. *cæruleus* sky-blue, sea-blue (or -green), prob. :- \**cælolos*, f. *cælum* sky, heaven. Cf. the earlier *cerule* (*cærule*, Spenser); see -EAN.

**ceruse** siə·rʊs, sɪrʊ·s white lead. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *cēruse* (cf. Pr. *ceruza*, etc.) - L. *cērussa*, perh. - Gr. \**kērōssa*, f. *kērós* wax (cf. CERE).

**cervical** sɜ:ɪvɪkəl, sɜ:ɪvəɪ·kəl pert. to the neck. XVII. - F. *cervical* or modL. *cervicālis* (cf. L. *cervical* pillow, bolster), f. *cervic-*, *cervix* neck; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**cervine** sɜ:ɪvaɪn pert. to deer. XIX. - L. *cervīnus*, f. *cervus* deer, prob. rel. to HART; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**Cesarevitch** sɪzə·riwɪtʃ, sɪ·zə·riwɪtʃ long-distance handicap run at Newmarket, named in 1839 after the Russian prince (see CZAREVITCH) who became Alexander II.

**cespitose, cæs-** se·spitʊs turfy. XVIII. - modL. *cæspitōsus*, f. *cæspit-*, *cæspes* turf; see -OSE.

**cess** ses local rate (in Ireland still the official term); †in Ireland spec. applied to military exactions. XVI. var. of *sess*, aphetic form of *assess*. ¶ The Ir. imprecation *bad cess to* (XIX) may contain this word, or is perh. aphetic of *success*.

**cessation** se·seɪ·ʃən stoppage. XIV. - L. *cessātiō(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *cessāre*; see CEASE, -ATION.

**cesser** se·səɪ (leg.) cessation. XVI. sb. use of (O)F. *cesser* CEASE; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**cession** se·ʃən action of ceding or surrendering. XIV. - (O)F. *cession* or its source L. *cessiō(n-)*, f. *cess-*, *cēdere* CEDE; see -ION.

**cesspool** se·spʊl excavation in the bottom of a drain to retain solid matter XVII; well to receive soil from privies, etc. XVIII. perh. alteration, with assim. to POOL<sup>1</sup>, of *cesperalle*, *susprall*, *suspirel* settling tank, cesspool (XVI), vars. of †*suspiral* vent, esp. of a conduit, water-pipe - OF. *souspirail* (mod. *soupirail*) air-hole f. *sou(s)pirer* (L. *suspirāre*) SUSPIRE + L. *spiraculum* air-hole. Hence **ce·ssPIT**. XIX.

**cestui** se·stwi (leg.) in *cestui que a* or the person that. XVII. - AN., OF. *cestui*, f. *cest* (mod. *cet*, *ce*) :- Rom. \**eccistui*, i.e. L. *ecce* lol + \**istui*, f. *iste* that (one), after *celui* :- \**ecce illui* (modelled on L. *cui* to whom).

**cestus<sup>1</sup>** se·stəs belt, girdle. XVI. - L. *cestus* - Gr. *kestós*, sb. use of ppl. adj. 'stitched', f. \**kent-*, base of *kentein* stitch (cf. CENTRE).

**cestus<sup>2</sup>, cæstus** se·stəs Roman boxer's protection of thumbs for the hand. XVIII. - L. *cæstus*, f. *cædere* strike (cf. -CIDE).

**cesura** see CÆSURA.

**cetaceous** siteɪ·ʃəs of the whale kind. XVII (Sir T. Browne). f. modL. *cetacea* (used zool. as the name of an order), f. L. *cētus* - Gr. *kētos* whale; see -ACEOUS.

**ceterach** se·tə·ræk genus of ferns. XVI (Turner, Lyte). - medL. *ceterach* (cf. F. *céterac*, It. *ctracca*, *ctracca*, modGr. *hitarák*) - Arab. *shītarakh*.

**chabazite** kə·bə·zait (min.). XIX. Earlier *chabazie* - F. *chabazie* (1780), from *khabázie*, erron. reading in pseudo-Orpheus, 'Lithiká' (III), for *khalázie*, voc. of *khalázios* (var. *khalazias*, *khalazítēs lithos*), f. *khalaza* hail; the mineral is so called from its form and colour; see ITE<sup>1</sup>.

**Chablis** ʃæ·bli French white wine. XVII. F., f. name of a town in Yonne, France.

**chabouk** tʃə·buk whip. XVII (*chawbuck*). - Urdu, Pers. *chābuk* horse-whip. Cf. SJAMBOK.

**chaconne** ʃəkə·n old stately dance. XVII (Dryden). - F. *chaconne* - Sp. *chacóna*, which has been improbably derived from Basque *chukun* pretty.

**chafe** tʃeif †heat, inflame; ruffle, vex XIV; rub so as to warm XV; rage, fret XVI. Late ME. *chaufe* – OF. *chauser* (mod. *chauffer*) = Pr. *calfar* (whence It. †*caleffare*) :- Rom. \**calefāre*, for *calefacere* make warm (see CALIFACTION). For the vowel cf. *Ralph* reif, *safe*, *wafer*, and *angel*, *chamber*, *gauge*, *manger*.

**chaffer** tʃeɪ-fəɪ beetle (now chiefly in COCKCHAFER). OE. *čeafor* 'bruchus' :- Germ. \**kabraz*, -uz, parallel to *čefer* = OS., (M)Du. *kever*, OHG. *chevar*, *chevaro* (G. *käfer*) :- Germ. \**kebrāz*; cf., with a different suffix, MLG. *kevel*, LG. *kavel*; prob. lit. 'the gnawer', and rel. to next and OE. *čeaft* CHAWL, JOWL.

**chaff**<sup>1</sup> tʃaf husks of grain OE.; refuse XIII; cut hay and straw XVIII. OE. *čæf*, *čæf* = MLG., (M)Du., MHG. *kaf* (G. dial. *kaff*), corr. to OHG. *cheva* husk; prob. f. Germ. base \**kaf-* \**kef-* gnaw, chew.

**chaff**<sup>2</sup> tʃaf banter lightly; also as sb. XIX. Of slang origin; perh. a var. of CHAFE, for which spellings with -ff- occur from XVI in the sense of 'scolding'.

**chaffer** tʃæ-fəɪ traffic, trade; merchandise. XIII. ME. *chaffare*, *cheffare*, *ch(e)apfare* :- OE. \**čēapfaru*, f. *čēap* bargain, sale-†*faru* going, journey, proceedings (prob. after ON. *kaupfor* trading journey); see CHEAP and FARE. The orig. word became obs. in XVII; a new sb. meaning 'bargaining' f. the vb. appeared XIX. Hence **chaffer** vb. †trade; bargain, haggle XIV.

**chaffinch** tʃæ-finʃ the finch *Fringilla caelebs*. OE. *čeaftinc*, f. CHAFF<sup>1</sup> + FINCH; so named from its habit of haunting domestic dwellings to pick amongst chaff and barn-refuse; cf. its late L. name *furfuriō* (Isidore), f. *furfur* bran, and G. *buchfink* 'beech-finch' (as feeding on beech-mast). (A northern and eastern *caffynche*, *cafinche* occurs XV-XVI; but a mod. dial. *caffincher* is recorded for Surrey and Sussex.)

**chagrin** ʃægrɪ-n, ʃæ-grɪn †anxious care, melancholy XVII; vexation XVIII (Pope); also †adj. grieved, mortified XVII (Pepys). – F. *chagrin* sb. (implied in earlier *chagrineux*), *chagrin* adj. (XIV), of unkn. origin. ¶ For chronological, if for no other reasons, not to be referred to *chagrin*, SHAGREEN.

**chain** tʃeɪn series of links forming a continuous line XIII; as a lineal measure, 66 feet XVII. – OF. *chaîne*, for earlier *chaēne* (mod. *chaîne*) = Pr., Sp. *cadena*, Pg. *cadea*, It. *catena* :- L. *catēna*, referred by some to the same base as *cassis* hunting-net, snare. Hence, or – (O)F., **chain** vb. XIV.

**chair** tʃeɪr seat for one person, spec. of authority. XIII (*chaere*, *chaier*). – AN. *chaere*, OF. *chaiere* (mod. *chaire* bishop's throne, see, pulpit, professorial chair; the ordinary word for 'chair' being *chaise*) = Pr. *cadiera*, Sp. *cadera* :- L. *cathedra* – Gr. *kathēdrā* (see CATHEDRAL). The old disyll. pronunc. remains dial., as in Sc. tʃeɪ-jər. In

the sense of 'seat occupied by the president of a meeting' first recorded 1647 (Clarendon); so **chairman** 1654. Replaced OE. *stōl* STOOL in certain applications. For †*chair organ* see CHOIR organ.

**chaise** ʒeɪz pleasure or travelling carriage. XVIII. – F. *chaise* (XV, Villon), var. of *chaire* CHAIR, the substitution of z for r being specially characteristic of Parisian speech in XV-XVII. Also *post-chaise* XVIII (F. *chaise de poste*); see SHAY.

**chalcedony**, **cal-** kælse-dəni precious stone; in early use of vague application as a traditional name with many fabulous and legendary associations; now, a subspecies of quartz. The present forms, dating from XV-XVI, are – L. *c(h)alcedonius* – Gr. *khalkēdōn* (Rev. xxi 19, stone forming the third foundation of the New Jerusalem), assumed to mean 'stone of Chalcedon' in Asia Minor, but var. L. forms *carc(h)edonia*, -ius led to assoc. with Carthage (Gr. *Karkhēdōn*), alleged to be the medium of export of a N. African stone. Earlier forms, *cassidoine*, *calcidoine*, etc. (from XIII) were – OF. (XII), semi-learned – L.

**chalcography** kælko-grəfi engraving on copper. XVII (Evelyn). – Gr. \**khalkographiā*, f. \**khalkograpōs*, f. *khalkōs* copper. **chalcographer** (Evelyn); see -GRAPHER, -GRAPHY.

**Chaldaic** XVII, **Chaldean** -æən XVI, **Chaldee** XIII kældeɪ-ɪk, -ɪ-ən, -ɪ- gen. equiv. to 'Babylonian'; as the name of a language often used for 'Aramaic'. Earliest forms are *Caldeis* (Wycl. Bible), *Caldeez* (Maund.), *Chaldey* (Tindale), *C(h)aldee*s (Coverdale, A.V.), repr. L. *Chaldæi* (pl. of *Chaldæus* – Gr. *Khaldaios*, f. Ass. *Kaldū*), freq. used for the name of the country *Chaldæa* (anglicized in Maund. as *Caldee*), the forms *Caldey* (XIII), *Caldie* (XVI), *Chaldee* being also formerly used for Chaldæan.

**chaldron** tʃɔːldrən dry measure (32 bushels). XVII. – OF. *chauderon* (mod. *chaudron*) CAULDRON. Superseded †*chalder* XVI-XVIII (– (O)F. *chaudière*), a northern word brought to London with the coal trade.

**chalet** ʃæːleɪ Swiss hut or cottage. XIX (Byron). – (Swiss) F. *chalet*, introduced into literature by Rousseau. dim. of OF. *chasel* farmstead, dairy = Pr., Sp., Pg. *casal* :- Rom. \**casāle*, f. L. *casa* hut, cottage. (Often miswritten *châlet*.)

**chalice** tʃæːlɪs drinking-cup, spec. that used in the Eucharist. XIII (Cursor M.). – OF. *chalice* – L. *calicem*, *calix* cup, rel. to Gr. *kályx* CALYX, *kúlix* CYLIX. The form *chalice* superseded *caliz*, *calice* (XIII) – dial. var. *calice* (also modF.) of *chalice*; this had itself superseded OE. *cælic*, *calic*, an adoption of the Latin word in the Christian period, which had in turn succeeded to *cælc*, *celc* (early ME. *calch*), repr. a pre-Christian WGerm. adoption (= OS. *kelik*, Du. *kelk*, OHG. *chelih*, G. *kelch*).

**chalk** tʃɔk white soft earthy limestone. OE. \**ælc*, *æalc* = OS. *calc* (Du. *kalk*), OHG. *kalk*, *chalch* (G. *kalk*, dial. *kalch*), CWGerm. (like *tile* and *street*, an early adoption of a building term) = L. *calc-*, CALX lime, which sense has remained in the Germ. langs. except Eng., where it has taken over that of L. *crēta* (whence F. *crate*; cf. CRAYON). Hence **chalk** vb. XVI. **cha·lky**. XIV; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**challenge** tʃæ·lən<sup>d</sup>ʒ †accusation XIII (Cursor M.); †claim; invitation to a contest XIV; legal exception taken XVI. ME. *calenge*, *chalange* = OF. *ca-*, *chalenge* = Pr. *calonja*, = L. *calumniā* false accusation, malicious action at law (see CALUMNY). So **challenge** vb. XIII. ME. *chalange*, earlier *ca-*, *kalenge*, *calange* = OF. *ca-*, *chalengier*, -*anger*, -*onger* = Pr. *calonjar* = L. *calumniāri* accuse falsely, CALUMNIATE.

**challis** tʃæ·lis fine silk and worsted fabric. XIX. perh. f. Eng. surname *Challis*; in F. *challis*, *chaly(s)*.

**chalybeate** kæli·biət impregnated with iron. XVII. = modL. *chalybeātus*, f. L. *chalybs* = Gr. *khálups* steel; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**Cham** tʃæm ruler of Tartars and Mongols. XVI (earlier *Gane*, *Chane*). = F. *cham*, *chan* = Turki *khān* lord, prince; see KHAN.

**chamade** ʃəməd drum or trumpet signal to a parley. XVII. = F. = Pg. *chamada*, f. *chamar* = L. *clāmāre* call (see CLAIM).

**chamber** tʃeɪ·mbər room XIII; enclosed space in a body; deliberative body or assembly XIV; †charge piece in old ordnance XV; †small piece of ordnance XVI; part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed XVII. = (O)F. *chambre* = Pr. *cambra*, Sp., Pg. *cámara*, It. *camera* = L. *camera*, *camara* = Gr. *kamdrā* vault (cf. CAMERA). ¶ The L.-Rom. word became CEur., e.g. ÖLG., OHG. *kamara* (Du. *kamer*, G. *kammer*) room, ON. *kamarr* privy, OIr. *camra* privy, sewer, Russ. *kámara* chamber, office, cell. Cf. COMRADE.

**chamberlain** tʃeɪ·mbərliən attendant on a royal or noble chamber XIII; steward of a king, etc. XV. ME. *cha(u)mberleyn*, -*laine*, occas. -*ling* = OF. *chamberlain*, -*lenc* (mod. *chambellan*) = Frank. \**kamarling* (= Pr. *camarlenc*, Sp. *camarleno*, It. *camarlingo*, *camerlingo*, medL. *camerlingus*), f. *kamara* CHAMBER; see -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**chameleon** kəm·liən saurian reptile that varies the colour of its skin XIV; applied to certain plants having variable-coloured leaves XVI. = L. *chamaeleōn* = Gr. *khamaileōn*, f. *khamat* on the ground (rel. to HUMUS) + *leōn* LION.

**chamfer** tʃæ·mfər make a groove in XVI; bevel off a square edge XVII. Back-formation from *chamfering* = (with assim. to -ING<sup>1</sup>) F. *chamfrain*, f. *chant edge* (CANT<sup>1</sup>) + *fraint*, pp. of OF. *fraindre* = L. *frangere* BREAK.

**chamfrain**, **chamfron** tʃæ·mfrən (arch.) frontlet of an armed horse. XIV. = (O)F. *chamfrain*, perh. for \**chafrein*, f. OF. *chafresner* (= Pr. *capfrenar*) put on a bridle, f. *chef* head (cf. CHIEF) + *frein* = L. *frēnum* bridle, bit (perh. rel. to *frendere* gnash).

**chamois** ʃæ·mwa European antelope; soft pliable leather orig. from this. XVI. First recorded from the Geneva Bible (1560), Deut. xiv 5 (Coverdale has *camelion*), where the Vulgate has *camēopardus*, LXX *kamēlopardalis*, Luther *elend* elk. = (O)F. *chamois*, which, with Pr. *camos*, Rhæto-Romansch *kamuotsch*, *kyamoto*, It. dial. *kamus*, *kamužu*, *kamots* (in literary It. *camozza*), Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza*, Pg. *camurça*, the earliest Rom. form medL. *camox* (v), and OHG. *gamiza* (G. *gemse*), prob. all derive ult. from a pre-Rom. name current in the Alpine areas. Cf. SHAMMY.

**champ** tʃæmp chew noisily; bite on (something hard). XVI. prob. imit.

**champac** tʃɑ·mpæk Indian species of magnolia. XVIII. = Hind. *champak* (Skr. *champakā*).

**champagne** ʃæmpeɪ·n wine of *Champagne*, a province of E. France XVII; see next.

**champaign** tʃæ·mpeɪn level open country. XIV. ME. *champayne* = OF. *champagne* = Pr. *campanha*, Sp. *campañā*, It. *campagna* (see CAMPAIGN) = late L. *campānia*, fem. sg. and n. pl., sb. uses of adj. f. *campus* level field (cf. CAMP), particularized as proper names of regions in France (*Champagne*) and Italy (*Campagna*). In XVI-XVII a very frequent var. was *champion*, -*ian*.

**champart** ʃɑpɑ·r form of tenure (as in the Channel Islands) in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce. XVII. (O)F. *champart* = legal L. *campi partem* (see next).

**champerty** tʃæ·mpɜti †partnership in power XIV (Ch.); (leg.) illegal proceeding in which an outside party engages to help a party in a suit xv. = AN. *champartie*, f. (O)F. *champart* division of the produce of land = L. *campi pars* 'part of the field or land' (see CAMP and PART, PARTY).

**champion** tʃæ·mpiən fighting man; one who fights on behalf of another. XIII. = (O)F. *champion* = Pr. *campio*, Sp. *campion*, It. *campione* = medL. *campio* ('*campiones* gladiatores, pugnatōres', Isidore), f. *campus* field, CAMP (as *tabellio* scrivener, f. *tabella* writing-tablet). Hence **cha·mpion** vb. †challenge XVII (Sh.); fight on behalf of XIX (Scott).

**chance** tʃɑns fortune, accident; opportunity. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). ME. *chea(u)nce*, *chaunce* = AN. *ch(e)auince*, OF. *cheance* (mod. *chance*), f. *cheoir* fall, befall = Rom. \**cadere* (whence also Pr. *cazer*, Sp. *caer*, It. *cadere*), for L. *cadere* fall (cf. CADENCE). Hence **chance** vb. XIV. **cha·ncy** †Sc. lucky XVI; risky XIX; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**chancel** tʃɑːnsəl part of a church reserved for clergy and choir. XIV. - OF. *chancel* (now in latinized form *cancel*) :- L. *cancelli* lattice, grating (the pl. form being extended to the part screened off became sg.), dim. of *cancer* lattice, perh. dissimilated form of *carcer* barrier, prison (cf. INCARCERATE).

**chancellor** tʃɑːnsələʃ *Chancellor of England*, the highest officer of the Crown XI; *Chancellor of the Exchequer* (AL. *cancellarius de scaccaria*, AN. *chancellor del eschequer*), the highest finance minister XIV; head of a university XIV; diocesan vicar-general XVI; (Sc.) foreman of a jury XVIII. The earliest forms *canceler*, *cancheler*, were succeeded by *chanceler*, later (XVI) by forms with the substituted suffix *-our*, *-or* (cf. ANCESTOR). - AN. *canceler*, *chanceler*. OF. *cancelier*, (and mod.) *chancelier*, semi-learned - late L. *cancellarius* porter, secretary, f. *cancelli* (see CHANCEL) + *-arius* -ER<sup>2</sup>; the L. word was orig. applied to an officer whose position was *ad cancellos* at the bars (e.g. of a court); in medieval times its application varied, but continually rose in dignity and importance. The term was introduced into England in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

**chance-medley** tʃɑːnsəl meːdli (leg.) accident not purely accidental XV; inadventure XVI. - AN. *chance medlee*, i.e. the sb. CHANCE and *medlee*, fem. pp. of *medler* mix (see MEDDLE); sometimes misunderstood as 'accidental mixture' or 'pure chance'.

**chancery** tʃɑːnsəri court of the Lord Chancellor; since 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice. XIV. Late ME., reduced form of *cha(u)ncel(erie)* - (O)F. *chancellerie*, f. *chancelier* CHANCELLOR; for the reduction cf. ME. *constorie* CONSISTORY.

**chancre** ʃæːŋkəʃ venereal ulcer. XVI. - F. *chancre* - L. *cancer*, *cancer*; see CANCER.

**chandelier** ʃændəlɪə (mil.) wooden framework to protect sappers in trenches XVII; branched support to hold lights XVIII ('as we now modishly call them', Stukeley, 1736). - F. *chandelier*, f. *chandelle* CANDLE; see -IER. ¶ In the sense 'candlestick, candelabrum' the AN., OF. form was adopted as ME. *chaundeler* (XIV), remaining dial. till XVIII.

**chandler** tʃɑːndləʃ maker or seller of candles XIV; retail dealer (now in *corn-chandler*, *ship-chandler*) XVI. - AN. *chaundeler*, OF. *chandelier*, f. *chandelle* CANDLE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**change** tʃeɪndʒ alteration; substitution of one for another; †exchange XIII; place of meeting for merchants XIV; money given in exchange XVIII. - AN. *chaunge*, OF. *change*, f. *changer* (whence **change** vb. XIII) = Pr. *cambiar*, Sp. *cangear*, It. *cambiare* - late L. (Rom.) *cambiāre*, f. L. *cambiāre* exchange, barter, prob. of Celtic origin (cf. Ir. *gaimbim* tax). In the phr. *on change* often treated as aphetic of *exchange* and written

*'change*. Hence (f. the vb.) **chaŋgeling** †waverer, turncoat; person, esp. an infant, substituted for another XVI; see -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**channel**<sup>1</sup> tʃæːnəl bed of running water XIII (Cursor M.); tubular passage XIV; course, direction XVI; groove XVII. - OF. *chanel*, partly latinized var. of *chenel* = Pr., Sp. *canal*, It. *canale* :- L. *canālem*, -ālis pipe, groove, channel, f. *canna* pipe, CANE; see -EL<sup>2</sup>. Cf. CANAL.

**channel**<sup>2</sup> tʃæːnəl (naut.) plank projecting horizontally from a ship's side. XVIII. Alteration of *chain-wale* (XVII), f. CHAIN (in the sense 'contrivance used to carry the lower shrouds of a mast outside the ship's side') + WALE. Cf. *gummel*, var. of GUNWALE.

**chanson** ʃɑːnsɔŋ song. XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *chanson* = Pr. *canso*, OSP. *canzón*, It. CANZONE :- L. *cantiōnem*, f. *cant-*; see next.

**chant** tʃɑːnt sing XIV (Ch.); sing as to a chant XV. - (O)F. *chanter* = Pr., Sp. *cantar*, It. *cantare*, Rum. *cîntă* :- L. *cantāre*, frequent. of *canere* sing (cf. HEN); in Rom. *cantāre* entirely superseded *canere*. Hence **chant** sb. song XVII (Milton); tune to which the psalms, etc. are sung XVIII; cf. (O)F. *chant* (:- L. *cantu-s*); see also PLAIN-CHANT.

**chantarelle**, **erelle** tʃɑːntərəl yellow kind of edible fungus. XVIII. - F. *chanterelle*, modL. *cantharellus*, dim. of *cantharus* drinking-vessel; so called from its shape.

**chanticleer** tʃæntikliːə cock, orig. as a proper name. XIII. - OF. *chantecler* (mod. *chanteclair*), proper name of the Cock in the fabliau of Reynard the Fox, f. *chanter* CHANT + *cler* CLEAR; the sp. with *-i-* occurs in MSS. of Chaucer's works.

**chantry** tʃɑːntri endowment for a priest to pray for the departed XIV; chapel, etc., so endowed XV. - OF. *chanterie*, f. *chanter* sing, CHANT; see -ERY, -RY.

**chanty** var. of SHANTY<sup>2</sup>.

**chaos** keɪˈɔːs †chasm, abyss (as in Luke xvi 26) XV; primordial formless void XVI; utter confusion XVII (Sh.). - F. *chaos* or L. *chaos* - Gr. *kháos* vast chasm, void, f. IE. base \**ghæw-* hollow. Hence **chaotic** keɪˈɔːtik. XVIII; after *erotic*, *hypnotic*; cf. F. *chaotique*.

**chap**<sup>1</sup> tʃæp open fissure, spec. in the skin. XIV (Trevisa). rel. to *chap* vb. (north. dial. and Sc.) strike XIV; crack in fissures XV; similar in meaning to (M)LG., (M)Du. *kappen* (whence G. *kappen* chop off) and to ЧОП, but initial *ch* cannot be explained.

**chap**<sup>2</sup> tʃæp jaw, chiefly pl. XVI. Somewhat later in appearance than the synon. ЧОП<sup>1</sup> (occurring in Dunbar as *choip*); of unkn. origin.

**chap**<sup>3</sup> tʃæp (dial.) purchaser, customer XVI; 'fellow', (young) man XVIII. abbrev. of CHAPMAN; for the sense-development cf. *callant*, *customer*. Hence **chapple**, -y XIX; see -Y<sup>6</sup>; orig. Sc.

**chaparejos** tʃæpə'rei:hous stout leather trousers. XIX. Mex. Sp.

**chaparral** ʃæpə'ræ:l (U.S.) dense brushwood. XIX. - Sp. *chaparral*, f. *chaparro* evergreen oak + -al (denoting a plantation, as in *almendral*).

**chap-book** tʃæ'pbuk collector's name for specimens of popular literature formerly hawked by itinerant dealers. XIX (Dibdin). f. *chap* in CHAPMAN + BOOK.

**chape** tʃeip metal plate covering an object. XIV. - (O)F. *chape* cope, hood (whence Sp., Pg. *capa*) in techn. uses; see CAPE<sup>1</sup>.

**chapel** tʃə'pəl oratory in a large house, etc. XIII; compartment (with an altar of its own) of a church XIV; parochial place of worship dependent upon a church XV; nonconformist place of worship XVII; printing office, association of journeyman printers XVII. - OF. *chapele* (mod. *chapelle*) = Pr., Pg. *capella*, Sp. *capilla*, It. *cappella* :- medL. *cappella* (dim. of *cappa* CAPE<sup>1</sup>), orig. the sanctuary devoted to the preservation of the cloak (*cappella*) of St. Martin of Tours, later (c. 800) extended to oratories attached to palaces or the like, and to parochial places of worship other than churches; cf. CHAPLAIN. Hence **cha-pel-ry**. XVI.

**chaperon** ʃæ'pəroun A. †hood, cap XIV; B. woman who accompanies a young unmarried woman as protector (often spelt -one, as if a fem. ending were required) XVIII (Mrs. Delany). - (O)F. *chaperon*, f. *chape* cope, CAPE<sup>1</sup>. Sense B appears to have arisen from the application of the sb. and of the vb. *chaperonner* (whence **cha-peron** vb. XVIII, Jane Austen) to protection of various kinds.

**chaplain** tʃæ'plɪn clergyman (orig.) serving a chapel. XII. Early ME. *capeleyn*, superseding OE. *capellān* and superseded by *chapeleyn* - AN., OF. *capellain*, *chapelain* = Pr., Sp. *capellan*, It. *cappellano* :- medL. *cappellānus* orig. custodian of the cloak of St. Martin, f. *cappella* CHAPEL; see -AN. Hence **cha-plain-ry**. XVI.

**chaplet** tʃæ'plit wreath for the head XIV (*ane rose of his chaplet*, Barbour); string of beads in the rosary XVII. - (O)F. *chapelet* orig. a crown of roses, dim. of *chapel* (mod. *chapeau* hat) = Pr. *capell*, It. *cappello*, etc. :- Rom. \**cappellu-s*, dim. of *cappa* hood, CAPE<sup>1</sup>; see -ET. The application to the rosary arises from the orig. rose form of the beads.

**chapman** tʃæ'pmən (arch.) trader, dealer OE.; †purchaser, customer (CHAP<sup>2</sup>) XIII. OE. *čēapman* = (M)Du. *koopman* (cf. COPPER), OHG. *kaufman* (G. *kaufmann*); WGerm. comp. of \**kaup-* (see CHEAP) and MAN.

**chapter** tʃæ'ptɜː main section of a book XIII; general assembly of members of a religious community or collegiate church (orig. with ref. to the reading of a chapter

of Scripture or of the Rule, e.g. *ad capitulum convenire* orig. to meet for the reading of the chapter) XIV; members of this xv. ME. *chapiter*, later *chapter* (XIV) - (O)F. *chapitre*, earlier *chapitle* (which was also adopted in ME.), corr. to Pr. *capitol*, Sp. *cabildo*, It. *capitolo* - L. *capitulum* small head, CAPITAL of a column, section of a law, (in Christian use) chapter of a book, dim. of *caput* HEAD.

**char<sup>1</sup>** tʃɑː small fish of the trout kind. XVII. Of unkn. origin; appears to be specially assoc. with the n.w. Midlands; perh. of Celtic origin.

**char<sup>2</sup>** tʃɑː reduce to charcoal, scorch. XVII. Presumably the first syll. of CHARCOAL apprehended as a verbal element; cf. synon. and contemp. *chark*, which arose from the analysis of *charcoal* as †*chark coal* (XVI).

**char<sup>3</sup>** tʃɑː (i) var. of CHARE sb. from XIII; (ii) short for CHARWOMAN XIX. Hence as vb.

**char-a-banc** ʃæ'rəbæŋ long vehicle with transverse seats looking forward. XIX (Lady Morgan, Byron). - F. *char-à-bancs* lit. 'carriage with seats' (see CAR, BANK<sup>2</sup>), in its earlier form a long light carriage open or only curtained at the sides. Colloq. abbrev. **chara** ʃæ'rə **charry** ʃæ'ri. XX.

**character** kə'riktɜː distinctive mark XIV; graphic symbol XV; sum of mental and moral qualities XVII; personage, personality XVIII. ME. *character* - (O)F. *caractère* - (mostly late) L. *charactēr* - Gr. *kharaktēr* instrument for marking, impress, distinctive nature, f. *kharádssein* (-: \**kharakj-*) sharpen, furrow, scratch, engrave, prob. f. base meaning 'scratch'. So **cha-racteri-istic**. XVII. - F. *caractéristique* - late Gr. *kharaktēristikós*; †*characterical* and -*istical* were earlier. **cha-racterize**. XVI. - F. or medL. - late Gr.

**charade** ʃə'rɑːd riddle in which a word is enigmatically described or represented in action. XVIII. - F. *charade* - modPr. *char-rado* conversation, f. *charra* chatter, perh. of imit. origin.

**charcoal** tʃɑː'koul solid residue of the imperfect combustion of wood, etc. XIV. The second element, COAL, orig. meant 'charcoal'; the first el. is obscure, but has been referred to CHARE, as if the comp. meant 'turn-coal'. Cf. CHAR<sup>2</sup> (†*chark*).

**chard** tʃɑːd central leaf-stalk of artichoke, midrib of white beet. XVII (Evelyn, who uses *card* also). - F. *carde*, or alteration of this by assoc. with *chardon* thistle :- late L. *cardō(m)*, for L. *carduus*.

**chare, char** tʃɛə, tʃɑː †turn (in various senses) OE.; turn of work, odd job, esp. of household work (cf. CHORE) XIV. OE. *čerr*, WS. *čier*, (late) *čyrr*, rel. to *čierran* turn away or aside, whence **chare, char** vb. †turn OE.; †do or accomplish (a job) XVI; (from the sb.) do odd turns of work XVIII.

**charge** tʃɑ:dʒ †load, burden (material or immaterial) XIII; task or duty laid upon one, custody of affairs; precept, official instruction XIV; burden of expense; accusation XV; (from modF.) impetuous onset XVI; (f. the vb.) quantity loaded (cf. CARGO) XVII. - (O)F. *charge*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *carga*, It. *carica* - Rom. \**carrica*, f. late L. *car(ri)cāre* load (whence (O)F. *charger*, Pr., Sp. *cargar*, Cat., Pg. *carregar*, It. *car(i)care*), f. L. *carrus* wagon, CAR (cf. *caballicāre* ride, f. *caballus* horse); cf. CARRY. So **charge** vb. †load, burden XIII; lay a duty or command upon; put to expense; lay blame or accusation upon XIV; (from modF. put (a weapon) in position for offence; make a powerful onset (upon) XVI. - (O)F. *charger*.

**chargé d'affaires** ʃɑ:ʒeɪ dæfæ:ɪ official representative of a country abroad of lower grade than ambassador or minister. XVIII (Chesterfield). F. 'one in charge of (charged with) affairs'.

**chariot** tʃɑ:riət †cart, waggon; stately vehicle for the conveyance of persons. XIV. - (O)F. *chariot* waggon, augm. of *char* CAR. (The form *charet(te)* - (O)F. *charrette* two-wheeled carriage was in concurrent use XVI-XVII.) Hence **chariot**EE:R<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Milton); superseded †*charieter*, -*oter* (XIII-XVII) - OF. *charieter*, *charioteur*.

**charisma** kəri:zmə (theol.) free gift of God's grace. XVII. - Gr. *khárisma*, f. *khárizesthai* show favour, f. *kháris* favour, grace (cf. YEARN). Also anglicized **cha·rism**. XVII.

**charity** tʃɑ:ɪtɪ Christian love; benevolence, charitableness; alms. The earliest forms were *carited*, *kariteþ* (XI), repr. AN. vars.; these were succeeded by the immed. antecedent of the present form, ME. *charite* (XIII) - (O)F. *charité* (dial. *carité*) = Pr. *caritat*, Sp. *caridad*, It. *carità* - L. *cāritātem*, *cāritās*, whence F. *certé* dearness, dearth, f. *cārus* dear; see -ITY.

**charivari** ʃɑ:rɪvɑ:ri serenade of 'rough music', in derision of unpopular persons, babel of noise. XVII. - F. (earlier *chaliwali*, -*vāri*); many vars. in F. and medL.; of unkn. origin, perh. echoic. ¶ From its use as the title of a satirical journal in Paris it was adopted in that of 'Punch, or the London Charivari', 1841.

**charlatan** ʃɑ:lɪtən †mountebank, cheap jack; quack XVII; pretentious impostor XIX. - F. *charlatan* - It. *ciarlatano*, f. *ciarlare* = Sp., Pg. *charlar* to babble, patter, f. imit. base \**char-* (cf. Pr. *charra* s.v. CHARADE). Some early forms (e.g. *ciarlatan*, Coryat) are based immed. on It.; B. Jonson has pl. *ciarlatani*.

**Charles's Wain** tʃɑ:lɪz weɪ:n the seven bright stars of the Great Bear. In OE. *Carles wægn*, ME. *C(h)arlewain*, later *Charles (his) wain*, *Carols waine*, etc. 'the

waggon (WAIN) of Charles', i.e. Charlemagne (see CARL); the name appears to have arisen through assoc. of the star-name *Arcturus* with *Arturus* (Arthur) and the legendary connexion of Arthur with Charlemagne. †*Charlemagne(s)* (var. †*Charlmons*) *wain* was used XIV-XVII.

**charley, charlie** tʃɑ:lɪ night watchman; vandyke beard (from portraits of Charles I). XIX. Proper name, dim. (see -y<sup>6</sup>) of *Charles* (see CARL); the origin of the first sense is unknown.

**charlock** tʃɑ:lək field mustard. OE. *čerlic*, *čyrlic* 'mercurialis', synon. with *čedelc* (cf. dial. *kedlock*, †*cadlock*); the var. *carlock* is found as early as XV; of unkn. origin.

**charlotte** ʃɑ:lət (usu. *apple charlotte*) dish consisting of apple marmalade baked in bread XIX; also *charlotte russe* (i.e. Russian), custard in a mould of sponge cake. F.; an unexpl. use of the female proper name.

**charm**<sup>1</sup> tʃɑ:m incantation, enchantment XIII; amulet XVI; attractive quality XVII. - (O)F. *charme* :- L. *carmen* song, verse, oracular response, incantation. So **charm** vb. enchant XIV; fascinate, bewitch XV. - (O)F. *charmer*, f. the sb.

**charm**<sup>2</sup> tʃɑ:m (arch.) blended noise of many voices. XVI. Later var. of *cherme* (xv), in mod., chiefly western and southern, dial. *chirm*; repr. OE. *čirm*, *čyrm*, *čerm*, \**čierm* clamour, cry :- Germ. \**karnjaz*, \**kermjaz*, f. \**karm* - \**kerm*- (as in OE. *čearm*, *čeorm*, OS. *karm*), f. imit. base \**kar-* \**ker-* :- IE. \**gar-* \**ger-*; cf. CARE, GARRULOUS. In its literary use, as by Milton, prob. assoc. with prec.

**charnel** tʃɑ:nəl mortuary XIV; now only *charnel house* (xvi). - OF. *charnel* :- medL. *carnāle* (glossed by OE. *flæschūs*, i.e. 'flesh-house'), sb. use of n. of late L. *carnālis* CARNAL.

**charpoi** tʃɑ:pɔɪ light Indian bedstead. XIX. - Hind. *chārpāi* - Pers. *chahārpāi*, lit. four-footed (*chahārpā* quadruped, bedstead; see FOUR, FOOT).

**charqui** tʃɑ:ki jerked beef. XVIII. - Quichua *echarqui* dried slice of flesh or hung beef. Cf. JERK<sup>2</sup>.

**chart** tʃɑ:t map (now in restricted sense). XVI (Digges). - L. *charta* (whence F. *charte*) - Gr. *khártēs*, perh. of Egyptian origin.

**charter** tʃɑ:tɪ document conveying a privilege or right. XIII. - OF. *chartre* :- L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta* CHART (cf. the phonology of *chapitre* CHAPTER).

**charter-party** tʃɑ:tɪpɑ:ti deed between owners and merchants for hire of a ship and delivery of the cargo. xv. Earliest forms *chartworpattie*, *chart parte*, *chartipartie* - F. *charte partie* - medL. *charta partita* 'divided charter', i.e. deed written out in duplicate and then divided like an indenture. The first part of the term was assim. to CHARTER.

**Charterhouse** see CARTHUSIAN.

**Chartist** tʃɑːrɪst (hist.) one of the body of Eng. political reformers who upheld 'the People's Charter' of 1837. f. L. *charta* (used in the sense of 'charter') + -IST.

**chartreuse** ʃɑːtrɔːz liqueur made at La Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble. XIX. F., fem. of *chartreux* CARTHUSIAN. ¶ *Chartreux* was used for *Carthusian* by Lydgate, Shakespeare, Cowley, and Pope, and for *Charterhouse* by Johnson.

**chartulary** see CARTULARY.

**charwoman** tʃɑːrwuːmən woman hired to do household jobs. XVI (also *charewoman* XVII). f. CHAR, CHARE + WOMAN.

**chary** tʃeəri †sorrowful OE.; †dear, precious XIV; careful, frugal XVI. OE. *čearig*, \**cærig* = OS. *carag* (in *mōdcarag* sorrowful at heart), OHG. *charag* :- WGerm. \**karagaz*, f. \**karō* CARE; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**Charybdis** kəriːbdɪs whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite the It. rock Scylla, with which it is proverbially coupled. XVI (Tottel's Miscellany, Ascham, Baxon, Sh.).

**chase**<sup>1</sup> tʃeɪs hunting, pursuit. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *chace* (mod. *chasse*) = Pr. *cassa*, Sp. *caza*, It. *caccia* :- Rom. \**captia*, f. \**captiāre*. So **chase** vb. pursue, drive away XIII (Cursor M.); hunt XIV. - OF. *chacier* (mod. *chasser*) = Pr. *casar*, Sp. *casar*, It. *cacciare* :- Rom. \**captiāre*, for L. *captiāre*, frequent. of *capere* take (cf. HEAVE). See CATCH.

**chase**<sup>2</sup> tʃeɪs adorn (metal) with engraving. XIV. contemp. with synon. *enchase*, of which it may be an aphetic deriv.; perh. - (O)F. *enchāsser* enclose in a reliquary, put a gem in a setting (of which the Eng. use may be a spec. development), f. *en* EN- + *chāsse* casket, reliquary :- L. *capsa* CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**chase**<sup>3</sup> tʃeɪs A. (typogr.) frame in which composed type is locked up XVII; B. cavity of a gun-barrel XVII. perh. - F. *chas* enclosure, *chāsse* setting, casing, case :- L. *capsus* enclosed receptacle (cf. It. *casso* chest), and *capsa* repository, box, CASE<sup>2</sup>; but it is doubtful whether A and B should be coupled.

**chasm** kæzəm deep cleft or fissure (earlier in Gr.-L. form); intervening blank or hiatus. XVII. - L. *chasma* - Gr. *khásma* yawning hollow, rel. to *kháinein* gape.

**chassé** ʃæːsei perform the gliding step called *chassé*. XIX (also *chassez*, -ey). - imper. of F. *chasser* CHASE<sup>1</sup>, or some other part of the vb. similarly pronounced.

**chassis** ʃæːsi †window-frame, SASH XVII (Evelyn); base-frame of a carriage XIX. - F. *chāssis* :- Rom. \**capsicum*, f. L. *capsa* CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**chaste** tʃeɪst sexually pure. XIII. - (O)F. *chaste*, semi-pop. - L. *castus*. So **cha-stity**. XIII. ME. *chastete* - (O)F. *chasteté* - L. *castitās*; later assim. to L. spelling.

**chasten** tʃeɪsən discipline, chastise XVI (Tindale); restrain from excess XIX. Extension (with -EN<sup>2</sup>) of †*chaste* vb. XIII (- OF. *chastier* :- L. *castigāre* CASTIGATE), which it superseded.

**chastise** tʃæstəɪz †correct the faults of; inflict punishment on. XIV. Of doubtful origin; prob. (like CHASTEN) a new formation on †*chaste* vb., or its var. †*chasty* (both XIII), after vbs. in -iser or -iss- (-ir); see IZE, -ISH<sup>2</sup>. Formerly pronounced also *cha-stise*. Hence **chastisement** tʃæːstɪzənt. XIV.

**chasuble** tʃæːzjʊbl (eccl.) sleeveless vestment with a hole to put the head through. XIII. ME. *chesible* - OF. *chesible* (cf. AL. *casibula* XIII); vars. of this were in use till XVI; from XVII superseded by *chasuble* - (O)F. *chasuble* :- late L. *casubla*, obscure alteration of L. *casula* little cottage, hut, hooded cloak (Isidore, Augustine), dim. of *casa* house.

**chat**<sup>1</sup> tʃæt †chatter XIV-XV; converse easily and familiarly XVI. Shortening of CHATTER. So **chat** sb. XVI. Hence **chat-ty**; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**chat**<sup>2</sup> tʃæt small bird, esp. of the warbler kind. XVII. prob. imit. of their note. Also in *furze-chat*, *gorse-chat*, *whinchat*.

**chatelaine** ʃæːtɛlɛɪn mistress of a castle, etc.; chains on girdle bearing articles of domestic use. XIX. - F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain* lord of a castle (earlier *chastelain*, with var. *cast-*, both adopted in Eng. XIV) = Pr., Sp. *castellan*, It. -ano :- L. *castellānus*, f. *castellum* CASTLE (see -AN).

**chattel** tʃætəl †property XIII (in pl. *chateus*); movable possession; property other than real estate XVI. - OF. *chatel* (the var. is repr. by *catel* CATTLE) = Pr. *capital* :- medL. *capitale*; see CAPITAL<sup>1</sup>.

**chatter** tʃætəɪ (of birds and men) utter a rapid succession of vocal sounds. XIII. imit., of frequent formation; see -ER<sup>5</sup>. Hence sb. XIII. **chatterbox** tʃætəɪbɒks habitual chatterer. XIX. f. prec., after †*prattle-box* (XVII-XVIII), which itself was prob. modelled on *sauce-box* (XVI; cf. 'Why sauceboxes must you be prating?' 1588).

**chatty** tʃæːti Indian water-pot. XVIII. - Hindi *chāfi*.

**chauffeur** ʃouːfɔːr driver of a motor-car. XX. F. 'stoker', 'fireman', f. *chauffer* heat up, CHAFE = Pr. *calfar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**calefāre*, for L. *calefacere* (see CALEFACTION).

**chauvinism** ʃouːvɪnɪzəm exaggerated bellicose patriotism, jingoism. 1870. - F. *chauvinisme* (1843), f. name of Nicolas *Chauvin*, a veteran of the First Republic and Empire, noted for demonstrative patriotism, and popularized as the name of a character in 'La Cocarde tricolore', 1831, by the brothers Cogniard; see -ISM.



**chavender** tʃæˈvɪndəɪ chub. xv. rel. to CHEVIN (*cheuayne*, xv).

**chaw-bacon** tʃɔːbeɪkən country bumpkin. XIX. f. *chaw*, var. of CHEW + BACON.

**chawbuck** tʃɔːbək whip (in India). xvii. f. Pers. and Urdu *chābuk* horse-whip. Hence vb. xvii. Cf. CHABOUK.

**cheap** tʃi:p adj. low-priced; adv. at a low price. xvi. ellipt. for †*good cheap* (compar. †*better cheap*) xiv-xvii, for earlier †*to greate cheape*, †*at good cheape* xiv-xv 'as a great or good bargain', phr. formed, after (O)F. *à bon marché* 'at good market', on ME. *chēp*, OE. *ċeap* barter, bargain, price, market = OFris. *kāp*, OS. *kōp* (Du. *koop*), OHG. *kouf* (G. *kauf*):- WGerm. \**kaupa* (cf. ON. *kaup* :- \**kaupam*); rel. to OE. *ċiepan* (:- \**kaupjan*) and *ċeapian* trade, bargain (ME. *chēpe*) = Du. *koopen* (cf. COPER), G. *kaufen*, Goth. *kaupōn*; all based on an early Germ. adoption of L. *caupō* small tradesman, innkeeper (cf. *caupōnāri* traffic) and so belonging to the same stratum of adoptions as MONGER. ¶ OE. *ċeap* survives in the proper names *Cheapside*, *East Cheap*, *Chepstow* (OE. *ċeapstōw* market-place), *Chapman* (OE. *ċeapmann* CHAPMAN), and the verb in *Chip-ping* (*Campden*, *Norton*, etc.). Cf. also CHAP<sup>2</sup>.

**cheat** tʃi:t †*escheat* xiv; †*booty*, spoil; †(thieves' cant) stolen thing, (gen.) thing, article xvi; fraud; deceiver, impostor xvii. Aphetic of ESCHEAT. The two last senses are from the vb., which appears xv with the sense 'escheat', and from xvi with the sense 'defraud, deceive'; but **chea-ter** is earlier (xiv) - AN. *chetour*, for *eschetour*, and had the specific sense 'dishonest gamester' (xvi-xvii).

**chebec** see XEBEC.

**check**<sup>1</sup> tʃek threat to the king at chess xiv; †*attack*, *reprimand* xiv; (from the vb.) arrest, stoppage, restriction xvi; counterfoil, identifying token (cf. CHEQUE) xviii. Aphetic - OF. *eschec* (mod. *échech*), alteration of \**eschac* (pl. -*as*) = Pr. *escac*, Sp. *jaque*, Pg. *xaque*, It. *scacco* :- Rom. (medL.) *scaccu-s* - Arab. - Pers. *shāh* king, SHAH; cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, EXCHEQUER. So **check** vb. put in check, arrest, stop. xiv. Aphetic - OF. *eschequier*, f. *eschec*.

**check**<sup>2</sup> tʃek pattern of cross lines forming squares. xiv; also vb. xv. prob. short for *checker*, CHEQUER.

**checkmate** tʃeˈkmeɪt call at chess at the move which puts the king into inextricable check. xiv. Aphetic - OF. *eschec mat* = Pr. *escac mat*, It. *scaccomatto*, etc. - Pers. *shāh māt* the king is helpless; see ЧЕКМ<sup>1</sup> and MAT<sup>2</sup>. Hence as vb. xiv.

**Cheddar** tʃeˈdər epithet of a cheese named after a Somerset village. xvii.

**chee-chee, chi-chi** tʃiːtʃi minced English of half-breeds in India. xviii. perh. - Hindi *chhichhī* fie! excl. attrib. to Eurasians, if not merely imit. of affected pronunc.

**cheek** tʃi:k tʃaw, jawbone; fleshy side of the face OE.; side, side-piece (in techn. uses) xiv; (colloq.) insolence, cool assurance xix. OE. *ċeoce* = OFris. *ziāke* :- WGerm. \**keukōn*; varying with OE. *ċeace*, *ċece* = (M)LG. *kāke*, *kēke*, MDu. *kāke* (Du. *kaak*) :- WGerm. \**kākōn*; there are no known cogns. outside WGerm. Hence **chee-ky**<sup>1</sup> xix.

**cheep** tʃi:p utter shrill feeble sounds. xvi. In early use only Sc. (Dunbar, G. Douglas, Lyndesay); of imit. origin; cf. PEEP<sup>2</sup>.

**cheer** tʃiəɪ †*face*, visage; disposition, mood (only arch. in *What cheer?*, *be of good cheer*, etc.); kindly reception xiii; fare, provisions xiv; (from the vb.) shout of encouragement or welcome xviii ('We gave them a cheer, as the seamen call it', Defoe). ME. *chere* - AN. *chere*, OF. *chiere* face (mod. *chère* in phr. *faire bonne chère* give a welcome, feed well) = Pr., Sp. *cara* face (not in It. or Rum.): - late L. *cara* face - Gr. *kārā* head. Hence **cheer** vb. make cheerful xiv; encourage by word or deed xv. **cheerful**<sup>1</sup> tʃiəˈfʊl, tʃiːˈfʊl. xiv; the second pronunc. is given by Sheridan and Walker. **cheerly** adv. xvi.

**cheese**<sup>1</sup> tʃi:z food made of pressed curds OE. *ċese*, \**ċiese*, *ċyse* = OS. *kāsi*, *k(i)ēsi* (Du. *kaas*), OHG. *chāsi* (G. *kāse*) :- WGerm. \**kāsjō* - L. *cāseus*, which is continued in the Rom. langs., exc. in the Gallo-Rom. area, where \**formaticus* (F. *fromage*, Pr. *formatge*) 'cheese made in a form' was substituted. (The L. word was adopted also in Celtic, as (O)Ir. *caise*, Gael. *caise*, W. *caus*.) ¶ A native Germ. word is repr. by ON. *ostr* (Sw., Da. *ost*) :- \**justaz* (adopted in Finn. as *juusto*), rel. to L. *jūs* JUICE; this denoted orig. a liquid kind, the firm kind, introduced into Germ. areas from the South, carrying with it the L. name.

**cheese**<sup>2</sup> tʃi:z the correct thing. xix. - Hind. - Pers. *chīz* thing.

**cheese**<sup>3</sup> tʃi:z (thieves' sl.) *cheese it*, stop, have done. xix. Of unkn. origin.

**cheetah** tʃiːtə the hunting leopard, *Felis jubata*. xviii. - Hind. *chitā* - Skr. *chitraka* speckled, variegated, f. *chitra* spot, mark (cf. CHIT<sup>2</sup>).

**chef** ʃef head cook. xix. F., for *chef de cuisine* 'head of cooking or kitchen'; see CHIEF.

**chef d'œuvre** ʃeɪˌ, ʃedōˌvr masterpiece. xviii. F., orig. work qualifying for mastery in a craft (lit. 'principal piece of work').

**cheffonier** ʃefənɪəɪ. xviii. Formerly *chiffonier* and earlier *chiffon(n)ière* - fem. of F. *chiffonnier* rag-picker (cf. CHIFFON), applied to a piece of furniture with drawers in which needlework materials, scraps of cloth, etc. are put away.



**cheir(o)-** kaiərou, kairə comb. form of Gr. *cheir* hand (which has immed. cognates only in Arm., Alb., and Tokh.). Also CHIRO-.

**Cheka** tʃe:kä Soviet organization superseded by Ogpu. xx. Russ. *che* and *ka*, names of the initial letters of *cherezčhdinaya komissiya* extraordinary commission.

**chela** ki:lə (zool.) prehensile claw. xvii (*chely*, Sir T. Browne). modL. alteration of L. *chēlā* or its source Gr. *khēlē*.

**chemic** ke:mik †alchemical xvi; †pert. to Paracelsian medicine (based on chemical doctrines); pert. to chemistry xvii. Earlier form *chymick* - F. *chimique* or modL. *chi-, chymicus*, for *alchimicus* ALCHEMIC. So **chemical**. xvi (earlier than *chemic* in the last sense). The sp. *che-*, dating from mid-xvii, is based on Gr. *khēmā, khēmeiā* (cf. ALCHEMY).

**chemise** ʃimi:z woman's linen body undergarment. xix (Byron). - (O)F. *chemise* = Pr., Pg., Sp. *camisa*, It. *camicia* :- late L. *camisia* shirt, nightgown (Jerome). ¶ Casual adoptions of the F. word in other senses are found earlier (from xiii), and the L. word was adopted in OE. *cemes*, whence ME. *kemes*.

**chemist** ke:mist †alchemist xvi; one versed in chemistry xvii; dealer in medicinal drugs xvii. Earlier form *chymist* - F. *chimiste*, †*chymiste* - modL. *chimysta, chimista*, for *alchimista* ALCHEMIST. Cf. CHEMIC. Hence **chemistry** †alchemy; branch of science dealing with natural elementary substances. xvii (*chymistry*). The sp. has been assim. to *chemical*.

**chenille** ʃəni:l kind of velvety cord. xviii. - F. *chenille* hairy caterpillar = Pr. *canilha* :- L. *canicula* small dog, dim. of *canis* dog (cf. CANICULAR).

**cheque**, U.S. **check** tʃek (banking) †counterfoil; written order to a banker to pay out money. xviii. Spec. use of CHECK in the sense 'device for checking the amount of an item', with Eng. sp. perh. after *exchequer*. ¶ F. *chèque* is from Eng.

**chequeen** see SEQUIN, ZECCHIN.

**chequer** tʃe:kə chess, chess-board xiii; †exchequer xiv; chess-board or chequered pattern xvii. Aphetic of EXCHEQUER. Hence **chequer** vb. diversify as with a chess-board pattern. xiv.

**chequy, chequee** tʃe:ki (her.) chequered. xv. Aphetic - AN. *eschekee*, OF. *escheque*, marked with chess-board pattern, f. *eschec*; see CHESS, -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**cherimoya** tʃerimoi:ə (pulpy fruit of) a Peruvian tree, Anona Cherimolia. xviii. (Also -oyer; cf. F. *cherimolier*) - modL. *cherimolia* - native name.

**cherish** tʃe:rɪʃ hold dear, entertain, cheer; guard carefully, harbour fondly. xiv.

- (O)F. *chériss-*, extended stem of *chérir*, f. *cher* dear :- L. *cāru-s* (cf. CHARITY); see -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**cheroot** ʃərʊt cigar with the ends cut off square. xvii. - F. *cheroute* - Tamil *shuruttu* roll of tobacco.

**cherry** tʃe:ri (stone fruit of) the tree *Prunus Cerasus*, not indigenous to W. Europe. xiv. ME. *cheri(e), chirí(e)* - ONF. *cherise* (which was apprehended as pl.), mod. *cerise* = Pr. *cereisa*, Sp. *cezeza*, It. *ciliègia* :- medL. *ceresia*, for \**cerasia*, perh. orig. n. pl. of adj. *ceraseus*, f. L. *cerasus* - Gr. *kérasos* (whence late Gr. *kerásion, kerasiā, -eā* cherry-tree). ¶ The L. form is repr. by OE. *čiris* (in comps.; cf. ME. *chirritre* xii), *čyrse*, MDu. *kerse* (Du. *kers*), OHG. *kirsā* (G. *kirsche*) :- WGerman. \**kirissā* :- \**keresjā*.

**chersonese** kə:ʃənɪs (arch.) peninsula. xvii. - L. *chersonēsus* - Gr. *khersónēsos*, f. *khērsos* dry (cf. HIRSUITE) + *nēsos* island.

**chert, chirt** tʃɛrt flint-like variety of quartz. xvii (Plot). Local (n. midl.) name of unkn. origin, taken up by geologists.

**cherub** tʃe:rəb, (as †sg. and pl.) **cherubim** †(*cherubim*) seat or dwelling of the Deity (after biblical use) OE.; (*cherub, -im, -in*) angel(s) of the second order of the pseudo-Dionysian hierarchy xiii (Orm); †(*cherubin*) beautiful or beloved woman (Sh.); (*cherub*) beautiful innocent child xviii. OE. and ME. *cherubin, -im*, ult. (through L. and F.) from O.T. Heb. *k'rubim*, pl. of *k'rub* - Accadian *karūbu* gracious, *kirūbu* propitious, f. *karābu* incline graciously. The currency of the word is due primarily to renderings of Vulgate L. *cherūb, cherūbīn*, LXX Gr. *kheroub, kheroubīm, -īn, -eīn*. The forms *cherubin, -im* when applied to angels were pluralized in Eng. as *cherubins* (xiii), *-ims* (xvi), which were ousted through scholarly reaction by *cherubim* (xvii, Bacon, Milton); sg. *cherub* occurs in the Wycl. Bible; pl. *cherubs* is used by Tindale and Coverdale.

**chervil** tʃɛ:rvɪl garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*. OE. *čerfille, -felle*, corr. to (M)LG., (M)Du. *keruel*, OHG. *keruela* (G. *kerbel*) - L. *chærephylla, -phyllum* - Gr. *khairéphullon*, perh. f. *khairēin* greet + *phūllon* leaf. ¶ F. *cerfeuil*, It. *cerfoglio*, are - L. var. *cærefolium*.

**chess** tʃes game played on a chequered board of 64 squares. xiii (Cursor M.). Aphetic - OF. *eschés* (mod. *échés*), pl. of *eschec* CHECK<sup>1</sup>. Hence **chessmen** the pieces and pawns with which the game is played. xv (Caxton). Partly alteration of *chessemeyne* (also in Caxton), 'chess-company' (see MEINIE, which was used for the men in xiv); partly comp. of *chess* with the pl. of MAN (which was used for a piece c. 1400, after AN. *home* and medL. *homo*; cf. Icel. *skákmaður*). ¶ For *chessemeyne* cf. W. *gwerin* body of persons, in *gwerin y wyddbwyll* chessmen.

**chess-tree** tʃeːstri (naut.) either of two pieces of wood having holes for attaching the lower corners of the mainsail. XIV (Sandahl). f. unidentified el. + TREE ('wood').

**chest** tʃest box, coffer OE.; thorax XVI. OE. *cest*, \**ciest*, *ciſt*, corr. to OFris., MDu. *kiste* (Du. *kist*), OHG. *chista* (G. *kiste*), ON. *kista* (whence ME. *kiste*) :- Germ. \**kistō*, -*ōn* - L. *cista* (whence also W., Gael. *cist*, Ir. *ciste*; cf. CISTERN) - Gr. *kistē* box, chest.

**Chesterfield** tʃeːstəfild applied to an overcoat (XIX) and a sofa (XX), presumably named after an earl of *Chesterfield*.

**chestnut** tʃeːsɪnɪt (edible nut of) the tree *Castanea vesca* XVI (*chesten nut*); short for HORSE *chestnut* XIX. The first element is ME. *chesteine*, *chasteine* (XIV) - OF. *chastaine* (mod. *châtaigne*) = Pr. *castanha*, Sp. *castaña* (cf. CASTANET), It. *castagna* :- L. *castanea* - Gr. *kastaneā* chestnut, also *kastáneion*, short for *kastáneion káruon* nut of *Castanea* (Pontus) or *Castana* (Thessaly). The L. word was adopted in WGerm. as \**kastinjā* (for \**kastanjā*), whence OE. *cisten* (*bēam*) chestnut tree, OHG. *chestinna*.

**cheval-glass** ʃəvæːɹglɑːs long mirror swung on a frame. XIX (Dickens, Thackeray). f. F. *cheval* horse, (hence) support (cf. EASEL) + GLASS.

**chevalier** ʃevəliəːr horseman, knight XIV; cavalier, gallant XVII. ME. *chevaler* - AN. *chevaler*, (O)F. *chevalier* = Pr. *cavalier*, Sp. *caballero*, It. *cavaliere* :- medL. *caballārius*, f. L. *caballus* horse; refash. after modF. in XVI. Cf. CAVALIER.

**chevaux-de-frise** ʃəvəudəfriːz spiked contrivance for obstructing cavalry. XVII. F., lit. 'horses of Friesland', so called because they were first used by the Frisians to compensate for their lack of cavalry; called in Du. *Vriessse ruyters* Frisian cavalry.

**chevelure** ʃəvl̩r head of hair (XV), XVII. In late ME. naturalized as †*chevaler* - OF. *cheveleure* (mod. -*elure*) = Pr., Sp. *cabeladura*, It. *capellatura* (now usu. *capigliatura*) :- L. *capillātūra*, f. *capillātus* haired, f. *capillus* hair; in XVII - modF.; see -URE.

**chevin** tʃeːvɪn chub. XV. - OF. *chevenne*, *chevesne* (mod. *chevanne*) :- Rom. \**capitinem*, f. L. *capitō* orig. big-head, f. *capit-*, *caput* HEAD. Cf. CHAVENDER.

**Cheviot, cheviot** tʃeːviət name of the mountain range on the borders of England and Scotland and of a breed of sheep thriving there, noted for their fine thickset wool, from which a cloth is made. XIX.

**chevron** ʃeːvrən (her.) charge of this shape ^ XIV: mark of officer's rank XIX. - (O)F. *chevron* = Pr. *cabrion*, Sp. *cabrio* rafter, chevron, long-service stripe :- Rom. \**capriōne*, f. *caper* goat, corr. to ON. *hafr* he-goat; cf. Sp. *cabriol* rafter :- L. *capreolus* (dim. of *caper*), the pl. of which was applied to two pieces of wood inclined like rafters.

**chevrotain, chevrotin** ʃeːvrutein, -tin small musk deer. XVIII. - F. *chevrotain*, -*tin*, dim. of OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chèvre* goat :- L. *capra*, fem. of *caper* (see prec.).

**chew** tʃu grind to pulp with the teeth. OE. *čēowan*, pt. *čēaw*, *čuwon*, pp. *cowen*) = MLG. *keuwen* (Du. *kauwen*), OHG. *kiuwan* (G. *kauen*) :- WGerm. \**keuwan* (cf. ON. *tygga*, *tyggja*, with *j-* stem and dissimilation of *k*), rel. to OSl. *čivati* chew, Arm. *kiw*, L. *gingīva* gum. Conjugated vk. from XIV. The var. *chaw* is now dial. or vulgar exc. in CHAW-BACON.

**Chian** kaiːən pert. to Chios, island in the Aegean Sea, famous for its wine. XVII. f. L. *Chios* - Gr. *Khios*, adj. of *Khios* +-AN.

**chianti** kiæːnti Italian wine. XIX. Named from the *Chianti* Mountains, Tuscany, the place of its production.

**chiaroscuro** kiæroskuro †painting in light and shade; disposition of light and shade. XVII. It., f. *chiaro* CLEAR + *oscuro* dark, OBSCURE.

**chiasmus** kaiæzməs figure of speech in which the order of parallel words in phrases is inverted. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *khiasmós* crossing, diagonal arrangement, f. *khidzein* mark with the letter X (*khī*).

**chiaus** tʃaus Turkish messenger. XVI (Hakluyt). - Turk. *chāush* messenger, herald, sergeant. Cf. F. *chiaoux*.

**chibouk** tʃibūk Turkish tobacco-pipe. XIX (*chibouque*, Byron). - Turk. *chibūk* small stick, tube of pipe, pipe, partly through F. *chibouque*.

**chic** ʃik good style; stylish. XIX. - F. *chic* (in artist's slang XIX), perh. identical with *chic* (XVI) trickery in legal matters, (in Walloon) skill in conducting legal cases (- MLG. *schick* order, skill), or joc. shortening of *chicane* (see next).

**chicanery** ʃikeiːnəri legal trickery, quibbling. XVII (Overbury). - F. *chicanerie*, f. *chicaner* pursue at law (XV, Villon), quibble, wrangle, of unkn. origin; see -ERY. So **chica-ne** sb. XVII (Locke). - F., f. the vb.; **chica-ne** vb. use chicanery, quibble. XVII. - F. *chicaner*. ¶ 'We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French *clinquant*, *naïveté*, *emui*, *bizarre*, *concert*, *façonier*, *chicaneries*, *consommé*, *emotion*, *defer*, *effort*, *choc*, *entours*, *débouche*' (Evelyn, Letter to Sir P. Wyche, 20 June 1665).

**chicha** tʃiːtʃə fermented liquor of S. America. XVII. Amer. Sp.

**chick** tʃik chicken. XIV. Shortening of CHICKEN, which prob. lost the final *n*, like pps. and such words as *seven*, in northern dialects (in some of which *chick* is now sg., with pl. *chicken*). Hence **chiːckabiddy** child's name for a fowl XVIII; †*biddy* fowl (Sh.), with connecting vowel.

**chicken** tʃiːkin young fowl. OE. *ċicen*, *ċyċen* (late WS.). \**ċiecen* :- Germ. \**kiukinam*, f. \**keuk-*, gradation-var. of \**kuk-* COCK, with dim. suffix characteristic of animal-names (cf. SWINE); corr. synonym. forms are (M)Du. *kieken*, Du. *kuiken*, (M)LG. *kūken*, MHG. *kūchelin* (G. *kūchlein*), ON. *kjúklingr*. Shortening of the stem-vowel was due to its position in OE. syncope inflexional forms, as \**ċicnes*, \**ċicnu*; cf. *weapon*. See CHICK. Hence **chicken-pox** varicella XVIII; perh. so named because of the mildness of the disease, but by some an allusion to *chick-pea* has been assumed.

**chick-pea** tʃiːkpi dwarf species of pea. XVI. orig. *ciche pease(n)*, later (to XVIII) *chich peas* - F. (*pois*) *chiche* (earlier †*ciche*) - L. *cicer* chick-pea. The form *chick-pea*, perh. originating in a misprint, occurs in Lisle's 'Husbandry', 1752, along with *chickling* (cultivated vetch), which was orig. *c(h)ichling* (xvi, W. Turner).

**chickweed** tʃiːkwid small weedy plant, *Stellaria media*, etc. XVI. Earlier (and still Sc.) *chickenweed* (xv), so called from being eaten by chickens.

**chicory** tʃiːkəri the plant *Cichorium intybus* xv; ground root of this used with or instead of coffee XIX. Late ME. *cicoree* - F. †*cicoree*, mod. *chicorée* (Norman-Picard form) endive - medL. *ci(h)orēa*, for L. *cichorēum*, *cichorium* - Gr. *kikhōreia*, *kikhora* n. pl., *kikhōrion*. Cf. SUCCORY.

**chide** tʃaid †wrrangle; dispute angrily with OE.; scold, reprove XIII. OE. *ċidan*, of unkn. origin; pt. *ċidde*, pp. *ċidd*, whence mod. *chid*. From XVI the conjugation was assim. to that of *ride* in *chode* (Coverdale), *chidden*; in recent times *chided* and *chided* have also been used, beside the normal *chid*.

**chief** tʃif head man; (feudal law) in chief (OF. *en chief*, medL. in *capite*) holding or held immediately from the lord paramount XIII; †head, top XIV; (her.) in chief on the upper part of the shield xv. - (O)F. *chef*, †*chief* = Pr. *cap*, Sp. *capo*, It. *capo* :- Rom. \**capum*, for L. *caput* HEAD. As adj. XIII (*chef chyrche*, *chef cite*, *chef conseler*), as in OF. (e.g. *chef baillif*, *chef sire*, *chieve seignurie*); cf. the attrib. and adj. use of *head*. Hence **chie-fly**? XIV.

**chieftain** tʃiːftən chief; captain. XIV. Late ME. *cheftain*, alteration, by assim. to prec., of earlier †*chevetaine* - OF. *chevetaine*, semi-pop. - late L. *capitaneus* (see CAPTAIN).

**child** tʃild, **chiel** tʃil †child XIV; servant (as in †*chalmer chiel(d)* valet) xv; young man, lad, fellow XVI. Sc. var. of CHILD.

**chiff-chaff** tʃiːftʃæf one of the warblers, *Phylloscopus rufus*. XVIII (Gilbert White). imit. of the bird's note.

**chiffon** ʃiːfən, ʃiːfō (pl.) fallals, finery XVIII; diaphanous silky muslin XIX (late). - F., f. *chiffe* scrap of paper, rag, of unkn. origin.

**chignon** ʃinjō, ʃinō'n coil of hair worn at the nape of the neck. XVIII. - F. *chignon* orig. nape of the neck, earlier *chaaignon* :- Rom. \**catēniōne*, f. L. *catēna* CHAIN; cf. -OON.

**chigoe** tʃiːgou W. Indian and S. American flea. XVII. Earliest in F. form *chique*; later *chego(e)*, *chig(g)er*, *jigger*; presumably a native name.

**chilblain** tʃiːblein inflammatory swelling of hands and feet. XVI. f. CHILL+BLAIN, or reduction of \**chilled blain* (*child-blane* is recorded XVII).

**child** tʃaɪld young human being OE.; youth of gentle birth (OE.). A word peculiar to English. OE. *ċild* :- \**kilþam*, rel. to Goth. *kilþei* womb, *inkilþo* pregnant, quasi 'fruit of the womb'; OSw. *kulder*, *kolder* (Sw. *kull*), ODa. *kol(l)* (Da. *kuld*) young of a litter, child, have been compared. The orig. nom. pl. of OE. *ċild* was uninflected; later OE. has nom. pl. *ċildru*, g. *ċildra*, whence ME. *childre* (mod. dial. *childer*), the addition to which of the weak pl. ending *-(e)n* produced the surviving standard pl. *children* (XII). OE. g.pl. *ċildra* is repr. in *Childermas* Holy Innocents' Day (see MASS<sup>1</sup>). As a title often sp. *Childe*, as in Byron's *Childe Harold* (cf. *Horn Childe* XIII/XIV). See also CHIELD.

**chiliad** kiːliəd 1,000, esp. 1,000 years. XVI. - late L. *chiliad-*, -ās - Gr. *khiliads*, *khiliás*, f. *khilioi* 1,000 (perh. rel. to L. *mille* 1000, if this is :- \**smi|ghesi* 'one thousand'; cf. Skr. *sa|hásram* 'one thousand'); see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**chill** tʃil sb., adj., and vb. The earliest recorded member of this group is the verb ('grow cold'), which appears in late XIV. Its origin is obscure; in the pp. †*child* ('Piers Plowman' C. XVIII 49) it may repr. an OE. \**ċieldan*, \**ċildan* (- Germ. \**kalþjan*, f. \**kalþaz* COLD). The adj. *chill* (xvi) may be an alteration of †*child* on the analogy of *cool*, *cold*; the sb. *chill* (XVII) is f. the vb. and is not a continuation of ME. †*che(e)le* :- OE. *ċele*, *ċiele* (- \**kaliz*, f. \**kalan* be COLD). Hence **chilly** XVI; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. CHILBLAIN.

**chilli**, **chilly** tʃiːli dried pod of capsicum. XVII. - Sp. *chile*, *chili* - Aztec *chilli*.

**chimaera** kaimiəːrə, kim- (Gr. myth.) fire-breathing monster; horrible phantasm; wild fancy. XVI. - L. *chimaera* - Gr. *khimaira* she-goat, monster, f. *khimaros* he-goat. Preceded XIV-XVI by an anglicized form †*chimere* (cf. F. *chimère*). So **chimerical**<sup>1</sup> kimeːrikəl. XVII; after F. *chimérique*.

**chime**<sup>1</sup> tʃaim †cymbal XIII; †apparatus for striking bells xv; set of bells or of sounds produced by them XVI; (musical) concord, harmony XVII. ME. *chimbe*, *chymbe*, *chim(e)*, prob. arose from *chym(b)e bell* (XIII-XV), which may have been an analysis of a ME. \**chimbel* :- OE. *ċimbal* - L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL. So **chime** vb. †make a musical sound XIV; accord or join in harmoniously XVII. The relation of sb. and vb. is not clear.

**chime**<sup>2</sup>, **chimb** tʃaim projecting rim of a cask. XIV (Ch.). prob. identical with the sb. occurring in OE. *čimstān* base, pedestal, *čimiren* clamp-iron, *čimbing* joint, corr. to MDu. *kimme* (Du. *kim*) edge of a cask, MLG. *kimme*, *kimm* (whence G. *kimme*), perh. rel. to COMB.

**chimere** tʃimio:ɹ, fi- kind of tabard, spec. that worn over the rochet by bishops. XIV (Barbour). The earliest evidence is Sc., with varying stress (cf. †*chimmer*); in AL. *chimera* (xiv); obscurely rel. to Sp. *zamarra* (whence F. †*samarre*, †*chamarre*) sheepskin cloak, It. *zimarra*, *cimarra* long robe (whence F. *simarre*, †*chimarre* loose gown xvii), prob. to be ult. referred to Arab. *sammūr* Siberian weasel.

**chimney** tʃi:mni †fireplace; †stove; smoke-flue. xiv. - (O)F. *cheminée* fireplace, chimney, corr. to It. *camminata* - late L. *caminata*, perh. orig. for *camera caminata* room with a fireplace, f. *caminus* - Gr. *kāmīnos* oven, furnace, rel. to *kamdrā* (see CHAMBER).

**chimpanzee** tʃimpənzi African ape, Anthropopithecus. xviii. - F. *chimpanzé*, - native name in Angola, W. Africa.

**chin** tʃin extremity of the lower jaw. OE. *čín(n)*, corr. (with variation of gender and declension) to OFris. *kin*, OS. *kinni* (Du. *kin*), OHG. *chinni* (G. *kinn*), ON. *kinn* chin, lower jaw, Goth. *kinnus* cheek; CGerm. \**kinn-* :- \**kenw-* :- IE. \**genw-*, whence Gr. *génus* lower jaw, Skr. *hámus* jaw (with aberrant *h-*), L. *gena* cheek, OIr. *gin* mouth, W. *gen* jaw, chin (cf. further Gr. *gnáthos*, Lith. *žándas* jaw).

**china** tʃai:nə fine semi-transparent earthenware. Short for *china ware*, i.e. ware from China. The Pers. form *čini* (prop. adj.), widely diffused in the East, gave rise to Eng. *chiny* (xvi), *cheu(e)y*, *chenea* (xvii), whence the former pronunc. tʃe:ni, tʃi:ni.

**chinch** tʃintʃ bed-bug. xvii. - Sp. *chinche* = It. *cimice* :- L. *cinūcem*, nom. *cimex*.

**chinchilla** tʃintʃi:lə small S. Amer. rodent. xvii. - Sp. *chinchilla*, dim. of *chinche* (see prec.).

**chin-chin** tʃi:ntʃin (colloq.) phr. of salutation. xviii. - Chinese *t'sing t'sing*.

**chine**<sup>1</sup> tʃain †cleft, chink OE.; (generalized from place-names in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight) deep narrow ravine cut by a stream. xix. OE. *činu* = MDu. *kēne* (Du. *keen*), f. Germ. base \**kī-* burst open, repr. also by OE. *činan* = OS., OHG. *kīnan*, Goth. *keinan* sprout, shoot forth, CHIT<sup>1</sup>.

**chine**<sup>2</sup> tʃain spine, backbone. xiv. Aphetic - OF. *eschine* (mod. *échine*) = Pr. *esquina*, Sp. *esquena*, It. *schiena* :- Rom. \**skīna*, blending of Germ. \**skin-* (in OHG. *scina*, G. *schiene*) and L. *spīna* SPINE.

**chine**<sup>3</sup> tʃain projecting rim. xv. Unexpl. var. of CHIME<sup>2</sup>.

**Chinese** tʃaini:z pert. to (native of) China. xvii. f. *China* (Indian name) + -ESE. Earlier *Chinnish* and *Chinian* (xvi) were used; and in xvii *Chinenses* pl. (Burton), *Chinensian*, *Chinesian*, *Chino* (-OSP.), *Chinois* (Purchas) (-F.). *Chinese* is now invariable for the pl.; formerly *Chinenses* was regular; a new sg. **Chinee** tʃaini (xix, Bret Harte 1870) is of U.S. origin, as is also **Chink** tʃɪŋk (xx), an irreg. formation.

**chink**<sup>1</sup> tʃɪŋk fissure, cleft; slit. xvi. prob. of dial. origin; rel. in some way, as yet undetermined, to CHINE<sup>1</sup>.

**chink**<sup>2</sup> tʃɪŋk make a sharp ringing sound. xvi. imit.; cf. Du. *kincken*. Hence as sb. the sound; (sl.) money xvi.

**Chinook** tʃinu:k jargon based on English used by N. Amer. Indians. xix. Name of an Indian tribe on Columbia River, N. America, with which intercourse was carried on by the Hudson Bay Company.

**chintz** tʃɪnts varicoloured cotton cloth with floral designs. xvii. Fanciful sp. of *chints*, orig. pl. of *chint* - Hindi *chīnt* (also Marathi *chīt*, whence F. *chite*, Pg. *chita*) :- Skr. *chitra* variegated (cf. CHIT<sup>2</sup>).

**chip** tʃɪp small thin piece of wood, stone, etc. xiv. repr. OE. *čipp*, *čyp* beam, corr. to OS. *kīp* post, *kīpa* stave (Du. *kīp* beam of a plough), OHG. *chīpfa* (G. dial. *kīpf*, *kīpfe*) axle, stave, ON. *keppr* stick, staff. The transference of sense in Eng. is remarkable; the basic sense seems to be 'piece hewn or cut'. So **chip** vb. †chap xiv; pare the crust from (bread) xv; crack and break open xvi; cut with an axe or adze xvii; cf. OE. \**čippian* (in *forčypped* 'præcisus') = (M)LG., (M)Du. *kīppen* hatch out by chipping the shell. Hence **chip-ppy** pert. to chips xviii; dry as a chip, (hence) 'off colour' xix; see -y<sup>1</sup>.

**chipmunk, -muck** tʃɪp:mʌŋk, -mʌk N. Amer. ground-squirrel, *Tamias*. xix (J. F. Cooper). Of Algonquin origin.

**chippendale** tʃɪ:pəndeɪl f. name of Thomas *Chippendale*, which belonged to three English cabinet-makers of xviii.

**chir(o)-** kaiə:r|ou, kaiə:rə more usual var. of CHEIRO-, as in **chi-rograph** †obligation, bond xv (*cirographe*, Caxton); papal expression of will in writing xvi; indenture xvii. - F. *chirographe* - L. *chirographum* - Gr. *kheirógraphon*; **chi-romancy** divination by the hand. xv (Lydg.). - F. or L. - Gr. **chiro-podist** one who treats the hands and the feet. 1785 (D. Low 'Chiropodologia'). f. Gr. *kheir* hand, *pod-*, *poús* FOOT + -IST.

**chirp** tʃɪp utter a short sharp thin sound. xv. Symbolical modification of earlier *chirk* (xiv, Ch.); cf. OE. *cearcian* 'stridere' or *chirt* (xiv, Ch.). Hence **chirrup** tʃɪ:rʌp xvi; a modification due to strong trilling of the r.

**chirurgion**, etc., see SURGEON, etc. So **chirurgical** kaiə-r̄ə-r̄dʒikəl surgical. XVI. - F. *chirurgical* or medL. *chirurgialis*, f. *chirurgicus*.

**chisel** tʃi:zəl cutting tool with the edge transverse to the axis. XIV. - ONF. *chisel* (mod. *ciseau*, in pl. scissors) = Pr. *cizel*, Cat. *sisell* (whence Sp. *cinzel*, Pg. *cinzel*) :- Rom. \**cisellum*, for \**cæsellum* (whence It. *cesello*) after late L. *cisōrium* (see SCISSORS), f. *cīs-*, var. of *cæs-*, stem of *cædere* cut (cf. CÆSURA).

**chit**<sup>1</sup> tʃit young of a beast XIV (Wycl. Bible); very young person; (potato) shoot XVII. perh. repr. obscurely OE. *čip*, ME. *chithe* shoot, sprout, seed, mote (in the eye), corr. to OS. \**kīð* (in *cidlek* tax on fagots), MDu. *kijt*, OHG. -*kidi* (MHG. *kide*, *kūt*) sprout; f. Germ. \**kī-* split (cf. CHINE<sup>1</sup>).

**chit**<sup>2</sup> tʃit letter, note, certificate, pass. XVIII. Shortening of †**chitty** (XVII) - Hindi *chit̄hī*, Marathi *chit̄ī* :- Skr. *chitra* spot, mark; see CHINTZ.

**chit-chat** tʃi:ʧtʃæt. XVIII. Reduplication on CHAT<sup>1</sup>.

**chitin** kai:tin (zool., chem.) substance of the elytra of insects, etc. XIX. - F. *chitine*, irreg. f. Gr. *khitōn* tunic, coat of mail, of Sem. origin; see -IN. ¶ *Chiton* kai:tin is the name of a genus of molluscs whose shell consists of a series of plates.

**chittagong** tʃi:təgəŋ breed of domestic fowls. XIX. f. *Chittagong* in Bengal, India.

**chitterlings** tʃi:təliŋz smaller intestines of beasts used as food. XIII (*cheterlingis*). orig. form uncertain; perh. OE. \**čīeter-*, f. Germ. \**reut-* \**kut-*, whence synon. MHG. *kutel* (G. *kutteln*); see -LING<sup>1</sup>. The widespread dial. vars. *chidling*, *chiling* seem to be merely contr. forms.

**chivalrous** ʃi:v-, (arch.) tʃi:vəlrəs †knightly, valorous XIV; (in mod. revived use) pert. to the Age of Chivalry XVIII (Warton 1774); having the virtues of the ideal knight XIX. Late ME. *chevalrous*, *chiv-* - OF. *chevalereous*, f. *chevalier*; see CHEVALIER, -OUS. In its orig. use obs. before 1600, its occurrence in Sh. and Spenser being merely traditional; entered in Bailey's dict. as a word of Chaucer and Spenser, in J. as a Spenserian word 'now out of use'. So **chi-valry** †mounted men-at-arms, cavalry; †knight-hood, knightliness XIII; knightly system of feudal times XVIII (Percy 1765, Warton 1774); chivalrous character XVIII. - (OF. *chevalerie*, †*chivalerie* = Pr. *cavalleria*, Sp. *caballeria*, It. *cavalleria* knight-hood, horse soldiery; Rom. deriv. of medL. *caballerius*, for medL. *caballarius* CAVALIER. The pronunc. with *f* depends on mod. assim. to F. Hence **chivalric** -æ:lɪk. XVIII (Mrs. Radcliffe). ¶ Forms in *chiv-* were characteristic of ONF. and AN.

**chive** tʃaiv smallest species of Allium. XIV (*cive*, *chive*). - dial. var. \**chive* (cf. Picard *chivot* green onion) of (O)F. *cive* = Pr. *ceba* :- L. *cēpa* onion.

**chivy** tʃi:vi chase, harass. XIX. var. of *chevy*, of dial. origin; formerly used as a hunting cry ('With a hey, ho, chivy, Hark forward, hark forward, tantivy' XVIII), prob. arising out of *Chevy Chase*, name of a ballad celebrating a Border skirmish at *Chevy* or *Chevyat Chase*.

**chloral** klɔ:rəl (chem.) trichloraldehyde. XIX. - F. *chloral* (Liebig, 1831), f. CHLOR|INE + AL|COHOL, after *ethyl*.

**chlorine** klɔ:rɪn, -ain. 1810. Named by Sir H. Davy from its colour; f. Gr. *khlōrōs* yellowish or pale green + -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**chloro**<sup>1</sup> klɔ:rɔu comb. form of Gr. *khlōrōs* pale green, as in **chlorophyll** (XIX) - F. *chlorophylle* (Gr. *phyllon* leaf).

**chloro**<sup>2</sup> klɔ:rɔu comb. form of CHLORINE.

**chloroform** klɔ:rəfɔ:m liquid of which the vapour is anæsthetic. XIX. - F. *chloroforme* (J. Dumas, 1834), f. *chloro-* (see prec.) + *formyl*, as being a chloride of formyl (in its obs. sense of methenyl, CH).

**chlorosis** klɔ:rɔu:sɪs (path.) green-sickness XVII; (bot.) disease of plants in which green parts become yellow XIX. modL., f. Gr. *khlōrōs* green; see -OSIS.

**chock** tʃɔk (dial.) block, log XVII; piece of wood, etc. for holding an object in position, etc. XIV (Sandahl). With its var. CHUCK<sup>3</sup> (which is now partly differentiated in usage), prob. - ONF. \**choque*, \**chouque* (mod. Picard *choke* big log, Norman *chouque*), var. of OF. *çoche*, *çouche* (mod. *souche*) log, block of wood = Pr. *soca* stump, trunk, of unkn. origin.

**chock-full** tʃɔ:kfu:l (colloq.) full to the utmost. The rare ME. (XIV) forms *chokkefulle*, *chekefull* ('Morte Arthure') are of doubtful status because of the uncertainty of the tradition; but, if genuine, they may repr. differentiated forms of OE. *cēoce* or *cēace* CHEEK, according as the diphthong was rising or falling. The modern *chokefull* dates from XVII, *chock-full* from XVIII, with a var. *chuck-full*, which may be due to the gen. variation between CHOCK and CHUCK. Hence prob. **chock** adv. (XVIII) close (*up*) *to*, and in *chock-a-block* (i) naut., said of a tackle with the two blocks run close together, (ii) gen., crammed close together.

**chocolate** tʃɔ:kələt beverage made from seeds of the cacao tree; paste made from these ground. XVII. - F. *chocolat*, or its source Sp. *chocolate* - Aztec *chocolatl* article of food made from cacao seeds; this seems to have been confounded by Europeans with *cacaua-atl*, which was actually a drink made from cacao.

**Choctaw** tʃə-ktō name of a tribe of Amer. Indians XVIII; step in skating (cf. MOHAWK). XIX. perh. alteration of Sp. *chato* flat (:- Rom. \**plattu-s* - Gr. *plátus* broad, PLATY-), the tribe being so named from their custom of flattening their heads.

**choice** tʃɔis act of choosing XIII; thing chosen XIV (Gower). ME. *chois* - OF. *chois* (mod. *choix*), f. *choisir* choose = Pr. *causir* :- Gallo-Rom. \**causire* - Germ. \**kausjan* (so in Gothic), f. \**kaus-* \**keus-* CHOOSE. Superseded ME. *kire*, *cüre*, OE. *cyre* :- Germ. \**kusiz*, f. wk. grade \**kus-*. Hence as adj. chosen, selected. XIV.

**choir, quire** kʷaiəɹ †cathedral or collegiate church clergy; body of singers in a church; part of a church appropriated to them XIII; (transf. and gen.) organized body of singers XVI. ME. *quer(e)* - OF. *quer* (mod. *chœur*) - L. *chorus* (see CHORUS). The development of *quere* to *quire* is paralleled by *briar*, *friar*, *umpire*; the sp. *choir*, with assim. to F. and L., was established XVII. *Choir organ* (XVIII) is a perversion of *chair organ* (XVII), which may have been so called because it often formed the back of the organist's seat.

**choke** tʃɔk stop the aperture of the throat. XIV. ME. *cheke*, *choke*, aphetic of *acheke*, *achoke* (Ch.) :- late OE. *ǣðecian* (once), f. *ǣ*-A.<sup>3</sup>+ *ċeoce*, *ċece* jaw, CHEEK (cf. the formation of late ME. *athrote* throttle, f. *throte* THROAT). For the twofold ME. development of OE. *-ðecian* cf. ME. *chese*, *chose*, CHOOSE from *ċeosan*. Hence **choke** sb. constriction. XVI. ¶ The application to the centre of an artichoke head is due partly to a pop. analysis of *artichoke*.

**chokec, choky** tʃɔuːki toll station in India; (sl.) police station. XVII (*chukey*, *chowkie*). - Hindi *chauki* shed, watch-house, station, lock-up.

**cholera** kəˈlɜː bile XIV; anger XVI. ME. *coler(e)* - (O)F. *colère* - L. *cholera*; see next. In late L. *cholera* took over the meanings of Gr. *kholē* bile, anger, and became the techn. name for one of the four 'humours' of the old physiologists (cf. MELANCHOLY). So **cho-leric** †bilious XIV; irascible, angry XVI. - (O)F. *colérique* - L. *cholericus* - Gr. *kholerikós*.

**cholera** kəˈlɜː †bile XIV; disorder attended with bilious diarrhoea, etc. XVII; disease endemic in India, so named from the resemblance of its symptoms to those of European cholera XIX. - L. *cholera* - Gr. *kholērā*. The L. word was orig. applied, like the Gr., only to the disease, but later took over the sense 'bile', 'anger' from Gr. *kholē* (see GALL). Cf. COLIC.

**choliambic** kəʊliəːmbik (pros.) iambic line with spondee or trochee in the last foot. XIX. - Gr. *khōliambikós*, f. *khōlīambos*, f. *khōlós* lame+*tambos* IAMBUS.

**chondro-** kəˈndrou comb. form of Gr. *khōndros* cartilage, for \**khron-dros*, rel. to GRIND.

**choose** tʃūz take by preference. OE. *ċeosan*, pt. *ċeas*, *curon*, pp. *coren* = OFris. *kiāsa*, *ziāsa*, OS. *kiosan* (Du. *kiezen*), OHG. *chiosan*, ON. *kjōsa*, Goth. *kūsana* :- CGerm. \**kūsana*, \**kāus*, \**kusum*, \**kusanaz*. The IE. base \**geus-* \**gaus-* \**gus-* is repr. also by L. *gustāre* taste (cf. OE. *costian*), *gustus* (cf. Goth. *kustus* taste), Gr. *geúein* give a taste of, OIr. *asalgussim* I wish, Skr. *jūstis* favour, satisfaction, *jūṣṭāte* enjoy, Av. *xušta-* loved, desired, OPers. *daušt-* take pleasure in.

The normal ME. development of the OE. forms was: inf. *chēse* (XII-XVI); pt. *chēs* (XII-XV), *chās-e* (XIII-XVI), pl. *curen* (XIII); pp. *i-corn*, *core* (XIII-XV). These were superseded by: inf. *chōse* (from the treatment of *ċeosan* as with a rising diphthong), the antecedent of *choose*; pt. pl. (from the new pp.) *chosen*, whence sg. *chōse* (from XVI); pp. *chosen* (from XIII), partly after ON. *kosinn*; later also *chose*, which was in common literary use in XVIII. The frequent sp. *chuse* (XVI-XVIII) is unexpl.; the sp. *choose* was established by Bailey and Johnson. Weak inflexions date from XIV and survive dial.

**chop<sup>1</sup>** tʃɔp cut, hew; (dial.) strike, knock; †crack; (dial.) thrust. XVI. var. of CHAP<sup>1</sup>. Hence **chop** sb. cutting blow XIV; slice of meat with bone XV. For the alteration of vowel cf. *strap*.

**chop<sup>2</sup>** tʃɔp barter, exchange XIV; phr. *chop and change* bargain (XV), make frequent changes (XVI); hence, change as the wind, veer XVII. First evidenced in †*choppe-church*, trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices, and in phr. *chop and change* ('I.. choppe and change with symonye, and take large yiftes', Digby Myst.); perh. var. of ME. *chappe*, which appears to have been evolved from OE. *ċeāpian* (*ċeāpian*) with influence from *chapman* (see CHEAP). A sense 'exchange or bandy words' (from XVI) survived in †*chop-logic* sophistical argument or disputant.

**chop<sup>3</sup>** tʃɔp (usu. pl.) jaws XV; opening, entrance (as in *Chops of the Channel* the entrance into the English Channel from the Atlantic) XVII. var. of CHAP<sup>2</sup>. Hence **chop** vb. †snap up XVI; (in hunting) kill in lair or covert before the quarry has time to get away fairly XVII.

**chop<sup>4</sup>** tʃɔp seal, stamp; licence, passport XVII; trademark, brand; (in *first*, etc., *chop*) rank, quality XIX. - Hindi *chhāp* impression, print, stamp, seal.

**chopsticks** tʃɔpˈstiks pair of 'sticks' used by the Chinese in eating. XVII. f. Chinese and Pidgin English *chop* quick+STICK<sup>1</sup>; tr. Chinese *k'wāi-tsze* nimble boys, nimble ones.

**chop suey** tʃɔp sūːi Chinese dish. XIX. Chinese, 'mixed bits'.

**choragus** korei·gəs at the University of Oxford, a functionary presiding over musical exercises XVII; (Gr. drama) leader of a chorus XIX. - L. *chorāgus* - Gr. *chorāgós*, var. of *chorēgós*, f. *chorós* CHORUS + \*ag-lead (see AGENT).

**choral**<sup>1</sup> kə·rəl pert. to a choir, e.g. *vicar choral* XVI; pert. to a chorus XVII (Milton). - medL. *chorālis*; see CHORUS and -AL.

**choral**<sup>2</sup> kō·rā·l (often *chora·le* and mistakenly pron. as three sylls.) German choral song on a devotional theme. XIX. - G. *choral*, from *choralgesang*, tr. medL. *cantus choralis*.

**chord**<sup>1</sup> kōrd †harmony XV; (mus.) concord, note of a chord XVI; combination in harmony of simultaneous notes XVIII. orig. *cord*, aphetic of ACCORD.

**chord**<sup>2</sup> kōrd †tendon; line joining extremities of an arc XVI; string of musical instrument XVII. refash. of CORD, after L. *chorda*.

**chore** tʃəɹ little job. XIX. In gen. use derived immed. from U.S.; in Eng. dial. use characteristic of the south-western area: unexpl. var. of CHARE.

**chorea** kōri·ə convulsive disorder of the body. XIX. Short for earlier *chorea sancti Viti* St. Vitus's dance; L. *chorēa* - Gr. *khoreā*, f. *chorós* CHORUS.

**choreography** kōri·ə·grəfi designing of ballet. XVIII.

**choriamb** kə·riəmb, **choriambus** kə·riəmbəs metrical foot - ˘ ˘ ˘ -. XIX. - late L. *choriambus* - Gk. *choriambos*, f. *khoreōs* trochee, f. *chorós* CHORUS + *iambos* IAMBUS. So **choria·mbic**. XVII.

**choric** kə·rik pert. to a chorus. XIX. - late L. *choricus* - Gr. *chorikós*, f. *chorós* CHORUS. So rare †**chor·ical** XVII. See -IC, -ICAL.

**chorion** kə·riən (anat.) outermost membrane of the fœtus. XVI. - Gr. *khōrion*. So **cho·roid** epithet of certain membranes. XVIII. - Gr. *khorooidēs*, for *khorioeidēs* (χοριοειδής χιτών choroid coat of the eye, Galen).

**chorister** kə·ristəɹ member of a choir. XIV. ME. *queristre* - AN. \**cueristre*, var. of OF. *cueriste*, f. *quer* CHOIR; refashd. (XVI) after †*chorist* or its source (O)F. *choriste*, medL. *chorista* (see CHORUS, -IST). Formerly pronounced *qui·riste*.

**chorography** kō·rə·grəfi description or delineation of particular regions. XVI. - F. *chorographie* or L. *chōrographia* - Gr. *khōro·graphiā*, f. *khōrā*, *khōros* country; see -GRAPHY.

**chortle** tʃɔ·ɹtl Invented by 'Lewis Carroll' (C. L. Dodgson) in "Through the Looking-glass", 1871; a 'portmanteau' word combining *chuckle* and *snort*. Cf. GALUMPH.

**chorus** kō·rəs in Gr. drama and dramatic pieces modelled thereon XVI; band of singers XVII; musical composition to be sung by this; refrain or burden XVIII. - L. *chorus* - Gr. *chorós* dance, band of dancers

(in Attic drama forming a body of interested spectators who danced and sang), choir.

**chough** tʃɔf bird of the crow family, Pyrrhocorax. XIV. ME. *choze*, *choghe*, *chouze*, *chou(e)*, not repr. directly synon. OE. *čeo*, *čio*. Some ME. forms, e.g. *co*, *cove*, *chorve* may be - OF. *cauwe*, *choue* = Pr. *cava* - Frank. *cava* (Meyer-Lübke); but the type *cho(u)ze*, *chough* remains unexpl.; an aberrant form *schoha* (c. 1200) may anticipate it. No doubt orig. imit.; cf. Gael. *cadhag*, MÍr. *caog*, Ir. *cág*, *cabhóg* jackdaw, 'the ca-er'.

**chouse** tʃəʊs cheat, swindle. XVII. Earliest forms *chiause*, *chiause*; f. *chiause* sb., later *chouse* swindler, dupe; the forms suggest identity with CHIAUS, but connexion of meaning has not been made out.

**chow** tʃəʊ dog of Chinese breed usu. black or brown, with a black tongue. XIX. Short for next.

**chow-chow** tʃəʊ·tʃəʊ A. mixture; mixed; B. Chinese dog, CHOW. XIX. Used in India and China; perh. Pidgin English, of unkn. origin.

**chowder** tʃəʊ·dəɹ in Newfoundland and adjacent regions, stew of fish, bacon, etc. XVIII (Smollett). perh. - F. *chaudière* pot, CAULDRON, in phr. *faire la chaudière*, said to be used in fishing villages of Brittany for supplying, with savoury condiments, a pot in which a mess of fish, etc., is cooked.

**chrematistic** kriməti·stik pert. to the acquisition of wealth XVIII (Fielding); sb. science of the wealth of nations XIX. - Gr. *khrematistikós*, f. *krēmatisēin* make money, f. *khremat-*, *khrema* money, rel. to *khrethai* need, use, *khre* there is need.

**chrestomathy** krestə·məpi collection of choice passages. XIX. - F. *chrestomathie*, or its source Gr. *khrestomátheia*, f. *khrestós* useful (cf. prec.) + *-matheia* learning.

**chrisem** kri·zəm consecrated oil OE.; Holy Unction; chrisom cloth XIII. OE. *crisma* - medL. *crisma*, ecclL. *chrisma* - Gr. *khri·sma*, f. *khriein* anoint (cf. CHRIST); refash. (like F. *chrême*) in XVI after L. See CREAM.

**chrisom** kri·zəm (orig. *chrisom cloth*) white cloth put on a child at baptism, perh. orig. to protect the chrisem. Differentiated form of prec. (cf. *alarm*, *alarum*) first appearing in XIII (*crisum*).

**Christ** kraist the Lord's Anointed, title of Jesus of Nazareth. OE. *Crīst* = OS., OHG. *Crīst*, *Krist* - L. *Christus* - Gr. *Khrīstós*, sb. use of *khristós* anointed, f. *khriein* anoint; tr. Heb. *māshīaḥ* MESSIAH. So **christen** kri·sən †make Christian OE.; baptize XII (Orm). OE. *crīstian*, f. *crīsten* Christian (see -EN), whence **Christendom** kri·səndəm †Christianity OE.; Christians collectively XII; †baptism XIII. OE. *crīstendōm*. So **Christian** kri·stjən adj. and sb. XVI. - L. *Christiānus* (Tacitus), f. *Christus*;



superseding †*christen*, OE. *crīsten* = OS., OHG. *crīstin* - L.; cf. OF. *crestien* (mod. *chrétien*), etc. **Christianity** *kristiæ·niti* †Christendom; the Christian religion XIV. ME. *cristianite*, superseding (by assim. to L.) earlier *cristiente*, *cristente* - OF. *crestiente* (mod. *chrétienté*), f. *crestien*, after late L. *christiānitās*.

**Christadelphian** *kristədə·lfɪən* pert. to a religious sect founded in 1833 by John Thomas (1805-71). f. late Gr. *khrīstádelphos* in brotherhood with Christ, f. *Khrīstós* CHRIST + *adelphós* brother; see -IAN.

**Christmas** *kriːsməs* festival of the nativity of Jesus Christ, 25 Dec. Late OE. *Crīstes masse*, ME. *cristes masse* ('Owl & N.'), *cristes-messe* ('Ayenbite'), *cristmasse* ('Sir Gawain'); i.e. 'mass', i.e. festival (MASS) of CHRIST.

**chromatic** *kroumæːtik* (mus.) including notes not contained in the diatonic scale XVII; pert. to colour XIX. - F. *chromatique* or L. *chrōmaticus* - Gr. *khrōmatikós*, f. *khrōmat-*, *khrōma* colour, fig. modification (chromatic music involving modifications of the diatonic); see -IC.

**chrome** *kroum* †chromium; hence applied to pigments obtained from chromate of lead. XIX. - F. *chrome* (Vauquelin, 1797) - Gr. *khrōma* colour (see prec.); so named from the brilliant colours of its compounds. Hence **chromium** (metallic element). XIX.

**chromo-** *kroum* used as comb. form of Gr. *khrōma* colour, as in *chromo(litho)graph*, *chromosome* [Gr. *sōma* body].

**chronic** *krōːnik* long-continued, inveterate XV; continuous, constant XIX. - F. *chronique* - L. *chronicus* (in late L., of disease) - Gr. *khrōnikós*, f. *khrōnos* time; see -IC.

**chronicle** *krōːnikl* register of events in order of time. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *cronikle* - AN. *cronicle*, var. of OF. *cronique* (mod. *chronique*) - L. *chronica* - Gr. *khrōniká* annals, sb. use (sc. *biblia* books) of *khrōnikós* pert. to time (see prec.).

**chrono-** *krōnōː* comb. form of *khrōnos* time, as in *chronology*, *chronometer*.

**chrysalis** *kriːsəlis* form taken by an insect in the stage between larva and imago. XVII (occas. with -ll-). - L. *chrýsal(l)is* (Pliny) - Gr. *khrýsallis* gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, f. *khrýsós* gold (see CHRYSO-).

**chrysanthemum** *krisæːnpiməm* (orig.) corn marigold, (now) cultivated species of the genus so named by Linnæus. - L. *chrýsanthemum* (Pliny) - Gr. *khrýsánthemon*, f. *khrýsós* (see CHRYSO-) + *ánthemon*, rel. to *ánthos* flower.

**chryselephantine** *kriːsɛlifæːntain* overlaid with gold and ivory. XIX. - Gr. *khrýselephántinos*, f. *khrýsós* (see CHRYSO-) + *elephant-*, *eléphās* ELEPHANT, ivory; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**chrys(o)-** *kriːs(ou)* comb. form of Gk. *khrýsós* gold, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *harúz*, Ass. *hurášú*); chiefly in chem. terms. XIX.

**chrysolite** *kriːsəlait* (in early use) applied to various green gems. XIII. ME. *crisolite* - OF. *crisolite* - medL. *crisolitus*, for L. *chrýsolithus* - Gr. *khrýsolithos* perh. topaz, f. *khrýsós* + *lithos*; see CHRYSO-, -LITE.

**chrysoptase** *kriːsəpreiz*, *kraiːsoː*, -preis (in early use) golden-green gem, perh. beryl, (in mod. min.) apple-green chalcedony. XIII. ME. *crisopace*, -pase - OF. *crisopace* = It. *crisopasso* - L. *chrýsopassus*, var. of *chrýsoprasus* - Gr. *khrýsópρασος*, f. *khrýsós* gold (see CHRYSO-) + *práson* leek = L. *porrum*. The L. form **chrysoptasus** *kriːsəpræs* is familiar as the form used in A.V. (after the Geneva Bible), Rev. xxi 20. (*Chrysoptas* is found as late as Bp. Ken.)

**chub** *tʃʌb* river fish of the carp family, Cyprinus or Leuciscus cephalus, 'the worst fish that swims' (Izaak Walton). xv (Bk. of St. Albans). Of unkn. origin; also called CHEVIN (xv) and CHAVENDER, †*chevender* (xv).

**Chubb** *tʃʌb* in full *Chubb's* (detector) lock; name of Charles Chubb, who patented locks and safes 1824-33, and his son John Chubb.

**chubby** *tʃʌːbi* †thickset XVII; round-faced XVIII. f. CHUB + -Y<sup>1</sup>, presumably from the shape of the fish.

**chuck<sup>1</sup>** *tʃʌk* kind of clucking noise; also as vb. XIV (Ch.). imit. Cf. CHUCKLE<sup>1</sup>.

**chuck<sup>2</sup>** *tʃʌk* term of endearment XVI; (dial.) chick, fowl XVII. Alteration of CHICK, infl. by prec.

**chuck<sup>3</sup>** *tʃʌk* (dial.) lump XVII; contrivance for holding work in a lathe XIX. var. of CHOCK. Cf. CHUCK.

**chuck<sup>4</sup>** *tʃʌk* 'give a gentle blow under the chin' (J.); throw with the hand XVI. Also (dial.) *chock* (xvi). perh. - OF. *chuquer*, earlier form of *choquer* knock, bump, of unkn. origin.

**chuckle<sup>1</sup>** *tʃʌːkl* †laugh vehemently XVI; cluck, cackle XVII; laugh in a suppressed manner XIX. perh. *chokelyng* (c. 1400) repr. an early form; f. CHUCK<sup>1</sup> (vb.) + -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**chuckle<sup>2</sup>** *tʃʌːkl* big and clumsy, blockish. XVIII. prob. rel. to CHUCK<sup>3</sup>; now repr. mainly by *chuckle-head(ed)* XVIII.

**chum** *tʃʌm* one who shares rooms with another, (hence) intimate associate. XVII. prob. short for *chamber-fellow* (xvi), orig. a word of Oxford univ. sl., corr. to the Cambridge *crony*. Hence **chum** vb. share rooms XVIII (Wesley); *chum* (one) on another XIX (Dickens).

**chump** *tʃʌmp* short thick lump of wood XVIII; thick end-piece; blockhead XIX. perh. blending of CHUNK and LUMP or STUMP.

**chunk** *tʃʌŋk* thick lump. XVII (Ray). Of dial. origin; prob. alteration of dial. *chuck* (xvii), var. of CHOCK.

**chupatty** *tʃəpəːti* small cake of unleavened bread. XIX. - Hindi *chapāṭī*.



**chuprassy** tʃəprəsi wearer of an official badge. XIX. - Hindi *chaprasī*, f. *chaprās* official badge.

**church** tʃɜ:tʃ building for public Christian worship; body of the Lord's faithful people. OE. *čirce*, *čirce*, *čyr(i)ce* = OFris. *szereke*, *szurka*, *tzierka*, OS. *kirika*, *kerika* (Du. *kerk*), OHG. *chrihha*, *kiricha* (G. *kirche*) :- WGer. *\*kirika* (ON. *kirkja* KIRK is - OE.) - medGr. *kirikón*, for *kūriakón*, sb. use (sc. *dōma* house) of n. of *kūriakós* pert. to the Lord, f. *kūrios* master, lord. The word is well repr. in Slav. langs.: OSlav. *crky*, *cirkovī*, Russ. *tsérkov'*, Serb. *crkva*, Pol. *cerkiew* (of the Greek church), OPru. *kirkis*. The threefold development in ME. *churche*, *chirche*, *cherche* is evidence that the late OE. form *čyrce* indicates a rounding of the vowel i to ū. Hence **church** vb. present or receive in church. XIV. **chur**-**chman** ecclesiastic XVI (earlier XIV *kirkman*); male member of the church (of England) XVII. **chu**:-**rchwa**·**rden** XV; earlier terms were †*churchman* XVI, †*church master* (†*kyrk-master*) XV, †*church reve* (XIV, Ch.). **chu**-**rchyard**. late OE. (XII *cyrcæard*, Peterborough Chron.); see **YARD**<sup>2</sup>.

**churl** tʃɜ:l †man, husband; free man without rank OE.; †serf; (arch.) peasant, rustic; low base fellow XIII; niggard, miser XVI. OE. *ceorl* = OFris. *tzerl*, *tziwl*, MLG., MG. *kerle* (whence G. *kerl* fellow), (MDu. *kerel* :- WGer. *\*kerlaz*, rel. by gradation to *\*karlaz* CARL. So **chu**-**rlish**. OE. *teorlist*, *čierlist*; see -**ISH**<sup>1</sup>.

**churn** tʃɜ:n butter-making machine. late OE. *čyrin*, var. of *\*čirn*, *\*čirn* = MLG. *kerne*, *kirne*, MDu. *kerne*, ON. *kirna* :- Germ. *\*kernjōn*, of unkn. origin. Hence **churn** vb. xv (also transf. and fig. XVII); cf. Du. *karnen*, MG. (G. dial.) *kernen*, *kirnen*.

**chut** tʃʌt, tʃt excl. of impatience. XIX (Lytton, Dickens).

**chute** ʃʊt rapid fall in a river; steep slope or channel down which stuff is shot. XIX. - F. *chute* fall, refash. of OF. *cheoite*, fem. sb. f. pp. of *cheoir* :- popL. *\*cadēre*, for L. *cadere* fall; often extended to senses which originated with SHOOT or are still commonly so spelt.

**chutney** tʃʌ·tni hot relish of fruits, chillies, etc. XIX. - Hindi *chaṭni*.

**chyle** kail milky fluid into which the chyme is converted. XVII (earlier *chilus*, *chylus* XVI). - late L. *chylus* - Gr. *khūlós* animal or plant juice, f. *\*khū-* (cf. CHYME); cf. F. *chyle*, †*chile*. ¶ The distinction between *chyle* juice produced by decoction or digestion, and *chyme* juice in its raw or natural state, was made by Galen.

**chym**- see CHEM-.

**chyme** kaim semi-fluid matter into which food is converted in the stomach. XVII.

- late L. *chymus* - Gr. *khūmós* animal or plant juice, f. *\*khū* *\*kheu-* pour (see FUSION, GUT).

**ciborium** saibō·riəm A. (eccl.) canopy, baldacchino; B. cup-shaped vessel for the Eucharistic bread. XIX. - medL. *cibōrium* vessel for the reserved sacrament, in classL. drinking-cup - Gr. *kibōrion* cup-shaped seed-vessel of the Egyptian water-lily, drinking-cup made from this; sense B above was prob. assoc. with L. *cibus* food. ¶ Evelyn has the form *cibarium*.

**cicada** sikei·də insect, the male of which makes a shrill chirping sound. XIX (rarely anglicized †*cicade* XV; cf. OF. *cigade*). - L. *ciāda*, also *ciāla*. The following forms have also been used: It. *cicala* sikā·lə, [tʃ- XIX (Byron), Pr. *cigala* sigā·lə XVIII (H. Walpole), F. (- Pr.) *cigale* sigā·l XVII.

**cicatrice** si·kətris scar remaining from a wound. XIV. - (O)F. *cicatrice* or L. *ciātric-*, *ciātrix* (also used in Eng. from XVII).

**cicerone** tʃitʃərou·ni, sisərou·ni guide who shows antiquities, etc. XVIII (Addison, Pope). - It. *cicerone* :- L. *Cicerōnem* cognomen of the Roman orator Marcus Tullius *Cicero*; orig. applied to learned It. antiquaries, later appropriated by the ordinary professional guide. So also in F.

**cicisbeo** tʃitʃizbei·ou recognized gallant of a married woman. XVIII. - It. (also, sword-knot, walking-stick), of unkn. origin; in Sp. *chichisbeo*, in F. *sigisbée*.

**Cid** sid, as Sp. *pið* title of Ruy Diaz, Christian champion against the Moors. XVIII. Sp. *cid* chief, commander - Arab. *sayyid* lord.

**-cide**<sup>1</sup> said repr. F. *-cide*, L. *-cida* -killer, -slayer, f. *cadere* (in compounds *-cadere*) cut down, kill, as in *homicida* HOMICIDE<sup>1</sup>, *parricida* PARRICIDE<sup>1</sup>.

**-cide**<sup>2</sup> said repr. F. *-cide*, L. *-cidium* (see prec.), as in *homicidium* HOMICIDE<sup>2</sup>, *parricidium* PARRICIDE<sup>2</sup>.

**cider** sai·dəɪ †(in biblical use) strong drink (esp. in forms *ciser*, *sicer*); beverage made from apples. XIV. ME. *sither(e)*, *cidre* - OF. *sidre*, earlier *cidre* (mod. *cidre*), whence Sp. *sidra*, It. *sidro* :- ecclL. *sicera* (medL. *cisera*) - ecclGr. *sikera* - Heb. *shēkār* intoxicating liquor, f. *shākar* drink heavily.

**cigar** sigā·ɪ compact roll of tobacco-leaf for smoking. XVIII (often *segar* till early XIX). - F. *cigare* or its source Sp. *cigarro*, supposed, but without direct evidence, to be f. *cigarra* cicada, the roll of tobacco-leaf being compared to the insect. So **CIGARETTE** sigə·rɛt. 1842. - F.

**cilia** si·liə (anat.) eyelids, eyelashes. XVIII. L., pl. of *cilium* (cf. SUPERCILIOUS). So **ci**-**LIARY**. XVII.

**Cimmerian** simiə·riən pert. to the Cimmerii, fabled to live beyond the Ocean in perpetual darkness. XVI. f. L. *Cimmerius*, - Gr. *Kimmérios* ('Odyssey' XI 14); see -**IAN**.

**cinch** *sinʃ* saddle-girth (U.S., from Mexican use); (fig.) sure hold, dead certainty. XIX. - Sp. *cincha* = F. *sangle*, It. *cinghia*, etc. :- L. *cingula* girdle, f. *cingere* gird (cf. CINCTURE).

**cinchona** *siŋkou:nə* Peruvian bark or the tree from which it is derived. XVIII. - modL. *cinchona* (Linnæus), named after the Countess of *Chinchon*, who in 1638, when vice-queen of Peru, was cured of a fever by the use of the bark, and introduced the drug into Europe. ¶ Not rel. to *quinine*.

**cincture** *siŋktʃə* †girding XVI; girdle XVII. - L. *cinctūra*, f. *cinct-*, pp. stem of *cingere* gird; see -URE.

**cinder** *siŋdər* scoria, slag OE. residue of burnt substance XIV. OE. *sinder* = MLG. *sinder*, OHG. *sintar* (G. *sinter*), ON. *sindr*, rel. to OS. *sedra* stalactite, Serb. *sedra* calc-sinter; respelt with *c* from XVI after unrelated F. *endre* (L. *cinerem*, *cinis* ashes).

**Cinderella** *siŋdərə:lə* young and beautiful maiden in a fairy-tale who is the object of a stepmother's and sisters' jealousy. f. CINDER + fem. ending -*ella*, after F. *Cendrillon* (transf. household drudge of a family), f. *endre* CINDER + dim. ending -*illon*.

**cinematograph** *siŋimæ:təgræf*. 1896. - F. *cinématographe* (brothers Lumière), f. Gr. *kinēmato-*, *kinēma* movement, f. *kinēn* move (cf. CITE); see -GRAPH. Abbrev. **cinema** *siŋimə* 1910; after F. *cinéma*;

comb. form **cin-** *si:ni* 1897; cf. F. *ciné*. Variants with *k-* have been used by reversion to the orig. Gr.

**cineraria** *siŋiræ:riə* genus of composite plants. XVI. modL., fem. (sc. *herba* plant) of L. *cinerarius* (see next); so called from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.

**cinerary** *siŋərə:ri* pert. to ashes. XVIII. - L. *cinerarius*, f. *ciner-*, *cinis* ashes; see -ARY.

**Cingalese** *siŋæliz* pert. to Ceylon. XVII. - F. *Cing(h)alais*, Pg. *Singhalez*, f. Skr. *Sinhalam*; see SINHALESE.

**cinabar** *siŋəbər* vermilion XV; red sulphide of mercury XVI. - L. *cinnoabaris* - Gr. *kinnoabari*, of Oriental origin; cf. (O)F. *cinabre*.

**cinamon** *siŋəmən* (bark of) an E. Indian tree. xv. late ME. *sinamome* - (O)F. *cinna-mome* - L. *cinnamōmum* - Gr. *kinnamōmon*; later refash. after L. *cinnamon*, *cinnamum* - Gr. *kinnamon*, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *qinnāmōn*).

**cinqucento** *tʃiŋkwitʃeŋtu* sixteenth century. XVIII (Goldsmith). It. 'five hundred', short way (by omitting *mil* thousand) of denoting the century beginning with 1501. So **quattrocento** *kwa:tro-* fifteenth century, **seicento** *se:i-* seventeenth century.

**cinquefoil** *siŋkfoil* plant *Potentilla reptans*, the leaves of which have each five leaflets. XIII. repr. L. *quinquefolium*, f. *quinque* FIVE + *folium* leaf, FOIL<sup>2</sup>.

**Cinque Ports** *siŋkɔ:pts* group of (orig. five) seaports on the SE. coast of England and having jurisdiction there. XIII (*sinke ports*). - OF. *cinque ports*, repr. L. *quinque portus* (see FIVE, PORT<sup>1</sup>).

**cipher, cypher** *sai:fə* A. (arith.) symbol by itself denoting 'nothing' XIV; nonentity; Arabic numeral XVI; B. secret manner of writing; †hieroglyph XVI; literal device, monogram XVII; C. continuous sounding of a note on an organ due to mechanical defect XVIII. late ME. *siphre*, *sipher* - OF. *cif(f)re* (mod. *chiffre*) - medL. *cif(e)ra*, partly through It. *cifra*, †*cifera*, corr. to Sp., Pg. *cifra* (whence also MLG., MDu. *cifer*, *sipher*, G. *ziffer*), f. Arab. *ʿifr* ZERO, sb. use of adj. 'empty', and orig. transl. Skr. *sūnya* empty, f. *ʿafara* be empty. Transference of meaning to 'secret writing' was due to the fact that older systems of cryptography consisted in the use of numerals for letters. Hence **ci-pher, cy-pher** vb. work sums; write in cipher XVI. Cf. DECIPHER.

**cipolin** *si:pəlɪn* an Italian marble. XVIII. - F. *cipolin* or its source It. *cipollino*, f. *cipolla* onion (L. *cēpa*); so called from the resemblance of its foliated structure to the coats of an onion.

**circle** *sə:kl* perfectly round figure. XIV. ME. *cercle* - (O)F. *cercle* = Pr., Cat. *cercle*, It. *cerchio* :- L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus* ring (see CIRCUS); later respelt after L. ¶ OE. *circul* was an independent adoption of the L. word, which did not survive; cf. Du., Sw., Da. *irkel*, OHG. *zirkil* (G. *zirkel*). So **ci-rcle** vb. XIV (Ch.). - L. *circulāre*, or f. the sb.; cf. F. *cercler* (XVI).

**circuit** *sə:ɪkt* distance round XIV; journey through an area, as of judges XV; area of this XVI. - (O)F. *circuit* - L. *circuitus* (Cicero uses it to tr. Gr. *περίοδος* PERIOD), f. *circul(m)ire*, f. *circum* round, CIRCUM- + *ire* go. So **circu-ITION** *sə:ɪkjui:ʃən*. - L. **circu-ITOUS** *sə:ɪkjui:təs* XVII; cf. medL. *circuitōsus*.

**circular** *sə:ɪkjʊlə* of the form of a circle XV; affecting a 'circle' of persons XVII (*circu-lar letter*); sb. for 'circular note' XVIII. - AN. *circuler*, OF. *circulier* (mod. -*aire*), learned alteration of *cerchier* :- late L. *circulāris*, f. *circulus* CIRCLE; further latinized in Eng. (XVI). See -AR. So **ci-rculate** †subject to repeated distillation XV; †encircle XVI; move or turn round; pass continuously from place to place XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *circulāre*, f. *circulus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **circu-ATION**. XVI. - F. or L.

**circum-** *sə:ɪkəm* repr. L. *circum-*, being the adv. and prep. *circum* round (about), around (orig. acc. of *circus* circle, CIRCUS), used as the first el. of many comp. vbs. and sbs., several of which are direct renderings of Gr. words in *περι-* PERI- (see below). The (O)F. equiv. is *circou-*; this form is occas. repr. by *circoun-* in Eng.

**circumbendibus** s̄ɪkəmbeˈndɪbəs round-about process, periphrasis. XVII (Dryden). joc. f. CIRCUM- and BEND<sup>2</sup> with L. abl. pl. ending *-ibus*; perh. modelled on †*recumbentibus* (*-endibus*) knock-down blow (c. 1400–XVII).

**circumcise** s̄ɪkəmˈsaɪz cut the foreskin of. XIII. – OF. *circunciser*, or f. *circuncis-*, stem of *circuncire* – L. *circumcidere* (tr. Gr. *περιτέμνω*), f. *circum* CIRCUM- + *cædere* cut (see CÆSURA). So **circumcision** -sɪˈzʃən. XII. – (O)F. – late L. (tr. Gr. *περιτομή*).

**circumference** s̄ɪkəmˈfɛərəns encompassing boundary, esp. of a circular form. XIV (Gower). – (O)F. *circunferēce* – L. *circumferentia*, tr. Gr. *περιφέρεια* PERIPHERY; see CIRCUM-, -FEROUS.

**circumflex** s̄ɪkəmˈfleks accent mark ˘˘˘. XVI. – L. *circumflexus* (pp. of *circumflectere* bend round; cf. FLEXURE), tr. Gr. *περισπόμενος* *perispōmenos* drawn round, f. *peri* PERI- + *spān* draw (cf. SPASM).

**circumincession** -ɪnseˈʃən (theol.) reciprocal inexistence and commpenetration of the Three Persons of the Trinity. XVII. – medL. *circumincēssiō(n-)*, f. L. *circum* CIRCUM- + *incēdere*, move, PROCEED; rendering Gr. *περιχώρησις* rotation, circuition, used by John Damascene to express the doctrine involved in the passage 'I am in the Father and the Father in me' (John xiv 10). Often altered to **circuminsession**, for 'reciprocal indwelling' (see SESSION), because of the difficulty of connecting the required sense with the proper form.

**circumjacent** s̄ɪkəmˈdʒeɪsənt lying around. XV (Caxton). – L. *circumjacent-*, -ēns, prp. of *circumjacere*; see CIRCUM-, ADJACENT.

**circumlocution** s̄ɪkəmˈlɒkjʊˈʃən round-about speech. XV. – F. *circumlocution* or L. *circumlocutiō(n-)*, literal rendering of Gr. *περίφρασις* PERIPHRAISIS; see CIRCUM-, LOCUTION. Hence **circumlocutory**. XVII.

**circumscribe** s̄ɪkəmˈskraɪb draw a line round; describe (a figure) about another; delimit. XV. – L. *circumscribere* (used in the various senses of Gr. *περιγράφειν*), f. *circum* around + *scribere* draw lines, write (see CIRCUM-, SCRIBE, SCRIPTURE). So **circumscription**. XV. – L.

**circumspect** s̄ɪkəmˈspekt cautious, watchful. XV. – L. *circumspectus* (of things) well considered, (of persons) considerate, cautious, pp. of *circumspicere* look round, f. *circum* CIRCUM- + *specere* look (cf. SPECIES). So **circumspection** circumspect action. XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVI). – L.

**circumstance** s̄ɪkəmˈstæns (pl.) adjuncts of an action XIII; condition of affairs XIV (Wyclif); formality, ceremony XIV (Ch.); accessory matter, detail XIV (R. Mannyng). – (O)F. *circonstance*, †*circun-* or L. *circumstantia* (tr. Gr. *περίστασις* and *περιοχή*), f. prp. of *circumstare* stand around, surround;

see CIRCUM-, STAND. Hence **circumstantial**. XVI (Sh.); cf. F. *circonstancier* (XVIII). **circumstantiate** set forth the circumstances of. XVII; cf. F. *circonstancier* (Cotgr.).

**circumvallation** s̄ɪkəmˈvæleɪʃən (construction of) a rampart or entrenchment round a place. XVII. – late L. *circumvallatiō(n-)*, f. *circumvallare*, f. *circum* CIRCUM- + *vallum* rampart, WALL; see -ATION.

**circumvent** s̄ɪkəmˈveɪnt encompass with evil or hostility; overreach, outwit. XV. f. *circumvent-*, pp. stem of L. *circumvenire* surround, beset, deceive, f. *circum* CIRCUM- + *venire* COME. So **circumvention**. XV. – late L.

**circumvolution** s̄ɪkəmˈvɒljʊˈʃən revolution, rotation XV; winding or rolling round XVI. f. L. *circumvolvere*, after *revolution*.

**circus** s̄ɪkəs building surrounded with rising tiers of seats XVI; circular area for equestrian and acrobatic feats; circular range of houses XVIII. – L. *circus* circle, circus = Gr. *κίρκος*, *kirkos* ring, circle, prob. rel. to L. *curvus* CURVE.

**cirque** s̄ɪk circus XVII (Holland); (poet.) circle, ring XVII; natural amphitheatre XIX. – F. *cirque* – L. CIRCUS.

**cirrhosis** sɪˈrɒːsɪs (path.) disease of the liver occurring in spirit-drinkers, orig. so called from the presence of yellow granules. XIX. modL. (Laennec), f. Gr. *κίρρῶσις* orange-tawny; see -OSIS.

**cirrus** sɪˈrəs (bot.) tendril; (zool.) filamentary process or appendage XVIII; form of cloud having the appearance of filaments or wisps XIX. L., 'curl, fringe'; comb. form **ci'rro-** (see -o-), as in *cirro-cumulus*, -stratus (L. Howard, 1803).

**cissoid** sɪˈsɔɪd (math.) curve of the second order, the cusp of which resembles the re-entrant angles of an ivy-leaf. XVII. – Gr. *κισσοειδής*, f. *kissós* ivy; see -OID.

**Cistercian** sɪstəˈʃən pert. to (a monk of) the Benedictine order of Cîteaux, founded 1098. XVII. – F. *Cistercien*, f. L. *Cistercium* Cîteaux, near Dijon, France (cf. medL. *Cisterciensis*); see -IAN.

**cistern** sɪˈstɛɪn reservoir or tank for water. XIII. – OF. *cisterne* (mod. *citerne*) = Pr., It. *cisterna* = L. *cisterna*, f. *cista* CHEST, prob. of Etruscan origin, with suffix as in *caverna* CAVERN, *taberna* TAVERN.

**cistus** sɪˈstəs genus of shrubs (rock rose, etc.). XVI. modL. – Gr. *κίστος*, *kisthos*.

**cistvaen** see KISTVAEN.

**cit** sit (arch.) 'a pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader' (J.). XVII. Shortening of CITIZEN. Cf. FAN<sup>2</sup>, MOB<sup>2</sup>.

**citadel** sɪˈtædəl fortress commanding a city. XVI (Sidney). – F. *citadelle* or It. *citadella*, dim. of *cittade*, obs. var. of *città* = L. *civitatē* CITY.

**cite** *sait* summon officially XV; quote, adduce as an authority XVI. - (O)F. *citer* - L. *citare*, frequent. of *ciere*, *cire* set in motion, call (cf. EXCITE, INCITE, SOLICIT), rel. to Gr. *ktō* I go, *kineîn* move, OE. *hātan* call (see HIGH). So CITA-TION summons XIII; quotation XVII. - (O)F. - L.

**cither** *si'pəɪ* *zither*. XVII. - (O)F. *cithare* or G. *zither* (cf. ZITHER) - L. *cithara* - Gr. *kitharā* lyre-like instrument, prob. of Eastern origin.

**cithern, cittern** *si'pəɪn, -ð-, si'təɪn* instrument of the guitar kind. XVI (*cythren, cithron, cittern, -ern*). - L. *cithara* (see above), crossed with GITTERN. One of the earliest known Eng. forms derived ult. from *cithara* is *citole* (XIV), which is immed. - OF. *citole* (= Pr. *citola*), whence also MHG. *zitōl(e)*.

**citizen** *si'tizən* inhabitant of a city, member of a state. XIV (*citisein, citizein*). - AN. *citesein, citesein*, alteration of OF. *citeain* (mod. *citoyen*) = Pr. *ciudadan*, Sp. *ciudadano*, It. *ciudadano* (now *-ino*), Rum. *cetățean* :- Rom. \**civitatānu-s*, f. *civitas* CITY. The intrusion of *s, z* in the AN. form was prob. due to assoc. with *deinsein* DENIZEN.

**citra-** *si'trə* repr. L. *citra* on this side (see HITHER).

**citric** *si'trik* derived from the citron. XVIII. - F. *citrique* (de Morveau, 1787), f. L. *citrus*; see next and -IC. So **ci-trate** XVIII; see -ATE<sup>4</sup>.

**citron** *si'trən* (tree bearing) ovate fruit like a lemon but larger and less acid. XVI. - (O)F. *citron*, f. (after *limon* lemon) L. *citrus* (i) *thuya*, (ii) *citron-tree*, prob., like Gr. *kédros* CEDAR, an adoption from a non-IE. lang.; from F. is also It. *citrone*, whence G. *zitrone*.

**city** *si'ti* †town (often in biblical and derived use; a more dignified substitute for OE. *burh* BOROUGH) XIII; town of ecclesiastical or political importance XIV. ME. *cite* - (O)F. *citē* = Pr., Cat. *ciutat*, Sp. *ciudad*, Pg. *cidade*, It. *città*, Rum. *cetate* (castle, fortress) :- L. *civitatē*m, nom. *civitas* condition (see -TY) of a citizen, citizenship, body of citizens, body politic, state, (later, an equivalent of *urbs*) city, f. *civis* (see CIVIC).

**civet** *si'vit* (quadruped yielding) the musky secretion called by the same name. XVI. - F. *civette* - It. *zibetto* - medL. *zibethum* (cf. medGr. *zapétion*) - Arab. *qaṭṭ azzabād* 'cat producing the secretion *zabād*'. Also *civet-cat* XVII; cf. It. *gatto zibetto*, Du. *civet(kat)*, G. *zibetkatze*.

**civic** *si'vik* pert. to a citizen or citizens XVI; of a city XVII; of citizenship, civil XVIII. - F. *civique* or L. *civicus*, f. *civis* citizen; see HIDE<sup>3</sup>, and -IC. As sb. pl. (after *politics*) XIX (orig. U.S. 1886).

**civics, civvies** *si'viz* (colloq.) civilian clothes. 1889. f. CIVILIAN + pl. suffix *-(e)s*.

**civil** *si'vil* A. of citizens XIV (*batayle civile*); befitting a citizen; civilized; refined, 'polite' XVI; courteous XVII; B. non-ecclesiastical XVI; non-military XVII; opp. to (i) *criminal*, (ii) *natural* XVII. - (O)F. *civil* - L. *civilis*, f. *civis* citizen; see CIVIC and -ILE. So **civil-ITY**. XIV. - (O)F. *civilité* - L. *civilitās*, orig. used to render Gr. *politikē* civil government, POLITICS, *politelā* citizenship, POLITY. **ci-vILIZE**. XVII. - F. *civiliser*; hence **civiliza-TION**. XVIII.

**civilian** *si'viljən* student or professor of civil law XIV (Wycl. Bible); †follower of civil (i.e. natural, unregenerate) righteousness (*justitia civilis*) XVII; non-military man XVIII. - OF. *civilien* in *droit civilien* civil law, f. *civil*; see CIVIL, -IAN. ¶ *Civilist* was formerly used (XVI-XVIII) - medL. *civilista*.

**civism** *si'vizm* devotion to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789. XVIII. - F. *civisme*, f. L. *civis* citizen; see CIVIC and -ISM. So **incivism**. XVIII. - F. *incivisme*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**clack** *klæk* chatter XIII; make a clattering noise XVI. prob. - ON. *klaka* twitter, (of birds) chatter; of imit. origin; cf. Du. *klakken* crack, F. *claque*. Hence **clack** sb. clatter of talk XV; clapping or clacking noise XVI; pump-valve XVII. Cf. ON. *klak* chirping of birds, Du. *klak*, MHG. *klac*.

**clad** see CLOTHE.

**claim** *kleim* demand or assert as one's own. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *claim-*, tonic stem of *clamer* cry, call, appeal = Pr. *clamar*, Sp. *llamar*, Pg. *chamar*, It. *chiamare*, Rum. *chemă* :- L. *clāmāre* cry, call, proclaim, call upon, rel. to *clārus* CLEAR. So **claim** sb. XIII. - OF. *claime*, f. *clamer*. Hence **clai-mANT**. XVIII; primarily a legal term, after *appellant, défendant*.

**clairvoyance** *kleɔivoi'əns* mental perception, esp. of things concealed from sight. XIX (Mrs. Carlyle, Emerson). - F., f. *clairvoyant* (in Eng. also XIX), f. *clair* CLEAR + *voyant*, prp. of *voir* see (see VISION). In F. used of visual and mental clear-sightedness.

**clam** *klæm* clamp XIV; bivalve shell-fish (orig. *clam-shell*) XVI. OE. *clam* bond, fetter, corr. to OHG. *chlamma* (G. dial. *klamm*), and MHG., G. *klemme*, Du. *klemme*, *klem*, f. Germ. \**klam-* press or squeeze together. The application to shell-fish may refer to their shutting like a pair of clamps or to their tenacious clinging to rocks.

**clamant** *klei'mənt* clamorous XVII; crying, urgent XVIII. - L. *clāmant-*, *clāmāns*, prp. of *clāmāre* cry out; see CLAIM, -ANT.

**clamber** *klæ'mbər* climb with hands and feet. XV. Of frequent. form, prob. f. *clamb*, obs. pt. of CLIMB (cf. the equiv. dial. *climber* XVI); see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**clamjamphrie** *klæmdʒæ'mfri* (Sc.) trumpet people, rabble. XIX (Scott). Of unkn. origin; Scott's form *clanjamphrie* suggests a contemptuous ref. to a Highland clan.

**clammy** klæ·mi sticky with moisture. XIV. f. (with -y<sup>1</sup>) *clam* (XIV) smear, daub, choke, (dial.) parch, benumb, a new formation on *clammed*, pt. and pp. of OE. *clæman* (*clæmde*, *clæmd*) smear, anoint, daub = MDu. *klēmen*, OHG. *chleimen*, ON. *kleima* daub, plaster :- Germ. \**klaimjan*, f. \**klaimaz* clay, f. base repr. by CLAY. An earlier form was †*claymy* (XIV), with which cf. †*claymow*s (XV), both f. *cle(i)me*, OE. *clæman*, ON. *kleima*.

**clamour** klæ·məɪ loud outcry. XIV (Ch., Gower). - AN. *clamur*, OF. *clamour* - L. *clāmōrem*, *clāmōr*, rel. to *clāmāre*; see CLAIM and -OUR. Hence **cla·mour** vb. XIV.

**clamp<sup>1</sup>** klæmp brace or band of metal. XIV. prob. of LG. origin; cf. Du., LG. *klamp*, †*klampe* (whence G. *klampe*), f. \**klamp-*, by-form of \**klamb-* (cf. CLIMB), \**klamm-* (cf. CLAM). Hence **clamp** vb. XVII.

**clamp<sup>2</sup>** klæmp stack of bricks XVI; (agric.) stack of earth, turf, etc. XVIII. prob. as a brick-making term - (M)Du. *klamp* heap, rel. to CLUMP.

**clan** klæn group of associated families in Scotland bearing the same name. XIV (Sc. *clen*). - Gaelic *clann* offspring, family, stock, race, corr. to OIr. *cland*, (mod.) *clann* - L. *planta* sprout, scion, PLANT (for the sense cf. *stirps* stock, stem, race).

**clandestine** klænde·stin secret, underhand. XVI. - F. *clandestin* or L. *clandestīnus*, f. *clam* secretly, rel. to *celāre* CONCEAL. ¶ For the L. formation cf. *cælestīnus*, *intestīnus*.

**clang** klæŋ resonant ringing sound. XVI. imit. formation parallel to OHG. *chlang* (G. *klang*). Also as vb. XVI; perh. partly - L. *clangere* resound (as a trumpet).

**clangor** klæŋgəɪ loud clanging. XVI (Sh.). - L. *clangor*, f. *clangere*, rel. to Gr. *klaggé* loud cry. Hence **cla·ngorous** XVIII; cf. medL. *clangōrōsus*.

**clank** klæŋk sound as of heavy pieces of metal struck together. XVII. imit. formation parallel to MLG., (M)Du. *klank*, OHG. *chlanch*. Cf. prec. and CLINK. Also as vb. XVII.

**clap<sup>1</sup>** klæp make a sharp, forcible, or resounding noise. OE. *clappian* throb, beat = OFris. *klappia*, MLG. *klappen*, OHG. *klapfōn*, ON. *klappa*, beside OE. *clappan* = OFris. *kleppa*, MLG. *kleppen*, OHG. *klepfen*; also OE. *clæpp-*, *cleppet(t)an*; of imit. origin (cf. *flap*, *rap*, *slap*, *tap*).

**clap<sup>2</sup>** klæp (sl.) gonorrhœa. XVI. Of uncertain origin; but cf. OF. *clapoir* venereal bubo, obs. Du. *klapoore* 'botch or Soare in the Groin, gotten from a whore' (Hexham).

**clapboard** klæp·bɔəɪd split oak for barrel staves. XVI. Partial tr. of †*clapholt* (XV) - LG. *klappholt* = Du. *klaphout*, f. *klappen* crack + *holt* wood (see HOLT).

**clapperclaw** klæp·pækklɔ (arch., dial.) claw with open hand, beat, thrash. XVI. Obscurely f. *clapper* + CLAW vb. (perh. with iron. ref. to the sense 'flatter', from the phr. *claw the back of*).

**claque** klæk organized body of hired applauders. XIX. - F. *claque*, f. *claquer* clap (cf. CLACK), of imit. origin.

**Clare** klæɪ nun of the Second Order of St. Francis, founded by St. Clara of Assisi, c. 1212. Cf. F. *Clarisse*, Du. *Klarisse*.

**clarence** klærəns four-wheeled four-seated carriage. XIX. Named after the Duke of *Clarence*, afterwards William IV.

**Clarenc(i)eux** klærənsjū king-of-arms of England south of the Trent, formerly also called *Surroy*. xv. - AN. *Clarenceux* (in AL. *Clarencius*), f. *Clarence*, an English dukedom named from *Clare* in co. Suffolk, the first duke being Lionel, second son of Edward III, whose wife brought with her the Honour of *Clare*.

**clarendon** klærəndən (typogr.) thick-faced type. XIX. Named after the *Clarendon* Press, which was first housed in the *Clarendon* Building at Oxford, erected with funds partly provided by the profits of the sale of the Earl of *Clarendon*'s history of 'the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England' (1647).

**claret** klærət †epithet of light red wines, (later) red wine gen., (now) red wine of Bordeaux. XIV. orig. qualifying *wine*, after OF. *vin claret* (mod. *clairet*), which superseded OF. *claré* (whence Eng. †*clary* mixture of wine, honey, etc. XIII) :- medL. *clārātum* (sc. *vīnum*) 'clarified wine', n. pp. of *clārāre*, f. L. *clārus* CLEAR.

**clarify** klærifai †illumine, make illustrious XIV; make clear xv. - (O)F. *clarifier* - late L. *clārificāre*, f. *clārus* CLEAR; see -FY.

**clarion** klærjən kind of trumpet. XIV. - medL. *clārjō(n-)*, f. L. *clārus* CLEAR; cf. OF. *claron* (mod. *clairon*). Hence **clarion·e**-T. XVIII; partly alteration of *clarinet* - F. *clarinette*, f. *clarine*, sb. use of fem. of †*clarin*, f. *clair* CLEAR.

**clarity** klærɪti †lustre, splendour XVI; clearness XVII. - L. *clārītās*, f. *clārus* CLEAR; see -ITY. (Superseded †*clar(e)te*, *clerte* XIV - OF. *clarté*, †*clerté*.)

**clary** klærɪ the plant *Salvia sclarea*. XIV. app. - F. †*clarie*, repr. medL. *sclarea* (whence OE. *slarie*, OHG. *scar(a)leia*), but the loss of initial *s* is unexpl.

**clash** klæʃ loud sound of collision followed by a confusion of lesser sounds. XVI. imit.; rel. to *clack*, as *crack* to *crash*, *smack* to *smash*, dial. *swack* to *swash*; cf. also the series *clack*, *clap*, *clash* and *swack*, *swap*, *swash*. Also as vb. XVI.

**clasp** klæsp sb. fastening consisting of interlocking parts; vb. secure with this. XIV. perh. f. CLIP<sup>1</sup> after the pair *grasp*, *grip*; for the terminal sounds cf. HASP and MLG., MDu. *gaspe*, *gespe* (Du. *gesp* clasp, buckle).

**class** klàs division of persons or things. xvii (earlier Sc. in senses 'division of the Romans', 'class in a university', 'fleet' xvi, when the L. word was current in Eng.). Prob. first in gen. use in the sense 'division of pupils in a school', and immed. - L. *classis* each of the six ancient divisions of the Roman people, body of citizens under arms, spec. fleet, prop. levy :- \**qladīs*, f. extended form of \**qel-* call (cf. L. *calāre*, Gr. *kaleîn* call, *clāmor* CLAMOUR). Cf. (O)F. *classe*. Hence **class** vb. xviii (earlier than *classify*). So **classifica-tion**. xviii (Burke, 1790). - F. (1787); whence **classi-fy**.

**classic** klæs'ik of the first rank; of the standard authors of ancient Greece and Rome; hence more widely, of others xvii; sb. (esp. pl.) ancient Gr. or L. writer xviii; classical scholar xix. - F. *classique* or L. *classicus*, f. *classis* CLASS; see -IC. So **classi-cal**. xvi. 'The application to the ancient 'classics' may have been due in part to the notion that the ancient Greek and Roman literatures were superior to the modern, and in part to their predominant use in the *classes* of schools.

**clatter** klæt'ər make the noise of repeated collision of hard bodies (in ME. earliest use 'be shattered' xiii); †chatter, rattle through xiv. OE. \**clatrian*, implied in *clatring*, corr. to (M)Du. *klateren* rattle, chatter, frequent. formation (see -ER<sup>2</sup>) on imit. base \**klat-*.

**clause** klōz short sentence xiii; article or proviso xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *clause* = Pr. *clauza* - Gallo-Rom. \**clausa*, for L. *clausula* close of a rhetorical period, (later) conclusion of a legal formula, section of a law, fem. dim. f. *claus-*, pp. stem of *claudere* CLOSE.

**claustral** klō'strəl of a cloister. xv. - late L. *claustrālis*, f. *claustrum* CLOISTER; see -AL.

**claustrophobia** klō'strəuf'ə:biə (path.) morbid dread of enclosed places. xix. f. *claustrō-*, taken as comb. form (see -o) of L. *claustrum* CLOISTER + -PHOBIA.

**clavate** klei'veit (nat. hist.) club-shaped. xix. - modL. *clāvātus*, f. *clāva* staff, club; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**clavichord** klæv'ikōrd string-and-key instrument. xv. - medL. *clāvichordium* (whence It. *clavicordio*, G. *klavichord*), f. L. *clāvis* key (rel. to *claudere* CLOSE) + *chorda* string, CHORD.

**clavicle** klæv'ikl collar-bone. xvii. - L. *clāvicula* small key, door-bolt, applied in modL. to the bone because of its shape, dim. of *clāvis* key (cf. prec.).

**clavier** klæv'viə, klə'viə:ɪ keyboard xviii; keyboard instrument xix. - F. *clavier*, or its deriv. G. *klavier* - L. \**clāviārius* (see -ARY), f. *clāvis* key.

**claw** klō sharp horny toe-nail. OE. *clawu* (new formation on the obl. cases, the orig.

nom. being repr. by *clēa*, whence ME. and dial. *clee*) = OFris. *klē*, *klāwe*, OS. *clāwua* (Du. *klawu*), OHG. *chlāwa* (G. *klawe*) :- WGerm. \**klawō*; another type is repr. by OHG. *chlōa*, ON. *kló*. Hence **claw** vb. OE. *clawian* = MLG. *klāwen*, OHG. *klāwēn*.

**clay** klei stiff viscous earth. OE. *clæg* = OFris. *klāy*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *klei* :- WGerm. \**klaijō-*, f. \**klai-* \**klei-* \**kli-*, repr. also by OE. *clām*, mod. dial. *cloam* mud, clay, OE. *clāman* (see CLAMMY); IE. \**gloi-* \**glei-* \**gli-* smear is widely repr., e.g. by Gr. *gloiós*, *glinē*, *glia*, L. *glūs*, *glūten* (see GLUE, GLUTINOUS), OIr. *glenaid* remains sticking, OSl. *glēnū*, Lith. *glītūs* slippery. Hence **clay-ey**. late OE. *clægig*. See -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**claymore** klei'mōər Highlander's two-edged broadsword. xviii. f. Gaelic *claidheamh* *klai'əv* sword + *mór* (= W. *mawr*, Ir. *már*) great.

**-cle** kl terminal el. repr. F. *-cle* - L. *-culus*, *-a*, *-um* -CULE, as in †*animalcle*, *article*, *corpuscle*, *follicle*, *versicle*.

**clean** klin †clear; free from dirt or filth. OE. *clāne* = OFris. *klēne*, *kleine*, OS. *klēni*, *cleini* (Du. *kleen*, *klein* small), OHG. *chleini*, MHG. *kleine* clear, pure, delicate, fine, neat, small, puny (G. *klein* small) :- WGerm. \**klainiz*, usu. supposed to be formed (with *-n-*; cf. *green*) on \**klai-* (see CLAY), as if the prim. meaning were 'shining with oil'. The historically orig. sense 'clear, pure' is most nearly preserved by Eng. among the mod. langs. Hence **cleanly** kle'nli adj. and adv. OE. *clēnlic*, *-lice*: see -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>. **cleanse** klenz. OE. *clānsian*; the mod. sp., replacing †*clense*, is due to assim. to the adj.

**clear** kliər free from obscurity, murk, or impurity. xiii. ME. *clēr* - OF. *cler* (mod. *clair*) = Pr. *clar*, Sp. *claro*, It. *chiaro* :- L. *clāru-s* bright, clear, manifest, illustrious, famous, poss. rel. to *calāre* call (cf. INTERCALATE, COUNCIL). Hence **clear** vb. xiv (R. Rolle, Ch., Wyclif). **clear-ance**. xvi.

**cleat** klit wedge (spec. naut.). xiv. repr. OE. \**clēat* = MLG. \**klōt* (Du. *kloot*) ball, sphere, OHG. *chlōz* clod, lump, pommel of sword, wedge (G. *kloss*) :- WGerm. \**klautaz*, rel. to \**klūt-* CLOT, CLOUT, and OE. *clēot* 'pittacium'.

**cleave**<sup>1</sup> kliv hew or cut asunder, split. OE. *clēofan* (*clēaf*, *clufon*, *clofen*) = OS. *klioban* (Du. *klieven*), OHG. *chliuban* (G. *klieben*), ON. *kljifa* :- Germ. \**kleuban* (\**klauβ*, \**klubum*, \**klubanaz*) :- IE. base \**gleubh-* (cf. Gr. *glūphein* hollow out, as in HIEROGLYPH, and perh. L. *glūbere* peel). The forms of the pt. have followed similar lines of development to those of *choose*; since c. 1800 the pp. *cloven* has been mainly limited to adj. use, e.g. *cloven hoof*; pt. and pp. *cleaved* (from xiv) are mainly in geol. use; *cleft* dates from xiv.

**cleave**<sup>2</sup> kliv stick fast, adhere. The present form repr. OE. *cleofian*, *clifian* = OS. *clibon* (Du. *kleven*), OHG. *chlebēn* (G. *kleben*) :- WGer. wk. vb. \**klībōjan*, -*ājan*, f. \**klīb-*, the strong form of which is repr. by OE. *clifan* (\**clāf*, *clifon*, *clifen*), ME. *clive*, pt. *clāf*, later *clave* (A.V.) = OS. *biklibān* (Du. *beklijven*), OHG. *chliban*, ON. *klifa*; f. \**klī-* stick, adhere (cf. *CLAY*, *CLIMB*). *Cleft* dates from XVII; cf. *bereft*, *left*. The sp. with *ea* for this and prec. is abnormal.

**cleavers** kliv·vəɪz, **clivers** kliv·vəɪz goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*, which adheres to objects by its minute hooked bristles. xv. Earliest forms *cliure*, *clvure*, superseding OE. *clife* = OS. *klība*, OHG. *chliba*, f. base of CLEAVE<sup>2</sup>; presumably apprehended as an agent-noun.

**cleek** klik (Sc.) large hook xv; kind of golf club xix. f. *cleek*, var. of *cleech*, *cleach*, repr. OE. \**clæcan* (\**clæhte*) clutch.

**clef** klef (mus.) character indicating the name and pitch of a note. xvi. - F. *clef* :- L. *clāvi-s* key, rel. to or - Doric Gr. *klāis* (:- \**klāfis*), f. \**klau-* (cf. L. *claudere* CLOSE).

**cleft** kleft fissure, split. xiii. Earliest form *clift*; the present form, due to assim. to *cleft*, pp. of CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>, dates from xvi.

**clermatis** kle·mətīs wild twining shrub (Old Man's Beard). xvi (Gerarde). - L. *clēmatis* - Gr. *klēmatis*, f. *klēma* vine-branch.

**clement** kle·mənt mild and humane. xv. - L. *clēmēt-*, -*ēns*, assoc. by the ancients with *clīnāre* incline, LEAN<sup>2</sup>. So **cle·mency**. xv. - L. *clēmēntia*.

**clench** klenʃ fix firmly; grasp firmly xiii; close tightly (the fist, etc.) xviii. OE. -*clenčan* (in *beclenčan*) = OHG. *chlanckhan*, *klenken* :- Germ. \**klanjkan*, f. \**klanj-k\*klejnk*- \**klunjk*-, parallel to \**klang-*, etc. (see CLING). Cf. CLINCH.

**clepsydra** klepsi·drə instrument to measure time by the discharge of water. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - L. - Gr. *klepsūdrā*, f. *kleps-*, comb. form of *kléptein* steal + *hūdōr* WATER.

**clerestory** klē·ɪstōri row of lights above the arches or triforium of a church. xv. f. *clere*, CLEAR ('light, lighted') + STOREY.

**clergy** klē·ɪdʒi A. body of ordained men in the Church xiii; B. learning (survived in legal phr. *benefit of clergy*) xiii. repr. two F. words, which were both used in sense A, (O)F. *clergé* :- ecclL. *clēricātu-s*, f. *clēricus* (see CLERK, -ATE<sup>1</sup>), and (O)F. *clergie*, f. *clerc* + -*ie* -y<sup>3</sup>, with -g- after *clergé*.

**cleric** kle·ɪk adj. clerical; sb. clergyman. xvii. - ecclL. *clēricus* (Jerome) - Gr. *klēri-kōs* (eccl.) belonging to the Christian ministerial order, f. *klēros* lot, heritage, as used (e.g.) in Acts i 17 'the lot (*klēros*) of this ministry'. So **cle·rical** of the clergy xvi; of a clerk or penman xviii. - ecclL.

*clēricālis*, f. *clēricus*; the second meaning is due to assoc. with the later sense of CLERK.

**clerk** klāɪk, (dial., vulgar, and U.S.) klāɪk ordained minister of the Church xi; learned man, scholar xiii; lay officer of a church (e.g. *singing c.*, *parish c.*); one having charge of records, correspondence, or accounts xvi. Late OE. *cleric*, *clerc* - ecclL. *clēricus* CLERIC; this merged with ME. *clerc* - (O)F. *clerc* (= Pr. *clerc*, It. *chierico*), of the same origin. The sp. *clark* appears xv. Learning in the Middle Ages being mainly confined to the clergy, the word came to express 'scholar', and to denote any one engaged in a notarial or secretarial occupation. Hence **cle·rkly** adj. xvi; modelled on **cle·rkly** adv. xv, which is after late L. *clēricāliter*; see -LY<sup>2</sup>, -LY<sup>3</sup>.

**cleugh** kljūχ Sc. form of CLOUGH. xiv.

**clever** kle·vəɪ adroit, dexterous (xiii?) xvi; (dial.) nimble, active; lithe, handsome xvii; (dial.) convenient, agreeable, nice xviii. prob. long in local use before it became gen. established, and still recorded as provincial in xvii, as by Sir Thomas Browne (E. Anglia) and Ray ('South and East Country Words', 1674). The earliest ex., in the form *cliuer*, if identifiable with this word, is from the ME. 'Bestiary' (prob. E. Anglian) and its context suggests etymol. connexion with †*cliver* claw, as if 'sharp to seize'; rare Sc. *cleverous* apt to seize (Dunbar), similarly assoc. with *cluck* claw, precedes the earliest ex. of *clever* in the mod. period. Correspondence in form and sense to LG. *klöver*, *klever*, MDu. *klever* sprightly, brisk, smart, suggests that the word may belong to the LG. area.

**clew** klū (arch.) ball, esp. of thread OE.; (naut.) corner of a sail to which tacks and sheets are made fast xvi (Nashe). OE. *cliwen*, *cleowen* = MLG., Du. *kluwen*, f. base of OHG. *chliuwi*, *chliuwa*, MHG. *kliuwel*, *kliuwelin*, by dissimilation *kniuwel*-(*in*), whence G. *knäuel* ball of wool; prob. ult. rel. to CLAW (cf. ON. *kló* claw, *clew* of sail). For the loss of final -en cf. *eve*, *game*, *maid*. See the differentiated var. CLUE.

**cliché** kli·ʃei stereotype block; stereotyped phrase, literary tag. xix. F., sb. use of pp. of *clicher* stereotype (fig., as in *discours cliché* stereotyped speech), said to be imit. of the sound produced by the dropping of the matrix on the molten metal (cf. G. *klitsch* slap, clash, perh. the immed. source).

**click** klik slight sharp hard sound xvii; catch, latch xviii; non-vocal suction-sound in some languages xix. Also vb. xvii. ult. imit.; cf. OF. *clique* tick of a clock, *cliquer* click (whence modF. *cliqueter*, *cliquetis*), Du. *klik* tick, MDu. *klikken*. Cf. CLIQUE.

**client** klai·ənt one under the protection of a patron xiv (Gower); one for whom an advocate pleads xv; customer xvii. - L. *clīent-*, *clīēns*, earlier *cluēns*, sb. use of prp. of *cluere*, *cluēre* hear, listen; lit. 'one who is

at another's call'; see LISTEN. So **clientele** kliätei:l orig. (XVI) - L. *clientēla*, but obs. in XVII and readopted from F. c. 1850.

**cliff** klif steep face of rock OE.; steep slope (now local) XII. OE. *clif* = OS. (Du.) *klif*, OHG. *klep*, ON. *klif* :- Germ. \**klībam*; beside MDu. *klippe* (whence G. *klippe*) :- \**klībn-*, and ON. *kleif*; of unkn. origin.

**climacteric** klaimækte:rik, -æktarik pert. to a critical period (in human life); also sb. XVI (formerly often *climateric*). - F. *climaterique* or L. *climactericus* - Gr. *klīmaktērīkōs*, f. *klīmaktēr* critical period, f. *klīmak-*, *klīmax* ladder (CLIMAX) + -*tēr* agent-suffix. Also **climacte-ric**AL. XVI.

**climate** klai:mæt belt of the earth's surface between two parallels of latitude XIV (Barbour, Ch., Gower); region having certain atmospheric conditions; these conditions themselves XVII. - (O)F. *climat* or late L. *clīma*, *clīmat-* - Gr. *klīma*, *klīmat-* in the sense 'zone or region of the earth occupying a particular elevation on the supposed slope of the earth and sky from the equator to the poles', which had developed from the gen. sense 'slope of ground'; f. \**klī-*, as in *klīnein* slope, LEAN<sup>2</sup>. (†*Climature* XVII was a former syn., as in Sh.; see also CLIME.) Hence **climatic** klaimæ:tik. XIX.

**climax** klai:mæks (rhet.) ascending series of expressions XVI; (transf., by misuse) culmination, highest point XVIII. - late L. *climax* - Gr. *klīmax* ladder, hence in rhet., f. \**klī-* (see LEAN<sup>2</sup>).

**climb** klaim raise oneself or ascend by means of some hold or footing. OE. *climban*, pt. *clamb*, *clumbon*, pp. *clumben* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *klimmen*, OHG. *chlimban* (G. *klīmen*) :- WGerm. \**klīmban*, nasalized var. of \**klīban* (see CLEAVE<sup>2</sup>), the orig. sense being 'hold fast'. Now inflected wk. *climbed* klaimd XIII, except for an arch. pt. *clomb* kloum. In many dialects *clim* is the surviving form, and in Sc. the orig. conjugation is preserved, *clim*, *clam*, *clum*.

**clime** klaim. XVI (now arch.). - late L. *clīma* CLIMATE.

**clinch** klin:tʃ later var. of CLENCH, now differentiated for certain meanings. XVI.

**cling** klin †coagulate, congeal; †shrink, wither OE.; adhere, stick, cleave XIII. OE. *clingan*, pt. *clang*, pp. *clungen*, corr. to MDu. *klīngen* stick, adhere, MHG. *klīngen* climb: f. Germ. \**klang-* \**klīng-* \**klung-* (cf. OE. *clengan*, ME. *clenge* adhere, cling, MIIG. *klengel* swinging object, ON. *klengjast* interfere, OHG. *klungilīn*, G. *klūngel* clew), parallel to \**klanġ-*, etc. (cf. CLENCH).

**clinic** kli:nik pert. to the sick-bed. XVII. sb. bedridden person. XVII. - L. *clīnicus* - Gr. *klīnikōs*, f. *klīnē* bed (see LEAN<sup>2</sup>); cf. F. *clīnique* and see -IC. So **cli-nical**. XVIII.

**clink**<sup>1</sup> klinġ make a sharp metallic sound. XIV (Ch.). prob. - (M)Du. *klīnken* sound, ring, tinkle, rel. to MLG., (M)Du. *klank* sound (cf. CLANK), and parallel to OHG. *chlanġh* (G. *klang*); cf. CLANG. Hence **clink** sb. XIV.

**clink**<sup>2</sup> klinġ proper name of a prison in Southwark; (gen.) prison. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**clinker**<sup>1</sup> kli:nkær very hard kind of brick XVII; mass of slag or lava XVIII. Earlier *klīncard*, *klīncart* - early modDu. *klīnckaerd* (now *klīnker*), f. *klīnken* sound, ring, CLINK<sup>1</sup>; so called because the brick rings when struck.

**clinker**<sup>2</sup> kli:nkær applied to boats of which the planks are overlapped and secured with clinched nails. XVI. f. *clink*, var. of CLINCH + -ER<sup>1</sup>; prob. infl. by LG., Du. *klīnken* rivet. *Clincher-built* has varied with *clinker-built* from XVIII.

**clinometer** klainə:mītær instrument for measuring slopes. XIX. f. *clīno-*, used as comb. form of stem of Gr. *klīnein* slope (see LEAN<sup>2</sup>) + -METER.

**clinqant** kli:nkænt glittering (lit. and fig.). XVI. - F. prp. of †*clīnquer* to ring, glitter (*clīnquant d'or* XVI) - LG. *klīnken* CLINK.

**clip**<sup>1</sup> klip embrace, grip, clutch. OE. *clīppan* = OFris. *kleppa* :- WGerm. \**klup-pjan*, with cogns. outside Germ. in OSl. *raz|globiti* press, Lith. *glōbti* embrace. Hence **clip** sb.<sup>1</sup> instrument that clips or grips. XV.

**clip**<sup>2</sup> klip cut, shear. XII (Orm); mutilate (coin) XIV; cut short (words) XVI; move rapidly XVII. - ON. *klīppa*, prob. imit. of the sound produced; cf. LG., Fris. *klīppen*.

**clipper** klī:pær fast-sailing vessel. XIX. f. CLIP<sup>2</sup> in the sense 'move quickly', said of vessels taking the water, and formerly of the flight of birds; prob. infl. by CUTTER. (In gen. sense 'one who or that which clips' from XIV.)

**clique** klīk small exclusive set. XVIII. - (O)F. *clique*, f. OF. *clīquer* make a noise - MDu. *klīkken* (see CLICK); for the sense-development cf. CLAUQUE.

**clitoris** klai:tærīs (anat.) female homologue of the penis. XVII. modL. - Gr. *kleitorīs*.

**cloaca** klouei:kə sewer XVIII; (anat.) excretory canal XIX. - L. *clōāca*, *clūāca*, earlier *clōvāca*, rel. to *cluere* cleanse, f. IE. \**klu-* \**kleu-* \**klou-*, repr. also by OE. *hlūt(t)or* pure, Gr. *klūzein* wash, bathe (see CATA-CLYSM, CLYSTER). So **cloacal**. XVII. - L.

**cloak** klouk loose outer garment. XIII. - OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, dial. var. of *cloche* (i) bell, (ii) cloak = OIt. dial. *ciocca*, Pg. *choca* cow-bell :- medL. *clocca* (VII), perh. of Ir. origin (cf. CLOCK). Hence **cloak** vb. XVI.



**clock** klɔk instrument for measuring and recording time by a pendulum. XIV. Introduced by Flemish clockmakers imported by Edward I. - MLG., MDu. *klocke* (LG., Du. *klok*), corr. to OE. *cluce*, OFris. *klokke*, OHG. *glocka* (G. *glocke* bell), ON. *klokka*, *klukka*; Germ. - medL. *clocca* bell (whence F. *cloche*, etc.; cf. CLOAK).

**clod** klɔd †clot of blood XIV; lump of earth, etc. XV. In OE. in *clodhamer* (cf. YELLOW-HAMMER) fieldfare, *Clodhangra* (place-name); corr. to (M)HG. *klotz*. Hence **clodhopper** †ploughman, country lout. XVII; + agent-noun of HOP.

**clog** klɔg (dial.) block of wood XIV; wooden-soled shoe XV. Of unkn. origin. Hence **clog** vb. fetter, hamper, encumber. XIV.

**cloisonné** klwazə-nei (of enamels) divided into compartments. XIX. pp. of F. *cloisonner*, f. *cloison* partition = Pr. *clausó* :- Rom. \**clausiō(n)-*, f. *claus-* (see CLOSE).

**cloister** kloɪstəɪ enclosure, close XIII; convent; covered walk, esp. round a court XIV. - OF. *cloistre* (mod. *cloître*), earlier *clostre* = Pr. *claustre*, It. *chiostro* :- L. *claustrum*, *clōstrum* lock, bar, enclosed place, f. *claud-*, stem of *claudere* CLOSE, + *-trum*, instr. suffix.

**Cloutie** klū-ti the Devil. XVIII (Burns). f. *clout* hoof + *-IE*.

**close** klouz sb. enclosed place, enclosure XIII; adj. closed, shut up XIV. - (O)F. *clos* :- L. *clausu-s*, pp. of *claudere* shut, close, rel. to *clāvis* key, *clāvus* nail, Gr. *kleis* key, *klelein* shut, Ir. *cló* nail, W. *clo* lock. So **close** klouz vb. stop an opening. XIII. f. *clos-*, ppl. stem of (O)F. *clorre* :- L. *claudere*; superseded OE. *clýsan*, *beclysan*, ME. (*be*)*clūsen* (early XIII), f. *clūse* bar, enclosure, cloister - medL. *clūsa*, var. of *clausa*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *claudere*.

**closet** klɔzɪt private room XIV; cabinet, cupboard; privy XVII. - OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*; see prec. and -ET.

**closure** klou:zəɪ †barrier, fence XIV (Ch.); †ENCLOSURE XV; conclusion, close XVI. - OF. *closure* :- late L. *clausūra*, f. *claus-*; see CLOSE, -URE. In the last sense a new formation on CLOSE, and in parliamentary use (c. 1880) superseding earlier *cloture* (c. 1870) = F. *clôture* :- Rom. \**clausitura*, f. *claus-* + *-tura* -TURE.

**clot** klɔt lump, esp. one formed by coagulation. OE. *clot(t)* = MHG. *kloz* (G. *klotz*) :- WGer. \**klutt-*, f. \**klut-* \**kleut-* \**klaut-*; cf. CLEAT, CLOUT.

**cloth** klɔp A. piece of woven or felted stuff OE.; the stuff or material itself (in these two uses with mod. pl. *cloths*) XIV; B. †(coll.) clothing, raiment XII, equivalent to **clothes** klouðz, klouz, OE. *clāpas*, ME. *clāpes*, *clōpes*, later †*cloaths*, also †*close*, north. *clāpis*, modSc. *claes*. OE. *clāp* = OFris. *klāth*, *klēth*, MDu. *kleet* (Du. *kleed*), MHG.

*kleit* (G. *kleid*); ON. *klævi* is of different origin, and the distribution of the word in Germ. is irregular; of unkn. origin. So **clothe** klouð pt., pp. **clothed** klouðd and arch. **clad** klæd provide with clothes. XII. ME. *clāpen*, pointing to OE. \**clāpian*, f. *clāp*. Late Nhb. OE. had *clæpde*, pt. of *clæpan*, and pp. *gēcladed*, which appear to have been the source of ME. pt. *cladde*, pp. *clad*; but ON. *klædda*, *klæddr*, pt. and pp. of *klæða*, were partly the source; ME. *yclad* (XIV) was revived as an archaism XVI (Spenser).

**cloud** klauð †hill, rock OE.; visible mass of watery vapour in the air XIII. OE. *clūd*, prob. rel. to CLOD. In the second sense it superseded OE. *wolcen* WELKIN and ME. *skie* sky. The orig. sense survives in place-names. Hence **cloud** vb. XVI.

**clough** klaf ravine. OE. *clōh* (in place-names) :- Germ. \**klayh-*, rel. to OHG. *klinga* (G. dial. *klinge*) ravine.

**clout** klaut †patch; metal plate OE.; piece of cloth XIII; (from the vb.) blow with the hand XIV. OE. *clūt*, corr. to (M)LG., MDu. *klūt(e)* (Du. *kluit* lump, clod), ON. *klútr* kerchief; rel. to CLEAT, CLOT. Hence **clout** vb. patch OE.; OE. *clūtian* (in pp. *gēclūtod*) cuff heavily. XIV.

**clove**<sup>1</sup> klouv one of the divisions of the bulb of garlic, etc. OE. *clufu*, pl. *clufe*, also in comps. *clufeht* bulbous, *clufþung* crow-foot, *clufwyr*t buttercup, corr. to the first el. of OS. *clufloc* 'clove-leek', garlic, OHG. *klöbolouch* (MHG. *klöbolouh*, *knöbolouh*, G. *knoblauch*), f. weak grade of Germ. \**kleub-* (see CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>).

**clove**<sup>2</sup> klouv dried flower-bud of Caryophyllus aromaticus used as spice. XIV. orig. *clow* (of) *gilofre* - (O)F. *clou de girofle* (*gilofre*) 'nail of clove-tree', so called from its shape; see GILLYFLOWER. The change from *clow* to *clove* is difficult to account for; it may have taken place in AN., *clou de giving* \**clow/de*, perh. with the same change as in *lieutenant*.

**cloven** see CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>.

**clover** klou:vəɪ species of trefoil. OE. *clāfre* = (M)LG., Du. *klāver* :- Germ. \**klāibrōn*, the first syll. of which corr. to OS. *klē*, OHG. *klēo* (G. *klee*) :- WGer. \**klāiwaz*, -am clover. From XV-XVII a common var. was *claver*, which may repr. OE. *clæfre*, with shortening of the stem-vowel, or may be of LDu. origin.

**clown** klau:n rustic, ill-bred man; fool or buffoon, esp. on the stage. XVI. perh. of LG. origin; cf. NFr. *klönne*, *klünne* clumsy fellow, *klünj* clod, lump, and the like. The earliest forms (setting aside an obscure reference to *Sanct Cloun* in Dunbar, which may be unconnected) are *cloine*, *cløyne*, the diphthong of which may point to an orig. *ü*. Some favour the deriv. suggested by Ben Jonson in 'Tale of a Tub' i iii [Latin] 'Colonus is an Inhabitant: A Clowne

original', 'An ancient Colon (as they say) a Clowne of Midlesex'; but evidence is wanting.

**cloy** kloɪ †nail, prick (a horse) with a nail XIV; †clog, obstruct; surfeit, satiate XVI. Aphetic of †*acloy* – AN. *acloyer*, var. of OF. *encloyer* (mod. *enclouer*) :- Rom. \**inclāvāre*, f. L. *in* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *clāvus* nail, rel. to *clāvis* key (cf. CLAVICLE, CONCLAVE), *claudere* CLOSE.

**club** klʌb heavy stick XIII; stick used in ball-games XV; (tr. It. *bastone*, Sp. *baston* BATON) suit at cards XVI; combination or association of persons XVII. – ON. *klubba*, assim. form of *klumba* club (cf. *klumbu-*, *klubbufótr* club-footed), rel. to CLUMP. The last sense appears to have been derived from the sense 'form into a club-like mass' (XVII) of the vb., which was itself derived from the orig. meaning of the sb. Hence **clu·bbable**. XVIII (Johnson).

**cluck** klʌk make the peculiar sound of a broody hen. XVII (Cotgr.). corr. to MHG. *klucken*, (also mod.) *glucken*, Da. *klukke*, Sw. *klucka*, imit. formation to which there are parallel forms with the vowel *o*, OE. *cloccian* (dial. *clock*), MDu. *clochen* (Du. *klokken*), Sw. dial. *klokka*; cf. synonym. L. *glōcīre*, Gr. *klōsseim* (:- \**klōkj-*).

**clue** klū later form (XV) of CLEW, now restricted mainly to the sense 'fact, etc., leading (through a difficulty) to a solution or discovery'.

**clumber** klʌmbəɪ breed of spaniel. XIX. f. *Clumber*, name of a seat of the duke of Newcastle, in Nottinghamshire.

**clump** klʌmp compact mass of trees XVI; transf. of other things XVII. – MLG. *klumpe* (LG. *klump*, whence Norw. *klump*, etc.), rel. to MDu. *klompe* (Du. *klomp*) lump, mass, and OE. *clympe* (mod. dial. *clumper*) lump of metal, and further to CLAMP<sup>2</sup>; cf. CLUB.

**clumsy** klʌmzi †benumbed; moving as if benumbed, awkward in action. XVI. perh. of dial. origin (Marston's use of it is ridiculed by Ben Jonson in 'Poetaster' v iii). f. (dial.) *clumse* benumb (XIII, Cursor M.), prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. dial. *klumsen* strike dumb, clog, hamper, *klumst* clumsy, Icel. *klumsa* lock-jawed, Sw. dial. *klumsen* benumbed, dazed, *klumsig* numb, clumsy); the base \**klum-* is repr. also by Norw. dial. *kluma*, *klumra*, Du. *kleumen*, *kleumsch*, cf. *clem*.

**Cluniac** klū-niʌk pert. to (a monk of) the monastery of Cluny. XVII. – medL. *Cluniacus*, f. *Clun(i)æum* Cluny or Clugny, France; see -AC.

**cluster** klʌstəɪ collection of things close together. OE. *clyster*, (rare) *cluster*, also *geclystre* bunch of grapes, prob. f. \**klut-* (see CLOT). For the vocalism cf. BLUSH.

**clutch**<sup>1</sup> klʌtʃ †crook, bend; seize with claws, seize eagerly. XIV. ME. *clucche*, pp. *clought*, varying with *clūche*, pt. *clūhte*,

pp. *clūht*, repr. late OE. *clýccan*, pp. *geclūht* crook, clench, also in *foreclyccan* stop up (the ears), *ymbclyccan* enclose :- \**klukjan*. (A synonym. dial. *cleach*, ME. *cleche*, pt. *clahte*, pp. *clahst*, *cleyst*, points to OE. \**clæccan*, pt. \**clæhte*.) Hence **clutch** sb. claw; grasp XVI; earlier synonym. forms are (dial.) *cloke*, †*cloch* (XIII), Sc. *cluk*, *cleuk* (XIV), †*clouch* (XV), †*clooch* (XVI). The interrelation and history of the series of forms is obscure.

**clutch**<sup>2</sup> klʌtʃ laying or sitting of eggs, brood of young birds. XVIII. prob. of southern dial. origin like synonym. north. *clech* (XVII), rel. obscurely to *cleck* hatch (XV; chiefly Sc.) – ON. *klekja* assoc. with CLUTCH<sup>1</sup>.

**clutter** klʌtəɪ †clotted mass XVI; confused mass or crowd; noisy turmoil; confused noise XVII. var. of †*clotter* (Ch.), †*clodder* (XV), f. CLOT, CLOD; and see -ER<sup>4</sup>; has been assoc. to some extent with *cluster* and *clatter*. So **clu·tter** vb. in similar senses (XVI); appears to have been introduced into literature from dial. use, to which it has largely reverted.

**Clydesdale** klai·dzdeɪl breed of horse reared in the neighbourhood of the river Clyde in Scotland. XIX.

**clypeus** kli·piəs (ent.) shield-shaped part of the head of insects. XIX. var. of L. *clipeus*, *clupeus* shield; comb. form *cly·peo-*.

**clyster** kli·stəɪ injection, enema. XIV. – (O)F. *clystère* or L. *clystēr* – Gr. *klustēr* syringe, rel. to *klúzein* wash, rinse, f. IE. \**klud-* \**kleud-* (whence also OE. *hlūttor* pure), further rel. to OL. *cluere* purify, *clūāca*, *clōāca* sewer (cf. CLOACA).

**co-** kou var. of COM- used before vowels, *h*, and *gn*, as in L. *coadjutor*, *coalescere* COALESCE, *coæqualis* CO-EQUAL, *coŋātus* COGNATE, *cohērēs* CO-HEIR, *cooptāre* CO-OPT; in very extensive use from XVII as a living formative in the senses 'together', 'in common', 'joint(ly)', 'reciprocally'. In math. repr. *complement*, in the sense '... of the complement', 'complement of . . .', as in COSINE, etc.

**coaccervation** kou·æsvɛɪ·ʃən heaping together. XIV. – L. *coaccervātiō*(-), f. *coaccervāre*, f. *com-* CO- + *accervare* heap; see -ATION.

**coach** koutʃ large carriage XVI; private tutor (orig. university slang), instructor in sport and athletics XIX. immed. – F. *coche* (Ronsard). A Common European word since XVI, e.g. G. *kutsche*, Du. *koets*, Sp., Pg. *coche*, It. *cochio*, Pol. *koczk*; ult. – Magyar *kocsi* ko·tʃi, current from the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458–90), adj. f. *Kocs* name of a town near Raab in Hungary, the full form being *kocsi szeke* 'Kocs cart', whence modL. *cocius currus*, *currus kotsi*, G. †*cotschiewagen*, †*gutschiwagen*, Du. †*koetsiwaghen*, etc.; occas. †*cochee* in Eng. (XVI).

**coadjutor** kouədʒu·təɪ fellow-helper. XV.

-(O)F. *coadjuteur*, †-*tor* - late L. *coadjutor*, f. CO- + *adjutor* helper (see ADJUTANT).

**coagulate** kouæ'gjuleit curdle, form into a mass. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *coagulare*, f. *coagulum* rennet, f. \**coagere* drive together; see COGENT, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **COAGULA**-TION. XV (?).

**coaita** kou'aitā red-faced spider monkey. XVIII. Tupi.

**coal** koul †glowing piece of wood OE.; †charcoal XIII; black mineral used for fuel XIII (orig. *seacoal*, perh. because orig. derived from beds exposed by marine denudation). OE. *col*, corr. with variation of form and gender to OFris., MLG. *kole*, (LG. *kale*), MDu. *cole* (Du. *kool*), OHG. *kol*, *kolo* (G. *kohle*), ON. *kol* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**kolam*, \**kolon*, referred by some to Skr. *jval* glow, by others to OIr. *gūal*, W. *glo* coal. The present standard form derives from OE. obl. cases.

**coalesce** kouæle's unite in one body. XVI. - L. *coalēscere*, f. *com* CO- + *alēscere* grow up, f. *alere* nourish (see ALIMENT). So **COALI**-TION. XVII. - medL.

**coalmouse, colemouse** kou'lmaus the bird Parus ater. OE. *colmāse*, corr. to MDu. *koolmēze* (Du. *koolmees*), MHG. *kolemeise* (G. *kohlmeise*), f. *col* COAL (with allusion to its black cap) + *māse* (see TITMOUSE).

**coaming** kou'min (naut.) raised edges of hatches and scuttles. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**coarse** kœars †ordinary, common XIV; wanting in fineness or delicacy XVI (later in various lit. and fig. uses). Earliest forms *cors(e)*, *course*; the present form appears XVII, but is anticipated by †*covource* (XVI); the earliest application is to cloth or clothes; of unkn. origin; that it should be based on the phr. *of course* customary, usual (XVI) seems to be chronologically impossible.

**coast** koust †tract, region XIII (Cursor M.); †quarter, direction; †side; sea-shore XIV; (Canada and U.S.) hill-slope XVIII. ME. *cost(e)* - OF. *coste* (mod. *côte*) = Pr., Pg., It. *costa*, Sp. *cuesta* :- L. *costa* rib, flank, side. So **COAST** vb. †keep or move by the side or coast of; †border upon XIV; †traverse, scour xv; (U.S.) slide down a slope in a sled; hence in cycling XIX. In early use *costay*, -*ey*, -*ie* - OF. *costeier* (mod. *côteyer*), f. *coste* (cf. It. *costeggiare*); later assim. to the form of the sb.

**coat** kout tunic, (later) man's outer garment; (dial.) petticoat; natural covering. XVI. ME. *cote* - OF. *cote* (mod. *cotte* petticoat), corr. to Pr., Sp. *cota*, It. *cotta* (cf. COTTA) :- Rom. \**cotta* - Frank. \**kotta* (cf. OHG. *kozxo* (G. *kozze*) coarse woollen garment or stuff, OS. *cot* woollen coat or cloak), of unkn. origin. Hence **COAT-ARMOUR** †tabard with heraldic device; †heraldic bearings XIV; blazonry xv. prob. - OF. \**cotte d'armure* (cf. *coat-of-arms* xv - F. *cotte d'armes*). †**COAT-CARD**; see COURT-CARD.

**coati** kou'ti Amer. mammal resembling civet and racoon. XVII. - Tupi *coati*, *coatim*, f. *cua* cincture + *tim* nose.

**coax** kouks †fool, take in; pet, fondle XVI; wheedle XVII. orig. 'make a *cokes* [i.e. fool] of', of unkn. origin; 'a low word' (J.).

**cob**<sup>1</sup> kœb in many applications which can be mostly grouped under the headings 'head' and 'roundish object, round clump', among the earliest being 'great man, leader' (XV), *cob-iron* (XV) one of the irons on which a spit turns (also †*cobbard*), *cob-nut* (XVI), earlier †*cobble-nut*; *cob-loaf* loaf with a round head (XVII); the application to a stout short-legged horse (XIX) has been referred to dial. *cobs* testicles. Of obscure origin; in AL. *cobus* cob-loaf (XIII); cf. WFlém. *kobbe* tuft of feathers, head of hair, dome of the head, WFrís. *kobbe* drop.

**cob**<sup>2</sup> kœb gull. XVI (*sea cobbe*). perh. of LG. origin; cf. Du. *kobbe*, *kobmeeuw*, EFrís. *sē/kobbe*.

**cobalt** kœbō'lt, kou'bōlt (chem.) metallic element. XVII (*cobolt*). - G. *kobalt*, -*old*, †-*olt*, †-*elt*, disparaging application of MHG. *kobolt* (mod. *kobold*) fairy or demon of the mine, from the miners' belief that cobalt ore was deleterious to the silver ores in which it occurred; for similar applications cf. *nickel*, *wolfram*.

**cobble**<sup>1</sup> kœ'bl rounded stone xv (in earliest exx. *c.-stone*, also †*cobled stone*); pl. small coal XIX. f. **COB**<sup>1</sup> + -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**cobbler** kœ'blær maker or mender of shoes. XIII (as a surname), XIV (PPl.), of unkn. origin. Hence **COBBLE**<sup>2</sup> vb. mend roughly, patch up. xv.

**coble** kou'bl (Sc.) boat used esp. for salmon-fishing XIII; (north. Eng.) sea fishing-boat XIII. In AL. *cobellum* (XIII), *cobla* (XIV); poss. of Celtic origin (cf. W. *ceubal* ferry-boat, skiff, lighter, Breton *caubal*).

**cobra** kou'bræ. XIX; short for *cobra* (*de*) *capello* (XVII) hooded snake; Pg. *cobra* (:- L. *colubra*) snake, *de* with, *capello* hood (:- medL. *cappellus*, dim. of *cappa* CAPE).

**coburg** kou'bœrg name of a dress fabric and a fancy bread. XIX. f. name of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, consort of Queen Victoria of England.

**cobweb** kœ'bweb spider's web. XIV. ME. *cop*(*pē*)*web*, f. *coppe*, short for *attercop*(*pē*) :- OE. *āt(t)ōrcoppe*, f. *āt(t)ōr* poison + *coppe* = MDu. *koppe*, prob. rel. to †*cop*; see WEB.

**coca** kou'kæ shrub, Erythroxylon coca, of which the dried leaves are used as a masticatory, etc. XVI. - Sp. *coca* - Quichua *cuca*. **cocaine** kœkei'n, prop. kou'keiam alkaloid occurring in the leaves of the coca; see -INE<sup>3</sup>.

**coccagee** kœkægē cider apple. XVIII. - Ir. *cac a' ghéidh* 'dung of goose'; so called from its greenish-yellow colour.

**coccus** kə'kəs pl. *cocci* kə'ksai insect of the genus so named XVIII; (bot.) carpel of a dried fruit XIX (earlier *coccum*); (med.) rounded form of bacterium XIX. modL. - Gr. *kókkos* berry, seed, pippin.

**coccyx** kə'ksiks (anat.) terminal bone of the spinal column. XVII. - L. *coccyx* - Gr. *kókkux* CUCKOO, used by Galen for the os *coccygis* 'cuckoo's bone' because it was supposed to resemble a cuckoo's bill. So **coccygeal**<sup>1</sup> kəksɪ'dʒiəl. XIX. f. medL. *coccygeus*.

**cochin-china** koutʃɪntʃaɪ'nə breed of poultry. XIX. f. name of a country in the Annamese empire, the place of origin.

**cochineal** kətʃɪniəl dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a S. American insect, which was at first supposed to be a berry. XVI. - F. *cochenille* or Sp. *cochinilla*, which is gen. referred to L. *coccinus* scarlet (Gr. *kókkos* kermes), but its orig. application is doubtful.

**cochlea** kə'kliə spiral cavity of the internal ear. XVII. - L. *coc(h)lea* snail-shell, screw. - Gr. *kókhliās*, prob. rel. to *kóghkē* CONCH.

**cock**<sup>1</sup> kək male domestic fowl OE.; male bird XIV; in various transf. applications, the earliest (XV) being 'spout, tap', the origin of which is not clear, but is paralleled by G. *hahn* cock; the latter, like Du. *haan*, is also used, as *cock* is (XVI), for the discharging mechanism of fire-arms. OE. *cocc*, *kok* = ON. *kokkr*, prob. - medL. *coccus* (Salic Laws), of imit. origin (cf. the cry *cock* in Ch., 'Nun's Priest's Tale' 457); reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *coq*. ¶ The native Germ. word is repr. by OE. *hana*, OS., OHG. *hano* (Du. *haan*, G. *hahn*), ON. *hani*. Hence **cock** vb. set or stick up (assertively) XVII; prob. from the attitude of fighting cocks; whence a new sb. upward turn XVIII.

**cock**<sup>2</sup> kək heap of hay. XIV. immed. source uncertain; perh. Scand. (cf. Norw. *kok* heap, lump, Da. dial. *kok* haycock, Sw. *koka* clod), but an OE. \**cocc* hill has been assumed for the place-names *Cockhamstead*, *Cookham* (Cochham VIII), *Coughton* (Cocton XIII). Hence as vb. XIV.

**cockabondy** kəkəbə'ndi angler's fly. XIX. - W. *coch a bon ddu* 'red with black (du) trunk or stem (pon)'.  
**cockade** kəkeɪ'd rosette, etc., worn in the hat as a badge. XVII (in *cockaded cap*), XVIII (*cockard, cockade*). - F. *cocarde*, orig. in phr. *bonnet à la coquarde* (Rabelais) cap worn assertively on one side; fem. of †*coquard* proud, saucy, as sb. *coxcomb*, f. *coq* COCK<sup>1</sup>; see -ARD. The ending was assim. to -ADE.

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**cock-a-doodle-doo** kəkə'dʊldʊdū crow of a cock. XVI (-too). imit.; cf. F. *cocorico*, G. *kikeriki*, late L. *cūcūrīre* crow, and ME. *kok kok* (see COCK<sup>1</sup>).

**cock-a-hoop** kəkəhū'p in phr. *set cock a hoop*, denoting some action preliminary to hard drinking XVI; in a state of elation XVII. Of doubtful origin; the explanation of the literal meaning as 'set the spigot on the hoop of the cask' (Blount's 'Glossographia', 1670) is unconvincing; the problem is complicated by the occurrence (from XV), in tavern-signs, of a hoop and of figures (a bell, angel, mitre, swan, hart, cock, etc.) on a hoop.

**Cockaigne, Cockayne** kəkeɪ'n imaginary country of luxury and idleness. XIV. - OF. *cocaigne*, as in *pais de cocaigne* fool's paradise (mod. *cocagne*), corr. to Sp. *cucaña*, Pg. *cucanha*, It. *cuccagna* - MLG. *kōkenje* small very sweet cake sold to children at fairs, dim. f. *kōke* CAKE; in the ME. poem called 'The Land of Cokayne' the buildings of the country are described as being built of pasties, cakes, and puddings.

**cock-a-leekie** kəkəli'ki (Sc.) soup made from a fowl boiled with leeks. XVIII. f. COCK<sup>1</sup>+LEEK, with connecting vowel and suffix -ie, -y<sup>2</sup>.

**cockalorum** kəkəlɔ'rəm self-important little man XVIII; *hey cockalorum* cry in certain games XIX. f. COCK<sup>1</sup> in the sense 'leader' (XVI), with fanciful termination simulating L. g.pl. ending -orum (cf. G. *buckelorum* hunchback, f. *buckel* hump).

**cock-and-bull** kəkən'dbʊl applied to an idle story. XVIII. orig. in phr. *talk of (a story of) a cock and a bull* (XVII), said of rambling or misleading talk; parallel to F. *coq-à-l'âne* (anglicized as †*cockalane* XVII), orig. in phr. *saillir du coq en l'âne* 'jump from the cock to the cat's'.

**cockatiel** kəkətiəl crested grass parakeet of S. Australia. XIX. - Du. *kaketielje* assim. to COCK<sup>1</sup>.

**cockatoo** kəkətū large bird of the parrot kind. XVII (*cacatoe*). - Du. *kaketoe* (whence G. *kakadu*, F. *cacatoès*) - Malay *kakatua*, whence Pg. also *cacatua*; infl. by COCK<sup>1</sup>.

**cockatrice** kəkə'traɪs basilisk XIV (Wycl. Bible); (her.) hybrid of cock and serpent XVI. - OF. *cocatrix* = Pr. *calcatriz*, It. *calcatrice* (Sp. *cocatrix* is from F.) - medL. *calcātrix*, *caucātrix* (fem. agent-noun f. *calcāre* tread, (later) track, f. *calx* heel) used to render Gr. *ikhneimōn* ICHNEUMON, lit. 'tracker'. Through a complicated series of erroneous identifications OF. *cocatrix* came to denote the crocodile; by a further (obscure) transference *cockatrice* was applied in Eng. translations of the Bible to the basilisk, rendering Vulgate *basiliscus* and *regulus*, LXX *basiliskos* and *aspis*; assoc. with COCK<sup>1</sup> produced the her. sense.

**cockboat** kək'boʊt small ship's BOAT. XV. Formerly also simply *cock*, which was partly synon. with †*coq* (XIII). *Cock* (in AL. *cacha, coqa, cocco*) was - OF. *coque*, dial. var. of *coche* = Pr. *coca*, OIt. *cocca* :- medL. *caudica* (cf. *caudiceus*, *cōdicārius* applied to boats as

being carved out of trunks, *f. caudex, cōdex* block of wood; see CODE). *Cog* (in AL. *coga, cogo*) was - MLG., MDu. *kogge* (Du. *kog*), whence also OF. *cogue, koge*.

**cockchafer** kə'ktʃeɪfəɪ coleopterous insect, *Melolontha vulgaris*. XVIII. The second el. is (dial.) *chaffer, chaffer* = OE. *čeafor*, prob. f. Germ. \**kab-* gnaw, parallel to \**keb-*, repr. by OE. *čefer* (whence dial. *cheever*) = OS. *kevera* (Du. *kever*), OHG. *chevaro, kevar* (G. *käfer* beetle); if the first el. is *cock*<sup>1</sup>, the reference is obscure.

**cocker**<sup>1</sup> kə'kɔɪ pamper, indulge, humour. xv. rel. obscurely to synonym. †*cock* and †*cockle* (both xvi); the status of Flem. *kokelen, keukelen* 'nutrire sive fovere culina' (Kilian) and F. *coqueliner* 'to dandle, cocker, pamper' (Cotgr.) is doubtful.

**cocker**<sup>2</sup> kə'kɔɪ spaniel of a breed trained to shoot woodcock, etc. XIX. *f. cocking* (xvii) shooting of woodcock, *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ -ING<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**Cocker** kə'kɔɪ name of Edward *Cocker* (1631-75), arithmetician, reputed author of a popular 'Arithmetick', used in phr. *according to Cocker* by strict rule or calculation. XIX.

**cockerel** kə'kɔɪɪ young cock. xv (Promp. Parv.). *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ -EREL.

**cocket** kə'kit seal of the king's custom house XIII; custom-house certificate xiv. In AN *cokete*, AL. *coketa, coketum*; poss. from the concluding phr. of the document, *quo quietus est* by which he is QUIT.

**cocksle**<sup>1</sup> kə'kl plant growing among corn; 'tares'. OE. *coccul, -el*, perh. - medL. \**cocculus*, *f. late L. coccus*, earlier *cocum* kermes - Gr. *kókkos*.

**cockle**<sup>2</sup> kə'kl edible bivalve mollusc. xiv. - (O)F. *coquille* shell (whence It. *cocchiglia*) = medL. \**cochilia* - medGr. *kokhúlia*, pl. of *kokhúlion*, for Gr. *kogkhúlion*, *f. kóggkhē* CONCH. In phr. *the cockles of the heart* a reference has been supposed to the spiral conformation of the fibres of the heart.

**cockle**<sup>3</sup> kə'kl go into rucks, pucker. xvi. - F. *coquiller* blister (bread) in cooking (cf. *recoquiller* turn or curl up, dog's-ear), *f. coquille* shell, shell-like object, blister on head (see prec.).

**cockloft** kə'klɔft small upper loft. xvi. prob. *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ LOFT, as being orig. a place where fowls roosted.

**cockney** kə'kni †hen's egg, perh. small or mis-shapen egg, 'cock's egg'; †petted or cockered child, mother's darling, milksop xiv; †townsman, as a type of effeminacy; one born in the city of London xvi. ME. *cokeney, cokenay*, prob. *f. cokene*, g.pl. of *coke* *COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ *ey*, *ay* (OE. *æg*) egg; cf. the formation of G. *hahnenei* 'cocks' egg'. The second sense was assoc. with *COCKER*<sup>1</sup>; cf. 'I coker *je mignotte*; I bring up like a cocknaye *je mignotte*' (Palsgrave).

**cockpit** kə'kpit pit or enclosure to be used for cock-fighting xvi; (naut.) after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war xviii. *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ PIT.

**cockroach** kə'kroutʃ dark-brown beetle-like insect. xvii (*cacarooth* Capt. Smith; *cockroche*). - Sp. *cucaracha* (cf. Pg. *caroucha*), whence Creole F. *coquerache*; unaccountably assim. to *cock* and *roach*.

**cocksure** kəkʃʊəɪ (with variable stress) †(objectively) quite secure or certain xvi; (subjectively) feeling quite sure or certain xvii. The formation suggests that the orig. sense was 'sure as a cock', with *COCK*<sup>1</sup> perh. in the sense of 'tap', which would agree with the earlier objective meaning; but evidence is lacking.

**cocktail** kə'kteɪl A. 'cock-tailed' horse, i.e. one with the tail docked and so sticking up like a cock's tail; beetle that cocks up its 'tail'; B. (orig. U.S.) mixed drink with a spirit as basis. XIX. *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup> vb. + TAIL; the origin of B is obscure. ¶ An early ex. of the comp. is in *cock-taille proude*, 1600.

**cocky** kə'ki (sl.) arrogantly pert. xviii. *f. COCK*<sup>1</sup>+ -Y<sup>1</sup>; also *cocksy* (xix), cf. *tricksy* (?).

**coco, cocoa**<sup>1</sup> kou'kou †nut of the cocopalms, *Cocos nucifera*, and the tree itself xvi; now only in *coco-*, *cocoa-*, *cocker-nut* kou'kə xvii. - Sp., Pg. *coco* (whence also F. *coco*), orig. playful use of *coco* grinning face, grin, grimace, with allusion to the monkey-like appearance of the base of the shell of the nut. Appears first in latinized form †*cocus*, later †*cocos* (as in botany), used for sg. and pl.; cf. Du. *kokosboom, -noot*, G. *kokosbaum, -nuss*. The sp. *cocoa* is due to an error in Johnson's dictionary, in which this word and *cocoa*<sup>2</sup> were combined under one heading; *cocker*, †*cocar* (- Du. †*koker/noot*) dates from xvii and is established in commercial use.

**cocoa**<sup>2</sup> kou'kou †seed of a tropical American tree; powder produced by grinding the seed, and beverage made from this. xviii. Alteration of *cacao* kəkə'ou, -ei'ou (xvi), also †*cacoo* - Sp. *cacao* - Aztec *kakaua-*, comb. form of *kakaua-atl* (see CHOCOLATE).

**cocoon** kəkū'n silky case spun by insect-larva. xvii. - F. *cocoon*, †*coucou* - modPr. *coucoun* egg-shell, cocoon, dim. of *coca* shell.

**cocotte** kəkə't fast woman. xix. F., (also) child's word for a fowl, ult. *f. coc* *COCK*<sup>1</sup>.

**cod**<sup>1</sup> kəd husk OE. (surviving dial., as in *peascod* pea-shell); scrotum; (pl.) testicles xiv; hence *co-d* ПИЩЕ x. OE. *cod(d)* bag, scrip, husk, corr. to ON. *koddi*, ODa. *kodde*, Sw. *kudde* cushion, pillow, pad, Norw. *kodd* testicle, scrotum; *f. Germ. \*kud- \*keud-* (whence OE. *éod* pouch).

**cod**<sup>2</sup> kəd sea-fish, *Gadus morrhua*. XIII. Of unkn. origin; possibly a use of *COD*<sup>1</sup>, as if 'bag-fish', from its appearance; connexion with Gr. *gádos* (modL. *gadus*) is

phonetically impossible. *Cod's head* was sl. for 'blockhead' (xvi); hence prob. (sl.) *cod* fool, simpleton (xvii), whence **cod** vb. (sl.) hoax, humbug. xix.

**codā** kou-də (mus.) concluding passage. xviii. It. :- L. *cauda* tail.

**coddle** kə-dl treat as an invalid. xix. prob. of dial. origin and a var. of *caudle* (xvii Sh.) administer a caudle to; but perh. a fig. use of *coddle* (xvi) parboil, stew, (dial.) roast. Cf. MOLLYCODDLE. ¶ 'How Dr. Johnson could be guilty of so gross an oversight as to spell this word and its compounds with one *d* is inconceivable' (Walker).

**code** koud systematic collection of laws. xiv. -(O)F. *code* - L. *cōdex*, *cōdic*- block of wood, block split into leaves or tablets, book. The L. word **codex** kou-deks was formerly (xvi-xviii) in Eng. use in the same sense, but is now used only for 'manuscript volume'.

**codger** kə-dʒɜɪ stingy (old) fellow; familiar appellation for an elderly man; (hence) fellow, chap. xviii. perh. var. of CADGER.

**codicil** kə-dɪsɪl supplement to a will. xv. - L. *cōdicillus*, dim. of *cōdex* (see CODE).

**codling**, **codlin** kə-dlɪŋ, -lin variety of apple. xv. Earliest form *querd(e)lynge*, later *quodling*, *quadlin*; but *codlyng* occurs xvi, when it appears to be already assoc. with *coddle* vb. cook. The forms correspond to those of the surname *Codlin*, earlier *Querdelion*, *Querdling*, surviving in Norfolk as *Quadling*, *Quodling* (cf. *querdlynge appulle* in Promp. Parv., which was written in Norfolk). - AN. *Quer de lion* (F. *Cœur-de-lion*) 'lion-heart'.

**co-education** (orig. U.S.) education of the sexes together. xix. See CO-. Hence **co-e-d** co-educated person. xix.

**coefficient** koufi-ʃənt co-operating to produce a result. xvii. - modL. *coefficientis*; see CO- and EFFICIENT. As sb. in math. ('multiplier') introduced by the French mathematician Franciscus Vieta (1540-1603).

**co(e)horn** kou-hɔrn small mortar invented by a Dutch engineer, Baron van Menno *Coehoorn* (1641-1704). xviii.

**coelenterata** silentəreɪ-tə (zool.) primary group of the animal kingdom established by Leuckart. modL., f. Gr. *koilos* hollow + *enteron* intestine (cf. ENTERIC) + *-ata* -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**coeliac** si-liæk pert. to the abdomen. xvii. - L. *coeliacus* - Gr. *koiiliakos*, f. *koiliā* belly, bowels, f. *koilos* hollow, rel. to L. *cavus* (see CAVE<sup>1</sup>); see -AC.

**cœnobite** si-nɔbait, sen- member of a religious order living in a community. xvii. -(O)F. *cœnobite* or ecclL. *cœnobita*, f. *cœnobiūm* - Gr. *koinōnion* community life, (eccl.) convent, f. *koinós* common + *bios* life (cf. QUICK); see -ITE.

**coerce** kou-ɜ:ɪs constrain by superior force. xvii. - L. *coercere* shut up, restrain, f. *com* CO- + *arcere* restrain, ward off, resembling in form Gr. *arkein* keep off, defend, suffice, avail, but not altogether in meaning. An early syn. was *cohart* (xv-xvi) - *coert-*, pp. stem of L. *coercere*, with *h* as in next. Cf. EXERT. So **coercion** kou-ɜ:ɪʃən control by force xv; government by force xviii. Early form *cohercion* - OF. *cohercion*, -*tion* - L. *coer(c)tiō(n-)* (medL. *coerciōnem*), var. of *coercitiō(n-)*, f. *coercit-*, pp. stem of *coercere*; the sp. -*cion* is an exceptional var. of -*tion*.

**coeval** kouɪ-vəl contemporary. xvii. f. late L. *coævus*, f. *com* CO- + *ævum* AGE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**coffee** kə-fi drink made by infusing the berries of a shrub, *Coffea arabica*, native to Arabia and Abyssinia. (xvi) xvii. The present form is first recorded in xvii, with vars. *coffe*, *cauphe*, *cophee*; ult. - *kahveh*, Turkish pronunc. of Arab. *qahwah*, through Du. *koffie*. Earlier forms in Eng. writings repr. more closely the Arab. and Turk. forms, viz. *chaoua*, *coffa*, *cahvæ*, *caffa*, *kauhi*; cf. Russ. *kófe*, G. †*chaube*. Supposed to be ult. f. *Kaffa*, name of a part of Abyssinia, the native home of the coffee plant. ¶ F., Sp., Pg. *café* (cf. CAFÉ), G. *kaffee*, Sw., Da. *kaffe* are from It. *caffè* - Turk.

**coffer** kə-fəɪ box, chest. xiii. -(O)F. *coffre* :- L. *cophinus*-s basket; see next.

**coffin** kə-fin †chest, box, basket xiv; box for a corpse xvi. - OF. *cof(f)in* little basket, case - L. *cophinus* - Gr. *kóphinos* basket, perh. of Mediterranean origin. Cf. prec.

**cog<sup>1</sup>** kɔg projecting tooth on a wheel. xiii. ME. *cogge* (in AL. *coggus* xiii), of unascertained origin, but prob. Scand. (cf. synon. Sw. *kugge*, *kughjul* cog-wheel, Norw. *kug*).

**cog<sup>2</sup>** kɔg practise (fraudulently) tricks in throwing dice (often incorrectly taken to mean 'load the dice'); cheat, feign, etc. xvi. Appears first, with the corr. sb., in 'Dice Play' (1532); prob. a canting term, of unkn. origin.

**cogent** kou-dʒənt constraining, convincing. xvii. - L. *cogent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *cogere* drive together, compel, f. *com* CO- + *agere* drive; see ACT, -ENT.

**cogitation** kɔdʒɪteɪ-ʃən thinking. xiii. - OF. *cogitacioun* - L. *cogitātiō(n-)*, f. *cogitare* to think, f. *com* CO- + *agitare* put in motion, spec. turn over in the mind; see AGITATE, -ATION. So **co-gitate** think, devise. xvi. f. L. *cogitat-*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**cognac** kɔ-njæk prop. French brandy distilled from Cognac wine. xvi (*Coniack wine*) - F., f. name of a town in the department of Charente, France.

**cognate** kɔ-gneɪt akin, descended from a common ancestor; also sb. xvii. - L. *cognātus* (cf. Gr. *συγγενής*), f. *com*, CO- + *gnātus* born, f. \**gn-* \**gen-* produce; see CO-, KIN, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **COGNATION**. xiv. - L.

**cognition** kəɡniːʃən action or faculty of knowing. xv. - L. *cognitiō(n)-*, f. *cognit-*, pp. stem of *cognōscere* get to know, investigate, f. *co-*+*gnōscere*, inchoative of \**gnō-*; see *CO-*, *GNOSTIC*, *NOTION*, *KNOW*, *-TION*.

**cognizance** kəˈɡnɪzəns, kəˈn- knowledge (now *take c. of*); device by which one is known xiv; taking legal notice, jurisdiction; acknowledgement, admission xvi. - OF. *conis(s)auce*, *comis(s)auce*, vars. of *conois(s)ance* (mod. *connaissance*) = Pr. *conoisenza*, etc. - Rom. \**connōscēntia*, f. *cognōscēnt-*, prp. stem of L. *cognōscere* (see prec.). Latinization of the sp. by the insertion of *g* has infl. the pronunc., but in legal use the older pronunc. survives. Hence **COGNIZANT**. xix.

**cognomen** kəɡnəʊˈmɛn third name of a Roman citizen; distinguishing epithet; surname; name, appellation. xix. L., f. *com CON-*+ \**gnōmen* NAME.

**cognoscente** kənʒəʊˈfɛnti connoisseur. xviii. It., latinized form of *conoscente* :- L. *cognōscēntem* (see **COGNITION** and **-ENT**).

**cognovit** kəɡnəʊˈvɪt (leg.) acknowledged by defendant that plaintiff's cause is just. xviii. Short for L. formula *cognovit actionem* he has acknowledged the charge; 3rd sg. pt. of *cognōscere* (see **COGNITION**).

**cohabit** kəʊhæˈbɪt live together (as husband and wife). xvi. - late L. *cohabitāre*. So **COHABITATION**. xv. Cf. (O)F. *cohabiter*, *-ation*, and see *CO-*, *HABITATION*.

**co-heir** kəʊeəˈɪ joint heir. xvi. - L. *cohērēs*; see *CO-*, *HEIR*, and cf. OF. *cohoir*.

**cohere** kəʊhɪəˈɪ cleave together, combine. xvi. - L. *cohærere*, f. *com CO-*+*hærere* stick. So **COHERENT** xvi, **COHESION** xvii; cf. F. *cohérent*, *cohésion*.

**cohort** kəʊˈhɔːt body of infantry in the ancient Roman army; also transf. xv. - (O)F. *cohorte* or L. *cohort-*, *cohors* enclosure, company, crowd, f. *com CO-*+ \**hort-*, as in *hortus* garden; see **YARD**<sup>1</sup>, and cf. **COURT**.

**coif** kɔɪf close-fitting cap. xiv. - OF. *coife* (mod. *coiffe*) head-dress, also *escoife*, corr. to Pr., Pg. *coifa*, Sp. (*es*)*cofia*, It. (*s*)*scuffia*, Rum. *coif* :- late L. *cofia* helmet (vi, Venantius Fortunatus).

**coign** kɔɪn obs. sp. cf *COIN* (corner) derived from Sh. 'Macbeth' i vi 7 (1st Folio) Coigne of Vantage; popularized by Scott.

**coil**<sup>1</sup> kɔɪl (arch.) disturbance, confusion, fuss. xvi. Of unkn. origin; now familiar mainly in *mortal c.* (from Sh. 'Hamlet' III i 67).

**coil**<sup>2</sup> kɔɪl lay up (a cable) in concentric rings xvi; twist or twine up xvii. (Also †*quoil*.) - OF. *coillir* (mod. *cueillir* gather) = Pr. *colhir*, Sp. *coger*, Pg. *colher* (also furl, coil (rope)) :- L. *colligere* COLLECT. So and (partly) hence **COIL** sb. length of rope

coiled up xvi (*quille*); series of concentric rings xvii. - F. \**cueille*.

**coin** kɔɪn A. †corner-stone xiv; †corner, angle, wedge; B. †die for stamping money xiv (PPI.); piece of money xiv (Ch.); coined money xiv (Gower). - (O)F. *coin*, †*coing*, wedge, corner, †stamping-die = Pr. *conh*, *cunh*, Sp. *cuño* die, stamp, It. (semi-learned) *conio* wedge, Rum. *kuū* nail :- L. *cuneus* wedge. See **COIGN**, **QUOIN**. So **COIN** vb. make (money) from metal, make (metal) into money. xiv. - OF. *coignier* mint, f. *coin*. **COINAGE** coining money xiv; money coined xv. - OF. *coigniage*, f. *coignier*.

**coincide** kəʊɪnsaɪˈd be identical in area, etc. xviii. - medL. *coincidere* (in astrol.), f. *com CO-*+*incidere* fall upon or into, f. *in IN-*+*cadere* fall (see **CASE**); cf. (O)F. *coincider*, Sp. *coincidir*, It. *coincidere*. In xvii the L. inf. was used in Eng. contexts. So **COINCIDENCE** kəʊɪˈnsɪdəns xvii (Bacon), after **COINCIDENT** xvi; cf. medL. *coincidentia*, F. *coïncidence* (xv), *-ent*.

**coir** kɔɪə prepared coco-nut fibre. xvi (*cairo*, *cayro*), xvii (*coire*). - Malayalam *kāyar* cord, f. *kāyaru* be twisted; the earlier forms repr. Pg. *cairo* (whence F. *caire*), †*cayro*.

**coition** kəʊɪˈʃən †conjunction xvi; copulation xvii. - L. *coitiō(n)-*, f. *coit-*, *coïre*, f. *com CO-*+*-ire* go; see **EXIT**, **-ITION**. So **COITUS** kəʊɪtəs xviii.

**coke** kəʊk solid residue of the dry distillation of coal. xvii. orig. a northern word (formerly often pl.); prob. identical with north. dial. *colk* (xiv) core; of unkn. origin.

**coker-nut** see **COCO**.

**col** kəl depression in a mountain chain. xix. F., Pr. *col* :- L. *collum* neck (used by Statius of the middle part of Parnassus). Cf. the similar use of north. Eng. *hause* and *swire* neck, Afrikaans *nek*.

**col-** kəl, kəl assim. form of **COM-**, **CON-** before *l*. In Rom., L. *coll-*, earlier *conl-*, was reduced to *col-*, and this form was preserved in early adoptions of F. words; the later *coll-* was due to assoc. with L.

**colander** kəˈlɪndəɪ straining vessel. xiv (*colomur*, *colyndore*, *culdor(e)*, *culatre*). perh. alteration of Pr. \**colador* (whence modPr. *couladou*) = Sp. *colador* :- Rom. \**cōlātōrem*, *-ātor*, f. *cōlāre* strain, f. *cōlum*, strainer; cf. medL. *cōlātōrium*, It. *colatojo*, F. *couloir*, *-oire*. ¶ For the parasitic *n* cf. *farthingale*, *messenger*, *muckender*, *nightingale*.

**colchicum** kəˈlʃɪkəm, kəˈlʃɪkəm genus of liliaceous plants (e.g. *C. autumnale* 'meadow-saffron'). xvi (Gerarde). - L. (Pliny) - Gr. *kolkhikón*, sb. use of n. of *Kolkhikós* pert. to Colchis, ancient name of a region east of the Black Sea; the name had reference orig. to the poisonous arts of Medea of Colchis, the plant being described by Dioscorides as a poison.

**colcothar** kə'lkɔpār red peroxide of iron. XVII. - Arab. *qolqotār*, perh. - Gr. *khalkanthos* 'copper flower', i.e. copper sulphate.

**cold** kould opposite of *hot*. OE. Anglian *cald* (WS. *ceald*) = OFris., OS. *cald* (Du. *koud*), OHG. *chalt* (G. *kalt*), ON. *kaldr*, Goth. *kalds* :- CGerm. \**kaldaz* prop. chilled, frozen; formation (as in DEAD, LOUD, OLD) with ppl. suffix (= L. *-tus*, Gr. *-tós*) on \**kal-* :- IE. \**gol-*, var. of \**gel-*, as in L. *gelu* frost, *gelidus* GELID, Lith. *gelumà* severe cold (cf. OSI. *goloti* ice); see CHILL, COOL, and CONGEAL. ¶ The ME. vars. *cald*, *chald*, *chold* are repr. in the place-names *Caldecote*, *Calcott*, *Caldwell*, *Chadwell*, *Chatfield*, *Cholwell*.

**cold-short** kou'ldʃɔɪt (of iron) brittle in the cold state. Earlier *colsar*, *col(eshire)*, *coldshare*, *-shore*, *-shire* (XVII), later *cold-short* (XVIII). - Sw. *kallskör* (= Norw., Da. *koldskjör*), n. *kallskört* (sc. *jern* iron), f. *kalr* COLD + *skör* brittle. So **red-short** brittle when red-hot (XVIII), earlier †*red-sear*, †*shire*, †*share* (XVII) - Sw. *rödskör*, f. *röd* RED. The development of the form in *-short* was assisted by the prevalence of *short* in the sense of 'brittle'. Hence, by analogy, **hot-short** XVIII (late).

**cole** koul kind of cabbage (Brassica). XIV. Late ME. *cōl*, *coole* - ON. *kål* (see KALE, KAILYARD), corr. to OE. *cāwel*, *cāul*, MDu. *cōle* (Du. *kool*), OHG. *chōl(i)*, *chōlo*, *-a* (G. *kohl*), and Ir., Gael. *cál*, W. *cawl*, all adoptions, along with the Roman arts of gardening and cookery, of L. *caulis* (later *caulus*, *caula*) stem, stalk, cabbage, of which the basic meaning is 'hollow stem' (see HOLLOW), whence F. *chou*, Sp. *col*, It. *cavolo*. Surviving mainly as in **cole-seed** (prob. - Du. *koolzaat*; cf. OE. *cāwelsæd*), **colewort** XIV (Wyclif).

**colemouse** see COALMOUSE.

**coleoptera** kolio'ptərə (zool.) the beetles. XVIII. modL. n. pl., f. Gr. *koleópteros* sheath-winged, f. *koleón* sheath + *ptéron* wing (see FEATHER).

**colibri** kə'libri humming-bird. XVIII. - F., Sp. *colibri*, of Carib origin.

**colic** kə'lik sb. griping pains in the belly xv; adj. affecting the colon xvi. - (O)F. *colique* - late L. *cōlicus*, *collicus* (in medL. as sb. fem. for *colica passio colic*), f. *cōlon* COLON<sup>1</sup>; see -IC.

**Coliseum** see COLOSSEUM.

**collaborate** kələ'bəreit work in conjunction. XIX. f. pp. stem of late L. *collabō-rāre*, f. *com* CON-, COL- + *labor* LABOUR. So **collaboration** XIX, **collaborator** (Bentham); after F. *collaborer*, *-ateur*, *-ation*.

**collapse** kələ'ps give way, fall in. XVIII. Back-formation f. pp. *collapsed* (XVII), f. L. *collāpsus*, pp. of *collābī*, f. *com* COL- + *lābī* fall; see LAPSE, -ED<sup>1</sup>. So **collapse** sb. XIX. - medical L. *collāpsus*.

**collar** kə'lər band, etc. worn round the neck XIII (Cursor M.); various techn. uses ('ring', 'band') from XVII. ME. *coler* - AN. *coler*, OF. *colier* (mod. *collier*) = Pr. *colar*, Sp. *collar*, It. *collare* :- L. *collāre*, f. *collum* neck :- \**kols-* (cf. HAWSE); see -AR<sup>1</sup>. The sp. was early assim. to the L. Hence **collared** kə'lərd wearing a collar XIV; (culin.) rolled up and tied with a string, pressed into a roll XVII. **collar** vb. lay hold on (first in wrestling) XVI; put a collar on XVII.

**collard** kə'lərd (dial., U.S.) variety of cabbage that does not heart. XVIII. Earlier *collart*, reduction of COLEWORT.

**collate** kəleit A. †confer XVI; appoint to a benefice XVII; B. compare critically XVII. f. *collāt-*, stem of the form used as pp. of L. *conferre* CONFER; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**collateral** kələ'tərəl lying, situated, or existing side by side. XIV (Ch., PPL., Barbour). - medL. *collateralis*; see COL- and LATERAL.

**collation** kəleit'jən A. in renderings of Johannes Cassianus' 'Collationes Patrum in Scetico eremo commorantium' (Conferences of hermits in the Egyptian desert); reading of this at monastic meals XIII; light repast taken after such reading XIV; light meal (gen.) XVI; B. bringing together, esp. for comparison XIV (Ch.). C. bestowal, spec. of a benefice XIV (Wyclif). Occurs in sense A in AN. form *collatiun*, c. 1200, in 'Wintney Rule of St. Benedict' and thereafter in the same sense in 1340 in the form *collacion* - OF. *collacion*, *-tion* - L. *collatiō(n)-* contribution, collection, comparison, in medL. conference, repast, noun of action to *conferre* CONFER; see COLLATE, -ATION.

**colleague** kə'liŋ one who is associated with another, partner in work, etc. XVI. - F. *collègue* - L. *collēga* partner in office, f. *com* COL- + *lēg-* of *lēx* law, *lēgāre* depute (cf. LEGATION). Somewhat earlier in Sc. than in Eng.

**collect**<sup>1</sup> kə'lekt (liturg.) short prayer, varying with the season, said before the epistle in the mass, and at the divine offices. XIII (AnchrR.). - (O)F. *collecte* (= Pr. *collecta*, Sp. *colecta*, It. *colletta*) - L. *collecta* gathering, collection, (late) assembly, meeting, sb. use of fem. pp. of *colligere* COLLECT<sup>2</sup>. The meaning has been evolved from the use in ecclL. of *oratio ad collectam* prayer at the assembly of people (viz. at one of the regular stations made before the celebration of mass at a particular church), with which has blended the earlier use of *collecta* or *collectio* as a title of prayers that sum up the *rogationes* (biddings) preceding them. (Classical and late L. meanings have been sparsely represented in Eng.) An OF. semi-pop. *coleite* is repr. in late ME. *colett(e)*.

**collect**<sup>2</sup> kəle'kt gather together. XVI. - (O)F. *collector* or medL. *collektāre*, f. *collekt-*, pp. stem of *colligere* (tr. Gr. *συν-λέγειν*), f. *com* COL- + *legere* collect, assemble,



choose, read (cf. ELECT, etc., LECTON). So **collectanea** -ei-niō collected passages. XVIII. L. n. pl. of adj. as used in *dicta collectanea* of Cæsar, and sb. in *collectanea* of Solinus (III); see -ANEOUS. **colle·ction** action of collecting XIV (Trevisa); things collected XV (Capgrave). - (O)F. - L. **colle·ctive** earliest in gram. sense. XV. - F. or L.; hence **colle·ctivism**, -IST XIX, after F. **colle·ctor** XIV. - AN. *collectour* - medL. *collektor*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**colleen** kə'lin girl. XIX. - Ir. *cailín*, dim. of *caille* countrywoman, girl; see -EEN. (Cf. ASTHORE.)

**college** kə'lidʒ society or corporation of persons having common functions and rights XIV (Wyclif); building occupied by this XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *collège* or its source L. *collegium* association, partnership, guild, corporation, f. *collēga* COLLEAGUE. (*College pudding* was earlier *New College pudding*.) So **collegial** kəli'dʒiəl XIV, **colle·gian** XV, **colle·giate** [-ATE<sup>2</sup>] XV - F. *collegial* or late L. *collegiālis*, medL. *collegiānus*, late L. *collēgiātus* (in medL. as adj.).

**collet** kə'lit band, ring, collar; in jewellery, circle or flange in a ring, setting of a stone XVI; †neck of glass left on the end of a blowing-iron (cf. CULLET) XVII. - (O)F. *collet*, dim. of *col* :- L. *collum* (see COLLAR). The sense in glass-blowing is prob. - It. *colletto*.

**collide** kəlai'd bring or come into violent contact. XVII. - L. *collidere* clash together, f. *com* COL- + *lædere* hurt by striking (see LESION). So **collision** kəli'ʒən. XV. - late L. *collisio(n)-*, f. *collis-*, pp. stem of *collidere*.

**collie** kə'li shepherd's dog. XVII. orig. Sc., perh. f. *coll* COAL (from its black colour) + *-ie*, -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**collier** kə'liə †charcoal-burner XIV; coal-miner XVI. ME. *colyer*, f. *col* COAL; see -IER. Hence **colliery** kə'ljəri. XVII.

**colligate** kə'ligeit bind together. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *colligare*, f. *com* COL- + *ligāre* bind; see LIEN, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**collimation** kəlimei'ʃən adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. XVII. - modL. *collimātiō(n)-*, f. *collimāre* (used by astronomical writers, e.g. Kepler), erron. reading in some editions of Cicero for *collinēare* aim, f. *com* COL- + *linea* LINE; see -ATION.

**collocate** kə'ləkeit place side by side. XVI. f. L. *collocat-*, -āre, f. *com* COL- + *locāre* place, LOCATE. So **collocat·ion**. XVII. - L.

**collodion** kə'lou'diən solution of gun-cotton in ether producing a gummy liquid. XIX. f. Gr. *kollōdēs* glue-like, f. *kōlla* glue, with Gr. termination.

**collogue** kə'lou:g †speak with feigning or flattery, coax XVI (Nashe); (dial.) intrigue, conspire XVII; confer privately XIX (Scott). prob. alteration, by assoc. with L. *colloqui*

converse (see COLLOQUY), of †*colleague* unite, ally, enter into alliance, conspire (XVI) - OF. *colleguer*, *colliguer* - L. *colligāre* combine, COLLIGATE.

**collop** kə'ləp †fried bacon and egg (later *collops and eggs*) XIV (PPL.); fried slice of meat XV; thick fold of flesh (Job xv 27) XVI. ME. *coloppe*, *colhoppe* - Scand. word repr. by OSw. *kollhuppadder* roasted on coals (f. *kol* COAL + *huppa* leap; cf. SAUTÉ), Sw. *kalops*, dial. *kollops* dish of stewed meat. ¶ Occurs as a proper name *Colop*, *Colhoppe* (XIII).

**colloquy** kə'ləkwi conversation. XVI. - L. *colloquium* (also used in Eng. XVII), f. *com* COL- + *loqui* speak (see LOCUTION).

**collo type** kə'lətaip process or print in which a thin sheet of gelatine is used. XIX. f. Gr. *kōlla* glue + TYPE.

**collusion** kə'lju:ʒən secret and fraudulent agreement. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *collusion* or L. *collūsiō(n)-*, f. *collūs-*, *collūdere* have a secret agreement (whence **collu·de** XVI), f. *com* COL- + *ludere* play, f. *lūdus* play, sport.

**Collyridian** kə'li:ri-diən member of a sect of heretics who are said to have offered cakes to the Queen of Heaven. XVI. - medL. *collyridiānus*, f. late L. *collyrida* - Gr. *kollūrts* (-id-) bread roll; see -IAN.

**collyrium** kə'li:riəm eye-salve XVI; suppository XVIII. L. - Gr. *kollūriōn* poultice, eye-salve, f. *kollūra* roll of coarse bread. Anglicized, or - AN. \**collirie*, OF. *colire*, in †*collyrie*, etc. (XIV-XVII).

**collywobbles** kə'li:wəblz (sl.) belly-ache. XIX. Fancifully f. COLIC and WOBBLE.

**colocynth** kə'losinp bitter-apple (gourd family). XVII. - L. *colocynthis* - Gr. *kōlo-kunthis* (Dioscorides). Also in medL. (Sp., Pg., It.) form **colocintida** kə'ləkwintidə XVI; f. stem in -id-.

**Cologne** kə'lou:n name of a German city on the Rhine, famous in the Middle Ages for its shrine of the Three Wise Men of the East (the Three Kings of Cologne). ME. *Coloyne*, *Coleyne* (from XIV), later (from *Co·leyne*) *Cullen* (XVI), *Collen*, as in *Cullins* or *Collins earth* a brown pigment. - OF. *Coleine* :- medL. \**Colinia*, for *Colōnia* (sc. *Agrippina*) prop. COLONY of Agrippa; superseded XIX by the modF. form *Cologne* (OF. *Coloigne*), as in *Cologne water* (U.S. simply *cologne*), tr. F. *eau de Cologne*. ¶ Cf. G. *Köln*, Du. *Keulen* :- \**Co·l(i)nia*; and *Lincoln*, OE. *Lindcyl(e)ne* (:- medL. *Lindco·lina*), beside *Lindcolne*.

**colon**<sup>1</sup> kou'lən greater portion of the large intestine. XVI. - (O)F. *cōlon* or L. *colon* - Gr. *kōlon* (incorrectly *kōlon*) food, meat, colon.

**colon**<sup>2</sup> kou'lən member of a sentence; the punctuation mark (:). XVI. - L. *cōlon* - Gr. *kōlon* limb, clause.

**colonel** kōnl superior officer of a regiment. XVI. In earliest use both *coronel* and *colonel*, but the first prevailed before mid-XVII. - F. †*coronel* (so also Sp.), later and mod. *colonnel* - (orig. with dissimilation of *l..l* to *r..l*) It. *colonnello*, f. *colonna* COLUMN, the officer being so named as leader of the first company of a regiment (It. *compagnia colonnella*, F. *compagnie colonnelle*). The present pronunc., which was established by the late XVIII, depends on the form †*coronel*; but *ka·l·nəl* is the only pronunc. recorded by Johnson, 1755. Walker comments: 'This word is among those gross irregularities which must be given up as incorrigible.'

**colonnade** kōlənē'd series of columns at regular intervals. XVIII. - F. *colonnade* (earlier †*ate*), f. *colonne* COLUMN, after It. *colonnato* (cf. L. *columnātus* supported on columns); see -ADE.

**colony** kō·lōni settlement in a new country. XVI. - L. *colōnia* farm, landed estate, settlement, f. *colōnus* tiller, cultivator, planter, settler, f. *colere* cultivate; see WHEEL, -Y<sup>3</sup>. (An isolated early ex. in Wycl. Bible, Acts xvi 12, tr. Vulg. *colonia*, Gr. *kolōniā*, bears the ancient Roman sense.) Hence **colonial** kōlouniəl XVIII (Burke); perh. after F. **co·lonize** XVII (Bacon), whence **co·lonist** XVIII.

**colophon** kō·lōfən inscription containing title, date, etc., at the end of a book. XVIII. - late L. *colophōn* - Gr. *kolophōn* summit, finishing touch.

**colophony** kōlō·fōni dark or amber-coloured resin. XIV. - L. *colophōnia*, for *rēsina Colophōnia* resin of Colophon, a town in Lydia.

**coloquintida** see COLOCYNTH.

**coloration** kəlōrēi·fən, kəl- colouring. XVII (Bacon). - F. *coloration* or late L. *colōrātiō(n)-*, f. L. *colōrāre* COLOUR; see -ATION. So **coloratura** kōlōrātūr·rə (mus.) XIX. It. (whence F. *colorature*, G. *koloratur*); see -URE. **colorific** kōlōri·fik producing colour(s). XVII. - F. or modL.

**colosseum, coliseum** kōlə-, kōlisē·əm amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome. XVIII. - medL. *colisēum* (whence F. *colisée*, It. *coliseo*), sb. use of n. of L. *colossēus* gigantic, colossal, f. *colossus*; see next and -EAN. Anglicized as †*colossee* XVI.

**colossus** kōlə·səs gigantic statue, e.g. that at Rhodes. XIV. - L. *colossus* - Gr. *kolossós* applied by Herodotus to the statues of Egyptian temples (whence F. *colosse*, It. *colosso*, which were also adopted in Eng. XVI). So **colossal** of vast size. XVIII; - F. *colossal*; superseding †*colossean* (Evelyn), †*colossian*, †*colossic* (Chapman), all XVII.

**colour**, U.S. **color** kəl·ləi hue, tint XIII; the fig. senses 'semblance', 'pretext' are ME. - OF. *colur*, *colour* (mod. *couleur*) =

Pr., Sp. *color*, It. *colore* :- L. *colōrem*, *color*, rel. to *cēlare* hide, CONCEAL, as if 'outside show'; supplemented OE. *hīw* HUE; see -OUR. So **co·lour** vb. XIII. - OF. *coulourer* (mod. *colorer*) - L. *colōrāre*.

**colporteur** kōlpōrtē·i hawked of books, etc. XVIII. - F., f. *colporteur*, presumably alteration of *comporter* - L. *comportāre* transport, f. *com* COM-†*portāre* carry (cf. **PORTER**<sup>1</sup>).

**colt** koult young horse. OE. *colt*, applied to the young of the ass and the camel: of obscure origin, but cf. Sw. *kult*, *kulter*, *kulting*, applied to half-grown animals and boys. Hence **coltsfoot** name of various plants so named from the shape of their leaves. xv. tr. medL. *pēs pulli* 'colt's foot'.

**Colt** koult in full *Colt's revolver*, invented by Samuel Colt (1814-62) of Connecticut, U.S.A.

**colubrine** kō·ljubrēin snake-like. XVI. - L. *colubrīnus*, f. *coluber* snake; see -INE<sup>2</sup>.

**columbarium** kōləmbə·riəm dovecot; underground sepulchre with niches. XVIII. L., f. *columba* dove, pigeon; see -ARIUM.

**columbiad** kōləmbiəd (with C-) title of an epic by J. L. Moore on the discovery of America 1796; heavy cannon formerly used in the U.S. army XIX. f. modL. *Columbia*, poetical name of America, f. the name of *Columbus*, its discoverer; see -AD<sup>1</sup>. ¶ An epic entitled *La Colombiade* was written by Marie-Anne du Boccage (1710-1802).

**columbine** kōləmbəin dove-like. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *colombin*, -ine - L. *columbīnus*, f. *columba* dove (cf. OS. *golpbi* dove, OPruss. *golimban*, Russ. *goluboi* blue, *golub'* dove). As sb. name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia*. XIII. - OF. *colombine* - medL. *columbīna* (sc. *herba*) 'dove's plant', so called from the resemblance of the inverted flower to five pigeons clustered together.

**Columbine** kōləmbain (orig. in It. comedy) the mistress of Harlequin. XVIII. - F. *Columbine* - It. *Colombina*, sb. use of fem. of *colombino* dove-like in gentleness (cf. prec.). ¶ Words from a similar source are *Harlequin*, *pantaloon*, *Punch*, *scaramouch*, *zany*.

**column** kō·ləm vertical support of part of a building xv (Lydg.); vertical division of a page, etc. xv (Promp. Parv.). Partly - OF. *columpne* (mod. *colonne*, after It. *colonna*), partly - its source L. *columna* pillar, f. \**col-*, as in *columen*, *culmen* (see CULMINATE), var. of \**cel-*, as in \**cellere* (see EXCEL), *celsus* high. So **columnar** kōlə·mnəri. XVIII. - late L.; earlier †*columnary* (xvi-xviii). **columniated** XVIII, for earlier *columnated*, f. L. *columnātus* supported on columns (see -ATE<sup>2</sup>). **columniation** XVII, for *columnation* (-L.), by assim. to *intercolumniation* (f. L. *intercolumnium*).

**colure** kouljuaɪ, kou'ljuaɪ each of the great circles intersecting at right angles at the poles. XVI. — late L. *colūri* pl. — Gr. *kólourai* (sc. *grammatí* lines), pl. of *kólouros* truncated, lit. dock-tailed, f. *kólos* docked + *ourá* tail (cf. ARSE); so called because their lower part is permanently cut off from view.

**colza** kɔ'izə oil expressed from coleseed, *Brassica campestris*. XVIII. — F. (Walloon) *kolza*, earlier *kolzat* — LG. *kōlsāt*, Du. *koolzaad*; see COLE, SEED.

**com-** kɔm, kəm repr. L. *com-* (cf. SYN-), arch. form of the prep. *cum* with, used in comps. with the meanings 'together, in combination or union', 'altogether, completely'. *Com-* was retained before *b*, *p*, *m*, and some vowels (as in *comes* COUNT<sup>1</sup>), assim. before *r*, *l* (as in *corruptus* CORRUPT, *collātiō* COLLATION), and reduced to *co-* before most vowels; elsewhere it became *con-* (but before *f*, as in COMFIT, COMFORT, *com-* has replaced *con-* in Eng.). In OF. *com-* was regularly reduced to *com-* as in *comandement*, but *-nm-* was restored later by assim. to the L. forms. Before *b*, *p* the orig. OF. form was *cum-*, which is reflected in the pronunc. *kam* of *comfort*, *company*, *compass*; but the altered sp. with *com-* has led to the prevalence of *kɔm* in *accomplish*, *combat*, though in these *kam* is preferred by some.

**coma**<sup>1</sup> kou'mə unnatural deep and prolonged sleep. XVII. — medical L. — Gr. *kōma* (*kōmat-*), rel. to *kōitē* bed, *keisthai* lie down. Hence **co-matose**. XVIII.

**coma**<sup>2</sup> kou'mə (bot.) tuft XVII; (astron.) nebulous envelope of a comet XVIII. — L. *coma* — Gr. *kōmē* hair of the head; cf. COMET.

**comb** kɔum toothed implement for straightening the hair; cock's crest, which is indented or serrated OE.; flat cake of cells of wax made by bees (an exclusively Eng. use, the origin of which is doubtful), late OE. in *huniġcamb* honeycomb. OE. *camb*, *comb* = OS. *camb* (Du. *kam*), OHG. *chamb* (G. *kamm*), ON. *kamb* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**kambaz* :- IE. \**gombhos*, whence also Gr. *gómphos*, Skr. *jám̐bhas*, Tocharian *kam*, OSl. *zábŭ* tooth. Hence **comb** vb. XIV; replacing *kemb*, OE. *cemban* (:- \**kambjan*), which survives in UNKEMPT.

**comb(e)** see COOMB.

**combat** kɔ'mbæt, kɑ'mbæt fight. XVI. — F. *combat*, f. *combattre* (whence **co-mbat** vb. XVI), OF. *cumbatre* = Pr. *combattre*, Sp. *combatir*, It. *combattere*, f. late L. *combattere*, f. L. *com-* COM- + \**battere*, for *bature* fight (cf. ABATE, DEBATE). So **co-mbatant** fighter. XV. — OF. *combatant*, prp. of *combattre*.

**combine** kəmbai'n couple or join together. xv. — (O)F. *combiner* or late L. *combināre* join two and two, f. *com* COM- + *binī* TWO together (see BINARY). So **combina-tion** kombin-. XIV (Trev.). — OF. or late L.

Hence **co-mbine** sb. †plot XVII (rare); commercial (etc.) combination XIX (orig. U.S.).

**combustion** kəmba'stʃən burning. xv. — (O)F. *combustion* or late L. *combustiō(n)-*, f. *combust-*, f. pp. stem of *combūrere* burn up, f. *com* COM- + \**būrere*, prob. evolved from *ambūrere* (rel. to Gr. *heúein*); see -TION.

**come** kɑm pt. **came** keim, pp. **come** elementary vb. of motion expressing movement towards an object. OE. *cuman*, pt. *cōm*, *cwōm*, *c(w)ōmon*, pp. *cumen* = OFris. *kuma*, OS. *cuman* (Du. *komen*), OHG. *queman*, *coman* (G. *kommen*), ON. *koma*, Goth. *giman* :- CGerm. \**kweman*, \**kuman*, pt. \**kwam*, \**kwōmum*, pp. \**kumanaz*. Pt. *came*, orig. ME. *cam*, *cāme*, pl. *cāmen* (XIII, first in north and east, prob. after ON. *kwam*), finally repl. *come* (still dial.). The IE. base \**g<sup>w</sup>em-* \**g<sup>w</sup>m-* is repr. also by Skr., Av. *gam* come, Gr. *baínein* go (cf. BASIS), L. *venire* come (cf. ADVENT, CON- VENE, etc.).

**comeatable** kɑmæ'təbl accessible. XVII. f. phr. *come at* + -ABLE; prob. first in the negative *uncomeatable*.

**comedy** kɔ'midi †narrative poem with a pleasant ending XIV (Ch.); †miracle play or interlude with a happy ending XVI; light and amusing play XVII. — (O)F. *comédie* — L. *cōmēdia* — Gr. *kōmōidiā*, f. *kōmōidōs* comic actor, comic poet, f. *kōmos* revel, merrymaking, wrongly derived by Dorian writers from *kōmē* village. So **comediant** kəmi'diən comic writer XVI (Sidney); comic actor, †stage-player XVII (Sh.). — F. *comédien*, f. *comédie*; cf. It. *commediante*, which was also adopted (XVI-XVII).

**comely** kɑ'mli †decent, proper; pleasant to look at, fair XIII. ME. *cumelich*, *cumli*, prob. aphetic of †*becumelich* (XII), f. BECOME + -LY<sup>2</sup>; cf. MHG. *komlich* suitable (beside *bekōme* suitably; G. dial. *kommlich*, *kömmlich*), Du. †*komlick* 'conveniēns'. So †**comely** adv. XIII; see -LY<sup>2</sup> and cf. MHG. *komliche*. ¶ Not identical with OE. *cymlic* beautiful, which would have become \**kimly* (cf. OE. *cȳme* beautiful, ME. *kime* weak, silly), rel. to OHG. *chūmig* weak, delicate, *chūmo* with difficulty (G. *kaum* hardly).

**comestible** kɔm'estibl eatable; †adj. xv (Caxton); sb. XIX. — (O)F. *comestible* — medL. *comestibilis* (Isidore), f. *comest-*, pp. stem of L. *comedere* eat up, f. *com* COM- + *edere* EAT; see -IBLE.

**comet** kɔ'mit heavenly body with a 'tail'. XIII (XII in L. form). — (O)F. *comète* — L. *comēta* — Gr. *komētēs* long-haired, sb. *comet* (for *astēr komētēs* 'long-haired star'), f. *komân* wear the hair long, f. *kómē* hair of the head, tail of a comet.

**comfit** kɑ'mfit sweetmeat. xv. ME. *confyt* — OF. *confit*, *confite* :- L. *confectum*, *confecta*, sb. uses of n. and fem. of *confectus*, pp. of *conficere* (see CONFECTION).

**comfort** kə'mfəɪt †encouragement, support; relief in distress XIII (Ancr.R.); cause of satisfaction or content XVI; material well-being XIX. - OF. *confort* (= OSp., It. *conforto*), Rom. sb. f. late L. *confortāre*, f. com CON- + *fortis* strong (cf. FORCE). So **co-mfort** vb. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *conforter* (= Pr., Sp. *confortar*, It. *confortare*) - L. **co-mfortable** †encouraging, reassuring, pleasant XIV; affording content; at ease XVIII. - AN. *comfortable* (modF. is - Eng.). **co-mforter** consoler, as a title of the Holy Ghost, tr. L. *consolator*, rendering of Gr. παράκλητος PARACLETE XIV; woollen scarf (*comfortable* was formerly so used and for a quilt) XIX. - AN. *confortour*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**comfrey** kə'mfri the plant *Symphytum officinale*, formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. XV (*confyrie*, *cowmfory*). - AN. *cumfirie*, OF. *confire*, *confiere* (mod. dial. *confier*, etc.), with var. *confierge*, Friulian *konfiervye* = medL. \**confervia*, for L. *conserua*, f. *conseruere* intr. heal, prop. boil together (see CON-, FERVENT). ¶ The medL. syns. *confirma*, *conserua*, *consolida* (whence OF. *consoude*, Eng. *consound*) also refer to the plant's healing properties, and all are renderings of Gr. *sumphuton* (*sumphúein* cause to grow together).

**comic** kə'mik pert. to comedy XVI; ludicrous, funny XVIII. - L. *cōmicus* - Gr. *kōmikos*, f. *kōmos*; see COMEDY, -IC. So **co-mical**. (XV) XVI. **co-mico-**, comb. form of the L. and Gr. adjs. XVI (*comico-tragical*).

**comitadji** kəmitə'dʒi in Balkans, member of band of irregular soldiers. XX. - F. *comitadji* - Common Balkan form f. Turk. *komita* - F. *comité* COMMITTEE + *-ji*; lit. member of a (revolutionary) committee.

**comitia** kəmi'ʃiə legal assembly of the ancient Romans. XVII. L., pl. of *comitium*, f. com COM- + *-itium*, noun of action f. *it-*, *ire* go.

**comity** kə'miti courtesy XVI; friendly understanding. XIX. - L. *cōmitās*, f. *cōmis* courteous; see -ITY.

**comma** kə'mə phrase smaller than a colon; the punctuation mark (,); (mus.) minute interval. XVI. - L. *comma* - Gr. *kōmma* piece cut off, short clause, f. \**kōp-*, stem of *kōptēin* strike, cut, with various Slav. cogns.

**command** kəmə'nd give an order to XIII (Cursor M.); control, dominate XIV. ME. *com(m)a(u)nde* - AN. *comander*, OF. *comander* (mod. *comm-*) = Pr., Sp. *comandar*, Pg. *commandar*, It. *commandare* = late L. *commandāre*, f. com COM- (intensive) + *mandāre*; see MANDATE and cf. *demand*, *remand*, and *commend*. Hence **comma-nd** sb. XVI (Sh.). So **commandA-NT**. XVII. - F., or It., etc. -*ante*. **command-ER**. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *comandere*, AN. *-dour* (mod. *-deur*) = Rom. \**commandātor*, *-ātōrem*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. **command-MENT**. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *com(m)a(u)ndement* (4 syll.)

- OF. *comandement* (mod. *comm-*). **com-mando** kəmə'ndou (orig. S. Africa) military party, expedition, raid. XIX. - Pg. *commando*, f. *commandar*.

**commandeer** kəməndiəɪ (orig. S. Africa) seize for military use. XIX. - Afrikaans *kommanderen* - F. *commander* (see prec.).

**commandery** kəmə'ndəri benefice held in commendam; estate, etc. belonging to an order of knights. XV. - F. *commanderie*, f. *commander*; see prec. and -ERY.

**commemorate** kəme'məreit call to remembrance. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *commemorare*, f. com COM- (intensive) + *memorare* relate, f. *memor* (see MEMORY). So **commemora-TION**. XIV. -(O)F. or L.

**commence** kəme'ns begin; take a degree of master or doctor in a faculty (medL. *incipere*) XIV (but the reduced form *comse*, *cumse* is XIII). ME. *comence* - OF. *com(m)encier* = Pr. *comesar*, Cat. *comensar*, It. *cominciare* = Rom. \**cominiāre*, f. com COM- (intensive) + *iniāre* INITIATE. So **commence-MENT**. XIII. -(O)F. *commencement*.

**commend** kəme'nd A. give in trust or charge; B. approve conduct or character of. XIV. - L. *commendāre*, f. com COM- (intensive) + *mandāre* commit, entrust (see MANDATE and cf. COMMAND). In earlier ME. *command*, like OF. *comander*, was used in this sense. So **commen-dABLE**. XIV (Ch.) - (O)F. *commendable* - L. *commendābilis*. Formerly *commendable* (as in Sh.), earlier *commenda-ble*. **commenda-TION**. XIII (first in liturg. use). -(O)F. - L. **commen-da-TORY**. XVI. - late L.

**commendam** kəme'ndæm temporary custody of a benefice. XVI. From ecclL. phr. (*dare* in *commendam* (commit) in trust or as a deposit, *commenda* being f. L. *commendāre*; see prec.

**commensal** kəme'nsəl eating one who eats) at the same table. XIV. - medL. *commensālis*, f. com COM- + *mensa* table; see -AL.

**commensurable** kəme'nʃərəbl reducible to the same measure. XVI. - late L. *commensurābilis* (Boethius), f. com COM- + *mensurābilis* MEASURABLE. So **commen-surable** having the same or a corresponding measure or extent. XVII. - late L. *commensurātus* (Boethius); see MEASURE, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**comment** kə'mənt †commentary XV; explanatory note XV. - L. *commentum* invention, contrivance, (in Isidore) interpretation, comment, f. *comment-*, pp. stem of *commisicē* devise, contrive, f. com CON- + \**men-*, base of *mēns* MIND. Hence (or - F. *commenter*) **co-mment** vb. (formerly kəme'nt). XVI. (An earlier verb meaning 'devise, invent' XV was - medL. *commentāre*, L. *-ārī*, frequent. f. *comment-*, *commisicē*.) So **commentary** kə'məntəri (hist.) memoir(s), as in Cæsar's Commentaries; systematic series of comments XV. - L. *commentārius*,

-*arium* adj. used sb. (sc. *liber* book, *volūmen* volume), f. *commentāri*. **commentator** kō-məntɛɪtɔːr †chronicler XIV (Trev.); writer of a commentary XVII. - L.

**commerce** kō-mɔːs intercourse; exchange of merchandise, trading. XVI. - F. *commerce* or L. *commercium* trading, merchandise, (earlier in actual evidence) intercourse, f. *com* COM- + *merc-*, *merx* merchandise (cf. MERCHANT). The stressing *commerce* is found as late as XVIII. Hence **commercial** kəm-ɔːrɪʃəl. XVII (F. *commercial* is later).

**commination** kōmineiːʃən denunciation of punishment. XV. - L. *comminātiō(n)-*, f. *commināri* menace; see COM-, MINATORY, -ATION.

**comminute** kō-minjūt reduce to small particles. XVII. f. L. *comminūt-*, *comminuere*, f. *com* COM- (intensive) + *minuere* lessen (see MINUTE). So **commi-nu-tion**. XVI. - late L.

**commiserate** kəmiːzəreɪt show pity for. XVII. f. L. *commiserāt-*, -*āri* and -*āre*, f. *com* COM- + *miserāri* lament, pity, f. *miser* wretched; see MISERY, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **commiseration**. XVI. - L.

**commissar** kōmisəːr head of a government department in the U.S.S.R. XX. Russ. - F. *commissaire* - medL. *commissarius* COMMISSARY.

**commissary** kōmisəri (eccl.) officer representing another XIV; official having charge (esp.) of supplies XV. - medL. *commissarius* officer in charge, f. *commiss-*, pp. stem of L. *committere* COMMIT; see -ARY. So **commissariat** kōmisəriːət (Sc. law) commissary's court XVII; military department charged with providing supplies XVIII; partly - medL. *commissariātus*; partly - F. *commissariat*; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**commission** kəmiːʃən authoritative charge; warrant of authority XIV; body charged with special authority XV. - (O)F. *commission* - L. *commissiō(n)-*, f. *commiss-*, pp. stem of L. *committere* COMMIT; see -ION. So **com-missioner** one deputed by commission for some work. XV. - medL. *commissiō-nārius*; see -ARY, -ER<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>. **com-mission(n)aire** kəmiʃənɛəri messenger, light porter. XVIII. F., - medL. (as above).

**commissure** kōmisjuəɹ juncture, seam XV; (physiol.) bundles of nerve-substance XIX. - L. *commissura*, f. *commiss-*, pp. stem of *committere* put together; see next and -URE.

**commit** kəmiːt A. entrust XIV (Ch.); B. perpetrate XV; C. engage, involve XVII. - L. *committere* join, join (battle), practise, perpetrate, place with another for safety, etc., entrust, (medL.) consign to custody, f. *com* COM- + *mittere* put, send (see MISSION). Hence **commitment**. XVII. **committal**<sup>2</sup>. XIX.

**committee** kəmiːti A. (surviving leg.; pron. kəmiːti) one to whom a charge is committed XV; B. body of persons appointed for a special business XVII. f. COMMIT + -EE, after legal terms such as *feoffee*. ¶ Hence F. *comité*.

**commode** kəməuːd †woman's tall head-dress XVII; chest of drawers, cheffonier XVIII; close-stool XIX. - F. *commode* (in first two senses), sb. use of *commode* convenient - L. *commodus* (see next). For the third sense cf. the use of *convenience* for 'urinal', 'W.C.'

**commodious** kəməuːdiəs †advantageous, serviceable XV; conveniently roomy XVI. - F. *commodieux* or medL. *commodiosus*, f. L. *commodus* of due measure, convenient, f. *com* COM- + *modus* measure (see MODE); for the L. form cf. *perfidiosus* beside *perfidus*. So **commodi-ty** kəməːditi. XIV (Maund.). - (O)F. or L.

**commodore** kōmədəəri naval officer above captain and below rear-admiral. XVII. orig. *commandore* (temp. William III), later *com-madore*, prob. - Du. *komandeur* - F. *com-mandeur* COMMANDER; but the form suggests Sp. or Pg. influence. ¶ Hence F. *com-modore* (Voltaire).

**common** kō-mən belonging equally to two or more; in gen. use XIII (Cursor M.); (math. and gram.) XVI. ME. *comun* - OF. *comun* (mod. *commun*) = Pr. *comú*, Sp. *común*, It. *comune* :- L. *communi-s*, OL. *comoinis*, cogn. with OE. *gemæne* (whence ME. *imene* MEAN<sup>1</sup>, which *common* superseded in the sense 'general'), OHG. *gemeini* (G. *gemein*), Goth. *gamains*, f. IE. \**ko(m)-y-* + \**moin-* \**mein-* (cf. Lith. *mainyti* exchange, OS. *mena* change), f. \**moi-* \**mei-*, another deriv. of which is seen in L. *mūtāre*, *mūtūus* (see MUTATE, MUTUAL); cf. IMMUNE, REMUNERATE. (sb. for common land.) **co-m-monality** †people of a nation, etc. XIII; general body of the community, common people XIV; †the commons XVI. - OF. *comunalté* (mod. *communauté*) = Pr. *comin-altat*, etc. - medL. *communālītās*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>, -ITY. **co-m-moner**<sup>2</sup> †burgess, citizen XIII; one of the common people XIV; member of the House of Commons; student or undergraduate not on the foundation of a college XVII. - medL. *communārius*.

**commonplace** kō-mənpleis, (formerly) kō-mən pleiːs †passage of general application, leading text, theme; notable passage stored up for use in a *book of common places* or *commonplace-book*; ordinary topic, stock theme or subject. XVI. As adj. XVII. tr. L. *locus communis*, tr. Gr. *koinòs tópos* (cf. TOPIC).

**commotion** kəməuːʃən public disturbance XV; (gen.) agitation, perturbation XIV. - (O)F. *commotion* or L. *commotiō(n)-*; see COM-, MOTION.

**commune**<sup>1</sup> kə'mjūn, (formerly) kəmjūn communicate, esp. orally, with XIII; hold spiritual intercourse with XVII. - OF. *comun* share, f. *comun* COMMON. (The orig. form *comune*, with shifted stress, gave †*common* vb. XIV-XVI.)

**commune**<sup>2</sup> kə'mjūn in France, territorial division XVIII; (hist.) commonalty, corporation XIX. - F. *commune*, earlier †*comugne* - medL. *commūnia*, n. pl. of *commūnis* COMMON, taken as fem. sg. in sense 'group of people having a common life'. So **communal** kə'mjūnəl, kəmjū'nəl. XIX. - F. *communal*.

**communicate** kəmjū'niket give a share of, share in; receive, administer Holy Communion; hold intercourse with XVI; have a common channel of passage XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *communicāre*, f. *commūnis* COMMON + -ic-, formative of factitive verbs; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **communicat**ION. XV (Wycl. Bible). **commun**icative. XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVII).

**communion** kəmjū'njən sharing, participation; spiritual fellowship XIV; sacrament of the Lord's Supper, participation in this xv (in religious uses earlier †*commun*ing). - (O)F. *communio* or L. *commūniō*(-n), f. *commūnis* COMMON; see -ION. The religious uses depend on ChrL. *communio ecclesiae catholicae*, c. *sanctorum*, c. *carnis Christi*, c. *sancti altaris*, etc., and similar uses of Gr. *κοινωνία*.

**communism** kə'mjūnizɪm state of society in which property is vested in the community. 1841. - F. *communisme* (1840, Estienne Cabet), f. *commun* COMMON; see -ISM. So **commun**ist. 1841. - F. *communiste* (used in another sense XVIII). ☞ An earlier form was *commun*ionist 1827.

**community** kəmjū'niti A. body of people associated by common status, pursuits, etc. XIV (Barbour, Wycl.); B. common character xv. Late ME. *comunete* - OF. *comuneté* (mod. *communité*) - L. *communitātem*, f. *commūnis*; see COMMON, -ITY; later assim. to modF. and L.

**commute** kəmjūt †exchange; change for something else. XVII. - L. *commutāre* change altogether, exchange, f. *com* COM- + *mutāre* (see MUTATION). So **commut**ATION. XV. - (O)F. or L. **commu**TER<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**comp.**<sup>1</sup>, abbrev. of COMPANY XVII; also †*compa*. XVII; cf. *Comp*<sup>a</sup> on currency notes; now usu. *Co*. (XVIII).

**comp.**<sup>2</sup> abbrev. of COMPOSITOR; said to be orig. for *companion*, i.e. one of a companionship of composers. XIX.

**compact**<sup>1</sup> kəmpækt covenant, contract. XVI (Sh.). - L. *compactum*, sb. use of n. of pp. of *compacti* make an agreement; see COM-FACT. ☞ *Compaction* was earlier (Skelton).

**compact**<sup>2</sup> kəmpækt closely packed or knit together. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingere* put closely together, f. *com* COM- + *pingere* fasten. Hence **compact** sb. compact make-up powder, etc. xx; cf. F. *poudre compacte*, *fard compact*. So **compact** vb. join firmly together. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *compingere*.

**compages** kəmpei'dʒiz compacted whole, framework of conjoined parts. XVII (earlier anglicized †*compage*). - L. *compāges*, f. *com* COM- + *pag-*, as in *pingere*. So **compaginate** -pæ'dʒineit knit together. XVII. f. late L. *compāgināre*, f. *compāgin-*, -pāgō, syn. of *compāges*.

**companion**<sup>1</sup> kəmpæ'njən associate, mate XIII; (of an order of knighthood) XVI. ME. *compainoun* - OF. *compaignon* = Pr. *compañhō* - Rom. \**compāniōnem*, acc. of \**compāniō* (whence OF. *compain*, mod. *copain*, Pr. *compañh*, Sp. *compañō*), f. L. *com* COM- + *pānis* bread, after Germ. \**gaxlaiba*x (Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *galeipo* messmate) 'one who eats bread with another', f. \**gax-* + \**χlaib-* LOAF. Hence **companion**ABLE fitted to be a companion. XVII. Alteration, by assoc. with this sb., of †*compan(i)able* (XIV) - OF. *compaignable*, f. *compaigner* accompany, f. *compainz* - Rom. \**compāniō*. So **company** kə'mpəni. XIII (in the commercial sense orig. dependent on It. *compagnia*; in the spec. mil. sense on F. *compagnie*). ME. *compainie*, *compaignie* - AN. *compainie*, OF. *compa(i)gnie* = Pr. *compañia*, Sp. *compañia*, It. *compagnia*, alterations of OF. *compagne* (prob. repr. by ME. *compayne* XIV), Sp. *compaña*, It. *compagna* - Rom. \**compānia*, f. \**compāniō*; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**companion**<sup>2</sup> kəmpæ'njən (naut.) framed windows over a hatchway, hooded staircase to the captain's cabin. XVIII (Falconer). Alteration, by assoc. with prec., of Du. †*kompanje* (now *kam-*) - OF. *compagne* - It. *compagna* (for *camera della compagna* storeroom for provisions, caboose).

**company** see COMPANION<sup>1</sup>.

**compare** kəmpɛəɪ represent as similar. XV (earlier *comper* XIV). - (O)F. *comparer* (earlier *comperer*) = Pr., Sp. *comparar*, It. *comparare* = L. *comparāre* pair, match, f. *compar* like, equal, f. *com* COM- + *par* equal (see PEER). So **comparative** kəmpɛə'rətiv earliest in gram. use. xv. - L. *comparātivus*, f. *comparāt-*, -āre. **comparison** action of comparing, capacity for being compared. XIV. - OF. *comparēsoun* (mod. -*aïson*) = Pr. *comparasó*, etc. = L. *comparātiōnem* (see -ATION).

**compartment** kəmpə'rtmɛnt separate division or part. XVI (-*iment*, -*ement*). - F. *compartiment* - It. *compartimento*, f. *compartire* share - late L. *compartiri*, f. *com* COM- (intensive) + *partiri*, f. *part-*, *pars*; see PART and -MENT.

**compass** kə'mpəs †designing, ingenuity; †area, space XIII (Cursor M.); †circle, circuitous course; (pl.) two-legged measuring instrument XIV; mariner's instrument for determining position; bounds, limits XVI. - (O)F. *compas* †measure, rule, pair of compasses, corr. to Pr., Sp. *compas*, Pg., It. *compasso* (chiefly) compasses, but in some langs. also measure, time in music, rule, pattern, step, stride, derivs. of the vb. (see below). From Rom. are G. *kompas* mariner's compass, †sundial, Du. *kompas*, ON. *kompäss* circle, compass, Sw. *kompas*, Russ. *kómpas*, etc. The transference of sense to the mariner's instrument is held to have arisen in It. *compasso*, from the circular shape of the compass-box. So **compass** vb. contrive, devise XIII (RGlouc.); go round, encircle, ENCOMPASS XIV; attain to XVI. - (O)F. *compasser* (now only) measure as with compasses, corr. to Pr., Sp. *compassar*, It. *compassare*, repr. Rom. \**compassäre* measure, f. L. *com* COM- + *passus* step, PACE.

**compassion** kəmpə'ʃən fellow-feeling in adversity. XIV. - (O)F. *compassion* = ecclL. *compassiō(n-)*, f. *compass-*, pp. stem of *compati* suffer with, feel pity; see COM- and PASSION. So **compassionate** characterized by compassion. XVI. - F. *compassionné*, pp. of *compassionner* feel compassion; after *affectionate*.

**compatible** kəmpə'tibl †sympathetic XV; mutually tolerant, congruous XV. - F. *compatible* = medL. *compatibilis* (as in *beneficium compatibile* benefice tenable with another), f. *compati*; see prec. and -IBLE. Cf. INCOMPATIBLE.

**compatriot** kəmpə'triət fellow-countryman. XVII. - (O)F. *compatriote* = late L. *compatriōta* (tr. Gr. *συμπatriώτης*); see COM-, PATRIOT.

**compeer** kəmpjə'ɪə companion, fellow XIII; peer, equal XV. ME. *comper* - OF. *comper*; see COM-, PEER<sup>1</sup>.

**compel** kəmpel constrain XIV; drive or force together XV. - L. *compellere* (lit. and fig.), f. *com* COM- + *pellere* drive, rel. to Gr. *pallein* shake, *pelemizein* move violently, *pólemos* fighting, Arm. *halacem* I pursue. ¶ Other comps. of L. *pellere* give *dispel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, with sbs. in -*pulse*, -*pulsion*; cf. also *appeal*, *repeal*.

**compendious** kəmpə'ndiəs comprehensive but brief. XIV. - (O)F. *compendieux* - L. *compendiōsus* abridged, brief, f. **compendium**, lit. 'that which is weighed together', saving, abbreviation, which has been used as Eng. since XVI. L., f. *compendere*, f. *com* COM- + *pendere* weigh (cf. POISE).

**compensate** kəmpən'seit, formerly *kəmpən'seit* make up for. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *compensäre* weigh (one) against another,

counterbalance, f. *com* COM- + *pensäre*, frequent. of *pendere* weigh; see prec. and -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **compensation**. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**compère** kə'mpɛəɪ sponsor of an entertainment. XX. F. 'godfather', 'accomplice', 'announcer' - Rom. \**compater*, f. *com* COM- + *pater* FATHER. Also vb.

**compete** kəmpit'vie, strive with another. XVII (not frequent before XIX; stigmatized as a Scotticism and as an Americanism, c. 1825). - L. *competere*, in its late sense of 'strive for (something) together with another', f. *com* COM- + *petere* aim at, seek. So **competition**. XVII. - late L. (cf. PETITION). **competitive** kəmpetitiv. XIX. **competitor** fellow candidate, rival. XVI. - F. (-*eur*) or L.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**competent** kəmpitənt suitable, proper, adequate XIV; legally qualified or sufficient XV. - (O)F. *compétent* or L. *competent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *competere* in the sense 'be fit, proper, or qualified'; see prec. and -ENT. Hence **competence**, -ENCY sufficiency (of qualification). XVI. Cf. L. *competentia* agreement; F. *compétence* jurisdiction, ability, Sp. *competencia* competition, rivalry, legal competence, aptitude, It. *competenza* ability, rivalry, (pl.) fees. ¶ Though originating from the same L. verb as the prec. group, this group of words has a different range of meanings.

**compile** kəmpai'l put together (literary materials). XIV (Trev.). - (O)F. *compiler* put together, collect, or its presumed source L. *compiläre* plunder, (contextually) plagiarize, f. *com* COM- + *pila* PILE<sup>2</sup>. So **compilation**. XV. - (O)F. - L. **compiler**. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *compilleur* = late L. *compilatōrem*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**complacent** kəmplei'sənt †pleasing XVII; satisfied, esp. with oneself XVIII. - L. *complacent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *complacere*, f. *com* COM- intensive + *placere* PLEASE; see -ENT. (The current sense was formerly expressed by †*complacential* XVII.) So **complacency** (self-) satisfaction. XV. **complacency**. XVII. - medL. *complacentia*. Cf. COMPLAISANT.

**complain** kəmplei'n †bemoan, lament XIV (Ch.); (intr. and †refl.) give vent to feelings of injury or discontent XIV (Gower). ME. *compleigne* - (O)F. *complaign-*, pres. stem of *complaindre* (orig. refl.) = Pr. *complanher*, Cat. *complanyer*, It. *compiangere* = Rom. (medL.) *complangere*, f. *com* COM- intensive + *plangere* lament (see PLAIN). So **complaint** act of complaining. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *complainte*.

**complaisant** kəmplizənt, kəmplei'zənt politely agreeable. XVII. - F. *complaisant* obliging; prp. of *complaire* acquiesce in order to please, repr. L. *complacere* (see COMPLACENT). So **complaisance**. XVII. - F.

**complement** kə'mplimənt accomplishment, consummation XIV; something which completes a whole XVI; †adjunct; personal accomplishment; †observance of ceremony, tribute of courtesy XVI. - L. *complémentum*, f. *complēre*; see next, and -MENT, and cf. COMPLIMENT. Hence **compleme·ntal**<sup>1</sup>, **-mentary** †accessory; †ceremonious, complimentary XVII; forming a complement XIX.

**complete** kəmplɪt̩ entire, finished, perfect XIV (Ch., Wyclif); †accomplished, consummate XVI. - (O)F. *complet* or L. *complētus*, pp. of *complēre* fill up, finish, fulfil, f. *com* COM- (intensive) + \**plē-*, base of *plēnus* FULL. Hence **complete** vb. XVI; cf. F. *compléter*. So **complete**-TION, **complete**-TIVE. XVII. - late L.

**complex** kəmpleks consisting of parts united or combined (later with notion of complication). XVII. - F. *complexe* or its source L. *complexus*, pp. of *complectere*, *complecti* encompass, embrace, comprehend, comprise; but sometimes analysed as COM- + *plexus* woven. Formerly str. *comple·x*. Hence **complex**-XITY. XVIII; cf. F. *complexité*.

**complexion** kəmplekʃən combination of the four humours of the body, (hence) bodily constitution and (further) habit of mind XIV; natural texture of the skin XV. - (O)F. *complexion* - L. *complexiō(n)-* combination, association, (late) bodily habit, f. *complex-*; see prec. and -ION.

**compliant** kəmplaiənt disposed to comply, complaisant. XVII. f. COMPLY + -ANT, prob. after PLIANT. Hence **compli**-ANCE. XVII.

**complicate** kəmplikeit †intertwine; mix up *with* XVII; make complex XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *complicāre*, f. *com* COM- + *plicāre* fold. So **complica**-TION. XVII. - late L.

**complicity** kəmplɪsɪti partnership in wrong. XVII (rare before XIX). - F. *complicité* or L. \**complicitās*, f. *complic-*, COMPLEX; see -ITY and cf. *duplicity*, *simplicity*.

**compliment** kəmplɪmənt ceremonious tribute of courtesy, esp. polite phrase of commendation XVII; pl. formal greetings XVIII. - F. *compliment* - It. *complimento* - OCat. *complimento*, Sp. *complimiento*, repr. Rom. \**complimentum*, for L. *complémentum* COMPLEMENT. The earlier sp. was *complement*, the occurrence of which has often been disguised, under the present form, in modern editions or reissues. The orig. sense of 'filling up, fulfilment, accomplishment' became specified as 'fulfilment or observance of the requirements of courtesy'.

**compline** kəmplɪn last of the canonical hours. XIII (*compelin*, *complin*). Alteration, prob. after *matines*, *matins*, of (O)F. *complie* (now pl. *complies*; cf. Sp., Pg. *completas* pl.), sb. use of fem. pp. pl. of †*complir* complete

= Pr. *complir*, etc. :- Rom. \**complire* (cf. ACCOMPLISH), for L. *complēre* fill up, COMPLETE. ¶ The medL. forms are *complētōrium* and *complendum* (abbrev. *compl'*, *complen'*).

**comply** kəmplaiː A. †fulfil XVII (Sh.); B. †use compliments, observe formalities XVII (Sh.); †be complaisant *with*; act in accordance *with* circumstances, others' desires, etc. XVII. - It. *complire* - Cat. *complir*, Sp. *cumplir* (in which was developed the sense of 'satisfy', hence 'satisfy the requirements of courtesy') - L. *complēre* COMPLETE. Cf. COMPLEMENT, COMPLIMENT, and ACCOMPLISH(MENT). ¶ ME. *complien* fulfil, carry out (XIV) is f. OF. *complire*.

**compo** kəmpou short for COMPOSITION. XIX.

**component** kəmpou-nənt composing, constituent; also sb. XVII. - L. *compōnent-*, -ēns, prp. of *compōnere* COMPOUND; see -ENT.

**comport**<sup>1</sup> kəmpɔːt †bear, endure; agree *with* XVI; behave *oneself* XVII. - L. *comportāre*, f. *com* COM- + *portāre* carry, bear (see PORT<sup>2</sup>); cf. F. *comporter*.

**comport**<sup>2</sup> kəmpɔːt dessert dish raised on a support. XVIII. perh. short for synon. **comportier** (XVIII), unexpl. alteration of COMPOTIER.

**composant**, corrupt. of CORPOSANT. XVIII.

**compose** kəmpouz A. put together, make up XV; set up (type); B. arrange, adjust; pacify, tranquillize XVII. - (O)F. *composer*, based on L. *compōnere*; see COMPOUND<sup>2</sup>, POS<sup>1</sup>. Hence **compo**-SURE †composition, in various senses XVI; composed state XVII (Milton). Cf. EXPOSURE; modelled on *closure*. So **composite** kəmpəzɪt (archit.) fifth of the classical orders XVI; of compound structure XVII. - F. *composite* or L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere*. **composit**-TION. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. - L. **compositor** kəmpɔːzɪtə †(Sc.) arbiter XIV; type-setter XVI. - AN. - L.

**compost** kəmpɔst (cookery) compote XIV; prepared manure XVI; (arch.) composition XVII. - OF. *composte* and *compost* :- L. *composta*, -tum, sb. uses of fem. and n. of *compōnere* COMPOUND.

**compote** kəmpout fruit preserved in syrup, (later) fruit salad. XVII (Evelyn). - F. *compote*, later form of OF. *composte* stew, dish consisting of fruit :- \**composita*, sb. use of fem. of L. *compositus*, pp. of *compōnere* COMPOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**compotier** kəmpɔːtɪeɪ dish for dessert fruit. XVIII. F., f. *compote*; see prec.

**compound**<sup>1</sup> kəmpaund compounded, composite. XIV. pp. of *componere*; see next. Also sb. compound word XVI (Palsgr.); compound substance XVII (Sh.).



**compound**<sup>2</sup> kəmpaʊnd put together, combine, compose XIV (Ch.); trans. and intr. settle differences, claims, or terms XV. ME. *compoune* – OF. *compō(u)n-*, pres. stem of *compondre* = Pr. *compon(d)re*, It. *comporre*; – L. *compōnere* (rendering Gr. *συντίθειν*; cf. SYNTHESIS) put or bring together, arrange, devise; see COM-, POSITION. The orig. ME. form was superseded by the present form in XVI, on the model of EXPOUND.

**compound**<sup>3</sup> kəmpaʊnd in the East, enclosure within which a (European) residence or factory stands. XVII. – Pg. *campon* or Du. *kampoeng* – Malay *kampung*, -*ung* enclosure, fenced-in space, quarter occupied by a particular nationality.

**comprador** kəmpɹədɔːr †native servant in the East XVII; in China, principal native servant XIX. – Pg. *comprador* buyer; – late L. *comparātōrem*, f. *comparāre* purchase, f. *com* COM- + *parāre* furnish, PREPARE, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**comprehend** kəmpriheːnd grasp with the mind; comprise, include. XIV. – OF. *comprehender* or L. *comprehendere*, f. *com* COM- + *prehendere* seize (cf. GET). So **comprehe-nsible**. XVI. **comprehe-nsion** inclusion; mental grasp. XV. **comprehe-nsive**. XV. All – F. or L.

**compress** kəmpresːs press together XIV (Trevisa); condense XVIII. – OF. *compresser* or late L. *compressāre*, or f. pp. *compress-* of *comprimere*; see COM-, PRESS. So **compress** sb. kəmpres (surg.) mass of material formed into a pad. XVI. – F. *compressé* (Paré), f. *compresser*. **compression** -preːʃən. XIV. – (O)F. – L.

**comprise** kəmpɹaiːz †lay hold of; comprehend, include. XV. In earliest use Sc.; f. F. *compris-e*, pp. of *comprendre* COMPREHEND, on the analogy of comps. of *prendre*, of which a sb. and vb. in -*prise* existed, as *enterprise* (†*emprise*), *surprise* (†*supprise*).

**compromise** kəmpɹəmaɪz †joint agreement to abide by a decision XV; coming to terms by concessions on both sides XVI. – (O)F. *compromis* – juridical L. *compromissum*, sb. use of n. of pp. of *compromittere* consent to arbitration, f. *com* COM- + *promittere* PROMISE. Hence **compromise** vb. XV. In part repl. †*compromit* (XV) – L. *compromittere*.

**compter** kauːntɹɪ var. of COUNTER<sup>1</sup>, from XVII the official sp. in the name of certain prisons for debtors, etc.

**comptometer** kəmpɹəˈmɪtɹɪ calculating-machine. XIX. f. F. *compte* COUNT<sup>1</sup> + -O- + -METER.

**comptroller** sp. of CONTROLLER, due to assoc. of *cont-* with COUNT<sup>1</sup> (L. *computus*), used in certain official designations. XVI.

**compulsion** kəmpʌˈljən action of compelling. XV. – (O)F. *compulsion* – late L. *compulsio(n)-*, f. *compuls-*, pp. stem of *compellere*

COMPEL; see -SION. So **compulsory** enforced, obligatory XVI; coercive XVII. Formerly also †*compulsive*, -atory, *compulsive* XVII (Sh.).

**compunction** kəmpʌˈŋkʃən pricking of the conscience. XIV; in weakened sense XVIII. – (O)F. *compunction* – ChrL. *compunctio(n)-*, f. *compungere*, f. *com* COM- (intensive) + *pingere* prick (see PUNCTURE and -TION). Hence **compunctious** remorseful. XVII (Sh.).

**compurgator** kəmpʊɹgeɪtɹɪ witness who swears to the credibility of an accused person when he purges himself by oath. XVI. – medL. *compurgātor* (XIII), f. *com* COM- + *purgātor* purger (see PURGE). So **compurgā-tion**. XVII. – medL.

**compute** kəmpjʊt determine by mathematical reckoning. XVII. – F. *computer* or L. *computāre*, f. *com* COM- + *putāre* clear or settle (an account), reckon, think, rel. to *putus* unmixed (esp. in *argentum pūrum* *putum* pure silver without alloy). So **computā-tion**. XV. **computer**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. – F. or L. Cf. PUTATIVE.

**computus** kəmpjʊtəs set of tables for calculating astronomical occurrences and dates in the calendar. XIX. late L., ‘computation’, in medL. as above, rel. to prec. So **computist** one skilled in the computus. XVII. – medL. *computista*.

**comrade** kəˈmɹəd, kʌˈmɹəd close companion. XVI. Earlier *camerade*, *camarade*, *com(n)erade*, *cumrade* – F. *camerade*, *camarade* (orig. fem.) – Sp. *camarada* (i) barrack-room, (ii) chamber-fellow, mate, f. *camara* CHAMBER; see -ADE. The stress was orig. on the final syll., as in Sh. (varying with *comrade*) and Milton.

**comstockery** kəˈmstəkəri opposition to realism in literature or art. XX (1905, G. B. Shaw). f. name of A. Comstock, an American who attacked the nude in art; see -ERY.

**comtism** kɔːtɪzəm positivism. XIX. – F. *comtisme*, f. name of Auguste Comte (1798–1857), French philosopher; see -ISM.

**con**<sup>1</sup> kən in the sense ‘get to know, learn’, hence ‘get by heart, commit to memory’, ‘peruse, scan’, and in (dial.) phr. *con thank(s)*, from OE. *þanc cunnan* (= ON. *kunna þökk*); differentiated var. of ME. *cunne*, OE. *cunnan* know (see CAN<sup>2</sup>); not clearly evidenced (with pt. and pp. *conned*) before XV, earlier instances of *conne*, *konne* being normal graphic vars. of *cunne*. A specially interesting ex. is ‘I can konne more by herte in a day than he can in a weke’ (Palsgr.).

**con**<sup>2</sup> kən, kʌn direct the steering of (a ship) from a commanding position. XVII (*cun*, *con*). Reduced form of †*cond*, †*cund* (XVII), shortening of †*condie*, †*condue* (XIV) – (O)F. *conduire*; – L. *conducere* CONDUCT. Survives mainly in *conning-tower* pilot-house of a warship or submarine XIX.

**con**<sup>3</sup> see PRO<sup>1</sup>.

**con**<sup>4</sup> (U.S.) short for CONFIDENCE (man, trick). XIX.

**con-** kən, kən comb. form of L. prep. *com* (later *cum*) with, used regularly before all consonants except *b, m, h, r,* and *l*; see COL-, COM-. In OF. *con-* was reduced to *co-*, e.g. COVENANT, COVET; many Eng. adoptions preserve this, but in some words *con-* was restored, e.g. CONVENT, the orig. form of which survives in the name of Covent Garden, London. For the meaning see COM-.

**conacre** kə'neikər in Ireland, letting by a tenant of land prepared for a crop. XIX. orig. *corn-acre*, i.e. CORN<sup>1</sup>, ACRE.

**conation** kə'neɪʃən (philos.) faculty of volition. XIX. - L. *cōnātiō(n)-*, f. *cōnāt-, cōnārī* endeavour; see -ATION. So **conative** kə'neɪtɪv. XIX.

**concatenate** kɒnkæ'teɪnɪt link together. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *concatēnāre*, f. *com* CON-+*catēna* CHAIN; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **concatenation**. XVII. - F. or L.

**concave** kɒ'neɪv hollow )( *convex*. XV. - L. *concavus* (perh. through F. *concave*), f. *com* CON-+*cavus* hollow. So **conca-vity**. XIX. - F. or late L.; see CAVE, CAVITY.

**conceal** kənsi:l keep from being seen or known. XIV (Barbour). - OF. *conceler* - L. *concellāre*, f. *com* CON-+*cēllāre* hide, f. base \**kel-* (cf. CELL, CLANDESTINE, OCCULT). So **concealment**. XIV. - OF. *concelement*, f. *conceler*.

**concede** kənsi:d grant, yield. XVII. - F. *conceder* or its source L. *concedere* withdraw, yield; see CON- and CEDE. So **concession** kənsə'ʃən. XVI. - F. or L.

**conceit** kənsi:t †conception, thought; personal opinion XIV (Ch.); fanciful opinion, etc., fancy XV; for *self-conceit* XVII. f. CONCEIVE on the analogy of the pairs *deceive, deceit, receive, receipt*, which have F. originals. The sense-development was infl. by It. *conchetto* (:- late L. *conceptus* CONCEPT), which the Eng. word was prob. designed to represent. Hence **conceit** vb. XVI. **conceited**. XVI. f. vb. or sb.; see -ED<sup>2</sup>.

**conceive** kənsi:v become pregnant (with) XIII; take into the mind XIV; formulate in words XVI. - OF. *conceiv-*, tonic stem of *concevoir*, for \**conceivere* = Pr. *concebre*, Sp. *concebir*, It. *concepire* :- L. *concipere* take to oneself, be pregnant, comprehend mentally, express, f. *com* CON-+*capere* take (cf. CAP-TIVE). So **conceivable** XVI.

**concentrate** kə'nsəntreɪt bring to a common centre. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. \**concentrāre* (cf. F. *concentrer*, It. *concentrare*, Sp. *concentrar*), modelled on *concentricus*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **concentration**. XVII. **con-centre**. XVI. - F. *concentrer* - L. **con-centric** kənsə'ntrɪk having a common centre. XIV (Ch.); rare before XVII; *concentrical* (from XVI). - (O)F. *concentrique* or medL. *-icus*; see CON-, CENTRE, -IC.

**conception** kənsə'pʃən action of conceiving in the womb XIII; apprehension, imagination XIV; notion XVII. - (O)F. *conception* - L. *conceptiō(n)-*; f. *concept-, concipere* CONCEIVE; see -TION. So **concept** kə'nsept †thought, opinion, etc. XVI; (philos.) XVII. - late L. *conceptus*, f. pp. stem of *concupere*. **conceptual**. XVII. - medL. *conceptualis*, f. *conceptus*; hence **conceptualist** (scholastic philos.) XVIII, -ISM XIX; cf. F. *conceptualisme*, G. *-ismus*.

**concern** kənsə'm ʃdiscern; sc. relate to XV; engage the attention of XVI; pass. be interested, involved. XVII. - (O)F. *concerner* or late L. *concernere* sift, distinguish, in medL. have respect or reference to, f. *com* CON-+*cernere* sift, f. base \**ker-* (cf. CERTAIN). Somewhat earlier in prp. **concerning** (XV) in uses leading to its use as prep., prob. modelled on a similar use of F. *concernant*. Hence **concern** sb. XVI.

**concert**<sup>1</sup> kə'nsərt harmony; musical performance. XVII. - F. *concert* - It. CONCERTO.

**concert**<sup>2</sup> kənsə'rt †unite XVI; arrange by agreement XVII. - F. *concerter* - It. *concertare* bring into agreement or harmony, of obscure origin (identity with L. *concertāre* contend, dispute is improbable). **concertina** kənsə'ti:nə musical instrument with bellows and keys. XIX (invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, 1829). f. CONCERT<sup>1</sup> +*-ina*, after *seraphina*.

**concerto** kəntʃə'tou, kənsə'tou musical composition for solo instruments accompanied by orchestra. XVIII. It., f. *concertare* (see CONCERT<sup>2</sup>).

**concession** kənsə'ʃən conceding or thing conceded. XVI. - (O)F. *concession* or L. *concessiō(n)-*, f. *concess-*, pp. stem of *concedere* CONCEDE; see -ION. So **concessive** (chiefly gram.). XVIII. - late L.

**conchetto** kəntʃə'tou literary conceit. XVIII. It. :- L. *conceptu-s* (in late L.) thought, purpose (see CONCEPT).

**conch** kɒŋk shell, shell-fish. XVI. - L. *concha* bivalve, mussel, pearl oyster, shell of snail, etc. - Gr. *kóγκhē* (cf. Skr. *ḡaṅkhás* conch). The earliest Eng. form was perh. *conche*, pl. *conches*; cf. the surviving alternative pronunc. kəntʃ.

**conchy** kə'nʃi colloq. shortening of *conscientious objector* (sc. to military or other service). XX. Cf. -y<sup>6</sup>.

**concierge** kɔ'siə'ɹɜ, || kɔ'sjɜɹɜ janitor, caretaker. XVII. F., OF. *cumcerges* (whence medL. *consergius*) :- Rom. \**conservius*, alteration of L. *conservus* fellow slave (see CON-, SERV), after *consocius* companion.

**conciliar** kənsi'lɪər pert. to a council. XVII. f. L. *concilium* COUNCIL+*-AR*.

**conciliate** kənsiˈleɪt gain the goodwill of, win over; reconcile. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *conciliāre* combine, unite, procure, gain, win, f. *conciliūm* meeting, union, COUNCIL; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **concilia**-TION. XVI. - L. **conci**-liator. XVI. - L. **conci**-liatory. XVI.

**concinuity** kənsiˈniːti congruity; elegance of literary style. XVI. - L. *concinuitās*, f. *concinuus* skilfully put together, well adjusted, elegant, neat; see -ITY.

**concise** kənsaɪs expressed in few words. XVI. - F. *concis-e* or L. *concīsus* divided, broken up, brief, pp. of *concīdere* cut or divide up, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *cædere* cut (cf. *CÆSURA*).

**conclave** kəˈnkleɪv †private chamber; private place of assembly of cardinals XIV (assembly of cardinals for election of pope XVII); (gen.) private assembly XVI. - F. *conclave* - L. *conclāve*, f. *com* CON- + *clāvis* key (cf. *CLAVICLE*).

**conclude** kənkluːd †enclose, include; bring or come to a close, settlement, decision; infer, prove. XIV. - L. *conclūdere* (in the above senses), f. *com* CON- + *claudere* shut (cf. *CLOSE*). So **conclusion** kənkluːzən end, issue; inference; †proposition; †experiment; decision. XIV. - (O)F. *conclusion* or L. *conclūsio(n)-*, f. *conclūs-*, *conclūdere*. So **conclusi**ve kənkluːsɪv. XVI. - late L.

**concoct** kənkəkt †maturate (metals); †digest (food) XVI; compose, devise XVII. f. *concoct-*, pp. stem of L. *concoquere* digest, put up with, mature, consider, reflect upon, f. *com* CON- + *coquere* cook, f. *coquus* COOK. So **conco**-ction. XVI. - L.

**concomitant** kənkəˈmɪtənt accompanying or attendant (person or thing). XVII. - prp. of late L. *concomitāri* accompany, f. *com* CON- + *comitāri*, f. *comit-*, *comes* companion; see COUNT<sup>3</sup>, -ANT. So **conco**-mitance co-existence (spec. theol.). XVI. - medL.

**concord** kəŋkərd, kənkərd agreement, harmony. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *concorde* - L. *concordia*, f. *concord-*, *concors* of one mind, f. *com* CON- + *cor* HEART. So **concordance** kəŋkərdəns A. alphabetical register with citations of words contained in a work (orig. and esp. the Bible) XIV; B. agreement xv. - F. *concordance* - medL. *concordantia*, f. prp. stem of *concordāre* agree, f. *concors*; the use in A was orig. pl. (medL. *concordantiæ*), each series of parallel passages being a *concordantia*. So **conco**-rdant agreeing. xv. **concordat** kəŋkərdət agreement, compact. XVII. - F. *concordat* or L. *concordātum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *concordāre*, after the formula 'transactum, compositum, et concordatum est' (it has been concluded, arranged, and agreed).

**concourse** kəŋkəʊs, kəŋ- running or flowing together, meeting XIV; concurrence;

assemblage XVII. ME. *conours* - (O)F. *conours* - L. *concuru-s*, f. *concur-*, *concurrere* run together, CONCUR.

**concrete** kəˈnkriːt, kəŋ-, (formerly) kəŋkriːt †united, composite; opp. to *abstract* XIV (Trev.); sb. concreted mass XVII; composition of gravel or sand and cement XIX. - F. *concret* or L. *concrētus*, pp. of *concrēscere* grow together, f. *com* CON- + *crēscere* grow (see *CRESCENT*). So **concre**-tion. XVI. - F. - L.

**concubine** kəŋkjubain. XIII. - (O)F. *concupine* - L. *concupina*, f. *com* CON- + *cub-* lie down (cf. *CUBICLE*). So **concupin**age kəŋkjūˈbɪnɪdʒ. XIV. - F. **concu**-binary (one) living in concubinage. XVI. - medL. *concupinārius*; cf. F. *concupinaire*.

**concupiscent** kəŋkjūˈpɪsəns vehement desire; libidinous desire, lust. XIV. - (O)F. *concupiscentia* - late L. *concupiscentia*, f. *concupiscent-*, prp. stem of *concupiscere*, inceptive of *concupere*, f. *com* CON- + *cupere* desire; see CUPIDITY, -ENCE. So **concu**-piscible vehemently to be desired xv; vehemently desirous XIV.

**concur** kəŋkəɪ †collide, converge xv; fall together, coincide; agree in action or opinion xv. - L. *concurrere*, f. *com* CON- + *currere* run (see *COURSE*). So **concurrent** kəˈrɒnt. XIV (Trev.). **concu**-rrence. xv; cf. medL. *concurrentia*.

**concussion** kəŋkəˈʃən violent agitation xv; injury due to the shock of a blow, etc. XVI. - L. *concussio(n)-*, f. *concuss-*, pp. stem of *concutere* dash together, shake violently, f. *com* CON- + *quatere* shake (cf. *QUASH*); see -ION.

**condemn** kəndeɪm pronounce adverse judgement on. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *condem(p)ner* (mod. *condamner*) - L. *condem(p)nāre*, f. *com* CON- + *dāmnāre* DAMN. So **condemna**-tion. XIV. - late L.

**condense** kəndeɪns increase the density of xv; reduce from vapour to liquid XVII. - (O)F. *condenser* or L. *condensāre*, f. *condensus* very dense; see CON-, DENSE. So **condensa**-tion. XVII. - late L.

**condescend** kəndɪsənd †settle down to XIV (Ch.); bend down to, †be complaisant, agree xv. - (O)F. *condescendre* - ecclL. *condescendere* stoop (fig.), in medL. accede, agree to, f. *com* CON- + *dēscendere* DESCEND. So **condesce**-nsion. XVII. - ecclL.

**condign** kəndaɪn †of equal worth xv; †worthy, deserving xv; deserved, fitting, esp. in *condign punishment*, a phr. derived from Tudor acts of parliament xv. - (O)F. *condigne* (xiv in *amende condigne* fitting fine) - L. *condignus* wholly worthy, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *dignus* worthy (cf. *DIGNITY*).

**condiment** kəˈndɪmənt seasoning, relish. xv. - L. *condimentum*, f. *condire* preserve, pickle, embalm, by-form of *condere* preserve, prop. put together, prob. modelled on *salire* season with salt (beside *sal(t)ere*).

**condition** kændiːʃən convention, stipulation; mode of being. XIV. – OF. *condicion* (mod. *condition*), corr. to Pr. *condicio*, It. *condizione*, etc. – L. *condiciō(n)-* agreement, compact, terms, situation, state, rel. to *condicere* agree upon, promise, lit. talk over together, f. *com* CON- + *dicere* declare, say (cf. DICTION); for the stem *dic-* cf. *diciō* authority, sway, ABBICATE, DEDICATE, INDICATE, PREDICATE. So **condi-tional**. XIV. – OF. *condicional* (mod. *-tionnel*) or late L. *condiciōnālis* (juridical term).

**condole** kændouːl †sorrow greatly; †trans. grieve with or over XVI; express sympathy with XVII. – ChrL. *condolēre*, f. *com* CON- + *dolēre* suffer pain, grieve (see DOLOUR). So **condolence** †sympathetic grief; outward expression of sympathy. XVII. f. the vb.; but in the second sense orig. in the form †*condoleance*, later modified to †*condolance*, – F. *condolēance* (f. *condouloir*, under the influence of *dolēance*); hence the stress on the second syll.

**condominium** kəndəmiːniəm joint rule. XVIII (Burnet). modL., f. *com* CON- + L. *dominium* lordship (cf. DOMINION).

**condone** kəndouːn overlook and forgive (an offence). XIX (dating from the Divorce Act of 1857; in dictionaries of XVII–XVIII merely an anglicization of the L. word without reference to use). – L. *condōnāre* deliver up, surrender, refrain from punishing as a favour, f. *com* CON- altogether + *dōnāre* give (cf. DONATION, PARDON), a term of canon law with spec. reference to violation of the marriage vow. So **condon-ation**. XVII. – L.; adopted from casuistic use.

**condor** kəˈndɔːr large S. American bird of the vulture kind. XVII. – Sp. *cóndor* – Peruvian *cuntur*.

**condottiere** kəndɔːtɪəːri leader of mercenary troops. XVIII (Mrs. Radcliffe). It., f. *condotto* leadership, CONDUCT + *-iere*, agent-suffix: – L. *-ārius* -ARY.

**conduce** kændjuːs †lead XV; †engage, hire; contribute, lead, or tend to XVI. – L. *condūcere* bring together (and all the above senses), f. *com* CON- + *dūcere* lead (see DUCT). Hence **condu-cive** conducting *to*. XVII; after earlier *conductive* (XVI; cf. F. †*conductif*).

**conduct** kəˈndʌkt guiding, leading (surviving in *safe conduct*); management XV; manner of conducting oneself XVII. – L. *conductus*, f. *conduct-*, *condūcere* (see CONDUCE). Preceded by *conduit(e)*, *conduit(e)*, *-dyt* (XIII–XVI) – OF. *conduit*, (also mod.) *conduite* – medL. *conductus*, Rom. \**conducta* (cf. Pr. *conduch*, Sp. *conducto*, *-ducta*, It. *condotto*, *-dotta*). Cf. CONDUIT. So **conduct** vb. kəndʌkt lead, guide XV (Lydg.); command XVI; direct, manage XVII. Preceded by *conduite*, *-dyte* (XV), f. (OF) *conduit*, pp. of *conduire*; later assim. to the L. pp. *conductus*. **conduction** kəndʌkʃən †leading, leadership; †management; †hiring

XVI; conducting (of liquid) XVII; transmission of heat, electricity, etc. XIX. – (OF) or L. **conductor** A. leader, commander XVI; manager XVII; director of singers and musicians XVIII; B. substance or object that conducts heat, etc. XVIII. – (OF) *conducteur* – L.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>; earlier *conduitour*, *conditour* (XV) – OF.

**conduit** kəˈndɪt channel or pipe for the conveyance of liquid. XIV. ME. *conduit*, *condit* – (OF) *conduit*: – medL. *conductus*, f. *conduct-*, pp. stem of *condūcere* CONDUCE (cf. AQUEDUCT).

**condyle** kəˈndɪl rounded process at the end of a bone. XVII. – F. *condyle* (Paré, XVI) – L. *condylus* – Gr. *kóndulos* knuckle (f. base meaning ‘round object’).

**Condy's fluid** kəˈndɪz flūːɪd disinfecting fluid named after Henry Bollmann Condy, English physician. XIX.

**cone** koun figure of which the base is a circle and the summit a point XVI (in earlier use her. †angular division of a shield XV). (Also in XVI–XVII *con*) – F. *cône* – L. *cōnus* – Gr. *kónos* pine-cone, geometrical cone, conical apex, spinning-top, rel. to *HONE*. So **conic** kəˈnɪk, -ICAL. XVI. – modL. *cōnicus* – Gr. *kōnikós*. **cono-** comb. form, as in *conocuneus* XVII, *conodont* XIX. **conoid** kouˈnɔɪd XVII, **conoid-al** XVI. – mod. *cōnoïdēs* – Gr. *kōnoeidēs*.

**confab** kəˈnfæb. XVIII. colloq. shortening of **confabulation** kənfæbjuleiːʃən talk, chat. XV. – late L. *confabulātiō(n)-*, f. *confabulārī* converse (see CON- and FABLE), whence **confab-ulate** XVII, which was also formerly abbrev. *confab*.

**confarreation** kənfæriəiːʃən solemn form of marriage among the ancient Romans, marked by the offering of a cake of spelt. XVI. – L. *confarreātiō(n)-*, f. *confarreāre* unite in marriage in this way, f. *com* CON- + *farreum* spelt cake, sb. use of n. of *farreus*, f. *far* grain, spelt (cf. BARLEY<sup>1</sup>); see -ATION.

**confection** kənfekʃən compounded medicinal preparation; prepared dish, preparation of fruit, etc., conserve, sweetmeat. XIV. – (OF) *confection* – L. *confectiō(n)-* preparation (abstr. and concr.), f. *confect-*, pp. stem of *conficere* prepare, f. *com* CON- + *facere* put, make; see CON-, FACT, -TION. Hence, through the vb. *confection* (XVI), **confectioner** maker of sweetmeats, cakes, etc. XVI; see -ER<sup>1</sup>; whence **confectionery** XVIII.

**confederate** kənfədərət leagued, allied XIV; sb. accomplice XV; ally XVI. – late (eccl.) L. *confederātus*; see CON-, FEDERATE. So **confederation** leagued, alliance, †conspiracy XV; body of states leagued together XVII. – (OF) or late L. (Jerome). **confederacy** (in same senses). XIV. – AN. *confederacie*.

**confer** kɔnfə:ɪ †bring together, collect; compare, collate; converse, take counsel; bestow. XVI. - L. *conferre* (in these senses), f. *com* CON-+*ferre* bring, BEAR<sup>2</sup>. The stress is as in other direct derivs. from L., *defer*, *infer*, as contrasted with *differ*, *offer*, *proffer*, *suffer*, which came through French. So **CONFERENCE** kɔn'fərəns †collation, collection; taking counsel, discourse; meeting for consultation. XVI. - F. *conférence* or medL. *conferentia*.

**confess** kɔnfɛ:s own to, acknowledge, esp. guiltily; hear the confession of, shrive. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *confesser* = Pr. *confessar*, etc. - Rom. \**confessāre*, f. L. *confessus*, pp. of *confitēri* acknowledge, f. *com* CON-+*fatēri* declare, avow, rel. to *fāri* speak, *fābula* FABLE. So **CONFESSIO** -fɛ:ʃən acknowledgment (of guilt) XIV (Wyclif); matter confessed XV; formulary of belief XVI. - (O)F. - L. **CONFESSIO**NAL place for hearing confessions. XVIII. - F. *confessionnal* - It. *confessionale* - medL. *confessionāle*, sb. use of n. sg. of adj. **CONFESSOR** kɔnfɛ:səɹ (eccl.) one who avows his religion in the face of danger but does not suffer martyrdom XII; (gen.) one who makes confession (of belief, guilt, etc.) XIII; (eccl.) one who hears confessions (in this sense often kɔn'fɛsɔɪ, with normal stress-development from ME. *confessour*) XIV. - AN. *confessor*, OF. *confessour* (mod. -eur) - ecclL. *confessor*, f. *confess-*, *confitēri*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**confetti** kɔnfɛ:ti small sweets used as missiles at a carnival, small disks of paper so used at weddings. XIX. It., pl. of *confetto* COMFIT.

**confide** kɔnfai:d put faith in. XV. - L. *confidere*, f. *com* CON- (intensive)+*fidere* trust (see FAITH). So **CONFIDENT** kɔn'fɪdɛnt trusting, self-assured XVI; †trusted, trusty XVII; sb. confidential friend or adviser XVII; in the earlier sense - L. *confident-*, -*ēns*; in the later, and as sb. - F. *confident* - It. *confidente*; in sb. use superseded by **CONFIDANT**, fem. -*ante* (XVII) kɔn'fɪdɛ:nt (XVIII) which are not regular F. forms, but were presumably adopted orig. to represent the pronunc. of F. *confidente* (a conventional character of the French stage). **CONFIDENTIAL** -ɛ:nʃəl †confident XVII; done in confidence, betokening intimacy XVIII.

**configuration** kɔn'fɪgʊreɪ:ʃən (astron.) relative position XVI; conformation, outline XVII. - late L. *configurātiō(n)-*, f. L. *configurare* fashion after a pattern; see CON-, FIGURE, -ATION.

**confine** kɔnfai:n have a common boundary with, border; keep within bounds, imprison. XVI. - F. *confiner*, f. *confins* CONFINES, prob. after It. *confinare*. Hence (or - F. *confinement*) **CONFINEMENT** imprisonment XVII; childbed XVIII (so to be *confined*, i.e. to bed, XVIII).

**confines** kɔn'fainz (pl.) †region XIV; boundaries, borders XVI. - F. *confins*, †*confines* - L. *confinita*, pl. of *confine* and *confinium*, f. *confinis* bordering, f. *com* CON-+*fīnis* end, limit (pl. *finēs* territory). (†*Confine*, as in Sh., confinement, enclosure, is prob. f. the vb.)

**confirm** kɔnfɔ:ɪm settle, establish XIII; administer confirmation to (superseding †*bishop*, OE. *biscopian*); strengthen, fortify XIV. - OF. *confermer* (later *confirmer*) - L. *confirmāre*, f. *com* CON- (intensive)+*firmāre* strengthen, f. *firmus* FIRM. So **CONFIRMATION** eccl. rite conveying special grace for the strengthening of the baptized XIV; corroboration, ratification XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**confiscate** kɔn'fɪskeɪt (formerly) kɔn'fɪskeɪt appropriate to the public treasury XVI; seize summarily XIX. f. L. *confiscāt-*, -*āre*, f. *com* CON-+*fiscus* chest, treasury; see FISCAL, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Earlier †*confisk* XV; cf. (O)F. *confisquer*. So **CONFISCATION**. XVI. - L.

**confiteor** kɔn'fɪtɔɪ form of confession of sins. XIII. L., 'I confess', the first word of the formula *Confiteor Deo Omnipotenti* I confess to Almighty God, etc.; see CONFESS.

**conflagration** kɔn'flægri:ʃən †consumption by fire XVI; great fire XVI. - L. *conflagrātiō(n)-*, f. *conflagrāre* burn up; see CON-, FLAGRANT, -ATION.

**conflation** kɔn'fleɪ:ʃən blowing or fusing together XVII (Bacon); fusion of textual readings XIX (Westcott & Hort). - ecclL. *conflātiō(n)-* fanning (of fire), fusion (of metals), f. *conflāre* kindle, effect, fuse; see CON-, BLOW<sup>1</sup>, -ATION. ¶ Also XV (Pecock) conflation or harmony (of the Gospels).

**conflict** kɔn'flɪkt encounter in arms, struggle. XV. - L. *conflictus*, f. *conflict-*, pp. stem of *confligere*, f. *com* CON-+*fligere* strike (cf. *afflict*, *inflict*; *profligate*). So **CONFLICT** contend XV; be at variance, clash XVII. f. the pp. stem above.

**confluence** kɔn'fluəns flowing together, junction of streams. XVI. - late L. *confluentia*, f. *confluent-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *confluere*; see CON-, FLUENT. So **CONFLUENT**. XVII.

**conform** kɔnfɔ:ɪm bring into or act in accordance with a pattern, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *conformer* - L. *conformāre*; see CON-+FORM vb. Hence **CONFORMABLE**. XVI. **CONFORMIST**. XVII; cf. **NONCONFORMIST**. So **CONFORMATION**. XVI. - L. **CONFORMITY**. XV. - (O)F. or late L.

**confound** kɔnfau:nd †overthrow XIII (Cursor M.); bring to perdition; throw into confusion XIV. - AN. *confondre*, -*foundre*, (O)F. *confondre* = Pr. *cofondre*, Cat. *confondre* - L. *confundere* pour together, mix up, f. *com* CON-+*fundere* (see FUSION).

**confraternity** kɔnfrətɔ:ɪnɪti organized (religious) brotherhood. XV. - (O)F. *confraternité* - medL. *confrāternitās*, f. *confrāter*; see next and -ITY.

**confrère** kɔ̃nfrɛʁ †fellow member of a fraternity, etc. xv; fellow member of a learned body xvii. - (O)F. *confrère* = Pr. *confraire*, Sp. *confrade*, It. *confrate* - medL. *confrater*; see CON- and FRIAR. The second sense is a mod. readoption from F.

**confront** kɔ̃nfrɑ̃nt stand in front of, face with hostility xvi; bring face to face xvii. - F. *confronter* = Pr., Sp. *confrontar*, It. *confrontare* - medL. *confrontāre*, f. L. com CON- + *front-*, *frons* forehead, face, FRONT.

**Confucian** kɔ̃nfjuːʃən pert. to the Chinese philosopher Confucius. xix. f. *Confucius*, latinized form of Chinese *K'ung Fū tsze* K'ung the (our, your) Master; see -IAN.

**confused** kɔ̃nfjuːzd †discomfited, confounded xiv; thrown into disorder, mixed xvi. f. (O)F. *confus* or its source L. *confusus* (whence †*confuse* adj. xiv-xviii), pp. of *confundere* CONFOUND + -ED. Hence **confuse** vb. in corr. active senses, and in the sense 'mix up in the mind'. xviii. So **confusion** †discomfiture xiii; throwing into disorder, result of this xiv. - (O)F. or L.; cf. FUSION.

**confute** kɔ̃nfjuːt prove to be wrong or false. xvi. - L. *confutāre* check, restrain, answer conclusively, f. *cum* CON- + \**fūt-*, as in *refutāre* REFUTE. Cf. F. *confuter*. So **confutation** xv.

**congé** kɔ̃ʒeɪ leave, permission. xvi. - F. *congé*, adopted earlier (xv) as *congïe*, CONGEE (lasting till xix).

**congeal** kɔ̃ndʒiːl make or become solid as by freezing. xiv (Gower, Maund.). - (O)F. *congeler* - L. *congelāre*, f. com CON- + *gelāre* (see GELID).

**conge** kɔ̃ndʒi †leave to depart, passport xv; bow on taking leave xvi. - OF. *congïe* (mod. *congé*) = Pr. *comjat*, Cat. *comiat*, It. *commiato* (It. *congedo* - F.) :- L. *commeātus* passage, leave to pass, leave of absence, furlough, f. com COM- + *meāre* go, pass. Since late xvii remodelled on modF. and spelt *congé*; in law F. *congé d'élire* (xvi) permission (to a cathedral chapter) to elect (to a vacant see).

**congee** see CONJEE.

**congener** kɔ̃ndʒinɛɪ member of the same class or group. xviii. - L. *congener*, f. com CON- + *gener-*, GENUS.

**congenial** kɔ̃ndʒiːniəl of the same disposition or temperament xvii; suited to one's taste xviii. - modL. \**congeniālis*, f. L. com CON- + GENIUS, after GENIAL.

**congenital** kɔ̃ndʒeːnitəl dating from one's birth. xviii. f. L. *congenitus* born along with, connate, f. com CON- + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* produce (see GENITAL).

**conger** kɔ̃ŋgɛɪ large species of eel. xiv. - (O)F. *congre* :- L. *congrus*, also *conger*, - Gr. *góggrōs*.

**congeries** kɔ̃ndʒiːriːz, -dʒeːriːz massed collection. xvii. - L. *congeriēs* heap, pile, f. *congerere* (see next).

**congestion** kɔ̃ndʒeːstʃən †accumulation xvi; (med.) of blood xv; overcrowded state xix. - (O)F. *congestion* - L. *congestiō(n-)*, f. *congest-*, pp. stem of *congerere* heap together (whence **congest** xvi), f. com CON- + *gerere* carry; see GESTURE, -TION.

**conglomerate** kɔ̃ŋglɔ̃mɛrət †massed together xvi; (physiol.) of complex glands xvii; (geol.) formed of fragments cemented together (also sb.) xix. - L. *conglomerātus*, pp. of *conglomerāre*, f. com CON- + *glomer-*, *globus* ball, rel. to *globus* GLOBE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **conglomerate** -TION. xvii (Bacon). - late L.

**congou** kɔ̃ŋgu, -ou black tea. xviii. - Chinese (Amoy) *kung hu tē*, for *kung fu ch'a* tea on which labour has been expended, f. *kung fu* work, workman, *ch'a* TEA.

**congratulate** kɔ̃ŋgrætʃuleit †express sympathetic joy; address with expressions of satisfaction. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *congrātulāri*, f. com CON- (intensive) + *grātulāri* manifest one's joy, f. *grātus* pleasing; see GRATEFUL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **congratulate** -TION. xv. - L.

**congregation** kɔ̃ŋgrigeiːʃən A. meeting, assembly xiv (Ch.); B. orig. in biblical language, in O.T. whole body or solemn assembly of Israelites xiv; in N.T. whole or a particular body of Christians; body of persons assembled for worship xvi; C. religious community (order) xv; special committee of the College of Cardinals xvii. - (O)F. *congrégation* or L. *congregatiō(n-)*, f. *congregāre*, whence **congregate** collect together xv; see CON-, GREGARIOUS, -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION. Hence **congregational** (spec. of a form of church polity). xvii.

**congress** kɔ̃ŋgres meeting, union xvi; formal assembly of delegates, etc. xvii; legislative body of U.S.A. xviii. - L. *congressus* (whence F. *congrès*), f. *congress-*, pp. stem of *congrēdi* go together, meet, f. com CON- + *gradī* step, walk (see GRADE).

**congressional** kɔ̃ŋgrɛːʃənəl pert. to the Congress of the United States. xviii. f. CONGRESS with insertion of -ion- from L. *congressiō(n-)* to avoid the awkwardness of immed. derivation; see -IO<sup>2</sup>, -AL.

**congruent** kɔ̃ŋgruənt conforming, accordant, agreeable. xv. - L. *congruent-*, -ēns, prp. of *congruere* meet together, agree, correspond, f. com CON- + \**gruere*, *ruere* fall, rush; see RUIN, -ENT. So **congruity** kɔ̃ŋgruːiti conformity, etc. xv. - F. or late L. **congruous**. xvi. f. L. *congruus*.

**conic** see CONE.

**conicopoly** kɔ̃nikɔ̃pəli native clerk in the Madras Presidency, India. xvii. - Tamil *kanokka-pillai* 'account-man'.

**conifer** kɔ̃nɪfɛɪ cone-bearing tree. xix. - L. *cōnifer* (Virgil), f. *cōnus* CONE. So **coniferous** cone-bearing. xvii.

**conjecture** kændʒeːktʃəɪ †interpretation of signs, etc. XIV; (formation of) an opinion on grounds insufficient for proof XVI. — (O)F. *conjecture*, or L. *conjectūra* conclusion, inference, f. *conject-*, pp. stem of *conicere* throw together, put together in speech or thought (cf. Gr. *συμβάλλειν*), conclude; see CON-, ABJECT (etc.), -URE. So **conje·cture** vb. XIV (Wyclif). — (O)F. *conjecturer* — late L. *conjectūrāre*; superseding †*conject* XIV (Ch., Trevisa). **conje·ctural** XVI. — F. — L.

**conjee, congee** kəˈndʒi water in which rice has been boiled. XVII. — Tamil *kānji*.

**conjoin** kəndʒoɪˈn join together. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *conjoigne*, -oyne — (O)F. *conjoign-*, pres. stem of *conjoindre* — L. *conjungere* (see CONJUNCT). So **co·njoint** combined, united. XVIII (earlier in adv. *conjointly* Sh.). — F. *conjoint*, pp. of *conjoindre*.

**conjugal** kəndʒʊgəl pert. to husband and wife. XVI. — L. *conjugalīs*, f. *conjug-*, -*ju(n)x* consort, spouse, f. *com* CON-+\**jug-*, base of *jungere* JOIN; see -AL. So **co·njugate** joined together XV; joined in reciprocal relation XVII. — L. *conjugātus*, pp. of *conjugāre* (f. *jugum* YOKE), whence **co·njugate** -eit †couple, yoke; inflect (a verb) in its various forms XVI. See -ATE<sup>2</sup> and **conjugate**ION earliest in gram. sense XV. — L.

**conjunct** kəndʒəŋkt joined together. XV. — L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, f. *com* CON-+*jungere* JOIN; cf. CONJOINT. So **con·junction** kəndʒəŋkʃən union, connexion (gen. and astron.) XIV (Ch., Barbour, Trevisa); (gram.) connecting particle XIV (Wyclif). — (O)F. *conjunction* — L. *conjunctiōnem*, f. *conjungere*; in gram. sense L. *conjunctiō* tr. Gr. *σύνδεσμος* **con·ju·nctive** xv. — late L. **conju·nctive**-TIS inflammation of the *membrana conjunctiva* 'conjunctive membrane' lining the inner surface of the eyeball.

**conjure** A. kəndʒuəːɪ constrain by oath or by a sacred invocation XIII; B. kəˈndʒəɪ affect or effect by jugglery XVI. — (O)F. *conjurere* to plot, exorcise, adjure = Pr., Sp. *conjurar*, It. *congiurare* :- L. *conjurāre* band together by an oath, conspire, in medL. invoke, f. *com* CON-+*jūrāre* swear, f. *jūr-*, *jūs* right, law (cf. JURY). Hence **conjuror** kəˈndʒərəɪ one who conjures spirits XIV; one who practises legerdemain XVIII. Partly — AN. *conjurour*, OF. *conjurere*, -*eor* — medL. *conjurātor*, -*ōrem*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**conk** kəŋk (sl.) nose. XIX. prob. an application of CONCH.

**conkers** kəŋkəɪz children's game played orig. with snail-shells, later with chestnuts on a string. XIX. f. dial. *conker* snail-shell, presumably f. CONCH; assoc. with *conquer*.

**connate** kəˈneɪt existing from birth, congenital; cognate XVII; congenitally united XVIII. — late L. *connātus*, pp. of *connascī*, f. *com* CON-+*nascī* be born (see NATAL).

**connect** kəneːkt join together XVII; associate XVIII. — L. *connectere* (*cōnectere*), f. *com* CON-+*nectere* bind, fasten (cf. NEXUS). Hence **conne·ctive**, XVII; superseding †*connexive* (XVI) — L. *connexivus*. So **con·nexion**, **connection** kəneːkʃən joining or linking together XIV (Trev.); causal or logical relation XVII; personal relation, as by family; body of persons related by political or religious bonds XVIII. — L. *connexiō(n)-*, f. *connex-*, *connectere*; cf. (O)F. *connexion*.

**conning-tower** see CON<sup>2</sup>.

**connive** kənaɪv shut one's eyes to, wink at. XVII. — F. *conniver* (*ā*) — L. *connivēre* (*cōnivēre*) shut the eyes, f. *com* CON-+\**nivēre*, rel. to *nictāre* (see NICTITATION). So **conni·vance** XVI. orig. *connivence* — F. *connivence* or L. *connivēntia*; the sp. -*ance* has prevailed since c. 1700.

**connoisseur** kənɪsɔːɪ critical judge of matters of taste. XVIII. F., earlier sp. of *connaisseur*, f. *connais-*, ppl. stem of *connaître*, f. *cognōscere* ascertain, learn, f. *com* CO- (intensive)+\**gnōscere* KNOW.

**connote** kənuːt imply in addition or as a consequence. XVII. — scholastic L. *connōtāre* mark in addition, f. *com* CON-+*notāre* NOTE. So **connota·tion** XVI. — medL.

**connubial** kənjūˈbiəl pert. to marriage. XVII. — L. *connubiālis*, f. *connūbium* marriage, wedlock, f. *com* CON-+*nūbere* marry; see NUPTIAL and -IAL.

**conquer** kəŋkəɪ †win, esp. by fighting; overcome by force. XIII. — OF. *conquerre* = Pr. *conquerre* :- Rom. \**conquerere*, for L. *conquirere* seek for, procure, win (whence It. *conquidere*), f. *com* CON-+*quærere* seek (see QUERY). So **conqueror** kəŋkərəɪ. XIII (Cursor M.). — AN. *conquerour*, OF. -*eor*, nom. -*ere*, f. *conquerre*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>. **conquest** kəŋkwɛst acquisition by force of arms XIII (Cursor M.); (leg.) acquisition otherwise than by inheritance (Sc.) xv (earlier *conquese*). — OF. *conquest* (= Pr. *conquēst*, It. *conquisto*), *conquēste*, mod. *conquēte* (= Pr. *conquesta*, Sp., Pg. *conquista*), repr. sb. uses of n. and fem. of Rom. \**conquestus*, pp. of \**conquerere*.

**consanguinity** kənsæŋgwɪˈnɪti blood-relationship. XIV (Wyclif). — L. *consanguinitās*, f. *consanguineus* of the same blood, f. *com* CON-+*sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood; see SANGUINE, -ITY.

**conscience** kəŋʃəns moral sense of right and wrong XIII; †consciousness, inmost thought; †conscientiousness XIV. — (O)F. *conscience* = Pr., Sp. *conciencia*, It. *coscienza* — L. *conscientia* privity of knowledge, consciousness, f. *consciēre* know or be privy with (another or oneself); see CON- and SCIENCE. (Superseded ME. *inwit*.) So **conscientious** kəŋʃiəˈnʃəs obedient to conscience, scrupulous. XVII. — F. *conscienceux* — medL. *conscientiōsus*. **co·nscionable** kəŋʃənəbl conscientious, scrupulous. XVI.

f. †*conscion*[s], var. of *conscience* + -ABLE; cf. †*conscioned* -conscioned (XVI-XVII), †*conscionless* (XVII). Now familiar in UNCONSCIONABLE. **CONSCIOUS** kɔːnʃəs †prɪvɪ to a thing with another or within oneself (L. *consciūs alicui rei, consciūs sibi alicujus rei, de aliqua re*); aware of; known to oneself. XVII. f. L. *consciūs*, f. com CON- + \**sci-*, base of *scīre* know.

**conscript** kɔːnskript enrolled or elected as a senator (L. *patres conscripti* fathers elect) XV; enrolled by compulsory enlistment 1800 (as a sb. after F. *conscriit*). - L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere* enrol, f. com CON- + *scribere* write (cf. SCRIPTURE). So **CONSCRIPTION** †enrolment XIV; compulsory enlistment 1800 (after F. *conscription*, which was introduced in connexion with the law of the French Republic, 5 Sept. 1798, which dealt with this). - late L. Hence by back-formation **conscript** vb. XIX (orig. U.S. 1813).

**consecrate** kɔːnsikreit devote to a sacred purpose XV; dedicate XVI; make sacred XVII. f. (after †*consecrate* pp. XIV) L. *consecrāt-, -āre*, f. com CON- (intensive) + *sacrāre* dedicate, f. *sacr-, sacer* SACRED; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **CONSECRATION**. XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa). - (O)F. or L.

**consecution** kɔːnsikjʊʃən logical sequence XVI; succession XVII. - L. *consecutiō(n-)*, f. *consecūt-, -sequi* follow closely; see CONSEQUENCE, and -TION. So **CONSECUTIVE** kɔːnsikjʊtiv following continuously or successively XVII; (gram.) expressing consequence XIX. - F. *consecutif* - medL. *consecūtivus*.

**consensus** kɔːnsɛnsəs general agreement, orig. physiol. (of parts of the body), after Bausner, 'De consensu partium humani corporis', 1556. XIX. - L., f. *consens-*, pp. stem of *consentire* CONSENT.

**consent** kɔːnsɛnt voluntary agreement or acquiescence XIII; agreement, accord XIV. - OF. *consente*, f. *consentir* (whence **CONSENT** vb. XIII) = Pr., Sp. *consentir*, It. *consentire* - L. *consentire* agree, accord, f. com CON- + *sentire* feel (see SENSE). ¶ The sb. when spelt *concent* was liable to confusion with *concent* (XVI) harmony, concord - L. *concentus*.

**consequence** kɔːnsɪkwɛns thing resulting, logical result XIV; importance, moment (orig. in phr. of *consequence* prop. having issues or results) XVI. - (O)F. *conséquence* - L. *consequentia*, f. *consequēt-, consequi* follow closely; see SEQUENCE. So **CONSEQUENT** resulting XV; earlier in **CONSEQUENTLY** (XV), based on L. *consequenter* or F. *conséquentment*. **CONSEQUENTIAL**. XVII.

**conservancy** kɔːnsɔːvənsi control of, (hence) commission controlling, a port, river, etc. XVIII ('The Jurisdiction and Conservancy of the River Thames', R. Griffiths, 1746). Alteration, by assim. to -ANCY, of †*conservacy* (XV-XVIII) - AN. *conservacie* (*pur la conservacie de les ditz graundes rivieres*

Act of 9 Henry VI c. 9) - AL. *conservātia* (see -ACY), by-form of L. *conservātiō* CONSERVATION.

**conservatoire** kɔːsɛrvatwɑː academy for instruction in music, dancing, declamation. (The earliest of these were the It. conservatorios, which originated in hospitals for orphans and foundlings at which a musical education was given.) XVIII. F., - It. *conservatorio* - modL. *conservātōrium*, sb. use of neut. of late L. *conservātōrius*, f. *conservāt-, -āre* to preserve, CONSERVE. So **CONSERVATORY** kɔːnsɔːvətəri †preservative XVI; †storehouse; greenhouse for tender plants XVII (Evelyn); (U.S.) conservatoire XIX. - late L.

**conserve** kɔːnsɔːrv preserve safely. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *conserver* = Sp. *conservar*, It. *conservare* - L. *conservāre*; see CON- (intensive) and SERVE. So **CONSERVE** sb. †preservative XIV (Gower); medicinal or confectionery preparation XVI. - (O)F. *conserve* = It., Sp., medL. *conserva*, f. the vb. **CONSERVATION** preservation in being XIV (Ch.); conservancy XV; c. of energy, etc. XIX. - (O)F. or L. **CONSERVATIVE** preservative XIV (Ch.); (in politics) 1830 (J. W. Croker); hence **CONSERVATISM** 1835.

**consider** kɔːnsɪdər regard or contemplate attentively, take carefully into account. XIV (Barbour, Ch.) - (O)F. *considérer* = Pr. *cosirar*, Sp. *considerar*, etc., - L. *considerāre*, f. com CON- (intensive) + base \**sider-*, found also in *dēsiderāre* DESIRE. **CONSIDERABLE** †that can be considered XV; †that should be considered XVI; worthy of consideration, large in amount, etc. XVII. - medL. *considerābilis*; in F. XVI. **CONSIDERATION** †contemplation, survey XIV (Ch.); attentive thought XIV (Wycl. Bible); taking into account; thoughtfulness XV; estimation; recompense, equivalent XVI. - (O)F. - L.

**consign** kɔːnsaɪn †attest, confirm XV; †mark with the cross; hand or make over XVI. - F. *consigner* = Pr., Sp. *consegnar*, It. *consegnare* - L. *consignāre* attest with a seal, f. com CON- (intensive) + *signāre* SIGN.

**consist** kɔːnsɪst have a certain existence, be composed of or comprised in XVI; be congruous with XVII. - L. *consistere* stand still, remain firm, exist, f. com CON- (intensive) + *sistere* place, stand firm or still, stop (see STATE). Cf. F. *consister*. So **CONSISTENCE**, -ENCY material coherence or solidity. XVI. - F. *consistance*, †-ence (corr. to Pr., Sp. *consistencia*, It. *consistenza*) or late L. *consistentia*. **CONSISTENT** †remaining still XVI; agreeing, esp. self-consistent XVII.

**consistory** kɔːnsɪstəri †council-chamber; council; (ecccl.) bishop's court, papal 'senate' XIV; court of presbyters XVI. - AN. *consistorie* = (O)F. *consistoire*, Pr. *consistori*, It. *consistorio* - late L. *consistōrium*; see **CONSIST**, -ORY. (The older pronunc. ME. *consistorie* led to a contr. form †*conistorie*.) Hence **CONSISTORIAL**. XV; after medL.



**consolation** kənsəleɪʃən comfort in distress. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *consolation* - L. *consolātiō(n)*-, f. *consōlāt*-, -*ārī*. Hence, or through F. *consoler*, **console**<sup>1</sup> kənsouɪ XVII (Dryden), repl. †*consolate* XV-XVIII (used by Sh.); see CON- (intensive), SOLACE, -ATION.

**console**<sup>2</sup> kənsoul (archit.) kind of bracket XVIII; ensemble of keyboards and stops in an organ XIX. - F. *console*, obscure deriv. of *consolider* CONSOLIDATE.

**consolidate** kənsəˈlɪdeɪt make firm or solid. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *consolidāre*, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *solidāre*, f. *solidus* SOLID; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **consolidation** in various techn. uses, earliest (c. 1400) of the uniting of fractured or wounded parts. - late L.

**consols** kənsɒlz, (formerly) kənsɒːlz. 1770. Short for *consolidated annuities*, the government securities of Great Britain, consisting orig. of a great variety of public securities, which were *consolidated* in 1751 (Act 25 Geo. II, c. 27) into a single stock.

**consommé** kɒsəˈmeɪ strong meat soup. XIX (Byron). F., sb. use of pp. of *consommer* - L. *consummare* CONSUMMATE; the nutriment of the meat is completely used up.

**consonant** kənsənənt alphabetic or phonetic element used with a vowel. XIV. - OF. *consonant* - L. *consonant*-, -*āns*, sb. use (sc. *littera* letter) of prp. of *consonāre* sound together (see CON-, SOUND<sup>2</sup>); so named because it can only be 'sounded with' a vowel. So **consonant** adj. in harmony, concordant. XV. **consonance**, XV (Lydg.), -ANCY XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVII). - (O)F. or L.

**consort**<sup>1</sup> kənsɔɪt †partner, mate XV; ship sailing with another; partner in marriage, spouse. XVII. - F. *consort*, fem. -*sorte* = Sp., It. *consorte* - L. *consort*-, -*sors* sharing in common, partner, colleague, f. *com* CON- + *sors* portion, lot (see SORT); orig. str. *consoɪt*.

**consort**<sup>2</sup> kənsɔɪt †accompany, escort; associate or accord *with*. XVI (Sh.). In the first sense f. **CONSORT**<sup>1</sup>; in the second prob. a reinforcement of *sort* vb., which was commonly so used from c. 1570 onwards. So †**consort** sb. fellowship; accord; concert of music. XVI. Partly a deriv. of the verb, suggested by L. *consortium* partnership; partly early form of CONCERT.

**conspicuous** kənspeɪkʊəs general view. XIX. - L. *conspicuos*, f. *conspicere*-, pp. stem of *conspicere* look attentively, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *specere* (see ASPECT).

**conspicuous** kənspeɪkʊəs clearly visible. XVI. f. L. *conspicuos*, f. *conspicere*; see prec. and -UOUS.

**conspire** kənspaɪəɪ combine privily for unlawful purposes, plot. XIV (PPL., Gower). - (O)F. *conspirer* - L. *conspirāre* agree, combine, f. *com* CON- + *spirāre* breathe (see SPIRIT). So **conspiracy** kənspeɪrəsi act of

conspiring, plot. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *conspiracie*, alteration (cf. *conservacy* s.v. CONSERVANCY) of (O)F. *conspiration* (-L.), whence earlier ME. *conspiration* (XIII, Cursor M.), which was superseded by *conspiracy*. **conspirator**. XV. - (O)F. -*eur*.

**constable** kənstəbl chief officer of the household, etc. of a sovereign; governor of a royal castle XIII; officer of the peace XIV. ME. - OF. *cunestable*, *conestable* (mod. *connétable*) = Pr. *conestable*, Sp. *condestable*, It. *conestabile*, repr. late L. *comes stabuli* (v) lit. COUNT (i.e. head officer) of the STABLE; for the transition of application to the principal officer of the household and army of the Frankish kings, cf. the development of the senses of *marshal*. So **constabulary** kənstəˈbjʊləri †constable's office or district XVI; body of constables XIX preceded by †*constabulary* XV-XVIII. - medL. *constabularia*.

**constant** kənstənt steadfast XIV (Ch.); invariable XVI. - (O)F. *constant* - L. *constant*-, -*āns*, prp. of *constāre* stand firm; cf. COST, STAND, and see -ANT. So **constancy**. XVI. - L. *constantia* (whence F. *constance*).

**constantia** kənstæːnjə wine produced on the *Constantia* farms near Cape Town, South Africa. XVIII.

**constellation** kənstəleɪʃən †(astrol.) relative position of the stars XIV; (astron.) number of fixed stars artificially grouped together XIV (Trev.). - (O)F. *constellation* - late L. *constellātiō(n)*-, f. *com* CON- + *stella* STAR; see -ATION.

**consternation** kənstəˈneɪʃən amazement. XVII. - F. *consternation* or L. *consternātiō(n)*-, f. *consternāre* lay prostrate, terrify, f. *com* CON- + *sternere* lay low (cf. STRATUM); see -ATION.

**constipate** kənstipeɪt †pack or bind close together; confine the bowels. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *constipāre*, f. *CON-* + *stipāre* press, cram (cf. STIPULATE); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **constipation**. XV. - (O)F. or late L. Cf. COSTIVE.

**constituent** kənstɪˈtjuənt jointly constituting XVII; constituting or appointing a representative XVIII; having the power to frame a constitution (after F. *assemblée constituante*, 1789) XIX; sb. one who appoints a representative XVII; elector; constituent element XVIII. - (partly through F. *constituant*) L. *constituent*-, -*ēns*, prp. of *constituere*; see next and -ENT. Hence **constituency** body of constituents. XIX (Macaulay).

**constitute** kənstɪtjuət set up, establish XV; make up, form XVI. f. L. *constitūt*-, pp. stem of *constituere* establish, appoint, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *statuere* set up (see STATUTE). So **constitution** decree, ordinance XIV (Wyclif); nature, disposition XVI; mode or principles of state organization XVII. - (O)F. - L. Hence **constitutional** XVII; cf. F. *constitutionnel* (1785). **constitutive** constructive XVI; formative, component XVII; cf. F. *constitutif*.

**constrain** kənstreɪ'n force, compel, confine forcibly. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *constraindre*, pres. stem *constraign-* (mod. *contraindre*) = Pr. *costrenher*, It. *costringere* :- L. *constringere* bind tightly together; see CON- and STRINGENT. So **constrai·nt** †affliction XIV (Ch.); compulsion, confinement XVI; restraint of natural feelings XVIII. - OF. *constrainte*, fem. pp. sb. f. *constraindre*.

**constriction** kənstri:kʃən compression XV; constricted part XIX. - late L. *constrictiō(n-)*, f. *constrict-* (whence **constric·t** vb. XVIII), pp. stem of *constringere* (whence **constrin·ge** vb. XVII); see prec. and -TION. So **constric·tor** (anat.) constricting muscle XVIII; large snake that crushes its prey (orig. specific name of *Boa* given by Linnæus 1788) XIX. - modL.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**construct** kənstrʌkt make by fitting parts together. XVII. f. *construct-*, pp. stem of L. *construere* pile up, build, f. com CON-+*struere* (see STRUCTURE). So **constru·ction** A. †construing XIV; interpretation XV; (gram.) syntactical arrangement XVI; B. building XV; mode of building, etc. XVI. - (O)F. - L. (in the gram. sense in Priscian, tr. Gr. *συραξίς* SYNTAX). **constru·ctive** inferential XVII; pert. to construction XIX; cf. F. *constructif*, late L. *constructivus*.

**construe** kən'stru, kənstrū· (gram.) analyse the construction of; expound, interpret. XIV. - L. *construere* CONSTRUCT. In school use regularly *con·ster* (from XVI), which Walker, 1791, calls 'a scandal to our seminaries of learning'.

**consubstantiation** see TRANSUBSTANTIATION. XVI (Hooker).

**consuetudinary** kənswitjū·dinəri book of customs or usages. XV. - late L., sb. use (sc. *liber* book) of *consuetudinarius*, f. *consuetudin-*, -tūdō CUSTOM; see -ARY.

**consul** kənsəl supreme magistrate in the ancient Roman republic XIV (Wycl. Bible, Gower); applied to various magistrates or chief officials, spec. head of a merchant company resident in a foreign country XV; representative agent of a state in commercial relations with a foreign country XVI. - L. *consul* 'nominatus qui consularet populum et senatum' (Varro), rel. to *consultare* (see next) and *consilium* COUNSEL. So **con·sulate**. XIV. - L.; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**consult** kənsəl't take counsel; provide for, take into consideration; seek counsel from. XVII. - (O)F. *consulter* - L. *consultare*, frequent. f. *consult-*, pp. stem of *consulere* take COUNSEL. So **consulta·tion**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**consume** kənsjū'm use up destructively or wastefully. XIV. -(partly through F. *consumer*) L. *consumere*, f. com CON-+*sumere* take, for \**subsemere*, f. *subs-* up+*emere* take (see EMPTION). So **consumption** kənsʌmʃən using up, wasting away, spec. by disease. XIV. - (O)F. *consumption* - L. *con-*

*sumptiō(n-)*, f. *consumpt-*, *consumere*. **consumptive**. XV. - medL. *consumptivus*; cf. (O)F. *consumptif*.

**consummate** kənsʌ'mæt pp. †completed XV; adj. complete, perfect XV. - L. *consummātus*. So **consummate** kənsəmeɪt bring to completion. XVI. f. L. *consummāt-*, -āre, f. com CON-+*summa* SUM, *summus* highest, utmost, supreme; see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. **consumma·tion** completion, perfection XIV; crowning end XVII (Sh. 'Hamlet' III i 63). - (O)F. *consummation* or L. *consummātiō*.

**contact** kə'ntækt mutual touch. XVII (Bacon). - L. *contactus*, f. *contāct-*, pp. stem of *contingere* touch closely, border on, be CONTIGUOUS to, f. com CON-+*tangere* touch (cf. TANGENT). Cf. F. *contact*.

**contadino** kəntədɪ'nou Italian peasant. XVII. It., f. *contado* COUNTY; cf. -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**contagion** kənteɪ'dʒən contagious disease, infecting influence XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - L. *contāgiō(n-)*, f. com CON-+base of *tangere* touch (cf. TANGENT); cf. F. *contagion* (XVI). So **conta·gious**. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - late L. *contāgiōsus* (Vegetius).

**contain** kənteɪ'n keep within certain limits XIII; have in it, comprise XIV. ME. *containe*, -tene repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *contenir*, corr. to Pr. *contener*, -ir, Sp. *contener*, It. *contenere* :- L. *continere*, f. com CON-+*tenere* hold; cf. the ult. related TEND. ¶ From the same base are *abstain*, *detain*, *maintain*, *obtain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*; *tenable*, *tenacious*, *tenant*, *tenon*, *tenor*; *détenu*; *maintenance*, *sustenance*; *abstinence*, *continence*, *continent*, *pertinent*, *retinue*; *content*, *retention*, *sustentation*. For the diverse sense-development of L. *contin-* see CONTENT<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, CONTINENCE, CONTINUAL, COUNTENANCE.

**contakion** kəntæk'kiən (Gr. Church) hymn or anthem occurring in an office. XIX. - medGr. *kontákion* roll, scroll, liturgical hymn, perh. dim. of *kóntax* shaft (on which a scroll is rolled), f. Gr. *kontós* pole.

**contaminate** kəntə'mineɪt pollute by contact. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *contamināre*, f. *contāmin-*, -āmen contact, pollution, for \**contagmen*, f. com CON-+\**tag-*, base of *tangere* touch; see TANGENT and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **contamina·tion**. XV. - late L.

**contango** kəntæŋgou percentage which a buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer. XIX. perh. arbitrary formation on the analogy of L. 1st pres. sg. in -ō, poss. with the notion '(I) make contingent'.

**contemn** kəntem treat with contempt. XV. - OF. *contemner* or L. *contemnere*, f. com CON- (intensive) + *temnere* despise.

**contemplate** kəntəmpleɪt, (earlier) kəntəmpleɪt view with attention. XVI. f. L. *contemplāt-*, -ārī, f. com CON-+*templum* open space for observation, TEMPLE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **contempla·tion**. XIII (religious meditation). - (O)F. - L. **contemplativus**

kāntē'mplativ. XIV (*c. life*) (*active life*, repr. the antithesis of *L. vita activa* and *contemplativa*, which depends on Aristotle's distinction of *πρακτικός* and *θεωρητικός*).

**contemporary** kāntē'mpərəri belonging to the same time. XVII. — medL. *contemporarius*, f. *com* CON- + *tempor-*, *tempus* time, after *L. contemporaneus* (whence **contemporaneous** XVII and †*contemporane*, -*anye* XV) and late L. *contemporālis* (whence †*contemporālis* XVII). See **TEMPORAL** and **-ARY**. The var. form **cote'mporary**, which was of equal date, had equal currency until c. 1870.

**contempt** kāntē'mpt act or attitude of despising. XIV (Gower). — L. *contemptus*, f. *contempt-*, pp. stem of *contemnere* CONTEMN. So **contē'mptible**. XIV. — (O)F. or late L. *contē'mptuosus* †contemptible; full of contempt. XVI. — medL. *contē'mptuosus*.

**contend** kāntē'nd strive. XV. — OF. *contendre* or L. *contendere*, f. *com* CON- + *tendere* stretch; see **TEND**<sup>1</sup>. So **contē'nition**. XIV. — (O)F. *contention* or L. *contentiō*, f. *content-*, pp. stem of *-tendere*. **contē'nitious**. XV. — (O)F. *contentieux* — L. *contentiosus*.

**contēnt**<sup>1</sup> kāntent, kāntē'nt (usu. pl.) what is contained XV; containing capacity or extent XV. — medL. \**contentum*, pl. *contenta* things contained, sb. use of n. of L. *contentus*, pp. of *continēre* CONTAIN. The second pronunc. is now somewhat old-fashioned and restricted to the pl. *contents*.

**contēnt**<sup>2</sup> kāntē'nt satisfied, gratified. XIV. — (O)F. *content* = Pr. *content*, Sp., It. *contento* :- L. *contentu-s* that is satisfied, pp. of *continēre* fig. repress, restrain (see **CONTAIN**). So **contē'nt** vb. satisfy, gratify. XV. — (O)F. *contenter* = Pr., Sp. *contentar*, It. *contentare* — Rom. (medL.) *contentāre*, f. *contentus*. **contē'ntment**. XV. — F. *contentement*.

**contēnt**<sup>3</sup> kāntē'nt satisfaction. XVI. immed. source obscure; perh. f. prec. as a shorter form equiv. to the earlier †*contentation* (XV) or *contentment* (XV), and corr. to Sp., Pg., It. *contento*.

**conterminous** kāntē'riminās having a boundary in common. XVII. f. L. *conterminus*, f. *com* CON- + *terminus* boundary, TERM; see **-OUS**.

**contest** kāntē'st †bear witness to XVI; contend for, dispute XVII. — L. *contestāri* call to witness, introduce (a suit) by calling witnesses, set on foot (an action), f. *com* CON- + *testāri* bear witness (cf. **TESTAMENT**). Hence, or — F. *conteste* (f. the corr. vb.), **co'ntest** sb. wordy strife, (gen.) conflict. XVII.

**context** kāntekst †construction, composition XV; connected structure of a composition or passage, parts immediately before and after a given passage XVI. — L.

*contextus*, f. *context-*, pp. stem of *contexere* weave together, f. *com* CON- + *texere* weave (see **TEXTURE**). Hence **contē'xtual**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**contiguous** kānti'gjuās touching, adjoining. XVII. f. L. *contiguus*, f. *contingere*; see **CONTACT**, **CONTAGION**, **CONTINGENT**, and **-UOUS**. So **contigu-ity**. XVII. — late L.

**continence** kōntināns (sexual) self-restraint. XIV (R. Rolle). — (O)F. *continence* or L. *continentia*, f. *continent-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *continēre* restrain, CONTAIN, whence **co'n-tinent** self-restraining XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa); †cohering, continuous XV (†*continent land*); sb. †container; †summary; continuous land, mainland XVI (spec. of Europe, Asia, etc. XVII); in the last sense *continent* corr. to F. *continent*, It. *continente*, and repr. an ellipt. use of L. *terra continens* continuous land. Hence **contine'ntal**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**contingent** kānti'ndʒənt liable to happen XIV; dependent upon or subject to conditions XVI; sb. †accident, possibility XVI; †proportion falling to one; spec. of troops contributed to a force XVIII. — L. *contingenti-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *contingere* be **CONTIGUOUS**, in connexion or in contact, befall, f. *com* CON- + *tangere* touch; see **TANGENT**. So **contē'ngency**. XVI. — late L.

**continual** kānti'njuāl always going on XIV; †continuous in space, etc. XVI. — (O)F. *continuel*, f. *continuer*; see next and **-AL**<sup>1</sup>. So **conti'nuous** uninterrupted in space or time. XVII. f. L. *continuus*. **continū-ity**. XV. — (O)F. — L. *continue* kānti'nju carry on; persist, last. XIV. — (O)F. *continuer* — L. *continuāre* make continuous, (less commonly) be continuous, f. *continuus* uninterrupted, f. *continēre* in its intr. sense of 'hang together' (cf. **CONTINENT**, the trans. use being repr. by **CONTAIN**). So **conti'nuance** maintenance, prolongation; continued state, †duration. XIV (Ch.). — OF. **continū-ation** †persistence XIV; prolongation XV; (pl.) gaiters, trousers XIX. — (O)F. — L. **conti'num** -juəm. XVII (Sir T. Browne). n. sg. of L. *continuus*.

**conto** kōntou a million reis. XVII. Pg. :- L. *computu-s* COUNT<sup>1</sup>.

**contort** kāntō'it twist. XV. f. *contort-*, pp. stem of L. *contorquēre*, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *torquēre* twist; see **TORT**. So **contō'rtion**. XVII. — L.

**contour** kōntuə outline. XVII (Evelyn). — F. *contour* — It. *contorno*, f. *contornare* draw in outline, f. *con-* CON- + *tornare* TURN.

**contra** kōntrə against; adv. on or to the contrary XIV; prep., esp. in absol. use in *pro and contra* (abbrev. CON<sup>2</sup>) for a motion, (etc.) and against it XV; sb. the contrary or opposite; now only in *per contra* on the opposite side of the account, as a set-off XVI; orig. an It. banking term. L. *contra* against (adv. and prep.), abl. fem. of a compar. f. *com, cum* with.

**contra-** kɔntrə repr. L. prefix *contrā-* (see prec.), denoting opposition or the opposite side or direction, which, somewhat rare in classical L., became common in later L. and Rom. (in Sp., Pg., It. *contra-*, in F. *contre-* COUNTER-); see the foll. words. **☐** A L. var. *contrō-* occurs in CONTROVERSY.

**b.** In It. terms of music *contra-* denotes a part additional to that denoted by the word with which it is compounded and written below or above it; first in *contrappunto* COUNTERPOINT, and thence transf. to voices, as *contrattore* COUNTERTENOR, CONTRALTO. Applied to instruments it denotes an octave below the normal or standard, the notes for them being written an octave higher than they sound, e.g. *contrabasso*, *contraffagotto*.

**contraband** kɔntrəbænd illegal traffic; smuggled goods XVI; anything forbidden to be supplied by neutrals to belligerents XVIII; also adj. XVII. The present form was not current before XVII, the earlier forms being †*counterbande* (after F. *contrebande*) and *contrabanda* - Sp. *contrabanda* - It. *contrabando* (now *contrabb-*), f. *contra* (see prec.) and *bando* BAN<sup>1</sup>.

**contraceptive** kɔntrəseptiv preventive of uterine conception. XIX. irreg. f. CONTRA- + CON|CEPTION + -IVE. So **CONTRACEPTION**. XIX. Superseded earlier *anticonception*, -*tive*, *contraceptic*.

**contract**<sup>1</sup> kɔntrækt mutual agreement. XIV. - OF. *contract* (mod. *contrat*) = Pr. *contract*, It. *contratto* - L. *contractu-s*, f. pp. stem of *contrahere*; see next.

**contract**<sup>2</sup> kɔntrækt A. agree upon, make a contract; B. incur, be involved in; C. reduce in compass or limits. XVI. Based partly on earlier *contract* pp. (now used only of contracted grammatical forms) - OF. *contract* - L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, f. com CON- + *trahere* draw. So **CONTRACTION** (now limited to the notions of decrease and abbreviation). XIV (Trev.). - (O)F. - L. **CONTRACTOR** †contracting party XVI; undertaker of a work XVIII. - late L.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**contradict** kɔntrədikt †speak in opposition to; declare untrue. XVI. f. *contrādict-*, pp. stem of L. *contrādicere*, orig. *contrā dicere* speak against. So **CONTRADICTION**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **CONTRADICTIONARY**<sup>2</sup> adj. and sb. XIV. - late L. *contrādictōrius*. See CONTRA-, DITION.

**contralto** kɔntrəltou (mus.) part or voice next above the alto. XVIII (earlier *contrealt*). - It., f. CONTRA- b and ALTO; cf. COUNTER-TENOR.

**contraption** kɔntrəptʃən colloq. (ingenious) device. XIX. Of western dial. and U.S. origin; perh. f. *contrive*, vaguely after *deceive*/deception, by assoc. with TRAP<sup>1</sup>.

**contrapuntal** kɔntrəpʌntəl (mus.) pert. to counterpoint. XIX. f. It. *contrappunto*

COUNTERPOINT + -AL. So **CONTRAPUNTI**. XVIII. - It. *contrappuntista*.

**contrary** kɔntrəri opposed, opposite; †antagonistic. XIV (R. Rolle). - AN. *contrarie*, (O)F. *contraire* (whence ME., Sc. †*contrair*) = Sp., It. *contrario* - L. *contrārius*, f. *contrā* against, opposite; see CONTRA, -ARY and cf. *adversary*. (*Contrarious* was earlier XIII - OF. *contrariosus* - medL. *contrāriōsus*.) Regularly stressed *contra-ry* till XVIII, but this is stigmatized as 'illiterate and vulgar' by Walker, 1791; its use is perpetuated (in the sense of 'perverse, obstinate') dial. and by the nursery rhyme 'Mary, Mary, quite contrary'. So **CONTRARIETY** kɔntrəri:ti. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - late L.; *contrariosity* was earlier (R. Rolle). **CONTRARIWISE**. XV; earlier *on the contrary wise* XIV (R. Rolle).

**contrast** kɔntrəst A. †contention XVI; B. (in art) juxtaposition of varied forms, etc., to heighten effect; hence gen. XVIII. - F. *contraste* - It. *contrasto* (corr. to Pr. *contrast*, Sp. *contrast*) strife, opposition, f. *contrastare* withstand, strive :- medL. *contrāstāre*, i.e. *contrā* against, *stāre* STAND. So **CONTRAST** kɔntrəst (in art) set in contrast. XVII (Dryden). - F. *contrastere* - It. *contrastare*.

**contravallation** kɔntrəvæli:ʃən (fortif.) works constructed by besiegers against sorties of the besieged. XVII. - F. *contrevallation* or It. *contravallazione*, f. L. *contrā* CONTRA + *vallātiō(n-)* entrenchment, f. late L. *vallāre* entrench, f. *vallum* rampart; see WALL, -ATION.

**contravene** kɔntrəvi:n go counter to. XVI. In earliest use Sc. - late L. *contrāvenire* (Augustine), i.e. *contrā* against, CONTRA + *venire* COME. Cf. F. *contrevenir*. So **CONTRAVENTION**. XVI. - (O)F. - medL.

**contre-dance**, ||-**danse** kɔ'trədās country-dance, esp. one of French origin. XIX. - F., alteration of COUNTRY-DANCE, by assoc. with *contre* against, opposite, which was furthered by the fact that in such dances the partners are arranged in two opposite lines; so It. *contraddanza*, Sp. *contradanza*.

**contretemps** kɔ'trətə †(fencing) inopportune thrust XVII; inopportune occurrence XIX. F., orig. motion out of time, f. *contre* against, CONTRA- + *temps* (:- L. *tempus*) time.

**contribute** kɔntri'bju:t give or pay jointly XVI; furnish along with others XVII. f. L. *contribūt-*, pp. stem of *contribuere* bring together, f. com CON- + *tribuere* bestow (see TRIBUTE). So **CONTRIBUTION**. XIV. - (O)F. or late L. **CONTRIBUTORY**. XV. - medL.

**contrite** kɔntrɪt broken in spirit. XIV. - (O)F. *contrit-e* - L. *contritus*, -a, pp. of *conterere*, f. com CON- + *terere* rub, grind (see TRITE). The pronunc. *contri-t* persisted till XVIII. So **CONTRITION** kɔntri:ʃən. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. - late L.

**contrive** kɔn'traiv devise, invent XIV; †plot XV; effect XVI. ME. *controve*, *controve* - OF. *controver* (with suffix stress), *controve* (with stem-stress), mod F. *controuver* †imagine - med L. *contropāre* compare, prob. f. L. *com* CON- + *tropus* TROPE. For the ME. variation of vowel cf. †*meve*, MOVE, †*preve*, PROVE, and see RETRIEVE. The transition from *controve* to *contrive* (XV) is unexpl.; poss. *contrive* was an approximation to Sc. *contrūve* (XV-XVI). Hence **contrivance** XVII.

**control** kɔn'troul check (accounts) by comparison with a duplicate register; exercise restraint or sway over. XV. - AN. *controllor*, F. †*controller* (now *contrôler*) - med L. *contrārotulāre*, f. *contrārotulus*, f. *contrā* opposite + *rotulus* ROLL. Hence, or - F. *contrôle*, **control** sb. restraint, check, sway. XVI (Sh.). So **controller**, **COMPTROLLER**.

**controvert** kɔn'trɔvɪt make the subject of verbal contention; dispute. XVII. First in pp. and ppl. adj. *controverted*, replacing †*controversed* disputed, called in question - F. *controversé*, for earlier †*controvers* - L. *controversus* disputed, questionable, f. *contrō-*, var. of CONTRA- + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* turn (see WORTH<sup>3</sup>). So **controversy** kɔn'trɔvɪsi. XIV. - L. *controversia* (see -Y<sup>3</sup>); cf. F. †*controversie* (mod. *controverse*). **controversial**. XVI. - late L. **controversialist**. XVIII; for earlier †*controvertist* (XVII).

**contumacy** kɔn'tjʊməsi rebellious stubbornness. XIV (Ch.). - L. *contumācia*, f. *contumāc-*, -āx, perh. f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *tumēre* swell; see TUMOUR, -ACY. Hence **contumacious**. XVI; superseding †*contumace* (XV-XVI), †*contumax* (XIV Ch.-XVII).

**contumely** kɔn'tjʊm(i)li insulting or offensively contemptuous treatment. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *contumelie* - L. *contumēlia*, f. *com* CON- + *tumēre*, as in prec. So **contumelious** -i-liəs. XV. - (O)F. - L. *contumēliōsus*.

**contuse** kɔn'tjʊz bruise. XV. f. L. *contūs-*, pp. stem of *contundere*, f. *com* CON- + *tundere* beat, thump, f. \*(s)tud- (cf. STUNT). So **contusion**. XIV. - F. or L.

**conundrum** kɔn'ʌndrəm †whim, crotchet XVI; †pun XVII; riddle involving a pun, puzzling statement or question XVIII. In early use also *conimbrum*, *quinombrum*, *quonundrum*, *quadundrum*; of obscure origin, but prob. arising from a university joke based on some L. formula (involving *quoniam* or *quin*) current in the schools.

**conurbation** kɔn'ɜ:beɪʃən urban aggregation. XX. f. CON- + L. *urb-*, *urbs* city (cf. URBAN) + -ATION.

**convalesce** kɔn'veləs regain health. XV (Caxton; not in regular use before XIX). - L. *convalescere*, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *valēscere* grow strong, f. *valēre* be strong or well (cf. VALOUR). So **convalescence**. XV

(Caxton). - F. or late L.; hence **convalescent**. XVII.

**convection** kɔn'vekʃən (physics) transportation of heat or electricity. XIX (a casual instance of *convexion* occurs XVII). - late L. *convectiō(n-)*, f. *convect-*, pp. stem of *convēhere*, f. *com* CON- + *vehere* carry (see WAX).

**convenance** kɔ'vənəns pl. conventional proprieties. XIX. F., f. *convēnir* be fitting, refash. of OF. *covenir* :- L. *convēnīre*; see next and -ANCE.

**convene** kɔn'veɪn come together XV; call together XVI; †agree XVI. - L. *convēnīre* assemble, be fitting, agree, suit, f. *com* CON- + *venīre* COME. So **convenient** †accordant, befitting, suitable XIV (Ch.); personally fitting, commodious XV. - L. *convēnīent-*, -ēns, pp. of *convēnīre*. **convenience**. XV. - L. *convēnīentia*. **convention** kɔn'veɪʃən A. †assembling XV; formal assembly XV; B. agreement, covenant XV; general agreement or consent; conventional usage XVIII. - (O)F. *convention* - L. *convēnīō(n-)* meeting, covenant. **conventional**. XV. - F. *conventionnel* or late L. *convēnīōnālis*.

**convent** kɔn'vent company of religious persons living together XIII (since XVIII often restricted to nunneries); building housing this XVI. ME. *covent* (surviving in the name Covent Garden, London) - AN. *covent*, OF. *convent* (regularly with latinized sp., which finally prevailed in Eng.), mod. *covent* = Pr. *coven*, (Sp., It. *convento*) :- L. *convēntu-s* assembly, company, f. *convēnt-*, pp. stem of *convēnīre* CONVENE. So **conventual** kɔn'ventʃʊəl. XV (Wyntoun). - med L. *convēntuālis*; cf. (O)F. *conventuel*.

**conventicle** kɔn'ventɪkl †meeting, assembly, esp. of a clandestine or illegal kind, at first political, later religious XIV; meeting or meeting-place of Protestant Dissenters XVI. - L. *convēnticulum* assembly, place of assembly, in form dim. of *convēntus* meeting (see CONVENT), but not used with derogatory reference till medieval times, though the transitional diminutive sense appears in 'conventicula hereticorum non ecclesia sed conciliabula appellantur' (Fourth Council of Carthage, A.D. 254). In early use stressed on the first and third sylls., and so in Bailey's Dict. 1730-6, but *conventicle* was established before 1800 (cf. Cowper 'Task' ii 437 'Heard at conventicle', which was altered 1787 from 'At conventicle heard').

**converge** kɔn'veɪɪdʒ tend to one point. XVII. - late L. *convergere*; see CON- and VERGE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **convergent**. XVIII.

**conversation** kɔn'veɪseɪʃən †living, mode of living XIV (cf. A.V., Ps. i 23, Phil. iii 20); sexual intercourse XVI (surviving in *criminal conversation*, abbrev. *crim. con.*); familiar discourse XVI; †acquaintance; †company XVII. - (O)F. *conversation* = It. *conversazione*, etc. - L. *convērsatiō(n-)* frequent use

or abode, intercourse, f. *conversāri* CONVERSE<sup>1</sup>; see -ATION. Hence **CONVERSATIONAL**. XVIII. So **CONVERSANT** kɔːnvɔːsənt †dwelling habitually; associating familiarly with; †occupied in XIV; exercised or versed in, familiar with XVI. - prp. of (O)F. *converser* CONVERSE<sup>1</sup>.

**conversazione** kɔːnvɔːsɛtsiouni assembly for conversation and social or intellectual recreation, orig. in Italy. XVIII (Gray). - It. (CONVERSATION). Anglicized as *conversation* by Walpole and Johnson.

**converse**<sup>1</sup> kɔːnvɔːs †dwell, live XIV; †associate familiarly, have to do with XVI; talk with XVII. - (O)F. *converser* †pass one's life, exchange words = Pr., Sp. *conversar*, It. *conversare* :- L. *conversāri* live, have intercourse, middle use of *conversāre* turn round, f. CON-+*versāre*, frequent. of *vertere* turn (see WORTH<sup>3</sup>). Hence **CONVERSE** sb. †intercourse; conversation; communion. XVII.

**converse**<sup>2</sup> kɔːnvɔːs proposition or relation turned round or upside down. XVI (math.). - L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere* CONVERT.

**convert** kɔːnvɔːt turn or change into. XIII (Cursor M.); with ref. to religious faith). - (O)F. *convertir* = Pr., Sp. *convertir*, It. *convertire* :- Rom. \**convertire*, for L. *convertere* turn about, transform, f. com CON-+*vertere* turn (see WORTH<sup>3</sup>). Hence **CONVERT** kɔːnvɔːt sb. converted person. XVI; superseding and perh. suggested by syn. †*converse* (XIV) - (O)F. *convers* - L. *conversus*, pp. used sb. †**CONVERTITE**. XVI; after F. *converti*, sb. use of pp.; see -ITE<sup>1</sup>. So **CONVERTIBLE**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L. **CONVERSION**. XIV (earliest in religious application, R. Rolle). - (O)F. - L.

**convex** kɔːnvɛks curved like the outside of a circle) (*concave*. XVI. - L. *convexus* vaulted, arched, to be connected with *dēvexus* steep, *subvexus* sloping upwards, and prob. referred to *vehere* carry (see VEHICLE), as if lit. 'drawn together to a point' (cf. CONVECTION).

**convey** kɔːnveɪ †escort XIII (Cursor M.); †guide, conduct; transport; communicate XIV; transfer; steal xv. - OF. *conveier* (mod. *convoyer* CONVOY) = Pr. *conviar*, It. *conviare* accompany :- medL. *conviāre*, f. L. com CON-+*viā* way. (Formerly often †*conveigh* by assoc. with unrelated L. *convehere*.) Hence **CONVEYANCE**. XVI.

**convict** kɔːnvɪkt prove guilty XIV (Ch., Wyclif); bring error home to; †convince XVIII. f. *convict-*, pp. stem of L. *convincere* CONVINCER; the pp. *convictus* was adopted earlier as *convict* (also in AN.) pronounced or proved guilty, whence, with shift of stress, **CONVICT** kɔːnvɪkt sb. †convicted person XVI; condemned criminal XVIII.

**convince** kɔːnvɪns †overcome in argument; †convict; †prove XVI; bring to a belief XVII. - L. *convincere* convict of error, refute, prove clearly (guilt, etc.), f. com CON- (intensive) + *vincere* overcome (see VICTORY).

**convivial** kɔːnvɪviəl of a feast, festive XVII. - L. *convivialis*, f. *convivium* feast, f. com CON-+stem of *vivere* live; see QUICK, VIVID, -IAL.

**convocation** kɔːnvəkeɪʃən assembly of persons, spec. for legislation, etc. XIV. - L. *convocātiō(n-)*, f. *convocāre*, whence **CONVOKE** kɔːnvouk call together XVI; see CON-, VOCATION.

**convolution** kɔːnvɔljʊʃən coiling, twisting. XVI. - medL. *convolūtiō(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *convolvere*, f. com CON-+*volvere* roll; see VOLUTE, -TION. So **CONVOLVULUS** kɔːnvɔlvjʊləs. XVI. - L., 'bindweed' (Pliny).

**convoy** kɔːnvoi accompany, escort XIV (in early use Sc.); †convey, conduct xv. - (O)F. *convoyer*, var. and mod. form of *conveier* CONVEY. So **CONVOY** sb. kɔːnvoi. XVI. - (O)F. *convoi*, f. the vb.

**convulse** kɔːnvʌls affect with violent shaking or agitation. XVII. f. *convuls-*, pp. stem of L. *convellere* pull violently, wrest, wrench, f. com CON-+*vellere* pluck, pull. So **CONVULSION**. XVI. - F. or L. (in medical use, 'cramp').

**cony, coney** kɔːni, kʌni rabbit and its skin. XIII. Earliest forms *cunin*, *cuning*, *conyng*, repr. later by *cunning* (xvi Sc.), - AN. *coning*, OF. *conin* (whence Du. *konijn*, LG. *kanin*, whence G. *kaninchen*), parallel form to OF. *conil* = Pr. *conil*, It. *coneglio*, Sp. *conejo*, Pg. *conelho* :- L. *cuniculus*, prob. of Iberian origin, since the rabbit became known to the Romans through the Spaniards. The form *cony* (xiv) is a back-formation from pl. *conyes* - AN. *con(i)ys*, pl. of *conil*. The pronunc. kʌni is traditional, as in *honey, money*; kɔːni was introduced in XIX as the pronunc. 'proper for solemn reading' (Smart, 1836), the word remaining gen. familiar only from its occurrence in the Bible (see esp. Ps. civ. 18), where it translates a name of the hyrax. The earliest sense recorded in Eng. is 'skin or fur of rabbit'. In the cant sense of 'dupe' familiar XVI-XVII in *cony-catcher* cheat, swindler, *cony-catching*.

**coo** kʊ characteristic note of doves and pigeons. XVII (Dryden). imit.

**cooce, cooey** kʊi call used as a long-distance signal, orig. by Australian aborigines. XIX. (A vocabulary of 1790 has *cow-ee* com.)

**cook** kuk preparer of food by boiling, etc. OE. *cōc* - popL. *cōcus*, for L. *coquus*, which is directly repr., with short vowel, by OS. *kok* (Du. *kok*), OHG. *choh* (G. *koch*), Icel. *kokkr*. The IE. base of L. *coquus* is \**quequo-* :- \**pekwo-* (as in Gr. *péssein* ripen, boil, cook; see also PEPTIC and cf. OSI. *peka* I bake, roast, Skr. *pācati* cook, bake). Hence **COOK** vb. xiv, which has parallels in other Germ. langs. **COOKERY**. XIV.

**cookie** kuːki (Sc.) bun, (U.S.) small cake. XVIII. - Du. *koekje*, dim. of *koek* cake.

**cool** kûl moderately cold. OE. *cōl* = MLG., MDu. *kōl* (Du. *koel*) :- Germ. \**kōluz*, f. \**kōl-* \**kal-* (see **COLD**); as sb. from XIV. (HG. has forms derived from a -*ja*-stem, OHG. *kuoli*, G. *kühl*.) Hence **cool** vb. OE. *cōlian* = OS. *cōlōn* :- Germ. \**kōlōjan*, f. \**kōluz*, from which also Germ. \**kōlōjan* (OE. *cēlan* KEEL<sup>2</sup>). Hence **cool**TH<sup>1</sup> kûlp (chiefly joc.) coolness XVI.

**coolie, cooly** kû-li hired native labourer (prop.) in India and China. XVII. Of uncertain origin; Urdu *quli*, Bengali, etc., *kûli*, perh. to be identified with the name *Kûli, Koli* of an aboriginal tribe of Gujerat, India (in XVI *Colles*), the name being prob. conveyed by the Portuguese to S. India and China; the formal correspondence of Tamil *kûli* hire is prob. accidental.

**coomb, combe** kûm deep hollow, valley. OE. *cumb*, not found in OE. or ME. literature, but occurring from early times in charter place-names belonging to the south of England, many of which survive, e.g. *Batcombe, Salcombe*. Its present gen. use goes back to XVI.

**coon** kûn (U.S.) raccoon XVIII; fellow; negro XIX. Aphetic of **RACCOON**.

**coop** kûp †basket XIII; cage for poultry XV; place of confinement XVI. - MLG., MDu. *kûpe* (Du. *kuip* tub, vat), parallel with OS. *kōpa*, OHG. *kuofa* (G. *kuife*) cask - L. *cûpa*, also medL. *cōpa* tun, barrel. The forms and phonology (cf. *coupe* XIV-XVII) present the same features as *cooper, droop, stoop*. Hence vb. XVI.

**cooper** kû-pæ one who makes and repairs vessels formed with staves and hoops. XIV (earlier as a personal designation passing into a surname XIII; cf. AL. *cūperius* XIII). - MDu., MLG. *kûper*, f. *kûpe* **COOP**; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. For the phonology cf. **COOP**. ¶ An obs. sp. is preserved in the surname *Cowper*, pronounced like *Cooper* by those who bear it.

**co-operate** kou-œ-pærit work together. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *cooperāri*, f. *com* CO-+ *operāri* work, **OPERATE**. So **co-oper**A-TION. XIV. - L., partly, in later use, through F. *coopération*. **co-o**perative. XVII. **co-o**perator. xv. - late L. (Vulg.).

**co-opt** kou-œ-pt elect as a colleague. XVII. - L. *coop̄tāre*, f. *com* CO-+ *optāre* choose (see **OPTION**). So **co-o**ptate. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *coop̄tāre*. **co-opt**A-TION. XVI. - L.

**co-ordinate** kou-œ-ĩdinət of equal rank XVII; sb. (math.) each of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of other magnitudes XIX. f. CO-+ L. *ordinātus*, pp. of *ordināre* arrange, **ORDAIN**, after the earlier **SUBORDINATE**. So **co-o**rdinate -eit vb. XVII; cf. medL. *coordināre* ordain together, F. *cōordonner*. **co-ordina**-TION. XVII. - F. or late L.

**coot** kût the bird *Fulica atra*, having a white spot on the head; formerly more widely used. XIV. ME. *cote, coote* (first in *balled cote* 'bald coot'), prob. of LG. origin (cf. Du. *koet* :- \**kōte*).

**cop** kəp (sl.) catch, capture. XVIII. Of north. dial. origin; prob. var. of *cap* arrest, seize (XVI) - OF. *capere* seize - L. *capere* take (see **CAPTURE**). Hence **cop** and **co**-pper (-ER<sup>1</sup>) policeman. XIX.

**copaiba, -aiva** kopai-ba, -ei-ba, -ai-və. a S. American balsam. XVIII. - Sp., Pg. *copaiba* - Guarani *cupaubá*.

**copal** kou-pəl resin yielding varnish. XVI. - Sp. *copal* - Aztec *copalli* incense.

**coparcener** kou-pā-ɹsənəɹ co-heir(ess). xv. f. CO-+ **PARCENER**. Also **copa**-RCENERY, -ERY, **-pa**-rceny joint-heirship or -ownership; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. **co**-PA-RTNER. All XVI.

**cope**<sup>1</sup> koup long cloak or cape (esp. eccl.) XIII; 'canopy' or 'vault' of night, heaven XIV; outer mould in founding XIX. Early ME. *cāpe*, repr. OE. *cāp* (in *cantelcāp*) and \**cāpe* = ON. *kāpa* (Da. *kaabe*), -medL. *cāpa*, var. of *cappa* whence F. *chape*, Pr. *capa*, It. *cappa*; cf. CAP, CHAPEL, CHAPERON. Hence **cope**-STONE top stone of a building. XVI (Sc. *kaip-*, *cape stone*); whence prob. **cope** vb. cover (a wall) with a head stone XVII; **co**-ping kou-piŋ uppermost course of masonry or brickwork XVII; see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**cope**<sup>2</sup> koup †come to blows (*with*) XIV; meet or contend *with* XVI. - OF. *coper*, var. of *colper* (mod. *couper*) strike, (now) cut, f. *cop, colp* (mod. *coup*) blow :- Rom \**colpu-s* :- L. *colaphus* - Gr. *kólaphos* blow with the fist, box on the ear.

**cope**<sup>3</sup> koup †buy xv (Lydg.); exchange, barter XVI. - MDu., (M)LG. *kōpen* (Du. *koopēn*) = G. *kaufen*; see **CHEAP**. Hence **co**-per<sup>1</sup> dealer, esp. in *horse-coper* XVI; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**copeck** kou-pek Russian coin. XVII. - Russ. *kopějka*, dim. of *kopjě* lance (OSl. *kopije*, rel. to Gr. *kōptein*; cf. **COMMA**); so named from the substitution in 1535 of the figure of Ivan IV on horseback with a lance for that of his predecessor with a sword.

**coper**<sup>2</sup> kou-pəɹɹ (sl.) floating grog-shop for North Sea fishermen. XIX. - Du., Flem. *koopēr* trader, dealer, f. *koopēn* buy (see **CHEAP**).

**Copernican** kou-pə-ĩnikən. XVII. f. *Copernicus*, latinized form of Nicolas *Kopernik*, name of the founder of modern astronomical theory, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (d. 1543); see -AN.

**copious** kou-piəs †plentifully furnished; abundant. XIV. -(O)F. *copieux* or L. *cōpiōsus*, f. *cōpia* abundance, f. *com* CO-+ *ops* wealth, **OPULENCE** )( *inopia* want; see -IOUS.

**copper**<sup>1</sup> kə'pəɹ metal distinguished by its peculiar red colour OE.; vessel made of this xvii; copper money xviii. OE. *copor*, *coper*, corr. to MDu. *coper* (Du. *koper*), ON. *koparr* :- \**kupar*, of which the var. \**kuppar* gave MLG. *kopper*, OHG. *chuphar*, *kupfar* (G. *kupfer*) - late L. *cuprum* (Edict of Diocletian, 301), for L. *cyprum*, in full *cyprum aēs* 'metal of Cyprus', so named from its most noted ancient source. ¶ Cf. OF. *cuevre*, Pr. *coure*, Sp., Pg. *cobre* :- Rom. \**coprum*, late L. *cuprum*, and (O)F. *cuivre* :- Rom. \**copreum*, sb. use of n. of L. *cupreus* of copper.

**copper**<sup>2</sup> see COP.

**copperas** kə'pərəs sulphate of copper, iron, or zinc; vitriol. xiv (*copero*se). - (O)F. *couperose*, corr. to It. *copparosa* - medL. *cup(e)rosa*, perh. orig. \**aqua cuprosa* 'copper-water', but later assoc. with *rosa* rose, after Gr. *khalkanthon* vitriol, lit. 'flower of brass' (cf. Du. †*kopperroose* and *kopperwater*, G. †*kupferroose* and *kupferwasser*). Obscuration of the final syll. appears in xvi.

**copper-nose** kə'pəɹnəʊz red nose caused by drink, etc. xvi (implied in *copper-nosed*). perh. alteration of F. *couperose* (Paré) COPPERAS, after COPPER and NOSE; cf. G. *kupfernase*.

**coppice** kə'pɪs thicket of underwood and small trees. xiv (*copeys*, *copys*). - OF. *copēz* :- Rom. \**colpaticium* (for the suffix cf. CHASSIS, GLACIS), f. \**colpāt-*, pp. stem of \**colpāre* cut (F. *couper*), f. medL. *colpus* earlier *colapus* (Salic and Alemannic laws), for L. *colaphus* blow with the fist - Gr. *kólaphos* blow, buffet. As a result of the final syll. being regarded as the pl. ending, a new sg. *cop(p)y* arose, which survives dial.; an independent contr. form is †*cop(p)s*, COPSE.

**copra** kə'prə dried kernel of the coco-nut. xvi. - Pg. (and Sp.) *copra* - Malayalam *koppāra* coco-nut.

**coprolite** kə'prələɪt fossil resembling petrified excrement. xix (Buckland). f. Gr. *kópros* dung; see -LITE.

**copse**, contr. of *coppis*, COPPICE. xvi.

**Copt** kəpt native Egyptian (Jacobite) Christian. xvii. - F. *Copte* or modL. *Coptus*, also *Cophus* - Arab. *Quft*, *Qubt* (coll.) Copts - Coptic *Gyptios* - Gr. *Aigūptios* EGYPTIAN. Hence **Co-ptic**. xvii. - modL. *Copticus*.

**copula** kə'pjʊlə (gram.) part of a proposition connecting subject and predicate, spec. the verb 'to be'; connexion. xvii. - L. *cōpula* tie, connexion, linking of words, f. *com* CO- + *apere* fasten; see APT, -ULE, and cf. COUPLE. So **co-pulate** †couple; unite sexually. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *cōpulāre*, f. *cōpula*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **copula-tion**. xiv. - (O)F. - L.

**copy** kə'pi transcript of an original xiv; individual specimen of a work; exemplar; matter prepared for printing (Caxton) xv. (The etymol. sense of 'abundance' occurs xiv-xvii.) - (O)F. *copie* = Pr., Sp., It. *copia* - L. *cōpia* abundance, plenty, pl. forces, ability, opportunity, means (see COPIOUS). The sense 'transcript', which is medL. and Rom., arose from such phr. as *copiam describendi facere* give permission to transcribe, whence the sense 'right of reproduction' and simply 'reproduction'. Hence **co-pyhold** holding of lands by copy of the manorial court roll xv. **co-pyright** right to print, publish, and sell copies of a work of literature or of art xviii.

**coquelicot** kə'klikʊʊ colour of the red poppy. xviii. - F. *coquelicot* (in OF. 'cock'), imit. formation on the cock's crow; the flower was so named from comparison with the red cock's comb.

**coquette** kə'kɪt girl or woman who trifles with a man's affections. xvii. - F., fem. of *coquet* gallant, amorously forward, f. *coqueter* flirt, prop. strut or show off like a cock before hens, f. *coq* cock<sup>1</sup>.

**cor-** assim. form of *com* CON- before *r*.

**coracle** kə'rəkl small wickerwork boat. xvi (*corougle*). - W. *corwgl*, *cwrwgl*, f. *corw* coracle, †carcass (= Ir., Gael. *curach* CURRACH).

**coracid** kə'rəkɪd beaked like a crow. xviii. - modL. *coracoidēs* - Gr. *korakoeidēs*, f. *korak-*, *kōrax* raven, crow, ult. of imit. origin; see -OID. *Coraco-* is used as a comb. form.

**coral** kə'rəl calcareous substance secreted by marine polyps. xiv. - OF. *coral* (mod. *corail*) = Pr. *coralh*, Sp. *coral*, It. *corallo* :- L. *corallum*, -*alium* - Gr. *korállion*, *kourdallion*, prob. of Semitic origin. So **co-ralline** genus of seaweeds once supposed to be of the nature of coral xvi; plant-like animal such as the Polyzoa xviii. - It. *corallina*, f. *corallo*; adj. xvii. - F. *corallin*, -e or L. *corallinus*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**coram** kə'rəm L. prep. *cōram* (f. *com* CO- + *ōr-*, *ōs* face) in the presence of, used in legal and other phr., as *coram iudice* before a judge, *coram publico* in public; as a sb. in colloq. phr. †*under coram* under discipline or correction. xvi. ¶ Misused for *quorum* in Sh. 'Merry Wives' i 6, and in early Sc.

**coranto** kə'rəntəʊ (hist.) dance in triple time. xvi (*couranto*). Alteration, by addition of an It. termination, of F. *courante* (sc. *danse* dance) 'running dance', prp. fem. of *courir* run (cf. CURRENT).

**corban** kə'ɪbæn offering given to God. xiv. - Vulgate L. - N.T. Gr. *korbán* - Heb. *qorbān* offering, f. *qārab* approach.



**corbel** kō·ɪbəl (archit.) projection jutting from a wall to support a weight. xv. - OF. *corbel* (mod. *corbeau*) raven, also archit., dim. of †*corp* :- L. *corvus* = raven (cf. ROOK<sup>2</sup>).  
 ¶ Chaucer has a var. *corbet*.

**corbie** kō·ɪbi (Sc.) raven. xv (Wyntoun, Henryson). - OF. *corb* (see prec.) + -IE, -y<sup>6</sup>.

**cord** kōɪd string XIII (Cursor M.); cord-like structure, as in the body xv; measure of cut wood xvii. - (O)F. *corde* (vocal cords) = Pr., It., Pg. *corda*, Sp. *cuerda* :- L. *chorda* - Gr. *khordē* (see CHORD). With the third sense cf. the use in OIt., F., and Pr. for a superficial and cubic measure. Hence **co·rdAGE**. xvi; after F.

**Cordelier** kōɪdɛli·ɪ Franciscan of the strict rule. xiv. - (O)F. *Cordelier*, f. †*cordele*, dim. of *corde* CORD; so named from their rope girdle.

**cordial** kō·ɪdiəl pert. to the heart xiv; stimulating to the heart; hearty xv; sb. xiv (Ch.). - medL. *cordialis*, f. *cord-*, *cor* HEART; so F. (xv); see -IAL. Hence **cordia·LITY**. xvii; cf. F. *cordialité*.

**cordillera** kōɪdɪljɛ·rə mountain chain or ridge. xviii. Sp., f. *cordilla*, dim. of *cuerda* CORD, string, chain.

**cordite** kō·ɪdait smokeless explosive, so called from its cord-like appearance; introduced in 1889. f. CORD + -ITE.

**cordón** kō·ɪdɔn projecting course of stones xvi; line of military posts or police xviii. - It. *cordone*, augm. of *corda* CORD; superseded by F. *cordón* (dim.).

**cordovan** kō·ɪdɔvən Cordova leather. xvi. - Sp. *cordován* (now -*bán*); see CORDWAINER.

**corduroy**, **corderoy** kō·ɪdɔroɪ, -dʒuroɪ coarse thick-ribbed stuff. xviii. prob. f. CORD (pl. *corde*s is applied to a ribbed fabric in Woostenholme's patent, 1776) + †*duroy*, †*deroy* (xvii) coarse West-of-England woollen stuff, of unkn. origin; spelt *cord de roy*, *corde du roy* and interpreted as 'king's cords' in some books of xix. There is no evidence to confirm the suggestion that it is an alteration of †*colour de or du roy* 'king's colour' (orig.) purple, (later) tawny, or to connect it with the surname *Corderoy*.

**cordwainer** kō·ɪdweɪnɪ shoemaker, orig. maker of Cordovan leather. xi. - AN. *cordewaner*, OF. *cordoanier* (mod. *cordonnier*), f. *cordewan*, *cordoan* (whence ME. *cordewane*, mod. *cordwain* Spanish leather), f. *Cordoue* - Sp. *Cordoba*, †*Cordova* :- L. *Corduba* town in Spain where a goatskin (later, horsehide) leather was made. The Sp. adj. †*cordovano* and sb. †*cordován* were adopted in Eng. as CORDOVAN. The F. word passed also into It. and the Germ. langs.

**core** kōɔɪ horny seed-capsule of apple, etc. xiv; unburnt centre of coal xv; hard centre

of a boil xvi; central or innermost part xvii. ME. *core*, *coore*, of unkn. origin; poss. - (O)F. *cor* horn, CORN<sup>2</sup>, but the orig. final -e is a difficulty; superseded earlier *colk* (see COKE); cf. the blended form †*corke* (xv).

**corf** kōɪf basket, (later) spec. in mining. xiv. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *korf* = OHG. *chorp* (G. *korb*) - L. *corbis*; reintroduced in xvii by continental miners.

**coriaceous** kōriɛi·fəs leathery. xvii. f. late L. *coriāceus*, f. *corium* skin, hide, leather; see -ACEOUS.

**coriander** kōriæ·ndɔɪ the plant *Coriandrum sativum*. xiv. - (O)F. *coriandre* - L. *coriandrum* - Gr. *korionon*. ¶ From L. are also OE. *cellendre*, OHG. *chuluntar*, and OF. *colliandre*, whence ME. †*colliandre*.

**cork** kōɪk bark of the tree *Quercus Suber*, the cork-oak xiv (*corktre* 'suberies', *corkbarke* 'cortex', Pimp. Parv.); †cork sole or sandal xiv; stopper, prop. of cork xvi. prob. - Du., LG. *kork* (whence G. *kork*) - Sp. *alcorque* cork sole or shoe, perh. of Arab. origin (*al* is the def. article; cf. *alcornoque* cork-tree); the orig. application may have been to the cork-shoe, and transference to the material later (cf. earlier G. name for cork, *pantoffelholz* 'slipper-wood'). Hence **cork** vb. †furnish with a cork sole xvi; stop with a cork xvii; whence **co·rker** (sl.) something decisive, 'settler' (orig. U.S.) xix; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**cormorant** kō·ɪmɔrənt large voracious sea-bird, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. xiii (*cormerant*, *cormaraunt*). - OF. *cormaran* (mod. *cormoran*), earlier *cormareng*, for \**corp mareng*, repr. (with assim. of adj. suffix to Germ. -ing) medL. *corvus marinus* (viii) 'sea raven', whence Pr. *corpmarin(n)*, Pg. *corvo marinho*. For the final parasitic *t* cf. *pageant*, *parchment*, *peasant*, *pennant*, *pheasant*, *truant*, *tyrant*, *varmint*.

**corn<sup>1</sup>** kōɪn grain, seed, fruit of a cereal. OE. *corn* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON. *korn*, Goth. *kaurn* :- CGerm. \**kurnam* :- IE. \**grnóm* 'worn-down particle', n. pp. of base \**gr-*, \**ger-* wear away, grow old, whence also L. *grānum* GRAIN, OIr. *grān*, OSl. *zrāno* seed, Gr. *grāus* old woman, *gērōn* old man, Skr. *jīryati* wastes away, *jīryās* wasted, old; cf. KERNEL. Hence **corn** vb. †make or become granular; sprinkle with salt in grains, preserve with salt (as *corned beef*). xvi. **co·rnCRAKE** landrail, *Crex pratensis*. xv.

**corn<sup>2</sup>** kōɪn horny hardening of the skin. xv. - AN. *corn* = (O)F. *cor* :- L. *cornū* HORN.

**cornea** kō·ɪniə (anat.) horny covering of the eyeball. xiv. modL., short for medL. *cornea tēla* or *tunica* horny tissue or coating; fem. of *corneus* (whence **co·rneous** xvii), f. *cornū* HORN.

**cornel** kō·inəl tree of the genus *Cornus*. XVI (Turner). orig. in *cornel berry*, *cornel tree*, semi-tr. of *G. kornelbeere*, *kornelbaum* (OHG. *kornulberi*, -*boum*, the source of which is some medL. deriv. of *L. cornus* *cornel tree* = Gr. *krános*). ¶ OE. had *corntrēow*.

**cornelian** kō·inī·liən red or reddish variety of chalcedony. XIV (*corneline*). - OF. *corneline* (mod. *cornaline*), corr. to Pr. *cornelina*, Sp. *cornerina*, It. *cornalina*; refash. after medL. *cornelius*, var. of *corneolus*.

**corner** kō·inəi projecting or hollow angle. XIII (Cursor M.). - AN *corner*, OF. *cornier* :- Rom. \**cornārium*, f. *L. cornum*, *cornū* HORN, point, end; see -ER<sup>2</sup> 2. Hence **corner** vb. furnish with, place in, a corner XIV; (orig. U.S.) drive into a corner XIX. **cornerstone**. XIII (Cursor M.); after *L. lapis angularis* (Vulg., e.g. Job xxxviii 6, Eph. ii 20).

**cornet**<sup>1</sup> kō·inɪt wind-instrument (now, the cornet à piston) XIV; conical twisted paper, and other transf. uses XVI. - (O)F. *cornet* = Pr. *cornet*, It. *cornetto*, dim. of Rom. \**cornu*, *L. cornum*, *cornū* HORN; see -ET.

**cornet**<sup>2</sup> kō·inɪt woman's head-dress with horns or lappets; †cavalry standard, orig. with a pointed pennon; †company of cavalry; officer in this. XVI. - (O)F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne* horn (= Pr., Pg., It. *corn* antlers, Sp. *cuerna*) orig. coll. :- Rom. \**cornā*, for *L. cornua*, pl. of *cornū* HORN; see -ET.

**cornice** kō·inis horizontal moulded projection on a building, etc. XVI (*cornish*). - *F. corniche*, †-*ice*, †-*isse* - It. *cornice*, perh. - *L. cornic-*, *cornix* crow (cf. the origin of CORBEL), but with blending of a deriv. of Gr. *korónis* coping-stone.

**Cornish** kō·inɪʃ pert. to Cornwall. XV (Boorde). f. first el. of *Cornwall*, OE. *Cornwēalas*, f. OCeltic \**Kornovjos*, -*ja*, whence medL. *Cornubia* Cornwall; see WELSH, -ISH<sup>1</sup>. The native name was *Kernūak*, *Kernevec*, f. *Kernou* (cf. *W. Cernyw* Cornwall, *Cernywaidd* Cornish (adj.), *Cernyweg* (sb.), and Breton *Kernéō* the district of Cornouailles in Brittany).

**cornopean** kō·inou·piən cornet à piston. XIX. Obscurely f. CORNET<sup>1</sup>.

**cornucopia** kō·injukou·piə (myth.) goat's horn overflowing with fruits, etc. XVI. - late *L. cornūcōpia*, earlier *cornū cōpia* 'horn of plenty', the horn of the goat Amalthæa placed in heaven, emblem of fruitfulness and abundance.

**corolla** kə·rə·lə †little crown, garland XVII; (bot.) whorl of petals XVIII. - *L. corolla*, used bot. by Linnæus, dim. of *corōna* CROWN. ¶ Called by Grew *foliation*.

**corollary** kə·rə·ləri (geom.) proposition appended to another as a self-evident inference XIV (Ch.); immediate deduction or consequence XVII. - *L. corollārium* money paid for a garland, present, gratuity, deduction (Boethius), f. *corolla*; see prec. and -ARY. ¶ A str. on the first syll. is indicated by ME. *corellari* (cf. medL. *corellārium*).

**corona** kə·rou·nə member of a cornice XVI; circle or halo of light XVII. *L.*, CROWN.

**coronach** kə·rənəχ (Sc. and Ir.) funeral lament, dirge. XVI. - Ir. *coranach*, Gael. *corranach*, outcry, funeral cry, dirge, f. *comh-* together (CON-) + *rānach* roaring.

**coronation** kə·rənei·ʃən ceremonial crowning. XIV. - (O)F. *coronation* = Pr., Sp. *coronacion*, It. *coronazione* - medL. *corōnatiō(n)*, f. *L. corōnāre* CROWN; see -ATION.

**coroner** kə·rənəi (hist.) officer orig. charged with maintaining the rights of crown property XIV; officer who holds inquests on bodies of persons who have died by violence or accident XV. - AN. *cor(o)uner*, f. *coro(u)ne* CROWN, after the *L.* title *custos placitorum coronæ* guardian of the pleas of the crown; latinized as *corōnārius*, *corōnātor* (XIII). From XV freq. in contr. form *crowner* (from *corouner*), as in Sh. 'Hamlet' v i 4.

**coronet** kə·rənɪt small crown. XV. - OF. *coronet(t)e*, dim. of *corone* CROWN; see -ET. Earlier †*crownet* (XIV), †*cronet* (XVI) - OF. *corounete*, *querounete*.

**coronis** kə·rou·nis (Gr. gram.) sign resembling an apostrophe placed over a vowel to denote contraction or crasis. XIX. *L.* - Gr. *korónis* flourish at the end of a book or chapter, sb. use of adj. 'curved', rel. to *korónē* CROWN.

**corozo** kə·rou·zou, ||-ōōo species of palm, *Phytelephas*, of S. America, the source of vegetable ivory. XVIII. Sp. - native name.

**corporal**<sup>1</sup> kə·ɪpərəl linen cloth on which the host and chalice are placed at the Eucharist. XIV. - (O)F. *corporal* or medL. *corporāle*, sb. use (sc. *pallium* PALL<sup>1</sup>) of *corporālis* CORPORAL<sup>2</sup>; the reference is to the use of the cloth for the 'Corpus Christi' (Body of Christ). The OF. nom. form *corporaus* was adopted earlier in ME. (XII), later **corporas**.

**corporal**<sup>2</sup> kə·ɪpərəl bodily XIV; †corporeal, material XIV (Trev.). - OF. *corporal* (mod. *corporel*) - *L. corporālis*, f. *corpor-*, CORPUS; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **corporā·lITY**. XIV. - late *L.*

**corporal**<sup>3</sup> kə·ɪpərəl non-commissioned officer below a sergeant. XVI. - *F.* †*corporal*, var. of *caporal* - It. *caporale*, of which there appears to have been a Venetian form †*corporale* (latinized *corporālis* XV), f. *corpor-*, *corpus* body (of troops), the standard form being assim. to *capo* head. Cf. prec.

**corporas** see CORPORAL<sup>1</sup>.

**corporate** kō·ipərət forming a corporation XV; corporeal, belonging to the body politic XVII (Sh.). - L. *corporātus*, pp. of *corporāre* fashion into or with a body, collect, f. *corpor-*, CORPUS; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **CORPORATION** †incorporation XV; body of persons, esp. one formally incorporated XV; (large) abdomen XVIII (cf. the obs. use of *corporate* for 'corpulent', after late L.). - late L. ('corporeal nature', 'corporate body'). **CORPORATIVE** applied to the state as organized in Fascist Italy on the basis of collective labour relations. - It. (*stato*) *corporativo*.

**corposant** kō·ipəsənt ball of light observed on the masts and yards of a ship on stormy nights. XVII (earlier in foreign forms). - OSp., It. *corpo santo* (Sp. *cuero santo*) 'holy body', i.e. of a saint (cf. the synon. 'St. Elmo's fire').

**corps** kō·i portion of an army forming a tactical unit. XVIII. - F. *corps*, used as short for *corps d'armée* army corps; introduced during the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns; see next. ¶ Earlier in *corps de garde* 'body of guard', small body of troops stationed on guard, also the post occupied by them (XVI), perverted to †*court of guard* (XVI, Greene, Sh.).

**corpse** kō·ips †body, person; (orig. *dead corpse*, as in 2 Kings xix 35, Isaiah xxxvii 36) lifeless body. XIV. ME. *corps*, orig. graphic var. of *cors* (XIII), later *corse* (XIV; still arch.) - OF. *cors* (mod. *corps*) = Pr. *cors* :- L. *corpus* body (see CORPUS). The inserted *p* had infl. the pronunc. before 1500; the sp. *corpse* (with final *e*), which differentiates this word from prec., though appearing as early as XVI, did not become general before XIX. The form *corps* at first functioned both as sg. and pl.; a new sg. *corp* appeared in Sc. xv.

**corpulent** kō·ipjələnt †material, gross XIV; bulky of body XIV (Trev.). - L. *corpulentus*, f. *corpus*; see next and -ULENT.

**corpus** kō·ipəs pl. *corpora* kō·ipərə body XIV; body of writings XVIII. L. 'body' (cf. MIDRIFF). In XIV-XVI perh. a var. of *corpes*, CORPSE. **Corpus Christi** kri·stai, -ti 'Body of Christ', feast of the Blessed Sacrament of Christ's Body and Blood, observed on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. XIV.

**corpuscle** kō·ipəsəl, kō·ipəsəl minute particle of matter. XVII. - L. *corpusculum*, dim. of L. CORPUS. The L. form was formerly current, and **corpuscule** (as in F.) has been used from early XIX. See -CLE.

**corral** kō·rəl enclosure for cattle, etc. XVI (*corral*). - Sp., OPg. *corral*, Pg. *curral* (of Hottentot origin), whence KRAAL.

**correct**<sup>1</sup> kərə·kt set right; chastise XIV; counteract, neutralize XVI. f. *correct-*, pp. stem of L. *corrige*, f. *com* COR- + *regere* lead straight, direct (see REGENT). So **CORRECTION** setting right, amendment, chastisement. XIV. - (OF). - L. **CORRECTIVE** adj.

XVI; sb. XVII (Jonson). - F. **corrector**. XIV (PPL.). - AN., OF. - L.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**correct**<sup>2</sup> kərə·kt that is in accordance with a standard XVII (Dryden); that is in accordance with truth XVIII. - F. *correct* - L. *correctus* amended, correct, pp. of *corrige* (see prec.). Hence **CORRECTITUDE** correctness of conduct. XIX; after *rectitude*.

**corregidor** kō·reyidō·r Sp. magistrate. XVI. Sp., agent-noun f. *corregir* - L. *corrige* CORRECT<sup>1</sup>.

**correlate** kō·rileit bring into or stand in mutual relation. XVIII (Fielding). Back-formation from CORRELATION, **CORRELATIVE**. XVI. - scholl. *correlatiō, -atiuus* (XIII); cf. F. *corrélation, -atif, -ive*.

**correspond** kō·rispə·nd be agreeable to or congruous with, answer to XVI; communicate by interchange of letters XVII. - (OF) *correspondre* - medL. *correspondere*; see COR-, RESPOND. So **CORRESPONDENCE** congruity XV; †(gen.) relation XVI; intercourse spec. by letters XVII (the letters themselves XVIII). - (OF). - medL. **CORRESPONDENT** adj. XV; sb. XVII (spec. one who communicates by letter; so in F.) - (OF) or prp. of medL. *correspondere*.

**corridor** kō·ridō·r covered way XVI; outside gallery round a court, etc. XVII; passage running the length of a building, etc. XIX. - F. *corridor* - It. *corridore*, alteration, by assim. to *corridore* runner, of *corridojo* :- Rom. \**curritorium*, f. \**currit-*, for *curs-*, pp. stem of L. *currere* run (see CURRENT); see -ORY.

**corrie** kō·ri (Sc.) circular hollow on a mountain side. XVIII. - Gael. *coire* kō·re cauldron, whirlpool, hollow, rel. to OE. *hwer* cauldron.

**corrigendum**, pl. -**da** kō·ridʒə·ndəm, -da error(s) to be corrected. XIX. L., sb. use of n. of gerundive of *corrige* CORRECT<sup>1</sup>.

**corroborate** kərə·bərəit strengthen, confirm XVI; (an opinion) by concurrent evidence XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *corroborāre*, f. *com* COR- + *rōborāre* strengthen, f. *rōbur* strength; see ROBUST, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **CORROBORATION**. XV. - F. or late L.

**corroborée** kərə·bəri native Australian dance. XIX. A word of Port Jackson dialect, New South Wales.

**corrode** kə·rou·d wear away. XIV. - L. *corrōdere*, f. *com* COR- + *rōdere* gnaw (see RODENT). So **CORROSION**. XIV. - OF. or late L. **CORROSIVE** adj. and sb. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *corosif* - medL. *corrōsivus*; orig. str. on the first syll., whence the frequent vars. †*corisie* (XV), †*corisive* (XVI).

**corrody** kō·rədi (hist.) provision for maintenance. XV. - AN. *corodie*, AL. *corrōdium*, varying with -*rādium*, -*rēdium*, f. OF. *conrei*, -*roi* (mod. *corroi*) :- Rom. \**conrēdo*, f. \**conrēdāre* CURRY<sup>1</sup>.

**corrugated** kəˈrʊgeɪtɪd wrinkled XVII (also *corrugat* pa. pple. XIV); of iron, etc. XIX. f. pp. of L. *corrūgāre*, f. *com* COR- (intensive) + *rūgāre*, f. *rūga* wrinkle; see RUGOSE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**corrupt** kəˈrʌpt †as pp. corrupted XIV; unsound, rotten, debased, venal XIV (Wyclif, Ch., Gower). - OF. *corrupt* or L. *corruptu-s*, pp. of *corrumpere* destroy, ruin, falsify, seduce, f. *com* COR- + *rumpere* break (see RUPTURE). Hence **corrupt** vb. render unsound XIV; make venal XVI; alter (language) for the worse XVII; superseding †*corrupt* (XIV, R. Rolle). **CORRUPTION**. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**corsage** kɔˈsɑːʒ †body XV; bodice XIX. - (O)F. *corsage*, f. *cors* body; see CORPSE, CORSE, -AGE.

**corsair** kɔˈseɪr privateer XV. Not in gen. use in this form before XVII, current early forms being *corsale*, *corsarie*, *corsario*, *corsaro*. - F. *corsaire*, †*coursaire*, †*corsaire*, Pr. *corsari*, Sp. *corsario*, It. *corsale*, -are, †-aro, †-ario :- Rom. (medL.) *corsarius*, f. *cursa* and *cursus* hostile inroad, plunder, a spec. use of L. *cursus* COURSE. See COURSER.

**corse** obs. and arch. form of CORPSE.

**corset** kɔˈsɪt close-fitting body garment XIV; laced inner bodice, stays XVIII. - (O)F. *corset*, dim. of *cors* body; see CORPSE, -ET.

**corset** kɔˈsɪt garment, spec. defensive armour, covering the body. XV. - (O)F. *corselet*, dim. of *cors* body; see CORPSE, -LET.

**cortège** kɔˈteɪʒ train of people. XVII. - F. *cortège* - It. *corteggio*, f. *corteggiare* attend court, keep a retinue, f. *corte* COURT.

**Cortes** kɔˈɪtɪz, -ez the two chambers of the legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal. XVII. Sp., Pg. *cortes*, pl. of *corte* COURT.

**cortical** kɔˈɪtɪkəl (bot.) of the bark or superficial investment. XVII. - modL. *corticālis*, f. L. *cortic-*, **cortex** bark (anglicized XVII), rel. to *corium* leather; see -AL.

**corundum** kəˈrʌndəm mineral allied to sapphire and ruby. XVIII. - Tamil *kurundam* = Telugu *kurwindam* - Skr. *kuruvinda*, -as ruby.

**coruscate** kəˈrʌskeɪt sparkle, glitter. XVIII. f. pp. of L. *coruscāre* vibrate, glitter; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **CORUSCATION**. XV. - L.

**corvée** kɔˈrveɪ forced labour XIV (isolated ex.); XVIII (with ref. to the French peasants' statute labour). - (O)F. *corvée* = Pr. *corroada* (cf. medL. *coruada*) :- Rom. \**corrogāta* (sc. *opera*) requisitioned (works), n. pl. of pp. of L. *corrogāre* call together, collect, f. *com* (intensive) COR- + *rogāre* ask, request (see ROGATION).

**corvette** kɔˈɪvet flush-decked war-vessel. XVII. - F. *corvette* (beside †*corvoit*), dim. f. MDu. *korf* kind of ship; see -ETTE.

**corvine** kɔˈɪvɪn of the crow kind. XVII. - L. *corvīnus*, f. *corvus* raven; cf. CORBEL and see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**Corybant** kəˈrɪbænt priest of the worship of Cybele. XIV (*coribande*, Ch.). - L. *Corybant-*, -bās - Gr. *Korúbās*. Hence **Corybant**. XVII.

**corymb** kɔˈrɪmb (bot.) species of raceme. XVIII. - F. *corymbe* or L. *corymbus* - Gr. *kórumbos* summit, cluster of fruit or flowers, close head of a composite flower.

**coryphæus** kɔˈrɪfɪəs leader (of a chorus). XVII. L. - Gr. *koruphāios* chief, (in the Attic drama) leader of the chorus, f. *koruphē* head, top. Earlier anglicized †*coryphe*(e) XVII.

**cos** kɔs variety of lettuce introduced from the island of *Cos* (Gr. *Kōs*) in the Ægean Sea. XVII (Evelyn).

**cosh<sup>1</sup>** kɔʃ (sl.) stout stick, truncheon. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**cosh<sup>2</sup>** kɔseɪtʃ (math.) abbrev. for *hyperbolic cosine*. XIX.

**cosher** see KOSHER.

**cosine** kɔˈsɪn (math.) sine of the complement of an angle. XVII; see CO-, SINE. So **COSECANT**, **COTANGENT**. XVII. ¶ In modL. *cosecans* occurs in Rhetoric's 'Opus Palatinum', a. 1576, *cosinus* and *cotangens* in Gunther's 'Canon Triangulorum' 1620.

**cosmetic** kɔzmeɪtɪk (preparation for) embellishing the personal appearance. XVII. - F. *cosmétique* - Gr. *kosmētikós*, f. *kosmein* adorn, f. *kósmos*; see next and -IC.

**cosmos** kɔzˈmɔs the universe as an ordered system. XVII (isol. ex. XII (Orm)). - Gr. *kósmos* order, ornament, order of the universe, (with the Pythagoreans) the world. Hence **cosmic**. XIX; after F. *cosmique*. **cosmology** kɔzˈmɔləʒy comb. form, as in **cosmogony** creation of the world XVII, **cosmography** description of the earth or the universe XV; **cosmology** theory of the universe XVII; all ult. from Gr. forms through F. or (mod)L. **cosmopolitan** kɔzˈmɔpəlɪtən, **cosmopolite** kɔzˈmɔpəlɪtɪz citizen of the world. XVII; as adjs. XIX. - F. *cosmopolitain*, -*polite* - It. *cosmopolitano*, -*polita* - Gr. *kosmopolitēs* (*politēs* citizen; see **POLITIC**).

**cos(s)** kɔs measure of length in India. XVII. - Hindi *kos*, Pali *koss* :- Skr. *króśas* measure of distance, orig. cry, shout, (hence) range of the voice in calling or hallooing.

**Cossack** kɔˈsæk one of, or descendant of, early Russian people who sought free life on steppes, noted for warlike qualities, etc. XVI. - F. *Cosaque* (1578), varying in early use with *Casaque* (cf. **CASSOCK**) - Russ. *kazák*, †*kozák* - *Turkī quzzāq* vagabond, nomad, adventurer, guerrilla, f. *qaz* wander about.

**cosset** kɔˈsɪt pet, pamper. XVII. f. dial. *cosset* pet-lamb, plausibly regarded by Skeat as a transf. use of **AN. coscet, cozet** (Domesday Book) - OE. *cotsæta* cottager (corr. to MLG. *kotsete*, whence G. *kossat* cottage-dweller), f. *cot* COT + \**sæt-*, var. of \**set-*, base of \**sitjan* SIT. ¶ For similar origins cf. It. *casiccio* pet lamb (Florio), f. *casa* house, and G. *hauslamm*, Du. *huislamm*.

**cossid** kə'sid courier. XVII. - Arab. (Pers.) *qāqid* travelling, courier.

**cost** kɔst price, pl. expenses. XIII. - AN. *cost*, OF. *coust* (mod. *coût*) = Pr. *cost*, Sp., It. *costo* :- CRom. sb. \**costo*; f. OF. *cofter*, *couster* (mod. *coûter*), the source of **cost** vb. XIV = Pr., Sp. *costar*, It. *costare* :- CRom. \**costāre*, for L. *constāre* stand firm, be fixed, stand at a price, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *stāre* STAND. The L. idiom which is the source of present usage is repr. by *Hoc constat mihi tribus assibus* this 'stands me in' at three asses. Hence **co'stly**. XIV (Wyclif); see -LY<sup>1</sup>.

**costal** kə'stəl pert. to the ribs. XVII. - F. *costal* - modL. *costālis*, f. *costa* rib (cf. COAST); see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**costard** kə'stɑrd large variety of apple XIV; (joc.) head XVI. - AN. *costard*, f. *coste* rib :- L. *costa*; see -ARD. So called from being prominently ribbed. Hence †*costardmonger*, **co'ster**MONGER (XVI) apple-seller, fruiterer, esp. one who sold this fruit in the open, in mod. use, a seller of fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., from a barrow in the street; abbrev. **co'ster** kə'stɔr. XIX.

**costive** kə'stɪv constipated. XIV. - AN. \**costif*, for OF. *costivé* :- L. *constipātus* (see CONSTIPATE). For the loss of F. -é cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>.

**costmary** kə'stmɛəri aromatic plant *Chrysanthemum* (*Pyrethrum*, *Janacetum*) *Balsamita*. XV. f. *cost* (OE. *cost* - L. *costum*, -as - Gr. *kōstos* - Arab. *qust* - Skr. *kūṣṭhas*, -am) + the name of the Virgin *Mary*.

**costume** kə'stjəm †manners and customs proper to a time and place XVIII; mode of personal attire; complete set of outer garments, etc. XIX. - F. *costume* (first used of realistic portrayal in works of art) - It. *costume* custom, fashion, habit :- L. *consuetudinem* CUSTOM. So **costu'mier** maker of costumes. XIX. - F.

**cosy, cozy** kou'zi comfortable from being sheltered and warm XVIII; sb. kind of hood put over a teapot, etc., to keep it warm XIX. orig. Sc. (Ramsay, Burns); earliest form *colsie*; of unkn. origin.

**cot**<sup>1</sup> kɔt cottage. OE. *cot* = MLG., MDu., ON. *kot* :- Germ. \**kutam* (cf. ON. *kytja* hovel), rel. to COTE.

**cot**<sup>2</sup> kɔt light bedstead XVII; swinging bed for officers, the sick, etc., XVIII; small child's bed XIX. - Hindi *khaṭ* bedstead, couch, hammock :- Prakrit *khaṭṭa*, Skr. *khaṭvā* bedstead, couch, cot.

**cote** kout †cottage XI; small building for sheltering small animals, as *dovecot(e)*, *sheep-cote* XIV. OE. *cote*, corr. to LG. *kote* (whence G. *kote*) :- Germ. \**kutōn*, rel. to COT<sup>1</sup>.

**coterie** kou'təri †society, club; exclusive set or clique. XVIII. - F. *coterie* (in OF. feudal tenure, tenants holding land together), f. \**cote* hut (cf. †*cotin*) - MLG.

*kote* COTE; see -ERY. Formerly pronounced with short initial syll., and so rhyming with *lottery* in Byron, 'Don Juan' IV cix.

**cothurnus** kəp̄ōːnəs buskin of ancient tragic actors. XVIII (earlier anglicized †*cothurn* XVII). L. - Gr. *kóthornos*.

**cotill(i)on** kou'tiːljən one of several kinds of dance. XVIII. - F. *cotillon* petticoat, dance, dim. of *cotte* COAT.

**cotoneaster** kətouniæːstɔr genus of roseaceous trees. XVIII. modL., f. L. *cotōnium* QUINCE; see -ASTER.

**cotta** kɔtə short surplice. XIX. - It. *cotta*; see COAT.

**cottage** kə'tɪdʒ small humble dwelling-house XIV (Ch.); small country or detached suburban house XVIII (Walpole). - AN. \**cotage*, AL. *cotāgium* (XII), f. COT<sup>1</sup>, COTE; see -AGE. ¶ F. *cottage* is from Eng. Hence **co'ttager**. XVI; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**cotter**<sup>1</sup>, **cottar** kɔ'tɔr (Sc.) cottager paying rent-service. XIV (*cottar*, *cotar*). f. COT<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup> (Sc. -ar); cf. medL. *cotārius* and COTTIER.

**cotter**<sup>2</sup> kɔ'tɔr pin, etc. for fastening a thing into its place. XIV. Earlier (dial.) *cotterel* XVI; perh. transf. uses of COTTER<sup>1</sup> and \**cotterel* (cf. the surname *Cotterell* and AL. *coterellus* cottager).

**cottier** kɔ'tɪər cottager XIV; (in Ireland) peasant cultivating a small holding XIX. - (O)F. *cotier*, f. *cote*; see COTERIE, -IER.

**cotton** kə'tn white fibrous substance covering the seeds of the cotton plant, *Gossypium* XIV (Maund.). ME. *coto(u)n* - (O)F. *coton* = Pr. *coton*, It. *cotone* - Arab. *qutn*, in Sp. Arab. *qoton*. (From Arab. with prefixed article AL-<sup>2</sup> Sp. *algodon*, †*alcoton*; see ACTON. Sp. *coton* is now 'printed cotton fabric'.) Hence **co'tton** vb. furnish with or take on a nap XV; (prob. transf. from the production of a nap in the finishing of cloth) †prosper, get on XVI (orig. in *This gear or matter cottons*); get on with XVII; take to XIX.

**cotyledon** kɔtɪliːdɔn (zool.) patch of villi on the chorion of ruminants XVI; (bot., after Linnæus, 1751) seed-leaf in phanerogams XVIII. - L. *cotylēdon* navelwort, pennywort (so used occas. in Eng.) - Gr. *kotulēdōn* applied to various cup-shaped cavities, f. *kotiulē* hollow, cup, socket.

**couch** kautʃ bed; lair XIV; layer XVII. - (O)F. *couche*, f. *coucher* (whence **couch** vb. lay down, lie down XIV) = Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare* :- L. *collocāre* lay in its place, lodge, COLLOCATE.

**couch-grass** kautʃgræs var. of QUITCH. XVI.

**cougar** kūːgər puma. XVIII. - F. *couguar* (Buffon) - Marcgraf's name *cuguacu ara*, repr. Guarani *guacu ara*.

**cough** kəʊf expel air noisily from the lungs. XIV. ME. *coze*, *cowhe*, *co(u)we*, f. imit. base \**rox-* repr. by OE. *cohetan* shout, (M)J.G., (M)Du. *kuchen* cough, MHG. *küchen* breathe, exhale. Hence **cough** sb XIV (Ppl., Ch.).

**could** pt. of CAN<sup>1</sup>.

**coulee** kû-li in W. Canada and U.S.A., deep ravine. XIX. - F. *coulée* flow, lava flow, f. *couler* flow :- L. *côlāre* filter, strain, in Rom. flow, f. *côlum* strainer (cf. COLANDER).

**coulisse** kul-i's groove in which a partition slides; side-scene or wings of a stage. XIX. - F. *coulisse*, sb. use of fem. of *coulis*, orig. adj. sliding, f. *couler* flow, glide, slide; see prec. and cf. *glacis*. See CULLIS.

**couloir** kû-lwār steep gorge. XIX. - F. *couloir* colander, lobby, steep incline down which felled wood is run, f. *couler* glide, slide + *-oir* (:- L. *-ōrium* -ORY).

**coulomb** kul-əm unit of electric quantity. 1881. f. name of C. A. de *Coulomb* (1736-1806), French physicist.

**coulter** kou-ltər iron blade at the front of a ploughshare. OE. *culter* - L. *culter* knife, ploughshare. The sp. *culter* is familiar from Sh. 'Henry V' v ii 46; *colter* is the favoured sp. in U.S.A.

**council** kau-nsil legislative assembly of ecclesiastics XII; advisory or deliberative assembly; body of councillors XIII. - AN. *cuncile*, *conclie* - L. *concilium* convocation, assembly, meeting, f. *com* CON- + *calāre* call, summon, rel. to Gr. *kalein* call. In form and meaning (through the sense 'assembly for consultation') blended at an early date with *counsel*, but differentiation began XVI. So **council** member of a council. XIV; alteration of COUNSELLOR by assim. to *council*.

**counsel** kau-n-səl consultation, deliberation; advice, direction; plan, design XIII; body of legal advisers XIV; legal advocate XVIII. - OF. *cun-*, *counsel* (mod. *conseil*) = Pr. *conselh*, Sp. *consejo*, It. *consiglio* :- L. *consilium* consultation, plan, advice, judgement, prudence, deliberating body, f. *com* CON- + \**sal-*; see CONSUL, CONSULT. Now restricted to the above senses; for the sense 'deliberating body' see COUNCIL. So **counsel** vb. advise. XIII. - (O)F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conselhar*, etc. :- L. *consiliārī*. **counsellor** kau-n-sil-ər adviser. XIII. - (O)F. *conseiller*, †*consellour* :- L. *consiliātor*, *-atōrem*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**count**<sup>1</sup> kaunt reckoning, ACCOUNT XIV; consideration, notice XV; particular of a legal charge XVI. - OF. *conte*, *counte* (mod. *compte* reckoning, *conte* tale) = It. *conto* account, tale, Sp. *cuento* tale :- late L. *computu-* calculation, f. *computāre* COUNT<sup>3</sup>.

**count**<sup>2</sup> kaunt used to repr. foreign titles of nobility (F. *comte*, G. *graf*, etc.). XVI. - OF. *conte* (mod. *comte*) = Pr. *comte*, Sp. *conde*, It. *conte* :- L. *comitem* nom. *comes* com-

panion, associate, partner, overseer, tutor, attendant on a distinguished private person, one of the imperial retinue, (late L.) occupant of a state office, in *comes Britanniae* and *comes littoris Saxonici* designating two generals of the Roman province of Britain; for \**comis* :- \**comits* lit. 'one who goes with', f. *com* COM- + ppl. stem *it-* of *ire* go (cf. ITINERARY). So **countess** kau-ntis. XII (*countesse*). ¶ A form *countie*, *countee* denoting 'count' was in use XVI-XVII, which may be a modification due to dissyll. It. *conte*.

**count**<sup>3</sup> kaunt tell over; reckon. XIV. - OF. *counter*, *cunter* reckon, relate (mod. *compter* count, *conter* relate) = Pr. *comtar*, Sp. *contar*, It. *contare* in both senses :- L. *computāre* calculate, COMPUTE. For the sense 'tell a story' see RECOUNT.

**countenance** kau-ntin-əns †demeanour, conduct; 'calmness of look, confidence of mien' (J.) XIII; †aspect, appearance XIV (Ppl.); facial look or expression XIV (R. Mannyng, Barbour); face, visage XIV (Gower); 'appearance of favour' (J.), support XVI. - AN. *c(ou)ntenance*, (O)F. *countenance* bearing, behaviour, mien, contents, f. *contenir* maintain (oneself), CONTAIN; cf. L. *continentia* CONTINENCE, (late) contents, (in medL.) demeanour, way of living; see -ANCE. Hence **countenance** vb. †make a show (of), pretend XV; †face out; †set off; give support to XVI.

**counter**<sup>1</sup> kau-nt-ər object used in counting or keeping account XIV; desk for counting money, etc., (hence) money-changer's table, tradesman's table in his shop XIV. - AN. *count(e)our*, OF. *conteoir*, *-eor* (mod. *comptoir*) :- medL. *computātorium*, f. L. *computāre* COMPUTE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**counter**<sup>2</sup> kau-nt-ər A. †opposite direction to that taken by the game XVI; B. part of a horse's breast lying between the shoulders XVII; curved part of a ship's stern XVII (Capt. Smith). f. COUNTER<sup>4</sup> or <sup>6</sup>.

**counter**<sup>3</sup> kau-nt-ər in fencing, circular parry, the particular engagement being indicated by an addition, as *counter-seconde*, *-tierce*, *-quarte*, *-septime*. XVII; counterblow XIX. - F. *contre*, corr. to It. *contro*, sb. use of the prep. (see COUNTER<sup>5</sup>).

**counter**<sup>4</sup> kau-nt-ər opposed, opposite. XVI. adj. use of the prefix COUNTER-, generalized from comps. such as *counterblast*, *countermine*, *counterpoise*.

**counter**<sup>5</sup> kau-nt-ər go counter to, oppose, controvert XIV (Wyclif); give a counterblow XIX. orig. aphetic of †*acounter*, var. of ENCOUNTER; in later use a fresh formation on COUNTER- or COUNTER<sup>6</sup>.

**counter**<sup>6</sup> kau-nt-ər in the opposite direction, orig. in hunting, *hunt*, *run counter*. XV. - OF. *countre* :- L. *contrā* adv. and prep. against, in return, orig. fem. abl. with locative meaning; cf. CONTRA.

**counter-** kau·ntəɪ prefix, ME. *countre-* - AN. *countre-*, (O)F. *contre-* :- L. *CONTRA-*; denoting (i) against, opposite, in opposition to, (ii) in reversal of or parallelism with a former action, as *counter-reformation*, *-revolution*, (iii) in reciprocation or reply, as *countersign*, (iv) as the opposite member or constituent, as *counterfoil*, *-part*, (v) with a contrary action or movement, etc., in mutual opposition, as *counterchange*, (vi) mus., cf. *CONTRA-*; her., in the contrary direction, on opposite sides, with tinctures reversed, as *counter-compony*. **COUNTERBLAST** kau·ntəɪbləst. XVI. **COUNTERFEIT** kau·ntəɪfɪt, -fit made in imitation, spurious, sham (Gower); also sb. (Maund.) xiv. OF. *countrefet*, -*fait* (mod. *contrefait*), pp. of *contrafaire*, corr. to Pr. *contrafar*, It. *contraffare* - Rom. (medL.) *contrāfacere* (cf. late L. *contrāfactiō* contrast), f. *CONTRĀ* COUNTER- + *facere* make (see **FACT**). So **COUNTERFEIT** vb. make a fraudulent imitation (of). XIII. - AN. *countrefeter*, f. *countrefet* pp. **COUNTERFOIL** kau·ntəɪfoɪl complementary part of a cheque, receipt, etc. XVIII; **FOIL**<sup>1</sup> was used in the same sense xv. **COUNTERMAND** revoke or annul a command or order xv; †go counter to, counteract xvi. - OF. *contremander* - medL. *contrāmandāre*; see **MANDATE**. **COUNTERPANE** kau·ntəɪpeɪn outer bed-covering. XVII. Alteration, by assim. to **PANE**<sup>1</sup> in the same sense (xiv), which appears also in †*cover-pane* (xv), of †*counterpoint* xv (cf. Sh. "Taming of the Shrew" II i 345) - OF. *contrepoincte*, alteration of \**coutrepointe*, *cou(l)tepointe* :- medL. *culcit(r)a puncta* 'quilted mattress', i.e. *culcit(r)a* cushion, mattress, and *puncta*, fem. pp. of *pungere* prick, stab (see **POINT**). **COUNTERPART** kau·ntəɪpɑt opposite part of an indenture, also gen. xv. f. COUNTER- + **PART**<sup>1</sup>, after (O)F. *contre-partie*. **COUNTERPOINT** kau·ntəɪpɔɪnt melody added as an accompaniment to a given melody; art or practice of doing this. xv. - (O)F. *contrepoinct* = It. *contrappunto* (cf. **CONTRAPUNTAL**), - medL. *contrāpunctum*, *cantus contrāpunctus* 'song pointed-against', the accompaniment being originated by points or pricks set against those of the plainsong melody; see **CONTRA-** b. **COUNTERPOISE** weight balancing another weight xv; equilibrium xvi. - OF. *countrepais*, -*pois*. **COUNTERSCARP** (fortif.) outer wall of the ditch. xvi. - F. *contrescarpe* - It. *contrascarpa*. **COUNTERSIGN** sign used in response to another sign. xvi. - F. *contresigne* - It. *contresegno*. **COUNTERTENOR** part next above the tenor; alto. xiv. - OF. *contreteneur* - It. †*contratenore*; cf. medL. *contrātenens*; see **CONTRA-** b.

**COUNTERVAIL** kauntəveɪl match, counter-balance, compensate. xiv (Gower, Wyclif). - OF. *contrevaloir* (pres. stem *-vail-*) - L. phr. *contrā valēre* be effective or avail against (cf. **VALID**).

**COUNTRY** ka·ntri tract of land; one's native

land XIII (Cursor M.); territory of a nation; nation, people xiv; rural districts xvi. ME. *cuntre(e)*, *contre(e)* - OF. *cuntrée*, (mod.) *contrée* = Pr., It. *contrada* :- medL., Rom. *contrāta* (Leges Siciliae), sb. use (sc. *terra* land) of fem. of adj. meaning 'lying opposite or facing one', hence 'the landscape spread out before one'; cf. Pr. *encontrada* in the same sense. ¶ G. *gegend* region, f. *gegen* against, opposite, was modelled on the F. word. Hence **COUNTRY** DA·NCE dance of rural origin. xvi; see **CONTRÉ-DANSE**. **COUNTRYMAN** native xiv; compatriot xv; husbandman xvi; so **COUNTRYWOMAN** xv. **COUNTRYSIDE** particular region of a country; orig. Sc.

**COUNTY** kau·nti shire. xiv (first in the sense 'county court', R. Mannyng). - AN. *counté* (Laws of William I), OF. *cunté*, *conté* (mod. *conté*) = Pr. *comtat*, Sp. *condado*, It. *contado* :- L. *comitātū-s*, f. *comit-*, comes **COUNT**<sup>1</sup>. The L. word primarily meant 'body of companions, retinue'; when the *comes* became a state officer, *comitatus* became the name of his office, and when the 'count' became a territorial lord, 'country' became the designation of his territory; consequently AN. *counté* was used to render the native *shire*, the designation of a territory administered orig. by an 'earl' (OE. *eorl*) and later by a sheriff (AN. *viscounté*).

**COUP** kũ stroke, hit. XVIII (earlier in some phr., e.g. *coup d'état*, *coup de grâce* XVIII, *coup de théâtre* early XVIII). F. *coup* blow :- medL. *colpus* (see **COFFICE**).

**COUPÉ**<sup>1</sup> kũ·pei (her.) said of the head, etc., cut off clean. xvi. F., pp. of *couper* cut, f. *coup* (see prec.). Also anglicized with **-ED** **COUPÉD** kũpt. xvii.

**COUPÉ**<sup>2</sup> kũ·pei short four-wheeled closed carriage for two. xix. F., short for *carrosse coupé* 'cut carriage', the body having the form of a berline from which the hind seat has been cut away; sb. use of pp. (see prec.).

**COUPLE** ka·pl union of two, esp. male and female XIII (AncrR.); leash, usu. pl. (hence phr. *hunt in couples*) xiv. - OF. *cople*, *cuple* (mod. *couple*) :- L. *cōpula* tie, connexion (see **COPULA**). So **COUPLE** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *copler*, *cupler* (mod. *coupler*) :- L. *cōpularē* **COPULATE**. **COUPLET** ka·plit pair of successive lines of verse. xvi. - (O)F. *couplet*, dim. of *couple*.

**COUPON** kũ·pɔn separable certificate or ticket. xix. - F. *coupon*, earlier *colpon* piece cut off, slice (whence ME. *colpon*, Ch.), f. *colper*, *couper* cut, f. *coup* blow, cut; cf. **COUP** and **-OON**.

**COURAGE** ka·rɪdʒ †heart as the seat of feeling, spirit, nature XIII; †intention, purpose; bravery, valour xiv. - OF. *corage*, *curage* (mod. *courage*) = Pr. *coratge*, Sp. *coraje*, It. *coraggio* :- Rom. \**corāticum*, f. *cor* **HEART**; see **-AGE**. So **COURAGEOUS** kæreɪdʒəs. XIII. - AN. *courageous* OF. *corageus* (mod. *courageux*).

**courier** kūr'iar running messenger XVI; servant employed to make travelling arrangements XVIII. Earlier *currior*, -ier - F. †*courrier*, (also mod. *courrier* - It. *corriere* (medL. *currerius*), f. *corre* :- L. *currere* run (see CURRENT). In the first sense the earlier word was †*cur(x)our* (XIV-XVII) - OF. *coreor* (mod. *coureur*) :- Rom. \**currītōrem*.

**course** kōʔs running, onward movement; path, line, direction; progress, procedure, order XIII; set of dishes placed for a meal, one of the successive parts of a meal XIV; series, serial succession; sail attached to lower masts or yards xv. - (O)F. *cours* = Pr. *cors*, Sp. *curso*, It. *corso* :- L. *cursu-s*, f. *curs-*, pp. stem of *currere* run (cf. CURRENT); reinforced xv by (O)F. *course* = Pr., It. *corsa* :- Rom. \**cursa*, sb. use of corr. fem. form of ppl. (cf. ASSIZE, *venue*). Hence **course** vb. chase, hunt; cause to run; run about. XVI. ¶ From the same base are: *courier*, *concourse*, *discourse*, *recourse*, *courser*; *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *recur*; *succour*; *current*, *recurrent*; *excursion*, *incursion*, *excursus*, *precursor*, *cursor*, *cursive*, *cursor*.

**courser** kōʔsɛɔ charger; in mod. times, a swift horse. XIII. - OF. *corsier* (mod. *coursier*) = Pr. *corsier*, It. *corsiere* :- Rom. \**corsārius*, f. *cursus* COURSE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>, CORSAIR.

**court** kōɪt (place of residence of) royal household and retinue; assembly held by a sovereign XII; assembly of judges, etc.; place of such assembly; enclosed area, yard XIII; homage, courtly attention (after F. *faire la or sa cour*, It. *far la corte* pay court) XVI. ME. *curt*, *court* - AN. *curt*, OF. *cort* (mod. *cour*) = Pr. *cort*, Sp., It. *corte*, Rum. *curte* :- late L. (Rom.) *curtem*, earlier *cortem*, *cohortem* yard, enclosure, (enclosed) crowd, retinue, COHORT. **court**-BARON assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord XVI. - AN. *court baron*, for earlier *court de baron* (medL. *curia baronis*). **court**-CARD picture card of a suit. XVII. Alteration, suggested by the personages depicted, of †*coat card* card bearing a 'coated' or habited figure (XVI-XVII). **court** HAND style of handwriting of the English law courts. XVI (Sh.). **court** LEET. XVI. **court**-MARTIAL. XVII, earlier †*martial court*. **court**-PLASTER sticking-plaster used for wounds. XVIII; so called from being used for the black silk patches worn on the face by ladies at court. **court** vb. †frequent the court; pay court to, woo. XVI; after OIt. *cortear* (later *corteggiare*), OF. *courtoyer* (later *courtiser*), f. *corte*, *court*. **courtier** kōʔtiɔɔ attendant at the court of a sovereign. XIII. ME. *courteour* - AN. *courte(i)our*, for OF. \**cortoyeur*, f. *cortoyer*; suffix assim. to -IER, through -*(y)er*. **courtly**. xv; see -LY<sup>1</sup>. **courts**HIP. XVI (Sh.).

**courteous** kōʔtiɔs, kōʔtiɔs befitting the court of a prince, graciously polite or respectful. XIII. - OF. *corteis*, *colteis* (mod. *courtois*) = Pr. *cortes*, Sp. *cortés*, It. *cortese*

:- Rom. \**cortensis*, f. \**corte* COURT + -ensis -ESE. The suffix -EUS replaced -eis XVI.

**courtesan** kōʔtizən, (formerly) kōʔɪ- kept mistress, prostitute. XVI. - F. *courtisane* - It. †*cortigiana*, fem. of *cortigiano* COURTIER, f. *cortigiana*. Cf. ARTISAN.

**courtesy** kōʔtɔsi, kōʔɪ- courteous behaviour or disposition. XIII (AncrR., RGlouc.). - OF. *cur-*, *co(u)rtesie* (mod. *courtoisie*) = Pr. *cortexia*, It. *cortesia*; f. *courteis*, etc., COURTEOUS; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Cf. CURTSY.

**couscous** kūs'kus spotted phalanger. XIX. - F. - Du. *koeskoes* - native Moluccas word.

**cousin** kəʔzn †relative; son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt XIII; term of address from one sovereign to another, or to a peer xv. - OF. *cosin*, *cusin* (mod. *cousin*) = Pr. *cosin*, Cat. *cosí*, Rumansch *cus(drin)* (cf. Sp. *sobriño*, -a, Pg. *sobrinho*, -a (chiefly) nephew, niece) :- L. *consobrinus* mother's sister's child, pl. cousins german :- \**conswesrinos*, f. *com* CON- + \**swesör* SISTER + \*-inos -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**couvade** kuvə'd custom of 'man-childbed'. XIX (E. B. Tylor). - F., f. *couver* hatch :- L. *cubāre* lie down (cf. INCUBATION); see -ADE.

**cove**<sup>1</sup> kouv †bedchamber, storechamber; (Sc. and north.) hollow in a rock, etc. OE.; sheltered recess on a coast. XVI. OE. *cofa* chamber = MLG. *cove*, MHG. *kobe* (G. *koben*) stable, pigsty, ON. *kofi* hut, shed :- Germ. \**kubon* (cf., with other suffix, OHG. *chubisi* hut).

**cove**<sup>2</sup> kouv (colloq.) fellow, chap. XVI. orig. thieves' cant (*gentry cove* nobleman, gentleman, *bene cove* good fellow), perh. identical with Sc. *cofe* chapman, pedlar (cf. the origin of CHAP<sup>3</sup>, CUSS<sup>2</sup>).

**covenant** kəʔvɪnənt mutual agreement; divine contract with mankind (Heb. *berith*, LXX. *diathēkē*, Vulgate L. *fœdus*, *paetum*, in N.T. always *testamentum*) XIII; legal agreement or contract XIV. - OF. *covenant* (later and mod. *convenant*), sb. use of prp. of *co(n)venir* agree (see CONVENE). Hence **co**-**venant** vb. XIV (Wycl. Bible, *couenaunte a boond of pees*, tr. Vulg. *pepigi fœdus*). **co**-**venanter** (leg. -or); spec. adherent of the National Covenant of 1638 or the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643.

**cover** kəʔvɪ put or lay something over; screen, shield, protect. XIII. - OF. *cuvrir*, *covrir* (mod. *couvrir*) = Pr. *cobrir*, Sp. *cubrir*, It. *coprire* :- L. *coopere*, f. *co*-*CON*- (intensive) + *operire* cover (cf. *aperire* open; see APERIENT). Hence **cover** sb. XIV; or partly variant of COVERT (OF. *couvert*, pl. -ers). For the ME. var. *keuer* cf. MEVE MOVE, *preve* PROVE, RETRIEVE.

**coverlet** kəʔvɪlɪt counterpane, quilt. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *coverled*, -*lite* - AN. *covelet*, -*lit*, f. *couvre*-, pres. stem of OF. *covrir* COVER + *lit* bed (cf. LITTER). The var. *coverlid* (with assim. to LID) was current in literature till XIX, and persists dial.



**covert** kaˈvɔ:t covering XIV; woody shelter for game (pron. kaˈvɔ:l) XIV (Trev.); feathers covering the bases of larger feathers XVIII. - OF. *covert* (mod. *couvert*), pp. of *coverir* COVER. So **co-vert** adj. covered, hidden, concealed. XIV. - OF. *covert-e*. **COVERTURE** kaˈvɔ:tʃɛr cover, covering XIII; position of a woman during her married life XVI. - OF. *coverture* (mod. *couverture*) :- Rom. \**cooper-tura*.

**covet** kaˈvɪt desire, spec. culpably. XIII (AnchrR.). ME. *cuveite*, *coveite* - OF. *cu*, *coveitier* (mod. *convoiter*) = Pr. *cobeitar*, It. *cubitare* :- Rom. \**cupiditāre*, f. *cupiditās* CUPIDITY. So **co-vetous**. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *coveitus*, -os = Pr. *cobeitos* :- L. \**cupiditōsus*.

**covey** kaˈvi brood of partridges, etc. XIV. - OF. *covee* (mod. *covée*) = It. *covata* :- Rom. \**cubāta* hatching, f. L. *cubāre* lie (cf. INCUBATION).

**covin** kaˈvin †company; private agreement; collusion, fraud. XIV. - OF. *covin*, *covine* :- medL. *convenium*, pl. or fem. sing. -ia, f. *convenire* come together, agree (see CONVENE).

**cow<sup>1</sup>** kau female of a bovine animal. OE. *cū* = OFris. *kū*, OS. *kō* (Du. *koē*), OHG. *chuo* (G. *kuh*), ON. *kýr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kōuz*, \**kōz*, fem. :- IE. \**gʷōus*, whence also Skr. *gāūs* (*gav-*, *go-*), Arm. *kov*, Gr. *boūs* (*bo-*, *bo-*), L. *bōs* (*bov-*, *bo-*), OIr. *bó*, Lett. *gūovs*. The normal descendant of the mutated OE. pl. *cý* (cf. G. *kühe*) is north. *kye*; the form *kine* (now arch.) descends from a ME. (XIII) extension of this with -n from the weak declension, which was mainly due to late OE. g.pl. *cýna* (for *cūa*).

**cow<sup>2</sup>** kau depress with fear. XVII (Sh.). prob. in dial. use long before its appearance in literature (cf. *dwindle*), and - ON. *kúga* oppress, tyrannize over (Norw. *kue*, MSw. *kufwa*, Sw. *kuva*).

**cowage, cowitch** kauˈɪdʒ hairs of the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*. XVII. - Hindi *kiwāñch*, *kawāñch*, *kawāch*.

**coward** kauˈɔ:d ignobly faint-hearted person. XIII. ME. *cu(e)ard* - OF. *cuard*, later *couard* = Pr. *coart*, It. *codardo*, f. Rom. \**cōda*, L. *cauda* tail; see -ARD. The reference to 'tail' is obscure; in the OF. 'Roman de Renart', 'Reynard the Fox', *coart* is the name of the hare. So **cow-ardice** XIII. - OF. *couardise*; an earlier OF. syn. was *cowardie*, whence ME. (XIV) *cowardy* (see -Y<sup>2</sup>).

**cower** kauˈɔ:ɪ crouch for shelter or in fear. XIII (*houre*). - MLG. *kūren* lie in wait (whence also Icel. *kúra*, Sw. *kura*, Da. *kure* squat, G. *kauern*); Gr. *gurós* round, curved, *gúros* circle, have been compared.

**cowl** kau hooded garment worn by religious OE.; hood of the habit or of a cloak XVI; hood-shaped top of chimney XIX. OE.

*cug(e)le*, *cūle*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *cōghel*, OHG. *cucula*, *cugula*, *chugela* (G. *kugel*, *kogel*) - ecclL. *cuculla*, f. L. *cucullus* hood of a cloak. In ME. reinforced by *kuuele* :- OE. *cufle* = MLG., MDu. *cōvele* (Du. *keuvel*), ON. *kofl*, *kufsl*, and prob. by (O)F. *coule* = Pr. *cogolla*, Sp. *cogulla*, It. *cocola* :- ecclL. *cuculla*.

**cowrie** kauˈri shell of a small gastropod, *Cypraea moneta*. XVII. - Urdu, Hindi *kauṛī* :- Skr. *kaparda*, *kapardika*.

**cowslip** kauˈslɪp the wild plant *Primula veris*. OE. *cūstlyppe*, f. *cū* cow<sup>1</sup> + *stlyppe* viscous or slimy substance, i.e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung'; cf. OXSLIP. The OE. var. *cūstloppe* continued into mod. dial.; cf. dial. *bull-slop* and see SLOP.

**cox** kɔks shortening of COXSWAIN; hence as vb. XIX.

**coxal** kɔksəl pert. to the coxa or hip. XIX. f. L. *coxa* hip (with cogns. denoting various bones in Indo-Iran., Celtic, and Germ.) + -AL. Cf. CUISSE.

**coxcomb** kɔkskɔum cap worn by a professional fool (in shape and colour like a *cock's comb*); (arch.) †head (Sh.); †fool; fop. XVI.

**coxswain** kɔksweɪn helmsman of a boat. XV. f. COCK<sup>3</sup> ship's boat + SWAIN. Formerly also †*coxon*, *coxen*; cf. BOATSWAIN, BOSUN.

**coy** kɔi †quiet, still; shyly reserved. XIV. - (O)F. *coi*, earlier *quet* = Pr. *quet*, Sp. *quedo*, It. *cheto*, Rum. *cet* :- Rom. \**quētū-s*, for L. *quīētus* QUIET.

**coyote** kɔiˈɔ:t, kɔiˈɔ:ti prairie wolf of N. America. XIX. - Mex. Sp. - Aztec *coyotl*.

**coz** kɔz abbrev. of †*cozen*, COUSIN. XVI.

**cozen** kaˈzn cheat, defraud. XVI (Tusser, Stubbes). prob. orig. vagrants' cant, and perh. to be assoc. with COUSIN, through OF. *cousin* dupe, or *cousiner* 'to clayme kindred for advantage, or particular ends' (Cotgr.); but the frequent sp. with -on has suggested deriv. from It. *cozzonare* 'to play the horse-breaker, to play the craftie knave' (Florio), f. *cozzone* middleman, broker = OF. *cosson* dealer :- L. *coctiō(n)*. Hence **co-zen-AGE** XVI (Stubbes, Nashe), **co-zener** XVI (Awdeley).

**crab<sup>1</sup>** kræb crustacean of the tribe Brachyura. OE. *crabba* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *krabbe* (whence F. *crabe*), ON. *krabbi*, rel. to OS. *krēbit*, MLG. *krēvet*, (M)Du. *kreeft*, OHG. *chreibiz*, *chrebazo* (G. *krebs*, whence F. *écrevisse* CRAYFISH), and to MLG. *krabben*, ON. *krappa* scratch, claw, OHG. *krappho* hook; the creature may have been named from its claws.

**crab<sup>2</sup>** kræb wild apple. XIV. contemp. with north. *scrab* (prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *skrabba* wild apple), of which it may be an alteration by assoc. with prec. or CRABBED.

**crab**<sup>3</sup> kræb (of hawks) scratch, claw XVI ('Turbervile'); (sl.) find fault with, 'pull to pieces' XIX. - (M)LG. *krabben* (see CRAB<sup>1</sup>).

**crab**<sup>4</sup> kræb alteration of *carap*, the S. Amer. tree *Carapa guianensis*, as in *crab nut*, *oil*, *tree*, *wood*. XVIII.

**crabbed** kræ:bid †froward, wayward XIII (Cursor M.); out of humour; †harsh, rugged XIV; difficult to deal with or make sense of; cross-tempered XVI. f. CRAB<sup>1</sup>+ED, with orig. ref. to the gait and habits of the crab, which suggest cross-grained or fractious disposition; cf. for meaning LG. *krabbe* cantankerous man, *krabbig* contentious, cross-grained, and for formation *dogged*. There has been later assoc. with CRAB<sup>2</sup> with connotation of sourness.

**crack** kræk A. make a sharp short noise OE.; break with a sudden sharp report XIII; B. utter loudly or sharply XIV; (dial.) boast xv (whence *crack up* eulogize XIX). OE. *cracian* sound, resound = (M)Du. *krāken*, OHG. *chrahhōn* (G. *krachen*). The normal repr. of the OE. word, i.e. *crake* (now dial.), has been superseded by the short form by assoc. with (i) **crack** sb. (ME. *crak*) XIV, corr. to MDu. *crak*, OHG. *chrac* (G. *krach*), or with (ii) F. *craquer* (XVI), of Germ. origin. **crack** adj. pre-eminent, first-class XVIII; attrib. use of *crack* sb. in the sense 'that which is cracked up or highly commended' (XVII). Hence **cracked** krækt crazy (cf. F. *fêlé*), earlier *brain-cracked* XVII. **crack-er**<sup>1</sup> †boaster, liar; kind of firework XVI; instrument for cracking or crushing XVII. **crack-ckle** XVI; see -LE<sup>3</sup>; whence **crack-ckling** crisp skin of roast pork XVIII.

**cracknel** kræ:knəl light crisp biscuit. xv (Promp. Parv.). Alteration of F. *craquelin* (whence dial. *crackling* XVI) - MDu. *krākelinc*, f. *krāken* CRACK.

**cracksman** kræ:ksmən house-breaker. XIX. f. CRACK sb. in the sense 'house-breaking' (XIX), on the analogy of *craftsman*.

**-cracy** kræsi repr. F. *-cratie* *krasi*, medL. *-cratia*, Gr. *-kratīā* power, rule (f. *krátos* strength, might, authority) in Gr. originals of ARISTOCRACY, DEMOCRACY, OCHLOCRACY, PLUTOCRACY, THEOCRACY. The suffix has in mod. times acquired the sense of 'ruling body or class' of the kind denoted by the first element. Many joc. or contemptuous formations are or have been used, such as *beeroocracy*, *clubocracy*, *mobocracy*, *snobocracy*; for the connecting el. see -O-.

**cradle** kre:dl child's light bed or cot OE.; framework of bars, cords, etc. XIV. OE. *cradol*, of which an unattested var. *\*credel* was prob. the source of north. ME. *credel*, dial. *craddle*, *credde*; perh. f. the same base as OHG. *kratto*, MHG., G. *kratte* basket.

**craft** kråft A. †strength, power OE.; B. skill, deceit OE.; C. art, trade OE.;

D. structure, work XII; E. vessels, boats XVII. OE. *cræft* = OFris. *kraft*, OS. *kraft* (Du. *kracht*), OHG. *chraft* (G. *kraft*), ON. *kraptr*, with no cogns. outside Germ. As a second el. of comps. in the sense 'art', in *handicraft*, *statecraft*, *witchcraft*. Hence **crafts**MAN. XIV (PPL., Wycl. Bible). f. g.-sg. **crafty** †strong; †skilful OE; cunning, wily XIII. OE. *cræftig* = OS. *kraftig*, -ig, OHG. *chreftig* (G. *kräftig*), ON. *krœptugr*; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**crag** kræg steep rugged rock. XIII (Cursor M.); also in Cumberland place-names *Blakrag*, *Buckecrag*. Of Celtic origin; not, however, from a form repr. by Ir., Gael. *creag*, W. *craig* rock (= *\*krakjo-*) but prob. from an OBritish *\*crag* (= *\*krako-*). Hence **craggy** XV; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**crake** kreik (dial.) crow, raven XIV; CORN-CRAKE XV. - ON. *krāka*, *krākr*, of imit. origin (cf. CROAK).

**cram** kræm fill to repletion or excess. OE. (*gē*)*crammian*, corr. to MLG. *kremmen*, ON. *kremja* squeeze, pinch; Du. *krammen* cram, clamp, MHG. *krammen* claw; f. *\*kram-* *\*krem-*; cf. OE. (*gē*)*crimman* cram, stuff, and further L. *gremium* bosom (cf. GREMIAL), OSl. *gramada*, Lett. *grāmatas* heap, Skr. *grāmas* group of men.

**crambo** kræ:mbou rhyming game; (contemptuously) rhyme, rhyming. XVII. Modification, on an It. or Sp. model, of †*crambe* (two syll.) used XVI-XVIII in phr. echoing Juvenal's *crambe repetita* (VII 154) cabbage served up again, and hence for '(distasteful) repetition', and spec. of repetition of identical sounds in rhyme (XVII) - L. *crambē* - Gr. *krāmbē* kind of cabbage.

**cramoisy** kræ:moizi, -æzi chiefly Sc.; see CRIMSON. XV.

**cramp**<sup>1</sup> kræmp violent contraction of the muscles. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *crampe* - MLG., MDu. *krampe* = OHG. *krampfo*, rel. to OS. *kramp*, OHG. *chrampf* (G. *krampf*), sb. uses of an adj. meaning 'bent' (OHG. *krampf*, ON. *krappr* narrow, and OE. *crampiht*); cf. next and CRIMP. Hence **cramp** vb. affect with cramp; (in applications infl. by CRAMP<sup>2</sup>) compress, confine narrowly XVI.

**cramp**<sup>2</sup> kræmp metal bar with bent end(s). xv. - MDu. *krampe* (whence G. *krampe*, F. *crampe*) = OHG. *chrampfo*, MHG. *kramphe*, of the same ult. origin as prec.

**cranberry** kræ:nberi fruit of the shrub *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*. XVII. First used in England for the imported American species, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, and thence transf. to the native European kind. Adopted by the colonists of N. America from G. *kranbeere* or LG. *kranebere* 'CRANE-berry' (cf. G. *kranchbeere*, and Sw. *tranbär*, Da. *tranebær*, f. *trana*, *trane* CRANE).

**crane** krein large grallatorial bird OE.; machine for raising and lowering weights (so Gr. *géranos*, L. *grūs* battering-ram, F. *grue*, G. *kran*, etc.). XIV. OE. *cran*, corr. to MLG. *krān*, *krōn*, and MDu. *crāne* (Du. *kraan*), OHG. *kranō* (G. *kran* machine), also (with *k*-suffix; cf. *hawk*, *lark*) OE. *cranoc*, *cornuc*, MLG. *krānek*, OHG. *chranuh*, *-ih* (G. *kranich* bird); IE. bird-name f. imit. base \**ger-*, repr. also by L. *grūs*, Gr. *géranos*, Arm. *krunk*, Lith. *garnŷs* heron, stork, *gėrvė* crane, OS. *žeravi*, W. *garan*; the Scand. forms have *tr-*, e.g. ON. *trani*. The present form depends on OE. obl. cases. Hence **crane** vb. hoist or lower with a crane XVI; stretch one's neck XVIII. **cranesbill** krein:nbil species of Geranium (the ref. is to the long slender beak of the fruit). XVI (Turner, Gerarde); cf. Du. †*crænhals*, MLG. *krāneshals* 'crane-neck', so called from resemblance to the long neck of the bird.

**cranium** kreiniəm skull. XVI. — medL. *crānium* — Gr. *krānton*, rel. to *kdrā* head, and hence to the group of *kéras*, L. *cornū* HORN. The comb. form is **cranio-** (see -o-), as in **cranio**-LOGY, **cranio**-SCOPY. XIX. Hence **crania**L. XVIII.

**crank**<sup>1</sup> kræŋk portion of an axis bent at right angles. OE. *cranc* in *crancstæf* weaver's implement (cf. *crencestre* female weaver), rel. to *crinčan* (rare), parallel to *crinčan* fall in battle, of which the prim. meaning appears to have been 'bend up, crook, curl up', hence 'shrink, give way, become weak'; cf. (M)HG., Du. *krank* sick, ill, (formerly) weak, slight, small, implied in OHG. *chrancholōn* be weak, stumble; the latter adj. is the source of thieves' cant **crank** rogue who feigned sickness (XVI). Cf. CRINGE, CRINKLE.

**crank**<sup>2</sup> kræŋk †bend, crook; fanciful turn of speech XVI; crotchety, whim (now usu. in *quips and cranks*, after Milton's 'L'Allegro' 25) XVI; (orig. U.S., back-formation from CRANKY) eccentric or crotchety person XIX (1881). prob. ult. identical with prec.

**crank**<sup>3</sup> kræŋk (naut.) liable to capsize. XVII (also *cranke sided*). perh. to be connected with *crank* adj. crabbed, awkward (XVIII), infirm, shaky (XIX), and CRANK<sup>1</sup>.

**cranky** kræŋki (dial.) sickly XVIII; out of order; wayward, cross-tempered; (colloq.) crotchety XIX (Dickens). perh. orig. f. cant †*crank* (see CRANK<sup>1</sup>), but infl. later by assoc. with CRANK<sup>2</sup>; see -y<sup>1</sup>.

**crannog** kræ:nəg ancient lake-dwelling. XIX. — Ir. *crannog*, Gael. *crannag* timber structure, f. *crann* tree, beam.

**cranny** kræ:ni chink, crevice. xv (Promp. Parv.). Earliest form *cranye*; poss. based on (O)F. *cran*, *cren*, *crenne*, dial. *crain*, *cren* notch, corr. to It. *crena* :- late popL. *crēna* notch (see CRENATE).

**crape** kreip thin gauze-like fabric. XVII (earliest ex. have *crispe*, *créspe*). — F. †*créspe*,

*crépe*, sb. use of OF. *créspe* curled, frizzed (see CRISP).

**crapulous** kræ:pjələs grossly excessive in drink or food XVI; suffering from such excess XVIII. — late L. *crāpulosus*, f. *crāpula* intoxication — Gr. *kraipālē* result of a drunken debauch; see -OUS.

**crash**<sup>1</sup> kræʃ dash to pieces XIV; make the noise of this XVI. imit. formation, perh. partly suggested by *crase* and *dash*. Hence **crash** sb. (noise of) crashing XVI; financial collapse XIX (Coleridge).

**crash**<sup>2</sup> kræʃ coarse linen. XIX. — Russ. *krashenina* dyed and glossed linen. ¶ Hakluyt (1598) and Purchas (1625) have *craska*, *crasko* for a kind of stuff.

**crasis** kreis:sis blending of elements XVII; combination of two vowels in one XIX. — Gr. *krāsis* mixture, combination, f. base of *keranmīnai* mix (cf. CRATER).

**crass** kræs coarse, gross XVI; grossly stupid XVII. — L. *crassus* solid, thick, fat. So **crassitude** †thickness XV; gross ignorance XVII. — L.

**-crat** kræt terminal cl. repr. F. *-crate*, Gr. *-kratēs* in *aristocrate*, *démocrate* partisan of an aristocracy or democracy, (at the time of the French Revolution, passing into) member of the aristocracy, etc.; modelled on these are *plutocrat* and many nonce or joc. formations, as *cottonocrat*. See also AUTO-CRAT. The corr. abstr. sbs. end in -CRACY, the adjs. in *-cratic(al)*.

**cratch** krætʃ (dial.) crib, manger XIII; wooden grating, hurdle XIV. ME. *crecche* (mod. dial. *cretech*) — OF. *creche* (mod. CRÈCHE) = Pr. *crepcha*, It. *greppia* :- Rom. \**creppja* — Germ. \**krippja* (whence OE. *cribb* CRIB).

**crate** kreit large case or hamper, box of open bars or slats. XVII. Earliest forms *creat* (XVII), *crade* (XVIII); poss. introduced with imports from Holland; cf. Du. *krat* tailboard of a wagon, skeleton case, †basket, †box of a coach (Kilian), of unkn. origin. ¶ An ex. of *crate* meaning 'hurdle' (XVI) is presumably — L. *crātis*.

**crater** kreit:tə mouth of a volcano XVII; hole made in the ground by an explosion XIX. — L. *crātēr* bowl, basin, aperture of a volcano — Gr. *krātēr* bowl, lit. mixing-vessel, f. \**k(ē)trā-* mix (cf. CRASIS).

**cravat** krævət kind of necktie. XVII (*crabat*, *crevatt*, *cravatt*). — F. *cravate*, appellative use of *Cravate* — G. *Krabate* — Serbo-Croatian *Hrvat* CROAT. ¶ The early form of the cravat was copied from the linen scarf worn round the neck by Croatian mercenaries in France.

**crave** kreiv †demand OE.; beg for XII; yearn for XIV. OE. *crāfian* (:- \**krabōjan*), rel. to ON. *krōf* request, *krēfja* (:- \**krabjan*); the base is perh. that of CRAFT, with the radical sense of 'force, exact'.

**craven** krei·vn defeated (arch. in *cry craven*) XIII; poor-spirited, pusillanimous XIV; sb. XVI. ME. *crauaunt*, later *crauaunde*, *crauand*, perh. - clipped AN. form (cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>) of OF. *crauanté* overcome, vanquished, pp. of *cravanter* crush, overwhelm = Pr. *crebantar*, Sp. *quebrantar* :- Rom. \**crepantāre*, f. *crepant-*, prp. stem of L. *crepāre* rattle, burst (see CREPITATION); the ME. form was later assim. to pps. in -EN.

**craw** krō pouch-like enlargement of the gullet in birds. XIV. - or orig. cogn. with MLG. *krage* (whence Icel. *kragi*), MDu. *crāghe* (Du. *kraag*) neck, throat, gullet = MHG. *krage* (G. *kragen*), of unkn. origin. The limitation of sense is peculiar to Eng.

**crawfish** see CRAYFISH.

**crawl**<sup>1</sup> krōl move along in a prone position XIV; be alive with creeping things XVI. Late ME. *crawle*, superseding earlier *creule*, *croule*, of unkn. origin (but cf. Sw. *kravla*, Da. *kravle*).

**crawl**<sup>2</sup> krōl †hog-pen XVII; pen or reservoir for fish, etc. XVIII. - colonial Du. *kraal* - Sp. CORRAL.

**crayfish** krei·fiʃ †crustacean XIV; freshwater crustacean *Astacus fluviatilis* XV; spiny lobster, langouste XVIII. ME. *crevis*(se), -es(se) - OF. *crevice*, *crevis*, *crevesce* - OHG. *krebiz* (G. *krebs*) CRAB. Stressed orig. on the final syll., the word developed two types, (i) *crevis*, whence *crevish*, which by lengthening of the first syll. and assim. to *fish*, became *crayfish* (XVI), and (ii) *cravis*, which, through *cravish*, *crafish* (XVI), became **craw-fish** (XVII), which survives as the U.S. form. ¶ OF. var. *escrevisse* gave ME. *scrafisse* (XIV), *skrafysch* (XIV-XV).

**crayon** krei·ən stick of coloured chalk. XVII (Evelyn, Pepys, Dryden). - F. *crayon*, f. *crāie* chalk = Pr. *greda* :- L. *crēta* chalk, clay; see -OON.

**craze** kreiz †shatter, batter, crack XIV (Ch.); †break down in health; impair in intellect (cf. *cracked*) XV. perh. - ON. \**krasa* (cf. Sw. *krasa* crunch, *kras* in phr. *gå i kras* fly into pieces, *slå i kras* dash to pieces). Hence **craze** sb. †crack, flaw XVI; †crack-brain XVII; insane fancy, mania XIX. **cra:zy** unsound, liable to fall to pieces; †failing in health XVI; of unsound mind XVII; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**creak** krik †croak XIV; †speak stridently or querulously XV; make a shrill grating noise XVI. orig. synon. with *crake* (XIV) and CROAK, and of similar imit. origin; the change of the ME. vowel *ē* to *i* may have assisted the sense development.

**cream** krīm oily part of milk XIV; best or choice part XVI; applied to purified preparations XVII. ME. *creme* (*creym*, *craym*) - OF. *creme*, *crāime*, *crésme* (mod. *crème*), repr. blending of late L. *crāmum* (Venantius Fortunatus), *crāma*, which is perh. of Gaulish origin, with late L. *chrisma* CHRISM

(mod.F. *chrême*). ¶ The OE. word *rēam* survives dial.

**crease** kris mark produced by folding; also vb. XV; (cricket) lines marked on the ground to define positions XVIII. In XVI-XVII also *crest*, which was a frequent var. of CREST (cf. *beast*); orig. *crēst*, which was reduced to *crease* by assimn. to the var. *crest* (XVI-XVII) of the vb., the mark of a fold being looked at as a ridge in the material. Cf. OF. *cresté* wrinkled, furrowed.

**create** krie:t bring into being. The inf. is not attested before late XV, but is anticipated in early XV by the pp. *created*, which was an extension (see -ED) of †*creat* (XIV, Ch., Trevisa) - L. *creātus*, pp. of *creāre* bring forth, produce, cause to grow, prob. rel. to *crēscere* grow (cf. CRESCENT). The sense 'form out of nothing', and the consequent applications of *creation*, *creator*, etc., are of Christian origin. So CREA·TION. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - L. In gen. senses first recorded from Sh.; in the sense 'created world' first in A.V., Rom. viii 22. CREA·TIVE. XVII (Cudworth). CREA·TOR one who creates; in earliest use of God (replacing early ME. *sheppend*, OE. *sōieppend*). XIII. - OF. *creatour*, -ur (mod. *créateur*) - L. *creātōrem*, *creātor*. CREA·TURE krie:tʃəɪ created thing. XIII (Cursor M.). orig. *crātu-rē* - (O)F. *créature* - late L. *creātūra*, f. *creāt-*, *creāre*.

**crèche** kreiʃ, [|krɛʃ] public nursery for infants. XIX. F., 'manger, crib', 'day nursery' = Pr. *crepcha*, It. *greppia* :- Rom. \**creppia* - OHG. *kripja*, *krippa* CRIB.

**credence** kri·dəns A. †trust, confidence, credit XV (*letter of credence*, R. Manning) ; belief XIV (Wycl. Bible, Gower). B. †assaying of food XV; †sideboard for dishes, etc. XVI; (eccl.) in full *credence table*, side table near an altar for holding vessels XIX. - (O)F. *crédence* - medL. *crédentia* (whence It. *credenza*, the source of F. *credence* in the senses under B above), f. *crédent-*, -ēns, prp. of L. *crēdere*; see CREED, -ENCE. So **cre·de·nda** things to be believed. XVII. n. pl. of gerundive of L. *crēdere*. **cre·dent** believing; †credible, creditable. XVII (Sh.). **credential** kride:nʃəl recommending or entitling to credit, esp. in *letters c.*, *c. letters* (in medL. *litteræ credentiales*) XVI; sb. pl. XVII (Clarendon). - medL. *crēdēntialis*, f. *crēdēntia* CREDDENCE; see -IAL. **credible** kre·dibl believable, reliable. XIV (Ch., Gower). - L. *crēdibilis*, f. *crēdere*; see CREDIT, -IBLE. So **credi·bly**. XVI (Hooker). - medL. **credit** kre·dit faith, trust; (favourable) repute; power based on confidence; acknowledgement of merit; confidence in a buyer's ability to pay, reputation of solvency XVI; sum at one's disposal in a bank XVII; acknowledgement of payment (hence fig. phr. *give a person credit for*) XVIII. - F. *crédit* - It. *credito* or L. *crēditum* (thing entrusted to one, loan),

n. pp. of *crēdere*. Hence, or f. pp. *crēdit-* of *crēdere*, **cre-dit** vb. put trust in; †do credit to XVI; enter on the credit side of an account XVII; ascribe to XIX. So **cre-ditor** one who gives credit or to whom money is owing. xv. - AN. *créditor*, OF. *créditeur* - L. *créditor*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**credo** kri'dou creed. XII. 1st pers. pres. sg. indic. of L. *crēdere* believe. ¶ So used also in Rom. and other Germ. langs. **credulous** kre'djulus ready (now always, over-ready) to believe. XVI. f. L. *crēdulus*, f. *crēdere* believe; see **CREED**, -ULOUS. So **credulity** kridjū'liti †belief, credence XV; over-readiness to believe XVI. - (O)F. - L. **creed** krid authoritative form of words setting forth the articles of belief. OE. *crēda* - L. *crēdō* I believe (with cogns. in Indo-Iranian and Celtic), the first word of the Apostles' and the Nicene Creeds in the Latin versions.

**creek** krik A. narrow inlet in a coast XIII; arm or branch of a river (now esp. in U.S. and British dominions) XVI; B. cleft, chink, corner, nook XIII. (i) ME. *crike* - ON. *kriki* chink, nook (in *handarkriki* armpit; cf. Norw., Sw. dial. *krik* corner, etc.), whence also (O)F. *crique*, which may be partly a source of the Eng. word; (ii) ME. *crēke*, either - MDu. *krēke* (Du. *kreek* creek, bay), or by lengthening of *i* in *crike*; cf. AL. *crica* and *creca*; ult. origin unkn. (a stem with *i* occurs in ON. *krikar* m. pl. groin).

**creel** kril large wicker basket. xv (Wyn-toun). orig. Sc., of unkn. origin.

**creep** krīp move with the body prone and close to the ground OE.; move forward cautiously or slowly XII; grow along the ground, a wall, etc. XVI. OE. *crēopan*, pt. *crēap*, *crūpan*, pp. *cropan* = OFris. *kriapa*, OS. *criopan*, ON. *krjúpa* :- Germ. \**kreupan*, \**kraup*, \**krupun*, \**krupanas*; cogn. forms have *ū* in the pres. stem, as OS. *krūpan* (Du. *kruipen*), MLG. *kriipen*, MHG. *kriipfen*; rel. to **CROP**, **CRIPPLE**. Weak forms of the pt. are found as early as c. 1300 and of the pp. in xv; these replaced ME. *crope* and *crop(p)en* respectively, which survived dial.

**creese** kris, **kris** kris Malay dagger. XVI. ult. - Malay *kiris*, *kris*, *kris*, but immed. - such forms as Du. *kris* (so in G.), Sp., Pg. *cris*, F. *criss*; there have been numerous vars.

**cremate** krimeit consume (esp. a corpse) by fire. XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *cremare*, or back-formation from **CREMATION**. XVII (Sir T. Browne). So **crematorium** krem-, krimatō-riəm establishment for cremation; superseding *crematory* XIX; see -ORY.

**cremona**<sup>1</sup> krimou'nə violin made at *Cremona*, in Lombardy, Italy. XVIII (Sterne).

**cremona**<sup>2</sup> krimou'nə 8-foot organ reed-stop. XVII. Alteration of *cromorne* - F. **CROMORNE**.

**crenate** kri'neit (nat. hist.) notched, finely scalloped. XVIII. - mod L. *crēnātus*, f. L. *crēna* notch (occurring once as a gloss on Gr. γλωφίς notched end of an arrow, but established in Rom. from XII); cf. next and see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**crenellate** kre'nileit provide with embattlements or embrasures. XIX (first in pp.). f. (O)F. *crēneler* (in OF. pp. only), f. *crenel* embrasure = Pr. *crenel* :- pop L. \**crenellu-s*, (med L. *kernellus*), dim. of late L. *crēna* (see **CRANNY**). So **crenellation**. XIX (Lytton). - F. ¶ The OF. sb. and vb. have been repr. by †*kernel* sb. (XIII-XVII), vb. (XIV-XVIII), †*crenelle* (her.) embattled (XVI-XVII), *crenelled* notched (XVIII), embattled (XIX).

**Creole** kri'oul (descendant of) European or Negro settler in the W. Indies, etc. XVII (*criole*). - F. *créole*, earlier *criole* - Sp. *criollo*, prob. - Pg. *crioulo* negro born in Brazil, home-born slave, formerly of animals reared at home, f. *criar* nurse, breed :- L. *creāre* **CREATE**.

**creosote** kri'əsout oily liquid distilled from wood tar. XIX. - G. *kreosote* (1832, Reichenbach), f. Gr. *kreo-*, *kreō-*, comb. form of *krēas* flesh (rel. to L. *crūdus* **CRUDE**) + *sōtēr* saviour, *sōtēriā* safety; intended to mean 'flesh-saving' with ref. to the anti-septic properties.

**crêpe** kreip transparent dress material, esp. in *crêpe de chine* kreip dəʒin 'China crape'. XIX. F.; see **CRAPE**.

**crepitation** krepiteiʃən crackling noise XVII; (path.) sound accompanying breathing in lung disease, etc. XIX. - F. *crépitation* (Paré) - late L. *crepitatio(n)-*, f. *crepitāre*, frequent. of *crepāre* crack, creak, of imit. origin. So **cre-pitate**. XVII; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **crepitus** kre'pitas (path.) crepitation. XIX. L., f. *crepāre*.

**crepuscular** kripa'skjulər pert. to twilight. XVII. f. L. *crepusculum*, f. (evening) twilight, f. (prob. after *diliculum* dawn) \**crepus*, *creper* dark, obscure; see -AR.

**crescendo** kriʃe'ndou (mus.) direction for increase in loudness. XVIII. It., prp. of *creocere* **INCREASE**.

**creescent** kre'sənt convexo-concave figure, as of the waxing (or waning) moon XIV; row of buildings in the form of an arc of a circle (first applied to the Royal Crescent at Bath) XVIII. ME. *cressa(u)nt* - AN. *cressaunt*, OF. *creissant* (mod. *croissant*) :- L. *crēscētem*, -ēns, prp. of *crēscere* grow, **INCREASE**. In XVII assim. to the L. form, which was already current in **creescent** adj. XVI. See -ENT. ¶ L. *luna crescens* waxing moon (Columella) has no reference to shape, which was developed in Rom.

**cress** kres any kind of cruciferous plants with pungent edible leaves. OE. *cressa*, *resse*, *cæsse*, *cersse* = MLG. *herse*, MDu. *herse*, *horsesse* (Du. *kers*), OHG. *chresso*, *chressa* (G. *kresse*) :- WGerm. \**krasjōn*.

**cresset** kre'sit vessel containing oil or other fuel to give light. XIV. - OF. *cresset*, *crâisset*, f. *crâisse*, var. of *grâisse* oil, GREASE; see -ET.

**crest** krest tuft or plume of feathers XIV; top, ridge XIII; ridge of an animal's neck XVI. - OF. *creste* (mod. *crête*) = Pr., Sp., It. *cresta*, Rum. *creastă* :- L. *crista* tuft, plume, prob. rel. to *crinis* hair.

**cretaceous** krētei'ʃəs chalky. XVII. f. L. *crētāceus*, f. *crēta* chalk; see -ACEOUS.

**Cretan** kri'tən pert. to the island of *Crete* in the Mediterranean. XVI (Sh.). - L. *Crētānus*; see -AN. ¶ The forms used in early translations of the Bible are, in Acts II *Cretes* (Geneva and A.V.) - Vulg. *Crētēs*, in Titus I 12 *Cretayns* (Tindale and Coverdale), *Cretyans* (Cranmer), *Cretians* (Geneva and A.V.); Rheims and Douay have *Cretensians* (- Vulg. *Cretenses*) in both places.

**cretic** kri'tik (pros.) amphimacer (- 0 -), verse consisting of such feet. XVI. - L. *crēticus* - Gr. *krētikós* Cretan, f. *Krētē* Crete; see -IC. For the pronunc. cf. *stratēgic*.

**cretin** kri'tin deformed idiot of the Alpine valleys. XVIII. - F. *crétin* - Swiss F. *creitîn*, *crestin* :- L. *Christiānus* - CHRISTIAN, the reprs. of which in Rom. langs. mean 'human being' as dist. from the brutes (cf. F. *parler chrétien* speak an intelligible language). The implication in this word is that these beings are human, although dwarfed and deformed.

**cretonne** kre'tən, kri'tən figured cotton cloth. XIX. - F. *cretonne*, f. *Creton* village in Normandy famous for linen manufacture.

**crevasse** krivæ's fissure in a glacier. XIX. - F. *crevasse* (OF. *crevace*); see next.

**crevice** kre'vis small crack in a surface. XIV. ME. *crevace*, *crevisse*, later *creves*(se), -ice - OF. *crevace* (mod. *crevasse*), f. *crever* burst, split :- L. *crepāre* rattle, crack, break with a crash; the suffix is L. -ācea fem. (see -ACEOUS).

**crew** krū †military reinforcement XV; (armed) company XVI; ship's company XVII. Late ME. *crue* - OF. *creue* increase, augmentation, reinforcement, sb. use of fem. pp. of *croistre*, mod. *croître* :- L. *crēscere* grow, INCREASE.

**crewel** krū'al thin worsted yarn. XV. orig. *crule*, *crewle*, *croole* (monosyll.); of unkn. origin.

**crib** krib rack for fodder in a cow-shed, manger OE.; ox-stall; †wicker basket XIV; cabin, hovel XVI; child's bed XVII. OE. *crib*(b) = OFris. *cribbe*, OS. *kribbia* (Du. *kribbe*, *krib*), OHG. *chrippa* (G. *krippe*); beside OE. *crybb* (also repr. by *crib* in standard Eng.) = MLG. *krūbbe*, Du. *krub*; cf. MHG. *krēbe* basket; no further cogns. are known. Hence **crib** vb. †feed as at a manger XV; confine narrowly XVII (Sh.); pilfer, thief XVIII (prob. orig. thieves' cant

from the sense 'basket' of the sb.); from the latter sense is derived a new sb. theft, plagiarism; translation, esp. illegitimately used XIX.

**cribbage** kri'bidʒ card-game, a characteristic feature of which is the *crib*, which consists of cards thrown out from each player's hand and belonging to the dealer. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**crick** krik painful stiffness in the neck. XV (Promp. Parv.). Of unkn. origin.

**cricket**<sup>1</sup> kri'kit chirping house-insect. XIV. - (O)F. *criquet* †grasshopper, cricket, f. *criquer* crackle, of imit. origin; cf. (M)Du. *krekel* cricket, f. imit. base \**krik* -.

**cricket**<sup>2</sup> kri'kit game played with ball, bat, and wicket. XVI. Of uncertain origin; perh. - OF. *criquet* bat used in a ball-game, with which cf. Flem. *krick(e)* stick.

**crikey** kra'i-ki dial. and sl. excl. of astonishment. XIX. euphem. alteration of CHRIST used to avoid the appearance of profanity; also dial. *crikes* and *becrike* ('by Christ'). So **criminy** kri'mīni, earlier †*crimine*. XVII (Otway, Congreve); also *criminy jiminy* (XIX, Byron), for *Christ Jesus*. **crimes** kraimz (dial. *crimy*, *crimons*) XIX, **cripes** kraips XX.

**crim. con.** see CONVERSATION. XVIII.

**crime** kræim act punishable by law. XIV. - (O)F. *crime*, †*crimine* :- L. *crīmen* judgement, accusation, offence, f. reduced form of base of *cernere* (cf. pp. *crētus*) decide, give judgement; cf. DISCERN. **CRIMINAL** kri'minəl. XV. - late L. *crīminālis*, f. *crīmin-*, *crīmen*. **crim·in·ous** (now in *c. clerk*). XV. - AN. *criminosus*, OF. *crimineux* - L. *crīminōsus* **CRIMINO·LOGY**. XIX (1890).

**crimp** krimp crumple, wrinkle. Sparsely evidenced before XVII, its currency being prob. due to -(M)LG., (M)Du. *krimpen* shrink, wrinkle, shrivel = OHG. *chrimphan* (MHG. *krimpfen*), rel. distantly to OE. (*ge*)*crympan* curl, with which, though it would be repr. now by *crimp*, there appears to be no continuity. Cf. CRAMP.

**crimson** kri'mzən deep red. XIV. Late ME. *cremesin*, *crimesin*, corr. in form to Sp. †*cremesin*, It. †*cremesino*, medL. *cremesinus*, metathetic var. of *kermesinus*, *carmesinus*, Sp. *carmesin*, It. *chermesino*, f. Sp. *carmesī*, It. *chermesi*, *chermesi* (whence F. *cramoisi* CRAMOISY) - Arab. *qirmazī*, f. *qirmaz* KERMEZ. For the sp. with -son cf. DAMSON.

**cringe** kringdʒ shrink, cower XIII; bend the body timorously or servilely XVI. ME. *crenge*, varying with *crenche*, corr. to OE. *crīngan*, *crīncan* fall in battle, OFris. *krenza*, Du. *krenge* heel over, and rel. to ON. *krangr* weak, frail, *kranga* creep along, and MLG., Du., MHG. *krenken* weaken, injure, OFris., (M)LG., (M)HG. *krank* sick, ill, slight (see CRANK<sup>1</sup>); cf. OSl. *polgręznati* sink down underneath, Lith. *gręžiū*.

**cringle** kri:ŋgl ring or eye of rope. XVII. - LG. *kringel*, dim. of *kring* circle, ring, f. \**kring-*, parallel to \**krinj-* (cf. CRANK<sup>1</sup>, CRINKLE).

**crinite** krai'nait hairy. XVI. - L. *crīnītus*, f. *crīnis* hair (cf. CREST); see -ITE.

**crinkle** kri:ŋkl form short turns or twists. XIV (in pp. *krynkeled*, *crenkled*, Ch.). frequent. f. base of OE. *crincan* yield, orig. weaken, rel. to OFris., MLG., (MHG. *krank* weak, sickly, OFris. *krenza*, MLG., MHG. *krenken* weaken; see CRANK<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>2</sup>, CRINGE.

**crinkum-crankum** kri:ŋkəm kræ:ŋkəm fancifully elaborated object. XVII. Formation with variation of vowel intended to symbolize intricacy.

**crinoid** kri:noid, kræi- lily-shaped. XIX. - Gr. *krinoeidēs*, f. *krinon* lily; see -OID.

**crinoline** kri:nəlin, -in stiff fabric of horsehair, etc.; stiff petticoat made of this. XIX. - F. *crinoline*, irreg. f. L. *crīnis* hair (F. *crin* horsehair)+*linum* thread (F. *lin* flax), the intention being to denote the woof of horsehair and the weft of thread.

**cripple** kri:pl lame person. OE. (Nhb.) *crȳpel*, also *eorþcrȳpel* 'paralyticus', ME. (s.w.) *crūpel*, corr. to OLG. *krupil*, f. \**krup-*; also OE. *crēpel*, ME. *crēpel*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *krēpel*, rel. to forms cited s.v. CREEP. Hence **cripple** vb. XIII.

**crisis** krai'sis turning-point of a disease XV; vital or decisive stage in events XVII. - medical L. *crisis* (Seneca) - Gr. *krisis* decision, judgement, event, issue, turning-point of a disease (Hippocrates, Galen), f. *krīnein* decide (cf. DISCERN).

**crisp** krisp curly OE.; wrinkled, rippled XIV; brittle but hard or firm XVI. OE. *crisp*, *crips* - L. *crispus* curled (whence OF. *crēpe*; see CRĒPE). The development of the last sense may be due to symbolic interpretation of the sound of the word.

**crispin** kri:spɪn (arch.) shoemaker. XVIII. f. name of St. *Crispin*, patron saint of shoemakers (cf. F. *lance de saint Crispin* awl).

**criss-cross** kri:skrɔs A. †figure of a cross; †alphabet XVI; B. transverse crossing (also adj., adv., and vb.) XIX. Early modEng. *c(h)ris(se)-crosse*, for *Christscrosse* figure of a cross, esp. as used in front of the alphabet in hornbooks and primers, called *Chris(t)-cross row* (XVI-XIX); in later sense usu. regarded as a redupl. formation on CROSS<sup>1</sup> with variation of vowel.

**cristate** kri:steit (nat. hist.) crested. XVII. - L. *cristātus*, f. *crista* CREST; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**criterion** kraitɪəriən standard of judgement. XVII. - Gr. *kritērion* means of judging, test, f. *kritēs* judge. (Often in XVII written in Gr. letters; occas. in latinized form *criterium*, as in F.)

**critic** kri:tɪk †one who passes censure XVI (Sh.); one who judges a work of art XVII

(Bacon). - L. *criticus* (also used in Eng. XVI-XVII) - Gr. *kritikós*, sb. use of adj. f. *kritēs* judge, rel. to CRISIS; see -IC. So †**critic** adj. (med.) relating to a crisis in a disease; faultfinding; skilful in judging. XVI. - F. *critique* - late L. **critic**AL censorious XVI (Sh.); pert. to a crisis; pert. to criticism or critics; †nice, precise XVII. f. L. *criticus*. **critic**ISM act or art of criticizing XVII (Dekker); critical science concerned with literary documents; †nice point, subtlety XVII. **critic**IZE play the critic XVII (Milton); discuss critically XVII. (†*Critism* and †*criticize* were used XVII.) **critique** kri:tɪk criticism, esp. a critical review XVII. Later form of †*critic(k)* XVII, altered after F. *critique*, the orig. source, which is based on Gr. (*hē*) *kritikē* the critical art. Cf. G. *kritik*.

**croak** krouk utter a deep hoarse cry, as of a rook, etc. XVI. Preceded by synon. †*crok* (XIII), with similar imit. formations, viz. OE. *crakettan*, *cræccettan*, ME. †*crake* (XIV) and †*creke* (see CREAK), †*crook* (XIV), †*crak* (XV, Henryson).

**Croat** krou:ət native of Croatia, formerly with Slavonia forming a kingdom of the Hungarian monarchy, now part of Yugoslavia. XVIII. - modL. (pl.) *Croatæ* (F. *Croate*, G. *Kroate*) - Serbo-Croatian *Hrvat*, formerly pronounced χřwát; cf. CRAVAT. So **CROATIAN** kroueɪ'ʃən. XVI.

**crochet** krou:ʃei knitting with a hooked needle. XIX. - F. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, with -ch- from *crochié*, *crochu* hooked.

**crocidolite** krosi:dəlaɪt (min.) fibrous silicate of iron and sodium. XIX. f. Gr. *krōkid-*, *krōkis* nap of woollen cloth; see -LITE.

**crook<sup>1</sup>** krək earthen pot, jar, etc. OE.; (dial.) metal pot. xv. OE. *croc* and *crocca*, rel. to synon. Icel. *krúkká*, and prob. further to OE. *crōg* (= OHG. *chruog*, G. *krug*), OE. *crūce* (= OS. *krūka*, Du. *krūik*, MHG. *krūche*), Ir. *crogán*, Gael. *crog(an)*, W. *crochan*, Gr. *krōssós* (?- \**krōkjos*).

**crook<sup>2</sup>** krək old ewe xv; old broken-down horse; decrepit person or thing XIX. In earliest use Sc.; perh. of Flem. origin, but appropriate words have a different vowel, as MDu. *kraecke* (Du. *krak*), Flem. *krake*; presumably rel. to CRACK.

**crocket** krə:kɪt †curl; (archit.) small ornament (bud, curled leaf, etc.) on the inclined side of a pinnacle, etc. XVII; bud of a stag's horn XIX. - var. of (O)F. *crochet* CROTCHET.

**crocodile** krə:kədəɪl large amphibious saurian reptile. XIII. ME. *coko-*, *cokadrille* - OF. *cocodrille* (mod. *crocodile*) = Pr. *cocodrillh*, Sp. *cocodrilo*, It. *cocodrillo* := medL. *cocodrillus*, which occurs together with many other vars. in MSS. of ancient Latin writers for *crocodilus* - Gr. *krōkódilos* (later -*eilos*), for \**krōkódilos* 'worm of the stones', f. *krōkē* pebbles, shingles + *drilos* worm, with allusion to its basking habits. The present form, assim. to L., appears XVI.



**crocus** krou·kəs (flower of) bulbous plant of the iridaceous genus so named; yellow or red powder obtained from metals by calcination. XVII. - L. *crocus* crocus plant, saffron (whence OE. *croh*, Gael., Ir. *croch*) - Gr. *krókos*, of Sem. origin (cf. Heb. *karkôm*, Arab. *kurkum*).

**croft** krəft enclosed piece of land OE.; small agricultural holding. XVIII. OE. *croft*, of unkn. origin.

**cromlech** krə·mlek prehistoric erection of large unhewn stones. XVII. - W. *cromlech*, f. *crom*, fem. of *crcwm* bowed, arched + *llech* flat stone. Cf. DOLMEN.

**cromorne** krəm·ɔrn reed-stop in an organ. XVII. - F. *cromorne* - G. *krummhorn* cornet, lit. 'crooked horn'. Another perversion is CREMONA<sup>2</sup>.

**crone** kroun withered old woman XIV (Ch.); old ewe XVI. prob. - MDu. *croonje*, *caroonje* carcass, (in Kilian) old useless ewe - ONF. *carogne* CARRION (also, cantankerous or mischievous woman), which may be the immed. source of the first sense.

**crony** krou·ni intimate associate. XVII. Earliest form *chrony* - Gr. *khronios* long-lasting, long-continued, f. *khronos* time (see CHRONIC); orig. university slang word ('vox academica', Skinner 1671), the Gr. word being perverted to the sense 'contemporary'. Pepys, who uses the word, and Skinner were Cambridge men. ¶ The corr. Oxford term was *chum*.

**crook** kruk trick, wile XII (Orm); hooked instrument; †claw XIII; shepherd's staff, bishop's pastoral staff XIV; bend, curve xv. ME. *crōc*, *crōk*, north. *crūk* - ON. *krókr* hook, barb, peg, bend, curve, winding, corner (Sw. *krok*, Da. *krog*). Hence **crook** vb. bend, curve XII.

**crooked** kru·kid not straight (lit. and fig.). XIII. f. CROOK sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>, prob. after ON. *krókótt* crooked, winding, cunning, wily.

**croon** krūn (dial.) bellow, roar, rumble XIV; utter a low murmuring sound XVIII. north. Eng. and Sc. *croyne*, *crune* - MLG., MDu. *krōnen* lament, mourn, groan (Du. *kreunen* groan, whimper), of imit. origin; cf. OHG. *chrōnnan*, *chrōnan* chatter, prattle.

**crop** krɒp A. bird's craw OE.; B. †head of a plant OE.; top of an object xv; upper part of a whip XVI (hence, whipstock with a handle and loop XIX); C. produce of plants used for food XIII (also in AL. *croppus*, *cropa*). OE. *cropp* (*p*), corr. to MLG., MDu. *cropp*, (O)HG. *croppf*, ON. *croppr*; further relations uncertain. Hence **crop** vb. lop, poll XIII; pluck, pull XIV; raise a crop on, bear a crop XVI; come up to the surface XVII; whence a new sb. **crop** cropping (in various uses) XVII.

**croquet** krou·kei, -ki game played on a lawn with wooden balls which are driven through hoops with mallets, introduced from Ireland into England in 1852: Sup-

posed to be - var. of F. *crochet* hook; see CROCHET, CROTCHET. Hence in F. (1877).

**croquette** kro·ket ball of potato, etc., or mince fried crisp. XVIII (occas. *croquet*). F., f. *croquer* crunch, of imit. origin; see -ETTE.

**crore** krɔr ten millions (of rupees). XVII. - Hindi *k(a)ryōr* :- Prakrit *krōḍī*, Skr. *koṣī* end, top, highest point, spec. highest number in the older system (viz. 10,000,000).

**crozier**, **crozier** krou·ziər †cross-bearer to an archbishop XIV (PPL.); bearer of a bishop's pastoral staff, hence (through the phr. *crozier*'s) the staff itself XIV; (erron.) archbishop's cross XVIII. Two words have blended here, (i) - OF. *croisier* (medL. *cruciarius*) cross-bearer, f. *crois* CROSS, (ii) - OF. *crocier*, *crossier* bearer of a bishop's *crosse* or crook (OF. *croce* = Pr. *crocia*, It. *croccia* :- Rom. \**croccia*, f. \**croccus* CROOK).

**cross**<sup>1</sup> krɒs gibbet consisting of a vertical post with transverse bar; sign or symbol representing this, esp. in Christian use. Late OE. *cross* - ON. *kross* - OIr. *cross* (corr. to Gael. *crois*, W. *croes*) - L. *crucem* (nom. *crux*), whence also OF. *croiz* (mod. *croix*), Pr. *croiz*, Sp. *cruz*, It. *croce*, Rum. *cruce*; OF. *croiz* was adopted in ME. as *cr(e)ois*, later *crois*, *croice* (XIII-XV). ¶ The L. word was adopted (with lengthened vowel) in Germ. as OE. *crūc*, ME. *crouch* (whence *crouched* adj. wearing a cross, esp. in *Crouched*, later *Crutched*, *Friars*, earlier †*crossed freres*), OS. *crūci*, OHG. *crūzi* (G. *kreuz*). Hence **cross** vb. †crucify; set or lie in a cross-position XIV (draw a line across XVIII); mark with a cross; put, pass, come, go across or athwart XV; thwart, oppose XVI.

**cross**<sup>2</sup> krɒs adj. lying or passing athwart; contrary, opposite; †contentious XVI; out of humour, peevish XVII. Partly attrib. use of **CROSS**<sup>1</sup>, partly ellipt. use of **CROSS**<sup>3</sup> adv.

**cross**<sup>3</sup> krɒs †adv. crosswise, and prep. across. XVI. Aphetic of **CROSS**; the prep. survives in *cross-country* adj. (XVIII).

**crotalus** krɔ·tələs genus of serpents containing the rattlesnakes. XIX. modL. - Gr. *krótalon* rattle, rel. to *krótos* clapping, tapping.

**crotch** krɒtʃ fork or fork-shaped stake, branch, etc., fork of a tree where it branches. XVI. perh. identical with ME. *croche* crook, crozier - OF. *croche* hook, etc., f. *crocher*, f. *croc* hook - ON. *krókr* CROOK.

**crotchet** krɔ·tʃit A. †crocket XIV; hook (latterly techn.) XV; B. (mus.) note in the form of a stem with a black head. ¶ XV ('crochett of songe, *semiminima*', Promp. Parv.); C. whimsical fancy XVI. - (O)F. *crochet*, dim. of *croc* hook, CROOK; see -ET. The origin of sense C is doubtful, but cf. '*Crochue*, a Quauer in Musicke; whence *Il a des crochues en teste*, (we say) his head is full of crochets' (Cotgr.).



**croton** krou·tən genus of Euphorbiaceæ, mostly tropical XVIII; an allied plant, *Codiaeum pictum* XIX. - modL. - Gr. *krótōn* sheep-tick, castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

**crouch** krautʃ bend low with general compression of the body. XIV. Late ME. *cruche*, *crouche*, poss. - OF. *crochir* be bent, f. *croc* hook (cf. *crochu* hooked, crooked) - ON. *krókr* CROOK; the vocalism would be paralleled in *pouch*, *vouch*.

**croup**<sup>1</sup> krūp hindquarters. XIII. - (O)F. *croupe* (whence G. *kruppe*) = Pr. *cropa* :- Rom. \**croppa* - Germ. \**kruppō*, rel. to CROP.

**croup**<sup>2</sup> krūp throat-disease with a sharp cough. XVIII. f. *croup* vb. (dial.) XVI, of imit. origin.

**croupier** krū·piəɪ †second standing behind a gamester; raker-in of money at a gaming-table; assistant chairman at a dinner. XVIII. - F. *croupier* orig. one who rides behind on the croup, f. *croupe* CROUP<sup>1</sup>.

**crow**<sup>1</sup> krou black carrion-feeding bird, *Corvus* OE.; bar of iron with beak-like end XIV. OE. *crāwe*, corr. to OS. *krāia* (Du. *kraai*), OHG. *chrāwa*, *chrāja*, *krā* (G. *krāhe*); f. next.

**crow**<sup>2</sup> krou utter the cry of a cock. OE. *crāwan*, pt. *crēow*, pp. *crāwen*, corr. to OS. \**krāian* (Du. *krāien*), OHG. *chrājan*, *crāwan*, *krāen* (G. *krāhen*); WGerm. vb. of imit. origin. The str. pt. is still prevalent in the proper sense, but *crowed* is used in the sense 'utter joyful cries'; the str. pp. is now dial. Hence **crow** sb. act of crowing XIII (*cockes crow*; cf. *cockcrow* XV).

**crowd**<sup>1</sup> kraud press on OE.; †push; press in a throng XIV; fill up with compression XVI; (naut.) *crowd sail* XVII. OE. *crūdan*, pt. *crēad*, \**crūdon*, \**croden*) intr. push forward, orig. str. vb. corr. to MLG., MDu. *krūden* (Du. *kruien* push in a wheelbarrow); cf. OE. *croda* crowd, MLG. *krōden*, MHG. *kroten* oppress. Hence **crowd** sb. dense multitude. XVI.

**crowd**<sup>2</sup> kraud fiddle. XIII (*crowth*). - W. *crwth* fiddle, also swelling body, rel. to *croth* swelling, belly (cf. Gael. and Ir. *cruit* harp, violin, hump, OIr. *croth* harp, cithara, whence in late L. *crota* British musical instrument mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus, c. 600).

**crow** kraun circlet, wreath, etc., worn on the head XII; †tousure; vertex of the skull XIII; top, summit XVI; various coins, orig. bearing the figure of a crown XV. ME. *crune*, *corune* (superseding OE. *corona*) - AN. *corune*, OF. *corone* (mod. *couronne*) = Pr., Sp., It. *corona* :- L. *corōna* wreath, chaplet - Gr. *korōnē* anything bent (*korōnīs* crown), rel. to *curvus* bent (see CURVE). So **crow** vb. XII. - AN. *coruner*, OF. *coroner* (mod. *couronner*) :- L. *corōnāre*; cf. CORONATION.

**crowner** see CORONER.

**croydon** kroi·dən two-wheeled carriage. XIX. f. *Croydon* in Surrey; cf. SURREY.

**crozier** see CROSIER.

**crucial** krū·jəl cross-shaped XVIII; that decides between rival hypotheses, decisive XIX. - F. *crucial* (XVI in medical use), f. *cruci-*, *crux* CROSS; see -IAL. The second sense (as in *crucial instance*, *experiment*) is based on Francis Bacon's phr. *instantia crucis* 'instance, i.e. of the cross', a metaphor from the *crux* or finger-post at cross-roads, and on Boyle's and Newton's *experimentum crucis*.

**crucible** krū·sibl vessel for fusing metals. XV (early forms *corusible*, *kressibulle*). - medL. *crucibulum* night-lamp, crucible (cf. It. *cruciolo*, OF. *croiseul*, *crusol*, from a by-form \**cruceolus*), f. L. *cruc-*, *crux* CROSS; perh. orig. lamp hanging before a crucifix; for the suffix cf. *tiribulum* THURIBLE.

**crucifer** krū·sifəɪ cross-bearer XVI; cruciferous plant XIX. - ChrL. *crucifer* (applied to Christ by Prudentius), L. *cruci-*, *crux*; see CROSS, -FEROUS. So **cruci**-FEROUS bearing or wearing a cross XVII; (bot.) belonging to the Cruciferae (having petals crosswise) XIX. **cruci**-FORM cross-shaped. XVII. - modL.

**crucifix** krū·sifiks figure of Christ on the cross XIII; †the Crucified One XV. - (O)F. *crucifix* - late L. *crucifixus*, i.e. *cruci fixus* fixed to a cross. So **crucifi**-XION. XVII. - late L. **cruci**-FY put to death on a cross. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *crucifier* = Pr., Sp. *crucificar* - Rom. \**crucificāre*, replacing ChrL. *crucifigere*, i.e. *cruci figere* FIX to a CROSS.

**crude** krūd in a raw state XIV (Ch.); ill-digested, not matured XVI; (gram.) without inflexion XIX. - L. *crūdus* raw, rough, cruel; see RAW. So **crudi**TY XV.

**cruel** krū·əl disposed to inflict or causing suffering. XIII. - (O)F. *cruel* = Pr., Sp. *cruel*, It. *crudele* :- L. *crūdēli-s*, rel. to *crūdus* CRUDE. So **crue**LT<sup>1</sup>. XIII. - OF. *cruauté* (mod. *cruauté*) :- Rom. \**crūdālītās*, for L. *crūdēlītās*.

**cruet** krū·it small bottle or vial. XIII. - AN. \**cruet*, \**crue*, dim. of OF. *crue* - OS. *kriika* (Du. *kruik*) = OE. *crūce*, MHG. *krūche* (G. *krauche*), rel. to CROCK<sup>1</sup>.

**cruise** krūz sail to and fro over the sea. XVII. prob. - Du. *kruisen* cross, f. *kruis* CROSS; cf. Sp., Pg. *cruzar*, F. *croiser* in the same sense. So **cruis**-SER. XVII. - Du. *kruiser*; so F. *croiseur*.

**crumb** kram small particle of bread. OE. *cruma*, corr. with variation of vowel to MDu. *crūme* (Du. *kruim*), MLG., MDu. *crōme*, (MHG. *krume*, Icel. *krunn*, *kraumr*; rel. to L. *grūmus* mound, Gr. *grīmēā*, Alb. *grimē* crumb. The parasitic *b* appears XVI; cf. *thumb*, in which it is much earlier. Hence **crumb** vb. superseding †*crim* (XV)

:- OE. *gē|crymman* :- \**krumjan*. **crumble** vb. break into crumbs or little bits. XVI. Earlier forms †*kremele* (XV), †*crimble* (XVI) repr. an OE. type \**crymelan* (:- \**krumilōn*); cf. Du. *kruimelen*, LG. *krömeln*, G. *krümeln*.

**crump** *kraʊmp* imit. of the sound of eating moderately firm substances, walking over slightly compressed snow, etc., the soft fall of a shell. XVII; contrast *crunch*, *crush*.

**crumpet** *kraʊmpit* †thin griddle cake XVII; soft cake made of flour, etc., mixed into a batter XVIII. Of doubtful origin; perh. to be connected with †*crumpid cake* (Wycl. Bible; tr. Vulgate *laganum*) lit. 'curled up cake', and so rel. to MDu. *crump* = OE. *crumb*, etc., bent, crooked.

**crumple** *kraʊmpl* become or make creased or wrinkled. XVI. f. †*crump* curve, curl up (XIV), rel. to CRAMP; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**crunch** *kraʊnʃ* crush with the teeth. XIX. var. of *craunch* (XVII), assim. to *munch*.

**crupper** *kraʊpəɪ* leather strap passing under a horse's tail XIII; horse's hind-quarters XVI. - AN. *croperre*, OF. *cropiere* (mod. *cropière*) = Pr. *cropiera*, Sp. *gropera*, It. *groppiera* :- Rom. \**croppāria*, -*ēria*, f. \**croppa* (whence F. *croupe*, etc.) - Germ. \**krupp*-CROP; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**crural** *kruəʀəl* pert. to the leg. XVI. - L. *crūralis*, f. *crūr-*, *crūs* leg; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**crusade** *kruːseɪd* military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans XVI; gen. XVII. The earlier forms were (i) *croisade* (XVI) - F. *croisade* (Rabelais), an alteration of earlier *croisée* by assim. to the Sp. form (see -ADE); (ii) *crusado*, -*ada* (XVI) - Sp. *crusada*; (iii) *croisado*, -*ada* (XVII) which are blends of (i) and (ii). Earlier still synonym. OF. *croisiée* and *croiserie* had been adopted as *croysie* (XV-XVII) and *croiserie* (XIII-XV). The current form is first recorded XVIII (in Phillips' 'World of Words', 1706, and by Johnson, 1755, as a by-form); it was generally familiarized by Goldsmith and Gibbon.

**cruse** *krüz*, (formerly) *krūs* pot, jar, bottle. XIII. OE. *crūse*, repr. normally by (occas.) *crowce*, *crowse* (XV), *crouse* (XVI); evidence is lacking between OE. and XV, whence *cruse* and *crewse* are found, perh. - (MLG. *krūs*; cf. OHG. (dim.) *kriuselin*, MHG. *krūse* (G. *krause*), MDu. *cruyse*, Icel. *krús*, beside (MLG. *krōs*, Du. *kroes*; ult. relations unkn.

**crush** *kraʃ* †crash, clash; compress with violence XIV; break down the power of XVI. - AN. *crussir*, *corussier*, OF. *croissir*, *croissir* gnash (the teeth), crash, crack = Pr. *croisir*, *cruisir*, Cat. *cruxir* (Sp. *crujir*, It. *crosciare* are derived) :- Rom. \**cruscire*, of unkn. origin. For *sh* cf. BUSHSEL, etc.

**crust** *kraʃt* hard outer part of a loaf, etc. XIV. ME. *croute* - OF. *croute* (mod. *croûte*) :- L. *crusta* rind, shell, incrustation, referred to \**kru-*, repr. also by Gr. *krúos* frost, *krú-*

*stallos* CRYSTAL, L. *crūdus* CRUDE, OHG. *hrosa* crust, ice, OE. *hruse* earth, ON. *hrúðr* crust, scab. Hence **crustēd**. XIV (Wycl. Bible 'crustid cake', tr. Vulg. *crustula*); of wine XVIII. Hence **crusty** encrusted XIV; short of temper XVI; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**crustaceous** *krasteiʃəs* that is or having a hard integument; of the crustacea. XVII. f. modL. *crustāceus*, f. L. *crusta* CRUST; see -ACEOUS. **crusta·cea**. XIX. modL. n. pl. of the adj. (Lamarck, 1801, after Cuvier's *les insectes crustacées*, 1798).

**crutch** *kraʃ* staff with crosspiece for an infirm person OE.; (naut.) forked or crooked timber, etc. OE. *cryc(ē)* = OS. *krukka* (Du. *kruk*), OHG. *chruca*, *chruhja* (G. *krücke*), ON. *krykkja* :- CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**krukjō*, \**krukjōn*; see CROOK. For the vocalism cf. BLUSH.

**Crutched Friars** see CROSS<sup>1</sup>.

**crux** *kraʃs* pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* *krúːsɪz* †conundrum, riddle XVIII (Sheridan, Swift); difficulty the solution of which perplexes XIX. L., 'CROSS'; short for *crux interpretum*, *crux philosophorum* torment of interpreters or commentators, of philosophers; G. *kreuz* cross (XVIII) is similarly used. Cf. CRUCIAL.

**cry** *krai* call out for; call loudly; announce publicly; shout in lamentation XIII; weep XVI. - (O)F. *crier* = Pr. *criдар*, Sp., Pg. *gritar*, It. *gridare* :- L. *quiritāre* cry aloud, wail, orig., acc. to Varro, call upon the *Quiritēs*, or Roman citizens, for help. So **cry** sb. loud utterance. XIII. - (O)F. *cri* = Pr. *crit*, Sp., Pg. *grito*, It. *grido*; CRom. f. the vb.

**cryo-** *kraiːou*, *kraiːo* comb. form of Gr. *krúos* frost, icy cold (cf. CRYSTAL).

**crypt** *kript* underground chamber. XVIII (from XVI to XVIII the L. form was current). - L. *crypta* - Gr. *krúptē* vault, sb. use of fem. of *krúptós* hidden. See GROT, GROTTA.

**cryptic** *kriːptik* hidden, secret. XVII (Bacon). - late L. *crypticus* - Gr. *krúptikós*, f. *krúptós*; see prec. and -IC. So **crypto-** *kriːptou*, *kriːpto* used as comb. form of Gr. *krúptós* hidden, as in **cryptogamia** -*gæːmiə* (bot.) division of plants having no stamens or pistils and therefore no flowers. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), f. Gr. *gámos* marriage + *-ia* -Y<sup>2</sup>; so **crypto-gamous**. XVIII. **crypto-graphy** secret manner of writing. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - modL. *cryptographia*; so **crypto-grapher**. XVII.

**crystal** *kriːstəl* †ice; pure quartz (resembling ice) OE.; piece of rock crystal, etc., XIV; highly transparent glass XVI; mineralogical form XVII. - (O)F. *crystal* = Pr., Sp. *crystal*, It. *cristallo* - L. *crystallum* - Gr. *krústallos* ice, f. *krustainēin* freeze, *krúos* frost. **crystalline**. XIV (*crystalline heaven*, *crystalline humour*) - (O)F. *cristallin* - L. *crystallinus* - Gr. *krustállinos*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. Formerly *crystal·line*, as in Milton, Gray, Shelley. **crystallize**. XVI.

**cteno-** (k)ti'nou, (k)ti'no comb. form of Gr. *ktenós*, nom. *kteis* comb. :- \**pktens*, rel. to L. *pecten*, Gr. *pekein* comb, shear.

**cub** *kab* young of the fox, bear, etc. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**cubby-hole** *kA'bihoul* snug place, small room or closet. XIX. orig. dial., f. *cub* (XVI) cattle-pen, coop, crib, prob. of LG. origin (cf. *COVE*<sup>1</sup>).

**cube** *kjüb* regular 6-sided figure; third power of a quantity. XVI. -(O)F. *cube* or L. *cubus* (Vitruvius) - Gr. *kúbos* solid square, 6-sided die, cubic number, iliac cavity (see HIP). So **cu·bic**. xv. -(O)F. or L. - Gr. **cu·bical**. xv. **cu·bism** form of pictorial art in which the design is based on cubes. 1912. - F. *cubisme* (1908).

**cubeb** *kjü·beb* berry of the shrub Piper Cubeba or Cubeba officinalis. xiv (*quibibe*). -(O)F. *cubèbe*, †*quibibe* :- Rom. \**cubèba* (so Pr., Sp., It.), - Arab. *kabābah*.

**cubicle** *kjü·bikl* †bedchamber xv; one of a series of sleeping-rooms XIX. - L. *cubiculum*, f. *cubāre* recline, lie in bed; see CONCUBINE, -CLE.

**cubit** *kjü·bit* †forearm; measure of length derived from this (so in L., corr. to Gr. *pékhus*, Heb. *ammah*). xiv.-L. *cubitum* elbow, distance from the elbow to the finger-tips (whence F. *coude*, Sp. *codo*, It. *cubito*), popularly assoc. with *cubit-*, pp. stem of *cubāre*, -*cumbere* lie down, recline, but prob. rel. directly to Gr. *kúbos* (see CUBE).

**cucking-stool** *kA'kiŋstül* instrument of punishment consisting of a chair (sometimes in the form of a close-stool) in which the offender was exposed or ducked. XIII. orig. varying with †*cuck-stool* (XIII); presumably f. †*cuck* void excrement (not recorded before xv, but doubtless earlier) - ON. (mod. Icel.) \**kuka*, rel. to *kúkr* excrement (cf. CACK). Rendered in medL. *cathedra stercoris* 'chair of excrement'.

**cuckold** *kA'kæld* husband of an unfaithful wife. XIII (*cukeweld*, 3 syll.; later *cokewold*, *cokwald*, *kukwold*, *cocold*). - AN. \**cucuald*, var. of OF. *cucualt* (recorded xv), f. *cucu* CUCKOO †pejorative suffix -*ald*, -*aud*, -*ault*. The pronunc. of the first syll. with *kuk-* (cf. CUCKOO) has been preserved because there has been no conscious assoc. with the bird name.

**cuckoo** *ku·kü* the bird *Cuculus canorus*, whose well-known voice the name echoes. XIII (*cuccu*). - OF. *cucu* (mod. *coucou*); imit., like most names of the bird, as L. *cucūlus* (whence It. *cuculo*, Pg. *cogul*), Gr. *kókkūus*, Skr. *kokilds*. The normal pronunc. would be *kA'kü*, which was current till c. 1800 (cf. CUCKOLD); *ku·kü* has prevailed as the supposed echo of the bird's cry. The fig. sense 'fool' of the word cuckoo is found in many langs., in Eng. xvi. ¶ Superseded OE. *gēac* (ME. *zeke*), which, though orig. imit., ceased, through normal phonetic develop-

ment, to suggest the bird's cry; it corr. to OFris., OS. *gāk*, OHG. *gouh* (G. *gauch*, itself superseded as the bird's name by *kuckuck*, from LG.; cf. MDu. *cuccūc*, Du. *koekoek*), ON. *gaurk* (see *cowk*); cf. OHG. *guckōn* cry cuckoo; also Ir. *cuach*, W. *cog*, OSl. *kukavica* cuckoo, Russ. *kukúshka*.

**cucumber** *kjü·kambær* creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus*, with long fleshy fruit. Late ME. *cucumber* (xiv-xvii) was superseded by *cucumber* (xv, 'Palladius' Husbandry), †*cocomber*, by assim. to OF. *co(u)combre* (mod. *concombre*), corr. to Pr. *cogombre*, Sp. *cohombro*, It. *cocomero* - L. *cucumer*, *cucumis* (-er-), prob. of Mediterranean origin. The pronunc. of the first syll. has been infl. by the sp.; the development *cowcumber* (xvi) is still preserved in illiterate speech. ¶ In some counties of England, especially in the west, this word is pronounced as if written *Coocumber*. . . But . . . it seems too firmly fixed in its sound of *Cowcumber* to be altered, and must be classed with its irregular fellow esculent *Asparagus*' (Walker, 1798); 'No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cow-cumber* . . . although any other pronunciation . . . would have been pedantic some thirty years ago' (Smart, 1836).

**cud** *kAd* half-digested food of a ruminant. OE. *cudu*, earlier *cwudu*, *cwidu* what is chewed, mastic, corr. to OHG. *quiti*, *chuti* glue (G. *kitt* cement, putty) and rel. ult. to L. *bitūmen* BITUMEN, pitch, Skr. *jātu* resin, gum, and further to ON. *kváða* (Sw. *káða*) resin, the source of ME. *code* pitch.

**cudbear** *kA'dbæɹ* dyeing powder prepared from lichen, esp. *Lecanora tartarea*; this lichen. xviii. f. var. *Cudber(t)* of the christian name of Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who patented the powder; cf. CUDDY<sup>2</sup>.

**cuddle** *kA'dl* fondle in close embrace. xviii. Of dial. origin; perh. f. dial. *cauth* comfortable, snug + -LE<sup>2</sup>; cf. *fondle* (f. *fond*). But cf. †*cull* (xvi) fondle, var. of †*coll* (xiv) aphetic - OF. *acoler* embrace (see ACCOLADE).

**cuddy**<sup>1</sup> *kA'di* cabin in a large ship. xvii (Pepys). prob. - early modDu. *kajute*, *kaiuyte* (now *kajuit*, whence F. *cajute*) - (O)F. *cahute*, of unkn. origin.

**cuddy**<sup>2</sup> *kA'di* donkey. xviii. Of lowly origin, like *donkey*; perh. a use of *Cuddy* (xvi), pet form of *Cuthbert* (cf. CUDBEAR); cf. similar applications of *dicky*, *neddy*.

**cudgel** *kA'dʒəl* short thick stick. OE. *cygġel*, of unkn. origin; for the phonetic development cf. BLUSH.

**cue**<sup>1</sup> *kjü* actor's word(s) serving as a signal for another to enter or speak; (hence) hint. xvi (*q*, *qu*, *quew*, *kew*, *cue*). Of unkn. origin; the supposition that it is a use of F. *queue* tail, is not based on evidence.

**cue**<sup>2</sup> kjū pigtail; billiard-player's stick. XVIII. var. of QUEUE.

**cuff**<sup>1</sup> kaf †glove, mitten XIV (PPl.); band at the bottom of a sleeve XVI; fetter for the wrist XVII (cf. HANDCUFF). Of unkn. origin.

**cuff**<sup>2</sup> kaf strike with the fist or open hand. perh. imit. of the sound; cf. G. sl. *kuffen* thrash, Sw. *kuffa* thrust, push. Hence **cuff** sb. XVI; cf. FISTICUFF.

**cui bono** kai bou'nou Who benefits by it? XVII. L. phr., 'To whom (is it) for good?' (attributed by Cicero to one Lucius Cassius Longinus, 'pro Roscio' XXX); pop. taken to mean 'What is the good of it?'

**cuirass** kwiræs armour for the body orig. of leather. XV (Lydg.). - F. *cuirasse*, †*curas*, †*-ace*, perh. - It. *corazza* = Pr. *coirassa*, Sp. *coraza* :- Rom. \**coriācia*, sb. use of fem. of L. *coriāceus*, f. *corium* leather (see -ACEOUS); in F. *cuirasse* repl. OF. *cuiriée*, *quiriée* :- Rom. \**coriāta*. A frequent var. in XVI-XVII was †*curats* (XVI-XVII), whence a spurious sg. †*curat*; cf. MLG. *koritz*, ODa. *kōrritz*, *kyrritz*. So **cuirassie** R. XVII. - F.

**cuisine** kwizī'n cookery. XVIII. - F. *cuisine* kitchen, cookery :- L. *coquīna* (cf. KITCHEN), f. *coquere* COOK.

**cuisse, cuish** kwis, kwif thigh-piece of armour. XV. pl. *cus(c)hes*, *cushies*, *cuisses*, later forms of ME. *cussues*, *quyssewes* (XIV) - OF. *cuisseaux*, pl. of *cuisse* = It. *cosciale* :- late L. *coxāle*, f. *coxa* hip.

**Culdee** kaldī member of a Scoto-Irish religious order. XVI (preceded by *Kylde*, Wytoun). - medL. *Culdeus* (Hector Boece, 1526), alteration (after L. *cultor Dei* worshipper of God) of *Kel(e)deus* - OIr. *cēle dé* (Ir. *ceilede*) anchorite, lit. associate or servant of God (*dé*, g. of *dia* God).

**cul-de-sac** kuldəsək, ||kūdsək (anat.) vessel, etc., open at only one end XVIII; blind alley XIX. F., lit. 'bottom of sack' (*cul* :- L. *cūlus* posteriors = Gael., (O)Ir. *cúl*, W. *cil* back).

**-cule** kjūl terminal el. (varying with -CLE) repr. F. *-cule*, L. *-culus*, *-a*, *-um*, dim. suffix of all three genders, as in *animalcula* †*animalcle*, *articulus* ARTICLE, *fasciculus* FASCICLE, *masculus* MALE, *versiculus* VERSICLE; *auricula* (see AURICULAR); *corpusculum* CORPUSCLE, -CULE.

**culet** kjū'lit horizontal face forming the bottom of a diamond cut as a brilliant. XVII. Earlier form *collet*, altered - OF. *culet*, dim. of *cul* bottom (cf. CUL-DE-SAC).

**culinary** kjū'linari, ka'l- pert. to the kitchen or to cooking. XVII. - L. *cūlinārius*, f. *cūlina* kitchen; see KILN, -ARY.

**cul** kal select, pick XV (Promp. Parv.); gather XVII (Milton). Earlier *cole* (XIV, R. Mannyng), and varying with *coile* and (rare) *cuyl*, both of late XIV. - OF. *coillier*, *-ir*, *cuiller*, *collier*, *coillir*, *quillir*, (also mod.) *cueillir*, repr. L. *colligere* (see COLLECT), Rom. \**colgere*, which, in various parts of the Rom. domain, took different inf. endings,

as *-ere* in It. *cogliere*, *-ere* in Sp. *coger*, Pg. *colher*, *-ire* in Pr. *coillir*, *cu(e)llir*, Cat. *cullir*, and *-are* in OF. *cueiller*.

**cullender** see COLANDER.

**cullet** ka'lit refuse glass with which crucibles are replenished. XVII. Earlier *collet* neck of glass left on the end of a blowing-iron - (O)F. *collet*, dim. of *col*, *cou* :- L. *collum* neck (cf. COLLAR); but cf. F. *cueillette* rags collected for making paper.

**cullion** ka'ljən †testicle XIV (Ch.); †base fellow XVI. - OF. *coillon* (mod. *couillon*) = Pr. *colho*, Sp. *cojon*, It. *coglione* :- Rom. \**colone*, f. L. *colēus*, *culleus* bag, testicle - Gr. *koleōs* sheath.

**cullis** ka'lis (archit.) gutter, channel. XIX. - F. *coulisse*; see COULISSE and cf. PORTCULLIS.

**cully** ka'li (sl.) dupe, gull, simpleton; man, fellow, mate. XVII. prob. orig. rogues' cant; of unkn. origin.

**culm**<sup>1</sup> kal'm (dial.) coal dust XIV; soot XV (Promp. Parv.); anthracite XVIII (hence geol. series of shales containing anthracite XIX). repr. earlier in *colmie* (XIII), *culmy* (XIV) sooty, now Sc. *coomy*; of unkn. origin, but presumably based on *col* COAL.

**culm**<sup>2</sup> kal'm (bot.) stalk of a plant. XVII. - L. *culmus*; cf. HAULM.

**culminate** ka'lmineit reach its greatest altitude. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *culmināre* exalt, extol, f. *culmin-*, *culmen* summit, acme; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **culmina**'TION. XVII; so F.

**culpable** ka'lpəbl guilty XIV; blameworthy XVII. ME. *coupable* - (O)F. *coupable* :- L. *culpābilis*, f. *culpāre* blame, censure, f. *culpa* blame; see -ABLE. The sp. and pronunc. were later assim. to L. Hence **culpab**'ILITY. XVII. ¶ The base appears also in *inculpate*.

**culprit** ka'lpɹit in the formula 'Culprit, how will you be tried?', formerly said by the Clerk of the Crown to a prisoner who pleaded Not Guilty to high treason or felony; the accused XVII; (by assoc. with L. *culpa* guilt) offender XVIII. According to legal tradition (Blount's Law Dict. 1717), compounded of *cul*, short for AN. *culpable* guilty (see prec.), and *pri(s)t* (= OF. *prest*, F. *prêt*) ready; it is supposed that, when the prisoner had pleaded Not Guilty, the Clerk replied with *Culpable: prest daverer notre bille*, i.e. 'Guilty: ready to aver our indictment', and that this was noted in the form *cul. prist*, which was later mistaken for a formula addressed to the accused.

**cult** kalt worship XVII; devotion, homage XVIII. - F. *culte* or L. *cultus*, noun of action f. *colere* inhabit, cultivate, protect, honour with worship, f. \**kwel-* be or move habitually (in or with), whence also *colōnus* (see COLONY); cf. WHEEL. Also in L. form **cultus** ka'ltəs. XVII (rare before XIX).

**cultivate** ka'ltiveit till; improve and refine. xvii. f. medL. *cultivat-*, -*are* (cf. (O)F. *cultiver*, Pr. *coltivar*, etc.), f. medL. *cultivus*, in *cultiva terra* arable land (cf. OF. *teres cultives*), f. *cult-*, pp. stem of *colere* cultivate; see prec. -IVE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **CULTIVATION**. xviii. **cu'ltivator**. xvii.

**culture** ka'ltʃɔɪ piece of tilled land xv; cultivation xv; cultivating of the mind, manners, etc., xvi; intellectual training and refinement xix. - F. *culture* (repl. earlier †*couture*) or its source L. *cultūra*, f. *cult-*; see prec. and -URE. Hence **cu'ltural**<sup>1</sup>. xix.

**culver** ka'lvɔɪ (arch.) dove, (local) wood-pigeon. OE. *culfre*, *culufre*, -*efre*, *culfer* - \**columbra*, for L. *columba*, dim. of *columba* dove, pigeon.

**culverin** ka'lvɔɪn gun and cannon formerly in use. xv. -(O)F. *coulevrine* (cf. medL. *colu-*, *colobrina*, It. *colubrina*), f. *couleuvre* snake :- Rom. \**colobra*, for L. *colobra*, beside *coluber* (whence It. *colubro*) snake; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**culvert** ka'lvɔɪt tunnel drain for water crossing a road, etc. xviii. Of unkn. origin; there appears to be no historical point of contact with OF. *coulouere* channel, gutter (Cotgr.), of similar form and meaning.

**cum** kam L. *cum* with, as in *cum div.* with dividend.

**cumber** ka'mbɔɪ †harass, overwhelm xiii (Cursor M.); burden, load xiv. prob. aphetic of †*cumber*, ENCUMBER, but there are difficulties of chronology. Hence **cu'mbersome** †obstructive, harassing xiv; inconveniently bulky or heavy xvi; see -SOME<sup>1</sup>. **cu'mbrous**. xiv (Barbour, Maund.).

**Cumbrian** ka'mbrɪən pert. to Cumberland, England, or to its rocks, or to the ancient British kingdom of Cumbria. xviii. f. medL. *Cumbria*, f. W. *Cymry* (cf. CYMRIC) :- OW. \**kombrogī*, pl. of \**kombrogos* fellow countryman, f. \**kom-* COM- + \**mrog-* (W. *bro*) region (cf. MARCH<sup>1</sup>, MARGIN); see -IAN.

**cummer, kimmer** ka'mɔɪ, ki'mɔɪ god-mother xiv (R. Mannyng); female intimate xvi; woman xviii. -(O)F. *commère* = Pr. *comaire*, Sp., It. *comare* :- ecclL. *com-mātrēm*, -*māter*; see COM-, MOTHER. From xvi only Sc.

**cummbund** ka'mɔɪbʌnd waist-belt. xvii. - Hind. - Pers. *kamarband* 'loin-band'.

**cummin, cumin** kami'n plant cultivated in the Levant for its aromatic seed. xii. - OF. *cumin*, *comin* (whence Du. *komijn*) = Sp., It. *comino* :- L. *cuminum* - Gr. *kúminon*, prob. of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *kammōn*, Arab. *kammūn*). Superseded OE. *cymen* (which would have yielded \**kimmen*) corr. to OHG. *cumin*, *cumil* (G. *kümmel*) - L.

**cumquat** ka'mkwɔt small variety of orange. xvii. - Cantonese var. of Chinese *kin kú* 'gold orange'.

**cumulate** kjū'mjuleit heap up. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *cumulāre*, f. *cumulus* heap; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **cu'mulative**. xvii. **cumulus** kjū'mjúləs heap, pile, accumulation xvii; (meteor.) cloud of rounded masses heaped one on the other xix; comb. form **cu'mulo-**, as in *cumulo-stratus* (L. Howard, 1803).

**cuneiform** kjū'niifɔɪm wedge-shaped, spec. of the elements of Assyrian and other inscriptions. xvii (*cuneiform*, *cuneiform*). - F. *cunéiforme* or modL. *cuneiformis*, f. *cuneus* wedge (cf. COIN); see -FORM.

**cunning** ka'niŋ †learning, wisdom xiv; (arch.) ability, skill xiv (Ch.); skilful deceit, craftiness xvi. perh. - ON. *kunmandi*, f. *kunna* know (see CAN<sup>2</sup>). So **cu'nnig** adj. †learned xiii; able, skilful xiv; crafty, artful xvi. - ON. *kunmandi*. Both words appear first in northerly texts, and in both the ON. suffix has been assim. to the native -ING; the adj. was prob. the earlier and the sb. perh. modelled on it rather than derived immed. from ON. ¶ There appears to be no historical contact with OE. *cunning* carnal knowledge, *cunung* trial.

**cup** kap small open drinking-vessel OE.; various transf. uses xiv. OE. *cuppe* - medL. *cuppa*, presumably differentiated var. of L. *cūpa* tub, vat (whence F. *cuve*, etc.). ME. by-forms *cupe*, *coupe*, *coppe*, *cope* repr. partly OF. *cupe*, etc. (mod. *coupe*), but there was some blending with the descendant of OE. (late Nhb.) *copp* = MLG., Du. *kop*, OHG. *chopf* (MHG., G. *kopf* head). **cupboard** ka'bɔɪd †sideboard (to hold cups, etc.) xiv; cabinet or closet with shelves for crockery, food, etc. xvi.

**cupel** kjū'pəl circular vessel for assaying gold and silver. xvii. orig. - F. *coupelle* - late L. *cūpella*, dim. of *cūpa* (see CUP); ult. assim. to the L. form.

**Cupid** kjū'pid god of love; beautiful young boy. xiv. - L. *Cupidō*, personification of *cupidō* desire, f. *cupere* desire, long for. So **cupidity** kjupi'diti inordinate desire for gain. xv. - F. *cupidité* or L. *cupiditās*, f. *cupidus* eagerly desirous, f. *cupere*; see -ID, -ITY, and cf. CONCUPISCENCE, COVET.

**cupola** kjū'pələ rounded dome xvi (in xvii-xviii often -*olo*, -*ulo*, -*elo*); furnace for melting metals, orig. with a dome leading to the chimney xviii. - It. *cupola* (whence F. *coupole*) - late L. *cūpula* little cask, small burying-vault, dim. of *cūpa* (see CUP).

**cupreous** kjū'priəs of copper. xvii. f. late L. *cupreus*, f. *cuprum* COPPER; see -EOUS.

**cupro-** kjū'prou used as comb. form (see -O-) of late L. *cuprum* COPPER<sup>1</sup>.

**cur** kɔɪ watch-dog, shepherd's dog; now always, low-bred dog. xiii (AncrR.). prob. orig. in *cur-dog* (which was formerly frequent xiii-xix; the simple word is as early as Ch.), perh. f. ON. *kurr* grumbling, *kurra* murmur, grumble, as if 'growling dog'.

**curaçao** kjuərəsəu' liqueur flavoured with rind of bitter oranges. XIX. - F. name of one of the Antilles that produces the oranges so used.

**curare** kjuərə'ri substance obtained from plants, used by S. Amer. Indians to poison arrows. XVIII. Also *woorara* (XVIII), *oorali*, *urali*, *urari*, *woorali*, *wourali* (all XIX). Macuchi.

**curassow** kjuərəsəu gallinaceous bird of Central and S. America. XVII (*corrosou*, -*eso*). Anglicized sp. of *Curacao*; see CURAÇAO.

**curate** kjuərət one having a cure of souls (now familiar only in 'bishops and curates' of the Book of Common Prayer) XIV (R. Rolle); assistant to a parish priest (in the Church of England and the R.C. Church in Ireland) XVI. - medL. *cūrātus*, f. *cūra* CURE<sup>1</sup>; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **cu-racy**. XVII.

**curative** kjuərətɪv pert. to the curing of disease XV; promoting cure XVII. - F. *curatif*, -*ive* - medL.; see -ATIVE.

**curator** kjuərəitəɪ ʃone having a cure of souls XIV (PPL.); guardian of a minor, lunatic, etc., XV (Lydg.); manager, governor, spec. as member of an academic body XVII. - AN. *curatour* = (O)F. *curateur*, or the source L. *cūrātōr*, -*ōrem*, agent-noun f. *cūrāre*; see CURE<sup>1</sup>, -ATOR.

**curb<sup>1</sup>** kəɪb chain or strap passing under a horse's lower jaw and fastened to the branches of a bit. XV. Early forms *courbe*, *corbe*, prob. f. †*courbe*, †*corbe* vb. bend, bow, curve (XIV) - (O)F. *courber* † - L. *curvāre* CURVE.

**curb<sup>2</sup>** kəɪb enclosing framework or border. XVI. f. CURB<sup>1</sup>. See also KERB.

**curb<sup>3</sup>** kəɪb put a curb on (a horse); (hence) restrain, check. f. CURB<sup>1</sup>.

**curcuma** kə'ɪkjʊmə turmeric. XVII. - medL. or modL. - Arab. *kurkum* (Pers. *karkam*) - Skr. *kuṅkuma*<sup>m</sup> saffron.

**curd** kəɪd coagulated substance formed from milk. XIV (PPL.). Late ME. *crud*(*de*), *crode*(*de*); the present metathesized form dates from XV; of unkn. origin, but Gael. (M)Ir. *gruth* curds, have been plausibly compared. Hence **curd** vb. curdle XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible). **cu-rdle** form into *curd*(s). XVI (in pp. *crudled*, Spenser; *cruddled*, A.V., Job x 10); see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**cure<sup>1</sup>** kjuəɪ A. †care, charge, office XIII; spiritual charge, as of a parish XIV; B. (successful) medical treatment XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *cure* = Pr., Sp., It. *cura* † - L. *cūra* † - \**kōisā* (cf. Paelignian *coisatens* = L. *cūrauerunt*, OL. *coirauit*). So **cure** vb. A. †take care or charge of XIV (PPL., Wycl. Bible); B. †treat medically; heal XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible); preserve for keeping XVII. - (O)F. *curer* take care of, clean = Pr., Sp. *curar*, It. *curare* † - L. *cūrāre* care for, cure, f. *cūra*. **cu-rable**. XIV (Trevisa).

- (O)F. or L. ¶ The same base is repr. in *accurate*, *curious*, *procure*, *secure*.

**cure<sup>2</sup>** kjuəɪ eccentric person. XIX. Shortening of CURIOUS; popularized by a music-hall song of 1862, with the chorus 'The cure, the cure, the perfect cure'.

**curé** kjuə'rei, ‖ *küre* parish priest in a French-speaking country. XVII. F. = It. *curato* - medL. *cūrātus* CURATE.

**urette** kjure:t surgeon's small scraping instrument. XVIII. - F. *urette*, f. *curer* (see CURE<sup>1</sup>) in the sense 'clear, cleanse' † - ETTE -ET.

**curfew** kə'ɪfju ringing of an evening bell for the covering or extinction of domestic fires in a town, camp, etc.; also transf. and gen. XIII. - AN. *coeverfu*, OF. *cuevrefeu* (mod. *covevrefeu*), f. tonic stem of *coverir* COVER + *feu* fire † - L. *focus* hearth (see FOCAL).

**curia** kjuə'riə (Rom. antiq.; see below) XVI (Holland); *the Curia* the Papal Court XIX. - L. *cūria* division of the Roman people, its place of assembly, (hence) senate; of unkn. origin, but, if repr. \**kowiriya*, cf. Volscian *couehriu*, f. \**ko-* co- + \**viro-* man (see VIRILE). So **cu-rial** pert. to a (royal, papal, etc.) court. XV. - F. - L.

**curio** kjuə'riou curious or rare object of art. XIX. Shortening of *curiosity*, prob. suggested by the form of It. words, e.g. *cameo*, *intaglio*.

**curious** kjuə'riəs A. †careful, studious; †ingenious, skilled; eager to know or learn; B. †carefully or skilfully wrought XIV; †interesting XVII; exciting attention by being strange or odd XVII. - OF. *curios* (mod. *curieux*) = Pr. *curios*, Sp., It. *curioso* † - L. *cūriōsu-s* (only in subjective sense) careful, assiduous, inquisitive, f. *cūra* care; see CURE<sup>1</sup>, -IOUS. The objective sense (B) is found in F. in XIV (*robes curieuses*). So **curiosity** -ə'siti †carefulness, attention XIV; eager desire to know, inquisitiveness XVI. - OF. *curioseté* (mod. *curiosité*) - L.

**curl** kəɪl twist or form into ringlets. First recorded (XIV) in pp. *croled*, *crulled*, extended form with -ED of ME. *crole*, *crulle* - MDu. *krul* (= MHG. *kröl*) curly, prob. † - \**krusl-*, and rel. to MLG. *krüs*, MDu. *kruis*, MHG. *krüs* crisp, curly (G. *kraus* curled, fig. crabbed, sullen), of which the LG. form was the source of northern ME. *crūs* irate, crabbed (still in mod. dial. *crouse*), bold, daring, brisk, lively. Hence **curl** sb. XVII (Sh.); whence **cu-rlly** (see -Y<sup>1</sup>) XVII.

**curllew** kə'ɪlju †quail; wading bird with musical cry. XIV. ME. *cor-*, *curlu(e)* - (O)F. *courlieu*, var. of *courlis* (cf. Rum. *corlă*, It. *chiurlo*, Pr. *correlî*), orig. imit. of the bird's cry, but prob. assim. to OF. *courliu* courier, messenger, f. *courre* run (cf. CURRENT), *lieu* place † - L. *locus* (cf. LOCAL). By-forms †*cor-*, *curlure*, -*lowyr* corr. to F. dial. *corleru*, etc.

**curling** kɔːrlɪŋ Sc. game played on the ice with large rounded stones which are hurled along towards a tee. XVII. perh. f. CURL with ref. to the motion given to the stone; see -ING<sup>1</sup>. Also **cu·rlER**<sup>1</sup>; whence prob. **curl** vb. XVIII. Cf. Flem. *krullebol* 'curl-bowl' wooden ball used in *bolspel* 'bowl-play'.

**curmudgeon** kɔːmʌdʒən 'avaricious churlish fellow' (J.). XVI (Stanhurst, Nashe). Early vars. are *cormogeon*, *curmuggin*, *curre-megient*; Holland's *cornmudgin* is an alteration for the nonce by assim. to *corn* to render L. *frumentarius* corn-dealer; of unkn. origin, as is also the rare syn. †*cormullion* (XVI). ¶ A remarkably similar form is seen in the personal name 'Boselinus *Curmegen*' (Cartulary of Ramsey, temp. Henry I).

**currach** kʌrə(χ) (Sc. and Anglo-Ir.) small wicker boat. XV (*currok*). - Ir., Gael. *currach* boat; cf. CORACLE.

**currant** kʌrənt dried fruit prepared from a dwarf seedless grape of the Levant; the name was transf. (XVI) to species of Ribes imported from N. Europe, which were popularly supposed to be the source of the Levantine currant. orig. (XIV) in pl. phr. *raysons of coraunce* (see RAISIN) - AN. *raisins de corauntz* (cf. AL. *racemi de corenc or coraunt*), for OF. *raisins de Corinth* the grapes of Corinth, in Greece (their original place of export); later reduced to *coraunce*, *corans*, *currans* (surviving dial. as coll. pl.); a sg. form *coren*, *coran* appear XVI, and *currant* XVII; the final *t* appears to have arisen from forms like *corinthes*, *corints*, *cor(r)ants* (XVI), which are due to direct assim. to *Corinth*.

**current** kʌrənt flowing XIII; in circulation or vogue XV; in progress XVII. ME. *cora(u)nt* - OF. *corant*, prp. of *corre* :- L. *currere* run, f. \**qers*- (cf. COURSE); see -ENT. Also sb. stream XIV (Wyclif); course, progress (of time, etc.) XVI (Hooker); (electr.) XVIII. Hence **cu·rrENCY** circulation, vogue XVII; medium of exchange XVIII.

**curricule** kʌrɪkəl two-wheeled carriage. XVIII. - L. *curriculum* racing-chariot, dim. f. *currere* (see prec.). In the orig. sense of 'course' the L. word **curri·culum** has been adopted (XIX) for 'course of study or training' (orig. in Sc. universities).

**currier** kʌrɪə leather-dresser. XIV. ME. *corier* - OF. *corier* :- L. *coriārius*, f. *corium* leather (cf. CUIRASS, EXCORIATE); see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**curry**<sup>1</sup> kʌrɪ rub down with a comb and brush XIII; dress (tanned leather) XV. - OF. *correier* arrange, equip, curry (a horse) = Pr. *conrear* arrange, Sp. *conrear* prepare (wool) for use, It. *corredare* equip :- CRom. \**conrēdāre* (cf. CORRODY), modelled on Germ. \**zarædjan*, f. \**ga-* Y-+ \**raidjō* READY. ¶ The phr. *curry favour* seem to ingratiate oneself (†hence, by extension, with other sbs., e.g. *acquaintance*, *friends*, *pardon*) XVI, was an etymologizing alteration of †*curry favel* (XIV), partial tr. of OF

*estriller* or *torcher favel* rub down the fallow or chestnut horse, which, for some obscure reason, was taken as a type of perfidy or duplicity (see esp. the OF. 'Roman de Fauvel', 1310). Hence **cu·rry-COMB**. XVI (Tusser).

**curry**<sup>2</sup> kʌrɪ dish (esp. of rice) cooked with a preparation of turmeric. XVI (*carriell*), XVII (*carree*). - Tamil *kari* relish with rice, Canarese *karil* (whence Pg. *caril*).

**curse** kɔːs utterance consigning an object to evil; formal ecclesiastical censure OE.; evil inflicted by supernatural power XVI. *Not worth a curse* (XVIII); see CUSS<sup>1</sup> and cf. DAMN sb. Late OE. *cur*s. Hence **cu·rse** vb.; late OE. *curisian*. Of unkn. origin; it has been referred to OIr. *cursagim* I censure, chastise.

**curSOR** kɔːsɪtəri clerk of the Court of Chancery, whose office (abolished 1835) it was to make out writs *de cursu*, i.e. of common official course or routine. XVI. - legal AN. *coursetour* - medL. *curSOR*, f. *curSUS* COURSE.

**curSive** kɔːsɪv written in a 'running' (i.e. not formal) hand. XVIII. - medL. *curSivus* (in *scriptura cursiva*), f. *curS-*, pp. stem of *currere* run; see CURRENT, -IVE.

**curSory** kɔːsəri passing rapidly or hurriedly. XVII. - L. *curSorius*, f. *curSOR* runner: see prec., and -ORY. So **cu·rSORily** adv. XVI; after L. *curSoriē*; see -LY<sup>2</sup>.

**curt** kɔːt short, shortened, brief, terse XVII; so brief as to be lacking in courtesy XIX. - L. *curtus* cut short, mutilated, abridged, ppl. formation on IE. \**kur-*; see SHORT.

**curtail** kɔːteɪl †dock; cut short. XVI. orig. *curtal(l)*, f. †*curtal* horse with docked tail, short cannon (XV) - F. *courtault*, -*auld* (mod. *courtaud*), f. *curt* short (see CURT) + suffix *-ald* (of Germ. origin, earlier *-wald*, assoc. at an early date with TAIL).

**curtain** kɔːrtɪn piece of cloth suspended as a screen. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *cortine*, *curtine*, later *curtain(e)*, -*ein(e)*, - OF. *cortine* (mod. *courtine*) = Sp., It. *cortina*, Rum. *cortină* :- late L. *cortina*, used in the Vulgate (Exodus xxvi 1) to render Gr. *aulaiā* curtain (f. *aulē* court), as if it was regarded as a deriv. of L. *co(ho)rt-* COURT, whereas in classical L. it meant 'cauldron' and was hence applied to circular or arched objects. *Curtain-raiser*, tr. F. *lever de rideau*. Hence **cu·rtain** vb. XIII; cf. Anglo-L. *cortināre*.

**curtal-axe** kɔːrtəlæks cutlass. XVI. Alteration, by assim. to AXE, of †*curtelace* (XVI), itself an alteration (by assimn. to *court* short) of *coutelace* CUTLASS. (¶ Spenser has a further altered form *curtaxe*.)

**curtana** kɔːteɪnə pointless sword used at English coronations. XIII. - Anglo-L. *curtāna* fem. (sc. *spatha* sword) - AN. *curtain*, OF. *cortain* name of Roland's sword, so called because it had broken at



the point when thrust into a block of steel, f. *cort*, *cut* short (see CURT).

**curtilage** kəˈtɪlɪdʒ area attached to and enclosing a dwelling-house. XIV. -AN. *curtilage*, OF. *co(u)rtillage*, f. *co(u)rtil* small court (= Pr. *cortil*, It. *cortile*), f. *cort* COURT; see -AGE.

**curts(e)y** kɜːrtsi obeisance. XVI. var. of COURTESY, formerly used in various senses of this, but restricted since c. 1700. ¶ The formerly common form *curchy* (XVII) remains dial. (cf. Burns' 'Holy Fair' iii). Hence as vb. XVI.

**curule** kjuəˈrul epithet of a chair (orig. mounted on a chariot) used by the highest magistrates in ancient Rome. XVI (Holland). - L. *curūlis*, f. *currus* chariot, f. *currere* run (cf. COURSE).

**curve** kɜːv ʃcurved xv; sb. short for *curve line* XVII. - L. *curvus*, app. rel. to Gr. *kurtós* curved, and further to *circus* CIRCLE, *corōna* CROWN. So **curve** vb. XVII. - L. *curvāre*. Cf. CURB. **curvature**. xv. - OF. or L. **curvi-** kɜːvi comb. form of L. *curvus*, as in *curvilineal* XVII, *-linear* XVIII.

**curvet** kɜːvɛt special leap of a horse in the manège. XVI. - It. *corvetta*, dim. of *corva*, early form of *curva* curve :- L. *curva*, fem. of *curvus*: see prec. and -ET. Hence **curve-t** vb. XVI (Sh.).

**cusht** kʌʃət (dial.) wood-pigeon. OE. *cūscūte*, *-sē(e)ote*, of unkn. origin. The present sp. (a modification of *cuschte*, XVI, Montgomerie) appears to be due to Burns and Scott.

**cushion** kuʃən stuffed case of cloth, etc. used as a support in reclining, etc., XIV; various techn. uses since XVI. Two types are repr. in ME. by (i) *quishon*, (ii) *cushin* - OF. (i) *coissin*, *cuissin*, (ii) *cossin*, *cussin*, (also mod.) *coussin* (whence Pr. *coissin*, Sp. *cojin*, It. *cuscino*): - a Gallo-Rom. form based on L. *culcita* mattress, cushion; the somewhat earlier forms with *qui-* remained in full use till XVII; for the phonology cf. *ambush*, *bushel*, *crush*, *usher*.

**cushy** kuʃi (sl.) easy, comfortable. xx (orig. used in the British army in India). f. Hind. (- Pers.) *khūsh* excellent, charming, healthy, happy + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**cusp** kʌsp (astrol.) entrance of a house XVI; point, apex XVII. - L. *cuspis*, *-id-point*, pointed weapon. So **cuspidate**, **-ated** sharp-pointed. XVII. - pp. of L. *cuspidāre*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**cuspidor** kʌˈspɪdɔː (U.S.) spittoon. XVIII. - Pg. *cuspidor* spitter, f. *cuspir* spit :- \**conspuere*, for L. *conspuere*, f. *com* CON- (intensive) + *spuere* spit (see SPEW).

**cuss<sup>1</sup>** kʌs. XIX (orig. U.S.) vulgar disguising of CURSE; for the loss of *r* cf. *bust* burst, *fust* first. So **cussed** kʌˈsɪd pp. used as adj.

**cuss<sup>2</sup>** kʌs (sl.) person or thing regarded as

an affliction or a nuisance; (humorously) fellow, chap. XVIII. prob. orig. identical with CUSS<sup>1</sup>, but later regarded as short for *customer* (cf. CHAP<sup>2</sup>, COVE<sup>2</sup>).

**custard** kʌˈstɑːd ʃopen meat or fruit pie, thickened with eggs, etc. xv; dish or sweet made from eggs beaten up with milk XVII. In early recipes varying with ʃ*crustade*, also ʃ*crustarde* - AN. \**crustade*, f. *cruste*, OF. *crouste* CRUST; see -ADE.

**custody** kʌˈstɑːdi safe-keeping xv; keeping of an officer of justice XVI. - L. *custōdia*, f. *custōd-*, *custōs* guardian, keeper; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. Hence **custodian** kʌstouˈdiən. XVIII; after *guardian*.

**custom** kʌˈstəm habitual practice XII; established usage; tribute, impost XIV; business patronage. - OF. *custome*, *co(u)stume* (mod. *coutume*): - \**costumne*, for \**costudne* :- L. *consuetudinem*, *-tūdō*, f. *consuēscere* accustom, accustom oneself, f. *com* CON- + *suēscere* become accustomed, f. *suī* g. sg. of refl. pron. 'oneself' (cf. Skr. *svadhā* habit, custom, Gr. *eiōtha* was accustomed :- \**sesvōōdha*); see CONSUEUDINARY, COSTUME. So **customary** liable to customs or dues, holding by custom XVI; accustomed XVII (Sh.). - medL. *customārius*, f. *custuma*, - AN. *custume*; superseding ʃ*customable* (XIV) - OF. *customable*. **customer** ʃ*customary* tenant; ʃ*collector* of customs XIV; customary purchaser xv; (colloq.) person (to have to do with) XVI. orig. - AN. *customer*, medL. *customārius*; in some senses newly f. *customary*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**custos** kʌˈstɔːs keeper, guardian. xv (pl. *custoses*). L. *custōs*; cf. CUSTODY.

**customal** kʌˈstjuməl collection of customs of a city, etc. XVI. - medL. *customāle*, n. of *customālis*, f. *custuma* - OF. *custome* CUSTOM; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**cut<sup>1</sup>** kʌt lot, in phr. *draw cuts* formerly *cut*. XIII (CURSOR M.). Of unkn. origin; the absence of variation in the vowel in the earliest usage, and the chronological evidence, are against identification with CUT<sup>2</sup> vb. and sb.

**cut<sup>2</sup>** kʌt make a way with an edged instrument into (an object). XIII (Laz., later text; Havelok). The early dial. vars. *cutte*, *kitte*, *kette* point to an OE. \**cyttan*, f. \**kut-* (cf. Norw. *kutte*, Icel. *kuta* cut with a little knife, *kuti* sb. little blunt knife). Hence CUT sb. XVI. ¶ The obscure phr. ʃ*keep* (one's) *cut* is earlier (XIV), but it is doubtful whether it involves the same word.

**cutaneous** kjuːteiˈniəs of the skin. XVI. - modL. *cutāneus*, f. *cutis* skin; see HIDE<sup>1</sup>, -AN, -EOUS.

**cutch** kʌtʃ catechu. XVIII (*cotch*). - Malay *kachu*.

**cutcha** kʌˈtʃə temporary, makeshift; sb. sun-dried brick. XIX. - Hindi *kachchā* raw, crude.



**cutcher(r)y** kətʃeˈri, kətʃəri business office. XVII. – Hindi *kachachri*, *kachēri*.

**cute** kjūt clever XVIII; (U.S.) attractive XIX. Aphetic of ACUTE.

**Cuthbert** kʌˈpɜːt the OE. name *Cūþ-beorht* (*cūþ* famous, *beorht* BRIGHT), notable as the name of a great Northumbrian saint (d. 687), which appears in (*St.*) *Cuthbert's beads* detached and perforated joints of encrinites found in Northumbria (XVII), and (*St.*) *Cuthbert's duck*, *Cuthbert duck* eider duck, which breeds on the Farne Islands XVII (cf. *avis beati Cuthberti* XII and *Cuthbert doun* XIV). Cf. CUDBEAR, CUDDY<sup>2</sup>.

**cuticle** kjūtɪkl epidermis. XVII. – L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*; see CUTANEOUS.

**cutlass** kʌˈtlɒs short broad-bladed sword. XVI. – F. *coutelas*, corr. to It. *coltellaccio*, repr. Rom. \**cultellāceum*, f. L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter* COULTER. Perverted to †*cutleax*, †*cuttleaxe*, *cutlash*, CURTAL-AXE.

**cutler** kʌˈtlɔːr maker of or dealer in knives. XIV (*le cotiler*, *la cutiller* occur as personal designations XIII). – AN. *cotillere*, (O)F. *coutelier*, f. *coutel* (mod. *couteau*) knife: – L. *cultellu-s*, dim. of *culter* COULTER; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **CUTLERY**. XIV. – (O)F. *coutellerie*.

**cutlet** kʌˈtlɪt slice of meat, esp. from the short ribs. XVIII. – F. *côtelette*, OF. *costelette*, dim. of *coste* (mod. *côte*) rib: – L. *costa*; assim. to CUT sb. (s.v. CUT<sup>2</sup>) and -LET.

**cutter** kʌˈtɔːr ship's rowing and sailing boat; small one-mast vessel sloop-rigged XVIII. *perh.* f. CUT<sup>2</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>; but deriv. from Indo-Pg. *catur* (XVI) narrow vessel cannot be excluded.

**cuttle** kʌˈtlɪ now usu. *cuttle-fish* (XVI), cephalopod of the genus *Sepia*, which ejects a black fluid from a sac. Late OE. *cudele*, ME. (xv) *codel*, corr. to OLFrankish *cudele*, Norw. dial. *kaule* (:– \**hodle*), f. base of COD<sup>1</sup>, with allusion to its ink-bag. Forms with orig. -*d*- remain dial.; the unexpl. change to -*t*- appears xv (*cotul*); a by-form *scuttle* is found from XVI.

**cutty** kʌˈti (Sc. and north.) cut short, stumpy, as in *cutty pipe*, *cutty sark* (Burns); also sb. XVIII. f. *cut*, pp. of CUT<sup>2</sup> + -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**cwt** symbol for *hundredweight*, *c* standing for L. *centum* HUNDRED, *wt.* for WEIGHT; formerly simply *c* or *C*.

**-cy** si suffix corr. to F. -*tie*, †-*cie*, originating in L. -*cia*, -*tia*, Gr. -*kiā*, -*keiā*, -*tiā*, -*teiā*, f. -*k-*, -*t-* + -*iā*, etc. -Y<sup>3</sup>; occurs chiefly in -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY, -CRACY, -MANCY. On the model of *prophet/prophesy* was formed *idiocy* from *idiot*, and thence *secrecy* from *secret*. The correspondence of *agent* and *agency* and consequently of *lieutenant* and *lieutenancy* gave rise, through phonetic proximity, to *captaincy*, *chaplaincy*, from *captain*, *chaplain*, whence, by further extension, *colonelcy* from *colonel*. The suffix is

added to some words ending in *t*, as *bankruptcy*, *baronetcy*, *paramountcy*; cf. the variation *idiocy/idiotcy*.

**cyan(o)-** saiˈn(ou), saiæˈn(ou) comb. form of Gr. *kyanos* dark-blue mineral, *kyaneos* dark-blue, in designations of certain bluish salts and minerals, as **CYANOGEN** – F. *cyanogène* (Gay-Lussac, 1815); so named from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue. So *cyanic*, *cyanide*, etc. So **CYANOSIS** (path.) blueness of the skin. XIX. – modL., – Gr. *kuānōsis* dark-blue colour. Hence **cy-anosed** affected with cyanosis.

**cybernetics** saibəˈnetɪks theory of control and communication in the animal or the machine. XX. f. Gr. *kubernētēs* steersman, f. *kubernān* steer, GOVERN; see -ICS.

**cycad** saiˈkæd (bot.) palm-like plant of the genus *Cycas*. XIX. – modL. *cyca-*, *cycas* – spurious Gr. *kūkas*, scribal error in Theophrastus for *kōikas*, acc. pl. of *kōix* Egyptian doum-palm; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**cyclamen** siˈkləmen (plant of a) genus of Primulacæ. XVI. – medL. *cyclamen*, for L. *cyclāminos*, -on – Gr. *kuklāminos*, perh. f. *kūklos* circle, CYCLE, ref. its bulbous roots.

**cycle** saiˈkl recurrent period of years XIV (only occas. before XVII); recurrent succession of things XVII; series of poems, etc., relating to a central event or epoch (after Gr. ὁ ἐπικός κύκλος the epic cycle, scil. of poems written to supplement Homer) XIX. – F. *cycle* or late L. *cyclus* – Gr. *kūklos* circle (see WHEEL). As a form generalized from *bicycle*, *tricycle*, to include all machines of the kind XIX (whence **CYCLIST**), it is prop. a separate word. So **CYCLIC** siˈklik. XVIII. – F. *cyclique* or L. *cyclicus* or Gr. *kuklikós*.

**cyclo-** saiˈklou, saikləˌ comb. form of Gr. *kūklos* CYCLE, in: (i) scientific terms denoting circular or coiled forms or parts, e.g. *cylostomatous*, *cylostomous* having a round sucking mouth, as the lamprey, (ii) names of inventions having circular parts or concerned with circles, e.g. *cycle-meter*, instrument for measuring arcs, apparatus for registering distance traversed by a vehicle. XIX.

**cyclone** saiˈkloun orig. storm in which the wind takes a circular course (H. Piddington, 1848); (hence) tornado; system of rotating winds. prob. intended to repr. Gr. *kūklōma* wheel, coil of a snake, f. *kūklos* CYCLE; *cyclone* occurs as an early variant.

**cyclopædia** saikləˈpiːdiə. XVII. Clipped form of ENCYCLOPÆDIA (in Gr. form in the title of ‘Lucubrations vel potius absolutissime *κυκλοπαίδεια*’ by Joachim Fortius Ringelbergius, 1541), perh. intended to express more obviously the notion ‘circle of learning’: but the result is an etymologically meaningless word, and it is stigmatized as an inferior form by G. J. Vossius in ‘De vitii sermonis’ 1645. As the title of an English work it appears first in Ephraim Chambers’s ‘Cyclopædia, or General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences’ 1728.

**Cyclops** sai·klōps (Gr. myth.) one of a race of one-eyed giants. xv. - L. *Cyclōps* - Gr. *Kūklōps* 'round-eyed', f. *kūklos* (see CYCLE) + *ōps* EYE. In F. *Cyclope*, Sp., It. *Ciclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclop* sg. (xvi). So **Cyclope**·AN, **Cyclo**·PIAN. xvii. f. L. *Cyclōpēus* - Gr. *Kūklōpeios* and L. *Cyclōpius* - Gr. *Kūklōpios*.

**cyder** var. of CIDER.

**cygnet** si·gnit young swan. xv (*signett*). prob. - AN. \**cignet*, f. OF. *cigne* (mod. *cygne*), latinized form of earlier †*ci(s)ne* = Sp. *cisne*, OIt. *cecino*, *cecero* :- medL. (Rom.) *cicinus*, for L. *cygnus* (in late MSS. *cygnus*) - Gr. *kūgnos*; see -ET.

**cylinder** si·lində roller-shaped figure or body. xvi. - L. *cylindrus* - Gr. *kūlindros* roller, f. *kulindein* roll. So **cyli**·NDRI·CAL. xviii. f. modL. *cylindricus* - Gr. *kulindrikós*.

**cyma** sai·mə (archit.) moulding of cornice. xvi. - modL. *cyma* - Gr. *kūma* billow, wave, waved moulding, f. *kuein* be pregnant, f. \**ku-* be curved, swell. Also **cymatium** simej·fjam. xvi. - L. *cymatium* - Gr. *kūmation*. **cymar** simə·ɪ woman's light undergarment xvii (Dryden); chimere xvii. var. of SIMAR.

**cymbal** si·mbəl (mus.) one of a pair of metal plates which are clashed together. xiv (*symbal*). - (O)F. *cymbale* - L. *cymbalum* - Gr. *kūmbalon*, f. *kūmbē* cup, hollow vessel. ¶ The L. word was adopted in OE. as *cimbal*, but this did not survive; see, however, CHIME<sup>1</sup>.

**cyme** saim (bot.) kind of inflorescence. xviii. - F. *cyme*, var. of *cime* summit, top :- \**cīma*, pop. form of L. *cyma* - Gr. *kūma* in the special sense of young cabbage-sprout (see CYMA).

**Cymric** ki·mrik pert. to the Welsh or their language. xix. f. W. *Cymru* Wales, *Cymry* the Welsh (:- \**kombrogī* fellow-countrymen, f. COM-; cf. *Allobroges* men of another country), CUMBRIAN; see -IC.

**cyngetic** sainidʒe·tik relating to hunting. - Gr. *kunēgetikós*, f. *kunēgētēs* hunter, f. *kun-*, *kūōn* dog (HOUND) + *hēgētēs* leader; see HEGEMONY, -IC.

**cynic** si·nik sect of ascetic philosophers in ancient Greece; sneering critic. xvi. - L. *cynicus* - Gr. *kunikós* dog-like, currish, churlish, Cynic (the application being derived from the gymnasium (*Kynóagapes*) where they taught or from certain dog-like qualities), f. *kun-*, *kūōn* dog (HOUND); see -IC. So **cy**·NICAL. xvi. **cy**·NICISM. xvii (Sir T. Browne; once before xix, when it was preceded by *cynism* - F. *cynisme* - late L. *cynismus* - Gr. *kunismós*).

**cynocephalus** sainouse·fələs dog-faced baboon. xvi. - L. - Gr. *kunoképhalos*, f. *kuno-*, *kūōn* dog (HOUND) + *kēphalē* head (cf. CEPHALIC).

**cynosure** sai·nōʃuəɹ, si·nō-, -ʒuəɹ constellation Ursa Minor; 'guiding star' xvi;

centre of interest xvii. (Also in L. form xvi-xviii). - F. *cynosure* or L. *cynosūra* - Gr. *kunósoura*, f. *kunós*, g. of *kūōn* dog (HOUND) + *ourá* tail (cf. ARSE).

**cypher** see CIPHER.

**cy pres** si prei (leg.) as nearly as possible. Law-F. sp. (xv) of F. *si près* 'as near' (L. *sic*, *pressē* closely, concisely, exactly; cf. It. *presso* near).

**cyress**<sup>1</sup> sai·prəs dark-foliaged coniferous tree. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *cipres* (assim. later to L.) - OF. *cipres* (mod. *cyprès*) = Pr. *cypres*, It. *cipresso* - late L. *cypressus* - Gr. *kupārisos*, of alien origin.

**cyress**<sup>2</sup> sai·prəs name of several textile fabrics, (in later use) a lawn or crape. xiv. - AN. *cipres*, *cypres*, a use of OF. *Cipre*, *Cypre* (now *Chypre*) the island of Cyprus, from which various fabrics were brought during and after the Crusades.

**Cyprian** si·priən of Cyprus; (transf.) licentious, lewd. xvi. f. L. *Cypricus* of Cyprus, island of the Mediterranean, famous in ancient times for the worship of Aphrodite or Venus (called Cypria, Cypris); see -IAN. So **Cypriot**, -ote si·priət, -out inhabitant of Cyprus. xviii. - Gr. *Kupriōtēs*. See -OT<sup>2</sup>, -OTE.

**Cyrillic** siri·lik of the alphabet used by Slavonic peoples in the Eastern Church, the invention of which is traditionally attributed to the Greek missionary Cyril (ix). xix; see -IC.

**cyst** sist sac, esp. of morbid matter. xviii. - modL. *cystis* (formerly used in Eng.) - Gr. *kūstis* bladder, rel. to various words denoting 'hole', 'cavity', 'convexity'. So **cysti**- sisti comb. form of Gr. *kūstis*, **cy**-sto- comb. form of Gr. *kūstē* bladder.

**cytissus** sirtisəs fodder plant of ancient writers; Linnæan leguminous genus (broom, laburnum, etc.). xvi. L. - Gr. *kūtisos*.

**czar**, **tzar**, **tsar** zār, tsār emperor of Russia. xvi (Eden, G. Fletcher). - Russian *tsar'* (= Bulg., Serb., Pol. *tsar*) :- \**tsisari* :- OSl. *tsēsari*, ult. repr. L. CÆSAR through the medium of Germ., in which the word meant 'emperor' (cf. OLG. *kēsar*, OHG. *keisar*, ON. *keysari*, Goth. *kaisar*; whence Finnish *keisari*). The sp. *cz-*, which is non-Slavonic, is due to Herberstein, 'Rerum Muscovitarum Commentarii', 1549, the chief early authority on Russia in Western Europe. So **czarevitch** zā-, tsā·rivitʃ, Russ. tsarē·vitʃ czar's son; the eldest son had the differentiated title CÉSAREVITCH. **czarevna** zāre·vnə daughter of a czar. xix. **czarina** zārī·nə czar's wife. xviii. - It., Sp. *zarina*, *zarina* (= F. *zarine*) - G. (c) *zarin*, f. *czar* + native fem. suffix -in as in *königin* queen; the Russ. title was *tsaritsa*, which was in Eng. use from xviii.

**Czech** tʃek Polish sp. of the native name *Čech* of the people of Bohemia (Czech *Čechy*, adj. *Česk*). xix. Cf. F. *tchèque*, G. *Tscheche*, *tschechisch*.

# D

**dab**<sup>1</sup> dæb (dial.) strike with a sharp blow XIV; strike with soft pressure XVI. Rare before XVI, when there may have been a fresh formation, but perh. in continuous dial. or colloq. use from early times; of imit. origin, but cf. DABBLE.

**dab**<sup>2</sup> dæb small flatfish. XV. Of unkn. origin.

**dab**<sup>3</sup> dæb adept, expert. XVII. Of unkn. origin. Hence synon. **da·bSTER**. XVIII.

**dabble** dæbl make or become wet by splashing or dipping. XVI. - Du. †*dabbelen*, or f. DAB<sup>1</sup>+ -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**dabchick** dæ·btʃɪk little grebe. XVI. The early forms *dap-*, *dopchick*, and (later) *dipchick* suggest connexion with OE. *dufe|doppa* 'pelicanus', ME. *doue|doppe*, *dyve|dap* (later *divedopper*, *-dapper*), OE. *doplened*, *dop|fugol* moorhen, and hence with the base \**deup-\** *dup-* (see DEEP, DIP).

**daboya** dəboi·ə large East Indian viper. XIX. - Hindi *daboyā* 'lurker', f. *dabnā* lurk.

**dabster** dæ·bstɔɪ see DAB<sup>3</sup>.

**da capo** da kə·pou (mus.) direction to repeat from a certain point. XVIII. It., *da* from (:- Rom. \**dē ā*), *capo* beginning (:- Rom. \**capum*, for L. *caput* head; see CHIEF).

**dace** deis small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*. XV (*darce*, *darse*, *dace*). - OF. *dars*, nom. of *dart* dace (identical with DART), whence also †*dare* (XIV-XVIII). For the loss of *r* cf. BASS<sup>1</sup>.

**dachshund** dæ·kʃhʊnd German short-legged long-bodied dog. XIX. - G., lit. 'badger-dog', so called from its shape.

**dacoit** dəkoi·t class of robber in India and Burma. XIX. - Hindi *ḍakait*, orig. *ḍākait*, f. *ḍākā* gang-robbery :- Skr. *dashṭaka* compressed, crowded.

**dactyl** dæ·ktɪl †date (fruit); (pros.) the foot ~. XIV. - L. *dactylus* - Gr. *dáktylos* finger, date, dactyl (so called from its three 'joints'). So **dactyl-ic**. XVI. - L. - Gr.

**dad** dæd (colloq.) father; also **da·ddy** (see -y<sup>9</sup>) XVI; **da·d(d)a** XVII; in early Sc. *dade*, *daid*, *dadie* (XVI). Cf. the series *bab*, *babby*, *baby*, *baba* and *mam*, *mammy*, *mam(m)a*, and synon. Gr. *táta* Skr. *atás*, W. *tad*, etc.; perh. of infantile origin.

**dado** dei·dou cubical block of a pedestal XVII (Evelyn); lining along the lower part of a wall XVIII. - It. *dado* die, cube (= Pr. *dat*, OF. *det*, mod. *dé* DIE<sup>2</sup>).

**dædal** di·dəl skilful; varied. XVI (Spenser). - L. *dædalus* - Gr. *daidalos* skilful, variegated (whence *Dædalus* 'the cunning one', name of the mythical constructor of the Cretan labyrinth). So **dædalIAN**, -EAN *didei·liən*. XVII. f. L. *dædalus*, Gr. *daidáleos* cunningly wrought.

**dæmon(ic)** see DEMON, DEMONIC.

**daff** dæf †put off; (arch.) turn *aside*. XVI (Sh.). var. of DOFF.

**daffodil** dæ·fədɪl †asphodel; plant of the genus *Narcissus*; Lent lily, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. XIV. Alteration (with unexpl. *d-*) of †*affodil* (XV-XVII) - medL. *affodillus*, prob. a book-perversion of \**asfo-dillus*, var. (simulating a dim. formation) of late L. *asphodelus*, *-ilus* - Gr. *asphódelos* ASPHODEL. ¶ Evidence is lacking for a proposed deriv. from Du. *de affodil* the daffodil; but Cotgr. s.v. *Affodille* has *Th'Affodill*. The extended forms *daffodilly*, *daffadown-dilly* date from XVI.

**daffy** dæ·fi children's medicine to which gin was often added; (hence) gin. XIX. orig. *Daffy's elixir* (XVIII), named after Thomas Daffy, an English clergyman (XVII).

**daft** dɑft †mild, meek XIII; stupid XIV; crazy XVI. ME. *dafte* (Orm), repr. OE. *gedæfte* mild, gentle, meek :- Germ. \**gaðaftjaz*, f. \**gaðafti*, f. stem \**dab-* of Goth. *gadaban* become, be fit (cf. OE. *gedæftlice* fitly, suitably, *gedæftan* make fit, prepare). The transition to the sense 'stupid' may have been assisted by ME. †*daff* (of unkn. origin) simpleton, fool; but cf. the development of *silly*. See DEFT.

**dag**<sup>1</sup> dæg (hist.) heavy pistol or hand-gun. XVI. Of unkn. origin; in earliest use Sc.

**dag**<sup>2</sup> dæg (dial., sl.) feat of skill, esp. in *doing (one's) dags*. XIX. prob. alteration of (Sc. and north.) *darg* task, earlier *dawark* (XV), *daurk* (XVIII), contr. of *daywark*, etc., OE. *dægweorc* (DAY, WORK).

**dagesh** də·gɛʃ dot placed within a Heb. letter. XVI. - med. Heb. *dāghesh*, f. Syriac *d'ghash* prick.

**dagger** dæ·gɛɪ short sword-like weapon for thrusting and stabbing. XIV (*dagge·re*, *da·ggere*, Ch.). Has the form of an agent-noun in -ER<sup>1</sup>, and perh. f. ME. *dagge* (XIV) pierce, stab; but infl. by (O)F. *dague* (XIII) - Pr. or It. *daga*, which has been referred to Rom. \**daca* 'Dacian knife', sb. use of fem. of *Dacus* Dacian.

**dago** dei·gou American Spaniard; Southern Latin. XIX. Earlier form *dego* (1832); alteration of *Diego*, Sp. equivalent of the name JAMES. Cf. *Dandego*, i.e. Don Diego, and *Diego* for 'Spaniard' (XVII, Dekker).

**dagoba** də·gobə Buddhist monument containing relics. XIX. - Sinhalese *dāgaba* :- Pali *dhātugabbha* :- Skr. *dhātugarbha*, f. *dhātu* ashes, relics of a body+*gārbha* inner chamber.

**daguerreotype** dæ·gɛ·rotai·p one of the earliest photographic processes. XIX. - F. *daguerrotéotype*, f. name of Louis-Jacques-Mandé *Daguerre* (1789-1851) the inventor; see -O- and TYPE.

**dahabceya** dahabi:jə sailing-boat of the Nile. XIX. - Arab. *dahabiyah* lit. 'the golden' (f. *ḡahab* gold), name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.

**dahlia** dei:lə genus of showy composite plants. XIX. Named 1791 in honour of Andreas *Dahl*, Swedish botanist, a pupil of Linnæus; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**daily** see DAY.

**dainty** dei:nti †honour, esteem; †liking, pleasure; choice or delightful thing, delicacy. XIII. - AN. *dainté*, OF. *daintié*, *deintie* :- L. *dignitatem*, nom. -*tās* worthiness, worth, beauty, DIGNITY. Hence **dai·nty** adj. †choice, excellent; pleasing to the taste, of delicate beauty XIV; fastidious XVI; for the sense cf. *nice*, and for the adj. use of the sb. cf. *choice*, *plenty*.

**dairy** də:ri place for treating milk and its products. XIII. ME. *deirie*, *dayerie*, f. *deie*, *daye* female servant, (later) farm servant, dairy-woman :- OE. *dæge* kneader of bread = ON. *deigja* :- Germ. \**daizjōn*, f. base of Goth. *deigan* (pt. *daig*, *digun*, pp. *digan*) knead, whence also Goth. *daigs*, OE. *dāh* DOUGH, and the second el. of OE. *hlæfdige* LADY. See -RY.

**dais** deis, dei:is †high table in a hall; raised platform for this. XIII. ME. *deis* - OF. *deis* (mod. *dais*, from Picard dial.) = Pr. *desc*, It. *desco* :- L. *discu-s* quoit, DISH, DISC, in medL. table. Obsolete in Eng. use before 1600, but surviving in Sc. in the sense 'bench against a wall, settle, pew'; the present Eng. use is due to revival by antiquarian and historical writers since 1800. The disyllabic pronunc. is based on an interpretation of the written word, and is due in part to the notion that it is Greek.

**daisy** dei:zi composite plant, *Bellis perennis*. OE. *dæges ēage* 'day's eye'; so named from its covering the yellow disk in the evening and disclosing it in the morning.

**dak** see DAWK.

**dal** dāl kind of pulse. XVII. - Hindi *dāl* split pulse :- Skr. *dala*, f. *dāl* split.

**dale** deil valley. OE. *dæl* n., g. *dæles*, nom. pl. *dalu*, corr. to OFris. *del*, OS. (Du.) *dal*, OHG. *tal* m. and n. (G. *tal* n.), ON. *dalr* m., Goth. *dals* m. or *dal* n. :- CGerm. \**dalam*, \**dalas*, the relations of which are doubtful. Reinforced in ME. from ON. The present form derives from OE. obl. cases (cf. *whale*).

**dally** də:li talk lightly XIV; sport, esp. amorously XV; trifle, spend time idly XVI. - OF. *dallier* converse, chat (frequent in AN.), of unkn. origin. Hence **da·lliance** talk; sport, amorous play XIV; frivolous action XVI.

**dalmatic** dælmæ:tik (eccl.) wide-sleeved tunic slit up the sides. XV. - (O)F. *dalmatique* or late L. *dalmatica*, sb. use (sc. *vestis* robe, prop. made of Dalmatian wool) of *Dalmaticus* pert. to Dalmatia; see -IC.

**Daltonism** dɔ:l'tɒnizm colour-blindness. XIX. - F. *daltonisme* (P. Prevost, of Geneva), f. name of John *Dalton* (1766-1844), English chemist, who was afflicted with this; see -ISM.

**dam**<sup>1</sup> dæm barrier checking the downward flow of water, expanse of water thus held up XII (in *mulnedam* 'mill-dam'; Sc. *dam|dik* XIII). - (M)LG., (M)Du. *dam* (whence Icel. *dammr*, etc.) = OFris. *dam*, *dom*, MHG. *tam* (G. *damm* from LG.), f. a base repr. also by OE. *for|demman* (ME. *demme*), OFris. *demnen*, Goth. *faur|damman* dam up, close up; of doubtful origin. Hence **dam** vb. XVI.

**dam**<sup>2</sup> dæm †dame, lady XIII; female parent XIV. var. of DAME, due to lack of stress.

**damage** dæ:midʒ (arch.) loss, detriment; injury, harm XIV; money value of something lost XV. - OF. *damage* (mod. *dommage*), f. *dam*, *damme* loss, damage, prejudice (:- Pr. *dan*, Sp. *daño*, It. *danno*, Rum. *daund*) - L. *damnum* loss, hurt; see DAMN and -AGE. So **da·mage** vb. XIV. - OF. *damagier*.

**damascene** dæməsi:n pert. to the city of Damascus, capital of Cœle-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics; also sb. XIV. - L. *Damascēnus* - Gr. *Damaskēnós*, f. *Damaskós* - Semitic name (Heb. *Dameseq*, Arab. *Dimashq*). Hence **damasce·ne** vb. ornament (steel) by inlaying XIX; earlier (XVI) in the form *damaskine*, later -*keen* - F. *damasquiner*, f. *damasquin* - It. *damascino*. Cf. next and DAMSON.

**damask** dæ:məsk in various names of natural and artificial products reputed to derive from *Damascus* (see prec.); orig. attrib. uses of the name (in ME. *Damaske*, in some uses absol. as sb., e.g. *damask* (cloth) XIV; *damask plum* (L. *prunum Damasci*), *damask rose* XVI; †*damask water* (cf. medL. *aqua rosata de Damasco*); *damask* (steel) XVII; the colour of the damask rose XVI (Sh.). Cf. F. *damas* (orig. *drap de damas*) silk stuff, steel blade, It. *dam(m)asco*, *dommasco* silk, Sp. *damasco* silk, Brussels apricot, DAMSON, Du., G. *damast*. ☐ *Baldacchino* and *maulin* are also derived from Arabic place-names.

**dame** deim †female head or superior; as a form of address or title; †mother, dam XIII; (arch., dial.) lady of the house XIV; - (O)F. *dame*, earlier †*damme* = Pr. *domna*, Sp. *dueña* (see DUENNA), *doña* (see DONA), Pg. *doná*, It. *domna* Rum. *doamnă* :- L. *domina* fem. corr. to *dominus* lord (cf. DAN, DOM<sup>1</sup>, DON<sup>2</sup>).

**dammar** dæm:əɹ resin of the East Indies, etc. XVII. - Malay *damar*.

**damn** dæm †condemn XIII (Cursor M.); doom to eternal perdition XIV; (in imprecations) XVI. - (O)F. *damner* (= Pr. *damnar*, Sp. *dañar*, It. *dannare*) - L. *damnāre* orig. inflict loss upon, f. *damnum* loss, damage,

expenditure. Cf. CONDEMN. The oath *God damn!* is preserved in F. *godon* Englishman (†*goddem* xv). The int. **damme** *dæ:mi*, also †*dammee*, †*dammy* (xvii), is for (*God*) *damn me*. Hence **damn** sb. the imprecation 'damn!' xvii; *not to care a damn, not worth a damn* (cf. *curse* similarly used) xviii. **damnable** *dæ:mnəbl* xiv (R. Mannyng, R. Rolle, Wyclif; rare before xvi). - (O)F. - late L. **damna**-TION. xiii (Cursor M.). - (O)F. - L. **damna**TORY<sup>2</sup> *dæ:mnətəri* condemnatory xvii; consigning to damnation xviii. - L.

**damned** *dæmd* in imprecatory use xvi; in clipped form *damn* from xviii; *damn all, nothing* (xx).

**Damnonian** *dæmnouniən* pert. to (the ancient inhabitants of) Devon and Cornwall. xix. f. L. *Damnonii*, var. of *Dumnonii* (see DEVONIAN).

**damp** *dæmp* vapour, (noxious) gas (surviving in *choke-damp, fire-damp*) xiv; fog, mist; humidity; depression, discouragement, †stupor xvi. - (M)LG. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke (so in modDu.) = (O)HG. *dampf* steam; rel. to OHG. *dempfan* (G. *dämpfen*) cause to smoke, smother, suffocate = OS. *bi|thempian*; f. Germ. \**hamp-*, of which the var. \**hump-* appears to be repr. by (O)HG. *duft* (: - \**hunft*) vapour, odour, (earlier) dust, cloud, dew, frost. Hence **damp** adj. †dazed xvi (Greene); †noxious (Milton); slightly wet xviii; so Fris. *damp*. **damp** vb. xiv. **dampen** xvii; see -EN<sup>6</sup>.

**damsel** *dæ:mzəl* young unmarried lady xiii; young unmarried woman (without implication of rank or respect) xiv; female attendant xiv. ME. *dameisele, damisel* - OF. *dameisele, damisele* (mod. *demoiselle*), alteration (after *dame*) of *danzele, donsele* = Pr. *donsela* (whence Sp. *doncella*, It. *donzella*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**dominiella*, dim. of *domina* lady, DAME. The arch. var. **damosel**, -*zel* *dæ:mzəl* is a later form (xvi-xvii, and poet. in xix) of *damoisel* - arch. F. *damoiselle*.

**damson** *dæ:mzən* small blackish plum, *Prunus communis* or *domestica*. xiv. ME. *dama(s)cene, damesene* - L. *damascēnum* (sc. *prunum*) plum of Damascus (see DAMASCENE); cf. G. *damaszenerpflaume*.

**Dan** *dæn* master (title); esp. latterly in *Dan Chaucer*, after Spenser. xiv (R. Mannyng). - OF. *dan* (nom. *dans, danz*), also *dam* (whence ME. †*dam, damp*), mod. *dom* = Pr. *don, dompn*, Sp. *don* (see DON<sup>2</sup>), It. *donno* :- L. *dominu-s* master, lord (cf. DOMINICAL).

**dance** *dàns* leap, hop, or glide with measured steps. xiii. - OF. *dancer*, (also mod.) *danser* = Pr. *dansar*, Sp. *danzar*, It. *danzare* :- Rom. \**dansāre*, of unkn. origin. So **dance** sb. xiii. - OF. *dance*, (also mod.) *danse*, f. the vb.

**dancetté** *dà:nseti* (her.) deeply indented. xvii. Alteration of F. *danché, denché*,

earlier †*dansié* :- late L. \**denticiātus*, f. *dent-*, *dēns* TOOTH.

**dandelion** *dændiloi:ən* composite plant, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. xv *dent de lyon*, - F. *dent-de-lion*, rendering medL. *dēns leōnis* 'lion's tooth'; so called from the toothed leaves.

**dander** *dæ:ndəɪ* (U.S. and dial.) ruffled temper. xix. perh. fig. use of *dander* ferment in working molasses, var. of DUNDER.

**Dandie Dinmont** *dæ:ndi di:nmənt* terrier from the Scottish Border. xix. Name of a character in Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering' (ch. xxii 'Dandy Dinmont's Pepper and Mustard Terriers').

**dandiprat** *dæ:ndipræt* †small coin; (arch.) insignificant fellow; young urchin. xvi. Of unkn. origin.

**dandle** *dæ:ndl* toss (a child) lightly up and down. xvi. Of unkn. origin; presumably f. a symbolic base \**dand-* \**dond-* denoting from-side-to-side motion (cf. F. *se dandiner* waddle, It. *dondolare* waggle).

**dandruff** *dæ:ndrʌf* scurf on the scalp. xvi. Also early or dial. -*ruff*, -*raff*, and †*dandro*, (dial. and U.S.) *dander*; the first el. is obscure; the second el., -*ruff*, may be identical with late ME. *rove*, later *rofe, roufe* scurfiness, scab - ON. *hrufa* or MLG., MDu. *rōve* (Du. *roof*) = (M)HG. *rufe*, rel. to OE. *hrēof*, OHG. *riob*, ON. *hrjúfr* scabby, leprous; cf. dial. *reef* skin eruption, *dandruff*.

**dandy**<sup>1</sup> *dæ:ndi* beau, fop; *the dandy* the correct thing xviii; applied to various trim or handy objects xix. First recorded from the Scottish Border; in vogue in London in Byron's day ('a Dandy Ball', Letter to Moore, 1813; 'a Dandy's dandiest chatter', Don Juan v cxliii); perh. a shortening of *jack-a-dandy* pert fellow (xvii); the source of *dandy* remains unkn., but it may be ult. identical with *Dandy*, pet-form of *Andrew*.

**dandy**<sup>2</sup> *dæ:ndi* var. of DENGUE in the West Indies. xix.

**Dane** *dein* native of Denmark xiii (Cursor M.); breed of dog (after F. *danois*) xviii (Goldsmith, after Buffon). - ON. *Danir* pl. (late L. *Danī*); superseding OE. *Dene*, which is repr. in *Denmark* (OE. *Denemearc*). So **danegeld** *dei:ngeld* tax imposed c. 1000, the origin of which is disputed. xi (Domesday Book). - ON. \**Danagjald* (ODa. *Danegjeld*), f. g.pl. of *Danir* Danes + *gjald* payment, tribute (cf. YIELD). **dane-hole** see DENE-HOLE. **Danelaw** *dei:nlɔ* the Danish laws anciently in force over the part of England occupied by the Danes, (hence) the region itself. Late OE. *Dena lagu* 'Danes' law', ME. *Denelawe*, was modernized by Lambarde (1576) as *Dane lave*, and taken up by historians of xix in the forms *Danelage, -lagh, -law*.

**dang** *dæŋ*. xviii. euphem. alteration of DAMN suggested by *hang!* (which was in use xvi).

**danger** deiːndʒəɪ †power of a master, dominion XIII; (hence) †liability to punishment, etc.; †hesitation, reluctance XIII; liability to injury XIV (Ch.). - AN. *da(u)nger*, OF. *dangier* :- Rom. \**domniarium*, f. *domnus*, *dominus* lord, master (cf. DAN). So **daŋgerous** †difficult to deal with or please XIII; †reluctant to comply XIV (Ch.); fraught with danger XV. - AN. *da(u)ngerous*, OF. *dangereus* (mod. -*eux*). ☐ For the vocalism cf. *chamber*, *change*, *strange*.

**dangle** dəːŋgl hang or carry loosely with swaying movement. XVI. Of symbolic formation; cf. NFr. *dangeln*, Sw. *dangla*, Da. *dangle*, parallel to Icel., Sw. *dingla*, Da. *dingle*, of similar meaning; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**Danish** deiːniʃ pert. to the Danes or Denmark. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *danais*, *danis* (in *danisax* 'Danish axe') - AN. *danes*, OF. *daneis* (mod. *danois*) :- medL. *Danēnsis*; later (XIV) assim. to adjs. in -ISH<sup>1</sup>; superseded the native †*densh* :- OE. *Denisc* = ON. *Danskr* :- Germ. \**daniskaz*; see DANE, -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**dank** dəŋk †wet, watery XIV; (injuriously) damp XVI. Implied earlier in the deriv. *dank* vb. (XIII); prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *dank* marshy spot, Icel. *dökk* pit, pool (- \**dan̥ku-*).

**danseuse** dāːsōz professional female dancer. XIX. F., fem. of *danseur*, f. *danser* DANCE.

**dapper** dəːpəɪ neat, trim. XV ('dapyr or praty, *elegans*', Promp. Parv.). - MLG., MDu. *dapper* heavy, powerful, strong, stout (Du. *dapper* bold, valiant) = OHG. *tapfar* heavy, weighty, firm (late MHG., G. *tapfer* brave), ON. *dap̄r* sad, dreary. The transf. of sense in Eng. from 'bold, energetic' to 'smart, trim' is similar to that in BRAVE<sup>1</sup>. The basic meaning is 'heavy'; cogns. outside Germ. are recognized in Russ. *debél'yi* plump, OPruss. *debikan* large, OSl. *debelu* thick.

**dappled** dəːpld marked with roundish spots. XIV (Maund.). contemp. with *dapple-grey* (Ch.), whence **dapple** sb., adj., and vb. (all XVI; the verb first in Sh.). Of unkn. origin; *dappled* varies in Maund. with *pomelee* (= OF. *pommelé* 'appled'; cf. *pomely grey* in Ch. 'Canterbury Tales', prol. 616 - F. *gris pommelé*), and the notion 'apple-grey' is expressed in ON. *apalgrár*, OHG. *aphelgrāo* (G. *apfelgrau*), Du. *appelgrauw*; cf. also Russ. *v yablokakh* dappled, f. *yabloko* APPLE; the problems raised by these correspondences seem to be insoluble (the comp. *apple-grey* has no standing).

**darbies** dāːbiz (sl.) pl. handcuffs, †fetters. XVII. app. evolved from phr. (*Father Darby's bands* some kind of rigid bond binding a debtor XVI). *Darby* is a southern (not the local) pronunc. of *Derby*, name of an Eng. town and county and a personal name. *Darby and Joan* (prov.) strongly attached husband and wife XVIII.

**dare** deər pt. *durst* dāɪst, pt. and pp. *dared* deərd have boldness or courage (*to dar*) OE. Trans. senses with a plain object appear XVI. A preterite-present vb. (cf. CAN<sup>2</sup>), OE. *durran*, pres. *dearr*, *durron*, pt. *dorste*, corr. to OFris. *dūra*, *dar*, *dor*, *dorste*, OS. *gidurran*, -*dar*, -*durrun*, *dorsta*, OHG. *giturran*, -*tar*, -*turrun*, -*torsta*, pp. *gitorran*, Goth. *ga-daurisan*, -*dars*, -*daursun*, -*daursta*; f. the Germ. series \**ders-* \**dars-* \**durs-* (not ON.) :- IE. \**dhers-* \**dhors-*, \**dhys-*, whence Skr. *dhṛsh*, perf. *dadārsha* be bold, Gr. *tharsein* be bold, *thrasus* bold, Oslav. *drūzate* be bold. The orig. 3rd pres. sg. pres. (he) *dare* and pt. (he) *durst* remain in idiomatic usage, but *durst* is obsolescent and even so is restricted; *dareth*, *dares*, and *dared* appeared in XVI; there has been considerable crossing of forms, *dare* being used for the pt. (XVIII-) and *durst* for the present (XVII-).

**dark** dārk marked by lack of light. OE. *deorc*, prob. f. Germ. base \**derk-* \**dark-*, whence also OHG. *tarchanjan*, *terchimen* conceal, hide (- \**darknjan*). Hence **dar-ken** XIII (Cursor M.; rare in ME.); see -EN<sup>2</sup>. **dar-king** in the dark XV; being, lying, etc., in darkness XVIII; see -LING<sup>2</sup>. Whence as a back-formation **dar-king**. XV.

**darling** dāːrliŋ dear or beloved person. OE. *dēorling*; see DEAR and -LING<sup>1</sup>. The present form is developed normally from ME. *derling*; a new formation on DEAR appeared in ME. and *darling* continued in use till XVIII.

**darn<sup>1</sup>** dārn mend (clothes) with yarn or thread. XVI. poss. a use of *darn*, later form of †*dern* conceal, hide (OE. *diernan*, f. *dierne* DERN); cf. MDu. *dernen* stop holes in (a dike).

**darn<sup>2</sup>**, **darned**, **darnation**. Earliest in *darn* adv. (late XVIII), used as an intensive, which Noah Webster identified with DERN in its later senses of 'dark, drear, dim', as in the phr. *dern and dismal*, which presumably became *darn(ed) dismal*; cf. the vars. *dern*, *durn*. When *darn(ed)* had become a mild substitute for *damn*, *darnation* would readily follow. Cf. U.S. *tarnation* sb., adj., adv. (XVIII), which is prob. to be assoc. with the similarly used and somewhat earlier *tarnal*, aphetic form of *eternal*, *eternal*.

**darnel** dāːnəl the grass *Lolium temulentum*. XIV. prob. of NEF. origin, e.g. Walloon *darnelle* (var. -*ette*), which has been connected with words denoting giddiness, reeling, and the like, the plant being so named from its stupefying properties (cf. F. *ivraie* tares - L. *ēbria* fem. 'drunken', and the epithet *temulentum* 'drunken' of the bot. name).

**dart** dārt pointed missile to be hurled through the air. XIV. - OF. *dart* (mod. *dard*) = Pr. *dart* (whence Sp., It. *dardo*) :- Germ. \**darōdaz* spear, lance, repr. by OE. *darop*, OHG. *tart*, ON. *darradr*. Hence **dart** vb. cast as a dart XIV; move swiftly XVII.

**dartre** dā·tɹət herpes, etc.; tetter, scab. XIX. - (O)F. *dartre*, corr. to Pr. *deriti*, *derbi*, It. dial. *derbi*, *derbga*, *derbeda* :- medL. *derbita*, of Gaulish origin (cf. Breton *dervoed*); earlier adopted as †*dartars*, -ers disease of sheep (XVI-XVIII).

**dash**<sup>1</sup> dæʃ strike with violence (with many transf. and fig. uses) XIII (RGlouc.); move violently XIV; euph. for 'damn' (partly from the use of a dash — in place of this word) XIX. ME. *dasche*, *dasse*, prob. of imit. origin; an appropriate base \**dask-* is repr. by Sw. *daska*, Da. *daske* beat, but no older Scand. forms are recorded. Hence **dash** sb. act of dashing XIV; stroke made with a pen, etc. XVI.

**dash**<sup>2</sup> dæʃ present, gratuity. XVIII. prob. alteration of *dashee*, *dasje* (XVIII), *dache* (Purchas), by taking the pl. *dashees* as *dashes*; native word of Guinea.

**dastard** dæ·stɑrd †dullard, sot (Promp. Parv.); despicable coward. XV. Of obscure origin; prob. to be referred ult. to ME. *dase*, *DAZE*, but perh. immed. based on ME. †*dasart* (XIV) dullard (cf. MDu. *dasært* fool) and †*dasiberd* (XIV), f. †*dasi* inert, dull + *berd*, BEARD (cf. LG. *dösbärt*), with infl. from DOTARD.

**dasyure** dæ·sijuə brush-tailed opossum. XIX. - F. *dasyure* (H. E. Geoffroy St-Hilaire) - modL. *dasyirus*, f. Gr. *dasis* rough, hairy (rel. to L. *densus* DENSE) + *ourá* tail (cf. ARSE).

**data** dei·tə pl. of DATUM.

**date**<sup>1</sup> deit fruit of the palm *Phoenix dactylifera*. XIII. - OF. *date* (mod. *datte*) :- L. *dactylus* - Gr. *dáktilos* finger, toe, date (see DACTYL). The application to the date-palm has reference to the finger-like shape of its leaves. ¶ Continental forms are: OHG. *dahtilboum* date-tree (MHG. *tahtel*), MHG. *datel* (G. *dattel*) after It. *dattilo*, OF. whence MDu. *dade* (- Rom. \**dada* for *data*), Du. *dadel*, after G.

**date**<sup>2</sup> deit time or period of an event. XIV. - (O)F. *date* - medL. *data* (cf. Pr., Sp., It. *data*), sb. use of fem. of *datus*, pp. of *dare* give. Derived from the L. formula used in dating letters, e.g. *Data* [sc. *epistola*] *Romæ*, [letter] given or delivered (and so, written) at Rome, i.e. by the writer to the bearer. So **date** vb. xv. - (O)F. *dater* - medL. *datāre*, f. *data*.

**dativ** dei·tiv (Sc.) appointed by the king or the commissary; (gram.) case denoting 'to' or 'for'. xv. - L. *dativus* pert. to giving (gram. *casus dativus*, rendering Gr. *δοτική*; see CASE<sup>1</sup>), f. *dat-*, pp. stem of *dare* give (cf. DONATION); see -IVE.

**datum** dei·təm thing given or granted; chiefly pl. **data** dei·tə. XVII. L., n. pp. of *dare* give; cf. prec.

**datura** dətjuə·rə genus of poisonous plants (*Datura Stramonium*, thorn apple). XVI. - modL. - Hindi *dhatūra* :- Skr. *dhatūra*. Earlier repr. by †*devtry* (vars. *deutroa*

XVI, *doutro*, *doutry* XVII) - Marathi *dhutrá*, *dhutró*.

**daub** dɔb coat with a layer of mortar, etc. XIV; lay on colours crudely XVII. - OF. *dauber* :- L. *dēalbāre* whiten, whitewash, plaster, f. *dē* DE-3 + *albus* white (cf. ALBUM). Hence **daub** sb. mortar, plaster XV; coarsely executed painting XVIII.

**daughter** dɔ·tər female child. OE. *dohtor* = OFris. *dochter*, OS. *dohtar* (Du. *dochter*), OHG. *tohter* (G. *tochter*), ON. *dóttir*, Goth. *dauhtar* :- CGerm. \**dohtēr*, earlier \**dhuhtēr* :- IE. \**dhugetēr*, whence also Skr. *duhitār-*, Av. *duyđar*, Gr. *thugátēr*, Arm. *duštr*, OSl. *dúšti*, g. *dúštere* (Russ. *doč'*, g. *dóčeri*); of unkn. origin. ¶ Like *son*, not repr. in Italic or Celtic. The normal repr. of the OE. is †*doughter* (to XVI), Sc. *dauchter* dau·χtər, north. Eng. *dowter* dau·tər. The standard pronunc., which is shown XVI, is of dial. origin; cf. early modE. and dial. *dafter*.

**daunt** dɔnt †overcome, tame XIII; dispirit, abash xv. - AN. *daunter*, OF. *danter*, var. of *donter* (mod. *dompter*) = Pr. *domtar* :- L. *domitāre*, frequent. of *domāre* TAME. ¶ For the vowel in OF. cf. DAME, DAN, DANGER.

**dauphin** dɔ·fin title of the King of France's eldest son (1349-1830). xv (*daulphyn*, *dolphyn*). - F. *dauphin*, earlier †*daulphin* - Pr. *dalfin* - medL. *dalphinus* (VIII), for L. *delphīnus* - Gr. *delphís*, *delphín-* (see DOLPHIN); orig. a title attached to certain seigneuries, e.g. Viennois, the lords of which are said to have borne the name. Hence **dauphiness** XVI; see -NESS<sup>1</sup>.

**davenport** dæ·vənpɔt writing-table with drawers. XIX. Supposed to be f. the maker's name.

**davit** dæ·vit (naut.) piece of timber or iron at a ship's stern used as a crane. XIV (*daviottes*, *devettes*, *dyvettes*; also *dauyd*, -id XVI-XVII). - AF, OF. *daviot*, later *daviet* (now *davier*), dim. of *Davi* David.

**davy**<sup>1</sup> dei·vi in full *Davy lamp*, *Davy's lamp*, miner's safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), natural philosopher. XIX (1817).

**davy**<sup>2</sup> dei·vi oath. XVIII. (sl.) clipped form of AFFIDAVIT.

**Davy Jones** dei·vi dʒəʊnz (naut. slang) spirit of the sea, sailor's devil; *Davy Jones's locker*, grave of those who perish at sea. XVIII (Smollett). The allusion is unkn. (*Jonas*, var. of *Jonah* name of O.T. prophet, *Jonah* i 17 and ii, has been suggested, but *David* appears to be an essential element); vars. are *David Jones*, *Old Davy*, and simply *Davy*.

**daw** dɔ jackdaw; †simpleton; (Sc.) slug-gard, slut. xv. prob. to be referred to an OE. \**dāwe*, rel. to OHG. *tāha* (G. dial. *tach*), beside MHG. *dāhele*, *tāle* (G. *dähle*, *döhle*), whence It. *taccola*, medL. *taacula*. Also in contemp. compound †*cadaw*, †*caddow*, the first el. of which is *ca* (Sc. *kae*), *co* - ON. *ká* (Da. *kaa*), of imit. origin.

**dawdle** dā-dl waste time. XVII. prob. of dial. origin (there are vars. *daddle*, *daidle*, *doddle*); see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**dawk** dōk post-relay. XVIII. - Hindi, Marathi *dāk* :- Skr. *drāk* quickly.

**dawn** dōn begin to grow light. xv. Back-formation from *dawning*, ME. *dai(z)ening*, *da(i)ning* (XIII), *dawenyng* (XIV Ch.), alteration of *daiing*, *dawuyng* (OE. *dagung*, f. *dagian* grow light) after Scand. (OSw. *daghning*, Sw., Da. *dagning*); see DAY, -ING<sup>1</sup>; repl. ME. †*day*. Hence **dawn** sb. XVI (Sh.).

**day** dei time of sunlight(=night); 24 hours OE.; daylight XIV. OE. *dæg* = OFris. *dei*, OS. (Du.) *dag*, OHG. *tac* (G. *tag*), ON. *dagr*, Goth. *dags* :- CGerm. \**dagaz*, beside which a wk. form \**dagan* is repr. by OE. *ān|daga* appointed time, OS. *ēn|dago* death-day, OHG. *giburt|tago* birthday, ON. *ein|dagi* term, and a gradation-var. \**dōg-* by OE. *dōgor* (s-stem), Nhb. *dæg* day, ON. *dægr* 12 hours, Goth. *fidur|dōgs* of four days. On the assumption of a basic meaning 'time when the sun is hot', connexion is made out with Skr. *nī dāghās* heat, summer, Lith. *dāgas* harvest time, OPruss. *dagis* summer, and with a base \**dhegh-* burn, which is recognized in Skr., Gr., L., Balto-Slav., and Celtic. Hence **daily** dei-li adj. and adv. xv; see -LY<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>; the equiv. OE. words were *dāghwamlīc*, -*līcē*.

**daze** deiz benumb the senses of. XIV (R. Rolle). First in pp. *dased* - ON. pp. *dasadr* weary or exhausted from cold or exertion (cf. Icel. *dasask* refl. become exhausted, *dasi* lazy fellow, Sw. *dasa* lie idle). Cf. †*adased* (xvi).

**dazzle** dæ-zl †lose distinctness of vision xv; confuse the vision of XVI. Late ME. *dasele*, f. *dase*, DAZE + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**de** di L. prep. *dē* of, (down) from, off, concerning (corr. to Ir. *dí*, *dé*), occurring in commonly used phrases, e.g. *de facto*, *de fide*, *de jure*, *de novo*. Cf. DE-.

**de-** repr. (often through F. *dé-*) L. *dē-*, which is the prep. *dē* down from, away from, off, aside (with cogns. only in Celtic, e.g. Ir., Gael. *dé*), used in verbal comps., as *dēcrēscere* DECREASE, *dēfendere* DEFEND, *dēsiderāre* DESIRE. The earliest adoptions of such vbs. in Eng. were through French, as AN. *decreisser*, *defender*, OF. *decreistre*, *defendre*, *desirer*; later adoptions were direct from L. infns. or pps. The meanings denoted are (1) down (from or to a place or state), as in *depend*, *depose*, *depress*, *descend*; (hence) down from (a vehicle), as *debus*, *detrain*; (2) off, away, aside, as in *decline*, *deduce*, *defend*, *deport*, *design*, *desist*, *deter*; spec. away from oneself, as in *delegate*, *deprecate*; (3) down to the bottom or dregs, (hence) completely, thoroughly, as in L. *dēcoquere* (see DECOCTION), *dēliquēscere* DELIQUESCENCE; sometimes merely strengthening vbs., as in L. *dēclāmāre* DECLAIM, *dēclārāre* DECLARE, *dēnudāre* DENUDE, *dērelinquere* (see DERELICT),

*dēsiccāre* DESICCATE; (4) with pejorative sense, as in L. *dēcipere* take in, DECEIVE, *dēridēre* laugh to scorn, DERIDE, *dētestārī* DETEST; (5) by late L. grammarians used uniquely in *dēcompositus* derived from a compound word, further compounded; whence *decomposite*, *decompound* in chem., bot., etc.; (6) with the sense of undoing or reversing what is expressed by a vb., as in L. *dēarmāre* disarm, *dēvēlāre* unveil, whence the formation of similar vbs. from sbs. to denote removal, as in *dēcollāre* (see DECOLLATION), *dēflōrāre* DEFLOWER, *dēsquamāre* (see DESQUAMATION); a similar notion was expressed by L. *dis-*, as in *disjungere* DISJOIN, and the use of this prefix, repr. in Rom. by *des-*, was widely extended, and through F. *dé-* (OF. *des-*) it became in Eng. adoptions identical with *dé-* (cf. DEBATE, DEFY, DERANGE, DEVELOP). Hence (7) as a living formative *de-* forms vbs., with corr. sbs., (a) denoting removal or riddance, as *de-bark* (XVIII), †*debowel* (XIV) disembowel, *de-frost* (XX), *de-husk* (XVI), *dehydrate* (XIX), *delouse*, also *debag* (f. *bags* trousers); (b) with privative or reversive force mainly from late XVIII (but *decanonization* XVII), as *decausualize*, *decentralize*, *decontrol*, *de-Italianize*, *demagnetize*, *denazification*, *de-rate*, *devolatilize*.

**deacon** di:kən one of an order of Christian ministers. OE. *diacon* - eccl. L. *diāconus* - Gr. *diākonos* servant, waiting man, messenger, eccl. Christian minister (cf. *diākonēin* serve, *egkoneîn* be active). Hence **dea-coness**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; after late L. *diācomissa*.

**dead** ded no longer living OE.; (in various transf. uses) without animation, motion, or some vital quality OE. or ME.; inactive, quiet, still; unrelieved, absolute, complete XVI. OE. *dēad* = OFris. *dād*, OS. *dōd* (Du. *dood*), OHG. *tōt* (G. *tot*), ON. *dauðr*, Goth. *dauþs* :- CGerm. \**dauðaz* :- \**dhautós*, pp. of base \**dhau-*, repr. also in OS. *dōian*, OHG. *touwen*, ON. *deyja* DIE<sup>1</sup>. There are many special comps. involving transf. and fig. uses (as above), e.g. *dead-eye* (for earlier †*dead man's eye* XV), *dead hand* (tr. MORTMAIN), *dead heat* (XIX), *dead letter*, *dead level*, *deadlock* (metaphor from wrestling), *dead nettle* (non-stinging), *dead reckoning* (a proposed etym. *ded.*, for *deduced*, has no justification), *dead weight*. Hence **deadened** de:dn. XVII; see -EN<sup>5</sup>. **deadly** adj. and adv. OE. *dēadlīc*, -*līcē*; see -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>, and cf. OHG. *tōtlich*, MDu. *doodlick* adjs.

**deaf** def lacking in the sense of hearing. OE. *dēaf* = OFris. *dāf*, OS. *dōf* (Du. *doof*), OHG. *toup* (G. *taub*), ON. *daufr*, Goth. *daufs* (-b-) :- CGerm. \**daubaz* (cf. also Goth. *af'daubnan* grow dull. The IE. base \**dhoubh-* \**dheubh-* \**dhubh-* is repr. also by Gr. *tuphlós* (= \**thuphlós*) blind; cf. DUMB. The pronunc. with a long vowel (dif) was still gen. current in XVIII, and remains widely diffused dial. and in U.S. Hence **dea-fen**. XVI (Sh.); superseding †*deaf* vb. (XIV); see -EN<sup>6</sup>.



**deal**<sup>1</sup> dil †part, portion; quantity, amount. OE. *dǣl* = OFris., OS. *dēl* (Du. *deel*), OHG., G. *teil*, Goth. *dails* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**dailiz*, f. \**dail*-; see DOLE<sup>1</sup>. So **deal** vb. A. †divide; distribute, bestow among a number OE.; deliver (blows) XIII (La3.); B. †take part in XII; have to do with XIII. OE. *dǣlan* = OFris. *dēla*, OS. *dēljan* (Du. *deelen*), OHG. *teilen* (G. *teilen*), ON. *deila*, Goth. (CGerm.) *dailjan*. Hence **deal** sb. distribution of cards XVII; transaction (orig. U.S.) XIX.

**deal**<sup>2</sup> dil plank, board of fir or pine XIV; wood of these XVII. Introduced through the Baltic trade in timber. - MLG., MDu. *dēle* plank, floor (Du. *deel* plank), corr. to OHG. *dil*, *dilo*, *dillo*, *dilla* (G. *diel* deal board, dial. floor), ON. *þilja*, OE. *þille* :- Germ. \**þelaz*, \**þeliz*, \**þeljōn* (cf. Finnish *teljo*); see THILL.

**dean**<sup>1</sup>, **dene** dīn (dial. and surviving in local names) valley. OE. *denu* (:- \**dani*-), rel. to DEN (:- \**danjām*).

**dean**<sup>2</sup> dīn head of cathedral or collegiate chapter XIV (R. Mannyng); supervisor of conduct and studies in a college; president of a university faculty XVI. ME. *deen*, *den(e)* - AN. *deen*, *den*, OF. *deien*, *dien* (mod. DOYEN) = Pr. *degan*, Cat. *degá*, Sp., It. *decano* :- late L. *decānu-s* - Gr. *dekānos* one set over ten, chief of a division of ten, (eccl.) of ten monks, f. *dēka* TEN. Hence **deanery**. XV; after AN. *denrie*.

**dear** diə †glorious, noble; regarded with esteem and affection; †precious OE.; high-priced, costly XI. OE. *dēore*, WS. *diere* = OFris. *diore*, OS. *diuri* (Du. *diere* beloved, *duur* high-priced), OHG. *tiuri* distinguished, worthy, costly (G. *teuer*), ON. *dýrr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**deurjaz*, of unkn. origin. ¶ To be distinguished from *dear* hard, severe, grievous; OE. *dēor*, of unkn. origin, surviving poet., as in Spenser, Sh., and Milton, by whom it may have been regarded as merely a special sense of the ordinary adj. *dear*.

**dearborn** diə'rbōrn (U.S.) light four-wheeled waggon. XIX. f. name of the inventor.

**dearth** dāɹþ condition of scarcity. XIII. ME. *derþ*, f. *dēr* DEAR + -TH<sup>1</sup>; cf. OS. *diuriþa*, MDu. *dierte*, Du. *duurte*, MHG. *tiurde* honour, value, costliness, ON. *dýrþ* glory.

**death** deθ end of life, state of being dead. OE. *dēaþ* = OFris. *dāth*, OS. *dōþ* (Du. *dood*), OHG. *tōd* (G. *tod*), ON. *dauðr*, Goth. *daupus* :- CGerm. \**daupuz*, f. \**dau-* (cf. ON. *deyja* DIE<sup>1</sup>) + \*-*puz* :- \*-*tus* -TH<sup>1</sup>.

**débâcle** deibā'kl breaking up of ice, sudden deluge; sudden downfall or rout. XIX. - F. *débâcle*, f. *débâcler* unbar, remove a bar, f. *dé* DE- 6 + *bâcler* bar - modPr. *baclar* prop. bar a door - medL. \**bacculāre*, f. \**bacculum*, for L. *baculum* stick (cf. BACILLUS, BACTERIUM).

**debar** dibā'ɹ bar out, exclude XV; prohibit, prevent XVI. - F. *débarrer*, OF. *desbarer*, f. *des-* DE- 6 + *barrer* BAR.

**debark** dibā'ɹk disembark. XVII. - F. *débarquer*, f. *dé-*, *des-* (see DE- 6) + *barque* BARK<sup>2</sup>. ¶ Later than *diseimbark*.

**debase** dibei's †abase; †decry, vilify; lower in quality or character. XVI. f. DE- 1, 3 + BASE<sup>2</sup>.

**debate** dibei't contention XIII (Cursor M.); dispute, discussion XIV. - (O)F. *débat*, corr. to Pr. *debat*, It. *dibatto*; Rom. deriv. of the vb. So **deba-te** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *débatte* = Pr. *de(s)batre*, Sp. *debatir*, It. *dibattere* :- Rom. \**desbattere* (see DE- 6, BATTLE).

**debauch** dibō'tʃ †seduce from allegiance XVI; seduce from virtue or chastity XVII. - F. *débaucher*, OF. *desbaucher*, f. *des-* DE- 6 + an uncertain el. of unkn. origin. Hence **debauch** sb. XVII. - F. *débauche*, f. the vb. **debauchEE** debō'tʃɹ. XVII. - F. *débauché*, pp. of the vb. Cf. DEBOSHED. **debauchERY**. XVII (Milton); earlier †*debauchment*.

**debenture** dibē'ntʃəɹ voucher for a sum due XV; †certificate of a loan made to a government XVIII; bond issued by a corporation acknowledging indebtedness for interest XIX. - mod. use of L. *dēbentur* are owing or due, 3rd pres. ind. pl. pass. of *dēbere* owe (see DEBT, DUE), occurring as the first word of a certificate of indebtedness (XIV); cf. legal F. *bille de debentour* (XV); there has been assim. of the final syll. to -URE.

**debility** dibī'li'ti weakness. XV (Wyntoun, Caxton). - (O)F. *débilité* - L. *dēbilitās*, f. *dēbilis* weak, f. *dē-* DE- 4 + IE. base repr. by Skr. *bālam* strength, power, OSi. *bolij* greater (cf. BOLSHÉVIK), OIr. *ad'bal* powerful. See -RY. So **debi-litate** weaken, enfeeble. XVI (Elyot). f. pp. stem of L. *dēbilitāre*, f. *dēbilitās*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **debilitA-TION**. XV - (O)F. - L.

**debit** de'bit †debt XV; entry of a sum owing, left-hand side of an account XVIII. - L. *dēbitum* DEBT; in the later sense - F. *débit*.

**debonair** de'bōnə'ɹ †gracious, courteous; genial. XIII (*debonere*). - OF. *debonaire* (mod. *débonnaire*), prop. phr. *de bon aire* of good disposition (see BONNE, AIR).

**deboshed** dibō'st var. (XVI) of DEBAUCHED, to repr. mod. pronunc. of F. *débauché*; mainly Sc. (but used by Sh. and J. Heywood); revived by Scott.

**debouch** dibau'tʃ, dibū'ʃ emerge from a narrow into a wider space. XVIII. - F. *déboucher*, f. *dé-* DE- 6 + *bouche* mouth (:- L. *bucca*), after synonym. It. *sboccare*.

**debris** de'brī, dei'brī broken remains. XVIII. - F. *débris*, f. †*débriser* break down or up, f. *dé-* DE- 1 + *briser* break (see BRUISE).

**debt** det what is owed. XIII. ME. *det*, *dette* (till XVI) - (O)F. *dette* :- Rom. \**dēbita*, feminized pl. of L. *dēbitum*, pp. n. of

*dēbēre* owe, f. *dē-* DE- 6 + *habēre* (cf. HABIT). From XIII to XVI spelt *debte* in F., whence *debt* in Eng. from XVI onwards. So **debtor** de:tɔɪ one who owes. XIII (in A.V. *dettor*, *dēbter*, *debtor*, -our all occur). - OF. *det(t)or*, -our :- L. *dēbitōrem*, nom. *dēbitor*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**debunk** dībʌŋk (orig. U.S. sl.) remove the humbug or pretence from. xx. f. DE- 7 + BUNK<sup>3</sup>, abbrev. of BUNKUM.

**debus** dībʌs unload from or get off a bus. xx. f. DE- 1 + BUS, after DETRAIN.

**début** deɪˈbʊ entry into society. XVIII. F., f. *débuter* make the first stroke in a game, f. *dé-* DE- + *but* goal, BUTT.

**deca-** de:kə, dēkæ repr. Gr. *dēka* TEN, as in **deca-gon** ten-sided figure (XVII) - modL. *deca-gōnum* - Gr. *dekágōnon* (*gōniā* angle); **de-castyle** (portico or colonnade) of ten columns (Gr. *stúlos*). XVIII; **decasyllable**. XIX; cf. F. *décasyllabe*. ¶ In the F. metric system designating measures and weights ten times the standard unit of the particular series (cf. DECI-).

**decade** de:kæd, -eid group of ten, esp. of ten years. xv (of the books of Livy). - (O)F. *décade* - late L. *decad-*, *decas* - Gr. *dekás*, f. *dēka* TEN.

**decadence** de:kədəns state of decay. XVI. - F. *décadence* - medL. *dēcadentia*, f. *dēcadēre* DECAY. So **de-cadent**. XIX. - F. *décadent* (used spec. 1884 by Maurice Barrès to designate a French literary movement).

**decatalogue** de:kələg the Ten Commandments. xiv (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *décalogue* or ecclL. *decalogus* - Gr. *dekalógos*, orig. fem. adj. sc. *bíβlos* book (after *hoi dekalógoi* 'the ten behests', LXX), f. *dēka* TEN + *lógos* saying (see LOGOS).

**decamp** dikæ:mp break up a camp XVII; make off XVIII. - F. *décamper*, earlier †*descamper*, f. *dé-* DE- 6 + *camp* CAMP, after It. *scampare*.

**decanal** dikei:nəl pert. to a dean; of the decani side. XVIII. f. late L. *decānus* DEAN<sup>2</sup> + -AL. So **decani** dikei:nai dean's side of the choir (CANTORIS. XVIII. g. sg. of L. *decānus*).

**decant** dikæ:nt pour off (liquid) so as not to disturb the sediment. XVII. - medL. *dēcanthāre* (whence also F. *décanter*), f. L. *dē-* DE- 1 + *canthus* angular lip of a jug - Gr. *kantḥós* corner of the eye. Hence **decanter** vessel to receive decanted liquor. XVIII; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**decapitate** dikæ:píteit behead. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *dēcapitāre*, f. *dē-* DE- 6 + *capit-*, *caput* head; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. (O)F. *dēcapiter*.

**decay** dikei: fall off or away in quality or quantity; fall into ruin. xv. - OF. *decair*, by-form of *decaoir*, var. of *dechaoir*, *decheoir* (mod. *déchoir*), corr. to Pr. *decaïre*, *decazer*, Sp. *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadere* :- CRom. \**dēcadere*, \**dēcadēre*, for L. *dēcidere*, f. *dē-* DE- 1 + *cadere* fall (see CASE<sup>1</sup>). Hence **decay**: sb. xv.

**decease** disɪ:s death. xiv (R. Rolle). - (O)F. *décès* - L. *dēcessus* departure, death, f. pp. stem of *dēcēdere* go away, depart, f. *dē-* DE- 2 + *cēdere* go. Hence vb. xv.

**deceit** disɪ:t act or practice of deceiving. XIII. - OF. *deceite*, f. pp. *deceit* (: - L. *dēceptu-s*) of *dēcevoir* DECEIVE. The variation between *ai* (*ay*) and *ei* (*ey*), *c* and *s*, *de-* and *des-*, *dis-*, and the etymologizing insertion of *p*, brought about a great variety of forms. So **deceive** disɪ:v †ensnare, betray XIII (Cursor M.); lead into error xiv. - OF. *dēceivre*, *dēçoivre* = Pr. *decebre*, Sp. *decebir* :- L. *dēcipere*, f. *dē-* DE- 4 + *capere* to take, seize (see HEAVE); or - *dēceiv-*, tonic stem of OF. *dēcevoir* (mod. *dēcevoir*) :- Rom. \**dē-i-pēre*. **deception**. xiv. - (O)F. or late L. (*dēcept-*, pp. stem of *dēcipere*).

**decelerate** disē:ləreit reduce the speed of. XIX. f. DE- 7, after ACCELERATE.

**December** disē:mbar last month of the year. XIII. - (O)F. *décembre* - L. *December*, f. *decem* TEN, this being the tenth month of the ancient Roman year; the origin of the element -*ber*, as in the three other names of months, is unkn.

**decemvir** disē:mvɔɪ pl. (Roman antiq.) body of ten men acting as a commission, etc. - L. *decemviri*, i.e. *decem* TEN, *virī* men, pl. of *vir* (see VIRILE).

**decennial** disē:nɪəl pert. to a period of 10 years. XVII. f. L. *decennium* decade, f. *decennis*, f. *decem* TEN + *annus* year (cf. ANNUAL); see -IAL.

**decent** dī:sənt †becoming, fitting; modest, in good taste XVI; respectable; fair, tolerable XVIII. - F. *décent* or L. *decent-*, *decēns*, pp. of *decēre* be fitting, rel. to *decōrus* DECOROUS, *dignus* worthy (see DIGNITY). So **de-cency**. XVI. - L. *decentia*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>; cf. F. *décente*.

**deci-** de:si in the F. metric system, short for L. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* TEN, designating weights and measures that are one tenth of the standard unit (cf. DECA-).

**decide** disɪ:d determine xiv; settle a question XVIII. - F. *décider* or L. *dēcidere* cut off, cut the knot, determine, f. *dē-* DE- 2 + *cadere* cut (with no direct cogns.). So **decision** disɪ:zən. xv. - (O)F. *décision* or L. *dēcisiō*, f. *dēcis-*, pp. stem of *dēcidere*. **decisive** disɪ:sɪv. xvii. - F. - medL.

**deciduous** disɪ:djuəs falling off at a particular season. xvii. f. L. *dēciduus*, f. *dēcidere* fall down or off, f. *dē-* DE- 2 + *cadere* fall (see CASE<sup>1</sup>).

**decimal** de:siməl proceeding by powers of 10, as in the Arabic notation; also sb. xvii. - modL. *decimālis*, f. *decimus* tenth, f. *decem* TEN; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**decimate** de:simeɪt exact tithes from; put to death one in ten of a number. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *dēcimāre*, f. *decimus* tenth; see prec. and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **decima-tion** exaction of tithes xv; destruction of one in ten. xvi. - late L.

**decipher** disəiːfəɪ reduce to ordinary writing, make out (a writing in cipher, etc.). XVI. f. DE-7 + CIPHER, after F. *déchiffrer*.

**deck**<sup>1</sup> dek †covering XV; platform extending from side to side of a ship XV; pack of cards XVI (Sh.; now dial. and U.S.). - MDu. *dec* roof, covering, cloak :- Germ. \**hahjam* THATCH; the nautical sense (of which the primary notion was rather 'covering', 'roof' than 'floor') appears to be an Eng. development, since it does not appear for the Du. word till late XVII, and then as a syn. of *verdek* (whence G. *verdeck*).

**deck**<sup>2</sup> dek †cover; clothe richly, array. XVI. - (M)Du. *dekken* cover = OE. *þeccan* cover, roof over, THATCH.

**deckle** deːkl in paper-making, contrivance to limit the size of the sheet. XIX. - G. *deckel* cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke* covering (OHG. *decki*, f. base of *decken* DECK<sup>2</sup>); cf. -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**declaim** dikleɪm speak or utter aloud. XIV (Ch.) (*declame*). - F. *déclamer* or L. *dēclāmare*; see DE-3 and CLAIM. So **declamation** dekləmeɪʃən. XV (Lydg.). - F. or L. **declamatory** dekləˈmətəri. XVI. - L.

**declare** diklæːr †manifest; state publicly or explicitly. XIV. - L. *dēclārāre* make clear, f. *dē* DE-3 + *clārāre*, f. *clārus* CLEAR. (Cf. F. *déclarer* (XV), which superseded OF. *desclairier*.) So **declaration** dekləreɪʃən. XIV. - L.; so F. (XV). **declaratory** dekləˈrətəri. XV. - medL.

**declension** dikleɪnʃən (gram.) case-inflection, class of sbs., etc., depending on this XV; declining, deviation XVI (Sh.). repr. (O)F. *déclinaison*, f. *décliner* DECLINE, after L. *dēclīnātiō* DECLINATION; retraction of the stress to the second syll. (cf. COMPARISON) produced *declynsone* (Promp. Parv., Winchester MS.), which was modified to †*declension* (XV-XVI), with aphetic var. †*clenzon*, †*clensone* (XV, Promp. Parv.), the termination being subsequently assim. to -SION.

**decline** diklaiːn turn aside, deviate (trans. and intr.); bend or go down; (gram.) inflect XIV; turn aside or away from XV. - (O)F. *décliner* - L. *dēclīnāre*, f. *dē* DE-2 + *clīnāre* bend, cogn. with Gr. *klīnein* bend, Germ. \**χlinōjan* LEAN<sup>2</sup>. (Preceded by an occas. adoption in OE. *declinian*.) Hence **decline** sb. falling off or away. XIV. So **declination** dek- (astron.) XIV (Ch.); †(gram.) declension XV (Capgrave); turning aside or down XVI. - L.

**declivity** dikliːviti downward slope. XVII. - L. *dēclīvitas*, f. *dēclīvis* sloping downwards, f. *dē* DE-1 + *clīvus* slope :- IE. \**kloiwo*s, whence (Germ. \**χlāiw-*) OE. *hlāw* grave-mound, OS., OHG. *hlēo*, ON. *hlāwa*, Goth. *hlāiſ* grave; cf. LEAN<sup>2</sup> and see -ITY.

**decoction** dikəˈkʃən liquor in which a substance has been boiled. XIV. - (O)F. *dēcoction* or late L. *dēcoctiō*(n-), f. *dēcoct-*, pp. stem of *dēcoquere* boil down, f. *dē* DE-3 + *coquere*

COOK; see -TION. Hence **decoct** †pp. adj. and vb. XV.

**decode** dikəʊd convert (a coded message) into ordinary language. XIX. f. DE-7 + CODE.

**decollation** dikəleɪʃən beheading (spec. of St. John Baptist). XIV. - (O)F. *dēcollation* or late L. *dēcollātiō*(n-), f. *dēcollāre* behead, f. *dē* DE-6 + *collum* neck; see COLLAR, -ATION.

**decollété** deikəˈlteɪ cut low at the neck. XIX. F., pp. of *dēcolleter*, f. *dē*-DE-6 + *collet*, collar, dim. of *col* collar =-L. *collum* (cf. prec.).

**decompose** dikəmpəʊz separate into its parts; decay. XVIII. - F. *décomposer*, f. *dē*-DE-6 + *composer* COMPOSE. So **decomposition** XVII, after **decomposé** XVII. See also DE-5.

**décor** deikəːr theatre scenery. XIX. F., f. *décorer* DECORATE.

**decorate** deˈkəreɪt †adorn XVI; deck with ornamental accessories XVIII; invest with an honour XIX. f. *decorate* pp. (XV) or its source L. *decorātus*, -āre beautify, f. *decor*, *decus*; see DECOROUS and -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **decoration**. XV. - (O)F. or late L. **decorative**. XV. - F. **decorous** deˈkərəs, dikəˈrəs †seemly XVII; marked by propriety XVIII. f. L. *decorus*, rel. to *decēns* DECENT. **decorum** dikəˈrəm what is proper, propriety of behaviour. XVI. - L. *decorum*, sb. use of n.sg. of *decorus*.

**decorticate** dikəˈtɪkeɪt strip the bark from. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *dēcorticāre*, f. *dē* DE-6 + *cortic-*, CORTEX; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**decoy** dikəɪ pool with netted approaches for the capture of wildfowl. XVII. Evidence for the corr. vb. is earlier in Sc. (XVI) and in the gen. sense 'entice, allure'; but the sb. was no doubt prior, and perch. - Du. *de kooi* 'the decoy' (whence also contempt. Eng. syn. †*coy*), with assim. to †*decoy* gambling card-game (XVI), of unkn. origin; the forms †*duck(c)oy* (XVII-XVIII) are due partly to substitution of DUCK for the first syll., partly to tr. of Du. *eendenkooi* 'duck-decoy'; cf. †*coy-duck* (XVII), tr. Du *kooieend*. ¶ Du. *kooi*, †*koye* is a parallel development to MDu. *kouwe* (Du. dial. *kouw* cage), MLG. *kaue* - L. *cavea* CAGE.

**decrease** dikriːs grow less. XIV (Wyclif, Gower, Trevisa). - OF. *de(s)creiss-*, pres. stem of *de(s)creistre* (mod. *décroître*) = Pr. *descreisser*, Sp. *descreecer*, It. *discrescere* - Rom. \**discrēscere*, for L. *dēcrēscere*, f. *dē* DE-6 + *crēscere* grow (see CRESCENT). So **decrease** sb. XIV (Gower). - OF. *de(s)creis*, f. the above vb.

**decree** dikriː ordinance, edict. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *decré*, var. of *decret*, corr. to Pr. *decret*, Sp., It. *decreto* - L. *dēcrētum*, sb. use of n. of *dēcrētus*, pp. of *dēcernere*, f. *dē* DE-2 + *cernere* separate, distinguish, decide (cf. DISCERN). So **decree** vb. XIV.

**decrement** di·kri·mōnt decrease, lessening. XVII. - L. *dēcrēmentum*, f. *dēcrē-*, stem of *dēcrēscere* DECREASE; see -MENT.

**decrepit** dikre·pit old and feeble. XV. - (partly through F. *dēcrēpit* XVI, earlier *descrēpy*) L. *dēcrēpitus*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepāre* rattle, creak, of imit. origin (cf. CREPITUS). Forms in -*id* show assim. to adjs. in -*id*. Hence **decre·pitude**. XVII; after (O)F. *dēcrēpitude*; superseding †*dēcrepity* (XVI-XVII) - F. †*dēcrēpitē*, medL. *dēcrēpitās*. (Florio has both words.)

**decretal** dikri·təl adj. of a decree or decretal XV; sb. papal decree XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *dēcrétal* - late L. *dēcrētālis* (medL. *dēcrētālēs*, sc. *epistolāe*, papal letters containing decrees, *dēcrētāle* decree), f. *dēcrēt-*, pp. stem of *dēcernere* DECREE.

**decry** dikrəi· denounce by proclamation; disparage openly. XVII. f. DE- 4 + CRY vb., after (O)F. *dēcrier*, in the senses of *cry down* (XV, XVI).

**decuman** de·kju·mən (of a wave) very large. XVII. - L. *decumānus*, var. of *decimānus* of the tenth part, f. *decimus* tenth (cf. DECIMAL); see -AN. ¶ The application to waves (L. *decumani fluctus*) rests on the belief that every tenth wave is greater than the others.

**decurion** dikju·ri·ōn (Rom. antiq. and hist.) cavalry officer in command of ten horse; member of the senate of a colony or town. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. *decuriō(n)-*, f. *decem* TEN after *centuriō* CENTURION.

**decussate** di·kaseit cross at an acute angle. XVII (Sir T. Browne). f. *decussāt-*, pp. stem of L. *decussāre*, f. *decussis* number 10, 10-as piece, intersection of lines crosswise (X), f. *decem* TEN + *as* AS<sup>2</sup>. So **decussa·tion**. XVII.

**dedicate** de·dikēit devote to the service of a deity XV; assign to an end or purpose XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēdicāre* proclaim, devote, consecrate, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *dic-*, weak var. of *dic-* say (cf. DICTION); after †*dedicate* pp. (XIV, Ch.) or the foll. sb.; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **dedica·tion**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**deduce** didjū·s †bring, convey; †derive; trace the course of; draw as a conclusion XV; †deduct XVI. - L. *dēducere*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *ducere* lead (cf. DUCT). So **deduct** dida·kt take away, subtract XV; †derive; †trace out; †deduce by reasoning XVI. f. *dēduct-*, pp. stem of L. *dēducere* DEDUCE; prob. after earlier †*deduct* pp. **deduc·tion** subtraction, abatement XV; †detailed account; deducing a conclusion, inference by reasoning XVI. - (O)F. - L.

**dee** di A. name of the letter D applied to a D-shaped object. XVIII. B. euphem. (like *d* and *d*-) put for *damn*; so *deed* for *darned*, and *deeded* for *d*-*d*, i.e. *darned*. XIX.

**deed** did that which is done OE.; legal instrument in writing XIV. OE. (Anglian)

*dēd*, (WS.) *dād* = OFris. *dād(e)*, OS. *dād* (Du. *daad*), OHG. *tāt* (G. *tat*), ON. *dād*, Goth. *-dēþs* (in *gadēþs*, *missadēþs* MISDEED) :- CGerm. \**dādiz* :- \**dhēti·s*, f. IE. \**dhē·dhō-* (see do<sup>1</sup>). **deed poll** deed made by one party only, so called because it is 'polled' or cut even, not indented. XVI (*polle dede*, *deede pole*).

**deem** dīm †give judgement, judge; think, consider. OE. *dēman* = OFris. *dēma*, OS. *dōmian* (Du. *doemen*), OHG. *tuomen*, ON. *dæma*, Goth. (CGerm.) *dōmjan*, f. \**dōmaz* DOOM. Hence **deemster** di·mstəi either of the two judges of the Isle of Man. XVII; see -STER. ¶ With regularly shortened stem-vowel, †*dēm(p)ster* (i) judge XIII (Cursor M.); (ii) Sc. officer of a court who pronounced judgement XVI.

**deep** dip having great extension downwards; fig. profound OE.; penetrating XIII; (of colour) intense; subtle, crafty XVI. OE. *dēop* = OFris. *diāp*, OS. *diop*, *diap* (Du. *diep*), OHG. *tiuf* (G. *tief*), ON. *djūþr*, Goth. *diups* :- CGerm. \**deupaz*, f. \**deup-* \**dup-* (see DIP). The normal ME. compar. *depper* (:- OE. *dēoppra*) was repl. by the new formation *deeper*. As sb. deep water OE.; *the deep* the ocean (XIV); cf. (M)Du. *diep*. Hence **deepen**<sup>2</sup>. XVI, **dee·ply**<sup>2</sup>. OE.

**deer** diəi †animal OE.; antlered ruminant (Cervus) XII. OE. *dēor* = OFris. *diār*, OS. *dior* (Du. *dier*), OHG. *tior* (G. *tier*), ON. *dýr*, Goth. \**dius* (in d.pl. *diuzam*) :- CGerm. \**deuzam* :- IE. \**dheusóm* orig. 'breathing creature' (cf. the sense-development in ANIMAL), if rel. to OSl. *duchū*, *duša* breath, Lith. *dūsti* sigh.

**deface** difei·s mar the face or appearance of; blot out. XIV. - F. †*defacer*, earlier *defacer*, for *desfacer*, f. *des-*, *dé-* DE- 6 + *face* FACE.

**defalcate** di·fəlkeit †lop off, retrench, deduct XV; commit defalcation XIX. f. pp. stem of medL. *dēfalcāre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + L. *falc-*, *falx* sickle, scythe; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. F. *défalquer*, Sp. *desfalcar*, It. *difalcare*. The earlier *defalk* (- F. or medL. inf.) survives in U.S. legal use. So **defalcation** †diminution, reduction, curtailment XV; defection, failure; fraudulent monetary deficiency XVIII. - medL.

**defame** difei·m †render infamous; attack the good name of. XIV. ME. *diffame*, *defame* - OF. *diffamer*, also *desf-*, *def(f)-*, corr. to Pr. *diffamar*, It. *diffamare* - L. *diffāmāre* spread about as an evil report, f. *dis-* DIF-, DE- 6 + *fāma* FAME. The prefix was replaced on the model of medL. *dēfāmāre* (cf. L. *dēfāmātus* infamous, *dēfāmīs* shameful). The first sense prob. belongs strictly to *dēfāmāre*, the second to *diffāmāre*. So **defama·tion** de-, difām- (in corr. senses). XIV (R. Mannyng, Trevisa, Ch.). - (O)F. *diffāmation* - late L. *diffāmātiō*. **defamatory** -fə·m-. XVI. - medL.

**default** difō'lt in default of, absence, lack (now surviving mainly in phr.); failure to do something XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *default(e)* - (i) OF. *défaute*, f. *défaillir*, on the model of *faute* FAULT, *faillir* FAIL; (ii) (O)F. *défaut*, back-formation on *défaute*. Hence **defau·lt** vb. XIV: partly suggested by *défaut*, 3rd pres. sg. ind. of *défaillir*. For the sp. and pronunc. see FAULT.

**defeasance** difi·zəns (Sc.) discharge (of debt, etc.) XIV; (leg.) condition upon the performance of which an instrument is made void XV; annulment; undoing XVI. - OF. *defeasance*, f. *defesant*, prp. of *de(s)faire* (mod. *défaire*) undo, f. *des-*, *dé-* DE- 6+*faire* make; see FACT, -ANCE.

**defeat** difi't †undo, ruin, destroy XIV (Ch.); frustrate, nullify XV (Caxton); †disappoint, defraud; discomfit, vanquish XVI (not in Sh. or A.V.). ME. *def(f)ete* - AN. *defeter*, f. *defet*, OF. *deffait*, *desfait*, pp. of *desfaire* (mod. *défaire*) = It. *disfare* :- medL. *disfacere* undo, mar, f. L. *dis-* DE- 6+*facere* make (see FACT). Hence **defea·t** sb. XVI; cf. F. *défaite* = It. *disfatta*. **defea·tism**. XX. - F. *défaitisme*. **defea·tist** sb. and adj. XX. - F. *-iste*.

**defecate** di·fikeit clear from impurities XVI; remove (faeces) XVIII; void the faeces XIX. f. †*defecate* pp. (XV) - L. *dēfecātus*, -*āre*, f. *dē* DE- 6+*faeces*, *fax* dregs; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **defeca·tion**. XVII. - late L.

**defect** dife'kt, di·fekt shortcoming, deficiency. XV. - L. *dēfectus*, f. *dēfect-*, pp. stem of *dēficere* leave, desert, fail, f. *dē* DE- 2+*facere* (see FACT). So **defe·ction** failing, falling away. XVI. - L. **defe·ctive** faulty, wanting. XV. - (O)F. or late L.

**defend** dife'nd guard from attack; †ward off, prevent, prohibit XIII; vindicate (a cause, person) XV. - (O)F. *dēfendre* = Pr. *defendre*, Sp. *defender*, It. *difendere* :- L. *dēfendere* ward off, protect, f. *dē* DE- 2+*fendere* (only in comps., cf. *offend*), prob. :- IE. \**gʷehendh-* and rel. to OE. *gūþ* battle, Gr. *phónos* slaughter, Skr. *hánti* strikes, kills. Aphetic FEND. **defe·ndant** (leg.) person sued (plaintiff XIV; gen. senses are later and obs. - (O)F. *défendant*, sb. use of prp. of *défendre*. **defe·nder** one who wards off an attack XIII; (leg.) defendant XV. - AN. *defendour*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. **defence**, U.S. **defense** dife'ns. XIII. ME. *defens* and *defense*, -*ence* - OF. *defens* and (also mod.) *défense* - L. (Rom.) *dēfensum*, *dēfēnsa*, sb. uses of n. and fem. pp. of *dēfendere*. **defe·nsible** †defensive; defendable, justifiable. XV. late L. *dēfensibilis* (Cassiodorus), f. *dēfēns-*, pp. stem of *dēfendere*; earlier †*defensabile* XIII (RGlouc.) - (O)F. *défensable* - late L. *dēfensābilis* (Ambrose).

**defenestration** difēnistrei·ʃən action of throwing out of a window. XVII. - modL. *dēfenestrātiō(n)-*, f. *dē* DE- 1+*fenestra* window; see -ATION.

**defer<sup>1</sup>** difō'ɪ put off, postpone. XIV (Wycl.

Bible). ME. *differre*, *deferre* - (O)F. *différer* defer, differ - L. *differre* carry apart, delay, bear in different directions, differ. Often spelt with *diff-* until XVII, but finally differentiated from the ult. identical DIFFER, perh. partly by assoc. with *delay*.

**defer<sup>2</sup>** difō'ɪ †submit oneself, submit or refer (a matter) XV; †offer, proffer XVI; submit in opinion to XVII. - (O)F. *déferer* - L. *dēferre* carry away, transport, grant, report, refer (a matter), f. *dē* DE- 2+*ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. This word in its later sense is that prob. referred to by Evelyn in 1667 (see O.E.D. *Bizarre*). So **defere·nce** de·fərəns. XVII (Clarendon).- F. *déférence*. Hence **defere·ntial**. XIX (Scott, Dickens); after *prudence*, *prudential*, etc.

**defiance** difai·əns declaration of hostilities XIV; challenge to combat XV; setting at nought XVIII. - (O)F. *défiance* (now only 'distrust'; cf. DIFFIDENCE), f. *défier* DEFY; see -ANCE. Hence **defi·ant**. XIX.

**deficient** difi·ənt wanting in something. XVI. - L. *dēficiēt-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *dēficere* undo, take oneself away, leave, fail, f. *dē* DE- 2, 6+*facere* (see FACT). Hence †**defi·cience** XV; **defi·ciency** XVII.

**deficit** de·fisit, di·fisit amount by which a sum falls short of what is required. XVIII. - F. *déficit* - L. *dēficit* there is wanting, 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of *dēficere* (see DEFECT); formerly placed against an item in an account.

**defile<sup>1</sup>** difai·l make foul or unclean. XIV. Alteration of †*defouil*, †*défoil*, by assoc. with synon. †*befile*, OE. *befȳlan* (f. BE+*fȳlan*, f. *fūl* FOUL). The earlier *defouil* (XIII), of which there is an unexpl. var. *défoil* (XIV), was - OF. *defouler*, *defuler* trample down, outrage, violate, deflower, f. *dē* DE- 1+*fouler* tread, trample (= Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *folare*) :- Rom. \**fullare* stamp, f. L. *fullō* FULLER. Hence **defi·lement**. XVII (Milton).

**defile<sup>2</sup>** di·fail, difai·l narrow pass between mountains. XVII. orig. *defilé*, *defilee* - F. *défilé*, sb. use of pp. of *défiler* march by files, f. *dé-* DE- 2+*file* FILE<sup>2</sup>. For the loss of the final syll. cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>.

**define** difai·n determine the limits of; state exactly what (a thing) is. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *dēfiner* = Pr. *definār* - Rom. \**dēfināre*, for L. *dēfinire* (whence OF., Pr. *defenir*, modF. *définir*, Sp. *definir*, It. *definire*), f. *dē* DE- 3+*finire* FINISH. Early forms in *deff-*, *diff-* are from corr. OF. forms based on L. *dēffinire* (f. DIS-). So **definite** de·finit having fixed limits. XV (gram. XVIII, after F. *défini*). - L. *dēfinitus*, pp. of *dēfinire*. **defini·tion**. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch., Trevisa; before XVI chiefly *diff-*). - (O)F. - L. **definitive** difi·nitiv. XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI). - (O)F. - L.

**deflate** diflei·t release the air from (an inflated object) XIX; reduce an inflated currency XX. f. DE- 6+*-flate* of INFLATE.

**deflect** diflekt turn to one side. XVII. - L. *deflectere*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *flectere* bend. So **deflexion**, **deflection** XVII; see FLEXION.

**deflower** diflauəɪ deprive of virginity, violate. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Gower). - OF. *defflower*, earlier *desflo(u)rer* (mod. *déflorer*), corr. to Pr. *deflorar*, etc. - Rom. \**disflōrare*, for late L. *dēflōrare*, f. DE- 6 + *flōr-flōs* FLOWER.

**deform** difɔɪm mar the form or beauty of. xv. - OF. *difformer*, *de(s)former* (mod. *difformer*, *déformer*), corr. to Pr. *deformar*, Sp. *desformar*, It. *deformare* - medL. *difformāre*, Rom. \**disformāre*, L. *dēformāre*, f. DIS- DE- 6 + *forma* FORM. So **deformation**. xv. - (O)F., L. *dēf-* (medL. *diff-*). **deformity** disfigurement, mis-shapeness. xv. - OF. *deformité* (*deff-*, *desf-*) - L. *dēformitās*, f. *dēformis* mis-shapen.

**defraud** difrɔɪd deprive by fraud. XIV (Ppl.). - OF. *defrauder* or L. *dēfraudāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *fraudāre* cheat, f. *fraud-*, *fraus* FRAUD.

**defray** difreiɪ †disburse; discharge (expense). xvi. - (O)F. *défrayer* (†*deff-*, †*desf-*), f. *dē*- DE- 6 + †*frāi*, †*frait* (usually pl. *frāis*, †*fres*) expenses, cost :- medL. *fredum*, -us fine for breach of the peace - Frank. \**fridu*, cf. OHG. *fridu*, OE. *frip* peace.

**deft** deft †gentle, meek XIII; skilful xv; neat, pretty (now dial.) xvi. ME. *defte*, var. of DAFT. The orig. sense of 'fitting, convenient' has passed into that of 'skilful' by transition from an objective to a subjective application; cf. OE. (*gē*)*hende* near at hand, convenient, in ME. courteous, gentle, nice.

**defunct** difʌŋkt deceased, dead. xvi. - L. *dēfunctus* discharged (from an office or obligation), deceased, pp. of *dēfungi* discharge, perform, finish (cf. *vita dēfungi* die), f. *dē* DE- 3 + *fungi* perform (see FUNCTION). Cf. (O)F. *dēfunt*.

**defy** difaiɪ †renounce allegiance to; (arch.) challenge to a contest; challenge the power of, set at nought. xiv. - (O)F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, It. *diffidare* :- Rom. \**disfidāre*, f. L. *dis-* (see DE- 6) + *fidus* trustful, rel. to *fidēs* FAITH. Cf. DEFIANCE.

**dégagé** deigāɪzei unconstrained. xvii. F., pp. of *dégager* set free, f. *dé*- DE- 6, after *engager* ENGAGE.

**degenerate** didʒeɪnəɪt that has declined in character or qualities. xv. - L. *dēgenerātus*, pp. of *dēgenerāre* depart from its race or kind, f. *dēgener* debased, ignoble, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *gener-*, *genus* KIND<sup>1</sup>. So **degenerate** vb. -eit become degenerate. xvi. f. pp. stem of the L. vb.; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **degeneration**. xvii. - F.

**deglutition** diglutiɪʃən swallowing. xvii. - F. *déglutition* (xvi, Paré) or modL. *dēgluti-tiō(n-)*, f. L. *dēglutire*, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *glūtire* (*glūtire*) swallow; see GLUTTON and -ITION.

**degrade** digreiɪd reduce to a lower rank. xiv. - (O)F. *dégrader* = Pr., Sp. *degradar*, It. *degradare* :- ecclL. *dēgradāre*, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *gradus* rank, DEGREE. So **degradation** *degrādeiʃən*. xvi. - (O)F. *dégradation* or ecclL. *dēgradatiō*. ¶ The painting term (identical in form) xviii, meaning 'the gradual lowering of colour or light', is - F. *dégradation* (xvii) - It. *digradazione*, f. *digradare* come down by degrees.

**degree** digriɪ step (now only her. in lit. sense); relative rank XIII; relative condition, relation; academic rank; unit of geometrical measurement xiv; musical interval xvii; unit of temperature xviii. ME. *degre*, - (O)F. *degré* = Pr. *degra(t)*, Pg. *degrau* :- Rom. \**dēgradu-s*, f. L. *dē* DE- 1 + *gradus* step, GRADE.

**dehiscent** dihiɪsənt gaping open (spec. bot.). xvii. - L. *dēhiscere*-, *-ēns*, pp. of *dēhiscere*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *hiscere*, inceptive of *hiāre* gape; see HIATUS, -ENT.

**dehydrate** dihaiɪdreit (chem.) deprive of water. xix. f. DE- 7 + Gr. *hudr-*, *hūdōr* WATER + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**deictic** daiɪktik that proves directly. xvii. - Gr. *deiktikós* showing directly, f. *deiktós*, vbl. adj. of *deiknūnai* show, rel. to L. *dicere* say (cf. DICTION).

**deify** diɪfaiɪ make a god of. xiv (R. Rolle). - (O)F. *défier* - ChrL. *dēficāre*, f. *deus* god; see DIVINE, -FY. So **deification**. xiv (Gower).

**deign** dein think fit, vouchsafe XIII; condescend to give xvi. - (O)F. *degnier*, later *deigner* (mod. *daigner*) = Pr. *denhar*, It. *degnare* :- L. *dignāre*, *dignāri* deem worthy, f. *dignus* worthy (see DIGNITY).

**deil** Sc. form of DEVIL.

**deipnosophist** daiɪpnɔsəfist master of the art of dining. xvii. - Gr. *dēipnosophistēs*, f. *dēipnon* dinner + *sophistēs* master of his craft (SOPHIST); pl. title of a work by Athenæus, c. 230 A.D., in which learned men are represented as dining together and discussing various subjects.

**deist** diɪst one who acknowledges the existence of God but rejects revealed religion. xvii. - F. *déiste* (xvi), f. *deus* god (see DIVINE) + -iste -IST. ¶ Opposed orig. to *atheist* and synon. with *theist* till c. 1700, but finally distinguished from the latter in emphasizing the negative aspect. So **deism**. xvii; cf. F. *déisme*.

**deity** diɪti godhood, the Godhead, divine being xiv (Ppl., Ch., Trevisa); the Supreme Being xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. *déité*, corr. to Pr. *deitat*, Sp. *deidad*, It. *deità* - ChrL. *deitās* (Augustine), rendering Gr. *theotēs* (f. *theos* god), as in Col. ii 9) (*theiôtēs* divinity (f. *theios* divine); see DIVINE, -ITY.

**deject** didʒeɪkt †cast down xv; depress in spirits xvi. f. *dēject-*, pp. stem of L. *deicere*, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *jacere* throw (pt. *jēci*), rel. to Gr. *hiēmi* I send, throw (:- \**jijēmi*).

**déjeuner** dei·ʒœnei, ||deʒœne luncheon. XVIII. F., sb. use of *déjeuner* break one's fast; see DINE.

**del.** abbrev. of L. *delineāvit* 'drew', 3rd sg. pt. of *delineāre* DELINEATE.

**delaîne** dilei·n light textile fabric. XIX. Short for *muslin delaine* - F. *mousseline de laine* MUSLIN of wool.

**delate** dilei·t inform against. XVI. f. *dēlāt-*, stem of functional pp. of L. *dēferre* DEFER<sup>2</sup>. So **delat**-ION. XVI. - L. ¶ From the same stem are *collate*, *dilate*, *oblata*, *prolate*, *relate*, *translate*, with sbs. in *-ation*; *ablative*, *illative*, *relative*.

**delay** dilei·t put off till later XIII; impede the progress of XIV. - OF. *delayer*, var. of *deslaier*, presumably f. *des-* DIS- + *laier* leave (of unkn. origin). So **delay**-sb. XIII (La<sup>3</sup>, later text; RGlouc.). - (O)F. *délai*, f. the vb.; *without delay*, tr. OF. *sans délai*.

**del credere** del kre'i·dœri said of the terms of an obligation undertaken by a broker, etc., in becoming responsible for the solvency of the person to whom he sells. XVIII. It.; *del* of the, *credere* belief, trust (: - L. *crēdere*; see CRED).

**dele** di·li (typogr.) delete. XVIII. imper. of L. *dēlere* DELETE; or perh. short for earlier *deleatur*, 3rd pers. sg. pres. subj. pass. 'let it be deleted'. (The sign used is  $\delta$ .)

**delectable** dile·ktabl delightful. XIV (Maund.). - (O)F. *delectable* - L. *dēlectābilis*, f. *dēlectāre* DELIGHT; see -ABLE. (Superseeded ME. *delitable* XIII - OF. *delitable*, f. *delitier*.) So **delect**-ATION. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**delectus** dile·ktās selection of literary passages. XIX. - L. *dēlectus* choice, f. *dēlect-*, pp. stem of *dēligere* choose out, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *legere* choose (cf. LECTIO).

**delegate** de·ligət person chosen to act for another. XIV. - L. *dēlegātus*, pp. of *dēlēgāre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *lēgāre* send on a commission (cf. LEGATE). So **delegate** de·ligeit entrust to another XVI; commission XVII. f. pp. stem of the above vb.; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **delegat**-ION. XVII. - L. **de·legacy** delegation XV; body of delegates XVII. f. DELEGATE, after *prelate*, *prelacy*.

**delete** dili·t †destroy, abolish; obliterate. XVII. f. *dēlēt-*, pp. stem of L. *dēlere* (cf. INDELIBLE). So **dele**-TION. XVI. - L.

**deleterious** del-, dilitiō·riās injurious. XVII. f. med.L. *dēlētērius* - Gr. *dēlētērios*, f. *dēlētēr* destroyer, f. *dēlēisthai* injure, destroy; see -IOUS. Preceded by †*deleter* XVI.

**delf(t)** delf(t) orig. *Delf(t) ware*, kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf, now Delft, in Holland (so called from the *delf*, i.e. ditch, the name of its chief canal, rel. to DELVE). XVIII.

**deliberate** dili·bərət well-considered, un-hurried. XV. - L. *dēliberātus*, pp. of *dēliberāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *liberāre* weigh, f. *libra*

scales (cf. LIBRATIO). So **deli·berate** -eit vb. †think over; think carefully. XVI. See -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **deliberat**-ION. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L. **deli·berative**. XV. - F. or L.

**delicate** de·likət †delightful, elegant, dainty; †indolent, †fastidious XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible); fine, not coarse, rough, or robust XVI; finely sensitive or skilful XVI. - (O)F. *délicat* (rare before XVI) or L. *dēlicātus* (whence also Pr. *delicat*, Sp. *-cado*, It. *-cato*), of unkn. origin, but assoc. in sense-development with L. *dēliciae* (see next); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **de·licacy**. XIV (Ch., Gower); concr. XV.

**delicious** dili·ʃəs highly pleasing. XIII. - OF. *delicios* (mod. *dēlicieux*), corr. to Pr. *delecios*, etc. - late L. *dēliciosus* (Augustine), f. L. *dēlicia*, pl. *-iæ*, f. *dēlicere* allure aside, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *lic-*, as in *elicere* ELICIT.

**delict** dili·kt violation of law. XVI. - L. *dēlictum*, sb. use of n. of *dēlictus*, pp. of *dēlinquere* (see DELINQUENT).

**delight** dilai·t gratification or source of this. XIII. ME. *delit* - OF. *delit* (= Pr. *deleit*, Sp. *deleite*, It. *diletto*), f. stem of *delitier*, etc. :- L. *dēlectāre* allure, charm, frequent. of *dēlicere* (see DELICIOUS). The sp. with *-gh-* on the analogy of native words such as *light* dates from XVI. So **deli·ght** vb. XIII. - OF. *delitier*; the sp. *delite* is retained in some passages of A.V.

**delineate** dili·nieit trace the outline of. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēlineāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *linea* LINE<sup>2</sup>; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**delinquent** dili·ŋkwənt offender against the law. XVII (earlier *delynquaunt*, Caxton, from F.). - L. *dēlinquent-*, *-ēns*, pp. of *dēlinquere* be at fault, offend, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *linquere* leave (cf. LOAN); see -ENT.

**deliquesce** delikwe's melt by absorption of moisture. XVIII. - L. *dēliquēscere*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *liquēscere*, f. *liquēre* (see LIQUID).

**delirium** dili·riəm disorder of the mental faculties. XVI. - L. *dēlirium*, f. *dēlirāre* deviate from a straight line, be deranged, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *lirā* ridge between furrows. See also D.T. Hence **deli·rious**. XVIII.

**deliver** dili·vəi A. set free XIII (AnCrR.); disburden XIV; B. give up, give over, surrender XIII (RGlouc.); C. give or send forth, utter XVI. - (O)F. *dēlivrer* = Pr. *delivrar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**dēliberāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *liberāre* LIBERATE. So **deli·verance**. XIII. - (O)F. *dēlivrance*. **deli·very** handing over, †deliverance XV; being delivered of a child; utterance of words XVI. - AN. *dēlivrée*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *dēlivrer*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ For derivs. of L. *dēliberāre* see DELIBERATE.

**dell** del deep hollow or valley. OE. *dell* (also in comp. *dellwudu*) = MLG., MDu. *delle* (Du. *del*), MHG. *telle* (G. dial. *telle*; *delle* from LG.) :- Germ. \**daljō* (cf. Goth. *ibdalja* slope of a mountain, f. \**dal-* (see DALE)).

**Delphic** de·lʃik pert. to *Delphi* on the slope of Mt. Parnassus in Greece and the oracle of Apollo there; obscure and ambiguous. XVI. See -IC.

**Delphin** de·lʃin pert. to the edition of Latin classics prepared in *usum Delphini* for the use of the DAUPHIN, viz. the eldest son of Louis XIV of France. XVIII.

**delphinium** delʃi·niəm genus of plants comprising larkspur. XVII. — modL. *delphinium* — Gr. *delphinion* larkspur, f. *delphin-*, *delphin* DOLPHIN; so called from the dolphin-like form of the nectary.

**delta** de·ltə triangular tract of alluvial land at the mouth of a river, orig. of the Nile. XVI. Name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ, derived from Phœnician *daleth* (Δ), applied by Herodotus to the mouth of the Nile, by Strabo to the Indus. So **de·ltoid** resembling the Gr. letter Δ. XVIII. — F. *deltoïde* or modL. *deltoidēs* (Linnæus) — Gr. *deltocidēs*.

**delude** diljū·d cheat into a false opinion. XV. — L. *dēludere* play false, mock, f. *dē* DE- 4 + *ludere* play, f. *lūdus* play, game (cf. LUDICROUS). So **delu·sion**. XV. — late L. **delu·sive**. XVII. **delu·sory**. XV. f. *dēlūs-*, pp. stem of the vb.

**deluge** de·ljūdʒ great flood. XIV (Ch.). — (O)F. *déluge*, remodelling, after popular formations in *dé-* and *-uge*, of earlier learned *diluvie* = Pr. *diluvi*, Sp., It. *diluvio* — L. *diluvium*, rel. to *lavare*, *lavāre* wash (cf. ALLUVIAL, ANTEDILUVIAN). Hence **de·luge** vb. XVII.

**delve** delv dig, lit. and fig. (dial. and literary). OE. *delfan*, pt. *dealf*, *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen* = OFris. *delva*, OS. *bi|delban* (Du. *delven*), OHG. *bi|telban* :- WGerm. \**delb-*, \**dalb-* \**dulb-*, which has cogns. in Slavonic. The weak form of the pt. appeared in XIV and of the pp. in XVI, the form *dolven* remaining in full use till then.

**demagogue** de·mægəg leader of the people or of a popular faction. XVII. — Gr. *dēmagōgós* (applied at Athens during the Peloponnesian war to the heads of the popular party, the attacks upon whom gave currency to the unfavourable sense of the word), f. *dēmos* people (cf. DEMOCRAT) + *agōgós* leader, f. *agein* lead (see ACT). Cf. F. *demagogue*. So **demago·gic** -dʒik, -gik. XIX. **de·magogy**. XVII. — Gr. *demagogiā*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**demand** dimə·nd authoritative or formal request or claim. XIII. — (O)F. *demande*, f. *demandar* (whence **dema·nd** vb. ask for as with authority XV) = Pr., Sp. *demandar*, It. *domandare* ask, Rum. *dîmindare* arrange :- L. *dēmandāre* hand over, entrust, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *mandāre* (see MANDATE).

**demarcation** dimə·kei·ʃən marking a boundary, orig. applied in the phr. *line of demarcation* (Sp. *línea de demarcación*, Pg. *linha de demarcação*) to the division of the

New World in XV between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. XVIII. — Sp. *demarcación* (Pg. *demarcação*), f. *demarcar* mark out the bounds of, f. *de-* DE- 3 + *marcar* MARK; see -ATION. Hence by back-formation **de·marcate**<sup>3</sup> vb. XIX.

**démarche** deimə·ʃ proceeding. XVII. F., f. *démarcher* march, take steps, f. *dé* DE- 3 + *marcher* MARCH.

**deme** dim township of ancient Attica; (biol.) aggregate of cells. XIX. — Gr. *dēmos* territory of a community, people; see DEMOS.

**demean**<sup>1</sup> dimi·n †carry on, manage XIII; conduct oneself XIV. — (O)F. *démener* lead, exercise, practise, (refl.) behave = Pr. *dēmenar*, It. *dimenare* :- Rom. \**dēmināre*, f. L. *dē* DE- 3 + L. *mināre* drive (animals), orig. urge on with threats (L. *mināri* threaten; see MINATORY). Hence, prob. by assoc. with †*haviour* (see BEHAVIOUR), **de·mea·nour** conduct, behaviour. XV.

**demean**<sup>2</sup> dimi·n lower, humble. XVII. f. DE- 4 + MEAN<sup>3</sup>, after *debase*.

**demented** dime·ntid out of one's mind. XVI. f. *dementāus*, pp. of late L. *dēmentāre*, f. *dēment-*, -ēns, f. *dē* DE- 6 + *ment-*, *mēns* MIND; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**démenti** deimə·ti statement giving the lie. XVII. F., earlier †*démentie*, f. *démentir*, f. *des-* DE- 6 + *mentir* :- L. *mentiri* tell lies.

**Demerara** demə·rə·rə epithet of a kind of brown cane sugar. XIX. Name of a part of British Guiana, S. America.

**demerit** dime·rit †desert, merit XIV; †sin, offence XV (Lydg.); ill-desert, want of merit XVI. — OF. *de(s)merite* or L. *demeritum*, f. pp. stem of *dēmerēri* merit, deserve, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *merēri* MERIT; in Rom. the prefix was taken in a pejorative or negative sense.

**demesne** dimei·n, dimi·n possession of real estate as one's own; possession, estate. XIV. — AN., OF. *demeine*, later AN. *demesne*, sb. use of adj. belonging to a lord, seignorial, that is private property, proper :- L. *dominicu-s* pert. to a lord or master (see DOMINICAL); cf. DOMAIN. For the insertion of unetymological *s* cf. MESNE. ¶ In Germ. law, the primary idea in relation to property is possession, not ownership (Roman *dominium*); hence derivs. of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* PROPERTY became assoc. in med. law almost exclusively with possession.

**demi-** de·mi — F. *demi* :- medL. *dimeđiu-s*, for L. *dimidius* (cf. DEMY), used in comb. to denote things that are half the normal or full size, length, etc., as in her. (XV, Book of St. Albans); in costume, e.g. †*demigown* (XV); in ordnance, e.g. *demi-culverin* (XVI); in music, e.g. *demi-crotchet*, -*quaver* (XVII), -*semiquaver*.

**demijohn** de·midʒən large bulging bottle usu. in a wicker case. XVIII. prob. — F. *dame-jeanne* (XVII, †*dame-jane*), with early assim. to DEMI- and later to the proper name



*John*; prop. 'Lady Jane'. ¶ The F. word appears to be the source of Sp. *damajuana*, modPr. *damajano*, It. *damigiana*, Arab. *dama-*, *dāmājāna* (whence some have unwarrantably assumed an Arab.-Pers. origin).

**demi-monde** demimɔ̃nd class of women of doubtful reputation. XIX. F., 'half-world' (Alexandre Dumas fils, 1855, who used the term for the kind of society midway between the conventional respectable life and the life of licence and vice).

**demi-rep** demirep woman of doubtful reputation. XVIII (Fielding, Swift). f. DEMI- + *rep*, short for *reputation* (but the implication is not clear); mentioned by Swift in 'Polite Conversation', 1731-8, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined'.

**demise** dimaiːz transfer of an estate XVI; transfer of sovereignty XVII; death (as occasioning this) XVIII. - AN. \**demise*, sb. use of fem. pp. of OF. *dé(s)mettre* (mod. *démettre*) DISMISS, (refl.) resign, abdicate.

**demiurge** demjɔ̃rdʒ creator of the world (in Platonism). XIX (earlier in L. form). - ecclL. *demiürgus* - Gr. *demiourgós* handicraftsman, artisan, etc., f. *dēmios* public (see DEMOS) + \**erg-* WORK.

**demnition** demniːʃən chiefly U.S. euphem. for DAMNATION. XIX (Dickens, Poe).

**demobilize** dɛmɔ̃bilaiːz disband (armed forces); also DEMO·BILIZA·TION. XIX. - F. *démobiliser*, -*isation* (1870); see DE- 7, MOBILIZE. abbrev. **demob** vb. dimɔ̃b. XX.

**democracy** dimɔ̃krəsi government by the people. XVI. - (O)F. *démocratie* - late L. *dēmocratia* - Gr. *dēmokratía*; see DEMOS, -CRACY. So DEMOCRAT deːmɔ̃kræt orig. republican of the French Revolution of 1790. - F. *démocrate*, f. *démocratie*, after *aristocrate*. **democra·tic**. XVII. - (O)F. - medL. - Gr.

**demolish** dimɔ̃lif pull or throw down XVI; (joc.) eat up XVIII. - *démoliss-*, lengthened stem of (O)F. *démolir* - L. *dēmōliri*, f. *dē* DE-1 + *mōliri* construct, f. *mōles* mass; see MOLE<sup>3</sup>, -ISH<sup>2</sup>. So DEMOLI·TION dem-, dimoliːʃən. XVII. - (O)F. - L.

**demon** diːmən (often sp. *dæmon*) inferior divinity, genius, attendant spirit; evil spirit, devil. xv (normally as L. before this date). - medL. *dēmōn*, L. *dæmōn* - Gr. *daimōn* divinity, genius; cf. (O)F. *démon*. In both senses repr. L. *dæmonium*, Gr. dim. *daimōnion*. So DEMONIAc dimɔ̃nɔ̃niæk (one) possessed by an unclean spirit. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *démoniaque* - ChrL. *dæmoniācus*, f. *dæmonium*. DEMONIAcAL diːmɔ̃naiːəkəl. XVII. DEMONIC diːmɔ̃nik demoniacal XVII (Evelyn); pert. to supernatural power or genius (often sp. *dæmonic*; cf. G. *dämonisch*). XVIII. - late L. *dæmonicus* - Gr. *daimonikós*.

**demonetize** dimɔ̃nitaiz deprive of standard monetary value. XIX. - F. *démonétiser* (1793), f. *dé-* DE- 7 + L. *monētā* MONEY; see -IZE.

**demonstrate** deːmɔ̃streit ʃindicate, exhibit; make evident by proof. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēmōstrāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *monstrāre* show; see MONSTER, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So DEMONSTRATION. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. or L. **demo·nstrative** serving as evidence or proof XIV (Ch.); indicating, as in gram. xv. Of manners, effusive XIX. - (O)F. - L.

**demoralize** dimɔ̃rɔ̃laiz corrupt the morals of XVIII (N. Webster); lower the morale of XIX. - F. *démoraliser*, a word of the French Revolution, condemned by La Harpe (Si *Démoraliser* pouvait être français, il signifierait, cesser de parler de morale, 'Langue de la Révolution'); see DE- 7, MORAL, -IZE.

**demos** diːmɔ̃s the people or populace. XIX. Gr. *dēmos*, corr. to OIr. *dám*, Ir. *dámh* tribe, family, Gael. *dámh* relationship.

**demote** dimɔ̃ut (U.S.) reduce in rank or grade. XIX. f. DE- 7 + *mote*, of PROMOTE.

**demotic** dimɔ̃tik of the people; spec. of the popular form of ancient Egyptian character. XIX. - Gr. *dēmōtikós* popular, f. *dēmótēs* one of the people, f. *dēmos*; see DEMOS and -IC.

**demulcent** dimɔ̃lsənt soothing. XVIII. - L. *dēmūlcent-*, -*ens*, prp. of *dēmūlcēre* soothe caressingly, f. *de* DE- 3 + *mulcēre* stroke, appease; see -ENT.

**demur** dimɔ̃ɪ ʃlinger XIX; ʃhesitate; put in a demurrer; make difficulties XVII. - OF. *demourer*, *demeur-* (mod. *demeurer*) - Rom. \**dēmōrāre*, for L. *dēmōrāri*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *mōrāri* delay (see MORATORIUM). The present sp. begins in XVI, superseding the normal *demo(u)re*, and appears to be based on *demurrer*. So DEMURRAGE diːmɔ̃ˈriːdʒ ʃdelay; detention of a vessel beyond the agreed time, payment for this XVII; charge of 1½d. per oz. by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion XIX. **demurrer** diːmɔ̃ˈrɔ̃ɪ (leg.) pleading which stops an action. XVI. - AN. *demurrer*, sb. use of inf.; see -ER<sup>5</sup>.

**demure** dimjuəːɪ ʃ(of the sea) calm XIV; sober, serious xv; ʃaffectedly or unnaturally grave XVII. perh. (with muting of *é* as in ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, etc.) - AN. *demuré*, OF. *demoré*, pp. of *demorer* (mod. *demeurer*) remain, stay (see prec.), but infl. by OF. *mur*, *mēur* grave (mod. *mûr*); - L. *mātūrus* ripe, MATURE. For the development of meaning cf. *staid*.

**demy** diːmai ʃ(Sc.) half-mark; foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford (L. *semicommunarius* one whose commons were orig. half that of a Fellow) xv; size of paper XVI. ellipt. uses of DEMI-, the sp. with -y, ʃ-ye being appropriate for the final position when the prefix was written separately.

**den**<sup>1</sup> den lair of a wild beast OE.; cave XIII; (Sc.) dingle XVI. OE. *denn*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *denne* low ground (WFlem. *den* threshing-floor), OHG. *tenni* (G. *tenne*) floor, threshing-floor :- Germ. \**danyam*, \**danyō* (cf. medL. *danea*, whence dial. F.

*daigne* threshing-floor); rel. to DEAN<sup>1</sup>. The basic meaning may be 'open or flat place'.

**denarius** dīnəˈrɪəs ancient Roman coin. XVI. L. (ellipt. for *dēnārius nūmus* coin containing ten asses), f. *dēni* by tens, distributive of *decem* TEN. Cf. DENIER, DINAR.

**denationalize** deprive of nationality. XIX (early). - F. *dénationaliser*, a word of the French Revolution; see DE- 7, NATIONAL, -IZE, and cf. *demoralize*.

**dendrite** deˈndraɪt tree-like form in stone or mineral. XVIII. - F. *dendrite* - Gr. *dendritēs* pert. to a tree, f. *déndron* tree; see -ITE<sup>2</sup>.

**dene** dīn, **den**<sup>2</sup> den sandy tract by the sea. XIII (fishermen to have *Den & Strond* at Great Yarmouth). The meaning suggests affinity with L.G. (whence G.) *düne* and Du. *duin* sand-hill on the coast (see DUNE).

**dene-hole** dīˈnhoʊl, **dane-hole** deiˈnhoʊl ancient excavation in SE. England and northern France traditionally attributed to the activities of the Danes. XVIII. perh. repr. OE. \**Denahol*, f. *Dena*, g. pl. of *Dene* Danes + *hol* HOLE; assoc. by later archaeologists with DENE and DEN.

**dengue** deŋˈɡi fever epidemic in E. Africa, etc. XIX. (Earlier also *dangue*.) - W. Indian Sp. *dengue* - Swahili *denga*, *dinga*, the full name being *ka dinga pepo* lit. kind of cramp plague (evil spirit). The word was identified with Sp. *dengue* fastidiousness, prudery, with mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders characteristic of the disease; cf. the synon. W. Indian Negro *dandy* (of the same origin) and *giraffe*.

**denier** dīniəˈɪ twelfth of a sou. XV (*denere*); unit of fineness of silk yarn, etc. XIX. - AN. *dener*, (O)F. *denier* = Pr. *dener*, Sp. *dinero*, It. *denaro* :- L. *dēnāriū-s* DENARIUS.

**denigrate** dīˈnɪɡreɪt, deˈn- blacken, lit. and fig. XVI. - pp. stem of L. *dēnigrāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *nigrāre*, f. *nigr-*, *niger* black; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So DENIGRATION. XV. Cf. late L. *denigratio* dyeing black.

**denim** deˈnɪm (formerly) kind of serge, (now) coloured twilled cotton. XVII. orig. *serge de Nim* - F. *serge de Nîmes* 'serge of Nîmes', a manufacturing town in S. France.

**denizen** deˈnɪzən inhabitant XV; foreigner admitted to residence XVI. Late ME. *deynseyn* - AN. *deinzein*, f. OF. *deinz* within = Pr. *dins*, *dens* (: late L. *dē intus* (from within) + *-ein* (: - L. *āneus*)). The trisyllabic form (XV) was due to assim. to CITIZEN.

**denominate** dīnəˈmɪneɪt give a name to. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēnōmīnāre*; see DE- 3, NOMINATE. So DENOMINATION naming XIV; appellation, designation; (arith.) class of one kind of unit XV; class, sort, sect (of individuals) XVII. - (O)F. or L. **denominative** having the function of naming XVII; (gram.) formed from a noun (after Priscian's uses of *denominativus*, tr. Gr. *παράνομος*) XVIII. - (O)F. - late L. **denominator** (spec. in math.). XVI. - F. *dénominateur* (in math. sense XV) or medL.

**denote** dīnəʊt mark out, distinguish by a sign; be the mark of XVI (Sh.); indicate, signify XVII; )(connote (1843, J. S. Mill). - (O)F. *dénoter* or L. *dēnotāre*; see DE- 3, NOTE. So (earlier) **denotation**. XVI. - F. or L.

**denouement** deiˈnʊːmə, ||denumā final unravelling of the complication of a plot. XVIII (Chesterfield). F., f. *dénouer* (earlier *des-*), f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *nouer* :- L. *nodāre* knot, f. *nodus* NODE.

**denounce** dīnəʊns declare to be so-and-so XIII (Cursor M.); give formal information of XIV; declare to be evil XVI; (after modF.) announce formally the termination of XIX. - OF. *denoncier* (mod. *dénoncer*) :- L. *dēnuntiāre* give official intimation, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *nuntiāre* make known, report (see ANNOUCE). Cf. DENUNCIATE.

**dense** dens thick, crowded. XV (orig. in techn. use, as in modF.); stupid XIX. - F. *dense* or L. *dēnsus*, rel. to synon. Gr. *dēsus*, *daulós* (: \**dasulos*) and Alb. *dēnt* I make compact. So **dens**ITY. XVII. - F. or L.

**dent** deŋt †stroke, blow XIII; hollow made as if by a blow XVI. In the first sense, var. of DINT, in the second f. **dent** vb. XIV, which is prob. apthetic of INDENT.

**dental** deŋtəl pert. to the teeth. XVI. - medL. *dentālis*, f. L. *dent-*, *dēns* TOOTH; see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. F. *dental*. So **dentifrice** tooth-paste or -powder. XVI. - F. *dentifrice* - L. *dentifricium* (cf. Gr. *δοντοφρῦμα*), f. *dent-*, *dēns* + *fricāre* rub (see FRICTION). **dentine** deŋtɪn hard tissue of teeth. XIX (1840, R. Owen); see -INE<sup>4</sup>. **dentist** dental surgeon. XVIII. - F. *dentiste*, f. *dent* tooth; whence **dentistry** 1838. **dentition** cutting of the teeth XVII; arrangement of the teeth XIX. - L. *dentitiō(n)-*, f. *dentire* teethe. So **denture** set of (artificial) teeth. XIX. Cf. F. *denture* set of (natural) teeth, *dentier* set of (artificial) teeth.

**denude** dīnjūˈd make naked, lay bare. XV. - L. *dēnūdāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *nūdāre* bare, f. *nūdus* NUDE. In Sc. earlier in pp. (XV, Henryson). So **denudation**. XV.

**denunciate** dīnəˈnʃieɪt denounce. XVI. f. L. *dēnuntiāt-*, *-āre* DENOUNCE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **denunciation** †proclamation XV; warning announcement; delation, public condemnation XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**deny** dīnəɪ say no to. XIII. ME. *denie* - tonic stem-form *deni-* of (O)F. *dénier*, earlier *deneier*, *denoier* (whence ME. *denay*, *denoy*) = Pr., Sp. *denegar*, It. *dinégare* :- L. *dēnegāre* (*dēnegat*), f. *dē* DE- 3 + *negāre* (see NEGATION). Hence **denial**. XVI; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**deodand** dīˈɔdænd chattel which has been the instrument of death forfeited to the Crown for pious uses. XVI. - law F. *deodande* - AL. *deōdanda*, *-um*, i.e. *Deō danda*, *-um* that is to be given to God, d. of *deus* god (cf. DEITY), gerundive of *dare* give (cf. DATIVE).

**deodar** di'ōdār, subspecies of cedar. XIX. - Hindi *dē'odār*, *dēwdār* :- Skr. *devadāru*, f. *devās* DIVINE + *dāru* wood, timber (see TREE).

**deontology** dī'ontō'lədʒi science of duty. XIX (Bentham). f. Gr. *deont-*, *déon* that which is binding, duty, n. prp. of *deí* it is binding, it behoves (cf. DESMO-) + -LOGY.

**depart** dipā'rt †divide into parts, distribute; †sunder, separate XIII (RGlouc.); go away XIII (AncrR.); leave, quit XIV; die XVI; - (O)F. *départir*, †*départir*, corr. to Pr. *departir*, Sp., Pg. *de-*, *despartir*, It. *di-*, *dispartire* :- Rom. \**dē-*, \**départire*, for L. *dispartire* divide; see DE-<sup>2</sup>, DIS-<sup>1</sup>, and PART. ¶ 'Till death us departe' (i.e. sunder) of the Book of Common Prayer of 1549, was altered in 1662 to 'till death us do part'. So **DEPARTMENT** separately allotted province, division, or part. XVIII. - F. *département*, f. *départir*. (In late ME. - OF. 'departure'). **DEPARTURE** dipā'rtʃəi †separation; going away, setting out; deviation. XV. - OF. *departeüre*.

**depend** dipe'nd be suspended, be in suspense, be resultant or contingent upon. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *dépendre* - Rom. \**dēpendere*, for L. *dēpendere*; see DE- 1, PENDANT. So **DEPENDANT** †dependency; dependent person. XVI. - F. *dépendant*, sb. use of prp. of *dépendre*. **DEPENDENT** pendent XV; contingent XVI; subordinate, subject XVII. orig. *dependant* - (O)F. *dépendant*. Hence **DEPENDENCE** †dependency XV; dependent condition XVII. - (O)F. *dépendance*. **DEPENDENCY** dependence XVI; dependent country or province XVII.

**dephlogisticated** diflōdʒi'stikeitid; see PHLOGISTON.

**depict** dipi'kt represent in colours XVII; portray XVIII. f. *dēpict-*, pp. stem of L. *dēpingere*; cf. pp. *depictyd* (XV, once), †*depict* (XV-XVI) and see DE- 3, PAINT, PICTURE. Superseded †*depaint* (XIV-XIX) and †*depicture* (XVI-XIX).

**depilate** de'pileit remove hair from. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēpilāre*, f. DE- 3 + *pilāre* deprive of hair, *pilus* hair. So **DEPILATION**. XV. **DEPILATORY** dipi'l- adj. and sb. XVII; cf. F. *dépilatoire* (Paré).

**deplete** dipli't empty (orig. as by blood-letting). XIX. f. *dēplēt-*, pp. stem of L. *dēplēre*, f. *dē* DE- 6 + *-plēre* FILL. So **DEPLETION**. XVII. - late L. *dēplētīō(n-)*, repl. late L. *dēplētūra* blood-letting.

**deplere** diplō'ɹ lament. XVI. - (O)F. *déplorer* or It. *deplorare* - L. *dēplōrāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *plōrāre* wail, bewail. Hence **DEPLO-RABLE**. XVII. - F. or late L.

**deploy** diploi' spread out, trans. and intr. XVIII. - F. *déployer* :- L. *displicāre* unfold, DISPLAY.

**deponent** dipou'nənt (gram. xv; see below); one who makes a deposition. XVI. - L.

*dēpōnent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *dēpōnere* lay aside, put down, deposit, (medL.) testify, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *pōnere* place, lay; see -ENT. ¶ Deponent verbs in Latin were orig. reflexive in form and meaning (e.g. *fruor* I enjoy, orig. I delight myself, *proficiscor* I set out, orig. I put myself forward); but, since in verbs generally the reflexive form had become a passive, these verbs were mistakenly regarded as having 'laid aside' a passive meaning, whereas they had in fact ceased to have a reflexive meaning.

**depopulate** dipō'pjūleit †lay waste; deprive of population. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēpopulāre*, *-āri* ravage, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *populāre*, *-āri* lay waste (f. *populus* PEOPLE), in medL. deprive of inhabitants, by assoc. with Rom. \**dispopulāre* (OF. *despeupler*, mod. *dépeupler*, whence *dispeople* xv). So **DEPOPULATION**. XV. - L.

**deport** dipō'ɹt A. †bear with, forbear, refrain xv (Caxton); refl. comport oneself XVI; B. carry away or off XVII. In A - OF. *deporter*, f. *de-* DE- 3 + *porter* carry :- L. *portāre*, rel. to *PORT*<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>; in B - F. *déporter* - L. *dēportāre* (see DE- 2). So **DEPORTMENT** †conduct; personal carriage. XVII. - (O)F. *déportement*.

**depose** dipou'z put down from office, dethrone XIII; lay aside, lay down, remove XIV; testify (to), attest xv. - (O)F. *déposer*, based on L. *dēpōnere* lay aside or down, deposit, entrust, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *pōnere* place; see POSE<sup>1</sup>, POSITION. So **DEPOSIT** dipō'zit something laid up or committed for safe keeping; state of being deposited XVII; place of deposit XVIII. - L. *dēpositum*, sb. use of n. of pp. of *dēpōnere*. ¶ Earlier syns. are †*dēpose* (xiv, Gower), †*dēpost* (xiv, Wycl. Bible), †*dēpositum* (xvi, Rheims N.T.). **DEPOSIT** vb. place as a pledge or for safe keeping XVI; lay or put down XVIII. - F. †*dépositer* or medL. *dēpositāre*, f. L. *dēpositum*. **DEPOSITARY** one with whom a thing is deposited XVII (Sh.); place of deposit, depository XVIII. - late L. *dēpositārius*; cf. F. *dépositaire*. **DEPOSITION** dipēzi'ʃən degradation, dethronement XIV; giving of testimony on oath xv; taking down of Christ from the Cross XVI. - (O)F. *déposition* - L. **DEPOSITORY**<sup>1</sup> keeper of a deposit, depository XVII; place of deposit XVIII. - medL. *dēpositōrium*. **DEPOT** de'pou, (U.S. dip'ou place for military stores or troops XVIII; depository; (U.S.) railway station XIX. - F. *dépôt*, OF. *dēpost* - L. *dēpositum* DEPOSIT. Spelt also *dépôt*, *dépôt*, U.S. *depo*, *depo*, and formerly pronounced dipou; U.S. dip'pōt.

**deprave** diprei'v corrupt, pervert; †vilify. xiv (Ppl., Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *dépraver* or L. *dēprāvāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *prāvus* crooked, perverse, wrong, bad. So **DEPRAVITY** diprē'viti corruption, esp. (after Jonathan Edwards, 1757) that of human nature due to original sin. XVII. Alteration of **PRAVITY** after DEPRAVE; in theol. use superseding *pravity* and *depravation* (xvi).

**deprecate** de'pri:keit pray against; plead for the avoidance of. XVII. f. pp. stem of *L. dēprecārī*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *precārī* PRAY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **deprecation** XV. - *L. deprecator* XVI. - late L.

**depreciate** dipri'fjeit lower in value or estimation XV (Hardyng); fall in value or estimation (orig. U.S.) XVIII. f. pp. stem of late *L. dēpretiāre* (medL. -*prec-*), f. *dē* DE- 1 + *pretium* PRICE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup> and cf. *F. déprécier*.

**degradation** depridei'fɔn making prey or plunder (of a thing). XV (Caxton). - *F. dégradation* - late *L. dēprædātiō(n)*, f. *dēprædāri*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *prædāri* prey; see -ATION.

**depress** dipres' †subjugate XIV; press down XV; bring down in vigour or spirits XV. - *OF. depresser* - late *L. dēpressāre*, frequent. f. *dēpress-*, pp. stem of *dēprimere* press down, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *primere* PRESS. So **depression** dipre'fɔn (astron.) angular distance below the horizon, etc. XIV (Ch.); lowering of condition or powers XV. - (O)F. or L.

**deprive** diprai'v dispossess, divest, debar. XIV (R. Mannyng). - *OF. dériver* - ecclL. *dēprivāre*, f. *L. dē* DE- 3 + *privāre* deprive (see PRIVATION). So **deprivation** deprivei'fɔn. XV. - ecclL.

**de profundis** dī proufa'ndis Psalm cxxix (cxxx), beginning with these words in the L. version, 'Out of the depths' (have I called upon thee, O Lord), one of the seven penitential psalms used in the office for the dead XV; cry from the depths of misery XIII. *L. dē* out of, and abl. pl. n. of *profundus* (used sb.) deep, PROFOUND.

**depth** depʰ deepness, deep place, deep water. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch., Gower). prob. based on *ME. dēpnes* deepness + -TH<sup>1</sup> (cf. WIDTH); cf. *MDu. diepde*, (also mod.) -*te*, *MLG. dēpede*. ¶ Superseded or supplemented *OE. diepe*, -*u*, *dēopu* and *dēopnes* (see DEEP; *OE. diepe* corr. to *OS. diupi*, *OHG. tiufī* (G. *tiefe*), *ON. dýpi*, *Goth. diupeī* :- *CGerm. \*deupīn*).

**depute** dipjüt' appoint, assign. XV. Partly - (O)F. *députer* - *L. dēputāre* destine, assign, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *putāre* consider (see PUTATIVE); partly based on *depute* pp. (XIV), still surviving in Sc. legal use as sb. 'deputy' - (O)F. *député*, the final syll. of which was dropped as in *ASSIGN*<sup>2</sup>, etc. So **deputation** dep- appointment, delegation XIV; body of deputed persons XVIII. - late *L. deputy* de'pjūti person deputed to act for another. XVI. var. of *depute* sb. (see above) with final syll. of the F. retained; see -Y<sup>6</sup>. Hence **deputize**. XVIII.

**deracinate** diræ'sineit pluck up by the roots. XVI (Sh.). f. *F. déraciner* (*OF. des-*), f. *dé*-DE- 6 + *racine* :- late *L. radicīna*, f. *L. radix* root, *RACE*<sup>3</sup>; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**derail** direi'l run off or throw off the rails. XIX. - *F. dérailler*, f. *dé*-DE- 2 + *rail* RAIL<sup>2</sup>; in gen. use first in U.S.

**derange** direi'ndʒ disturb the order or functions of. XVIII. - *F. déranger*, *OF. desrengier*; see DE- 6, RANGE.

**Derby** dā'ɪbi, (dial., vulgar, and U.S.) dō'ɪbi name of an English county, *OE. Dēor(a)by*, and title of an earldom named therefrom; hence, name of an annual horse-race founded in 1780 by the twelfth earl of *Derby*; (U.S.) bowler hat. XIX.

**derelict** de'rilikt forsaken, abandoned; also sb. XVII. - *L. derelictus*, pp. of *dērelinquere*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *relinquere* leave (see RELICT). So **dereliction** abandonment XVII; reprehensible neglect (of duty, etc.) XVIII. - L.

**deride** dirai'd laugh to scorn. XVI. - *L. dēridere*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *ridere* laugh, laugh at (see RISIBLE). So **derision** diri'zɔn. XV. - (O)F. - late L.

**derive** dirai'v pass. and intr. emanate, take its origin XIV (Ch.); trans. conduct (water) from a source into a channel XV; †convey, transmit, direct; obtain from a source XVI. - (O)F. *dérivier* (corr. to *Pr., Sp. derivar*, *It. derivare*) or *L. dērivāre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *rivus* brook, stream (cf. RIVAL). So **derivation** derivei'fɔn origination, spec. of a word XV (Bokenham); deviation into a channel; (med.) withdrawal of morbid fluid XV. - *F. or L. derivative* deri'v-. XV (sb. Battlefield Gram., adj. and sb. gram., Palsgr.). - *F. - L. (Priscian)*.

**dermat(o)-** dā'imət(ou), dā'imət(ə') comb. form, varying with the shortened form **dermo-**, of *Gr. derma* -*mat*- skin (cf. EPIDERMIS and TEAR<sup>2</sup>), used in many techn. terms.

**dern** dām †concealed, secret *OE.*; (arch.) dark, drear, dire XV. *OE. derne*, *dierne* = *OFris. dern*, *OS. dermī*, *OHG. tarni* :- *WGerm. \*darnja*, rel. to *OE. darian* lie hid.

**derogate** de'rōgeit †abrogate in part; †deduct from, disparage XV; take away a part from XV; fall away from a standard XVII. f. pp. of *L. dērogāre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *rogāre* ask, question, propose (a law). So **derogation**. XV. - (O)F. or L. (only in sense 'partial abrogation of a law'). **derogatory**<sup>2</sup> dirō-gətəri. XVI. - late L. Cf. *ROGATION*.

**derrick** de'rik †hangman; †gallows XVI; hoisting contrivance XVIII. f. surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn c. 1600; *Du. Dierryk*, for *Diederik* = *G. Dietrich*, *Goth. Þiudareiks* (Theodoric) lit. 'people-mighty'.

**derring-do** derindū. (arch.) feats of daring. XVI (Spenser); the Glosse to *The Shepherdes Calender*, October, has 'In derring doe, In manhoode and cheualrie'. Taken up from sixteenth-century prints of Lydgate's 'Chronicle of Troy', where *derryng* *do* is misprinted for original *dorryng do*, which echoes 'In dorryng don that longeth to a knyght' (in daring to do what appertains to a knight) of Chaucer's 'Troilus & Criseyde' v 837. Lydgate also

used the phr. as a fully developed sb. (e.g. 'Chron. Troy' v 136) (1962 *N. & Q.* 369 f.). Its currency in mod. writers is due to Scott's use of *deeds of such derring-do* ('Ivanhoe' xxix).

**derringer** de-rindʒər (U.S.) small pistol. XIX. f. surname of the inventor.

**derry** de-ri meaningless word forming part of refrains, as *heh derie derie* XVI, *hey dery diddle, hey down derry down* XVII, which have been echoed by poets of XIX.

**dervish** də-rviʃ Mohammedan ascetic. XVI. - Turk. *derviş* - Pers. *darvësh*, *darvîsh* poor, religious mendicant; cf. F., It. *dervis* (the source of early forms in Eng.), Sp. *deruiche*, G. *derwisch*.

**des-** see DIS-.

**descant** de-skænt (mus.) accompaniment to a plainsong theme XIV (Wyclif); composition in parts; †variation from the normal; varied comment XVI. orig. *deschaunt* - OF. *deschant* (mod. *déchant*) = Pr. *deschans*, Sp. *descante* - medL. *discantus* part-song, refrain, f. L. *dis-* asunder, apart + *cantus* song; see DIS-, CHANT. The present form is due to partial assim. to L.; the retention of the OF. form of the prefix is unusual. So **descant** diskæ·nt make a descant; comment, discourse. XVI. prob. f. the sb.

**descend** dise·nd come or go down. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *descendre* = Pr. *deisendre*, Sp. *descender*, It. *descendere* :- L. *descendere*, f. *dē* DE- I + *scandere* climb (see SCANSION). So **desce·ndant** issue, offspring. XVI. - (O)F. *descendant*, prp. of *descendre*. **desce·nt** act or fact of descending from an ancestor, transmission by inheritance XIV; downward motion XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI). - (O)F. *descente*, f. *descendre*, after *attente*, *vente* from *attendre*, *vendre*.

**describe** diskrai·b set down in words; delineate. xv. - L. *describere* write down, copy off, f. *dē* DE- I + *scribere* write (see SCRIPTURE); superseded ME. *describe* (- OF. *descriure*, mod. *décrire*). ¶ Formerly confused, through the notion of 'mark down', with **DESCRY**, as in Milton 'P.L.' IV 567. So **descri·ption** (Wyclif, Ch.). - (O)F. - L.

**descry** diskrai· A. †proclaim, declare, †disclose; †cry down, decry XIV; B. catch sight of, discern XIV. - OF. *descrier* cry, publish, **DECRY**. Sense B appears to have arisen through identification with †*descrie* (- OF. *descriure*), var. of †*descriue* (see prec.), which combined the senses of 'write down, describe' and 'mark down, discern'.

**desecrate** de-sikreit destroy the sacred nature of. XVII. Formed with DE- 6 as the antithesis of **CONSECRATE**. So **desecra·tion**. XVIII. ¶ L. *dēsecrāre* means 'consecrate, dedicate'.

**desert**<sup>1</sup> dizə·t worthiness, meritoriousness XIII; action or quality deserving appropriate recompense XIV. - OF. *desert*, *deserte*, sb. derivs. of *deservir* **DESERVE** (obs. pp. *desert*, repr. Rom. \**dēservitu-s*, for L. *dēservītu-s*).

**desert**<sup>2</sup> de-zə:t waste tract of country. XIII (AnCrR.). - (O)F. *désert* (= Pr. *desert*, Sp. *desierto*, It. *deserto*, Rum. *deçert*) - ecclL. (Vulgate) *dēsertum*, sb. use of n. of *dēsertus* abandoned, left waste, pp. of *dēsere* sever connexion with, leave, forsake. The L. pp. is the source of (O)F. *désert* adj., whence **de·sert** adj. (XIII, RGlouc.), which is now apprehended as an attrib. use of the sb.

**desert**<sup>3</sup> dizə·t forsake, abandon. xv (earliest in Sc.). f. †*desert* pp. or - F. *désert*, in OF. make desert = Pr. *desertar*, Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* (cf. late L. *dēsértāre*), ult. f. L. *dēsertus* **DESSERT**<sup>2</sup>. So **deser·tion**. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. - late L.

**deserve** dizə·v †become entitled to earn or claim XIII; be worthy to have XIV. - OF. *deservir* (now *desservir*) :- L. *dēservire* serve zealously or well, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *servire* **SERVE**. So **deservedly** dizə·rvidli according to desert. XVI. f. pp. *deservēd* + -LY<sup>2</sup>; rendering L. *meritō*, It., Sp. *meritamente*.

**deshabile** see DISHABILLE.

**desiccate** de-sikeit, dī-sikeit make quite dry. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dēsiccāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *siccāre* make dry, f. *siccus* dry; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Stressed *desi·ccate* till XIX. So **desicca·tion**. xv. - late L.

**desiderate** dzi·dərəit, dis- feel the want or loss of. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *dēsiderāre*, f. *dē* DE- I, 2 + base \**sider-*, as in *considerāre* **CONSIDER**; see -ATE<sup>3</sup> and cf. **DESIRE**. So **desideratum** -ei·təm something wanting and desired. XVII. sb. use of n.sg. of the pp. of the vb. **desi·derative** (gram.) expressing desire. XVI. - late L.

**design**<sup>1</sup> dizai·n plan, scheme, purpose XVI (Sh.); plan for a work of art XVII. Earliest forms *deseign*, *diseigne*, *designe* - F. †*deseign*, †*deseign* (mod. *dessein* purpose, plan, from which is now differentiated *dessin* drawing, draft), f. †*desseigner* (see next).

**design**<sup>2</sup> dizai·n A. point out, designate; B. plan, purpose, intend XVI; C. delineate, draw XVII. In form - F. *désigner* indicate, designate, and L. *dēsignāre* mark out, point out, delineate, depict, contrive, **DESIGNATE**. All the meanings derive ult. from the L. word, but sense B has been affected by **DESIGN**<sup>1</sup> and F. †*desseigner*, sense C by F. *dessiner*, †*desseigner* (an alteration of *desseigner* - It. *dīsignare*). So **designate** de·zigneit †indicated xv (once), marked out or selected for office, appointed or nominated. XVII. - L. *dēsignātus*, pp. of *dēsignāre*, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *signāre* mark, **SIGN**; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **de·signate** vb. appoint or nominate for office XVIII; point out, name XIX. f. pp. stem of *dēsignāre*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **designa·tion**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**desire** dizai·r wish for. XIII. - (O)F. *désirer* = Pr. *dezirar*, It. †*dēsiderare* :- L. *dēsiderāre* (see **DESIDERATE**). So **desi·re** sb. XIV. - (O)F. *désir*, f. the vb. **desi·rous**. XIV. - AN. *désirous*, OF. -eus (mod. *désireux*) = Pr. *deziros*, It. *desideroso*.

**desist** dzi:st cease, leave off. XV. - (O)F. *désister* - L. *dēsistere*, f. *dē* DE-2 + *sistere*, redupl. formation on *stare* STAND.

**desk** desk rest for a book, writing-paper, etc. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *deske* - modL. *desca*, prob. based on Pr. *desc*, *desca* basket or It. *desco* table, butcher's block :- L. *discus* quoit, dish, disc (see DISCUS and cf. DAIS, DISH); occas. vars. are *desse* (XVI, Spenser) and *dexe*; *dask*, the common Sc. form XVI-XVIII, is unexplained.

**desmo-** de:zmou, de:zmə comb. form of Gr. *desmós* bond, chain, ligature (rel. to *dein* bind; cf. DIADEM), used in scientific terms. XIX.

**desolate** de:sələt left alone; deserted XIV (Ch.); destitute of life, joy, or comfort XV. - L. *dēsōlātus*, pp. of *dēsōlāre* abandon, f. *dē* DE-3 + *sōlus* alone, SOLE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **DESOLATION** de:səleɪʃən utter devastation; dreary sorrow. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - late L. or partly through (O)F.

**despair** dispəɪ lose hope. XIV (R. Rolle), f. *despeir*-, tonic form of OF. *dēspērer* = Pr., OFg. *desperar*, It. *disperare* :- L. *dēspērāre* (see DESPERATE). So **despair** sb. XIV. - AN. \**despeir*, for OF. *desespeir* (mod. *désespoir*). ¶ Ch. and Gower have *desespeir* sb., Ch. and Lydgate *desespeire* vb.

**despatch** see DISPATCH.

**desperado** despəˈrɑːdou ʃone in despair; desperate adventurer. XVII. refash. of the somewhat earlier †*desperate*, sb. use of next (XVI), after Sp. words in -ADO.

**desperate** de:spəɪt †despairing, hopeless; reckless from despair XV; to be despaird of, extremely dangerous or serious XV. - L. *dēspērātus* despaird of, pp. of *dēspērāre* despair, f. *dē* DE-6 + *spērāre* hope, f. OL. *spērēs* pl., *spēs* hope; cf. the similar use of the earlier *despaired* (XIV), modelled on OF. *dēpéré* (now *désespéré*) = It. *disperato*, Sp., Pg. *desperado*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **desper**ACTION. XIV (Ch.). - OF. - L.

**despise** dispai:z look down upon in scorn. XIII. f. *despis*-, pres. stem of OF. *despire* :- L. *dēspicere*, f. *dē* DE-1 + *specere* look. (The early vars. in -ice show unvoiced s, after OF. *despiss*-, *despisc*-.)

**despite** dispai:t †scorn; outrage, injury XIII; indignation, vexation, spite XIV. ME. *despit* - OF. *despit* (mod. *dépit*) = Pr. *despiech*, Sp. *despecho*, It. *dispetto* :- L. *dēspectu*-s looking down (upon), f. *dēspect*-, *despicere* (see prec.). Phr. in *despite of* - OF. *en despit de*. Aphetic SPITE. So †**despiteous**; see DISPITEOUS.

**despoil** dispoi:l strip or rob of possessions. XIII. - OF. *despoill(i)er*, *despuillier* (mod. *dépouiller*) = Pr. *despolhar*, Sp. *despojar*, It. *spogliare*, Rum. *despoiã* :- L. *dēspoliāre*, f. *dē* DE-6 + *spolia* (see SPOIL).

**despond** dispə:nd lose heart or confidence. XVII. - L. *dēspondēre* give up, resign, aban-

don (in phr. *animum dēspondēre*, later with obj. dropped, lose heart), f. *dē* DE-2 + *spōndēre* promise (cf. SPOUSE). Hence **despondence**, -ENCY, -ENT. XVII.

**despot** de:spɒt lord, prince, ruler XVI; absolute ruler, tyrant XVIII (Cowper, Southey, Burke); the vogue of this sense was extended at the time of the French Revolution. - F. *despote*, earlier †*despot* - modL. *despota* - Gr. *despótēs* master, lord, perh. f. \**dems*-, rel. to L. *domus* house (cf. DOME), and meaning 'master of the house'. So **despot** de:spɒtɪk. XVII. - F. *despotique* - Gr. *despotikós*. **despotism** de:spɒtɪzəm. XVIII. - F.

**desquamation** diskwəmei:ʃən scaling, peeling of skin. XVIII. - F. *désquamation* or modL. *désquāmātiō(n)*-, f. *désquāmāre* remove the scales from, f. *dē* DE-6 + *squāma* scale; see -ATION.

**dessert** dizɪ:t course of fruit after dinner. XVII. - F. *dessert* m., *desserte* fem., pp. derivs. of *desservir* remove what has been served at table, f. *des*-DIS-2 + *servir* SERVE. The pronunc. with z, for earlier s from F. -ss-, is due to the incidence of the stress on the following syll.

**destine** de:stin appoint beforehand, as by a supernatural power XIV; set apart, allot XVI. - (O)F. *destiner* - L. *dēstināre* make fast or firm, establish (cf. *dēstina* support, *obstināre* set one's mind on (see OBSTINATE), *præstināre* 'fix the price of beforehand', buy), f. *dē* DE-3 + \**stanāre* settle, fix, f. *stare* STAND; cf. Gr. *histánein*, *stanéin* place, OIr. *conosnaim* (:- \**con-od-stanáio*) cease, Skr. *sthānam* place, OSl. *stanū*, Lith. *stónas* place. Hence **destina**TION. xv. - (O)F. or L. The current concrete sense is short for 'place of destination' (XVIII). **destiny** de:stɪni that which is destined, overruling necessity, fate. XIV. - (O)F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada*, It. *destinata*, Rom. sb. use of fem. pp. of prec. L. vb.

**destitute** de:stɪtjūt †abandoned, forsaken, forlorn XIV (Wycl. Bible); devoid of XV; bereft of resources XVIII (this sense prob. arises from a contextual interpretation of *the poore destitute* in Coverdale's tr. of Psalm cii 17, where the meaning is properly 'forlorn'). - L. *dēstitūtus* forsaken, pp. of *dēstituere*, f. *dē* DE-1, 2 + *statuere* set up, place (see STATUTE).

**destrier** de:striəɪ (arch.) war-horse. XIII. ME. *destrer* - AN. *destrer*, (O)F. *destrier* = Pr. *destrier* (whence It. †*destriere*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**dextrāriu*-s (sc. *equus* horse), f. L. *dext(ē)ra* (see DEXTER), the knight's charger being led by the squire with his right hand.

**destroy** distroi: pull down, demolish, put out of existence, put an end to. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). ME. *destru(e)*, *destrui(e)*, *destrie*, *destruo* - OF. *destruire* (mod. *détruire*) = Pr., Sp. *destruir*, It. *struggere* :- Rom. \**dēstrūgere* (formed after pt. *dēstruxī*, pp. *dēstructus*), for L. *destruere*,

f. *dē* DE- 6 + *struere* pile up (see STRUCTURE). Hence **DESTROY-ER**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); short for torpedo-boat destroyer 1894. So **DESTRUCTION** *distra:kʃən* act of destroying. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. *destruction* = Pr. *destruccio*, etc. - L. *dēstructiō(n)-*, f. *dēstruere*, *dēstruere*; see above and -TION. **DESTRUCTIVE**. XV. - (O)F. - late L.

**desuetude** *disju:itjəd, de-, di:switjəd* †discontinuance, state of disuse. XV. - F. *désuétude* or its source L. *dēsuetūdō*, f. *dēsuet-*, *dēsuescere* disuse, become unaccustomed, f. *dē* DE- 6 + *suēscere* be wont, prob. f. \**suve-* 'self' (cf. SUICIDE), and so lit. 'make one's own'; see -TUDE.

**desultory** *de:səltəri* shifting from one place or thing to another XVI; disconnected and irregular XVIII. - L. *dēsultōrius* pert. to a vaulter, superficial, f. *dēsultor*, f. *dēsult-*, pp. stem of *dēsilire* leap down, f. *dē* DE- 1 + *salire* leap; see SALIENT, -ORY.

**detach** *ditə:tʃ* disconnect and separate. XVII (prob. first in mil. use). - F. *détacher*, earlier †*destacher* (whence rare late ME. *distache*, Caxton), corr. to Pr., Sp. *destacar*, It. *distaccare*; f. *des-*, *dis-* DIS- 1 + stem of *attacher* ATTACH. So **DETAICHMENT**. XVII. - F.

**detail** *di:teil, ditei:l* in *detail* item by item (after F. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in gross); minute account XVII; minute part; (mil.) distribution in detail of the daily orders to the officers concerned, body detached for special duty (after F. *détail du service*, *distribuer l'ordre en détail*) XVIII. - F. *détail*, f. *détailler* (f. *dē* DE- 3 + *tailler* cut up in pieces), whence **DETAILED** vb. deal with in detail XVII; (mil.) XVIII.

**detain** *ditei:n* keep under restraint XV; keep waiting XVI. repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *détenir* (AN. *detener*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *detener*, It. *detenere* :- Rom. \**dētenēre*, for L. *dētīnēre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *tenēre* hold; cf. ABSTAIN. So **DETAINER** (leg.) detention. XVII. - AN. *detener*, inf. used sb.; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. **DETENTION** *dite:nʃən*. XV. - F. *détention* or late L. *dētentiō(n)-*, f. *dētent-*, pp. stem of *dētīnēre*. **dētenu** *dei:tənū* person detained in custody. XIX. F., pp. of *détenir*.

**detect** *dite:kt* †uncover, expose XV; expose the secrecy of XVI. f. *dētekt-*, pp. stem of L. *dētegere*, f. *dē* DE- 6 + *tegere* cover (see THATCH); after †*detect* pp. (XIV). So **DETECTION**. XV. - late L. **DETECTIVE**. XIX; first in *detective police(man)*; hence ellipt. as sb.

**detent** *dite:nt* in clocks and watches, the catch which regulates the striking. XVII (also gen. stop or catch in a machine; in gunsmiths' use *détant*). - F. *détente*, earlier *destente* mechanism in a crossbow by which the string is released, (hence) analogous part in fire-arms, f. *destendre* slacken, f. *desDIS-* (privative) + *tendre* :- L. *tendere* stretch, TEND. Being assoc. formally with *detent-*, ppl. stem of *dētīnēre* DETAIN, the word acquired a contradictory meaning (releasing mechanism being often a means of deten-

tion). **détente** *dei:tənt* easing of strained relations. XX. F.; see above.

**deter** *ditə:ɪ* frighten away, discourage from. XVI. - L. *dētērrere*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *terrere* frighten (see TERRIBLE). So **DETERRENT** *dite:rənt*. XIX.

**deterge** *ditə:ɪdʒ* wipe or clear away (esp. med.). XVII. - F. *déterger* (Paré) or L. *dētergēre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *tergere* wipe. So **DETERGENT** also sb. XVII, **DETERGIVE** cleansing. XVI. - F. *détersif*, f. pp. stem *déters-* of L. *dētergēre*.

**deteriorate** *ditiə:riəreit* make worse XVI; grow worse XVIII. f. pp. stem of late L. *dēteriōrāre*, f. *dēterior* worse, compar. of \**dēter-*, f. *dē* down (see DĒ-) + compar. suffix; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**determine** *ditə:ɪmin* bring to an end; come to an end, term, or decision XIV (Wyclif, Ch., Trev.); in former university practice, discuss and resolve a question (cf. below) XVI. - (O)F. *déterminer* = Pr., Sp. *determinar*, etc. - L. *dētermināre* bound, limit, fix, f. *dē* DE- 3 + *termināre* TERMINATE. So **DETERMINANT**. XVII; as sb. (math.) tr. modL. *determinans* (Gauss, 1802), whence F. *déterminant* (Cauchy). **DETERMINATION**. XIV. (In former university practice, applied to disputations which followed admission to the degree of bachelor of arts and completed the taking of that degree.) - (O)F. - L.

**determinism** *ditə:ɪminizm* (philos.) doctrine that human action is necessarily determined. XIX (Hamilton, 1846). - F. *déterminisme* (1840) or its source G. *determinismus* (Kant, 1793), which may have been extracted from *prädeteterminismus*, if not directly f. *determinieren* - L. *dētermināre* (see prec.) + *-ismus* -ISM.

**detest** *dite:st* †execrate; have abhorrence of. XVI. - L. *dētestāri* denounce, renounce, f. *dē* DE- 4 + *testāri* bear witness, call to witness, f. *testis* witness (see TESTIFY); perh. partly back-formation from **DETESTATION** *dī:tektəʃən* XV; abhorrence XV. - (O)F. - L.

**detinue** *dei:tɪnju* (leg.) detention. XV. - OF. *detenu*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *détenir* DETAIN. Cf. *avenue*, *issue*, *retinue*.

**detonate** *diti:təneit* explode with sudden loud report; also trans. XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *dētonāre*, f. DE- 3 + *tonāre* THUNDER (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>); partly back-formation from **DETONATION** (XVII) - F. *détonation*, f. *détoner* - L. *dētonāre*. Hence **DETONATOR**; XIX.

**detour, détour** *dei:tʊəɪ, ditʊə:ɪ*, round-about way. XVIII. - F. *détour* change of direction, f. *détourner* (OF. *destorner*) turn away; see DE- 2, TOUR, TURN.

**detract** *ditræ:kt* disparage XV; †take away from XVI. f. *dētract-*, pp. stem of L. *dētrahere* draw off, take away, disparage, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *trahere* draw. So **DETRACTION** disparagement XIV; †taking away XVI. - (O)F. - L. See TRACT, TRACTION.



**detrain** ditrei'n unload from or get off a train. XIX. f. DE- 7+TRAIN sb.

**detriment** de'trimənt loss, damage. xv. - (O)F. *détriment* or L. *detrimentum*, f. pt. stem *detri-* of *dēterere* wear away, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *terere* rub; see TRITE, -MENT. Hence **detrime**NTAL<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**detritus** ditrai'təs †wearing away by rubbing XVIII; (after F. *détritus*, which superseded the more correct *détritum*) matter produced by such action XIX. - L. *détritus*, f. *dētri-* (see prec.).

**detur** di'tər annual prize at Harvard University, U.S.A. XVIII. L. 'let there be given', 3rd sg. pres. ind. pass. of *dare* give (cf. DATIVE).

**deuce<sup>1</sup>** djūs two at dice or cards xv; (at tennis), the point at which each side has scored 40 and the game is *à deux* (It. *a due*) 'at two', i.e. when two successive points must be gained to win the game or set. XVI. - OF. *deus* (mod. *deux*) :- L. *duōs* acc. TWO.

**deuce<sup>2</sup>** djūs in imprecatory phr. †*a deuce on*, the (†*a*) *deuce take*, *what the (†*a*) deuce*, plague, mischief, (later) the Devil. XVII. - LG. *dus* (in *de dus!*, *vot de dus . .!*) = G. *daus* (in *der daus!*, *was der daus . .!*, prob. to be identified ult. with prec. as a dicer's exclamation on making the lowest throw, viz. a two. ¶ There is no chronological contact with ME. *deus!* - OF. *deus!* God!

**deuterium** djūtēriəm (chem.) an isotope of hydrogen, symbol D. 1934. modL., f. Gr. *deúteros* (cf. next) + -IUM.

**deutero-** djūtərəu, djūtərəu before a vowel **deuter-** comb. form of Gr. *deúteros* second, also in the sense 'secondary', as in *deutero-canonical* XVII (modL. *deuterocanonicus*), *Deutero-Isai-ah* later part of the book of Isaiah (ch. xl-lv), writer to whom this is ascribed (XIX).

**deuto-** djūtəu, djūtəu before a vowel **deut-**, shortened form of DEUTERO- used in chem. to denote the second in a series, as *deuto-xide* (1810), and biol. to denote the second or a secondary part, form, or the like.

**deutzia** djūt'siə genus of saxifragaceous shrubs. XIX. modL., f. name of J. *Deutz* of Amsterdam; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**Devanagari** deivənā'gari Sanskrit alphabet. XVIII (*Devanagur*, *Devya-nagre*). Skr. (Hindi, Marathi) *dēvanāgarī* (Bengali *devanāgar*), lit. 'divine town script', f. *dēvās* god (cf. DEITY, DIVINE) + *nāgarī* (an earlier name of the alphabet), f. *nāgaran* town; perh. so named from having originated in a certain town.

**devastate** de'vəsteit lay waste. XVII (rare before XIX; superseded older †*devast* XVI). f. pp. stem of L. *dēvastāre*, f. DE- 3 + *vāstāre* lay waste, f. *vāstus*; see WASTE and -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **devasta**TION. XV.

**develop** dive'ləp unfold, lay open (more fully). XVII. First recorded in dict. in pp. *developed*; preceded by †*dīsvelop* (xvi-xviii). - OF. *desveloper* (in pp. c. 1200), mod. *développeur* = Pr. *desvolopar*, It. *sviluppare* :- Rom. vb. f. L. *dis-* DIS- 2 + \**volup-*, \**velup-* (as in OF. *voloper* envelop, Pr. *volopar*, It. *viluppo* bundle, truss, *viluppare* wrap up), which has been referred ult. to medL. \**fahuppa* wisp of straw, chip, of unkn. origin; cf. ENVELOP. So **deve**LOPMENT. XVIII (in Chesterfield in F. form *développement*).

**deviate** di'viēt turn aside. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *dēviāre*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *via* way; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **devia**TION. XVII; - F. - medL.

**device** divai's plan, planning; pleasure, fancy XIII; †opinion; design, figure XIV; contrivance XIV. ME. *devis*, later *devise*, from xv *devicē*; the present form is - OF. *devis* m.; *devise* is - OF. *devise* fem.; the two words, which had an almost identical range of meaning, corr. to Pr. *devis*, *divisa*, It. *diviso*, *divisa* - Rom. derivs. of L. *divis-*, pp. stem of *dividere* DIVIDE. Cf. DEVISE.

**devil** devl the supreme spirit of evil; an evil spirit; malignant being, fiend in human form; printer's apprentice XVII; (highly seasoned) fried or broiled dish XVIII. OE. *dēofol* = OFris. *diovel*, OS. *dīubul*, -al (Du. *duvel*), OHG. *tīufal* (G. *teufel*), ON. *djǫfull*, Goth. *diabaulus*, -*bulus*. The Goth. forms were directly - Gr. *diábolos* (used in LXX to render Heb. *sātān* SATAN), prop. accuser, slanderer, f. *diaballein* slander, traduce, f. *diá* across + *ballein* throw, cast (cf. BALLISTA). The other Germ. forms were - ChrL. *diabolus*, whence also the Rom. forms, (O)F., Pr. *diablo*, Sp. *diablo*, It. *diavolo*, and OSl. *diavolūt* (Russ. *d'avol*). One of the earliest Christian adoptions in Germanic. Shortening of the OE. diphthong *eo* (whence ME. *ē*) in inflected forms, e.g. nom. pl. *dēoflas*, produced the present standard form, but the long vowel is preserved, with suppression of *v*, in ME. *dele*, later *deale* (as in Sh. 'Hamlet'), Sc. *deil* dīl; vocalization of *v* gave ME. *deul*, mod. dial. *dule*. Hence **devil** vb. †play the devil XVI; grill, broil (with hot condiments) XVIII; act as devil to a lawyer or writer XIX. **de-vilish**. xv (Lydg.); see -ISH<sup>1</sup>; cf. MLG., MDu. *duvelsch*, MHG. *tiuvelisch* (G. *teuflich*). **de-vilry**. xiv (Barbour); after (O)F. *diablerie*; cf. MDu. *duivel(erie)*; altered (orig. U.S.) to **de-viltry** XVIII, on the false analogy of *harlotry* or the like. *Devil-may-care* orig. Sc. *deil-ma-care* XVIII, phr. used attrib. in the sense 'wildly reckless', from ellipt. phr. such as 'The devil may care (but I don't, he doesn't, etc.)'.

**devious** di'viəs lying out of the way XVI; deviating from the direct way XVII. f. L. *dēvius*, f. *dē* DE- 2 + *via* way; see -OUS.

**devise<sup>1</sup>** divai'z order, appoint XIII; assign by will; plan, plot, contrive XIV. - (O)F.



*deviser* divide, dispose, dispose of, design, contrive, discourse = Pr., OSp. *devisar*, It. *divisare*, Rom. \**divisāre*, f. *divīs-*, pp. stem of *dividere* DIVIDE.

**devise**<sup>2</sup> divaiːz testamentary disposition. XVI. - OF. *devise* (see DEVICE) - medL. *divīsa*, used for *divisiō* DIVISION.

**devocalize** divouːkəlaiz make (a sound) voiceless or non-sonant. XIX (Sweet). f. DE- 7 + L. *vōcālis* VOWEL + -IZE.

**devoid** divoiːd destitute of. XV. orig. pp. (contr.) of †*devoid* make void or empty (XIV) - OF. *devoidier*, -*uidier* (mod. *dévider*), f. de- DE- 3 + *voider*, *vuider* VOID.

**devoir** dəvwāːɪ duty, task XIII; †endeavour XIV; dutiful act of respect XVI. ME. *dever* - AN. *dever*, OF. *deveir* (mod. *devoir*) = Pr. *dever*, Sp. *deber*, It. *devere*, *dovere* :- L. *dēbere* owe (see DEBIT) used as sb. The ME. pronunc. was dəvērː, later dēːvər, continued in early modEng. *deavour* (cf. ENDEAVOUR); forms of the Parisian F. type (*devoir*) appear in XV and were established later, with approximation to the F. pronunc.

**devolve** divoːlv †roll down XV; pass or come to pass to or fall upon another XVI. - L. *dēvolvere*, f. dē DE- 1 + *volvere* roll (see VOLUME). So **devolution** divoːlvʊːʃən. XVI. - late L.

**Devonian** divouːniən pert. to Devon. XVII. f. medL. *Devonia*, f. *Devon* (OE. *Defna*/'scīr; *Defnas* repr. British *Dumnonii* name of the Celtic inhabitants, which was transf. to the Saxon conquerors; cf. W. *Dyfnaint* Devon :- British *Dumnonia*); see -IAN.

**devote** divouːt appropriate or dedicate as by a vow. XVI. f. *dēvōt-*, pp. stem of L. *dēvovēre*, f. dē DE- 3 + *vovēre* vow. So **devotion**. XIII. - (O)F. - L.

**devotee** devōtiː person devoted to a cause, esp. religion. XVII (Evelyn). f. prec. + -EE, after *debauchee*, or the like; superseding †*devote*, sb. use of the adj. - F. *dévot* or L. *dēvōtus*, pp. of *dēvovēre*.

**devour** divauːɪ swallow up, consume. XIV. *devour-*, tonic stem of (O)F. *dévorer* (corr. to Pr., Sp. *devorar*, It. *devorare*) - L. *dēvorāre*, f. dē DE- 3 + *vorāre* swallow (see VORACIOUS).

**devout** divauːt devoted to divine worship or service. XIII (*devot*, *devout*). - (O)F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot*, Sp. *devoto*, It. *divoto* - L. *dēvōtus*, pp. of *dēvovēre* DEVOTE. The passage of *ō* to *ū* (whence present *au*) in the second syll. had begun before 1300.

**dew** djū moisture deposited in drops from the atmosphere. OE. *dēaw* = OFris. *dāw*, OS. *dau* (Du. *dauw*), OHG. *tou* (G. *tau*), ON. *dogg* (gen. *doggvar*) :- CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**dawwaz*, -am :- IE. \**dhawos*, -om, the base of which is repr. by Skr. *dhāv* flow, *dhāuts* spring, brook, Gr. *thēin* run, *thoós* swift.

**dewan** diwāːn (in India) chief minister or officer. XVII. - Hind. - Arab., Pers. *dīwān*, an early sense of which was 'register of accounts', from which it was transf. in India to the officer having charge of the financial department of a state. Cf. DIVAN, DOUANE.

**dew-claw** djūːklō rudimentary inner toe in dogs. XVI. prob. f. DEW + CLAW, being so called because it touches only the dewy surface of the ground; cf. 'deaw-claw, or water-claw of dogs' (Cotgr.) and next.

**dew-lap** djūːlæp fold of loose skin hanging from the throat. XIV (Trevisa). f. DEW + LAP<sup>1</sup>, perh. after ON. \**doggleppr* (ODa. *doglæp*).

**dexter** deːkstəɪ (her.) right-hand. XVI. - L. *dexter*, compar. formation expressing the contrast of two sides, f. CIE. base \**dex-*, whence Gr. *dexiós* on the right hand (cf. *dexiterós*), together with Indo-Iranian, Balto-Slav., Germ., Celtic, and Albanian cogns.; the primary meaning passes sometimes into 'south', sometimes into 'adroit' and 'valiant'. So **dexterity** -eːriti manipulative skill, mental adroitness. XVI. - F. - L. **deːxterous**, **deːxtrous**. f. L. *dexter*.

**dextrin** deːkstrin (chem.) gummy substance into which starch is converted at high temperatures, having the property of turning the plane of polarization 138.68° to the right, whence its name. - F. *dextrine* (Biot and Persoz, 1833), f. L. *dextrā* on the right hand, abl. fem. of *dexter*; see prec. and -IN.

**dextro-** deːkstrou used as comb. form of L. *dexter*, *dextr-* right-handed (see DEXTER) or *dextrā* on the right hand, in physical and chemical terms to denote 'turned or turning to the right' with ref. to the property of causing a ray of polarized light to turn to the right; first used by Pasteur.

**dey** dei commanding officer of the janissaries of Algiers. XVII. - F. *dey* - Turk. *dāi* maternal uncle, friendly title given formerly to older people, esp. among the janissaries.

**dhoby** douːbi native Indian washerman. XIX. - Hindi *dhōbi*, f. *dhōb* washing :- Skr. *dhāv* wash (see DEW).

**dhooly** erron. var. of DOOLIE.

**dhoti**, **dhootie** d(h)ouːti, d(h)ūːti loin-cloth worn by Hindus. XVII (*duttee*). Hindi *dhōī*.

**dhow**, **dow** dau native vessel used on the Arabian Sea. XIX. ult. origin unkn.; in Marathi as *dāw*, in Arabic as *dāw*. ¶ The sp. with *dh* appears to be an attempt to orientalize the look of the word.

**di**<sup>1</sup> di, dai see DIS-.

**di**<sup>2</sup> dai, di repr. Gr. *di-*, for *dis* TWICE (see TWO), as in *digamos* twice married, *didrakmos* worth two drachmas, *dīptukhos* double-folded; see DICOTYLEDON, DIGAMMA, DIGRAPH, DILEMMA, etc. As a living prefix used in chem. in the sense of 'twice, double',

with various spec. application, expression the presence of two atoms or molecules, equivalents, etc.

**dia-** daia before a vowel **di-** repr. Gr. *dia-*, *di-*, the prep. *dia* (app. alteration of IE. \**dis* in two, apart; cf. DIS-) in comps. with the senses 'through', 'thorough(ly)', 'apart', occurring in a few words going back (sometimes through French and Latin) to Gr. originals, as DIALECT, DIATRIBE, and in many mod. scientific and technical formations. **b.** In Gr. medical terms *diá* with a genitive pl. was used to denote the composition of medicaments, as *diá trión pepereón phár-makon* drug made of three peppers, *diá tessárōn, diá pente* of four, five ingredients. Many of these were combined into single words by Latin physicians, whence DIA-PENTE, DIATESSARON; the formation of some became obscured through apprehending Gr. -*ōn* (-*ov*) as -*on* (-*ov*), which was latinized as -*um*, as in DIACHYLUM. For the similar use in mus. terms see DIAPASON, DIAPENTE.

**diabetes** daiabi'tiz disease marked by immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose. XVI. - L. *diabētēs* - Gr. *diabētēs*, f. *diabainein* go through; see DIA- and COME.

**diablerie** diæbləri dealings with the devil, devilry XVIII (Warburton); devil-lore XIX (Scott). - F., f. *diable* DEVIL; see -ERY.

**diabolic** XIV, **diabolical** XVI daiæbɔ'lik(ə) pert. to the or a devil. - or f. (O)F. *diabolique*, ChrL. *diabolicus*, f. *diabolus* DEVIL; see -IC, -ICAL.

**diabolo** diä'bəlou the game of devil-on-two-sticks, in which a double cone is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held one in each hand. XX (1907). It. (DEVIL).

**diachylon, -um** daiæ'kilɔn, əm, **diaculum** daiæ'kjulɔm lead-plaster. XIV. - OF. *diaculon*, *diachilom* - late L. *diachylon*, for L. *diachylōn*, repr. Gr. *diá khulōn* composed of juices; see DIA- b, CHYLE.

**diacanal** daiæ'kənəl pert. to a deacon. XVII. - ChrL. *diāconālis*, f. *diāconus* DEACON. So **diaconate**. XVII. - ChrL. *diāconātus*. Cf. F. *diaconal*, *diaconat*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**diacritic** daiæ'kritik serving to distinguish XVII; sb. diacritic sign XIX. - Gr. *diakritikós*, f. *diakrínein* distinguish; see DIA-, CRITIC.

**diadem** dai'ædem royal crown or fillet. - (O)F. *diadème* - L. *diadēma* - Gr. *diadēma* regal fillet of the Persian kings, f. *diadēin* bind round, f. *diá* DIA- + *dēin* bind.

**diæresis** daiæ'rɪsɪs (sign " marking) the separation of a vowel from its neighbour. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *diatresis*, f. *diatreín* divide, f. *diá* DIA- + *haireín* take (cf. HERETIC).

**diagnosis** daiægnoʊ'sɪs determination of the nature of a disease. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *diagnōsis*, f. *diagignōskein* distinguish, discern, f. *diá* DIA- + *gignōskein* perceive (see KNOW).

**diagonal** daiæ'gənəl extending from one angular point of a figure to an opposite one. XVI. **dia-gonally** adv. xv. - L. *diagōnālis*, f. Gr. *diagōnios*, f. *diá* across, DIA- + *gōniā* angle (cf. KNEE); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So (O)F.

**diagram** dai'ægrəm illustrative figure. XVII. - L. *diagramma* - Gr. *diagramma* (-at-), f. *diagrāphein* mark out by lines, f. *diá* DIA- + *grāphein* write; see -GRAM. So **diagrammatic** -grəmæ'tik. XIX.

**dial** dai'əl instrument to tell the time of day by the shadow cast by the sun. xv. Obscure deriv. of medL. *diālis*, f. *diēs* day; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. ☞ Outside Eng. only in a single instance in Froissart's Chronicle where it means a daily wheel (*roe jornal*) in a clock.

**dialect** dai'ælekt particular manner of speech; subordinate variety of a language. XVI. - F. *dialecte* or L. *dialectus* - Gr. *diálekτος* discourse, way of speaking, language of a district, f. *diálegesthai* hold discourse, f. *diá* DIA- + *légein* speak (cf. LOGOS). Hence **diale-ctal**<sup>1</sup> pert. to dialect(s). XIX; **diale-ctical** was earlier in this sense XVIII. So **diale-ctic** XVII, -ICAL XVI pert. to logical disputation. **diale-ctic** sb. investigation of truth by discussion XIV (Wycl. Bible); spec. in Kant, etc. XVIII. - (O)F. *dialectique* or L. *dialectica* - Gr. *diálektiké* sb. use (sc. *tékhnē* art) of fem. of *diálektikós*; cf. G. *diálektik*. The treatment of L. *dialectica* as n.pl. led to the use of **diale-ctics**. XVII (Milton). **dia-lecti-cian**. XVII. - F. *dialecticien* (Rabelais).

**dialogue** dai'əlog colloquy, esp. between two persons. XIII. - OF. *dialoge* (mod. *dialogue*) - L. *dialogus* - Gr. *diálogos* conversation, discourse, f. *diálegesthai* converse (see DIALECT). Hence as *tvb.* express in dialogue; hold a dialogue. XVI (Sh.).

**dialysis** diæ'lɪsɪs †statement of disjunctive propositions, asyndeton XVI; (chem.) Graham's name for the separation of the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid XIX. - L. - Gr. *diálusis*, f. *diáliein* part asunder, f. *diá* DIA- + *liein* set free, LOOSEN.

**diamanté** diamā'tei material scintillating with powdered crystal, etc. XX. F., pp. formation on *diamant* DIAMOND.

**diameter** daiæ'mɪtər transverse line through the centre of a circle, etc., terminated at each end by the circumference. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - (O)F. *diamètre* - L. *diameter*, -os - Gr. *diámetros* (sc. *grammé* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *diá* DIA- + *métron* measure (see METRIC). So **dia-metral**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - (O)F. - late L.; contemp. with **diamet-ric**. XVI.

**diamond** dai'æmɔnd most brilliant and valuable of precious stones. XIII. ME. *diama(w)nt* - (O)F. *diamant* = Pr. *diaman*, Sp., It. *diamante* - medL. *diamant-*, *diamas*, alteration of L. *adamas* ADAMANT, prob. through a pop. form \**adimas* (whence OF. *aimant*, mod. *aimant*, Pr. *aziman* lodestone),

and by assocn. with words in DIA-, e.g. Gr. *diaphanés* DIAPHANOUS. The differentiation of form in medL. was prob. due to the twofold application of *adamas* to the diamond and the magnet. The disyllabic pronunc. dai·mænd is shown as early as XVII and is recognized by orthoepists of XVIII. For fina l d from t cf. *card, mound*.

**diapason** daiæpeizən (mus.) †octave XIV; harmonious or melodious succession of notes or parts; foundation stop in an organ XVI; scale, range, pitch XVIII. - L. *diapāsōn* - Gr. *diapāsōn*, i.e. *diā pāsōn* (sc. *khordōn*), more fully *hē diā pāsōn khordōn sumphonia* the concord through all the notes, i.e. of the scale; *diā* through (cf. DIA- b) *pāsōn*, g. pl. fem. of *pās* all, *khordōn*, g. pl. of *khordē* CHORD. Cf. (O)F. *diapason*, whence the XVI-XVII stressing *diapason* (but Sh., Milton, and Dryden, e.g., have *diapa'son*). By Spenser and imitators Anglicized as *diapase*. So **diapente** daiæpe:nti (mus.) interval of a fifth (XIV), XV; †medicine composed of five ingredients XVII. - OF. - late L. - Gr. *diā pēnte* through five; see DIA- b.

**diaper** dai·əpər linen fabric with a small diamond pattern XIV; pattern of this kind XVII; small towel XVI. - OF. *diapre*, earlier *diaspere* = Pr. *diasp(rye)* - medL. *diaprum* - Byzantine Gr. *diapros*, f. *diā* DIA- + *dspros* white; the orig. meaning of the Gr. word is uncertain. Hence **di·aper** vb., **di·apered** ppl. adj. XIV; cf. (O)F. *diaprer*, *diapré*.

**diaphanous** daiæ·fənəs perfectly transparent. XVII. f. medL. *diaphanus* (whence (O)F. *diaphane*, Sp., It. *diafano*, etc.), f. Gr. *diaphanēs*, f. *diā* DIA- + *phan-*, *phanēin* show (cf. PHANTASY); see -OUS. So **diaphaneity** -i·iti. XVII (Boyle). - medL. *diaphaneitās*, whence F. *diaphanéité*; earlier †*diaphanité* (XV) - F. †*diaphanité*.

**diaphoretic** dai·əfɔre·tik sudorific. XV. - late L. *diaphorēticus* - Gr. *diaphorētikós*, f. *diaphórēsis* perspiration, f. *diaphoreîn* throw off by perspiration, f. *diā* DIA- + *phoreîn* carry, rel. to *phérein* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -TIC.

**diaphragm** dai·əfrəm partition dividing the thorax from the abdomen. XVII (earlier in L. form). - late L. *diaphragma* - Gr. *diáphragma*, f. *diā* DIA- + *phrágma* fence, *phrássein* (τ- \**phrakj-*) fence in, hedge round.

**diarchy** see DYARCHY.

**diarrhoea** daiəriə· too frequent evacuation of too fluid faeces. XVI (also *diaria*, *diarie* XV). - late L. *diarrhœa* (Cælius Aurelianus, Isidore) - Gr. *diárrhoia* (Hippocrates), f. *diárrhein* flow through, f. *diā* DIA- + *rhein* flow (see STREAM).

**diary** dai·əri daily record; book to contain this. XVI. - L. *diarium* daily allowance, (later) journal, diary, in form sb. use of n. of *diarius* daily (which, however, is not pre-medieval), f. *diēs* day (f. a base repr. also by L. *deus* god, Gr. *Zeus*, L. *Jovis*, g. of *Juppiter*, Ir. *dia*, W. *dyw* day); see -ARY. Hence **di·arist**. XIX.

**Diaspora** daiæ·spərə the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles. XIX. - Gr. *diásporā*, f. *diásperein* disperse, f. *diā* DIA- + *sperein* sow, scatter (cf. SPERM); from Deut. xxviii 25 (LXX) ἔση διασπορά ἐν πάσαις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς.

**diastole** daiæ·stəli (physiol.) dilatation. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *diástolē* separation, expansion, dilatation, f. *diástellein*, f. *diā* DIA- + *stélein* place (cf. STOLE<sup>1</sup>).

**diatessarōn** daiæte·sərən †(mus.) interval of a fourth XIV; medicine of four ingredients XV; harmony of the four Gospels XIX. - late L. *diatessarōn*, f. Gr. *diā tessarōn* through, i.e. composed of, four (*diā* DIA-, *tessarōn*, g. of *téssares* FOUR). The last meaning is derived from the title of the earliest work of the kind, Tatian's Euaggelion diā tessarōn 'gospel made up of four' (II).

**diatonic** daiæ·tənik (mus.). - (O)F. *diatonique* or its source, late L. *diatonikus* - Gr. *diatonikós* proceeding through, i.e. at the interval of, a tone, f. *diā* DIA- + *tónos* TONE; see -IC.

**diatribe** dai·ətraib disquisition XVI; severely critical discourse XIX. - F. *diatribe* - L. *diatriba* - Gr. *diatribē* employment (of time), study, discourse, f. *diatribein* consume, waste, while away, f. *diā* DIA- + *tribein* rub (prob. rel. to L. *terere* rub; cf. TRITE).

**dibble** di·bl instrument for making holes in the ground. XV (*debylle*). In form a deriv. with -LE of †*dib* vb. (XIV), a syn., and prob. a modified form, of DIP; but the senses of this vb. that are more directly connected with *dibble* are of much later emergence.

**dibs** dibz pl. children's game played with pebbles or knuckle-bones XVIII (earlier *dibstones*, Locke); money XIX. perh. f. *dib* vb. (see prec.) tap, dip, bob, apprehended as a var. of DAB.

**dicast** di·kæst member of an ancient Athenian jury. XIX. - Gr. *dikastēs*, agent-noun f. *dikázein* judge, f. *dikē* judgement (cf. DEICTIC).

**dice** dais. XIV, earlier *dise*, *dyse*, *dees*, *dēs*, pl. of DIE<sup>2</sup>, with the orig. pronunc. of the pl. inflexion as [s] preserved in the spec. coll. use, as in *pence*.

**dichotomy** daik·ətəmi division into two parts. XVII. - Gr. *dikhōtomía*, f. *dikhōtomos* cut in two, equally divided, f. *dikho-*, comb. form of *dikha* in two, rel. to *dís* (see TWICE) + \**tom-*/*témnein* cut; see -TOMY. So **di·cho·to·mize**. XVII. **di·cho·tomist**. XVI (Marlowe).

**dick<sup>1</sup>** dik (sl.) short for DICTIONARY, (hence) fine language, long words. XIX.

**dick<sup>2</sup>** dik (sl.) short for DECLARATION (e.g. *take one's dick*, i.e. one's oath); hence perh. sl. phr. *up to Dick*, up to the proper standard. XIX.

**dickens** di'kinz euph. substitute for *devil*. XVI (Sh.). prob. a fanciful use of the personal name *Dickens*, f. *Dicken*, *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick*, alteration of *Rick*, pet-form of *Richard*, *Richard*; cf. the use of *Old Harry* and *the Lord Harry*, *Old Nick*, for the Devil.

**dicker** di'kær ten, esp. of hides. ME. *dyker* (XII), in latinized forms *dica* (Domesday Book), *dikra*, *dicora*, points to an OE. \**dicor*, corr. to MLG. *dēker*, MHG. *techer*, (also mod.) *decher* :- WGer. \**decura* - L. *decuria* set of ten (cf. DECURION), which is found as early as III as a measure of hides; the adoption of the term by the Germans is accounted for by the exaction of tributes of skins by the Romans (cf. Tacitus 'Annals' IV 72) and by the frontier trade in skins between the Romans and the northern nations. Hence (perh.) **di'cker** vb. (U.S.) trade by barter, haggle. XIX; a use supposed to be due to the bartering of skins on the N. American frontier.

**dicky**<sup>1</sup> di'ki he-ass, donkey; †under-pecticoat XVIII; driver's or rear seat in a carriage; detached shirt-front; small bird (also *dicky-bird*) XIX. dim. of the proper name *Dick* (cf. DICKENS); see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**dicky**<sup>2</sup> di'ki (colloq.) shaky, insecure, 'queer'; feeling ill XVIII (Grose, 'It's all Dickey with him'). perh. orig. f. *Dick* in phr. 'I am as queer as Dick's hatband' (Grose); see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**dicotyledon** dai'kɔtɪli'dæn (bot.) flowering plant having two seed-lobes. XVIII. - mod L. pl. *dicotylédones* (Ray); see DI-, COTYLEDON.

**dictaphone** di'ktəfoun machine which records and reproduces words received by it. XX (1907). irreg. f. DICTATE + -phone of GRAMOPHONE.

**dictate** diktei't utter aloud (something to be written down); lay down authoritatively. XVII. f. *dictāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of L. *dictāre* pronounce, prescribe, frequent. f. *dicere* say (see DICTION). The earlier stressing was *dīctate*. So **di'ctate** sb. XVI (Hooker). - L. *dictātum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *dictāre*, usu. in pl. *dictāta* rules, precepts. **dicta**·TION. XVII. - late L. **dicta**·TOR ruler with absolute authority. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *dictātor*.

**dictionary** di'kʃənəri †word, phrase XV; choice of phraseology, wording XVII (Dryden). - (O)F. *dition* or L. *dictiō(n-)* saying, mode of expression, (later) word, f. *dict-*, pp. stem of *dicere* say, rel. to Gr. *deiknūnai* show (cf. DEICTIC), *dikē* justice, Goth. *gateihan* announcement, OHG. *zihan* (G. *zeihen*), OE. *tēon* (\*-*teohan*) accuse, ON. *tjá* show, tell; see -TION. ¶ Other derivs. of L. *dic-* are *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *vindicate*, with corr. sbs. in -ation; *juridical*; *addict*, *interdict*, *predict*; *benediction*, *indiction*, *jurisdiction*, *malediction*, *prediction*; *dictionary*; *dictate*, *dictum*; *condition*; *index*; *judge*.

**dictionary** di'kʃənəri book treating the words of a language or an author, their

forms and uses. XVI. - med L. *dictiōnārium* (sc. *manuāle* MANUAL) and *dictiōnārius* (sc. *liber* book), f. L. *dictiō* phrase, word; see DICTION, -ARY. ¶ *Dictionarius* was used c. 1225 by the Englishman Joannes de Garlandia for a collection of L. words arranged according to subject, and in XIV the Frenchman Peter Berchorius (Pierre Bersuire) wrote a 'Dictionarium morale utriusque testamenti', containing 3,514 words used in the Vulgate, with moral expositions.

**dictum** di'ktəm saying, utterance. XVI (rare in gen. sense before XVIII). L. 'thing said', sb. use of pp. n. of *dicere* (see DICTION); repr. earlier (XVI) by †*dīton* - F. *diction*.

**didactic** didæ'ktik, dai- pert. to a teacher or teaching. XVII. - Gr. *didaktikós*, f. stem *didak-* of *didáskein* teach (cf. DISCIPLE), perh. after F. *didactique*; see -IC.

**didapper** dai'dæpəri dabchick. XV. Reduced form of *dive-dapper* (not recorded so early), extension of *dive-dap* :- OE. \**dýfjedoppa*, parallel to *dūfedoppa*.

**diddle** di'dl (colloq.) cheat, swindle. XIX. prob. back-formation from *diddler* swindler.

**didymium** didi'miəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. mod L., f. Gr. *didymos* twin + -IUM; so called from its close association with lanthanum.

**die**<sup>1</sup> dai cease to live. XII. ME. *dezen* (Orm *dezenn*), *deizen*, *deye*, pt. *de(i)zede*, *deide*, of disputed origin: two hypotheses are admissible: (i) that the ME. forms repr. unrecorded OE. \**dēgan*, \**dēgan* = OS. *dōtan*, OHG. *touwan* (MHG. *touwen*), ON. *deyja* (in which the orig. strong conjugation is preserved, pt. *dō*, pp. *dāinn*; in the other langs. the vb. is weak) :- Germ. \**dawjan* (pt. \**dōw*, pp. \**dawan-*), f. \**daw-*, repr. also in DEAD, DEATH, and Goth. *af dauþs* vexed, rel. by gradation to *dīwans* mortal, *un dīwanei* immortality; but it is more likely (ii) that the ME. forms were immed. - ON. *deyja* (OSw. *dōia*, ODa. *dōie*; Sw. *dō*, Da. *dōe*). ¶ The tendency of the uncompounded vb. to disappear is illustrated in all the Germ. langs. but Norse; in OE. the words for 'die' were *steorfan*, *sweltan*, or *wesan dēad*, pt. *wæs dēad* ('be, was dead'). For the development of *die* from ME. *dēze*, cf. *dye*, *eye*, *high*, *nigh*, *thigh*, etc.

**die**<sup>2</sup> dai pl. **dice** dais cube with sides marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, used in games of chance. XIII. ME. *dē*, *dee*, pl. *dēs*, *dees* - (O)F. *dé*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, Sp., It. *dado* :- L. (Rom.) *datum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *dare* give (cf. DATE), spec. play, as in *calculus dare* play a 'man'.

**diesis** dai'isiz (mus.) applied to several intervals smaller than a tone XVI (Morley); (typogr.) double-dagger †, which was formerly used to denote a diesis (cf. F. *dièse* sign of a sharp ‡) XVIII. - L. *diesis* - Gr. *diesis*, f. *dīēnai* send through, f. *did* DIA-† *hiēnai* send.

**dies non** dai-'iz non day on which no legal business is transacted or which is not reckoned in counting days for legal or other purposes. XIX. Short for legal L. *diēs nōn iuridicus* day not set apart for the administration of justice (cf. JURIDICAL).

**diet**<sup>1</sup> dai-ət food XIII; customary or prescribed course of food XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *diète* = Pr., Sp., It. *dieta* - L. *diæta* - Gr. *diæta* course of life. Hence **di-ET** vb. XIV; after OF. *dieter*, medL. *diætäre*. **DI-ETARY** course of diet. XV. - medL. *diætarium*.

**diet**<sup>2</sup> dai-ət †day's journey; appointed day or time, meeting, session XV; metal scraped from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint XVII. - medL. *diæta* day's journey, allowance, work, wages; assoc. with L. *diēs* day, and consequently divorced from prec.

**dif-** assim. form of DIS- before *f*, as in L. *differre* DIFFER. In Rom. it became *def-*, which in OF. was reduced to *de-*, and this appears in DEFER, DEFY.

**differ** di-fər have contrary qualities or tendencies XIV (Ch.); be at variance XVI. - (O)F. *differer* (i) put off, DEFER, (ii) be different - L. *differre* (i) bear apart, spread abroad, delay, (ii) tend apart, differ, *f. dis-* DIS- I + *ferre* carry, BEAR<sup>2</sup>. The final differentiation of *differ* from DEFER<sup>1</sup> in meaning and pronunc. is due to assoc. with *different*. So **DI-FERENT**. XIV. - (O)F. *different* - L. *differēns*. **DI-FERENCE**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **DIFFER-ENTIAL**. XVII. **DIFFER-ENTIATE**<sup>3</sup>. -A-TION. XIX. - medL. *differentiäre*; cf. F. *différencier*, -*entier*.

**difficult** di-'fikəlt not easy, hard XIV; hard to please XVI (from XIX largely replaced by F. *difficile*). Back-formation from *difficultly*, from which a form †*difficul* (XV-XVII) was also derived, and used beside †*difficul* (- F. *difficile*, L. *difficilis*, *f. dis-* DIS- 2 + *facilis* easy, FACILE). **DI-FICULTY** ( ease (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); something hard to understand XIV (Ch.); reluctance XV. - L. *difficultās*, *f. dis-* DIF- + *facultās* FACULTY; partly through (O)F. *difficulté*.

**diffident** di-'fidənt †distrustful XV; wanting in self-confidence XVIII. - L. *diffident-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *diffidere* mistrust, *f. dis-* DIS- 2 + *fidere* trust, rel. to *fides* FAITH; see -ENT. So **DI-FIDENCE**. XV. - F. or L.

**diffraction** difræ-'kʃən (optics) breaking up of a beam of light. XVII. - F. *diffraction* or modL. *diffractio* (Grimaldi, 1665), *f. diffract-*, pp. stem of *diffringere* break in pieces, *f. dis-* DIF- + *frangere* (see FRACTION).

**diffuse** difjū-'s †confused, indistinct XV; )( confined and condensed XVIII. - F. *diffus* (fem. -*use*) or L. *diffusus* extensive, ample, prolix, pp. of *diffundere* pour out or abroad, *f. dis-* DIF- + *fundere* pour. So **DIFFUSE** difjū-'z pour or spread abroad. XVI. *f. diffus-*, pp. stem of *diffundere*. **DI-FUSION** †outpouring XIV; spreading abroad XVI; †poutpouring of a fluid by another XVIII. - L.

**dig** dig make holes in and turn up (the ground) XIII ('Orfeo'); make (a hole) as with a spade; excavate XIV. ME. *digge*, perh. ?-OE. \**dicigian*, *f. dić* DITCH; superseded *delve* and *grave* (OE. *grafan*), orig. conjugated weak (*digged*), as always in Sh., A.V., and Milton; the new *dug* appears XVI (cf. *stuck*, pt. of *stick*). ¶ Chronology and meaning are against deriv. from F. *diguer* furnish with *dikes* (XV), also, spur (a horse), prod, stab.

**digamma** daigæ-'mə Gr. letter *Ϝ*, so called by grammarians of the first century A.D. from its shape, which suggests a combination of two gammas (see DI-, GAMMA) set one above the other. XVII. - L. - Gr. *digamma*.

**digest** dai-'dʒest methodical or systematic compendium. XIV (orig. of the Digest or Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; later gen.). - L. *digesta* 'matters methodically arranged', n. pl. of *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, *f. di-* DI-1 + *gerere* carry (see GERUND). So **DI-EST** di-, daidʒə-'st arrange methodically; assimilate (food) in the body XV. *f. digest-*, pp. stem of *digerere*. **DI-ESTION**. digesting of food XIV (Ch., Trevisa); etc. - (O)F. - L. ¶ In XVI-XVII *digest*, *disgestion* were also current.

**dight** dait †appoint, ordain; †compose, make OE.; †deal with; †put in order, equip; (arch. or dial.) dress, array, prepare, put to rights XIII. OE. *dihstan* direct, command, appoint, arrange, compose, write, corr. to MLG., MDu. *dichten* compose, institute, contrive (Du. *dichten* invent, compose, versify), OHG. *tichtōn* (G. *dichten*) write, compose verses, ON. *dikta* compose in Latin, invent, contrive - L. *dictäre* appoint, prescribe, DICTATE, in medL. write, compose. ¶ The wide development of this vb. in ME. is repr. in mod. dial. by such specialized applications as 'polish, burnish, smooth', 'winnow', 'wipe'. In the mod. literary lang. used mainly in the contracted pp. *dight*, which was revived by Scott, prob. from Spenser or Milton, after a century of desuetude.

**digit** di-'dʒit any numeral below 10, any of the ten Arabic figures XV;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diameter of sun or moon XVI; finger, toe; finger's breadth XVII. - L. *digitus* finger, toe, prob. for \**dicitus* 'the pointer' and rel. to TOE.

**digitalis** didʒitei-'lis plant of the foxglove family XVII; drug prepared from this XVIII. - modL. (Fuchs, 1542), sb. use (sc. *herba* plant) of L. *digitalis* pert. to the finger, after the G. name of the foxglove, *fingerhut* thimble, lit. 'finger-hat'.

**dignify** di-'gnifai give dignity to. XV. - F. *dignifier* - late L. *dignificäre*; see next and -FY. Frequent in pp. from XIX in sense 'marked by dignity'.

**dignity** di-'gniti worth, nobility, honourable estate or office XIII; nobility or gravity of manner XVII (Milton). ME. *dignete*, -OF. *dignete* (mod. *dignité*, with latinized

spelling) - L. *dignitās*, f. *dignus* worthy (:- \**decnos* fitting, f. *decet* it is fitting or DECENT); see -ITY. Hence **di-gnitary**. XVII; after *proprietary*. ¶ From the same base are *condign*, *dainty*, *deign*, *disdain*, *indignant*.

**digraph** dai-gráf group of two letters representing one sound. XVIII. f. Gr. *di-* twice, *DI-*<sup>2</sup> + *graphē* writing (cf. -GRAPHY).

**digress** daigre:s deviate from a course or from one's subject. XVI (Palsgr.). f. *digress-*, pp. stem of L. *digredi*, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + *gradi* step, walk, f. *gradus* step (see GRADE). So **digress-ion**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L.

**dike, dyke** daik A. (dial.) ditch XIII; B. embankment xv. - ON. *dik*, *diki* or MLG. *dik* dam, MDu. *dijc* ditch, pool, mound, dam (Du. *dijk* dam); see DITCH. In A first recorded from northern and eastern texts, in which it is prob. of Norse origin; in B prob. originating from the Low Countries in connexion with drainage works. So **dike, dyke** vb. XIV (R. Mannyng, PPl., Barbour, Ch.).

**dilapidate** dilæ:pideit bring (a building) to a state of decay; (arch.) squander. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *dilapidāre*, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + *lapid-*, *lapis* stone; see LAPIDARY, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **dilapidation** allowing a building to fall into disrepair; (arch.) squandering. xv. - late L. ¶ The application to the deterioration of ecclesiastical property, which is predominant, depends on an etymological interpretation not found in the orig. L. words, which denote wasteful expenditure, squandering, the sense retained in F. *dilapider*, -*dation*.

**dilate** daile:t A. †relate at length XIV (Gower); discourse at large upon XVI; B. make wider xv; become wider, expand XVII. - (O)F. *dilater* - L. *dilatāre* spread out, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + *lātus* wide (cf. LATITUDE). So **dilatation**. XIV (Ch.). - OF. - late L. (cf. Sp. *dilatación*); largely superseded by the shorter **dilation** xv, which is improperly formed, as if *dilate* contained the suffix -ATE<sup>3</sup>; cf. It. *dilazione* and *coercion*.

**dilatory** di:lətəri tending to cause delay xv; given to delaying XVII. - late L. *dilatōrius*, f. *dilatōr* delayer, f. *dilat-*, pp. stem of *differre* DEFER; see -ORY.

**dilemma** dai-, dile:mə form of argument involving the opponent in the choice of alternatives; choice between two equally unfavourable alternatives. XVI. - L. *dilemma* - Gr. *dilēmna*, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>2</sup> + *lēmma* assumption, premiss (see LEMMA).

**dilettante** dilite:nti amateur of the fine arts; (later) mere amateur. XVIII. It. 'lover (of music or painting)', sb. use of prp. of *dilettare* :- L. *delectāre* DELIGHT; see -ANT.

**diligent** di:lidʒənt constant or persistent in endeavour. XIV. - (O)F. *diligent* - L. *diligent-*, -*ēns* assiduous, attentive, adj. use of prp. of *diligere* esteem highly, love, choose, take delight in, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + -*legere* (as in

*neglegere* NEGLECT), prob. rel. to Gr. *alégein* be concerned about, *dílos* pain. So **diligence** †careful attention; constant endeavour XIV; †dispatch, haste xv. - (O)F. *diligence* - L. *diligentia*. ¶ As the designation of a public stage-coach *diligence* is a mod. adoption (XVIII) of F. *diligence*, short for *carrosse de diligence* 'coach of speed'; the clipped form *dilly* (XVIII) was formerly used for this, and survives dial. for various kinds of carts, trucks, etc., used in agricultural and industrial operations.

**dill** dil the plant *Anethum graveolens*, having carminative properties. OE. *dile* and *dyle*, corr. to OS. *dilli* (Du. *dille*), OHG. *tilli* (G. *dill* from LG.), and MDu. *dulle*, MHG. *tülle*, ON. *dylla*; of unkn. origin.

**dillenia** dil-i-niə genus of E. Indian plants. XVIII. modL., f. name of J. J. *Dillenius*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-47; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**dilly** see DILIGENCE.

**dilly-dally** di:lidæ:li expressive of vacillation. XVII. redupl., with variation of vowel, of DALLY.

**dilute** daijū:t, di- weaken by adding water, etc. XVI. f. *dilūt-*, pp. stem of L. *diluere* wash away, dissolve, f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + -*luere*, comb. form of *lavāre* wash, LAVE. Hence **dilution**. XVII (Sir T. Browne).

**diluvial** diljū:viəl pert. to the Flood XVII; (geol.) caused by extraordinary action of water on a large scale XIX. - late L. *diluvialis*, f. *diluvium* flood, DELUGE. So **diluvian**. XVII.

**dim** dim not clear or bright. OE. *dim(m)* = OFris. *dim*, ON. *dimmr*, rel. to synon. OHG. *timbar* (MHG., mod. dial. *timmer*), OSw. *timber*, OIr. *dem* black, dark. Hence **dim** vb. XIII; in OE. comps. *adimman*, *fordimman*, corr. to ON. *dimma* darken.

**dime** daim †tenth part XIV;  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a dollar XVIII. - (O)F. *dime*, †*disme* :- L. *decima* tithe, sb. use (sc. *pars part*) of fem. of *decimus* TENTH.

**dimension** di-, daime:nʃən measurement, measure. XIV (Trev.). - F. *dimension* - L. *dimensio(n)*, f. *dimens-*, pp. stem of *dimetiri*; see *DI-*<sup>1</sup> and MEASURE.

**dimidiation** dimidiei:ʃən halving. xv. - L. *dimidiātiō(n)*, f. *dimidiāt-*, -*āre*, f. *dimidium* half (cf. DEMY), f. *di-* *DI-*<sup>1</sup> + *medius* middle, MID; see -ATION.

**diminish** dimi:nif make smaller, lessen. xv. Resulting from a conflation of †*diminue* XIV (- (O)F. *diminuer* - L. *diminuere*) and MINISH. In Rom. the prefix has taken the form of *DI-*<sup>1</sup> (cf. Pr., Sp. *diminuir*, It. *diminuire*); but L. *diminuere* means 'break up small'. So **diminution**. XIV. - (O)F. *diminution* - L. *diminutiō(n)*, late form of *dēminutiō*. **diminutive**. XIV (as sb. in gram.). - (O)F. *diminütif* - late L. *di-*, *dēminütivus*.

**dimissory** dimi:səri authorizing dismissal or mission. XIV. - late L. *dimissorius* (in *litteræ dimissoriae*), f. *dimiss-*, *dimittere*; see DISMISS.

**dimity** di·mīti stout cotton fabric. xv (*demyt*). - It. *dimito* or medL. *dimitum* - Gr. *dimitos*, f. *dīs* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *mītos* thread of the warp; the origin of the final syll. is unkn.

**dimorphous** daimō·r̄fəs existing or occurring in two forms. XIX. f. Gr. *dimorphos*, f. *dīs* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *morphē* form; see -MORPH-, -OUS. So **dimorphous** (Darwin).

**dimple** di·m̄pl †hollow in the ground XIII; small hollow in the cheek or chin XIV. In place-names (XIII) occurring as *dimpel*, *dympe*, prob. repr. OE. \**dympe*, corr. to OHG. *tumphilo* (MHG. *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*) deep place in water, f. Germ. \**dumpe*-, perh. nasalized form of \**dup*- \**deup*- DEEP; cf. Eng. dial. *dumpe* deep hole in pond or riverbed, Norw. *dumpe* pit, pool, MLG. *dümpelen*, Du. *dompelen* dive, the IE. base of which, \**dhumb*-, appears in Lith. *dumbū*, *dhūbtū* become hollow or deep; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**din** din loud noise. OE. *dyne* (: \**duniz*) and *dynn*, corr. to OHG. *tuni*, ON. *dynr* (: \**dunjaz*, -uz). So **din** vb. †sing, resound OE.; assail with *din*, make resound, make a din XVII. OE. *dynian* = OS. *dunian*, MHG. *tünen* roar, rumble, ON. *dynja* come rumbling down, gush, pour :- Germ. \**dunjan*. The IE. base \**dhun*- is repr. also by Skr. *dhūnis* roaring, Lith. *dundėti* sound.

**dinar** dinār name of various Oriental coins. XVII. - Arab., Pers. *dinār* - late Gr. *dēnāriōn* - L. *dēnārius* (cf. DENIER).

**dinder** di·ndər denarius or other small coin found on ancient Roman sites, e.g. at Wroxeter. XVIII. var. of *di·mneere*, *de·neere*, DENIER.

**dine** dain take the principal meal of the day. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *diner*, earlier *disner* (whence It. *de*-, *disinare*) = Pr. *disnar*, Cat. *dinar* :- Rom. \**disjūnāre*, for \**disjējūnāre* break one's fast, f. *dis*- DIS- 2 + *jējūnium* fast; see JEJUNE and cf. DÉJEUNER, DINNER.

**ding** diŋ deal or strike with heavy blows XIII; knock, dash down, etc. XIV. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *denja* hammer, whet a scythe; corr. to OE. *dengān* beat, whence dial. *dänge*), OSw. *dängia*, Da. *dænge* beat, bang), corr. to G. *dengeln* whet a scythe, MHG. *tengeln*. Conjugated strong in Sc. and north. dial., after *fling*, *sing*.

**ding-dong** di·ŋdōŋ redupl. form imit. of the tolling of a bell. XVI.

**dinghy, dingey** di·ŋgi native Indian rowing-boat; (gen.) small rowing-boat. XIX. - Hindi *dīngī*, *dēngī*, dim. of *dēngā*, *dōngā* larger kind of boat, sloop, coasting-vessel. The sp. with *gh* is used to indicate pronunc. with *g*.

**dingle** di·ŋgl deep hollow, deep narrow cleft; (in literary use, after Milton's 'Comus' 311) dell shaded with trees. XIII (*sea dingle*, in the w. midl. 'Sawles Warde'; not otherwise recorded in literature till Drayton, a Warwickshire man, but occurring in place-

names of Lancs and Worcs XIII, and poss. in *Dinglei* of Domesday Book). perh. a dim. form (see -LE<sup>1</sup>); cf. the synon. (dial.) *dimble* (XVI) and DIMPLE; ult. origin unkn.

**dingo** di·ŋgou wild dog of Australia. XVIII. Native name; cf. *jūnghō* (George's River), *jūgūng* (Turuwul, Botany Bay).

**dingy** di·nɔ̄zi (dial.) dirty; of dark and dull colour or appearance. XVIII. prob. in dial. use long before it is recorded, and perh. to be referred ult. to OE. *dyngē* dung, manured land, f. *dung* DUNG; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**dinky** di·ŋki (colloq.) neat, spruce. XIX. f. Sc. and north. *dink* decked out, trim (XVI); of unkn. origin; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**dinner** di·nər chief meal of the day. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). ME. *diner* - (O)F. *diner*, sb. use of *diner* DINE; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**din(o)-** dain(ou) comb. form in modL. terms of Gr. *deinós* terrible (cf. DIRE), denoting certain huge extinct animals, as **dino·rnis** moa (Gr. *órnis* bird) 1843, **di·no·saur** saurian reptile (Gr. *saúros* lizard) 1841, **di·nothere** proboscidean quadruped (Gr. *thērion* wild beast) 1835.

**dint** dint †stroke, blow OE.; force of attack or impact XIV (R. Mannyng); (by assoc. with *dent*, *indent*) mark made by a blow, dent XVI. OE. *dynt*, reinforced in ME. by the rel. ON. *dyntr* (*dytttr*), *dynta*. Phr. †by *dint* of sword (xiv-xviii); by *dint* (earlier *dent* XVI) of, by means of XVII. So **dint** vb. XIII (Cursor M., Havelok). - ON. *dynta* (*dytta*).

**diocese** dai·əsis, -sīs bishop's sphere of jurisdiction. XIV. ME. *diocise* - OF. *diocise* (mod. *diocèse*) = Pr. *diocesa*, *diocesi*, Sp. *diocesis*, It. *diocesi* - late L. *diocēsis*, for L. *diocēsis* governor's jurisdiction, district, (eccl.) diocese - Gr. *diōikēsis* administration, government, (Roman) province, (eccl.) diocese, f. *diōikēn* keep house, administer, f. *di(a)*- thoroughly, through + *oikēn* inhabit, manage, f. *oikos* house (cf. WICK<sup>2</sup>). By assim. to L. the F. form became *dioces*, later *diocèse*, and the Eng. forms followed the same course; *diocess* was the prevalent form from XVI, and was retained by some even in XIX (e.g. in The Times). So **diocesan** dai·əsiən pert. to a diocese; sb. bishop. xv. - F. *diocésain* - late L. *diocēsānus*.

**diœcious** dai·i·ʃəs (bot.) having the two sexes in separate individuals. XVIII. f. modL. *Diœcia* (1735) twenty-second class in Linnæus's sexual system of plants - Gr. type \**diōikia*, f. \**diōikos* having two houses, f. *di*- DI-<sup>2</sup> + *oikos* house; see -IOUS.

**Dionysiac** dai·ōni·siæk pert. to Dionysus (Bacchus). XIX. - late L. *Dionysiacus* - Gr. *Dionysiakós*, f. *Dionūsos* god of wine; see -AC. In F. -*iaque*. So **Dionysian** (i) in same sense XVII; (ii) pert. to Abbot Dionysius the Little (vi A.D.), who is said to have first dated events from the birth of Christ, of which he fixed the accepted date XVIII. f. L. *Dionysius*, adj. of *Dionūsus*, and the personal name *Dionysius*.



**diorama** daiōrā·mæ see PANORAMA.

**dip** dip let down into liquid OE.; go down, sink XIV; have a downward inclination XVII. OE. *dyppan* (pt. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) = \**dupjan*, f. \**dup-* \**deup-* (see DEEP). Hence **dip** sb. act of dipping XVI; depression; downward inclination XVIII; in full *dip-candle* XIX.

**diphtheria** difþiəriə infectious disease affecting chiefly the throat. 1851 (in Dunglison); became current when 'Boulogne sore throat' was epidemic in 1857-8). - modL. - F. *diphthérie* (now *diphthérie*), substituted by Pierre Bretonneau (of Tours, d. 1862) for his earlier *diphthérite* (modL. *diphtheritis*, which was used in Eng.), f. Gr. *diphthērā*, *diphtheris* skin, hide, piece of leather; so named on account of the tough membrane which forms on parts affected by the disease. Hence **diphtheritic**, which is preferred to *diphtheric*.

**diphthong** di·fþəŋ combination of two adjacent vowels or 'vowel-likes' in one syllable XV; used loosely for *digraph* and for the ligatures *æ*, *œ* XVI. In early use often *diphthong* - F. *diphthongue*, †*dyphthongue* - L. *diphthongus* (late *diphthongus*) - Gr. *diphthoggos*, f. *dīs* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *phthoggos* voice, sound.

**diplō-** di·plou comb. form of Gr. *diplōús* twofold, double (see DI-<sup>2</sup> and FOLD<sup>1</sup>), used in techn. terms from XVIII.

**diploma** diplou·mæ official document of state or church; document conferring an honour, privilege, or licence. XVII. - L. *diplōma* - Gr. *diplōma* folded paper, letter of recommendation or conveying a licence or privilege, f. *diplōán* double, fold, f. *diplōús* DOUBLE.

**diplomacy** diplou·məsi management of international relations by negotiation XVIII; skill in such dealings XIX. - F. *diplomatie*, f. *diplomatique*, after *aristocratie*, -*cratique*. **diplomatic** diplōmæ·tik pert. to original official documents; concerned with diplomacy. XVIII. In the former sense - modL. *diplōmaticus* (in Mabillon's 'De re diplomatica', 1681), f. L. *diplōmat-*, DIPLOMA; in the latter sense - F. *diplomatique*, which was so used at the time of the French Revolution (e.g. in *corps diplomatique* body of officials attached to foreign legations). The transition of sense originated from such titles as the 'Codex juris gentium diplomaticus' of G. W. Leibnitz, 1695, and 'Corps universel diplomatique du droit des gens' of Jean Dumont, 1726, in which the word was used in its proper sense as applied to original official documents; but, as the subject-matter of these collections concerned international relations, the word itself was construed as referring directly to these. As sb. **diplomatic** A. †diplomatist; †diplomacy XVIII; B. (also -ics) study

of original documents XIX. A. sb. uses of the adj.; B. - F. *diplomatique*, based on modL. *rēs diplomática* (Mabillon, 1681). So **diplomat** di·plōmæt. XIX. - F. *diplomate*, back-formation from *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, -*cratique*. **diplomatist**. XIX. f. F. *diplomate* or L. stem *diplōmat-*.

**dipsomania** dipsoumei·niə morbid craving for strong drink. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *dipsa*, *dipsos* thirst + MANIA. So **dipsomaniac**.

**diptera** di·ptərə two-winged flies. XIX. modL. - Gr. *diptera* (Aristotle), n. pl. of *dipteros* two-winged (f. *di-* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *pterón* wing; cf. PTERO-) used sb. (sc. *éntoma* insects). So **dipterous**. XVIII.

**diptych** di·ptik two-leaved hinged tablet for writing. XVII. - late L. *diptycha* - late Gr. *diptukha* pair of writing-tablets, n. pl. of *diptukhos*, f. *di-* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *ptukhē* fold.

**dire** daiə dreadfull, terrible. XVI. - L. *dīrus*, f. base \**dwei-* fear (cf. Gr. *deidein*, *dēos* sb. fear, *deinós* terrible (DINO-), *deilós* afraid).

**direct** di-, daire·kt address (a letter or message), later spec. with the designation written on the outside XIV (Ch.); direct or instruct XV (Lydg.) prob. based immed. on pp. *direct* (Ch.) - L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, *dē-* straighten, direct, guide, f. *dīs-* DI-<sup>1</sup>, *dē* DE 3 + *regere* put straight, rule (see REGENT), whence also **direct** adj. straight XIV (Ch.); straightforward, immediate XVI. ¶ The sense-development of the vbs. *direct* and ADDRESS is, in consequence of their origin, closely parallel. So **direction** action of directing XV; course pursued XVII. - F. or L. **directive** adj. xv, sb. xvii. - modL. **director**. xv. - AN. *directour* (mod. *directeur*). **directory** adj. serving to direct xv (Lydg.); sb. book of directions XVI; used for F. *Directoire* the executive body in France during part of the Revolution period, consisting of five *directeurs*. xviii (Washington).

**dirge** dɔɪdʒ office of matins for the dead XIII; song of mourning XVI. ME. *dirige* (three syll.), later *dyrge*, *derge*, *dergie* (two syll.), the pl. of which prob. suggested a monosyllabic sg. *dirge*, which appears to be first established in late XVI; the first word of the antiphon to the first psalm in the office: 'Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam' (cf. Psalm v 8) Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight; imper. of L. *dirigere* DIRECT.

**dirigible** di·ridʒibl that can be directed or steered. XVI. f. L. *dirigere* DIRECT + -IBLE; as applied in mod. use to aircraft, alteration of *dirigeable* (c. 1880) - F. *dirigeable* (1870); see -IBLE, -ABLE.

**diriment** di·rimənt nullifying. XIX. - L. *dirimere*, -ens, pp. of *dirimere* separate, interrupt, frustrate, f. *dir-* DIS- + *emere* take (cf. EXEMPT); see -ENT.



**dirk** dāik dagger. XVI. Earliest in Sc. *durk*, *dowrk*; the present sp. was popularized by Johnson; poss. - Da. *dirk*, *dirik*, Sw. *dyrk*, familiar form of *Diederik* (see DERRICK), used, like G. *dietrich*, LG. *dierker*, for a pick-lock; but the earliest forms and the meaning do not favour this origin.

**dirt** dāit (dial.) ordure; unclean matter XIII; (dial.) mud, soil XVII. ME. *drit* - ON. *drit*, corr. to MDu. *drēte* (Du. *dreet*), rel. to the vbns. OE. *gedritan* = ON. *dríta*, MDu. *drīten* (Du. *drijten*), with poss. Balto-Sl. cogns. The present metathesized form appears xv.

**dis-** prefix repr. L. *dis-*, corr. to Germ. \**tiz-* (OE. *te-*, *to-*, OFris., OS. *to-*, *te-*, *ti-*, OHG. *za-*, *ze-*, *zi-*) and rel. to Gr. DIA-. It was reduced to *di-* before some voiced consonants, as in *diligere* (see DILIGENT), *dirigere* DIRECT, *dividere* DIVIDE, became *dir-* between vowels in *dirimere* (see DIRIMENT), was assim. before *f*, as in *differe* DIFFER, *difficilis* DIFFICULT, but retained its full form before *p*, *t*, *c*, and *s*.

In Eng. *dis-* appears (i) as repr. *dis-* in words adopted direct from Latin, (ii) as repr. OF. *des-* (mod. *dés-*, *dé-*), organically developed from L. *dis-*, (iii) as repr. late L. *dis-*, Rom. \**des-*, substituted for L. *dē-*, (iv) as a living prefix combined with words of no matter what origin.

As an etymol. el. *dis-* occurs (1) with the meanings 'apart', 'asunder', 'separately', as in *discern*, *discuss*, *disperse*, *dispute*, *distinguish*; hence (2) with privative, negative, or reverse force, as in *disaster*, *displease*, *disuade*, or with intensive force, as in *disturb*. As a living prefix from xv with such privative or reverse force it (3) forms comp. vbs., as *disestablish* (xvi); of a church, 1838, W. E. Gladstone), *disinter*, *disown*, (4) with sbs. forms vbs. meaning to strip, rid, free or deprive of a quality or character, or reverse a condition, as *dischurch*, *disrobe*, (5) with adjs. forms vbs., as *disable*, (6) with sbs. expresses the reverse or lack of, as *disquiet*, *disrepute*, *disregard*, *disservice*, *disunion*, (7) with adjs. expresses the negative or opposite, as *discourteous*, *disreputable*, and (8) is used with intensive force, as *disannul*. *Dis-* has sometimes replaced earlier *mis-*, as in *dislike*.

**disability** incapacity. XVI. DIS- 6. **disable** disei·bl make unable or incapable, incapacitate. xv. DIS- 5. **disabuse** undeceive. XVII. DIS- 3, 4. **disadvantage**. XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa). - (O)F. *désavantage*; DIS- 2. **disaffect** †dislike; and (sp. in pp.) alienate the friendship or loyalty of. XVII. DIS- 3. **disafforest** free from the operation of the forest laws. XVI. - AL. *disafforestare*; DIS- 2. Syns. *de-afforest* (XVII), *deforest* (xvi), *disforest* (xvi). **disagree** fail or refuse to agree. xv. - (O)F. *désagrèer*; DIS- 2. **disallow** refuse to allow, †approve, accept, acknowledge. XIV (PPl., Gower). - OF. *desalouer*; DIS- 2.

**disappear** disəpiə·ɪ cease to be visible or present. xv (Lydg.). f. DIS- 3 + APPEAR, after F. *disparaître*, the lengthened stem of which, *disparais-*, was repr. by †*disparish* xv. ¶ Not in Sh. or A.V. Hence **disappearance**. XVIII.

**disappoint** disəpɔɪnt deprive of appointment; frustrate the expectation or fulfilment of. xv. - (O)F. *désappointer*, f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *appointer* APPOINT. Hence **disappointment**. XVII. ¶ *Disappointed* in Sh. 'Hamlet' I v 77 means 'improperly appointed', 'unprepared'.

**disarm** disā·ɪm deprive of arms or armament XIV (Ch., fig. tr. L. *exarmare*); reduce to a peace footing XVIII. - (O)F. *désarmer*; see DIS- 2 and ARMS. So **disarmament**. XVIII; after F. *désarmement*.

**disarray** (arch.) disorder. XIV (in MSS. of Ch., varying with *desray*). - AN. \**desarei*, OF. *desaroi*; DIS- 2, ARRAY.

**disaster** dizə'stɑɪ sudden or great calamity. XVI. - F. *désastre* or its source It. *disastro*, f. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *astro* (= L. *astrum*) STAR; lit. 'unfavourable aspect of a star' (cf. *disasters in the sun*, Sh. 'Hamlet' I i 118); cf. Pr., Sp. *desastre*, and Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng. *ill-starred* (Sh.). So **disastrous** †ill-starred, ill-boding XVI; calamitous XVII. - F. *désastreux* - It. *disastroso*; in early use competing with †*disaster* adj., †*disastered* - F. †*désastré* - It. *disastrato*.

**disband** disbæ·nd break up (as) a band of soldiers. XVI. - F. †*desbander* (mod. *dé-*), f. *des-* DIS- 1 + BAND<sup>3</sup>, after It. *sbandare*.

**disbelief** want of belief. XVII. DIS- 6. So **disbeliever** not to believe. XVII. DIS- 3; superseded *misbelief* (XIII), *-believe* (XIV). **disburden**. XVI. DIS- 4.

**disburse** disbɜːs pay out. XVI. - OF. *desbourser* (mod. *déburser*, whence †*deburse* XVI), f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *bourse* PURSE.

**disc, disk** disk 'flat' surface of the sun, etc. XVII; discus; circular plate; round and flattened part XVIII. - F. *disque* or its source L. DISCUS.

**discard** diskā·ɪd reject (a card) from the hand; cast off, abandon, dismiss. XVI. f. DIS- 4 + CARD<sup>1</sup>, after F. †*descarter*, †*decarter* (whence earlier Eng. †*decard* XVI), which was prob. modelled on It. *scartare* (or Sp. *descartar*).

**discern** disɜːn, diz- distinguish by the intellect or the vision. XIV. - (O)F. *discerner* - L. *discernere* separate, divide, distinguish, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *cernere* separate, rel. to Gr. *krinein* (see CRISIS).

**discharge** distʃɑːɪdʒ disburden, relieve XIV; remove (a charge) xv; acquit oneself of XVI. ME. *discharge* - OF. *decharger* (mod. *décharger*) = Pr., Sp. *descargar*, It. *scaricare*, Rum. *descarca* = Rom. \**discarricāre*; see DIS- 2 and CHARGE. Hence **discharge** sb. xv; cf. OF. *descharge* (mod. *dé-*).

**disciple** disai·pl follower of a doctrine, pupil. OE. *discipul* - L. *discipulus* learner, f. *discere* learn, rel. to *docēre* teach (see DOCTOR); reinforced in ME. by O.F. *deciple*; later conformed to the L. sp.

**discipline** di·siplin chastisement, penitential correction XIII (AnCrR.); †instruction, schooling; branch of learning XIV; training in action or conduct XV; system of control over conduct XVI. - OF. *discipline*, †*dece-*, †*des(c)e-* - L. *disciplina*, f. *discipulus* (see prec.). So **discipli·nary**. XVI. - medL. *disciplinarius*. **disciplina**·RIAN XVI.

**disclaim** disklei·m renounce a claim. XVI. - legal AN. *desclaim-*, tonic stem of *desclamer* (AL. *disclāmāre*), f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *clamer* CLAIM. So **disclai·mer**<sup>4</sup> disavowal of a claim. XV. - AN. *disclaimer*, sb. use of inf.

**disclose** disklou·z uncover, open up to the knowledge of others. XIV (Gower). f. OF. *desclos-*, pres. stem of *desclore* = Pr. *desclosure* :- Gallo-Rom. \**disclaudere*; see DIS- 2, CLOSE. Hence **disclo·sure**. XVI.

**discobolus** diskō·bolas thrower of the discus. XVIII. L. - Gr. *diskobólos*, f. *diskos* DISCUS + \**bol-*, var. of base of *ballein* throw (cf. BALLISTA).

**discolour** alter or spoil the colour of. XIV (Wyclif; pp. Gower). - OF. *descolorer* or medL. *discolōrāre*; DIS- 2. So **discolora·tion**. XVII (H. More).

**discomfit** diskā·mfīt defeat utterly; thwart, disconcert. XIV. ME. *disconfite*, based on pp. *disconfit* (XIII) - OF. *desconfit*, pp. of *desconfire* (mod. *déconfire*) = Pr. *desconfir*, It. *disconfiggere* :- Rom. \**disconficere*, f. DIS- 2 + *conficere* put together, frame, complete, finish off, destroy, consume (which in Rom. retained the constructive sense; see CONFECTION). So **disco·mfiture**. XIV. - OF. *desconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura*, etc.

**disco·mfort** †discouragement, †distress, desolation XIV (Barbour, Ch., Wycl. Bible); being uncomfortable XIX. - OF. *desconfort* (mod. *dé-*). So vb. XIV (RGlouc., R. Mannyng). - OF. *desconforter*. See DIS- 2, 6.

**discommon** diskō·mən †deprive of membership of a community XV; (in universities of Oxford and Cambridge) deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with undergraduates; deprive of the right of common or the character of common land. XVII. f. DIS- 4 + COMMON. So **disco·mmons** deprive of commons; discommon (a tradesman). XIX. †**disco·mmune** discommon. XVI; after medL. *discommūnicāre*.

**disconcert** diskənsē·t throw into confusion, derange XVII; 'put out' XVIII. - F. †*desconcerter* (mod. *dé-*), f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *concerter* CONCERT.

**disconsolate** diskō·nsələt comfortless, cheerless. XIV (Ch.). - medL. *disconsōlātus*, f. L. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *consōlātus*, pp. of *consōlāri* CONSOLE.

**disconti·nue** cause to cease; cease XV. - (O)F. *discontinuer*; DIS- 2. So **disconti·nuance**. XIV (Trevisa). - AN. **disconti·nuous**. XVII (Milton).

**discord** di·skōrd want of harmony, variance XIII (AnCrR., RGlouc.); (mus.) XV (Lydg.). - OF. *descord*, *discord*, f. *des-*, *discorder* - L. *discordāre* be at variance, f. *discord-*, *discors* discordant, f. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *cord-*, *cor* HEART. So **disco·rdant**. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *des-*, *discordant*.

**discount** di·skaunt †abatment, deduction; (prob. after It. *sconto*, whence F. *escompte*) deduction made for payment before the due time. XVII. - F. †*descompte* (modern *décompte*), f. *descompter*, whence, if not direct from It. (*dī*)*scontare*, **discount** vb. XVII. See DIS- 2, COUNT<sup>2</sup>.

**discourtenance** discouragement, disfavour. XVI (Sidney, Spenser). See DIS- 2, 4; partly after F. †*descontenancer*.

**discourage** damp the courage of. XV. - OF. *discourager* (mod. *dé-*); see DIS- 2, 4, COURAGE.

**discourse** di·skō(ə)ɹs †reasoning XIV (Ch.); (arch.) conversation, talk; treatment of a subject; †course XVI. ME. *discours* - L. *discursus* running to and fro, (late) intercourse, (med.) argument (whence F. *discours* (XVI), f. *discurs-*, pp. stem of *discurrere* run to and fro, (late) speak at length, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *currere* run; assim. in form to COURSE. Hence **discour·se** vb. XVI; partly after F. *discourir*, †*discurre*.

**discover** diskā·vəɹ disclose to knowledge XIII (Cursor M.); reveal, exhibit; †uncover XIV; find out XVI. - OF. *descovrir* (mod. *décovrir*) = Pr., Sp. *descubrir*, It. *discovrire* :- late L. *discoperire*, f. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *cooperire* COVER. The OF. tonic forms *descuevre*, etc., gave the ME. var. *diskever* (surviving dial.), and the vocalization of *v* between vowels the reduced forms †*discure*, †*diskere*. Hence **disco·very**. XVI; after *recover*, *recovery*; repl. *discovering*.

**discre·dit** sb. disrepute XVI; distrust XVII; vb. disbelief; destroy confidence in; bring into discredit XVI; DIS- 6, 3; after It. *discredito*, *-itare*, F. *discrédit*, *-iter*.

**discreet** diskri·t showing good judgement XIV; (Sc.) civil, polite XVIII. - (O)F. *discret*, *-ète* = Pr., Sp., It. *discreto* - L. *discrētus* separate, DISCRETE, which in late L. and Rom. took over its new meaning from *discrētīō* DISCRETION.

**discrepant** di·skripənt, diskre·pənt not harmonious or consistent. XV. - L. *discrepant-*, *-āns*, prp. of *discrepare* be discordant, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *crepare* make a noise, creak; see -ANT. So **discrepance**. XV. **discrepancey**. XVII.

**discrete** diskri·t distinct, separate XIV (rare before XVI); discontinuous XVI; (gram., etc.) †adversative, disjunctive XVII. - L. *discrētus*, pp. of *discernere* separate, DISCERN.

Cf. DISCREET. So **discretion** diskre:ʃən discrimination; liberty or power of deciding; sound judgement. XIV (R. Manning). - (O)F. - L.

**discriminate** diskri:'mineit make a distinction between, distinguish, differentiate. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *discriminare*, f. *discrimin-*, -*crimē* distinction, f. *discernere* DISCERN; see CRIME, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **discrimination**. XVII. - late L.

**discursive** diskō:'siv passing rapidly from one thing to another XVI; ratiocinative XVII. - medL. *discursivus*, f. *discurs-*; see DISCOURSE, -IVE.

**discus** di'skəs quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman games. XVII. L. - Gr. *diskos* :- \**dikos*, f. *dikein* throw. See DAIS, DESK, DISC, DISH.

**discuss** diskə's A. †investigate, decide XIV (R. Rolle); examine by argument XV; B. dispel, disperse XIV (Ch.). f. *discuss*, pp. stem of L. *discutere* dash to pieces, disperse, dispel, in Rom. investigate (cf. F. *discuter*, Sp. *discutir*, It. *discutere*), as in late L. *discussio*, *discussor*; f. DIS- 1 + *quaterē* shake. So **discussion** diskə'ʃən. XIV (Rolle). - (O)F. - L.

**disdain** disdeɪ'n feeling of scorn; †indignation. ME. *desdeyne* (XIV), earlier *dedeyne* (XIII) - OF. *desdeign*, AN. *dedeigne* (mod. *dédain*) = Pr. *desdaing*, Sp. *desdeño*, It. *disdegnō*, *sdegnō*, deriv. of CRom. \**disdignāre*, for L. *dēdignāri* reject as unworthy; see DIS- 2, DEIGN. So **disdain** vb. XIV. - OF. *desdeigner* = Pr. *desdegnar*, etc.

**disease** di:zɪ'z †uncasiness, discomfort; morbid physical condition. XIV. - AN. *des-*, *disease*, OF. *desaise*, f. *des-* DIS- 2, 6 + *aise* EASE.

**disembark** disɛmbə'rk put or go ashore. XVI. - F. *désebarquer*, Sp. *desembarcar*, or It. *disimbarcare*; see DIS- 2, EMBARK.

**disembogue** disɛmbou'g †come out of the mouth of a river, etc., into the open sea; (of a river, etc.) discharge itself. XVI (early forms also *disemboque*, -*bōke*). - Sp. *desembocar*, f. *des-* DIS- 2 + *embocar* run into a creek or strait, f. *en* IN-1 + *boca* mouth :- L. *bucca* (cf. BUCCAL).

**disembowel** disɛmbau'əl remove the bowels from. XVII. Intensive (DIS- 8) of †*embowel* (XVI) eviscerate - OF. *embouler*, alteration of *esbouler*, f. *es-* EX-1 + *bouel* BOWEL. Superseded †*debowel* (XIV), †*disbowel* (XVI).

**disfigure** disfi'gəɹ mar the figure or form of. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *desfigurur* (mod. *dé-*) = Pr., Sp. *desfigurar*, etc. - CRom. \**disfigūrāre*; see DIS-, FIGURE.

**disgorge** disgɔ:'dʒ eject from the throat, vomit forth XV; transf. and fig. XVI. - OF. *desgorger* (mod. *dé-*), f. *des-* DIS- 1, DE- 6 + *gorge* throat, GORGE.

**disgrace** disgreɪ's †disfavour; dishonour, shame, or cause of this. XVI. - F. *disgrâce* - It. *disgrazia*, f. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *grazia* GRACE. So **disgrace** vb. †disfigure; bring dishonour to. XVI. - F. *disgracier* - It. *disgraziare*.

**disgruntled** disgra'ntld put out of humour. XVII. f. DIS- 8 + *gruntle* grunt, complain (XVI), frequent. of GRUNT + -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**disguise** disgaɪ'z alter the dress of, now only to conceal identity XIV; conceal by a counterfeit appearance XVI. - OF. *desguisier* (mod. *déguiser*) = Pr. *desguisar*, f. Rom. *dis-* DE- DIS- † *guisa* GUISE. Hence **disguise** sb. XIV.

**disgust** disga'st dislike, distaste, (now) strong distaste verging on loathing. XVI. - F. *desgoust* (mod. *dégoût*) or It. *disgusto*, f. *desgouster* (mod. *dégoûter*), *disgustare*, whence **disgust** vb. XVII (ppl. adj. *disgusting* XVIII, repl. *disgustful* XVII); see DIS- 2, 6 and GUSTO.

**dish** diʃ broad shallow vessel OE.; applied to certain measures from XV; food served ready for eating XV. OE. *dísé* plate, bowl, platter, corr. to OS. *disk* (Du. *dísch*) table, OHG. *tisc* plate (G. *tisch* table), ON. *diskr* (perh. - OE.) - L. *discus* quoit, (Vulgate) dish, disc (of a sundial); see DISCUS and cf. DAIS, DESK. Hence **dish** vb. serve up in or as a dish XIV; (sl.) 'do for' (from the notion of food being *done* and *dished* up; cf. 'cook one's goose', 'settle one's hash') XV.

**dishabille** di:səbil undress garment or style. XVII. Earliest forms *dishabillie*, -*illee*, -*illie*, *dëshabil(l)é*. - F. *dëshabillé*, sb. use of pp. of *dëshabiller* undress, f. *dés-* DIS- 4 + *habiller* dress (see HABILIMENT). For the muting of final *é* cf. DEFILE<sup>2</sup>, SIGNAL<sup>2</sup>.

**dishearten** dishə:'tɹn discourage. XVI (Sh.). f. DIS- 3, after *discourage*.

**dishevelled** diʃe'vld †without head-dress XV; (of the hair) unconfined XVI; fig. disorderly XVII. f. late ME. †*dischevel*, †*dischevelee*, -y (Ch.) - OF. *deschevelé*, f. *des-* DIS- 1 + *chevel* hair :- L. *capillus*; cf. CAPILLARY; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**dishonest** disə'nɪst, diz- †entailing dishonour XIV (Ch.); †unchaste XIV; fraudulent, not straightforward or honest XVII. - OF. *deshoneste* (mod. *dëshonnête*); see DIS- 2.

**dishonour**, U.S. -or disə'nər, diz- reverse of honour, indignity, disgrace. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *deshonor* (mod. *dëshonneur*) = Pr., Sp. *deshonor*, It. *disonore* - Rom. \**dishonor*, -*ōrem*; see DIS- 2, HONOUR. So as vb. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - OF. *deshonoror* = Pr. *desonorar*, etc., medL. *dishonōrāre*.

**disinclined**, -**inclination**. XVII (Clarendon). DIS- 3, 6, 9.

**disinherit** deprive of an inheritance. XV. f. DIS- 3 + INHERIT, superseding †*disherit*, †*deserite* (XIII) - OF. *deseriter* (mod. *dëshériter*) = Pr. *deseretar*, etc. - Rom. \**desheretare*, f. *des-* DIS- 2 + \**heretare*, for late L. *hēréditāre* INHERIT.

**disinte·r** exhume. XVII (Cotgr.). - F. *désenterrer*; see DIS- 2, INTER.

**disi·nterested** †not interested; impartial, unbiased by personal interest. XVII. repl. †*désintéressé* (XVII, Florio, Donne) - F. *désintéressé*; see DIS- 7, INTEREST.

**disjunctive** disdʒəˌŋktɪv dɪsjoɪnɪŋ; alternative; adversative; also sb. XV. - L. *disjunctivus*, f. *disjunct-*, pp. stem of *disjungere*, whence OF. *desjoindre*, *desjoign-* (mod. *déjoindre*), the source of **disjoi·n** XV; see DIS- 1, JOIN, JUNCTION, -IVE.

**disk** var. of DISC.

**dislike** dislaiˌk †displease; not to like. XVI. f. DIS- 2+LIKE<sup>2</sup>; superseded MISLIKE. Hence **disli·ke** sb. †displeasure; distaste, aversion. XVI.

**dislocate** diˌsləkeɪt put out of place, displace. XVII (Sh.). prob. back-formation from **disloca·TION** (first in medical sense). c. 1400. - OF. or medL.; see DIS- 1, LOCATE.

**dismal** diˌzməl †sb. evil days, orig. the unpropitious days, two in each month, of the mediæval calendar XIII; adj. †(of days) unlucky XIV; †(of other things) disastrous; causing dismay or gloom; depressingly dreary XVI. - AN. *dis mal* (XIII) :- medL. *diēs mali* evil days. The (orig. superfluous) addition of *day* to *dismal* led to the apprehension of *dismal* as an adj., which had an extensive sense-development. ¶ occas. Icel. *dismala daga* is doubtless from Eng.

**dismantle** dismæˌntl †uncloak; divest, strip. XVII. - F. †*désmanteller* (mod. *démanteler*); see DIS- 2, MANTLE.

**dismay** dismeɪˌ discourage completely. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. \**desmaier*, *demaier* = Pr. *desmaiar* (whence OSP. *desmayar*, It. *smagare*) :- Rom. \**dismagāre* deprive of power, f. L. *dis-* DIS- 2+Germ. \**mag-* be able, MAY<sup>1</sup> (cf. OF. *esmaier*, whence F. *émoi* excitement, Pr. *esmaiar* disturb, trouble, Pg. *esmagar* crush, overwhelm; ME. *esmay*, *amay* - OF.). Hence **dismay·** sb. XIV.

**dismember** deprive of limbs. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *désmembrer* - Rom. \**desmembrare*, f. *des-* DIS- 4+L. *membrum* MEMBER.

**dismiss** dismiˌs send away XV; discard, reject XV. First in pp., repr. OF. *desmis* (mod. *démis*) :- medL. *dismissus*, for L. *dīmissus*, pp. of *dīmittere*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1+mittere send (see MISSION); preceded by †*dīsmīt* (XIV), and superseded this, together with other forms which were common XVI-XVII, †*dīmit*, †*dīmiss*, as well as †*dēmit*. So **dismi·SSION** XVI; after F. †*désmission* (mod. *démision*); largely replaced by **dismi·SSAL**<sup>2</sup> XIX.

**dismount** remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted; come down, esp. alight from a horse, etc. XVI. f. DIS- 3+MOUNT, prob. after OF. *desmonter*, etc., medL. *dismontāre*.

**disobey** refuse to obey. XIV (Gower). Late ME. *dis-*, *desobeie* - (O)F. *désobéir* = Pr. *desobedir*, etc. - Rom. \**desobedire*, for late L. *inobédire*; see DIS- 3, OBEY. So **DISOBE·DENCE**, -ENT. XV. - OF.; repl. †*dísobéissant* XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *désobéissant*.

**disorder** disɔːɪdəɪ, diz- (arch.) put out of order XV; derange XVI. app. modification after ORDER vb. of earlier †*dísordéine* (XIV) - OF. *desordener* (see DIS- 6, ORDAIN). Hence **diso·rder** sb. XVI; after F. *désordre*; whence **diso·rderly**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**disorganize** disɔːɪɡənaɪz, diz- destroy the organization or organic connexion of. XVIII (Burke, 1793). - F. *désorganiser* (in common use at the time of the French Revolution), f. *dés-* DIS- 6+organiser ORGANIZE.

**disparage** dispæˌrɪdʒ †match unequally; bring discredit on XIV; speak of slightly XVI. - OF. *desparagier*, f. *des-* DIS- 2+parage (high) rank, prop. equality of rank = Pr. *paratge* :- Rom. \**paraticum*, f. *par* equal; see PEER, -AGE. So **dispa·rageMENT**. XV. - OF.

**disparity** dispæˌrɪti inequality, unlikeness. XVI. - F. *disparité* - late L. *disparitās*; see DIS- 2, PARITY.

**dispart**<sup>1</sup> dispāˌɪt difference between the semidiameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle; sight-mark allowing for this. XVI. Of doubtful origin; prob. f. next, but there are chronological difficulties.

**dispart**<sup>2</sup> dispāˌɪt (arch.) part asunder XVI (Spenser); divide, separate XVII. - It. *dispartire* divide, part, or L. *dispartire* distribute, divide; see DIS- 1, PART; superseded **depart** in the corr. senses.

**dispatch, despatch** dispæˌtʃ send off post-haste or with expedition; get rid of, dispose of; execute promptly. XVI. prob. at first a term of diplomatic usage; Bishop Tunstall, the earliest known user of the word, was commissioner to Spain 1516-17. - It. *dispacciare* or Sp. *despachar*, f. *dis-* DIS- 2+base of It. *impacciare* hinder, stop, Sp., Pg. *empachar* impede, embarrass; this base is of obscure origin and difficult to relate directly with that of the synon. OF. *empêchier* (mod. *empêcher* prevent) IMPEACH, OF. *depêchier* (mod. *dépêcher*), whence Eng. †*depeach* (XV-XVII), which was superseded by **dispatch**. Hence (or - It. *dispaccio*, Sp. *despacho*) **dis-**, **despa·tch** sb. act of dispatching, message dispatched XVI; superseded †*depeach* (XVI-XVII) - (O)F. *dépêche*. ¶ The sp. with des-dates from Johnson's Dictionary, 1755, though J. in his writings used *dispatch*.

**dispel** dispeˌl drive away and scatter. XVII. - L. *dispellere*, f. *dis-* 1+pellere drive (see PULSE<sup>2</sup>).

**dispense** dispeˌns A. deal out, distribute, administer XIV; make or put up (medicine) XVI; B. arrange administratively *with*; relax

or release administratively XIV (first in Ch., Trev., Wyclif, Gower). - OF. *despenser* (mod. *dépenser* spend) = Pr., Sp. *despensar*, It. *dispensare* - L. *dispensāre* weigh out, disburse, administer, dispose, (in medL.) deal with a person or a matter according to the requirements of eccl. law (*dispensare cum aliquo, circa aliquem or aliquid*, etc.), frequent. of *dispendere*, f. *dis-* DIS- I + *pendere* weigh (cf. SPEND). The phr. *dispense with* (medL. *dispensare cum*) has an extensive development: A. †grant (a person) exemption or release; give exemption from (a rule); B. do away with (a requirement), put up with the want of, do without; C. †condone (an irregularity), †deal with indulgently, †manage or do with. So **dispensation** distribution; administration, management (esp. of the divine conduct of the world, repr. N.T. and patristic uses of L. *dispensatiō* and Gr. *οικονομία* ECONOMY); act of dispensing with a requirement. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **dispensary** place for dispensing medicines XVII; †collection of drugs; †book containing formulæ for making up medicines XVIII. The earlier word was **dispensatory**. XVI. - absol. uses of medL. adjs. *dispensārius, dispensātorius*. **dispenser** administrator, steward. XIV. - OF. *despensour* - L. *dispensator* (which was current in Eng. XIV-early XIX); see -ER<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Hence the surnames *Dispenser, Spenser, Spencer*.

**dispeople** dispī-pl (arch.) depopulate. XV - OF. *despeupler* (mod. *dé-*) = Pr. *despo-voar*, etc., Rom. formation on L. *dis-* DIS- 4 + *populus* PEOPLE.

**disperse** disp̄s cause to separate or scatter XIV; dissipate XVI. - F. *disperser*, f. *dispers* - L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, f. *dis-* DIS- I + *spargere* strew (cf. SPARSE). Hence **dispersal**. XIX; see -AL<sup>2</sup>. **dispersion**. Earliest in spec. meaning of 'Jews dispersed among Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity', tr. Gr. DIASPORA. XIV (Wycl. Bible, I Peter i 2).

**dispiteous** dispit̄ios (arch.) pitiless. XIX. Revival of †*despiteous* (XVI), alteration after PITEOUS of †*despitous* (XIV) - OF. *despitos* (mod. *dépiteux*), f. *despit* DESPITE; taken as DIS-7 + PITEOUS.

**displace** displei's remove from its place. XVI. f. DIS- + PLACE, partly after OF. *desplacer* (mod. *dé-*).

**display** displei' †unfold; expose to view XIV; exhibit, manifest XVI; show off XVII. - OF. *despleier* (mod. *déployer* DEPLOY), earlier *desplier* = Pr., Sp. *desplegar*, It. *dispiagare* :- L. *displicāre* scatter, (medL.) unfold, unfurl, f. *dis-* DIS- I, 2 + *plīcāre* fold (see PLY). Aphetic SPLAY. Hence **display** sb. XVII.

**displeasure** XIV (Ch.), -PLEASURE XV - OF. *desplais-*, *-plaisir*, L. *displicāre*.

**disport** dispōrt †divert; refl. enjoy oneself, frolic. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *desporter* (mod. *déporter* DEPORT), f. *des-* DIS- I + *porter* to carry. So **disport** sb. (arch.) diversion, pastime. XIV. - OF. *desport*, f. the vb. Aphetic SPORT.

**dispose** dispou'z put in a suitable place; prepare the mind of, incline (esp. in pp.); make arrangements, ordain events XIV; with of †(i) order, control, (ii) put away, get rid of XVI. - (O)F. *disposer*, f. *dis-* + *poser* place, set in order, settle, after L. *dispōnere*, -pos- (see DIS-, POSITION, POSE<sup>1</sup>), tr. Gr. *διαρθέναι*. (L. *dispōnere* is repr. directly by *dispone* XIV, surviving in Sc. law, 'make over, assign'.) Hence **disposal**<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Milton); superseding earlier †*dispose* (Sh.). So **disposition** dispōzi'ʃən arrangement, control, management, bestowal; natural bent, inclination, aptitude. XIV. - (O)F. - L. *dispositiō(n-)*, tr. Gr. *διαθήκη*; not a deriv. of *dispose*, but assoc. with it in form through the adoption of F. -poser as the repr. of L. -pōnere.

**dispraise** disprei'z speak in disparagement of. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *despreisier* = Pr. *desprezar*, etc. - Rom. \**despretiāre*, for L. *dēpretiāre* DEPRECIATE; see DIS- iii. So †**disprize**. XV. - OF. *desprisier*, var. of *despreisier*.

**disproof** disprū'f refutation, evidence for this. XVI. f. DIS- 6 + PROOF, after DISPROVE XIV (Wyclif). - OF. *desprover*; see DIS- iii.

**disproportion** XVI (Eden); also vb. XVI (Sh.). **disproportionate**. XVI (Eden); after F. *disproportion, disproportionné*; see DIS- 6, 7.

**dispute** dispjū't debate or discourse argumentatively XIII; debate upon XIV; argue against, contest XVI. - (O)F. *disputer* = Pr. *desputar*, etc. - L. *disputāre* estimate, discuss, (Vulgate) contend in words, f. *dis-* DIS- I + *putāre* reckon, consider (see PUTATIVE). Hence **dispute** sb. XVII. So **disputation**. XIV. - F. - L.; repl. ME. †*disputisoun* (XIII-XV) - OF. *desputeisun*. **disputant** di'spjūtənt. XVII (Dekker).

**disquisition** diskwizi'ʃən investigation; treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated. XVII. - (O)F. *disquisition* - L. *disquisitiō(n-)*, f. *disquisit-*, pp. stem of *disquirere*, f. *dis-* DIS- I + *quære* seek (see QUERY).

**disrobe** disrou'b divest of garments. XVI. f. DIS- 3 or 4 + ROBE vb. or sb., perh. after OF. *desrober*.

**disruption** disrū'pʃən breaking up. XV (Sir T. Browne). - L. *disruptiō(n-)*, f. *disrupt-*, pp. stem of *disrumpere*; see DIS- I, RUPTURE. So **disrupt** intr. XVII; trans. XIX. f. the L. pp.

**dissect** dise'kt cut up. XVII. f. *dissect-*, pp. stem of L. *dissecāre*. So **dissection**. XVII. - medL.; see DIS- I, SECTION.

**disseisin** disī'zin (leg.) dispossession of property. XIV. - AN. *disseisine*, OF. *dessaisine*; see DIS- 4, SEISIN. So **disseizē**. XIV (R. Mannyng). - AN. *desseisir*.

**dissemble** disē'mbl †feign xv (Lydg.); †pretend not to see xv; disguise by feigning; intr. conceal one's intentions xvi. Late ME. *dissemile*, -*immil*, alteration of †*dissimule* (xiv) - (O)F. *dissimuler* - L. *dissimulāre* (see DIS- 2, SIMULATE), through *dissimble*, and assocn. with SEMBLANCE. The corr. sb. is DISSIMULA'TION.

**disseminate** disē'mineit scatter or spread abroad. XVII (Holland). f. pp. stem of L. *dissēmināre*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *sēmin-*, *sēmen* SEED; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **dissemina'tion**. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - L.

**dissension** disē'nʃən disagreement in opinion. XIII (Cursor M.); freq. sp. -*tion* from xv. - (O)F. *dissension* - L. *dissentiō(n)*, f. pp. stem of *dissentire*, whence (partly through F. *dissentir*) **disse'nt** withhold assent or consent xv (Wyntoun); disagree, differ xvi; whence **disse'nt** sb. xvi, **disse'nter**<sup>1</sup> spec. dissentient from prescribed or established religious creed or practice xvii; so **disse'ntient** adj. and sb. xvii. **disse'ntious**. xvi; cf. F. †*dissentieux*, -*cieux*. See DIS- 1, SENTIENT, -SION.

**dissempiment** disē'piment (bot., zool.) partition. XVIII. - L. *dissēpimentum*, f. *dissēpire*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *sēpes* hedge; see -MENT.

**dissertation** disā'te'i'ʃən †discussion; spoken or (usu.) written discourse containing a discussion at length. xvii. - L. *dissertātiō(n)*, f. *dissertāre* discuss, debate, frequent. of *dissere* treat, examine, discourse, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *serere* join, connect, join words in composition (cf. SERIES, SERMON); see -ATION.

**dissever** disē'vər separate, disjoin XIII; divide into parts xiv. - AN. *des(c)everer*, OF. *desevrer* (modF., techn. *desevrer*) = Pr. *desebrar*, It. *sceverare* :- late L. *dissepārāre*; see DIS- 1, SEVER.

**dissident** disī'sidənt at variance xvi; sb. xviii. - F. *dissident* or L. *dissident-*, -*ēs*, prp. of *dissidēre* disagree, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *sedēre* SIT; see -ENT.

**dissimilar** disī'milar unlike. xvii (Burton). f. DIS- 7 + SIMILAR, after L. *dissimilis*. So **dissimila'tion**. xix; after *assimilation*. **dis-similitude** dissimilarity. xv. - L.

**dissimulate** disī'mjuleit dissemble xv; †pretend not to see xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *dissimulāre*; see DIS- 2, SIMULATE. Earlier †**dissimule** xiv (Ch., Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. -L. So **dissimula'tion**. xiv (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. -L.

**dissipate** disī'sipeit scatter, dispel, disperse xv; squander; distract xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *dissipāre*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *supāre*, *\*sipāre* throw; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **dissipa'tion**; dissolution xv; †dispersion xvi; squandering xvii; distraction of mind xviii (Swift), (hence) frivolous diversion, (passing into) dissolute living xviii. - (O)F. or L.

**dissociate** disou'ʃieit cut off from association. xvii (Cotgr.). f. pp. stem of L. *dissociāre*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *sociāre* join together, f. *socius* companion; see SOCIAL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **dissocia'tion**. xvii (Cotgr.).

**dissoluble** disō'ljubl that can be dissolved. xvi (More). - OF. *dissoluble* or L. *dissolūbilis*, f. *dissolvere*; see DIS- 1, SOLUBLE. So **dissolute** dis'səlūt relaxed, lax, remiss xiv (Wycl. Bible); †enfeebled, weak; †unrestrained xv; †disconnected; lax in morals xvi. - L. *dissolūtus* loose, disunited, pp. of *dissolvere* DISSOLVE. **dissolu'tion** separation into parts xiv (Trevisa); †relaxation xv; breaking-up, dispersal xvi; death xvi (More). - (O)F. or L.

**dissolve** dizō'lv loosen the parts of, spec. †melt, fuse, (now) diffuse in liquid xiv (Wycl. Bible); †release from life, esp. pass. xiv (Ch.); undo (†a knot, bond, union) xiv (Wyclif); intr. xv. - L. *dissolvere*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *solvere* loosen, SOLVE.

**dissonant** dis'sonənt out of harmony, discordant in sound. xv. - (O)F. *dissonant* or L. *dissonant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *dissonāre* disagree in sound, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *sonāre* (see SONANT). So **dis'sonance**. xv. - (O)F. or late L.

**dissuade** diswei'd advise against xv; seek to divert from xvi. - L. *dissuādēre*, f. *dis-* DIS- 2 + *suādēre* advise, urge; cf. F. *dissuader*. So **dissua'sion**. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. or L.

**distaff** di'stāf stick to hold material to be spun. OE. *distæf*, a peculiarly Eng. word, the Continental word being repr. by MDu. *rocke* (Du. *rok*), whence prob. dial. Eng. *rock* (xiv), OHG. *rokko* (G. *rocken*), ON. *rokkr*; f. the base of MLG. *dise*, *diesene* distaff, bunch of flax (LG. *diesse*), rel. to DIZEN; the second el. is STAFF. ¶ Used typically (from xvi) of the female members of a family, spinning being a woman's work or occupation (cf. *distaff women*, Sh., 'Rich. II' III ii 118); e.g. *distaff side* (*spear side*, *distaff right* (tr. legal L. *jus colī*); cf. F. *tomber en quenouille* (of property, etc.) go to the female side.

**distain** distei'n stain with colour, dye xiv (Gower); †dim, outshine xiv (Ch.); defile xv (Hoccleve). - OF. *desteign-*, pres. stem of *desteindre*, mod. *déteindre* = Pr. *destenher*, Sp. *desteñir*, It. *stingere* :- Rom. \**distingere*; see DIS- 1, TINGE. Aphetic STAIN.

**distal** di'stəl (anat.) situated away from the centre of the body. 1808 (J. Barclay). irreg. f. next + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**distant** di'stənt separate xiv (Ch.); far apart; remote xv. - (O)F. *distant* or L. *distant-*, *distāns*, prp. of *distāre*, f. *dis-* DIS- 1 + *stāre* STAND. So **di'stance** †discord, dissension XIII (RGlouc.); extent of space between objects xv; remoteness xvi. - (O)F. -L. *distantia*.

**distaste** distei'st dislike, aversion. xvi. f. DIS- 6 + TASTE, after OF. *dégoust* (mod. *dégoût*), It. *disgusto* DISGUST.

**distemper**<sup>1</sup> diste'mpær †disturb or derange the condition of XIV; put out of humour XIV (Ch.); derange the physical or bodily condition of XIV (Wyclif). - late L. *distemperare* (whence also OF. *destremper*, mod. *détremper*, It. *distemperare*, Sp. *destempar*), f. L. *dis-* *DIS-* 2+*temperare* proportion or mingle duly, TEMPER. Hence, or f. *DIS-* 6+TEMPER sb. **distemper** sb.<sup>1</sup> disturbance of the bodily 'humours' or 'temper', (hence) ill health, disease XVI (spec. of a catarrhal disease of dogs XVIII).

**distemper**<sup>2</sup> †mix with liquid, soak XIV; fig. dilute XVI (Sh.); (f. the sb.) paint in distemper XIX. - OF. *destemper* or late L. *distemperare* soak, macerate, f. L. *dis-* *DIS-* 1, 2+*temperare* mingle, qualify, TEMPER. Hence (after OF. *destremp*, mod. *détrempe*) **distemper** sb.<sup>2</sup> method of painting on plaster XVII; whitening mixed with size and water used in this XIX.

**distend** diste'nd †stretch out or apart XIV; swell out from within XVII. - L. *distendere*; see *DIS-* 1, TEND<sup>2</sup>. So **distension**. XV. - L.; so in F. (XIV).

**distich** di'stik couple of lines of verse. XVI (Holinshed; earlier in L. form). - L. *distichon* - Gr. *distikhon*, sb. use (sc. *métron* metre) of n. of *distikhos* of two rows or verses, f. *di-* *DI-* 2+*stikhos* row, line of verse, rel. to *steikhein* advance, go, Germ. \**steig-* (cf. STIRRUP).

**distil(l)** disti'l fall in minute drops (Maund.); let fall in minute drops or vapour; vaporize by heat and condense the vapour (Maund., Trev.); also intr. XIV. - (partly through (O)F. *distiller*) L. *distillare*, for *dēstillāre*, f. *dē* *DE-* 1+*stillāre*, f. *stilla* drop (cf. Gr. *stīlē* drop of water). So **distillation**. XIV (Gower). - L. **distillery** †distillation XVII (Evelyn); place or works for distilling XVIII.

**distinct** disti'kt separate, different; clear, plain XIV (in earliest use as implied in the adv.). - L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere* DISTINGUISH; so in (O)F. So **distinction** disti'ŋkʃən †division, class XIII (AnCrR.); discrimination, making a difference XIV (R. Rolle, Wyclif, Trevisa); distinguishing excellence XVII; mark of honour XVIII. - (O)F. - L. **distinctive**. XV. f. *distinct-*, pp. stem of L. *distinguere* + *IVE*.

**distingué** distæ'ŋgei, †distēge having an air of distinction. XIX (Byron). F., pp. of *distinguer* - L. *distinguere* DISTINGUISH.

**distinguish** disti'ŋwiʃ divide into classes; make, or mark as, different; perceive plainly; make prominent. XVI. irreg. f. (O)F. *distinguer* or L. *distinguere* (adopted earlier as †**distingue** XIV) + *-ISH*<sup>2</sup>; cf. *extinguish*.

**distort** distō'rt give a twist to, lit. and fig. XVI (C'tess Pembroke). f. *distort-*, pp. stem of L. *distorquēre*, f. *dis-* *DIS-* 1+*torquēre* twist. So **distortion**. XVI. - L.; in F. *distorsion*. See TORT.

**distract** distræ'kt draw away or in different directions. XIV (Wyclif). f. *distract-*, pp. stem of L. *distrāhere*, f. *dis-* *DIS-* 1+*trāhere* draw, drag; see TRACT. So **distract**ION. XV. - L.; so F. (XIV).

**distrain** distrei'n (hist.) force to perform an obligation by the seizure of a chattel, etc. XIII; levy a distress XIV; in various casual senses 'press', 'compress', 'oppress', 'strain out' XIV (R. Rolle, Ch., etc.). ME. *destreyne* - OF. *destreign-*, pres. stem of *destreindre* = Pr. *destrenher* :- L. *distringere* (see STRINGENT). Aphetic STRAIN.

**distract** distrei' having the attention distracted. XVIII (Chesterfield). F., pp. of *distrāire* DISTRACT. ¶ In ME. (Ch.; XIV-XV) 'greatly perplexed' - OF. *destrait*.

**distraught** distrō't mentally distracted XIV (Gower); mentally deranged XV. Alteration of (pp.) adj. *distract* by assim. to *straught*, pp. of STRETCH.

**distress** distre's (dial.) strain, stress; strain of adversity; (leg.) act of distraining. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - OF. *destre(s)ce*, -esse (mod. *détresse*) = Pr. *destreissa* :- Gallo-Rom. \**districtia* (cf. *angustia* ANGUISH, f. *angustus*), f. pp. stem of L. *distringere* DISTRAIN. So **distress** vb. XIV. - AN. *de-stresser*, OF. -*ecier*, f. the sb. Aphetic STRESS.

**distribute** distri'bjut deal out in portions. XV. f. *distribūt-*, pp. stem of L. *distribuere*, f. *dis-* *DIS-* 1+*tribuere* grant, assign (cf. TRIBUTE). So **distribution**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**district** di'strikt †territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord; portion of territory marked off for a purpose (various spec. uses) XVII; region, quarter XVIII. - F. *district* - medL. *districtus* (power of) exercising justice, territory involved in this, f. *district-*, pp. stem of *distringere* DISTRAIN.

**distringas** distri'ngæs (leg.) writ directing a sheriff to distrain. XV. L., 'thou shalt distrain', 2nd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *distringere* DISTRAIN.

**distrust** distra'st †intr. be suspicious of XV (Lydg.); trans. not to trust XVI. f. *DIS-* 3+*TRUST*, after F. *défier* (cf. DEFY) or L. *diffidere*.

**disturb** distō'rb †deprive of (AnCrR.); agitate (lit. and fig.) XIII. ME. *desto(u)rben* - OF. *desto(u)rber* = Pr. *destorbar* (cf. It. *sturbare*) - L. *disturbāre*, f. *dis-* *DIS-* 2+*turbāre* disorder, disturb, f. *turba* tumult, crowd. So **disturbance**. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *desto(u)rbançe*.

**disuse** disjū'z †make (a person) unaccustomed XIV (Barbour); †misuse, abuse XIV (Wyclif); cease to use XV. - OF. *desuser*. Hence **disuse** sb. disjū's XV. See *DIS-* 3, 6 and USE.



**disyllable**, **diss-** *disi:ləbl* word or metrical foot of two syllables. XVI (*dissillable*). - F. *dissyllabe*, †*dissill-* - L. *disyllabus* - Gr. *disyllabos*, f. *di-* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *sullabē* SYLLABLE. The sp. with *ss* was regular XVI-XVIII and is still common, the etymol. sp. with *s* being first favoured by scholars in XIX. So **di(s)-sylla-**bc. XVII (Jonson). - F. (XVI), f. L. *disyllabus*.

**ditch** *ditʃ* long narrow excavation OE.; (dial.) embankment, dike XVI. OE. *dic*, corr. to OFris., OS. *dik* ditch, dike (Du. *dijk*), MHG. *tich* (G. *teich* pond, pool), ON. *diki* ditch, DIKE; a word of the Baltic coast, of unkn. origin. Hence **ditch** vb. surround with a ditch, dig ditches in XIV; (orig. U.S.) throw into a ditch XIX; not repr. OE. *dīcian* dig, make an embankment.

**dither** *diːðə* quake, quiver. XVII. Var. of (dial.) *didder* (XIV), orig. and still north., of symbolic origin.

**dithyramb** *diːθɪræmb* Greek choric hymn in honour of Dionysus (Bacchus) XVII; inflated discourse XIX. - L. *dithyrambus* - Gr. *dithyrambos*. So **dithyrambic**. XVII.

**dittany** *dɪˈtəni* labiate plant *Origanum Dictamnus*. XIV. Late ME. *dittane*, *diteyne* - OF. *ditan*, *ditain* †-medL. *dictamu-s*, for L. *dictamnus*, -*um* - Gr. *diktannon*, reputed to be f. *Diktē* the mountain in Crete, a well-known habitat of the plant. The trisyllabic form (*detany*) appears XV; it depends on medL. *ditaneum*, late L. *dictamnium*.

**ditto** *dɪˈtəʊ* †of the said month; gen. the aforesaid, the same XVII; duplicate, copy; pl. suit of the same stuff throughout XVIII. - It. *ditto*, Tuscan var. of *detto* said †- L. *dictu-s*, pp. of *dicere* say (see DICTION); orig., as in It., used to avoid repetition of the name of a month, e.g. 'li 22 di dicembre . . li 26 detto' (the 22 Dec. . . the 26th aforesaid); extended in Eng. commercial usage to 'the same commodity, place, person, or amount'. Cf. F., G., Du. *dito*. abbrev. **do**.

**dittography** *dɪtəˈgrəfi* (palaeogr.) unintentional writing of a letter, word, or passage twice. XIX. f. Gr. *dittós* double †-GRAPHY.

**ditty** *dɪˈti* song, lay XIII; †words of a song, theme XVI. ME. *dite(e)* - OF. *dité* composition, treatise †- L. *dictatum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *dictare* express in language, compose (see DICTATE).

**ditty-bag** *dɪˈtɪbæg* sailor's bag for small necessities. XIX. So **ditty-box**, used by American fishermen. of unkn. origin.

**diuretic** *daijʊəˈtɪk* exciting excretion or discharge of urine. xv. - (O)F. *diurétique* or L. *diurēticus* - Gr. *diourētikós*, f. *diouērēn* urinate, f. *diá* through + *ouērōn* URINE.

**diurnal** *daijʊəˈnəl* occupying a day; occurring daily xv; of the day XVII. - late L. *diurnālis*, f. *diurnus*, f. *diēs* day; cf. DIARY, JOURNAL.

**diva** *dɪˈvə* prima donna. XIX. It., 'goddess' †- L. *diva* female divinity, sb. use of fem. of *divus* divine, sb. god, rel. to *deus* (see DEITY).

**divagation** *daɪvəˈgeɪʃən* deviation, digression. XVI. f. L. *divagāt-*, -*ārī*, f. DI-<sup>1</sup>, DIS-<sup>1</sup> + *vagārī* wander; see VAGUE, -ATION.

**divan** *daɪvən*, *daivæn* Oriental council of state; court of justice, council chamber XVI; long seat against the wall of a room XVIII; smoking-room with lounges XIX. - F. *divan* or It. *divano* - Turk. *divān* - Arab. *divān*, *divān* - Pers. *dīvān* (now *dīvān*) (orig.) brochure, (hence) collection of poems, muster-roll, register, account-book, office of accounts, custom-house, tribunal, court, council chamber, (cushioned) bench. Cf. DEWAN, DOUANE. ¶ The word has become CEUR.

**divaricate** *daɪvəˈrɪkeɪt* stretch or spread apart. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *divaricāre*, f. *dis-* DI-<sup>1</sup> + *varicāre* stretch (the legs) asunder, f. *varicus* straddling; see VARICOSE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **di:varica**-TION. XVI.

**dive** *daɪv* plunge into or under water; trans. OE.; intr. XIII. OE. *dýfan* wk. trans. dip, submerge = ON. *dýfa* †- \**dūþjan*, f. Germ. \**dūþ-*; OE. *dūfan* str. intr. did not survive, being replaced by the wk. form (cf. pp. †*bedoven*, = MDu. *be|dūven*), belonging to the Germ. series \**daub-* \**deub-* \**dub-*, parallel to \**daup-* \**deup-* \**dup-* DEEP, DIP. Hence **dive** sb. XVII; in the U.S. sense of 'low resort for drinking, etc.' from the sense of the vb. 'dart out of sight'.

**diverge** *daɪvəˈdʒ* proceed on a different course. XVII. - medL. *divergere*, f. L. *dis-* DI-<sup>1</sup> + *vergere* bend, incline, VERGE. So **di-vergent**, -ENCE. XVII.

**divers** *daiˈvəɪz* †different, diverse; (arch.) sundry, several, many. XIII. ME. *divers*, *diverse* - (O)F. *divers*, fem. *diverse* = It., Sp. *diverso* - L. *diversus* contrary, hostile, separate, different, prop. pp. of *divertere* DIVERT. When *divers* became the established form in the second sense the final *s* became *z*, as in the pl. of sbs. So **diverse** *daɪvəˈzɪs* different; †*divers*, sundry. XIII (RGlouc.). Identical in origin with prec., in later use differentiated from it in form and pronunc. (cf. *adverse*, *inverse*), with restriction to the sense of the orig. L. So **diversity**. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. - L. **diversif.** xv. - OF. *diversifier* - medL. *diversificāre*.

**divert** *daɪvəˈɪt* turn aside xv (Lydg.); distract XVI; entertain, amuse XVII. - F. *divertir* = Sp. *divertir*, It. *divertire* - L. *divertere* turn out of the way, leave one's husband (cf. DIVORCE), differ (cf. *devertere* turn aside), f. *dis-* DI-<sup>1</sup> + *vertere* turn (see WORTH<sup>2</sup>). So **diversion**. XVII. - late L. (medical term, like *diversion* in OF.); the mil. use may be immed. - F. *diversion* or It. *diversione*. **diverticulum** *-iːkjʊləm* †bypath XVI; (anat.) side-branch of a process XIX. L.; earlier †*diverticle* (xv).



**dives** dai·vız (leg.) in *dives costs* costs on the ordinary scale (*pauper costs* costs on a lower scale imposed on a plaintiff who sued in forma pauperis. XIX. L. 'rich', 'rich man' (occurring in the parable in Luke xvi and gen. taken as the proper name of the rich man in that parable).

**divest** daiv·st strip of covering; dispossess. XVII (Sh.). refash. on L. models in DI- of earlier *devest* (XVI) - OF. *devestir*, *desvestir* (mod. *dévêtir*) = It. (*di*)*svestire* - Rom. \**disvestire*; see DIS- 4, VEST.

**divide** divai·d separate (trans. & intr.) into parts XIV (PPl., Ch., Wyclif); part (an assembly) into separately voting groups XVI. - L. *dividere* cleave, apportion, separate, remove, f. *dis-* DI-<sup>1</sup>+ \**videre*, f. IE. \**widh-*, repr. also by L. *viduus*, -a widow, Skr. *vindhate* is empty. Cf. DEVISE<sup>1</sup>. So **dividend** di·vidənd portion of anything divided xv; quantity to be divided XVI. - AN. *dividende* - L. *dividendum*, sb. use of n. gerundive of *dividere*. **divi·DER**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; pl. dividing compasses XVIII. **division** divi·zən XIV (Ch., Wyclif, Gower); spec. (math.) XIV; (mus.) execution of a rapid melodic passage, such a passage itself, run (so applied from the splitting of notes up into smaller ones); portion of an army or fleet XVI. - OF. *divisiun* (mod. *division*) - L. **divisor** divai·zər (math.) XV. - F. or L.; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**divine**<sup>1</sup> divai·n pert. to God or a god; godlike; heavenly XIV (Ch., Wyclif, Gower); of surpassing excellence xv. ME. *devine*, *divine* - OF. *devin*, fem. -ine, later, by assim. to L., *divin(e)* = Pr. *devin*, Sp., It. *divino* - L. *divīnu-s*, f. *divus* godlike, god, rel. to *deus* god: - \**deivcos*, whence L. *Dies|piter*, voc. *Juppiter* (cf. JOVE and TUESDAY); see -INE. So **divinity** divi·niti. XIV. - (O)F. - L. *divinitas*, in Christian use tr. Gr. *θεωρία* (*θεός* DEITY).

**divine**<sup>2</sup> divai·n †soothsayer, seer; ecclesiastic, theologian. XIV. ME. *devine* - OF. *devin* (= L. *divīnu-s* soothsayer), later *divin* theologian, after medL. *divinus* doctor of divinity, theologian; sb. use of prec.

**divine**<sup>3</sup> divai·n make out as by supernatural insight; practise divination. XIV (PPl., Ch., Trevisa). ME. *devine* - (O)F. *deviner*, f. *devin* DIVINE<sup>2</sup>, after L. *divīnāre* foretell, predict. So **divina·TION**. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa).

**divorce** divō·s legal dissolution of marriage. XIV (PPl., Wyclif). - (O)F. *divorce*, corr. to Sp. *divorcio*, It. *divorzio* - L. *divortium* separation, divorce, f. *divortere*, var. of *divertere* DIVERT. So **divo·rce** vb. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *divorcer* - late L. *divortiare*. Hence **divorcee**: divorced person. XIX; more freq. in F. form *divorcé(e)*. **divo·rceMENT**. XVI (Tindale, Matt. v 31).

**divot** divət piece of turf. XVI. orig. Sc. *deva(i)t*, *dewot*, *diffat*, *defett*, *divat*, *duvat*; of unkn. origin. Now gen. familiar from its use in the laws of golf.

**divulge** daiv·ldʒ, di- †publish abroad xv; reveal (something secret) XVII. - L. *divulgāre* make commonly or publicly known, f. *dis-* DI-<sup>1</sup>+ *vulgāre* publish, propagate, f. *vulgus* common people (cf. VULGAR). The pronunc. with dʒ, instead of g as in F. *divulguer*, is prob. due to the sp.-ge. So **di·vulgate**<sup>3</sup>, -A·TION. XVI. - L.

**divvers** di·vəız †Divinity Moderations in the University of Oxford; see -ER<sup>8</sup>. XIX.

**divvy** di·vi colloq. deriv. of DIV|IDEND + -Y<sup>6</sup>. XIX.

**dixie** di·ksi iron kettle or pot. XIX. - Hind. *degchi* (repr. by occas. *dechste*) - Hindi *degachī*, -chā, Panjabi *dekachī*, -chā - Pers. *degcha*, dim. of *deg*, *dig* iron pot, kettle.

**dizen** dai·zn, di·zn †dress (a distaff) with flax XVI; (arch. and dial.) dress up, deck out, BEDIZEN XVII. f. base repr. by the first syll. of DISTAFF; cf. MDu. *disen*, perh. the immed. source. See -EN<sup>5</sup>.

**dizzy** di·zi (dial.) foolish, stupid OE.; giddy XIV. OE. *dysig* = OFris. *duzig*, MDu. *dosech*, *dösech*, LG. *duzig*, *dösigg* giddy, OHG. *tusic* foolish, weak, f. WGerm. \**du-*, found also in OE. *dys(e)lic* foolish, LG. *dusen* be giddy, and with *l-*suffix in LG. *düsel* giddiness, MDu. *diselen* (Du. *duizelen*) be giddy or stupid; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**djereed, djinn** see JEREED, JINN.

**do**<sup>1</sup> dū pt. **did**, pp. **done** dan trans. A. put, place (cf. DOFF, DON<sup>1</sup>, DOUT, DUP); B. perform, execute; C. cause; D. as auxiliary of tense. OE. intr. A. act (in a specified way) OE.; B. fare, get on XIII (Cursor M.); C. (in perf. tenses) make an end XIV (R. Manynng); D. be (well or ill) xv; E. serve the purpose, suffice XVI (Sh.). OE. *dōn*, pt. *dyde*, pp. *gedōn*, of which the pt. *dyde* is isolated amongst the Germ. langs., the others having forms corr. to OE. pl. *dēdon*, Anglian *dēdon* (a type which survived only into ME.), viz. OFris. *dua(n)*, *dede*, *dēden*, *dēn*, OS. *dōn*, *doan*, *deda*, *dēdun*, *gidōn* (Du. *doen*, *deed*, *deden*, *gedaan*), OHG. *tu(a)n*, *teta*, *tātum*, *getān* (G. *tun*, *tat*, *getan*).

In OE. *dōm* is found in late Nhb. beside the usual *dō* in 1st pers. sg. pres. ind.; OE. 2nd and 3rd pers. sg. *dēst*, *dēþ* (= \**dōist*, \**dōiþ*) were supplanted in ME. by *dost*, *doth*, beside which *doest* dū·ist, *doeth* dū·iþ were formed later and became restricted to non-auxiliary uses. OE. prp. *dōnde* was superseded by *doing* (xiv). The OE. pp. *gedōn*, in which the prefix was constant, became *idon*, *don*, mod. *done*, with change of vowel as in *dost*, *doth*, and *does* (which descends from late Nhb. *dōas*, *dōes*, north. ME. *dōs*, *dūs*).

This CWGerm. vb., the history of which remains in some points obscure, is based on a widespread IE. \**dhō-* \**dhē-* \**dha-*, repr. by Skr. *dādhami* put, lay (with pf. *dadhāu*, corr. to OFris., OS. *dede*, OHG. *teta*), Arm. *d|nem*, Gr. *tithēmi* I place (cf. THEME), L. *fa|c|ere* make, do (pt. *fē|c|ī*, corr. to Gr. aor. *ē|thē|ka*), -*dō*, -*dere* in *addere* ADD,

*condere* (see CONDITION), Lith. *dėti*, OS. *dēti* put, lay. Cf. DEED, DOOM, -DOM, and CREED. The meaning 'avail, suffice' is prob. much older than the date of our present evidence, and may derive partly from ON. *gera* make, do (e.g. *þat mun ekki gera* that won't do).

**do<sup>2</sup>, doh** dou (mus.) first note of the scale in solmization. XVIII. - It. *do* (noted as of recent introduction by Lorenzo Penna in 'Li Primi Albori Musicali', 1672), said to be a modification of *du*, altered inversion of UT.

**doab** dū·əb, dou·əb tract between two confluent rivers. XIX (Wellington, Heber). - Hind. - Pers. *dōāb*, i.e. *do*, TWO, *āb* water.

**doat** var. of DOTE.

**Dobbin** də·bin typical name for a draught horse, farm horse. XVI (Sh.). Proper name, var. of *Robbin, Robin*, pet form of *Robert*.

**dobe, dobie, doby** (U.S.) see ADOBE.

**docent** dou·sənt †adj. teaching XVII; sb. (U.S.) teacher in a college or university (after G.) 1890. - L. *docent-*, -ēns, prp. of *docēre* teach; see DOCTOR, -ENT.

**Docetic** dou·sətik, -i·tik pert. to the Docetæ, sect which held that Christ's body was not human but only appeared to be so. XIX. f. med.L. *Docētæ* - Gr. *Dokētai*, f. *dokein* seem, appear; see -IC.

**dochmiac** dəkmiæk (Gr. pros.) pert. to the *dochmius*, 5-syllabled foot of which the typical form is ˘-˘-˘-˘-˘. XVIII. - Gr. *dokhmiaçós*, f. synonym. *dokhmios* oblique.

**docile** dou·sail, də·sail teachable XV; tractable XVIII. - L. *docilis*, f. *docēre* teach; see DOCTOR, -ILE, and cf. F. *docile* (XVI).

**dock<sup>1</sup>** dək coarse weedy herb, of genus Rumex. OE. *docce* (also in *sūr|docce, wudu|docce* sorrel), pl. *doccan*, corr. to MDu. *doche|blaederen* (whence G. *dockenblätter*) patience dock, ODa. *ā|dokke* (= OE. *ēa|docce* water-dock). ¶ Hence Gael., Ir. *dogha*, OF. (Norm. dial.) *doque*.

**dock<sup>2</sup>** dək solid fleshy part of a horse's tail; crupper XIV; cut end, stump XVI. perh. identical with OE. *docca* (or -e) in *finger-doccan* finger-muscles, and corr. to Fris. *dok* bunch, ball (of twine, etc.), (MLG. *dokke* bundle of straw, OHG. *tocka* (south G. *docke*) doll; the meanings point to a basic sense 'something round'. Hence **dock** vb. cut short, curtail. XIV (Ch., Wyclif).

**dock<sup>3</sup>** dək †bed, hollow (or creek) in which a ship rests, esp. at low water XIV; artificial basin for the reception of ships XV. - MLG., MDu. *docke* (mod. *dok*), of unkn. origin; from Du. and Eng. the word has passed into German (*dock*), Scandinavian (Sw. *docka*, Da. *dokke*), and French (*dock*). Hence **dock** vb. XVI. **do·cker<sup>1</sup>** dweller near docks XVIII; dock labourer XIX.

**dock<sup>4</sup>** dək enclosure in a criminal court where the prisoner stands his trial XVI (Warner, B. Jonson). prob. at first a word of rogues' cant and identical with the word repr. by Flem. *dok* cage, fowl-pen, rabbit-hutch, of unkn. origin. From c. 1620 to c. 1820 current mainly in †*baile-dock* (BAIL); familiarized XIX mainly through the writings of Dickens.

**docket** də·kit †summary, minute XV; abstract, memorandum, register XVI; endorsement, label XVIII. Of unkn. origin, poss. f. DOCK<sup>2</sup> + -ET; also sp. *dogget* (XV-XVII); cf. AL. *doggetum* (XV). Hence **do·cket** vb. XVII.

**doctor** də·ktər teacher; one highly proficient in a branch of learning or holding the highest university degree; spec. doctor of medicine, (hence) medical practitioner. XIV. - OF. *doctour* - L. *doctor*, *doctōrem* teacher, f. *doct-*, pp. stem of *docēre* teach, causative corr. to *discere* learn (˘- \**dī-dc-scō*), referred to an IE. base \**dok-* \**dek-*, as in Gr. *dokēn* seem good (cf. DOGMA), *diddskein* learn (cf. DIDACTIC), L. *decet* it is fitting (cf. DECENT), *decus* (cf. DECOROUS), *dexter* right (cf. DEXTEROUS), Skr. *daçasyāti* is gracious, *dākṣāti*. Hence **do·ctress**, **do·ctoress** female doctor XV. f. DOCTOR + -ESS<sup>1</sup>, after F. †*doctoresse*, late L. *doctric-*, *doctrix*, whence Eng. †*doctrice* XV-XVI.

**doctrine** də·ktrɪn that which is taught; †instruction, lesson. XIV. (Wycl. Bible, Ch.). - (O)F. *doctrine* - L. *doctrina* teaching, learning, f. *doctōr* (see prec.). So **doctrinal<sup>1</sup>** dəktraɪ·nəl, də·ktrɪnəl. XV. - late L. *doctrinālis* (Isidore); earlier as sb. 'text-book' (XV) after OF. *doctrinal*, med.L. *doctrināle* (sb. use of n. adj.). **doctrinaire** dəktrɪnəɪ·r orig. one of a F. political party (soon after 1815) which aimed at an ideal of reconciliation of extremes; (hence) pedantic theorist.

**document** də·kjʊmənt †instruction; †evidence XV; something written, etc. furnishing evidence XVIII. - (O)F. *document* = Sp., It. *documento* - L. *documentum* lesson, proof, instance, specimen, in med.L. written instrument, official paper, f. *docēre* teach; see prec. and -MENT. Hence as vb. †instruct XVII; furnish with documents (as evidence) XVIII; cf. F. *documenter*. Whence **documenta·TION**. XVIII.

**dod** dəd euph. alteration of GOD, surviving dial. and in (U.S.) *dod burn, drat; dod-blamed, -durned, -rotted*, etc.

**dodder<sup>1</sup>** də·dəɪ parasitic genus of convolvulaceous plants, Cuscuta. XIII. ME. *doder*, corr. to MLG. *dod(d)er*, MHG. *toter* (G. *dotter*). The formal similarity to OS. *doðro* (MDu. *doder*, Du. *door, dootier*), OHG. *totoro, tutar|ei* (G. *dotter*), rel. further to OE. *dydrin* yolk of egg, has suggested ult. connexion, but proof is wanting.

**dodder<sup>2</sup>** də·dəɪ (dial.) tremble, shake XVII; totter, potter XIX. var. of or parallel form to †*dadder* (*dadir* 'frigucio', Catholicon Anglicum). Hence **do·ddery<sup>1</sup>** XX.

**doddered** dɔːdærd used, after Dryden (1684), of old oaks that have lost the top or branches; expl. erron. by J. as 'overgrown with dodder'; altered form, simulating a pp., of *doddard* (Dryden, 1693), f. *dog* poll, lop (of hair XIII, of trees XV). f. an el. of unkn. origin + *-ard*, as in *pollard*; cf. *doddle oak* (Holland, 1601), and dial. *dodderel* pollard.

**dodecagon** doude:kægən (geom.) 12-sided plane figure. XVII. - Gr. *dōdekágōnon*, f. *dōdeka* 12 (f. *dō* TWO + *dēka* TEN) + *-gōnos* -angled, *gōniā* angle. So **do:decasHE'DRON**. XVI (Billingsley). - Gr. **do:decasY'LLABLE**. XVIII.

**dogge** dɔdʒ palter, haggle, trifle XVI; avoid an encounter with; move to and fro, keep shifting position XVII. Of unkn. origin. sb. XVI.

**dogkin** see DOIT.

**dodo** douːdou extinct bird of Mauritius. XVII ('a strange fowle, which I had at the Iland mauritius, called by y<sup>e</sup> portingalls a DoDo', 1628, 'the Dodar (a blacke Indian bird)', 1634). - Pg. *doudo* simpleton, fool; applied to the bird because of its clumsy appearance.

**doe** dou female of the fallow deer OE.; female of hare or rabbit. XVII. OE. *dā*, of unkn. origin; adoption from Celtic has been suggested (cf. Corn. *da*, Ir. *dam* ox, stag), but if a native word it may corr. to Alemanic *de* in place-names, e.g. *Delbrunnen*, *Delzwald*; ult. connexion with MDu. *dāme*, OHG. *tāmo*, *dāmo* (G. *dam-* in *dambock*, *damhirsch*, *damwild*), which appear to be -L. *dāma* fallow-deer, presents serious difficulties.

**doff** dɔf put or take off XIV; (techn.) strip the slivers of wool, etc., from the carding-cylinders XIX. ME. *dof*, *doffe*, contr. of *do of (fe)*, OE. *dōn of*, of *dōn* take off, remove; see **do**<sup>1</sup>, **off**, and cf. **don**<sup>1</sup>, **dout**, dial. *dup*, for *do up*, i.e. open. ¶ Recorded as a northernism by Ray, by J. as 'obsolete, and scarcely used except by rustics'; restored to literary use by Scott.

**dog** dɔg quadruped of the genus *Canis*. Late OE. *docga* (once in a gloss; also g. pl. in place-names, *doggeneford*, *doggenberwe*), of unkn. origin; prob. orig. denoting a large or powerful kind, the gen. term being *hund* HOUND, which *dog* finally displaced in this status; it has been adopted in Germ. and Rom. langs., usu. with a limited application, e.g. bulldog, mastiff (at first with the epithet 'English'); e.g. Du. *dog*, †*dogghe*, LG., G. *dogge*, †*dock*, Norw. *dogge*, Sw. *dogg*, F. *dogue*, also *bouledogue*, Sp., Pg., It. *dogo*. ¶ For the formation of the OE. word cf. the animal-names *froega* FROG, \**picga* FIG, \**staega* STAG, \**suega* in *hægsuega* hedge-sparrow, \**wicga* beetle in EARWIG. ON. *dugga* useless fellow has been compared. Hence **dog** vb. follow like a dog. XVI. **dogged** dɔːgɪd ill-conditioned XIV; †canine XV; pertinacious XVIII; see **-ED**<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *crabbed*, of similar date.

In various comps. **dog-** renders L. or Gr.

names, as *dog rose* (XVI, *dogs rose*), medL. *rosa canina*, repr. L. *cynorrodon* (Pliny) - Gr. *kunōrodon*, f. *kuno-*, *kiūn* HOUND + *rhōdon* ROSE; *dog's tooth* (XVI), medL. *dens canis*; *dog star* Sirius (XVI), Gr. *kuōn*, L. *canicula*; *dog days* (XVI), L. *dies caniculares* (see CANICULAR); *dog-tooth* eye-tooth (XIV), pointed ornament (XIX). In *dog-sleep* (XVIII), *dog-watch* (XVII) there is a reference to the light or fitful sleep of a dog.

**doge** doudʒ chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. XVI. - F. *doge* - It. *doge* - Venetian *doze* :- L. *ducem*, *dux* leader; cf. DUCE, DUKE. So **dogate** douːgeit office of a doge. XVIII. - F. *dogat* - It. (Venetian) *dogato*, f. *doge*; see **-ATE**<sup>1</sup>.

**dogger** dɔːgɚ two-masted fishing vessel. XIV. - MDu. *dogger* trawler, fishing-boat (Du. *dogger* cod-fisher), obscurely rel. to MDu. *dogge* (in *ten dogge varen* go to the cod-fishing; early Du. *dogghe* boot large barque), which appears to be repr. in Icel. *fiski*/duggur pl. used of Eng. fishing-boats visiting Iceland in 1413 (cf. *duggari* one of the crew of a dogger, and Eng. *dogger* occas. so used XVI). Also †*dogger-boat* (XVII - Du.); *Dogger Bank* (Du. *Doggers bank*) name of a great shoal in the North Sea, also called †*Dogger-sands*.

**dogg(e)rel** dɔːg(ə)rɛl ill-constructed or mean verse. XIV. In earliest use adj. in *rym dogerel* (Ch.), presumably f. **DOG** (with contemptuous implication as in *dog Latin*, †*dog rime* XVII) + **-EREL**.

**doggo** dɔːgou (sl.) lie *doggo* lie quiet, remain hid. XIX. app. f. **DOG** + **-o**, with ref. to the light sleeping of dogs and the difficulty of telling when their eyes are shut whether they are asleep.

**dog-gone** dɔːgɔn (U.S. sl.) confound! damn! XIX. app. development of earlier *dog on it* (etc.), of obscure origin, as a euph. substitute for *God damn it*. Cf. Sc. *dagone!* deuce take it!

**dogma** dɔːgmə tenet or doctrine laid down. XVII. - L. *dogma* philosophical tenet - Gr. *dōgma*, *dogmat-* opinion, tenet, decree, f. *dokēn* seem, seem good, think, suppose (cf. DOCTOR). So **dogma'tic**, **-ICAL**. XVII. - late L. *dogmaticus* - Gr. *dogmatikós*; so F. **-tique**. **dogmatism** XVII, **-IST** XVI. - F. **dogmatize**. XVII (A.V., Pref.). - F. or late L.

**doily** doiːli †woollen stuff for summer wear XVII (*Doily Petticoat*, Dryden); small ornamental napkin or mat XVIII (*Doiley-napkin*, Swift). f. name of *Doiley*, *Doyley*, who according to Samuel Pegge kept a linen-drapery's shop in the Strand, London; see also 'Spectator' No. 283 (1712), 'Philosophical Transactions' XXXIV (1727) 222.

**doit** doit small Dutch coin. XVI. - MLG. *doyt* = MDu. *duit*, *deuyt*, perh. to be connected with ON. *þveit* small coin, prop. piece cut off, f. *þvita* cut. MDu. *doythkin* was repr. by ME. *doydekin* (XV), later *dogkin*.

**doited** doi-tid (Sc.) of unsound mind, foolish. xv (Wyntoun). Perh. var. of *doted* (xiv) pp. of *DOTE*, but *oi* is obscure.

**doldrums** dɔːldrəmz low spirits; becalmed state of a ship, region of calms. xix. prob. orig. dial. or sl. f. *dol* DULL, perh. after *tantrums*.

**dole**<sup>1</sup> doul †part, portion OE.; (arch.) lot, share, fate XIII; portion doled out XIV. OE. *dāl* :- \**dailaz*; see *DEAL*<sup>1</sup>. Hence **dole** vb. xv.

**dole**<sup>2</sup> doul (arch. and dial.) grief, sorrow, lamentation. xiii. ME. *dol*, with variants *doel*, *deol*, *del* (obs. before 1500), *dul*, *duil* (surviving in Sc. *dule*) - OF. *dol*, *doel*, *duel*, etc. (mod. *deuil* mourning) :- pop. L. *dolu-s*, f. L. *dolēre* (see *DOLOUR*). Hence **do-leFUL**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (La3).

**dolerite** dɔːlərait mineral allied to basalt. xix. - F. *dolērite* (Haüy), f. Gr. *dolerós* deceptive; so named from the difficulty of discriminating its constituents; see -ITE.

**dolichocephalic** dɔːlikousifəˈlik (ethnol.) long-headed (cf. *brachycephalic*). xix. f. Gr. *dolikḗs* LONG + *kephalḗ* HEAD + -IC.

**doll** dɔːl †mistress xvi; child's toy-baby xvii; pretty but silly woman xix. Pet-form of the female name *Dorothy* (e.g. *Doll* Tear-sheet in Sh. '2 Henry IV', *Doll* Common in B. Jonson's 'The Alchemist'); *r* becomes *l* as in *Hal*, *Sal*, *Moll*, for *Harry*, *Sarah*, *Mary*. Hence **dolly** dɔːli in same senses xvii; also applied to contrivances having a fancied resemblance to a doll xviii; see -Y<sup>0</sup>.

**dollar** dɔːləɹ German taler; Spanish peso or piece of eight (i.e. eight reales) xvi; standard unit of coinage in U.S.A., Canada, etc., equivalent to 100 cents xviii. - early Flem., LG. *daler* (Du. *daalder*) - G. *taler* (formerly also *thaler*), short for *Joachimst(h)aler*, applied to a silver coin made from metal obtained in *Joachimst(h)al* (i.e. 'Joachim's valley') in the Erzgebirge, Germany; thence also It. *tallero*. The forms *doler*, *dolor* appeared xvi, *dollor*, *dollar* xvii.

**dollop** dɔːləp †tuft, clump xvi; shapeless lump xix. perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. dial. *dolp* lump).

**Dolly Varden** dɔːli vɑːrdən name of a character in Dickens's 'Barnaby Rudge', applied to (1) a large hat with one side bent downward and abundantly trimmed with flowers, (2) a print frock with large flower pattern, (3) a Californian trout or char.

**dolman** dɔːlmən Turk's long robe open in front xvi (*dolyman*); hussar's uniform jacket worn with sleeves hanging loose; woman's mantle with cape-like appendages xix. In the first sense - F. *doliman*, in the second - F. *dolman* - G. *dolman* - Magyar *dolmány*; all ult. - Turk. *dōlāmān*.

**dolmen** dɔːlmən cromlech. - F. *dolmen* (*dolmin* Latour d'Auvergne 1796, *dolmine* Le Grand d'Aussy 1798), expl. by Legonidec

(1821) as Breton *tōl* table, *men* stone; but the Breton form would be \**taolvean*, \**tōlven*, and the F. word prob. repr. inexactly Cornish *tolmēn* 'hole of stone', applied to enormous blocks of stone found in Cornwall poised on two supporting points so that an aperture is left beneath; cf. *Maen tol*, Cornish place-name in OE. charter of 785.

**dolomite** dɔːləməit (min.) native carbonate of lime and magnesia. xviii. - F. *dolomite*, also *dolomie*, f. name of Sylvain *Dolomieu*, French geologist (1750-1802); see -ITE.

**dolour**, U.S. **dolor** dɔːləɹ †pain; grief, sorrow xiv. - OF. *dolor*, -our (mod. *douleur*) = Pr., Sp. *dolor*, It. *dolore* :- L. *dolōrem*, *dolor*, rel. to *dolēre* suffer pain or grief (cf. *DOLE*<sup>2</sup>). So **do-lorous**. xiv. - OF. *doleros* (mod. *douloureux*) - late L. *dolōrōsus*.

**dolphin** dɔːlfɪn cetaceous mammal resembling the porpoise, *Delphinus* delphis xiii; constellation Delphinus xv (Lydg.); dorado xvii; black bean aphid xviii. Three types of form have been current: (i) *delfyn*, *delfhin* - L. *delphīnus* - Gr. *delphin-*, *delphis* (cf. Sp. *delfin*, It. *delfino*); (ii) *dalphyn* - OF. *daulphin* (see *DAUPHIN*) = Pr. *dalfin* :- Rom. \**dalfinu-s*; (iii) *dolfin*, *dolphin*, app. Eng. alterations of (ii). Cf. *DELPHIN*.

**dolt** dɔːlt dull fellow, blockhead. xvi. prob. earlier in dial. use, and rel. to †*dold* (xv) numb, and *dol(l)*, var. of *DULL*.

**dom**<sup>1</sup> dɔːm A. Pg. title of dignity; B. title prefixed to the name of Benedictines and Carthusians xviii. In A, Pg. *dom* = Sp. *don*<sup>2</sup> :- L. *dominu-s* master (spec. of a household), f. *domus* house, f. \**dem-*, as in Vedic *dām pátis*, *pátir dām* master of the house, Gr. *despótēs* DESPOT (:- \**dem[s]pot-*). In B, shortening of L. *dominus* DAN.

**dom**<sup>2</sup> dɔːm cathedral. xix. G., - L. *domus* (*Dei*) house (of God); cf. *DOME*.

**-dom** dɔːm suffix denoting condition or state, as in *freedom*, *thralldom*, *wisdom* state of being free, a thrall, wise, passing to the sense of domain, realm, territory, area, region, in *christendom*, *dukedom*, *kingdom*, and the like, and to that of experience, as in *martyrdom*. OE. -*dōm* = OS. -*dōm* (Du. -*dom*), OHG. -*tuom* (G. -*tum*), suffixal use of OF. *dōm* judgement, statute, jurisdiction, doom, OHG. *tuom* position, condition, dignity. It has lent itself easily in recent times to occas. and trivial use, as *officialdom*, *squredom*, *theatredom*, *topsyturvydom*.

**domain** dɔːmeɪn estate, lands, dominions xvii; sphere of thought or action xviii; lordship, in *eminent domain* (tr. mod. L. *dominium eminens*, Grotius) lordship of the sovereign power over all property xix. - F. *domaine*, alteration, by assoc. with L. *dominium* (see *DOMINION*), of OF. *demaine*, *demeine* DEMESNE. ¶ *Domayne* occurs as a var. reading for *demeine* (i.e. DEMESNE) in Wyntoun's Chronicle II 366, and *domaine landes* is in Skene, 1597.

**dome** *doum* (arch.) house, mansion XVI; †cathedral church, *DOM*<sup>2</sup>; rounded vault, cupola XVII; vaulted roof, canopy, etc. XVIII. In the first sense - L. *domus* house (see DOMESTIC); in the others - F. *dôme* - It. *domo*, *DUOMO* house, house of God, cathedral, cupola (as a distinguishing feature of Italian cathedrals) :- L. *domu-s*.

**Domesday** *dū-mzdei* the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England made in 1086 by order of William the Conqueror. XII (*domesdei*). ME. form of DOOMSDAY, popular appellation (see 'Dialogus de Scaccario' I xvi) given to the book (*liber de Domesday*) as being the final and inexorable authority on the matters contained in it.

**domestic** *dōme-stik* †pert. to the household; pert. to one's country XVI; of the house, household-; tame XVII; sb. †inmate XVI; household servant XVII. - (O)F. *domestique* - L. *domesticus*, f. *domus* house, rel. to Gr. *dōmos*, Skr. *dāmas*, OSl. *domū*, OIr. *doim* in the house, f. IE. \**dom-* \**dem-* \**dmp-* (cf. DESPOT, TAME, TIMBER); for the terminal el. of the L. word cf. *rūsticus* RUSTIC, *silvāticus* (see SAVAGE), *viāticus* (see VOYAGE). †*Domestical* is earlier (XV). So **domesticate** *doum-*, *dōm-*. XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *domesticāre*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **domesticity**. XVIII; so F. -*icité*.

**domicile** *dō-misail* dwelling-place XV; place of (permanent) residence XVIII. - (O)F. *domicile* - L. *domicilium*, f. *domus* house (see prec.). Hence **domiciliary** -*si-līəri* XVIII.

**dominant** *dō-minənt* ruling, commanding (cf. PREDOMINANT) XV; (mus.) pert. to the fifth note of the scale of any key (also sb.) as dominating it next to the tonic. XIX. - (O)F. *dominant* - L. *dominant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *domināri* (f. *dominus*), on the pp. stem of which was formed **dominate**. XVII; see *DOM*<sup>1</sup>, -ANT, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **domination** exercise of rule XIV (Ch.); fourth of the nine orders of angels XIV (Irevisa). - (O)F. - L.

**domineer** *dōminīə-ɪ* govern or act imperiously, tyrannize (over). XVI (Sh.). - Du. †*domineren* - F. *dominer* - L. *domināri*; see prec. and -EER<sup>2</sup>.

**dominical** *dōmī-nīkəl* pert. to the Lord or the Lord's Day (Sunday). xv. - (O)F. *dominical* or late L. *dominicalis*, f. *dominicus*, f. *dominus* lord, master; see *DOM*<sup>1</sup>, -ICAL.

**Dominican** *dōmī-nīkən* pert. to (a member of) the Order of Friars Preachers (Black Friars). XVII. - medL. *Dominicānus* (whence F. *dominicain*), f. *Dominicus*, L. form of the name of *Domīngo* de Guzman (St. Dominic), 1170-1221, founder of an order of preaching friars; see -AN.

**dominie** *dō-mīni* schoolmaster, pedagogue. XVII. sp. of L. *dominē*, orig. term of respectful address to clerics, voc. case of *dominus* master, lord (see *DOM*<sup>1</sup>); cf. †*domine* clergyman (XVII-XVIII), prob. - Du. *dominē*. The present currency is due to the character *Dominie Sampson* in Scott's 'Guy Mannering'.

**dominion** *dōmī-njən* lordship, sway XV; domains of a feudal lord or sovereign (now, the specific designation of some countries of the British Commonwealth) XIV; (leg.) ownership (L. *dominium*) XVII. - OF. *dominion* - medL. *dominiō(n-)*, f. *dominium* property (cf. CONDOMINIUM), f. *dominus* master, lord (see *DOM*<sup>1</sup>).

**domino** *dō-minou* A. cloak with a half-mask worn at masquerades, person wearing this XVIII; the mask itself XIX; B. rectangular piece used in the game (*dominoes*) having the under side black and the upper blank or marked with pips XIX. - F. *domino* priest's winter cloak with hood (XVI), hooded masquing garment, name of the game (XVIII); presumably a deriv. of L. *dominus* (see *DOM*<sup>1</sup>). The marked difference of use (A and B) has not been satisfactorily accounted for; the assoc. of the second with the first by reference to the black back of the pieces and the attribution of the game to an abbot *Domino* lack confirmation. From the use of *domino!* at the end of the game it has been generalized as an int. for 'full up!' and as marking the completion of an action.

**don**<sup>1</sup> *dən* (arch., dial.) put on. XIV (Ch.). In early use also *d'on*, *d'o'n*; contr. of *do on*; *DO*<sup>1</sup> (in the sense 'put') ON adv.; after c. 1650 retained in pop. use in north. dial.; revived in literary use by Scott, like *DOFF*. Walker marks *don* as little used and *doff* as obsolete.

**don**<sup>2</sup>, **Don** *dən* Sp. title prefixed to a man's Christian name; Sp. lord or gentleman, Spaniard; distinguished or important man, (dial.) adept; (in English universities) head, fellow, or tutor of a college XVII. Sp. :- L. *dominu-s*. Cf. DAN, *DOM*<sup>1</sup>.

**dona**, also *donah*, *doner* *dou-nə* (sl.) woman, girl. XIX. - Sp. *doña* (Pg. *dona*) = It. DONNA :- L. *domina* mistress, lady, f. *domus* house, home (cf. DOMESTIC).

**donate** *dounei-t* (chiefly U.S.) make a gift of. XIX. Back-formation from **donation**. XV (Wyntoun). - (O)F. - L., noun of action f. *donāre*, f. *dōnum* gift, f. \**dō-* (cf. DATIVE). **donative**. XV (Lydg.). - L., n. of *dōnātivus*. **donor**<sup>1</sup>. XV. - AN. *donour*, OF. *doneur* :- L. *dōnātōr(em)*. Hence **donee**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**Donatist** *dou-nə-tist* one of a Christian sect of N. Africa (IV). XV. - late L. *Dōnātista*, f. *Dōnātus* (of uncertain identity); see -IST.

**done** *dən* pp. of *DO*<sup>1</sup>.

**donga** *dō-ŋgə* in S. Africa, ravine or gully with steep sides. XIX. Bantu.

**dongola** *dō-ŋgələ* epithet of a race in which a punt or canoe is propelled by paddling by equal numbers of either sex; also of a kind of leather and a red colour. XIX. f. name of a district of the Sudan, N. Africa.

**donjon** arch. sp. of DUNGEON.

**donkey** *dō-ŋki* ass. XVIII (Grose). In early use pronounced so as to r.w. *monkey*, whence the proposed derivs. from *DUN*<sup>1</sup> and from the proper name *Duncan* (cf. *dicky*, *neddy*).

**onna** dɔːnə lady; title of courtesy for an It. or (instead of *donna*, *dona*) a Sp. or Pg. lady. XVII. It. :- L. *domina*, fem. of *dominus* DON<sup>2</sup>. Cf. PRIMA DONNA.

**donor** see DONATE.

**donzella** dontseːlla young lady. It., Pr. :- Rom. \**dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina* DAME; cf. DAMSEL.

**doob** dʊb dog's-tooth grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. XIX. - Hindi *dūb* :- Skr. *dūrvā*.

**doodle** dūːdl simpleton, noodle XVII; (U.S.) Yankee or Union soldier; larva of tiger-beetle (also **doodle-bug**, which was applied in 1944 to the 'flying bomb'); aimless scrawl on paper xx. In the first sense - LG. *dudel-* in *dudeltopf*, -*dopp* simple fellow; the connexion of the other senses is doubtful; the last is prob. rel. to dial. vb. *doodle* fritter time away.

**doolie** dūːli Indian litter or palanquin. XVII (*dowle*, *doola*). - Hindi *dōlī*, dim. of *dōlā* swing, cradle, litter :- Skr. *dolā*, f. *dul-* swing.

**doom** dūm (hist.) statute, ordinance; decision, sentence OE.; trial, judgement XIII; (final) fate XIV. OE. *dōm* = OFris., OS. *dōm*, OHG. *tuom*, ON. *dómr*, Goth. *dōms* :- CGerm. \**dōmaz* lit. that which is set or put, f. \**dō-* place, set, DO<sup>1</sup>. For the sense-development cf. Gr. *thēmis* law (\**the-* place), L. *statūtum* STATUTE. Hence **doom** vb. xv.

**doom** var. of DOUM.

**doomsday** dūːmzdeɪ Day of Judgement. OE. *dōmes dæg*, g. of DOOM and DAY; cf. DOMESDAY. So ON. *dómsdagr*, MDu. *doem(e)dach*.

**doomster** dūːmstɔːr †judge xv; (Sc.) official who formerly recited the judicial sentence XVII (Skene). Alteration of *demester*, DEMPSTER, after DOOM.

**door** dɔːr hinged or sliding barrier for closing an entrance. (i) OE. *duru* (fem. *u*-stem) = OFris. *dure*, OS. *duru*, corr. to other Germ. (orig. pl.) forms with *i*-stem, ODu. *dori* pl. (Du. *deur* fem. sg.), OHG. *turi* pl. (G. *tür* fem. sg.), ON. *dyrr* fem. pl. and n., Goth. *daurōns* fem. wk. pl. (ii) OE. *dor* n., pl. *doru* = OS. *dor*, (O)HG. *tor* gate, Goth. *daur*. The IE. base \**dhur-* is repr. also by Skr. *dur*, *dvār* (orig. dual or pl.), Gr. *thūrá*, L. *foris* (cf. FOREIGN), OIr. *dorus* (:- \**dhucorest-*), OSl. *dviri* gate, *dvorū* court, Lith. *dūrys* gate. The ME. descendants of OE. *duru* and *dor* coalesced, *dur* and *dore* existing beside *dure* and *dor*; the form *dore* lasted from XIII to XVII; the sp. *door* (from XVI) implies a ME. *dōr*, which is confirmed by Sc. *dūr* (in north. Eng. 'Cath. Angl.' *dure*, *duyr*, 1483); the local pronunc. *duɔːr*, which reflects this, has been replaced in standard use by *dɔːr*; cf. *floor*. ¶ If one should rime to this word (Restore) he may not match him with (Doore) or (Poore) for neither of both are of like terminant ('Arte of English Poesie', 1589).

**dop** dɔp Cape brandy distilled from grape-skins. XIX. - Afrikaans use of Du. *dop* shell, husk.

**dope** dɔp (orig. U.S.) lubricating fluid; opium or other narcotic XIX. - Du. *doop* sauce, f. *doopen* dip, mix, adulterate (see DIP), whence **dope** vb.

**doppelganger** dɔːplɜːŋgɜːr apparition of a living person, wraith, double. XIX. - G. *doppelgänger* 'double-goer', '-walker' = Du. *dubbelganger*; semi-anglicized by Scott and C. Kingsley as *double-ganger*.

**dopper** dɔːpɜːr Dutch Baptist. XVII (B. Jonson). - (with shortening of vowel) Du. *dooper*, f. *doopen* dip, baptize (cf. DOPPE).

**dor** dɔr species of fly or beetle OE.; flying beetle xv. OE. *dora*; cf. MLG. *dorte* drone; prob. imit. of humming noise.

**Dora** dɔːrə joc. make-up of the initials of Defence of the Realm Act (August 1914), forming a common female Christian name.

**dorado** dɔːrɑːdou the fish *Coryphæna hippurid* XVII; the constellation xiphias (sword-fish) XIX. - Sp. *dorado* :- L. *dēaurātu-s*, pp. of *dēaurāre* (see DORY<sup>1</sup>).

**Dorcas** dɔːrkəs *D. society* church society of ladies for providing clothes for the poor. XIX. Name of a woman disciple 'full of good works', mentioned in Acts ix 36.

**doria, dorea** dɔːriə kind of striped Indian muslin.

**Dorian** dɔːriən pert. to Doris, a division of ancient Greece; (mus.) name of one of the ancient Gr. musical modes. XVII. f. L. *Dōrius* - Gr. *Dōrios*, f. *Dōris*; see -IAN. So **Doric** dɔːrik Dorian XVI; one of the main dialects of ancient Greece; (hence) rustic; one of the Greek orders of architecture XVII. - L. *Dōricus* - Gr. *Dōrikós*.

**Dorking** dɔːkiŋ breed of poultry. XIX. Name of a town in Surrey.

**dormant** dɔːmɔːnt (hist.) fixed, stationary XIV (*table dormant*, Ch.); sleeping; inactive, quiescent XVI. - (O)F. *dormant*, pp. of *dormir* :- L. *dormire* sleep, rel. to OSl. *drēmati* (Russ. *drēmát'* slumber), and further to Skr. *drāti*, *drāyati* sleeps, Gr. *édrathon* I slept. So **dormer** dɔːmɜːr projecting window in a sloping roof (orig. dormitory window). XVI. - OF. *dormitor*, f. *dormir* sleep + -*eor* -ER<sup>2</sup>. **dormition** dɔːmiːʃən falling asleep. XV (Caxton). - F. - L. **dormitory** dɔːmɪtɔːri sleeping-chamber. xv. - L. *dormitōrium*, sb. use of n. of *dormitōrius* (Pliny), f. *dormit-*, pp. stem of *dormire* sleep; so OF. *dormitoire*. **dorter, -our** dɔːtɔːr (hist.) dormitory (e.g. of a monastery). XIII. - OF. *dortour* (mod. *dortoir*) = Pr. *dormidor* :- L. *dormitōrium*.

**dormouse** dɔːmaʊs small hibernating rodent, *Myoxus*. xv. Of unkn. origin; it has been suggested that it was f. north. dial. *dorm* sleep; cf. the Du. names †*slaepmuys*, †*slaeppratte* 'sleep-mouse', '-rat'. Treated as a comp. of *mouse*, with pl. -*mice*, since XVI; but -*mouses* occurs XVI-XVII.

**dormy** dō·rmi (in golf) leading by as many holes as there are holes to play. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**dorothy bag** dō·rəpi bæɡ lady's open-topped handbag. XX. *Dorothy*, female Christian name, BAG.

**dorp** dōrp †village XVI (Stanyhurst); (S. Africa) small town XX. - Du. *dorp* = OE. *þorp* THORP.

**dorsal** dō·rɪsəl pert. to the back. XV. - (O)F. *dorsal* or late L. *dorsālis*, for L. *dorsuālis*, f. *dorsum* back; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. DOSSAL. So **dorsi-**, **dorso-** (see -O-), comb. forms of L. *dorsum*.

**dory**<sup>1</sup> dō·ri the fish Zeus faber (also JOHN DORY). XIV (*darre*). - F. *doré*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *dorer* gild :- late L. *dēaurāre*, f. *dē* DE- + *aurāre* gild, f. *aurum* gold; so called from its yellowish colour with metallic reflections.

**dory**<sup>2</sup> dō·ri small W. Indian and U.S. boat. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**dose** dous, (Sc.) douz prescribed quantity of medicine. XV. - F. *dose* - late L. *dosīs* (which was earlier in Eng. use) - Gr. *dosis* giving, gift, portion of medicine (Galen), f. *didōnai* give (cf. DONATION). Hence **dose** vb. XVII; cf. F. *doser*.

**doss** dōs (sl.) sb. bed; vb. sleep. XVIII. Earlier *dorse*; f. L. *dorsum* (F. *dos*) back. For the loss of *r* cf. BASS<sup>1</sup>, DACE.

**dossal** dō·səl ornamental cloth on or at the back of a chair, an altar, etc. XVII. Also *dossel*, earlier †*dosel*, †*dorsel* - medL. *dossāle*, n. of *dossālis*, for *dorsālis* (see DORSAL); cf. OF. *dossal*, -el. The ME. word was †*dos(s)er* (XIV) - OF. *dossier* (see next).

**dossier** dō·siei || dosje set of documents relating to a matter. XIX. - F. *dossier* bundle of papers in a wrapper having a label on the back (XVII), f. *dos* back (: - L. *dorsum*; cf. DORSAL) + -ier (: - L. -*ārium* -ARY).

**dost** dast see DO<sup>1</sup>.

**dot**<sup>1</sup> dot (dial.) small lump, clot XVI; minute mark XVII. OE. *dott* (once) head of a boil, perh. in continuous colloq. use (cf. the dim. DOTTLE), but not recorded again till XVI in the gen. sense of 'small knob or lump', when its appearance may be due to Du. *dot* knot, prob. rel. to OHG. *tutto*, *tutta* nipple (cf. G. dial. *tütte*, MHG. dim. *tüttel* nipple, G. *tüttel* point, dot, jot); for the prob. base \**dutt-* cf. OE. *dyttan* (: - \**duttjan*), dial. *dīt* stop up, plug. Hence **dot** vb. XVIII.

**dot**<sup>2</sup> dot dowry. XIX (Thackeray). - (O)F. *dot* - L. *dōtem*, nom. *dōs*, f. \**dō-* give (cf. DONATION). An earlier form was †*dote* (XVI) - F. var. †*dote*.

**dote, doat** dout A. be silly or weak-minded XIII; B. bestow excessive fondness upon XV. ME. *dote* (perh. OE. \**dotian*), corr. to MDu. *doten* be silly (whence OF. *redoter*, mod. *radoter*). In A now use *dote*, in B *doat* (from XVI). Hence **do·tAGE** weak-minded senility XIV; cf. F. *radotage*. **do·tARD**

one in his dotage XIV (Ch.); cf. synon. ME. †*dote* (XII), which appears to be the earliest word of this group, and based on MDu. *dote* folly. ME. had also *dotel* fool, *dotard* (XIV-XV), and vbs. *adote* intr. (XIII-XIV) and *bedote* trans. (XIV-XVI).

**doth** dɑp see DO<sup>1</sup>.

**dott(e)rel** dō·t(ə)rəl species of plover; *dotard*. XV. f. DOTE + -REL, the bird was presumably so named from its (alleged) stupidity. ¶ *Dotterel* is applied dial. to a 'doddered', stunted, or decaying tree (XVI), as was also †*dotard* (XVII-XVIII), with which are to be connected dial. *dote* decay, and *doted* decayed (XV); but the relations are obscure.

**dottle** dō·tl †plug XV; plug of tobacco ash in the bottom of a pipe XIX. dim. of DO<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**dotty** dō·ti covered with dots; (sl.) of unsteady gait (from phr. *dot and go* or *carry one*, said of one who has a wooden leg, XVIII); of feeble mind, daft XIX. See -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**douane** du·an custom-house. XVII. - F. - It. *doana*, *dogana* - Turk. *duwan*, Arab. *diwān* DIVAN.

**double** dɑ·bl consisting of two, twofold XIII; twice as many XIV. - OF. *double*, *double*, later and mod. *double* = Pr., Sp. *doble*, It. *doppio* :- L. *duplu-s* DUPLÉ. So **double** vb. XIII. - OF. *dobler*, *dubler* (mod. *doubler*) :- late L. *duplāre*.

**double entendre** dū·bl ät·dr double meaning, phrase capable of this. XVII (Dryden). F. phr. (rare) 'double understanding'; see DOUBLE, INTEND; Anglicized †*double extender* (XVII-XVIII).

**doublet** dɑ·blit (hist.) close-fitting body garment for men XIV; one of two things exactly alike XVI (philol. one of two words in the same language deriving from the same ultimate word XIX). - (O)F. *doublet*, f. *double*; see prec. and -ET.

**doubloon** dɑblū·n Sp. gold coin, orig. double of the pistole. XVII. - F. *doublon* or its source Sp. *doblón*, augm. f. *doble* DOUBLE. See -OON.

**doubt** daut †fear; be in uncertainty XIII (AnCrR., Cursor M.). - OF. *doter*, *duter* (mod. *douter*) = Pr. *dobtar*, Sp. *dudar*, Pg. *duvidar* :- L. *dubitāre* waver, hesitate, rel. to *dubius* DUBIOUS. The latinized sp. with *b* appears XV, following F. †*doubter*. The sense 'fear' was an early and prominent sense, which survives dial.; cf. *redoubtable*. So **doubt** sb. †fear; uncertainty. XIII. - OF. *dote*, *dute* (mod. *doute*), f. *douter*. Hence **dou·btFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XIV, which was preceded by †*dou(b)tous* (- OF. *doutous*, mod. *douteux*). **dou·btLESS** adv. without doubt. XIV.

**douce** dūs †sweet, pleasant XIV; (Sc.) quiet, sober XVIII. - OF. *dous* (mod. *doux*), fem. *douce* = Pr. *dols*, Cat. *dous*, Pg. *doce*, It. *dolce*, Rum. *dulce* :- L. *dulci-s* sweet, rel. to Gr. *glukús* (cf. GLYCERINE).



**douceur** dū·sōr †pleasantness; †complimentary speech xvii (Dryden); gratuity, tip xviii (H. Walpole). - F. *douceur*, earlier †*dousour*, etc. = Pr. *dolzor*, Sp. *dulzor* :- Rom. \**dulçore*, for late L. *dulcōrem*, nom. *dulcor* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet; see prec. ¶ An adoption of the OF. word had some currency in ME.

**douche** dūf stream of water applied to the body. xviii (Smollett). - F. *douche* - It. *doccia* conduit pipe, f. *docchiare* pour by drops :- Rom. \**ductiāre*, f. *ductus* DUCT.

**dough** dou mass of flour moistened into a paste. OE. *dāg* = OFris. *deeg*, MLG. *dēch* (Du. *deg*), OHG. *teic* (G. *teig*), ON. *deig*, Goth. *daigs* :- CGerm. \**daigaz*, f. \**daig-* :- IE. \**dhoigh-* \**dheigh-* \**dhigh-* smear, knead, form of clay (so Goth. *digan*), whence also Skr. *dih* smear, *dēhas* body, Av. *pairi-daēza-* (see PARADISE), Arm. *dēz* heap, L. \**fig-* in *figere* (see FICTION), *figūra* FIGURE, Gr. *teikhos*, *toikhos* wall (for \**theikhos*, \**thoikhos*), OSl. *zidū* clay, Lith. *dýžti* beat soundly, Goth. *digrei* abundance, ON. *digr* stout, big. Cf. LADY.

**doughty** dau·ti †worthy; valiant, stout. Late OE. *dohtig*, new formation prob. after *dohte*, pt. of *dugan* be of use or worthy, replacing *dyhtig* (ME. *dūhtig*), corr. to MLG., MDu. *duchtich* (Du. *duchtig*), MHG. *tühtic* (G. *tüchtig* brave), f. MHG. *tuht* bravery, f. \**tug-* of OHG. *tugan* (= OE., OS. *dugan* be worth, competent, strong, ON. *duga*, Goth. \**dugan*, in 3rd pres. ind. *daug* is profitable; cf. Lith. *daig* much, OSl., Russ. *dyuzhū* strong); see -y<sup>1</sup>.

**Doukhobors** dū·kobōrz Russian sect. xix. Russ. *dukhobōry* 'spirit-wrestlers', f. *dukh* spirit + *borót'sya* wrestle.

**doom, doom** daum, dūm kind of palm. xviii. - Arab. *daum*, *dūm*.

**dour** duər, Sc. *dūr* (Sc. and north.) hard, stern xv; stubborn, sullen xv. prob. - Gael. *dúr* dull, stupid, obstinate = (M)Ir. *dúr*, which may be - L. *dūrus* hard; but the possibility of an early (Anglian) adoption of the L. word cannot be excluded.

**douse<sup>1</sup>, dowse** daus †strike xvi; strike (sail) xvii; doff; dout xviii. perh. rel. to similar and partly synon. MDu., LG. *dossen*, Du. *doesen* (Kilian), G. dial. *dusen* beat, strike.

**douse<sup>2</sup>** daus †plunge in liquid; drench. xvi (Holland). prob. imit. (cf. *souse*), but poss. identical with prec.

**douse<sup>3</sup>** see DOWSE.

**dout** daut (dial.) put out, extinguish. xvi. contr. of *do out*; cf. DOFF, DON<sup>2</sup>, DUP.

**dove** dav bird of the pigeon family (Columbidæ) xii; appellation of tender affection xiv (Ch.). ME. *duve*, *douve*, *dofe* - ON. *dúfa* = OFris. *dúve*, OS. *dūba* (Du. *duif*), OHG. *tūba* (G. *taube*), Goth. *dūbo* :- CGerm. (exc. OE.) \**dūbōn*, presumed to be imit. of the bird's note. See CULVER.

**dowager** dau·idzər woman whose husband is dead and enjoys a title or property derived from him. xvi (applied to Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII, and Catherine of Aragon, styled *Princess Dowager*). - OF. *douag(i)ere*, f. *douage* dower, f. *douer* portion, ENDOW + *-iere* :- L. *-āria* -ARY.

**dowd** daud †ugly woman xiv (R. Mannyng); shabbily or drably dressed woman xviii. Of unkn. origin. Hence **dow·dy<sup>1</sup>** sb. xvi; adj. xvii; denoting ugliness until xviii.

**dowel** dau·əl headless peg, bolt, etc. xiv. perh. - MLG. *dovel*, corr. to OHG. *tubili* (MHG. *tübel*; G. *döbel*, after LG.), f. Germ. \**dub-* :- IE. \**dhubh-*, whence Gr. *tūphos* (: - \**thuphos*) wedge. Cf. THOLE.

**dower** dauər dowry (Ch.); †portion of a deceased husband's estate allowed to a widow xiv. - (O)F. *douaire* - medL. *dōtārium*, f. L. *dōt-*, *dōs* dowry, *dōtāre* endow; cf. -ARY. So **dowry** dau·əri †dower (R. Mannyng); money that a wife brings her husband xiv. - AN. *dowarie* = (O)F. *douaire*.

**dowlas** dau·ləs †coarse linen, (now) strong calico. xv. f. name of *Doulas*, *Daoulas*, a town south-east of Brest in Brittany; cf. *lochram*.

**down<sup>1</sup>** daun †hill OE.; open expanse of high ground, spec. in pl. xiii (RGlouc.); *the Downs* part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands off the east coast of Kent, opposite to the eastern end of the North Downs xv; dune xvi. OE. *dūn* = OFris. *dūne*, OS. *dūna* (Du. *dūn*; cf. DUNE), a word of the LG. area, perh. - O Celtic (Gaulish) \**dūnom* (cf. place-names *Augusto|dūnum* Autun, *Novio|dūnum*), whence (O)Ir. *dūn* fort, W. †*dūn* fort (cf. *dinas* city), cogn. with OE. *tūn* TOWN.

**down<sup>2</sup>** daun first feathering of young birds. xiv (Ch.). - ON. *dūnn* (also in comb. *æðardūn* EIDER-DOWN), whence LG. *dūne*, G. *daune*.

**down<sup>3</sup>** daun adv. to or in a low or lower position or level. OE. *dūne* in *dūnestigende* descending (Vespasian Psalter Gloss lxxxvii 5 'descendentibus'), *dūne āstag* descended (Lindisfarne Gospels, Luke iv 31), *dūn* in Peterborough Chronicle (xii) and Ormulum; aphetic of *adūne*, *ofdūne* ADOWN. Hence **down** prep. in a descending direction along. xiv (Cursor M.). **down**CAST cast down, ruined; directed downwards. xvii. **down**FALL<sup>1</sup> fall from high estate xiii (Cursor M.); descent xv. **down**HEARTED xviii (Goldsmith). f. *down* depressed xvii (Jonson). **down**RIGHT vertically downwards xiii (Laz.); thoroughly, outright xiv; adj. xvi; aphetic of *adounriht*. **down**WARD. xii: aphetic of †*adownward*, late OE. *adūnweard*.

**down<sup>4</sup>** daun meaningless word in refrains, as *downe downe downe a downe'a* (Sh.), echoed by later poets; see also DERRY. Hence †**down** sb. refrain of a song. xvii (Cotgr.).



**dowse** dauz, daus use the divining-rod. xvii (*deusing rod*, Locke, 1691). Of S.W. dial. origin, being proper to Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; the local pronunc. is *deuz*, which is shown by Locke, who was born at Wrington, Somerset; the forms *dawze* and *jowse* also occur; the source is unkn.

**doxology** dɔksəˈlədʒi formal ascription of praise to God. xvii (Jer. Taylor). - medL. *doxologia* - Gr. *doxologtā*, f. *doxologos* giving glory, f. *dōxa* glory + *-logos* speaking, *lēgein* speak; see -LOGY.

**doxy**<sup>1</sup> dɔˈksi beggar's or vagrant's wench, (gen.) paramour, harlot. xvi. orig. rogues' cant; of unkn. origin.

**doxy**<sup>2</sup> dɔˈksi (sl.) opinion. xviii. Terminal cl. of *orthodoxy* and *heterodoxy* used joc. (with ref. to DOXY<sup>1</sup>) as a word. ¶ Cf. 'Orthodox and other dox' (Amory, 1756).

**doyen** dwaːjə senior member of a body (transf. from the position of dean as head of a cathedral chapter). xvii. F.; see DEAN<sup>2</sup>.

**doyl(e)y** see DOILY.

**doze** douz †stupefy, muddle, perplex; sleep drowsily xvii. prob. much earlier in local use and perh. of Scand. origin, but words of kindred meaning do not corr. exactly in form, e.g. Da. *døse* drowse, mope, *døs* drowsiness, ON. *dúsa* ?doze, *dús*, *dos* lull, calm, Sw. dial. *dusa* slumber. Hence **doze** sb. xviii.

**dozen** daːzn set of 12. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *dozein(e)* - OF. *dozeine*, *-aine* (mod. *douzaine*) = Pr. *dotzena*, Sp. *docena* (It. *dozzina* - F., whence also G. *dutzend*); Rom. deriv. with *-ena* (as in L. *decēna*, *centēna*, etc. group of 10, 100, etc.) on \**do(t)ze* :- \**dōdece* :- L. *duodecim* 12, f. *duo* two + *decem* (-im) TEN.

**drab**<sup>1</sup> dræb slattern; harlot. xvi. prob. in origin a cant or slang word; perh. from Du. or LG., in which there is a group of similar words meaning 'mud', 'mire', 'dregs', viz. Du. *drab* dregs, LG. *drabbe* thick dirty liquid, mire, *drabbig* muddy (cf. DRABBLE). ¶ Ir. *drabóg* slut, Gael. *drabach* slatternly, are from Eng.

**drab**<sup>2</sup> dræb †kind of cloth xvi; dull yellowish-brown colour xvii. prob. alteration of †*drap* cloth (of which it was an alternative form xvii-xviii), due to assim. occurring in such comps. as *drap-de-Berry*, *drab-de-Berry*; *drap* - (O)F. *drap* = Pr. *drap*, in It. *drapo*, Sp. *trapo* rag, - late L. *drappus* perh. of Celtic origin. For the transition of sense in Eng. cf. *drapp-colour* xvii, *drap-coloured*, *Brown Drap* xviii.

**drabble** dræːbl become wet or make wet with muddy water. xiv. - LG. *drabbelen* walk or paddle in water or mire; see DRAB<sup>1</sup> and -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**drachm** dræm †drachma; unit of weight, DRAM. xiv. Late ME. *dragme* - OF. *dragme* or late L. *dragma*, var. of L. *drachma* - Gr. *drakhmē* Attic weight and coin, prob. orig. 'handful of coins', f. base \**drakh-* of *drássesthai* seize, grasp. Also **drachma** dræːkmə. xvi. ¶ Cf. *dirhem* (xviii, Gibbon) - Arab. *dirham* - L. *drachma*.

**draconic, Draconic** drækəˈnɪk A. pert. to a dragon xvii; B. pert. to Draco (archon at Athens 621 B.C.) or his severe code of laws xviii. f. L. *dracō(n)-* DRAGON or the proper name *Dracō*, Gr. *Drakōn* + *-ic*. So **draconian, D-**. xix.

**draff** dræf dregs, refuse. xiii (La3). If not orig. a term of beer-manufacture of LG. origin, perh. repr. OE. \**dræf* = MLG., (M)Du. *dräf*, OHG. \**trab*, pl. *trebrī* (G. *treber*, *träber* husks, grains), ON. \**dräf* (Icel. *dräf*, Norw. *drav* mash). ¶ Ir., Gael. *drabh* is from Eng.

**draft** dráft var. of DRAUGHT, recorded xvi and established since xviii for certain senses. Hence **draft** vb. xviii.

**drag** dræg pull, haul xiv; use a drag to xv. Obscurely developed from OE. *dragan* DRAW, or - cogn. ON. *draga* (Sw. *draga*, Da. *drage*); cf. *swag*, *wag*. Hence or partly - MLG. *dragge* grapnel. **drag** sb. xiv ('harrow', †'float, raft'), xiv ('drag-net'), xvii ('scent, trail'), xviii ('carriage, coach').

**dragée** dræːʒei sweetmeat used as the vehicle of a drug. xix. F.; see DREDGE<sup>2</sup>.

**draggel** dræːgl soil (a garment), etc., by dragging it through wet or mire. xvi (G. Douglas). f. DRAG vb. + *-le*<sup>2</sup>. An earlier form was *drakelyn* xv (Promp. Parv.).

**dragoman** dræːgəmən interpreter. xvi. - F. †*dragoman* (now *drogman*) - It. *dragomano* - medGr. *dragómanos* - early Arab. *targumān*, now *tarjumān* (see TRUCHMAN), f. *targama*, *tarjama* interpret (see TARGUM). The earlier forms *drog(e)man* (from xiv) and other vars. repr. OF. *drugemen*, Pr. *drogoman*, medL. *dragumannus*. The Eng. word has often been apprehended as a comp. of *man*, and consequently inflected *-men* instead of *-mans*.

**dragon** dræːgən huge serpent or reptile (with wings). xiii. -(O)F. *dragon* - L. *dracōnem*, *dracō* (whence also Pr., Sp. *dragon*, It. *dragone*) - Gr. *drákōn*, commonly referred to \**drak-* \**derk-*, repr. also in Gr. *dérkesthai*, aorist *drakein* see clearly, Skr. *darṣ* see, Av. *darštis* sight, OIr. *derc* eye, OE. *torht* (= OS. *torht*, OHG. *zoraht*) clear, bright.

**dragonnade** dræːgəneɪˈd persecution directed by Louis XIV against French protestants in which dragoons were quartered upon the victims. xviii. - F. *dragonnade*, f. *dragon* DRAGON; see -ADE.

**dragoon** drægū'n †carbine, musket, so called from its 'breathing fire' like a dragon; cavalry soldier, orig. applied to mounted infantry armed with this weapon. XVII. - F. *dragon* DRAGON; see -OON. Hence **dragoon** vb. set dragoons upon, force rigorous measures upon. XVII; after F. *dragonner*.

**drain** drein †strain OE.; draw liquid away in small quantities. XVI. OE. *dræhman*, *drēhman*, prob. f. \**dræg-* :- Germ. \**draug-* (see DRY). The normal repr. of the OE. is *drin*, as shown by *drean* (XVI-XVII) and in some dialects; for the present standard pronunc. cf. *great*. Hence **drain** sb. xv. Hence **drain**-AGE, action of draining, system of drains. XVII.

**drake**<sup>1</sup> dreik †dragon (cf. *fire-drake*) OE.; (from LG.) kind of cannon; angler's name for species of fly XVII. OE. *draca* = OFris., MLG., MDu. *drake* (Du. *draak*), OHG. *trahho* (G., with MG. initial, *drache*) :- CWGerm. \**drako* - L. *dracō* (see DRAGON).

**drake**<sup>2</sup> dreik male of the duck. XIII (Have-  
lok). To be referred, with G. dial. (LG.) *drake*, *drache*, to WGerm. \**drako* (\**dreko*), of obscure origin, which forms the second element of OHG. *antrahho*, *antrehho*, for \**amutrahho* (G. *enterich*, dial. *enedrach*, *entrach*), the first el. of this compound being OHG. *anut*, *enit*, MHG. *anet*, *ant*, *ente* (G. *ente*) = OE. *ened*, MLG. *anet* (Du. *eend*), ON. *and*; widespread IE. word for 'duck', repr. by L. *anas*, *anat-*, Gr. *nēssa*, *nāssa*, Lith. *ántis*, OSL. *aty* duck, and perh. Skr. *ātis* aquatic bird.

**dram** dræm †drachm, drachma xv;  $\frac{1}{8}$  fluid ounce, (hence) small draught of cordial or spirituous liquor XVI. - OF. *drame* or medL. *drama*, var. of DRACHMA.

**drama** drā'mə composition to be acted on a stage. XVII (B. Jonson; in anglicized form †*drame*. XVI). - late L. *drāma* - Gr. *drāma*, -at- deed, action, play (esp. tragedy), f. *drān* do, act. So **dramatic** drāmæ'tik. XVI. - late L. - Gr. **dramatis personæ** dræ'mætis pō'sou'ni (list of) characters in a play. XVIII (Fielding). L. 'persons of a drama'. **dramatist** dræ'm-. XVII (Cudworth). **dramatize**. XVIII. Cf. F. *drame*, *dramatique*, -iste, -iser, all recorded later than the corr. Eng. words. **dra-maturge** -ɔɪdʒ playwright. XIX. - F. *dramaturge* - Gr. *dramatourgós*, f. *dramato-* + -ergos worker (cf. WORK).

**drape** dreip A. †make into cloth xv; B. cover with drapery. XIX. In A - OF. *draper*, f. *drap* cloth = Pr. *drap* :- late L. *drappus*, poss. of Celtic origin; in B (recorded first from Tennyson) back-formation from DRAPER-Y, suggested by F. *draper*. So **draper**<sup>1</sup> dreip'pæɪ dealer in cloth, and now, in other textiles. XIV (PPl.). - AN. *draper*, (O)F. *drapier*, f. *drap*. **drapery** cloth, textile fabric XIV; business or shop of a draper xv; artistic arrangement of clothing; stuff with which an object is draped XVII. - (O)F. *draperie*.

**drastic** dræ'stik (of medicines) acting strongly XVII; vigorously effective XIX. - Gr. *drastikós* active, effective, f. *drastós*, ppl. adj. of *drān* do; see DRAMA and -IC. Cf. F. *drastique* (XVIII).

**drat** dræt mild substitute for 'damn!'. XIX. Aphetic for *od-ra't* (Fielding), i.e. *Od*, minced form of GOD, and RAT<sup>2</sup>.

**draught** dræft act of drawing XII; that which is drawn or pulled XIII; †move at chess, etc.; pl. game played on a board XIV; †picture, sketch xv; design, plan XVI; (perh. short for †*withdraught*) †cesspool, privy XVI; current of air XVIII. Early ME. *draht*, if not in OE., - ON. \**drahtr*, later reinforced from (M)Du. *dragt* = OHG. *trah't* (G. *tracht*), abstr. sb. f. \**dragan* DRAW; see -T. Cf. DRAFT.

**Dravidian** drə'vɪdiən pert. to the race inhabiting S. India and parts of Ceylon. XIX (R. Caldwell, 'A Grammar of the Dravidian Languages', 1856). f. Skr. *drāviḍa* pert. to *Dravida*, name of a province of S. India; see -IAN.

**draw** drɔ, pt. **drew** drū, pp. **drawn** drɔn general vb. for the expression of various kinds of traction, attraction, extraction, and protraction (infl. in some uses by assoc. with L. *trahere* draw); trace or delineate on a surface XIII; frame, formulate XVI; intr. move, make one's way OE. A CGerm. str. vb.: OE. *dragan*, pt. *drōh*, *drōgon*, pp. *drægen*, *dragen* = ON. *draga*, *dró*, *drógum*, *drégin* draw, pull, and (in the sense 'bear, carry', 'wear') OFris. *draga*, OS. *dragan* (Du. *dragen*), OHG. *tragen* (G. *tragen*, *trug*, *getragen*), Goth. (*ga*)*dragan* (only in prp. -and). ¶ Not immed. rel. to synon. L. *trahere*.

**drawcansir** drɔkæ'n'sɔɪ Name of a fierce swashbuckling character in Villiers's 'The Rehearsal' (1672); burlesque alteration of *Almanzor* of Dryden's 'Conquest of Granada' (1670-2), perh. designed to suggest *draw* and *can* (of liquor).

**drawer** drɔ(ə)ɪ receptacle sliding in and out of a table frame, etc. XVI. f. DRAW + -ER<sup>1</sup>, after F. *tiroir* (XIV), f. *tirer* draw (cf. RETIRE).

**drawers** drɔ(ə)ɪz two-legged under-garment suspended from the waist. XVI (given as 'Peddelers Frenche' for *hosen* in Harman's 'Caveat for Cursetors', 1567). f. DRAW + -ER<sup>1</sup> with pl. -s.

**drawing-room** drɔ'ɪŋrʊm. XVII. Shortening of *withdrawing-room* (XVI); †*drawing-chamber* is earlier (XVI).

**drawl** drɔl †crawl or drag along; speak with indolent or affected slowness. XVI. prob. orig. vagrants' cant - EFr. s., LG., Du. *dralen* delay, linger. ¶ †*Drail*, of similar date, was used in the same senses.

**dray** drei †sled or cart without wheels XIV; low cart without sides for heavy loads XVI. Late ME. *dreye*, *draye* (AL. *dreia*), corr. formally (though evidence of continuity is wanting and the meanings are different) to OE. *dræge* (also *drægnēt*) drag-net, f. base of *dragan* DRAW (cf. MLG. *drage* bier, litter, OHG. *traga*, ON. *draga* trailing load of timber).

**dread** dred fear greatly. XII. ME. *drēden*, in Ormulum *dræden*, *dredenn*, pt. *dredde*; aphetic of OE. *adrædan*, late form of *on-drædan* = OS. *andrādan*, OHG. *intrātan*, f. *ond-*, *and-* (as in ANSWER) + a WGerm. base of obscure origin. Hence **dread** sb. XII. **drea-d**NOUGHT thick coat worn in rough weather XIX; specially powerful type of battleship 1906; cf. FEARNOUGHT (XVIII).

**dream** drīm vision during sleep. XIII (Genesis and Exodus, Cursor M.). ME. *drēm*, identical in form with the ME. repr. of OE. *drēam* joy, jubilation, music, minstrelsy (= OS. *drōm* mirth, noise), but corr. in sense to OFris. *drām*, OS. *drōm* (Du. *droom*), OHG. *troum* (G. *traum*), ON. *draumr*. On the assumption that there has been accommodation of ON. *draumr* to Eng. phonetic conditions, attempts have been made to relate the two meanings to the same original base; on the other hand, the words meaning 'joy' have been connected with Gr. *thrūlos* noise, shouting, those meaning 'dream' with G. *trügen* deceive, ON. *draugr* apparition, through *\*draugm-*. Hence **dream** vb. XIII (Genesis and Exodus, Cursor M., Havelok). The earliest use was prob. impers. after the impers. use of ON. *dreyrna*, e.g. with two accusatives, as in *mik dreyndi draum*, *draum dreyndi mik* (ME. *a drem dremede me, hem drempte dremes*). ¶ The native OE. words are: *swefn*, *mæting* sbs., *swefnian*, *mætan* vbs.

**drear** driər poet. shortening of DREARY. XVII (Milton, once); partly based on †*drear* sb. dreariness, a back-formation from *dreary* used by Elizabethan archaists (Sackville, Spenser, Bp. Hall).

**dreary** driər-i †dire, grievous, †sad, doleful OE.; dismal, gloomy. XVII (Milton). OE. *drēorīg* bloody, gory, grievous, sorrowful, f. *drēor* gore, flowing blood :- Germ. *\*dreuzaz*, f. *\*dreuz-* *\*drauz-*, whence also OE. *drēosan* drop, fall, OS. *drīosan*, Goth. *drīusan*, and OS. *drōr*, OHG. *trōr*, ON. *dreyri* gore, blood, MHG. *trūrec* (G. *traurig* sorrowful); see -Y<sup>1</sup>. The comps. **drea-ri**HEAD (XIII), **drea-ri**LY<sup>2</sup> (OE. *drēoriglīce*) were revived by Spenser, who also coined **drea-ri**MENT.

**dredge**<sup>1</sup> dredʒ instrument for dragging the bed of a river, etc. XVI. rel. in some way to early Sc. *dreg* (xv), which may be - MDu. *dregghe* 'harpago', 'verriculum'; but the final cons. of the Eng. word suggests a native origin; no antecedent forms, however, are known to account for this and for the vars. *dradge* (xvi), *dridge* (xvii), *drudge* (xviii),

beside the normal *dredge*. Hence **dredge** vb.<sup>1</sup>, **dredger**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Sc.).

**dredge**<sup>2</sup> dredʒ A. †sweetmeat containing spice; B. (dial.) mixture of grain. XVI. The forms *dreg(g)e*, *dradge* are unexpl. alterations of ME. *drag(g)e* (two syll.), *dragie* (xiv-xv) - OF. *dragie*, (also mod.) *dragée*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *dragea*, Sp., Pg. *gragea*, It. *treggea*, which, with medL. *drageia*, *dragētum*, *dragāta*, have been referred to L. *tragēmatu*, Gr. *tragēmata* spices, condiments, but the relation is obscure. Sense B is regarded by some as a different word. Hence **dredge** vb.<sup>2</sup> sprinkle with powder XVI (Nashe); whence **dre-dger**<sup>2</sup> box with perforated lid for sprinkling XVII (Pepys); a var. with -u- is found XVII-XIX.

**dree** dri (dial., arch.) endure, suffer. OE. *drēogan*, pt. *drēah*, *drugon*, pp. *drogen* perform, endure, f. Germ. *\*draug-* *\*draug-* *\*drug-*, repr. otherwise by Goth. *druingan* do military service (cf. *ga|drauhts* soldier, *drauht|witoþ* army) and ON. *drýgja* perpetrate, practise. Revived in literary use by Scott (*dreeing a sair weird*).

**dreg** dreg (usu. pl.) sediment of liquor; refuse xiv. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. pl. *dreggjar*, MSw. *dräg* 'fæx', Sw. pl. *drägg*), there are poss. cogns. in Balto-Slavic, viz. OPruss. *dragios*, OSl. *droždiję*. The problem of immed. origin is complicated by the occurrence in early modE. of the forms *draggēs* and *dredges*. Hence **dre-ggy**<sup>1</sup>. xv (Promp. Parv.); cf. Sw. *dräggig*.

**drench** dren<sup>tʃ</sup> draught, potion OE.; medicinal dose for an animal XVI. OE. *drenē* :- Germ. *\*dranjiz*, f. *\*dranj-*, var. of *\*drinj-* DRINK; corr., with variation of declension, to OS. *dranc*, OHG. *tranch* (G. *trank*), ON. *drekka*, Goth. *dragk*. So **drench** make to drink OE. (now spec. in veterinary lang.); †submerge, drown; soak, saturate XIII; wet through XVI. OE. *drenčan* = OFris. *drenza*, OS. *drenkian* (Du. *drenken*), OHG. *trenchen* (G. *tränken*), ON. *drekhja*, Goth. *draghjan* :- CGerm. *\*dranjhan*.

**dreng** dreŋ (hist.) free tenant (esp. in Northumbria). Late OE. *dreng* ('Battle of Maldon') - ON. *drengr* young man, lad, fellow (Sw. *dräng* man, servant, Da. *dreng* boy, apprentice). Survived till late XIII in literary use, remaining in Sc. for 'low or base fellow' in the regularly developed form *dring*.

**dress** dres †make or put straight or right; prepare, treat (later, in a specific way) XIV; array, equip, attire XIV; line up (troops) XVIII. - (O)F. *dresser* = Pr. *dressar*, OSp. *derezar*, It. *dirizzare* :- Rom. *\*directiäre*, f. *directus* DIRECT. Hence **dress** sb. †setting right XVI; personal attire XVII (Sh.).

**dresser** drēsər sideboard. xv. - OF. *dresser*, *dreçor* (mod. *dressoir*; cf. medL. *directorium*), f. *dresser* prepare; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**dribble** dri-bl A. let flow or fall in a trickling stream XVI; B. (football) work the ball forward with repeated touches of the feet XIX. f. *drib* (XVI), modified form of DRIP+*-LE*<sup>3</sup>. With sense B (perh. a different word) cf. Du. *dribbelen* toddle, trip.

**dribblet** dri-blit small sum or quantity. XVII. f. *drib* vb.; see prec. and *-LET*; assoc. later with *dribble*.

**drift** drift driving or driven snow XIII (Cursor M.); driving or being driven XIV; (dial.) drove xv; course, direction; meaning, tenor XVI. orig. - ON. *drift* snowdrift, drifting snow; later - (M)Du. *drift* drove, herd, course, current, impulse, impetuous action = OFris. *drift* in *urdrift* expulsion, MHG., G. *trift* passage of or for cattle, pasturage, drove; f. base of DRIVE; see *-T*.

**drill**<sup>1</sup> dril A. bore a hole in XVII; B. train in military evolutions XVI. - MDu. *drillen* bore, turn in a circle, brandish = MLG. *drillen* roll, turn, whence (M)HG. *drillen* turn, round off, bore, drill soldiers. Hence **drill** sb. A. boring instrument; B. military evolutions. XVII. ult. origin unkn.

**drill**<sup>2</sup> dril W. African baboon. XVII. prob. native name. Now usually MANDRILL.

**drill**<sup>3</sup> dril small furrow; machine for sowing seed in drills. XVIII. perh. a use of †*drill* small stream, rivulet, of unkn. origin, rel. to †*drill* trickle, drip, which appears to be a var. of THRILL.

**drill**<sup>4</sup> dril coarse twilled fabric. XVIII. Shortening of *drilling* (XVII), alteration of G. *drillich*, earlier †*drilich* - L. *trilic-*, *trilix* woven in threefold, f. *tri-* THREE + *licium* THREAD.

**drink** driŋk pt. **drank** dræŋk, pp. **drunk** drʌŋk take in liquid by the mouth. OE. *drincan*, pt. *dranc*, *druncon*, pp. *druncon* = OFris. *drinka*, OS. *drinkan* (Du. *drinken*), OHG. *trinchan* (G. *trinken*), ON. *drekka*, Goth. *drigkan* :- CGerm. str. vb. \**dreykan*, with no ulterior cognates. From XVI *drunk* appears for *drank* in the pt. and is frequent till c. 1800; on the other hand, from XVII *drank* was intruded into the pp., prob. to avoid the associations of DRUNK, DRUNKEN. The corr. causative is DRENCH.

**drip** drip let fall in drops XV (Promp. Parv.); of Scand. origin intr. XVII. - MDa. *drippe* (Da. *dryppe*), f. Germ. \**drupp-* (see DROP). In ME. there was a synon. *drepe*, repr. OE. *drēopan* (f. \**dreup-*) or more prob. - ON. *drjúpa*. Hence **dripping**<sup>1</sup>. xv (earlier *drepyng* in concr. sense). ¶ There is no evidence for an OE. \**dryppan*.

**drive** draiv pt. **drove** drouv, pp. **driven** dri-vn force to move before one; move or advance rapidly; carry on vigorously. OE. *drifan*, pt. *drāf*, *drifon*, pp. *drifon* = OFris. *drīva*, OS. *drīban* (Du. *drīven*), OHG. *trīban* (G. *treiben*, *trieb*, *getrieben*), ON. *drīfa*, Goth. *dreiban* :- CGerm. \**drīban*, with no certain cogns. outside Germ. The north. repr. *drave* of OE. pt. *drāf* was long in gen.

literary use from XVI; *drave* and *drove* are used in Sh. and A.V., only *drove* in Milton's poems. Hence **drive** sb. act of driving XVII; carriage road XIX.

**drivel** dri-vl dribble, slaver; talk foolishly. xiv (PPL.). ME. *dreuele*, *dryuele*, repr. OE. *dreflian*, in prp. glossing medL. *reumaticus* rheumy; a var. †*dravele* points to an OE. var. \**dræflian* (cf. DRAFF); see *-LE*<sup>2</sup>.

**drizzle** dri-zl rain in very fine drops. XVI. perh. earlier in non-literary use (cf. *dwindle*); prob. f. ME. *drēse*, OE. *drēosan* fall = OS. *driosan*, Goth. *driusan* (cf. DREARY); see *-LE*<sup>3</sup>.

**drogher** drou-gɔr W. Indian coasting vessel. XVIII. - obs. F. *drogueur* ship that fished and dried herring and mackerel (Jal) - Du. *drooger* dryer, f. *droogen*, f. *droog* DRY.

**drogue** droug contrivance attached to a harpoon line to check the progress of a whale XVIII; canvas bag towed at a boat's stern to prevent it from broaching to XIX; in aeronautics, canvas cone used as an anchor, etc. XX. Of unkn. origin.

**droit** droit legal right. xv. - (O)F. *droit* :- Rom. \**drectum*, L. *directum*, sb. use of n. of *directus* DIRECT.

**droll** droul intentionally facetious XVII; unintentionally amusing XVIII. - F. *drôle*, earlier †*drolle*. So **droll** sb. waggish fellow; †farce, puppet-show; †jesting, burlesque. XVII. perh. - MDu. *drolle* little chap. **droll** vb. make fun (of). XVII (Evelyn). - F. †*drôler* play the wag. Hence **drollery** †puppet show, comic picture XVI (Sh.); waggery XVII. - F. *drôlerie*.

**drome** droum short for AERODROME. XX.

**-drome** droum repr. Gr. *drómos*, as in HIPPODROME, identical with *drómos* running, course, race, rel. to *dramēnā*, pf. *dédroma* run, *apodidráskein* flee, Skr. *drámati*, Av. part. *dramna-*.

**dromedary** dra-m-, drɔ-midəri light fleet one-humped camel. xiv. - AN. \**dromedarie*, OF. *dromedaire* (mod. *dromadaire*), or late L. *dromedarius* (Vulgate), for \**dromadarius* (sc. *camelus* camel), f. *dromad-*, *dromas* dromedary (- Gr. *dromad-*, *dromás* runner; cf. prec.) + *-arius* -ARY<sup>1</sup>.

**dromond** drɔ-mɔnd large mediæval ship. XIII. - AN. *dromund*, OF. *dromon(t)*, late L. *dromōn-*, nom. *dromo* - late Gr. *drómōn* large many-oared vessel, f. \**drom-* (see *-DROME*).

**drone** droun male of the honey-bee. OE. *drān*, *dræn*; corr. to OS. *drān*, *dreno*, MLG. *drāne*, *drōne* (LG. *drōne*), (with *e*-grade) OHG. *treno* (MHG. *trene*, *tren*, G. dial. *trāne*), prob. f. \**dran-* \**dren-* \**drun-* boom (cf. MDu. *drōnen*, *drōnen*, Du. *dreunen*, LG. *drōnen*, whence G. *dröhnen*, Icel. *drýnja* roar), with which Gr. *an|thrénē* wild bee and *ten|thrénē*, have been connected. The OE. forms gave normally ME. and mod. dial. *drane*; the form *drone* (xv), which is common to Sc. and Eng., is - (M)LG. *drōne*.

**droop** drūp hang or sink down. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *drupe*, *droupe* - ON. *drūpa* hover, hang the head for sorrow (cf. *drīpr* drooping spirits), f. \**drūp-*; see next. Only in Scandinavianized areas till XVI, when it appears to have been adopted into gen. literary use from these areas, where *ū* had remained unchanged.

**drop** drōp small quantity of liquid OE. *dropa*, whence ME. *drope* = OS. *dropo*, ON. *dropi* :- Germ. \**dropon*; beside OE. \**droppa*, whence ME. *droppe* (and the present form) = OHG. *trofjo* (G. *troffen*) :- Germ. \**droppon* (-pp :- -pn-); f. \**drup-*, weak grade of the base of DROOP; cf. DRIP.

**dropsy** drōpsi disease marked by accumulation of watery fluid. XIII. Aphetic of *idrop(e)sie* (*hidropsie* becoming *pe dropsie*) - OF. *idropesie* - med.L. (*h*)*hydrōpsia*, for L. *hydrōpsis* - Gr. \**hadrōpsis*, repl. *hadrōps*, dropsy, f. *hadr-*, *hūdōr* WATER.

**droshky** drōʃki, **droshky** drōʃski Russian low four-wheeled carriage. XIX. - Russ. *drōzhki*, pl., dim. of *drōgi* waggon, hearse, prop. pl. of *drogá* shaft of a vehicle. So F. *droschki*, G. *droschke*.

**dross** drōs scum thrown off from metals in smelting OE.; dreggy matter, refuse. XIV. OE. *drōs* = MDu. *droes(e)* dregs; cf. OE. *drōsna* (g. pl.), MLG. *drōsem*, MDu. *droesen(e)* (Du. *droesem*), OHG. *truosana* (G. *drusen*) dregs, lees.

**drought** draut dryness. Late OE. *drūgaþ*, f. \**drūg-*, base of *drýge* DRY; cf. (M)LG. *drogede*, (M)Du. *droogte*, f. *droog* dry. For the Sc. and north. *drouth* (which has been used also by Eng. poets, beside *droughth*), cf. *highth* HEIGHT, and see -T, -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **droughty**<sup>1</sup>, **drouthy**<sup>1</sup> dry; thirsty. XVII.

**drove** drōuv herd or flock of beasts, crowd. OE. *drāf*, f. gradation-var. \**a* of *drīfan* DRIVE; the present form derives from OE. obl. cases with infl. from *drive*. Hence **dro-ver** driver of cattle. XV (*dravere*, Wynthoun); see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -IER<sup>1</sup>.

**drown** draun suffer, or subject to, death by water; inundate; overwhelm. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. (orig. north.) *drun(e)*, *droun(e)*, pointing to an OE. \**drūnian*, rel. to ON. *drukna* be drowned :- \**drunþnan*, f. \**drunþk-*, var. of \**drinþk-* DRINK. ¶ Superseded *drench*.

**drowsy** drauʒi inclined to sleep, caused by sleepiness, inactive. xv. prob. based on the stem of OE. *drūsan* be languid or sluggish, f. \**drūs-*, var. of base of *drōsan* fall (cf. DREARY). See -Y<sup>1</sup>. Hence, by back-formation, **drowse** be inactive, or heavy or dull with sleep. XVI (Tusser, Sh.). ¶ The long interval of date puts direct continuity with OE. *drūsan* out of the question; the status of early Flem. *droosen* 'dormitare, dormiscere', recorded by Kilian, is dubious.

**drub** drab beat as with a stick; in early use, esp. to bastinado XVII (Herbert's 'Travels', 1634). Ult. repr. Arab. *ḍaraba* DARABA beat,

*bastinado*, *ḍarb* darb beating (in Turk. *durb*, in Pers. *zurb*).

**drudge** dradʒ work slavishly. Not certainly recorded before XVI; poss. a continuation with extended meaning of ME. *drugge* (XIII-XIV) drag or pull heavily (but the pronunc. of *gg* in this word is uncertain). So **drudge** sb. servile worker. xv. **dru-dgery**. xvi.

**drug** drʌg medicinal substance. xiv. Late ME. pl. *drogges*, *drouges* - (O)F. *drogue(s)*, corr. to Pr. *drogua*, Sp., Pg., It. *droga*, of much-disputed origin. ¶ It is not certain that *drug* meaning 'commodity no longer in demand and therefore valueless' (xvii) is the same word in origin; but F. *drogue* is so used, beside *droguet*. Hence **drug** vb. mix with a drug xvii (Sh.); administer drugs to xviii. So **dru-ggist**. xvii. - F. *droguiste*. Cf. G. *droge*, *drogist*, Russ. *drogist*.

**drugget** drʌgɪt kind of woollen stuff formerly used for garments, now for floor-coverings. xvi. - F. *droguet* (whence Sp. *droguete*, etc., G. *droguett*), of unkn. origin.

**Druid** drūid one of an order of priests in ancient Britain and Gaul. xvi. - F. *druide* or its source L. pl. *druīdæ*, *druīdes*, G. *druīdai* - Gaulish *druīdes* (= Ir. *draoi*, g. pl. *druadh*, Gael. *draoi*, *draoidh*, *druīdh*) - Oceltic \**derwījes* (whence W. *derwydd-on*), f. \**derwos* (whence W. *derw* true, Ir. *derb* sure) TRUE, whence the etymol. sense would be 'soothsayer'; but another view is that it is based on \**dru*-oak, TREE (druidical rites being assoc. with the oak). Hence **druī-dic**(AL). xvii. Also †*druīdan* (xvi), †*druī-dean* (xvii), **druīdish** (xvi). ¶ OE. had *drý* magician - OIr. *drūū* :- Celtic \**dru*:[i]d[s] knowing certainly.

**drum** dram percussive musical instrument; drummer xvi (*drom*, *dronme*); tympanum of the ear xvii; drum-shaped object xviii. Cf. KETTLEDRUM. Shortening of †*drom(b)slade*, †*drombyllsclad* (xvi) drum, drummer, altered - LG. *trommelslag* drum-beat, f. *trommel* (= late MHG. *trum(b)el*, G. *trommel*, f. *trum(b)e*; see TRUMP<sup>1</sup>) + *slag* beat (see SLAY<sup>1</sup>). Hence **drummer**<sup>1</sup>. xvi; other forms in occas. use were †*dromslager*, †*dromsler* (Du. *trommel-slager*, etc.), †*drumster*.

**drunk** draŋk inebriated. xiv. Clipped form of DRUNKEN, orig. characteristic of the south; now in standard use only predicative; sb. (sl.) drinking bout; intoxicated person XIX. So **drunkard** draŋkɑrd one addicted to drinking or who is habitually drunk. xv. prob. - MLG. *drunkert*, f. *drunken*; cf. MDu. *dronker*, Du. *dronkaard*, whence early modF. *dronquart* (pl. -ars). **drunken** draŋkn (obs. or arch.) intoxicated, drunk OE.; habitually intemperate xvi. OE. *druncen*, pp. of DRINK = OFris. *drunken*, OS. *drunkan* (Du. *dronken*), OHG. *trunchan* (G. *trunken*), ON. *drukinn*, Goth. \**drugkans* (whence *drughane* drunkenness), all of which have the same active meaning, for which cf. the pps. G. *vergessen* forgetful, L. *potus* having drunk, *pransus* having dined.

**drupe** drūp (bot.) stone-fruit. XVIII. - L. *drupa*, *drubba* over-ripe olive, specialized in bot. L. (Linnæus) - Gr. *drūppā* olive. Cf. F. *drupe*.

**druse** drūz crystals lining a rock-cavity. XIX. - F. *druse* - G. *druse* weathered ore = MLG. *drūse*, *drose*, Du. *droes*.

**Druse** drūz one of a Mohammedan sect. XVIII. - F. *Druse* - Arab. *Durūz* pl., said to be formed on the designation of Ismail al-darazi (i.e. the tailor), who supported the claim of the Sixth Fatimite Caliph (XI) to be a divine incarnation.

**dry** drai destitute of moisture. OE. *drȳge* :- \**drūgiz*, rel. to (M)LG. *drōge*, *dreuge*, MDu. *drōghe* (Du. *droog*) :- \**draugiz*, f. Germ. \**draug-* \**dreug-* \**drūg-* (not IE.), whence also OE. *drūgian* make or become dry, *drūgaf* DROUGHT and OHG. *trochan*, *truckan* (G. *trocken*) dry, OS. *drukno*, *drokno* adv. Hence **dry** vb. OE. *drȳgan*.

**dryad** drai:əd wood nymph. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *dryade* - L. *Dryades*, pl. of *Dryas* - Gr. *Druādes*, *Druās*, f. *drū-* s TREE; see -AD.

**dryasdust** drai:əzdəst name of fictitious person to whom Sir Walter Scott dedicated some of his novels, transf. applied to a student of antiquities, etc., who occupies himself with the driest subjects, or to his works; f. DRY adj. + AS<sup>1</sup> + DUST sb.

**duad** djū:əd group of two. XVII. - Gr. *duās*, *duad-*, the normal repr. of which is DYAD.

**dual** djū:əl pert. to two. XVII. (gram. *numerus duālis* dual number, Quintilian, tr. Gr. *duikōs*, Dionysius Thrax). - L. *duālis*, f. *duo* TWO; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **du:alism**. XVIII; after F. *dualisme*. So **duality** djū:əli:ti two-fold condition or character. XIV. - late L.; cf. F. *dualité* (xvi).

**duan** dū:ən poem; canto. XVIII (Macpherson's 'Ossian'; Burns). Gael. and Ir.

**dub** dʌb invest with a dignity (spec. that of knighthood) XI; dress, trim XIII; spec. in tanning; smear with grease (cf. DUBBIN) XVII. Late OE. \**dubbian*, in phr. *dubbade* (pt.) *tō rīdere*, 'dubbed to knight', knighted, modelled on AN. *aduber a chevalier*. - AN. *duber*, aphetic of *aduber*, OF. *adober* (mod. *adouber*) equip with armour, repair, mend, whence Pr. *adobar* equip, arm, arrange, tame (a hawk), Sp. *adobar* dress, pickle, cook, tan, It. *addobbare* adorn, embellish, fit up, and Icel. *dubba*, *dybba* (in *dybba til riddara*) dub a knight, arm, dress; of unkn. origin. (AL. *dubbare*, *dubator*, *dubberia* are recorded XIII as techn. terms of leather-dressing; cf. OF. *aduberie* tannery.) Hence **du:bbin**, -ing preparation of grease for softening and waterproofing leather. XVIII; see -ING<sup>1</sup>; for the ending -in cf. *tarpaulin*.

**dubious** djū:biəs doubtful. XVI. - L. *dubiōsus*, f. *dubium* doubt, sb. use of n. of *dubius* doubtful, obscurely f. *duo* TWO, and

meaning 'hesitating between two alternatives'; cf. DOUBT. So **dubiety** djubai:iti. XVIII. - late L. *dubietās*.

**ducal** djū:kəl pert. to a duke or dukedom. XVI. - F. *ducal* (cf. Sp. *ducal*, It. *ducale*), f. *duc* DUKE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**ducat** da:kət Italian coin. XIV ('As fyne as ducat in Venysee', Ch.). - It. *ducat* or its source medL. *ducātis* DUCHY, whence also (O)F. *ducat*, medGr. *doukátōn*. The name was first applied to a silver coin issued in 1140 by Roger II of Sicily (Duke of Apulia) and having the legend R DX AP, i.e. Rogerus Dux Apuliæ, in 1202 to a silver coin of Venice. The first gold ducat was struck at Venice under the doge Giovanni Dandolo; it bore the legend 'Sit tibi, Christe, datus quem tu regis iste ducatus', which may have furthered the currency of the name. So **ducatō:n**. XVII. - F. *ducaton*, It. *ducatone*.

**duce** dū:tʃei il *Duce*, title assumed by Benito Mussolini as leader of the Fascisti, 1922. It. 'leader' :- L. *ducem*, nom. *dux* (cf. DUKE).

**duchess** da:tʃis wife of a duke, lady of ducal rank XIV. - (O)F. *duchesse* - medL. *ducissa*, f. L. *duc-*, *dux*; see DUKE and -ESS<sup>1</sup>. Spelt *duchess* from XVI to early XIX.

**duchy** da:tʃi territory of a duke or duchess. XIV. - (i) OF. *duché*, later form of *duché* fem. :- Rom. \**ducitāt-*, -*tās*, f. *duc-*, *dux* (see DUKE and -ITY); and (ii) (O)F. *duché* m. = Pr. *ducat*, Sp. *ducado*, It. *ducatō* :- medL. *ducātus* (see -ATE<sup>1</sup>).

**duck<sup>1</sup>** dʌk swimming bird of the genus *Anas* or family Anatidæ. OE. *duce* or *dūce*, f. base of *ducan* dive, **duck<sup>2</sup>**. The ME. vars. *duk(ke)*, *dōke* (cf. Sc. *duik*), *duke*, point to orig. variation in the quantity of the stem-vowel. ¶ For the IE. word see DRAKE<sup>2</sup>.

**duck<sup>2</sup>** dʌk plunge into liquid, trans. and intr. XIV (Cursor M.); stoop quickly XVI. ME. *duke*, *dūke*, repr. OE. \**ducan* = OFris. *dūka*, MLG., MDu. *dūken* (Du. *duiken*), OHG. *tūhhan* (G. *tauchen*), corr. to forms with a short vowel in MHG. *tūcken* stoop quickly, G. *ducken* (with LG. initial cons.). The short vowel is evidenced XVI; cf. *suck*.

**duck<sup>3</sup>** dʌk strong untwilled fabric. XVII; pl. trousers or a suit of this XIX. - (M)Du. *doek* linen, linen cloth (whence Icel. *dúkr*) = OFris., OS. *dōk*, OHG. *tuoh* (G. *tuch*), of unkn. origin.

**duct** dʌkt †course, direction; †stroke drawn; tube or canal in an animal or vegetable body XVII. - L. *ductus* leading, conduct, command, in medL. *aqueduct*, f. *duct-*, pp. stem of *ducere* lead (see TEAM). ¶ Derivs. of L. *duc-* are: *abduction*, and sb. in -tion corr. to *adduce*, *deduce*, *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*; *educate*; *duke*; *aqueduct*; *ductile*; cf. TEAM.

**ductile** da:ktəl malleable; flexible, pliable. XIV. - (O)F. *ductile* - L. *ductilis*, f. *duct-*; see prec. and -ILE.

**dud<sup>1</sup>** dād †coarse cloak XIV ('*birrus*, i. *grossum vestimentum*, a *dudde*'); pl. (sl.) clothes; (dial.) rags, tatters XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**dud<sup>2</sup>** dād (dial.) delicate, soft, or contemptible person; worthless object XIX; also as adj. XX. perh. transf. use of prec.

**dude** djūd fastidious or exquisite 'swell'. XIX. orig. Amer. slang; prob. - G. dial. *dude* fool (cf. LG. *dudenkop* 'stupid head').

**dudeen** dudī'n short clay tobacco-pipe. XIX. - Ir. *dúidín*, dim. of *dúid* pipe; see -EEN<sup>2</sup>.

**dudgeon** dA'dʒən feeling of resentful anger. XVI. freq. in phr. *take in dudgeon*; of unkn. origin; identical in form with obs. or arch. *dudgeon* (XV; in AN. *digeon* XIV) kind of wood used for handles of knives, etc., whence *dudgeon dagger* (XVI), which was used attrib. and fig. app. for 'crude, rough'; but transference to the sense 'resentment' would be difficult to account for; a rare, obscure var. †*endugine* (XVII) throws no light.

**due** djū owing XIII (Cursor M.); proper, suitable XIV; that is to be ascribed to XVII. ME. *deu*, *du(e)* - OF. *deu* (mod. *dú*, fem. *due*) = It. *dovuto*, †*devenuto* :- Rom. \**dēbūtu-s*, for L. *dēbitu-s* (cf. DEBIT), pp. of *dēbere* (F. *devoir*) owe :- \**dēhabēre* 'have away' (from someone), hold or have what belongs to another; see DE-, HABIT. Also adv. †*duly*; directly, straight XVI (Sh.). **due** sb. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *dū*, sb. use of pp. of *devoir*. Hence **duly**<sup>2</sup> adv. XIV. Cf. DUTY.

**duel** djū'əl single combat. XV. - It. *duello* or L. *duellum*, arch. form of *bellum* war, used in med.L. for the judicial single combat, whence also F. *duel* (XVI). Hence **du-ellist**. XVI (Sh.); after It. *duellista* or F. *duelliste*.

**duenna** djue'nə chief lady-in-waiting; elderly woman acting as family governess XVII; chaperon XVIII. Early forms also *douegna*, *duegna* - Sp. *dueña* *dweñja*, formerly spelt *duenna* :- L. *domina* lady, mistress (cf. DAME).

**duet** djue't (mus.) composition for two performers. XVIII. - G. *duett* or It. *duetto* (in Eng. XVIII-XIX), f. *duo* two; the F. term is *duo*, which was Anglicized XVI. See -ET.

**duff** daf (dial.) dough; flour-pudding boiled in a bag XIX. north. var. of DOUGH.

**duffadar** dafədā:r (Anglo-Ind.) petty officer of native police. XVIII. - Urdu (- Pers.) *dafa'dār* subaltern of cavalry.

**duffel** dA'fl coarse woollen cloth with a thick nap XVII (*duffield*, Plot; earlier in N. Amer. use); (U.S.) articles of dress for camping, etc. XIX. f. *Duffel*, name of a town in Brabant.

**duffer** dA'fər (colloq.) incapable or inefficient person; (sl.) counterfeit article; (Australian sl.) unproductive mine. XIX. poss. alteration of Sc. *doofart*, *dowfart* stupid or dull person, f. *douf* (*dolf* XVI), *dowf* dull, spiritless, app. identical with †*douffe* sb. (Lydg.), perh. - ON. *dauf* DEAF (cf. *daufing* sb. drone, sluggard).

**dufter** dA'ftər (Anglo-Ind.) bundle of official papers, register. XVIII. - Urdu - Arab., Pers. *daftar* record - Gr. *diphthērā* skin (cf. DIPHTHERIA).

**dug** dAg pap, teat. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**dugong** dū'gəŋ large aquatic herbivorous animal. XVIII. ult. - Malay *dūyong*, recorded by Barchewitz (1751) as *dugung*, which was adopted by Buffon (1765) as *dugon* and by Gmelin (1788) as *dugong*.

**dug-out** dA'gaut A. (U.S.) canoe made by hollowing out a tree-trunk; dwelling made by an excavation in the ground XIX; roofed shelter in trench warfare XX. B. supernumerary officer in temporary service XX. sb. use of pp. of DIG out.

**duke** djūk sovereign prince, ruler of a duchy XII; †leader, captain, ruler XIII; hereditary title of nobility XIV. ME. *duc*, *duk* - (O)F. *duc* - L. *ducem*, nom. *dux* leader, rel. to *ducere* lead (see DUCT).

**dulcet** dA'lsit sweet. XIV. Early form also †*doucet* - (O)F. *douce* (dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*), refash. after L. *dulcis*; see -ET.

**dulcimer** dA'lsimər musical string instrument. XV. orig. *doussemer*, *doucemere* - OF. *doulcemer*, -*mele*, corr. to Sp. †*dulcemele*, It. *dolcemelle*, supposed to repr. L. \**dulce melos* sweet song (cf. DOUCE, MELIC).

**dull** dAl not sharp of wit XIII; not brisk XIV; not clear or bright; tedious XV. - MLG., MDu. *dul*, corr. to OE. *dol* stupid (:- \**dulaz*), OS. (Du.) *dol*, OHG. *tol* (G. *toll*); cf. ON. *dulinn* self-conceited. A mutated form, OE. \**dyll* (:- \**duljaz*), was repr. by early ME. *dill*, which was more frequent. Hence **dull** vb. XIV (Ch.). **du-llard**. XV. prob. - MDu. *dull-*, *dollaert* = MHG. *tolhart*.

**dulse** dAls edible seaweed. XVII. - Ir., Gael. *duileasg* = W. *delysg*, *dylusg*; various spellings repr. more closely the Celtic forms have been used.

**duma** dū'mā in Tsarist Russia, elective council, spec. of 1905-17. XX. Russ., 'thought', 'meditation', 'council'; *gosudr-stvennaya duma* State Assembly.

**dumb** dAm destitute of speech, mute. OE. *dumb* = OFris., OS. *dumb* (Du. *domi*) stupid, OHG. *tump* stupid, deaf (G. *dumm* stupid), ON. *dumbr*, Goth. *dumbs* mute; of unkn. origin: unaccompanied by speech, as *dumb show* XVI; lacking some quality, etc., normally present XVII; (of a mechanical contrivance) taking the place of a human agent, as *dumb waiter* XVIII. ¶ The orig. sense was prob. 'stupid', 'without understanding', from which the senses 'deaf' and 'dumb' would be developed by specialization in different ways.

**dumb-bell** dA'mbel (i) hist. apparatus like that for swinging a church bell, but without the bell, used for exercise or ringing practice, (ii) pl. pair of instruments held in the hands and swung for exercise. XVIII. f. prec.

**dumbfound** dʌmfau·nd strike dumb, non-plus. XVII (Urquhart, Otway). prob. f. DUMB + -found, of CONFOUND.

**dum-dum** dʌm·dʌm soft-nosed bullet. XIX (1897). f. *Dum Dum*, name of a military station and arsenal near Calcutta, India.

**dummy** dʌ·mi dumb person XVI; imaginary player at whist, etc. XVIII (Swift); dolt XVIII; counterfeit or substituted article XIX. orig. Sc. *dummie*, with var. *dumbie*, f. DUMB + -y<sup>0</sup>.

**dump**<sup>1</sup> dʌmp fit of melancholy or depression, freq. and now only pl. XVI (Skelton, More); †mournful tune XVI (Udall, Sydney, Sh.). prob. of L.G. or Du. origin and a fig. use of MDu. *domp* exhalation, haze, mist, rel. to DAMP.

**dump**<sup>2</sup> dʌmp †A. throw down or fall with sudden force XIV; B. throw down in a mass (orig. U.S.) XIX. In north. ME. perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa* fall suddenly or with a rush, and Sw. *dimpa*, pt. *damp*, pp. *dumpit*); but an independent imit. origin is possible. Hence as sb. matter dumped, place of dumping. XIX.

**dumpling** dʌ·mplɪŋ pudding more or less globular generally enclosing fruit. XVI. First attributed to the county of Norfolk; much earlier than the simplex *dump*, which is applied to various short thick objects (late XVIII) and is app. f. **du·mp**<sup>1</sup> adj. short and stout (mid-XVIII); see -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**dun**<sup>1</sup> dʌn dull or dingy brown. OE. *dun(n)* = OS. *dun* 'spadix' date-brown, nut-brown, prob. rel. to OS. *dosan*, OHG. *tusin* (cf. DUSK); prob. not of Celtic origin, but W. *dwn*, (O)Ir., Gael. *donn* may be referred to the same IE. source (\**donnos*, \**dušnos*).

**dun**<sup>2</sup> dʌn importunate creditor, agent employed to collect debts. XVII (Earle). abbrev. of †*dunkirk* (XVII, Dekker) privateer, orig. ship from Dunkirk (also †*dunkirker*), transf. dun; f. name of a town on the coast of French Flanders. Hence **dun** vb. XVII (Bacon).

**dunce** dʌns †disciple of Duns Scotus; †dull pedant; dullard, blockhead XVI. orig. *Duns*, name of John Duns Scotus (died 1308), celebrated scholastic theologian, known as the Subtle Doctor, whose works were textbooks, and whose disciples, called Scotists, formed a predominant scholastic sect at the universities until they were attacked by the humanists and reformers; occurring first in contemptuous allusions in Tindale's works in phr. *Duns men*, *Dunces disciples*, whence *duns*, *dunce* was evolved in the above senses.

**dunder**, also *dander* dʌ·ndə (W. Indies) lees of cane juice. XVIII. f. Sp. *redundar* overflow - L. *redundāre* (see REDUNDANT).

**dunderhead** dʌ·ndəhed blockhead. XVII (Fletcher, who has also †*dunderwhelp*). perh. to be assoc. with dial. *dunner* resounding noise.

**Dundreary** dʌndriə·ri name of lord *Dundreary*, a character in 'Our American cousin' (1858) by Tom Taylor, an indolent brainless peer, whose long side-whiskers became proverbial.

**dune** djūn sand-hill on the sea-coast. XVIII. -(O)F. *dune* - MDu. *dūne* (Du. *duin*) = OE. *dūn* DOWN<sup>1</sup>.

**dung** dʌŋ excrement, manure. OE. *dung* = OFris. *dung*, MDu. *dung(e)*, OHG. *tunga* manuring (G. *dung* manure); cf. (with mutated vowel) Sw. *dynga* muck, dung, Da. *dyng* heap, pile, Icel. *dyngja* heap, dung; of unkn. origin. Hence **dung** vb. XIV. (OE. had *dyngian*; cf. OFris. *donga* and *denga*, MHG. *tungen*, G. *düngen*).

**dungaree** dʌŋgəri coarse Indian calico. XVII. - Hindi *dungrī*.

**dungeon** dʌ·ndʒən castle keep (sp. *donjon* by some archaists); strong cell. XIV. -(O)F. *donjon*, also †*danzon*, †*dognon*, †*doignon* = Pr. *domnion* :- Gallo-Rom. \**domniōnem* 'lord's tower' or 'mistress tower' (in medL. *dangio*, *dunjo*, *donjo*, -*jonus*, *domnio*), f. L. *dominus* master, lord (see DOM<sup>1</sup>).

**duniwassal** dū·niwəsəl Highland gentleman (of secondary rank). XVI. -Gael. *duine uasal*, i.e. *duine* man (rel. to Gr. *thnētós* mortal :- \**thventós*, -*thanein* die), *usal* gentle- or noble-born.

**dunlin** dʌ·nlin red-backed sand-piper. XVI. prob. for \**dunling*, f. DUN<sup>1</sup> + -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**dunnage** dʌ·nidʒ light material, brushwood, etc. stowed among a cargo XIV (in AL. form *dennagium*), XV (*donage*), XVII (*dynnage*), XVIII (*dunnage*). Of doubtful origin; the variation in the stem vowel might be accounted for by deriv. from MLG., MDu. *dünne*, *dime* THIN + -AGE, the notion being 'collection of loose light stuff'.

**duo** djū·ou (mus.) duet. XVI. (F. *duo*) - It. *duo* - L. *duo* TWO.

**duodecimal** djuədə·siməl pert. to 12th parts; based on the number 12. XVIII. f. L. *duodecimus* twelfth, f. *duodecim* twelve, f. *duo* TWO + *decem* TEN; cf. DECIMAL. So **duodecimo** size of a book in which a page is  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a sheet. XVII. modL. (*in*) *duodecimō* 'in a twelfth'; cf. *folio*, *octavo*, *quarto*.

**duodenum** djuödi·nəm (anat.) first portion of the small intestine beginning at the pylorus. XIV. medL. (short for *intestinum duodenum digitorum* 'of twelve digits'; so named from its length), f. *duodēnī*, distributive of *duodecim* twelve (see prec.).

**duologue** djū·ələʒ dramatic piece for two actors. XIX. irreg. f. L. *duo* or Gr. *dió* TWO, after *monologue*.

**duomo** dʌwou·mou Italian cathedral church. XVI (*domo*). It. (see DOME).

**dup** dʌp (dial.) open. XVI. contr. of *do up*; DO<sup>1</sup> (in sense 'put') + UP adv.; cf. DOFF, DON<sup>1</sup>.



**dupe** djúp victim of deception. XVII. - F. *dupe*, earlier †*duppe*, said in a text of XV to be a cant term; joc. application of (dial.) *dupe* hoopoe (of obscure origin), from the bird's stupid appearance. Hence **dupe** vb. XVIII; after F. *dupér*.

**duple** djúp-pl twofold. XVI. - L. *duplus*, f. *duo* TWO + \**pl-* FOLD. So **duplex**. XIX. - L. *duplex*, f. *duo* + *plíc-* FOLD<sup>2</sup>.

**duplicate** djúplikət adj. consisting of two corresponding parts XV; sb. one of two things exactly alike XVI. - L. *duplicātus*, pp. of *duplicāre*, f. *duplus* DOUBLE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **duplicate** vb. -eit XV. **DUPLICATION** doubling. XV. - F. or L.

**duplicity** djupli'siti quality of being double-faced. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *duplicité* or late L. *duplicitās*, f. *duplic-*, DUPLEX; see -ITY.

**durable** djuə-rəbl lasting. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *durable* (= Sp. *durable*, It. *durabile*) - L. *dūrābilis*, f. *dūrāre* last, ENDURE; see -ABLE.

**duralumin** djuræ-ljūmin aluminium alloy. XX. G., f. *Düren* (in the Rhineland) + *alumin(i)um* ALUMINIUM; invented by A. Wilm (1910); trade-mark of the Dürer Metallwerke A.-G. ¶ The identity of the first syll. of the internationalized form with the stem of L. *dūrus* hard, is accidental.

**dura mater** djuə-rə meɪ-tər outermost envelope of brain and spinal cord. XV. medL., lit. 'hard mother', tr. Arab. *alumm al-galīdah* or *al-jāfiyah* 'the hard mother'; so called because it was thought to be the source of every other membrane in the body; cf. PIA MATER. Hence **DURAL**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**durance** djuə-rəns †duration, lastingness XV; forced confinement or restraint, now esp. in phr. *durance vile* (Burns), formerly *vile durance* (Burke) and *durance base* (Butler); †stout cloth XVI. - (O)F. *durance*, f. *durer*; see next and -ANCE; in the latter sense inf. by *duress*.

**duration** dju(ə)rei-ʃən continuance. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *duration* - medL. *dūrātiō(n-)*, f. *dūrāre* harden, endure (whence (O)F. *durer* last, hold out, whence ME. *dure* XIII), f. *dūrus* hard; see -ATION. So **DURATIVE** djuə-rətiv (gram.) applied to a form which marks action as going on or a state as continuing. XIX. f. pp. of L. *dūrāre*.

**durbar** dā-r̄bār court or levee held by a native Indian ruler. XVII. - Urdu - Pers. *darbār* court, f. *dar* door + *-bar* (suffix of place-names).

**duress(e)** djure's, djuə-res †hardness, harshness XIV; forcible restraint, imprisonment; constraint XV. - OF. *duresse* :- L. *dūrītia*, f. *dūrus* hard; see -ESS<sup>2</sup>.

**durian** duə-r̄iən prickly fruit of Durio zibethinus. XVI. ult. - Malay *dūrīan*, f. *dūrī* thorn, prickle. So Du. *doerian*, F. *durion*, It. *durio*.

**during** djuə-r̄iŋ in or throughout the course of. XIV (Ch.); in Sc. †durand XIV-XVI, -ant XIV). - (O)F. *durant* = Pr., Cat. *durant*, It., Sp., Pg. *durante* :- Rom. \**dūrante*, abl. of

L. *dūrāns*, prp. of *dūrāre* last, continue (cf. DURATION and see -ING<sup>2</sup>). In French *le mariage durant* (e.g.) occurs alongside *durant le mariage* lit. 'the marriage lasting', (hence) in the course of the marriage, being modelled on L. phr. with *durante*, in which either order was possible. Cf. the origin of PEND-ING and of G. *während* during, prop. prp. of *wāhren* last (cf. e.g. in *der währenden Arbeit* 'in the lasting work', during the work).

**durmast** dā-ɪmāst variety of oak. XVIII. perh. orig. an error for *dummast*, i.e. DUN<sup>1</sup> (dark-coloured), MAST<sup>2</sup>.

**durn** see DARN<sup>2</sup>.

**durra, dhurra**, also *dhourra* du-rə Indian millet. XVIII. - Arab. *ḍur(ṭ)ah*.

**durst** see DARE.

**dusk** dask adj. dark-coloured (OE.); sb. darker stage of twilight XVII; vb. grow dark (OE.). The form *dusk* is difficult to account for (cf., however, for the vowel OE. *geþuxod*, *geþulsod* darkened); it is recorded first from Chaucer and the Wycl. Bible; it was preceded by ME. *dosk* sb., *doskin* vb. (XIII), which are characteristically western forms and repr. OE. *dox* dark, swarthy (:- \**duska* :- \**dhuskos*, whence L. *fuscus* dark, dusky, FUSCOUS; cf. SUBFUSC), and its deriv. *doxian* become dark in colour; these forms are further rel. to OS. *dosan*, OHG. *tusin* darkish (of colour), dull (cf. DUN<sup>1</sup>).

**dust** dast solid matter in a minute state of division. OE. *dūst* = OFris. *dūst*, MDu. *donst*, *dūst* (I.G. *dust*, Du. *duist* meal-dust, bran), ON. *dust*. The primary notion appears to be 'that which rises in a cloud, as dust, smoke, vapour'; cf. OHG. *tun(i)st* wind, breeze, G. *duinst* vapour. Germ. \**duinstu-* points to IE. \**dhwans-* \**dhwens-*, repr. by Skr. *dhvans* fall to pieces or to dust. Hence **DUST** vb. †rise as dust XIII; †reduce to dust XV; soil with dust; free from dust XVI (whence **DUSTER**<sup>1</sup>; cf. ON. *dusta*). **DUSTY**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *dūstig*.

**dustoor** dastuə-ɪ (India) customary commission. XVII. - Urdu - Pers. *dastūr*, f. *dast* hand.

**dutch** datʃ (vulgar colloq.) wife. XIX. Short for DUCHESS.

**Dutch** datʃ †German (in the widest sense) XIV (Wyclif); pert. to the people of Holland XVI. - MDu. *duitsch* Dutch, Netherlandish, German (Du. *duitsch* German) = OE. *þeodisc* Gentile, also sb. a language, OS. *thiudisc* :- Germ. \**þeudiskaz* (cf. Goth. *þiudiskō* adv. 'ἐθνικῶς'), f. \**þeudā* (OE. *þeod*, etc. people); see -ISH<sup>1</sup>. In Germany the adj. was orig. used to render L. *vulgaris* to distinguish 'the vulgar tongue' from Latin, and hence to denote German vernaculars, and consequently the speakers of any of these. This is its earliest use in Eng., but in late XVI it became restricted (exc. in the traditional contrast of 'High Dutch' and 'Low Dutch') to Netherlanders, who were the division of 'Germans' with which the English came into particular contact.

**duty** djū·ti conduct due towards a superior XIII (RGLouc.); obligation, function; †due charge or fee XIV (Ch.); payment enforced or levied XV (Caxton). - AN. *deweté, dueté*, f. *du(e)* DUE; see -TY. Hence **du·TEOUS** (Sh.), **du·TIFUL**<sup>1</sup> XVI, **du·TIBLE** XVIII.

**duumvir** djua·mv3r one of a pair of co-equal officials. XVI. L., sg. derived from g. pl. *duum virum* of *duo viri* two men (see TWO, VIRILE).

**dwarf** dwōif creature much below the ordinary size. OE. *dweorg, dweorh* = OFris. *dwerg*, MDu. *dwerch* (Du. *dweg*), OHG. *tweg* (G. *zwerg*), ON. *dvergr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**dwegaz* :- IE. \**dhwegʷhos*, whence also Gr. *serphos* (:- \**serphos*) midge. Hence **dwarf** vb. render dwarfish. XVII. **dwa·rFISH**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**dwell** dwel †lead astray OE.; †tarry, delay; continue in a place or state XII (Orm); have one's abode XIII; spend time on xv. OE. *dwellan*, pt. *dwealde* lead astray, corr. to OS. *bi|dwellian* hinder, MDu. *dwellen* stun, perplex, OHG. *twellen* (MHG. *twellen*) delay, harass, ON. *dvelja* trans. delay, intr. and refl. tarry, stay; f. Germ. \**dwel-* \**dwal-* \**dwul-*, repr. also by OE. *dwellian* lead astray, go astray, OFris. *dwelja* delay, MLG. *dwellen* be stupid, OHG. *gitwelan* be stunned, OE. *dwoolian* wander, *dwoola* error, heretic, *gedwolen* perverse. The sense 'abide, stay' was adopted from ON., to which the present existence of the word is mostly due.

**dwindle** dwi·ndl become smaller and smaller. XVI (Sh.). f. (dial.) *dwine*, OE. *dwīnan* waste away = (M)LG., MDu. *dwīnen*, ON. *dwina*; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**dwt.**, abbrev. for *pennyweight*, scil. *d* for DENARIUS, *wt.* for *weight*.

**dyad** dai·æd number two. XVII. - late L. *dyad-*, *dyas* - Gr. *duad-*, *duás*, f. *duo* TWO; see -AD<sup>1</sup>. Cf. DUAD.

**dyarchy** dai·arki government by two rulers. XIX. Usual sp. of *diarchy* by assoc. with *dyad*, f. Gr. *di-* DI-<sup>2</sup> + *-arkhia*, *arkhé* -ARCHY.

**dye** dai cause to take, impregnate with, a certain colour, tinge. OE. *dēagian*, of unkn. origin. Not recorded again till late XIV (Ch., Trevisa), though the agent-nouns **dy·ER**<sup>1</sup>, **dy·STER** are recorded from XIII; in Anglian areas the ME. words were *lit* (- ON. *lita*), *litster*, from XIII. So **dye** sb. colour produced by dyeing, material used for it. OE. *dēah*, *dēag*, rare ME. *dēh*; the present word is a new formation on the vb. (XVI). The

words are peculiarly Eng. The distinction of sp. between this word and *die* became established since the time of Johnson, who has *die* for both, while Addison (e.g.) has *dye* for both. For the phonetic development cf. DIE<sup>1</sup>, EYE, LIE<sup>2</sup>, TIE.

**dyke** frequent sp. of DIKE, as in place-names.

**dynamic** dain·am·mik, di·pert. to force. XIX. - F. *dynamique* (Leibniz, 1692) - Gr. *dunamikós*, f. *dúnamis* strength; see next and -IC. So **dyna·MICAL**. XIX. **dyna·MICS**. XVIII.

**dynamite** dai·-, di·nəməit high explosive. Coined by Alfred Nobel 1867. f. Gr. *dúnamis* force, rel. to *dúnasthai* (see DYNASTY) + -ITE.

**dynamo** dai·namou short for *dynamo-machine*, itself short for *dynamo-electric-machine* (1867); for the comb. form see -O-.

**dynasty** di·nəsti, dai·- line of kings or princes. XV (Capgrave). - F. *dynastie* or late L. *dynastia* - Gr. *dunastēia* power, domination, f. *dunastēs* (L. *dynastēs*, whence **dy·nast** XVII), f. *dúnasthai* be able or powerful.

**dyne** dain unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system. XIX. - F. *dyne*, taken from Gr. *dúnamis* force.

**dys-** dis- prefix in L. adoptions repr. Gr. *dus-* = Skr. *dus-*, Germ. \**tus-* (whence OE. *tō-* (cf. *to-*), OHG. *zur-* (G. *zer-*), ON. *tor-*); denoting the reverse of easy, favourable, or fortunate, used in direct derivs. from Gr. and in new (chiefly scientific) formations.

**dysentery** di·sənt(ə)ri inflammation of the large intestine. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - OF. *dissenterie* or L. *dysenteria* - Gr. *dusenteriā*, f. *dusēnteros*, f. *dus-* DYS- + *éntera* bowels (cf. ENTERIC); see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**dyslogistic** dislɔdʒi·stik having an unfavourable meaning. XIX. f. DYS- + the basic el. of EULOGISTIC.

**dyspepsia** dispɛ·psia difficulty of digestion. XVIII. - L. *dyspepsia* (anglicized **dyspe·psy** XVII) - Gr. *duspepstā*, f. *duspeptos* difficult of digestion, f. *dus-* DYS- + *peptós* cooked, digested; see PEPTIC, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**dyspnoea** dispniə (path.) difficulty of breathing. XVII. - L. *dyspnoea* - Gr. *dúspnoia*, f. *dus-* DYS- + *pnoē* breathing; rel. to *pneúma* (cf. PNEUMATIC).

**dziggetai, dzh-** dzi·gətai, dʒ- equine quadruped of Central Asia, Equus hemionus. XVIII (Pennant). - Mongolian *dschiggetai*, var. of *tchikketei* (long-eared, f. *tchikki* ear,

## E

e- see EX<sup>1</sup>-.

**each** itʃ every one regarded separately. OE. *ælc* = OFris. *ellik, elk, ek* (WFr. *elk, elts*), MLG. *ellik*, MDu. *elic, ellic*, (M)LG.,

(M)Du. *elk*, OHG. *eogilik* (G. *jeglich*) :- WGerm. phr. \**aiwō galikaz* 'ever alike'; see AYE, LIKE<sup>1</sup>, ALIKE. For the disappearance of *l* in similar unstressed position cf. WHICH, SUCH *everich* (EVERY), forms below and

Ofris. *ek*. ¶ Other OE. words for 'each' were: *ylc*, whence ME. *ülch*, *üch*, *ich*, *ych*, ILK<sup>1</sup>; *æfric* EVERY; *gehwilc*, whence ME. *iw(h)ilch*, *uich*; *ægehwilc*, whence ME. *ewilch*, *euch*.

**eager** i'gəɪ †ardent, fierce XIII; keenly desirous or impatient; †pungent, acid (cf. VINEGAR) XIV. — AN. *egre*, (OF. *aigre* = Pr. *agre*, Sp., It. *agro* :- Rom. \**acrum*, for L. *ācrem*, nom. *ācer* pungent, swift, strenuous, f. \**āk-* be sharp or pointed (cf. ACID, EDGE).

**eagle** i'gl large bird of prey ('the king of birds') XIV (Ch., Wyclif). — AN. *egle*, (OF. *aigle*, replacing †*ailla*, refash. after Pr. *aigla* = Sp. *águila*, Pg. *águia*, It. *aquila*, Rum. *ăceră* :- L. *aquila*, perh. rel. to *aquilus* dark-brown, and orig. meaning 'dun-coloured bird'). So **eaglet** i'glit young eagle. XVI. + -ET, after F. *aiglette*, †*eglette*.

**eagre** i'gəɪ, (locally) ei'gəɪ tidal bore. The forms are of three types: (i) *higre*, *hyger*, *hygre* (XVII–XIX), in AL. *higra* Severn bore (XII, William of Malmesbury); (ii) †*agar* (XVI–XVII), *ager*, *aiger* (XIX); (iii) *eagre*, *eager* (XVII–). These perh. ult. repr. OE. *ægur*, *ēgur*, *ēagor*, *ēogor* flood, tide; but this can only be if the *g* is a stopped cons., and if such a deriv. as *ēa* river + *gār* spear (cf. BORE<sup>1</sup>) may be assumed, of which, however, there is no confirmation. Forms with *a-*, *ai-* may be due to Scand. influence (ON. *d* river). ¶ It is difficult to relate ME. *aker*, *akyr* 'impetus maris', dial. *aiker*, *acker* ripple.

-**ean** i'ən (e.g. in *empyrean*, *Tacitean*), -iən (e.g. in *cærulean*), and varying (as in *hyperborean*, *Protean*), suffix formed by adding -AN to *e* or *ē* of L. *-eus*, *-eus* (varying with *-æus*), corr. to Gr. *-eos*, *-eios* (-*aios*); formerly often with parallel forms in *-ean*, *-eian*, *-ian*; it has in some words an immed. F. original in *-ēn*. There are a few survivals of formations on L. adjs. in *-eus*, viz. *cærulean*, *hyperborean*; others, such as *gigantean*, *marmorean*, *purpurean*, are obs.; their number is larger if one takes in those repr. the comp. L. suffixes *-āceus*, *-āneus* (see -ACEAN, -ANEAN), which are also the source of -ACEOUS, -ANEOUS. The earliest exx. of the suffix *-ean* date from mid-XVI to early XVII, and the majority are based on proper names, e.g. *Democritean* (*Dēmo-critēus*, Δημοκρίτειος), *Epicurean* (*Epicūreus*, Ἐπικουρέιος), *Euripidean* (*Euripidēus*, Εὐριπίδειος), *European* (*Eurōpæus*, Εὐρωπαϊός), *Herculean* (*Herculeus*), *Promethean* (*Pro-mēthēus*, Προμηθεύς), *Pythagorean* (*Pythagorēus*, Ἰυσ, Πυθαγόρειος). There are special cases, such as *antipodean*, *Tyrolean*, prob. modelled on *European*; *Aristotelian*, *Euclidian*, which replaced *Aristotelean*, *Euclidean*; *Thucydidean*, prob. after *Æschylean*, *Sophoclean*, and superseding *Thucydidean* (L. *Thūcydidius*); and *Herodotean*, prob. after *Thucydidean*; *Rhadamanthine* has been superseded by *Rhadamanthine*. *Herculean*

*hāikjū-lian*, *hāikjuli-ən* is paralleled by *Heracleian* *hiērəkli-ən* (L. *Hēracleus*). See also CÆSAREAN, EMPYREAN, JACOBAN, PROTEAN.

**ea-ning** (Sh.) see YEAN.

**ear**<sup>1</sup> iəɪ organ of hearing. OE. *ēare* = OFris. *āre*, OS. *ōra* (Du. *oor*, G. *ohr*), ON. *eyra*, Goth. *ausō* :- CGerm. \**auzōn*, \**au-son*, f. \**aus-* :- CIE. \**ous-*, whence also Av. *uši* the ears, L. *aurēs*, -*is* (cf. *auscultāre* listen, \**auzdīre*, *audīre* hear; see AUSCULTATION, AUDITION), Gr. *ōs*, *oās* (:- \**oūsos*), g. *ōtōs* (:- \**ousatōs*), OPruss. acc. pl. *ausins*, Lith. *ausis*, OSl. *ucho*, dual *uši* (Russ. *ukho*), OIr. *au*, mod. *ó*. ¶ One of the CIE. names of parts of the body; cf. *eye*, *foot*, *heart*, *nail*, *nose*. Hence **ea-rring**. OE. *ēarhring*.

**ear**<sup>2</sup> iəɪ spike of corn. OE. *ēar* (Nhb. *æhher*; cf. ACROSPIRE) = OFris. *ār*, OS. *ahar* (Du. *aar*), OHG. *ahir*, *ehir* n. (G. *ähre* fem.), ON. *ax*, Goth. *ahs* :- CGerm. \**axuz*, \**axiz*, rel. to L. *acus*, *acer*-husk, chaff, f. \**ak-* be sharp or pointed, cf. AWN, EDGE.

**ear**<sup>3</sup> iəɪ (arch., dial.) plough. OE. *erian* = OFris. *era*, OS. *erian*, OHG. *erren*, ON. *erja*, Goth. (CGerm.) *arjan*, f. IE. \**ar-*, repr. also by Gr. *arōin*, L. *arāre*, Lith. *ariū*, OSl. *orja*, OIr. *airim* I plough; (sbs.) Gr. *arōtron*, L. *arātrum*, OIr. *arathar*, Arm. *araur* plough.

**earring** iə'riŋ (naut.) any of a number of small ropes fastening the upper corner of a sail to the yard. XVII (Capt. Smith). perh. f. EAR<sup>1</sup>+ -ING<sup>1</sup> or RING.

**earl** ɛɪl warrior; nobleman, prince; JARL OE.; equiv. of *count* XII (in ME. often 'great noble'). OE. *eorl* = OS., OHG. *erl*, ON. *jarl* (runic *erilaR*), of unkn. origin. Hence **earl-dom**. XII.

**early** ɛ'ɹli near the beginning of a period. OE. (late Nhb.) *ærlīce*, beside *ārlīce*, f. *ær* ERE+ -*līce* -LY<sup>2</sup>, after ON. *ārlīga*. So **early** adj. XIII (AncrR.); after ON. *ārligr*.

**carn** ɛɪn gain as a reward or wages. OE. *earnian* = MLG. *arnen*, OHG. *arnēn*, *arnōn* reap :- WGerm. \**aznōjan*, \**aznējan*, f. \**aznu* (ON. *ǫnn* labour), rel. to OE. *esne* labourer, man, OHG. *esni*, Goth. *asneis* hired labourer, and further to OHG. *aran* (whence MHG. *erne*; G. *ernste* is a new formation) harvest, Goth. *asans* harvest, autumn (whence OPrussian *assanis* autumn).

**earnest**<sup>1</sup> ɛ'ɹnist †ardour in battle; seriousness. OE. *eornust*, -*ost*, with suffix as in OHG. *dionōst* (G. *dienst*) service = MLG. *ernest*, OHG. *ernust* (G. *ernst*), f. \**ern-*, repr. also in ON. *ern* brisk, vigorous, Goth. *arniba* safely; of unkn. origin. So **earnest** adj. OE. *eornost(e)* = OFris. *ernst*, MLG. *ernest* (in G. *ernst* adj. has been developed from phr. containing the sb.). **earnestly**<sup>2</sup>. OE. *eornostlicē*,

**earnest**<sup>2</sup> ɔːnɪst money paid as an instalment. XIII. Earliest forms *ernes*, *ernes*; prob. alteration, with assim. to -NESS, of synonym. and contemp. *erles* (Sc. *arles* XVI) - OF. \**erles* :- Rom. \**arrulas*, dim. (pl.) of L. *arra* pledge, pop. alteration of *arrabō* - Gr. *arrhabōn* - Heb. 'erābōn security f. 'erab; assim. to prec. (*ernest*, *arnest*) appears XV. ¶ A very rare late ME. *erres* (XV) - OF. *erres* - L. *arras*, is independent.

**earth** ɛəθ the ground; the world. OE. *eorþe* = OFris. *erthe*, OS. *ertha* (Du. *aarde*), OHG. *erda* (G. *erde*), ON. *jǫrð*, Goth. *airþa* :- CGerm. \**erþō*, f. base \**er-*, appearing also in OHG. *ero* earth. ON. *jǫrfi* gravel, Gr. *éraze* on the ground, W. *erw* field. Hence **earth** vb. †bury XIV (Barbour); cover up with earth XVII; until late XVI only Sc. **earthen** ɛːrþən. XIII; see -EN<sup>3</sup> and cf. OHG. *irdin*, Goth. *airþeins*; whence **earthenware**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **earthly**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *eorþlic*. **earthquake**. XIV; superseding OE. *eorþdyne* (DIN), ME. *erthdīn(e)*. **earthly**. XVI; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**earwig** iəˈrɪwɪɡ insect so called because it is supposed to penetrate the ear. OE. *earwīga*, f. *ēare* EAR<sup>1</sup> + *wīga* earwig, prob. rel. to WIGGLE; cf. synonym. ME. *arwygyll* (Promp. Parv.), dial. *arwiggille*. ¶ For the form of *wīga* cf. DOG, and, for the connexion with *ear*, cf. synonym. G. *ohrwurm*, Du. *oorworm*, F. *perce-oreille*, Russ. *ukhovërka*.

**ease** iːz †opportunity, means; comfort, convenience. XIII (*chapel of ease* XVI). - AN. *ese*, OF. *eise*, (also mod.) *aise* †elbow-room; †favourable occasion, convenience - Pr. *aise* (whence It. †*asio*, AGIO, Pg. *azo* occasion, assistance, aptness) :- Rom. \**adjacens* (cf. medL. *in aiace* in the neighbourhood), sb. use of prp. of L. *adjacere* (see ADJACENT). So **ease** vb. relieve, comfort. XIV. orig. - OF. *aisier*, *aisier*, f. phr. *a aise* in comfort, at ease (*a* :- L. *ad*); later directly f. the sb.

**easel** iːzl standing frame to support a picture. XVII. - Du. *ezel* ASS; cf. uses like *cheval glass*, *clothes horse*.

**easement** iːzmənt relief, convenience; accommodation in or about a house; privilege of using something not one's own XIV; evacuation of bowels XV. - OF. *aisement* (cf. AL. *aisiamentum*), f. *aisier* EASE vb.; see -MENT.

**east** iːst adv. in the direction of the rising sun OE.; sb. (OE. *ēaste* fem.); adj. (in OE. only compar. *ēasterra*, *ēastra*, superl. *ēast(e)-mest*). OE. *ēast-* in comps. (e.g. *ēastende* eastern region, *Eastangle* East-Anglians, *ēastrice* the East) = OFris. *āst*, OS., OHG. *ōst* (Du. *oost*, G. *ost*), repr. Germ. \**austo-* (with suffix \**-nō-* in OE. *ēastan*, OS., OHG. *ōstana*, ON. *austan* from the east); as adv. prob. shortening of \**ēaster* = OS., OHG. *ōstar*, ON. *aust* toward the east :- Germ. \**austrō-*, which is found in the proper names *Ēstranglī* (Bede) East-Anglians, OHG.

*Östarrihi* (G. *Österreich*) Austria, Germ.-L. *Austrogotī* (Goth. \**Austrogutōs*) Ostrogoths; f. IE. base \**aus-*, as in L. *aurōra* (:- \**ausōsā*), *auster* (cf. AUSTRAL), Gr. (Æolic) *aiōs* dawn, *aiōn* (:- \**ausrion*) to-morrow, Lith. *aušrà*; cf. Skr. *ushās* morning, dawn. So †**eaſter** nearest the east, eastern. XIV-XIX. perh. continuing OE. compar. *ēasterra* (cf. ON. *austarr* more to the east). Hence prob. **ea-sterly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; cf. Du. *oosterlijk*. **ea-ſtern** pert. to, lying towards, the east. OE. *ēasterne* = OS., OHG. *ōstroni*, ON. *austrænn* :- Germ. \**austrōnja-*, f. \**austrō-*. **ea-ſtward** adv. toward the east. OE. *ēastwearde*; hence as adj. xv.

**Eaſter** iːstɛɪ festival of the Christian Church commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. OE. *ēastre*, mainly pl. *ēastron* (g. *ēastrēna*, d. *ēastrum*), also *ēastro*, -a = OFris. *āsteron*, MHG. *ōsteren*, OHG. *ōstarūn* (G. *Ostern* pl.); derived by Bede from the name of a goddess whose feast was celebrated at the vernal equinox, *Ēostre*, Nhb. var. of *Ēastre* :- Germ. \**Austrōn*, cogn. with Skr. *usrā* dawn (see EAST). Several OE. comps. of the comb. form *Ēaster-* survive: *Ēasteræfen* Easter Eve, *Ēasterdæg* Easter Day, *Ēastersunandæg* Easter Sunday, *Ēastertīd* Eastertide, *Ēasterwuce* Easter week.

**easy** iːzi at ease, free from pain, constraint, or discomfort XII; causing little or no discomfort or difficulty; not oppressive, severe, or painful XIV. - AN. *aisé*, OF. *aisié* (mod. *aisé*), pp. of *aisier* put at ease (see EASE vb.); the ending has been assim. to -Y<sup>1</sup>. Hence *easy-chair* XVIII (Farquhar). **ea-ſy** adv. XIV; comb. in *easy-going* XVII; (perh. orig. of horses).

**eat** it pt. ate et, eit, pp. eaten iːtən consume for nutriment; destroy by devouring (OE. str. vb. *etan*, pt. *æt*, *æt*, *ætton*, pp. *eten*) = OFris. *eta*, OS. *etan* (Du. *eten*, *aat*, *gege-*ten), OHG. *ezzan* (G. *essen*, *ass*, *gegessen*), ON. *eta* (*át*, *etinn*), Goth. *itan* :- CGerm. \**etan*; f. CIE. base \**ed-*, whence L. *edere*, Gr. *édein*, Ir., Gael. *ith*, Lith. *édni*, OSl. *jami*, Skr. *ddmi* I eat, Hittite *etir* they ate. The sp. *ate* of the pt. depends on early ME. *at*, which repr. a short var. of OE. *æt*; the pronunc. et is usu. assoc. with the sp. *ate*, but is perh. a shortening of pt. *ēt*. ¶ FRET is a comp. of this vb.

**eau** F. *eau* :- L. *agua* water, as in **eau-de-Cologne** ouːdəkələʊn perfume orig. made at Cologne (Köln), Germany; **eau-de-vie** oudəviː 'water of life', brandy.

**eaves** ivz edge of a roof. OE. *efes*, corr. to OFris. *ose*, MLG. *ovese*, Flem. *oose*, MDu. *ovese*, *ose*, OHG. *obasa*, -isa, MHG. *ob(e)se* (G. dial. *obsen*) eaves, porch, ON. *ups*, Goth. *ubiswva* (in d. sg. *ubiswaci*) 'eroof' :- Germ. \**obaswa*, \**obiswa*, prob. f. \**ob-* of OVER. The final s is treated as the pl. ending and the word takes pl. concord. ¶ ME. *ouese*, s.v. dial. *oaves*, *ovice*, office point to an OE. \**ofes* (beside *afes*) edge, border, in place-names,

parallel to *efesć*). Hence **eavesdropper** <sup>1</sup>i-vz-drǫ:pǫr one who listens under walls to hear gossip, secret listener. xv. f. ME. *eves-droppes*, prob. - ON. *upsardropi*, corr. to OE. *yfæsdrypǫ*, WFrís. *oesdrip*, -*drup*, Flem. *oosdrup* eaves; see DRIP, DROP. Hence by back-formation **ea-vesdrop** vb. xvii.

**ebb** eb reflux of the tide. OE. *ebba* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *ebbe* (Du. *eb*) (whence G., Da. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*; also F. dial. *èbe*, if this is not from Eng.) :- WGerm. \**abjon*, -*ōn*, f. \**ab* (see OF), as if meaning 'a running off or away'. So **ebb** vb. OE. *ebbian* (also in *ā|ebbian*, *be|ebbian* strand a ship) = (M)LG., (M)Du. *ebben* (cf. OS. *ebbiunga*), OHG. *fir|ebbita* subsided, MHG. *eppen* ebb.

**Ebenezer** ebōnīːzǫr title of some nonconformist meeting-houses, (hence) dissenting chapel. xix. - Heb. *eben hā ʿezer* 'stone of the help', stone set up as a memorial of help received by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh (1 Sam. vii 12).

**ebonite** eːbōnait vulcanite. 1861. f. EBONY +*-ITE*; cf. Du. *eboniet*.

**ebony** eːbōni hard black wood (esp. of trees of the species *Diospyros*). xvi (*hebeny*; the solitary ex. of *hebenyf* in Wycl. Bible, Ezek. xxvii 15, appears to be due to misreading Vulg. *ebeninos* (of ebony as *ebeniūs*), preceded by *ʃeban* (xv, Lydg.) - OF. *eban* (also *ebaine*, mod. *ébène*) - medL. *ebanus* (whence also Sp., It. *ebano*), var. of L. *ebenus* (also used in ME. and MHG.), *hebenus* - Gr. *ēbenos* ebony tree, of Semitic origin (cf. Egyptian *hbnj*, Heb. *hobnim*); later *ebon* (xvi), latinized (*h)eben* (cf. Du. *ebben|boom*, *ebben|hout*, G. *eben|baum*, *eben|holtz* ebony tree/wood), which was superseded by forms with -y, perh. after *ivory*.

**ebriety** ibr̥aiːiti intoxication. xv. - F. *ébristé* or L. *ēbrietās*, f. *ēbrius* drunk (sōbriūs SOBER; see -ITY).

**ebullient** ibaːliənt boiling, effervescent, bubbling over. xvi. - L. *ebullient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *ebullire*, f. *ē* E- + *bullire* BOIL<sup>2</sup>; see -ENT. So **ebullition** ebalīːjən. xvi (once xiv Lanfranc). - late L.

**écarté** eikāːtɛi, |lekarte card game in which certain cards are thrown out. xix. F., pp. of *écarter* discard, f. *é-* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *carte* CARD.

**ebatic** ekbæːtik (gram.) denoting result. xix. - Gr. \**ekbatikós*, implied in the adv. *ekbatikós*, f. *ekbatinein* result, f. *ek* out + *bainein* go; see EX-<sup>2</sup>, COME, -IC.

**eccentric** ékseːntrik not concentric xvi (as sb. xv, Lydg.); not central or referable to a centre; irregular, odd xvii; sb. (person) xix (Scott), after F. (xviii). - late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. *ékentros*, f. *ek* out, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *kéntron* CENTRE; cf. (O)F. *excentrique*. Hence **eccentricity**. xvi.

**ecclesiastic** ikliziaːstik pert. to the Church xv; sb. clergyman xvii. - F. *ecclésiastique* or ChrL. *ecclésiasticus* - Gr. *ekklēsiastikós*, f.

*ekklēsiastēs*, in LXX. rendering Heb. *qōheleth* one who addresses a public assembly, in ancient Gr. member of the ecclesia or public assembly of citizens, f. *ekklēsiázein* hold or summon to an assembly, (eccl.) summon to church, f. *ekklēsiā* assembly, (eccl.) church, f. *ekklētós*, pp. adj. of *ekhalēin*, f. *ek* out, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *kalein* call, summon (cf. HALE<sup>2</sup>). So **ecclesia-stical**. xv.

**echelon** eiːʃəlō, -lən military formation in parallel divisions but with no two on the same alignment. xviii. - F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder :- L. *scāla* SCALE<sup>2</sup>; cf. -OON.

**echinus** ékaiːnəs (zool.) sea-urchin xiv (Ch.); (archit.) ovolo moulding next below the abacus. xvi. L. - Gr. *ekhinos* hedgehog, sea-urchin, rel. to OE. *igel* or *igel* hedgehog, OHG. *igil*, *igil* (G. *igel*, *ʃeigel*), ON. *igull*, OSl. *ješi*. Comb. form **echino-**. xix.

**echo** eːkou repetition of sounds due to reflection of sound-waves. xiv. - (O)F. *écho* or L. *ēchō* - Gr. *ēkhō* (cf. *ēkhē*, *ēkhos* noise), perh. rel. to OE. *swōg* noise, *swōgan*, *swōgan* make a noise. Hence **echo** vb. xvi. **echoic** ékouːik of the nature of echo, applied by J. A. H. Murray (1880) to words that are held to imitate sounds denoted by them.

**éclair** eiːkleɹ finger-shaped cake of light pastry filled with cream and iced. xix. F. ('lightning'), f. *éclairer* :- Rom. \**exclāriāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *clārus* CLEAR.

**éclaircissement** eiklɛɹsiːsmā clearing up, explanation. xvii (Clarendon, Dryden). F., f. *éclairciss-*, *éclaircir* :- Rom. \**exclāricire*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *clārus* CLEAR; see -MENT.

**éclat** eiːkla brilliance, lustre, brilliant success. xvii (Evelyn). F., f. *éclater* burst out (OF. *esclater* = Fr. *esclater*) :- Rom. \**esclat-tare* - Germ. \**slaitan*, causative of \**slitan* SLIT.

**eclectic** ékleːktik epithet of philosophers not attached to a school xvii; collecting or collected from different sources xix. - Gr. *eklektikós*, f. *eklektós* selective, f. *eklégein*, f. *ek* out, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *légein* choose = L. *legere*; see LECTON, -IC. Cf. F. *éclétique*.

**eclipse** ikliːps interception or obscuration of the light of a heavenly body. xiii (*esclēpis*, *clipes*, *clippis*, Cursor M.). - OF. *eclipse*, *ʃesclipse* (mod. *éclipse*) - L. *eclipsis* - Gr. *ékleipsis*, f. *ekleipein* be eclipsed, leave its place, fail to appear, be wanting, f. *ek* out, away, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *leipein* LEAVE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **eclipse** vb. xiv. - (O)F. *éclipter*.

**ecliptic** ikliːptik pert. to an eclipse xiv (Ch.); sb. great circle of the celestial sphere, the apparent orbit of the sun, so called because eclipses happen only when the moon is on or very near this line xiv. - L. *éclipticus* (in *signa ecliptica*, *linea ecliptica*) - Gr. *ekleiptikós* (also sb. in masc. and n.), f. *ekleipein*; see prec. and -IC. Also **ecliptical**. xvi. Cf. F. *écliptique*.

**eclogue** e'klog pastoral dialogue (esp. of Theocritus and Virgil). xv (*eclogue*, Lydg.). - L. *ecloga* short poem - Gr. *eklogḗ* selection, esp. of poems, f. *eklēgein* (see ECLECTIC). The common var. *eglog* (xvi-xviii) reflects (O)F. *églogue*, medL. (Sp., It.) *egloga*, of which the *eg-* is due to assoc. with Gr. *aig-*, *aix* goat, quasi 'discourse of goatherds'.

**ecod** var. of *egod*, EGAD. xviii.

**ecology, œcology** ikə'lədʒi (bot.) study of the relations of plants and animals with their habitat. xix. - G. *ökologie* (Haeckel), f. Gr. *oîkos* house (used for 'habitat') (cf. WICK<sup>2</sup>); see -LOGY.

**economy** ikə'nəmi management (of a house) xvi; careful management, thrift; administration of a community or establishment xvii; *political economy*, tr. F. *économie politique* xvi. - (O)F. *économie* or L. *oeconomia* - Gr. *oikonomiā*, f. *oikonomos* manager of a household, steward, f. *oîkos* house (cf. WICK<sup>1</sup>) + *-nōmos* managing, *nēmein* manage (cf. NOMAD); see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **economic** ikə'nə'mik, ek-, -ICAL adjs. xvi - (O)F. *économique* or - L. *oeconicus* - Gr. *oikonomikós*.

**écru** ei'krü colour of unbleached linen. xix. (O)F., f. *é-* (intensive) + *cru* CRUDE.

**ecstasy** e'kstəsi exalted state of feeling. xiv (Wycl. Bible). Rare before xvi; earlier forms *ex(s)tāsie*, *-acy*, the sp. with *ecst-*, accommodated to Gr., appearing xvii; - OF. *extasie* - (with assim. to sbs. in *-sie*, L. *-sia*) late L. *extasis* (Tert.) - Gr. *ékstasis*, f. *éksta-*, stem of *existánai* put out of place (in phr. *existánai phrenón* drive out of one's wits), f. *ek* out, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *histánai* place (see STAND). So **ecstatic** ékstætík. xvii. - F. *extatique* (Rabelais) - Gr. *ekstatikós*.

**ecto-** e'ktou repr. Gr. *ektós* outside (f. *ek* EX-<sup>2</sup> after *entós* = L. *intus* within), used as comb. form in scientific terms such as *e'ctoderm*, *e'ctoplasm*.

**ecumenical** var. of ŒCUMENICAL.

**eczema** e'kzima skin disease. xviii. - modL. - Gr. *ékzema*, f. *ekzeîn* boil over, (of disease) break out, f. *ek* out, EX-<sup>2</sup> + *zeîn* boil (cf. YEAST).

**-ed<sup>1</sup>** id (d, t; see below) formative of the pp. of weak verbs, in OE. *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od*, *-ud*, the vowels of which repr. (though not consistently) the thematic vowels characteristic of the class to which the verbs belong, the suffix proper being *-d* :- CGerm. \*-*ðaz* :- IE. \*-*tós*, repr. by Skr. *-tás*, Gr. *-tós* (in verbal adjs.), L. *-tus*, Lith. *-tas*. In some OE. verbs, the suffix being added immed. to the base appears as *-d*, after unvoiced cons. as *-t*; e.g. *seald*, pp. of *sellan* SELL, *boht*, pp. of *byégan* BUY. In ME. the several OE. variants were levelled under *-ed* (*-id*, *-yd*); in western areas *-et*, e.g. *icrunet* crowned; in north. and Sc. *-it*, *-yt*, e.g. *lovit* beloved; and this *-ed* is usu. retained in writing, although the pronunc. is normally reduced to *d*, or, after unvoiced cons., to *t*, e.g. *robed* roud, *hoped*

*hought*. The pronunc. *id* occurs regularly in ordinary speech only in the endings *-ded*, *-ted*, but it is often required elsewhere in verse and survives in the public reading of the Bible and the Liturgy. A few pps., as *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, prominent in religious use, have escaped the tendency to contraction when used as adjs.; and *learned* as adj. is pronounced lɔːnd, lɔːnt. From the pp., which is lɔːnd, lɔːnt. From xvi to xviii commonly (and later in individual usage) *-ed* was replaced by *-t* after a voiceless cons. preceded by another cons. or a short vowel, e.g. *jumpt*, *stept*, *whipt*; this spelling has become universal where a long vowel in the stem has been shortened in the pp., e.g. *crept*, *dealt*, *kept*, *knelt*, *lost*, *meant*, *slept*, *swept*. Where there is a shortened and an unshortened form there is a twofold spelling, as in *leapt* *lept*, *leaped* *lipt*.

In certain other classes of verbs there has been gen. contraction in ME. of *-ed* which had begun in inflected forms in OE.: *-ded*, *-ted* became *-d(d)*, *-t(t)*, as in *bled(d)* for OE. *blēd* (see BLEED), *set(t)* for OE. *seted* (see SET<sup>1</sup>); after *l*, *n*, *r*, the ending *-ded* has become *-t*, as in *gilt*, *girt*, *sent*; in some verbs *l*, *m*, *n* at the end of their stem cause the change of *-ed* to *t*, as in *burnt*, *felt*, *smelt*, *spilt*, *unkempt*. Several verbs have parallel forms without contraction, sometimes with difference of use, e.g. *burned* and *burnt*, *leaned* and *leant*, *penned* and *pent*, *roasted* and *roast*, *spoiled* and *spoilt*.

In early ME. *wicke* and *wrecche* were given an adjectival appearance by adding *-ed*, to make *wicked*, *wretched*. Exceptional formations on sbs. are *crabbed*, *dogged*; †*curbed* (cursed) may be similarly based on *bitch*.

In early mod. Eng. certain pps. and other similar forms of foreign origin were extended with *-ed* to assimilate them to native words of similar function; as †*bigot*, *bigoted*; †*devote*, *devoted*; †*elate*, *elated*; *situate*, *situated*; L. and F. pps. were also directly naturalized, as *couped*, *versed*. In scientific use there are variants such as *falcate* and *falcated*, *labiate* and *labiated*, *pinnate* and *pinnated*.

**-ed<sup>2</sup>** id repr. OE. *-ede* = OS. *-ōdi* :- Germ. \*-*ōðja-*, and appended to sbs. to form adjs. denoting the possession or the presence of the thing or attribute expressed by the sb., e.g. OE. *hōcede* hooked (f. *hōc*), *hringede* ringed (f. *hring*). This suffix corresponds in function to the *-tus* of L. formations like *caudātus* tailed (f. *cauda* tail), *auritus* eared (f. *auris* ear); it is now added without restriction to a sb. to form an adj. with the sense 'possessing, provided with, characterized by' (something), as in *booted*, *cultured*, *diseased*, *honeyed* (*honied*), *jaundiced*, *moneyed*, *spurred*, *wooded*, and notably in parasynthetic adjs., as *dark-eyed*, *leather-aproned*, *mealy-mouthed*, *three-pronged*, *weak-kneed*.

In mod. Eng. and to a large extent in ME. there is no formal distinction between **exx**.

of this suffix and ppl. adjs. in -ED<sup>1</sup> derived ult. from sbs. through unrecorded vbs. Even in OE. there is variation between -ede, -ed (rare), and -od (-ud), chiefly in parasynthetic comps., as *ānēagede* one-eyed, *blæcfeaxede* black-haired, *langswēoredede* long-necked, *rēadstaledede* red-stalked, *twihēafadede* two-headed, *twilæppede* having two skirts, *þribeddede* having three beds, *þrifōtude* three-footed. Suffixed parasynthetic adjs. existed beside forms without a *d*-suffix (the latter were extended later with -ed, e.g. *heardheort*, *hard-hearted*), e.g. *hwitlocce*, *hwitloccede* white-haired, *twiegece*, -*ecgede* two-edged; other types, with mutation, are repr. by *ānhyrnd* one-horned, *þrihyrne*, *þrihyrnede* three-horned, *fēowerfēte* four-footed, with which cf. ON. -*eygǫr*-eyed, -*hyrnǫr*-horned, which have a ppl. suffix as well as *i*-mutation.

**edacious** i-, idei:fəs eating, devouring. XIX. f. L. *edāci-*, *edāx*, f. *edere* EAT; see -IOUS.

**edaphic** idæ:fik (bot.) pert. to the soil. XX. - G. *edaphisch* (Schimper), f. Gr. *edaphos* ground, soil (orig. base, bottom, f. \**sed-*); see -IC.

**Edda** e:də title of two ON. collections (Elder or Poetic E., Younger or Prose E.). XVIII (Gray). ON., of disputed etym.; either f. the name of the great-grandmother in the poem 'Rígsþula' or f. ON. *ǫðr* poetry. Hence **E'ddic**, **Eddaic** edei:ik. XIX.

**eddish** e:diʃ aftergrowth of grass; stubble. xv. Formally identical with OE. *edisc* park, enclosed pasture; the discrepancy of sense is a difficulty, but cf. OE. *edischemn* quail, perh. 'stubble-hen'; perh. f. *ed-* (see next); cf. OE. *edgrōwung*, ME. *edgrow* aftergrowth.

**eddy** e:di small whirlpool. xv (Sc. *ydy*). perh. of Scand. origin; the stem-vowel of *ydy* corr. to that of ON. *iða* eddy, whirlpool, which does not, however, account for the terminal -y; in any case, prob. f. base of OE. *ed-* again, back = OFris. *et-*, OHG. *et(a)-*, ON. *ið-*, rel. to L. *et* and, Gr. *étī* yet, Gaulish *etic* and, Goth. *iþ* then, but; if of native origin, perh. :- OE. \**edwæg*, corr. to MHG. *itwæge* flood, whirlpool (OE. *wæg* wave = OFris. *wēi*, OS., OHG. *wāg*, G. *woge*, ON. *vágr*, Goth. *wēgs*; cf. WAY, WEIGH).

**edelweiss** ei:dlvais Alpine plant, *Filago Leontopodium*. XIX. G., f. *edel* noble (cf. ATHELING) + *weiss* WHITE.

**Eden** i:dn abode of Adam and Eve (Gen. ii 15) xiv (Wycl. Bible); delightful abode, paradise xvi (Sh.). - L. (Vulg.) *Ēden*, Gr. (LXX) *Ēdēn* - Heb. *'ēden*, assoc. with the word meaning 'delight'.

**edentate** ide:nreit of the order of Edentata, which lack incisor and canine teeth. XIX. - L. *edentātus*, f. *ē* E- + *dent-*, *dēns* TOOTH; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **edentulous** toothless. XVIII. f. L. *edentulus*.

**edge** edʒ sharp side of a blade OE.; boundary of a surface XIV. OE. *edġ* = OFris. *egg*, OS. *eggia* (Du. *egge*), OHG. *ekka* (G. *ecke*), ON. *egg* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**agjō*, f. \**ag-* :- IE. \**ak-* be sharp or pointed, as in L. *aciēs* edge, sharpness, line of battle, Gr. *akis* point, *akmē* ACME, Lith. *akštis* spit; cf. AWN, EAR<sup>2</sup>, and EAGER. Hence **edge** vb. give an edge to XIII; incite XVI (cf. EGG<sup>2</sup>).

**edible** e:dibl fit to be eaten. XVII. - late L. *edibilis*, f. *edere* EAT; see -IBLE.

**edict** i:dikt order proclaimed by authority. xv. - L. *edictum*, sb. use of pp. n. of *edĭcere* proclaim, f. *ē* E- + *dĭcere* say, tell (cf. DICTION). Superseded earlier adoption (XIII) of (O)F. *édit*.

**edification** e:difikei:fən A. building up of the church, of the soul in holiness, etc. (after Gr. *oikodomḗ* in I Cor. xiv; cf. Rom. xiv 19) xiv (Wycl. Bible); mental or moral improvement xiv; building xv (now rare or obs.). - L. *edificatiō(n)-*, f. *edificāre* EDIFY; see -FICATION. So **edifice** e:difis building. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *édifice* - L. *edificium*, f. *edĭs* dwelling, orig. hearth (rel. to Skr. *édhas* kindling wood, Gr. *athein* burn, L. *aestus* heat, OE. *ād* funeral pile, fire, OIr. *aed* fire) + *fic-*, wk. form of *facere* make. **edify** e:difai build up, lit. and fig. xiv. - (O)F. *édifier* - L. *edificāre*.

**edit** e:dit †publish (rare); prepare an edition of XVIII; be the editor of XIX. Formerly occas. *edite*; partly - F. *éditer* publish, edit (itself based on *édition*); partly back-formation from EDITOR. ¶ An earlier ex. of a vb. †*édition* occurs XVIII. So **edition** idi:fən †publication; †production, creation; one of the forms in which a literary work is produced xvi. - (O)F. *édition* - L. *editiō(n)-*, f. *édit-*. **editor** e:ditar †publisher XVII (rare); one who prepares an edition XVIII; conductor of a periodical XIX. - L. *editor* producer, exhibitor, f. *édit-*, pp. stem of *edere* put forth, f. *ē* + *dare* put; see E-, EX-<sup>1</sup>, DATE<sup>2</sup>, -TOR, and cf. F. *éditeur* publisher (XVIII). ¶ Preceded by †*éditioner* in the second sense. Hence **edito-rial** XVIII; whence F. *éditorial*.

**educate** e:djukeit bring up, provide schooling or tuition for. xv. f. pp. stem of L. *educāre*, rel. to *edĭcere* EDUCE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **educa-tion**. xvi. - (O)F. or L. Hence **educa-tionist** XIX, which is earlier than **educa-tionalist**, f. **educa-tional**<sup>1</sup> (XVII). **e-ducative**. XIX.

**educate** idjū:s †lead or draw forth xv; bring out, develop from a latent condition xvii. - L. *educere*, f. *ē* E- + *dūcere* lead (cf. DUCT).

**edulcorate** idʌ:lkorreit soften. xvii. f. pp. stem of medL. *edulcorāre*, f. *ē* E- + *dulcor* sweetness, f. *dulcis* sweet; see DOUCE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.



**-ee<sup>1</sup>** i suffix repr. AN. *-ee, -e*, (OF) *-é* :- L. *-ātus, -ātum*, endings (m. and n.) of pps. of vbs. in *-āre*, as in *dēputātus* deputy, *mandātum* command (cf. MAUNDY). It occurs earliest (xv) in legal terms of AN. origin, denoting the recipient of a grant or the like, e.g. *feoffee, grantee, lessee, patentee*, on the model of which many others were made, most of which cannot be construed as 'direct' passives, but denote the indirect object of vbs.; in *payee* 'one to whom something is payable' (xviii), there has been a further departure from the original function. *Legatee* (xvii) is a fresh type, on the model of which *donatee* was formed (contrast *donee*). The common correspondence of agent-nouns in *-or* or *-er*, e.g. *lessor* and *lessee, obligor* and *obligee*, with nouns in *-ee* led to the general application of the suffix, as with *lover* and *lovee* (Richardson), *jester* and *jestee* (Sterne). Many such are nonce-words and remain so; but some, like *ad-dressee* (De Quincey), are permanent. From xvi certain heraldic adjs., such as *nebuly, undy* (earlier *nebule, unde*) have variants with *-ee*. By mid-xvii *-ee* had become the regular repr. of F. *-é* in adopted words; e.g. *congee, debauchee, rappee*. Later exx. are *examinee, illuminee, employee, escapee*, in xx *internee, evacuee*. There are special features in ABSENTEE, COMMITTEE, DEVOTEE, REFUGEE.

**-ee<sup>2</sup>** i suffix used in a few names of garments, primarily with dim. force, as *bootee, coatee, neckatee* (of obscure formation), all of xviii, and *shirtee* (U.S.); also *goatee* (orig. U.S.), var. *goaty*, perh. a variation on *-ie, -y<sup>6</sup>*, as also in *goalie* goalkeeper, *townsee* townbred person. ¶ In *dungaree, grandee, jamboree, jubilee, marquee, puttee*, in *Pharisee* and *Sadducee*, in *Bengalee, Chinee, Maltee*, and *Portugee*, the source of the el. is different. See -ESE.

**eel** il fish of the genus *Anguilla*. OE. *æġ* = OFris. *ēl*, OS., OHG. *āl* (Du., G. *aal*), ON. *all* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**ælaz*, of unkn. origin.

**een** in see EYE. **e'en** in see EVEN<sup>1</sup>.

**-een<sup>1</sup>** i'n terminal el. in names of fabrics, denoting one inferior to or coarser than that denoted by the original word; it repr. F. *-ine*, as in *ratteen* xvii (- F. *ratine*), which was preceded by *shagreen* xviii (irreg. - F. *chagrin*), *camleteen* xviii (- F. *camelotine*); *velveteen* (xviii) was modelled on *ratteen*, *sateen* (xix) is a modification thereafter of *satin*, and *beaverteen* (xix) has *-teen* from *velveteen* and *sateen*.

**-een<sup>2</sup>** i'n suffix repr. Ir. dim. ending *-in*, as in *boneen* young pig (*banabhin*), *boreen* lane (*botharín*), *buckeen* (xviii), *caubeen* (*cáibín*), *colleen, dudeen, mavourneen* (xviii), *spalpeen, squireen*.

**e'er** εαι see EVER.

**-eer<sup>1</sup>** iəɪ suffix repr. mostly F. *-ier* :- L. *-ārius* -ARY (in Sp. *-ero*, Pg. *-eiro*; It. *-iere* is from F.), and denoting 'one who is con-

cerned with, handles, or deals with'. Formal conditions vary from word to word, but in several exx. there were earlier vars. in *-er* and *-ier* (which was gen. replaced by *-eer* in xvii); and two words, *charioteer* and *engineer*, go back to ME. antecedents adopted from OF. forms in *-eor* (mod. *-eur*). Of the older words those that date from xvi often begin with *-er*, as *mutiner, pioner, scrutiner*, but there are instances of *-eer* as early as xvi, e.g. *cannoneer, moyleteer* MULETEER. In *pamphleteer, privateer, sonneteer* (all from xvii) a derogatory or contemptuous notion predominates; these provided a model for such words as *crotcheteer, profiteer, racketeer*, and more recently *blackmarketeer*, all of which are formed on words ending in *t*. There are two words denoting inanimate objects, GAZETTEER and MUFFINEER.

Most of the sbs. have deriv. vbs., which are used particularly in the gerund and prp. (*-eering*), and some of them, e.g. *electioneering, mountaineering*, are much commoner than the sbs. to which they belong. In early xix *foreigneering* appears for 'engaging in foreign matters', modelled on *electioneer*; hence *foreigneer* foraniaɪ as a depreciatory var. of *foreigner*.

**-eer<sup>2</sup>** iəɪ repr. Du. *-eeren* - F. inf. ending *-er* :- L. *-āre*, in *commandeer* (xix), *domineer* (xvi). The obs. *pickeer* (xvii) pillage, skirmish, scout, flirt, wrangle, seems to be - Du. *pickeren* pick, spur (- F. *piequer*), with a strange sense-development; and the form of †*fineer* (later *veneer*) points to Du. *fineeren* refine (gold), *veneer* (wood).

**eriee, eery** iə'ri fearful, timid, (now) superstitiously uneasy xiii (Cursor M.); uncanny, weird xviii. Orig. north. Eng. and Sc. *eri, ery*; derivation from ME. *er3, ar3e* cowardly, timid (OE. *earg*) would suit the earliest sense, but the vowel of the stem is not appropriate, and the ending (*-ie, -y<sup>1</sup>*) would be difficult to account for.

**ef-** form of *ec-* EX-<sup>1</sup> used before *f*.

**efface** éfeɪs wipe out, obliterate. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *effacer*, f. ex- EF-† *face* FACE.

**effect** ife'kt result xiv (Ch.); accomplishment xv; operative influence, impression xvii; pl. goods and chattels xviii. - OF. *effect* (mod. *effet*) or L. *effectus*, f. *effect-*, pp. stem of *efficere* work out, f. ex EF-† *fic-*, *facere* make, do (cf. FACT). Cf. FECKLESS. Hence **effe'ct** vb. xvi. Also **effe'ctive**. xiv (Trevisa). - L. *effectivus*; cf. (O)F. *effectif*. **effe'ctual**. xiv (Ch., Trevisa). - medL. **effe'ctuate**<sup>3</sup>. xvi. f. medL. *effectuat-*, *-āre*, whence F. *effectuer*.

**effeminate** ife'minət womanish. xiv (Gower). - L. *effeminātus*, pp. of *effemināre* make feminine, f. ex EF-† *fēmīna* woman; see FEMININE, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **effe'minacy**. xvii.

**effendi** efe'ndi Turkish title of respect. xvii (*aphendi*, Selden). - Turk. *efendi* - Gr. *authētēs* (pronounced aþe'ndis) lord, master (see AUTHENTIC).



**effeant** e-færant discharging. XIX. - L. *effeant-*, -ens, prp. of *efferre*, f. ex EF- + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -ENT.

**effervesce** e-fævɛs give off bubbles of gas. XVIII. - L. *effervesce*, f. ex + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*; see EF-, FERVENT, -ESCE. So **efferve-scent**, -ENCE. XVII.

**effete** efi-t †that has ceased to bring forth; worn out. XVII. - L. *effētus* that has brought forth young, exhausted as by bearing young, f. ex EF- + *fētus* bearing (see FŒTUS).

**efficacious** efikei-ses producing the desired effect. XVI. f. L. *efficaci-*, -ax (whence F. *efficace*), f. *efficere*; see EFFECT and -ACIOUS. So **effica-city**. XV. - F. - L. So **efficient** ifi-ʃənt making a thing what it is XIV (the cause *efficient*, Trevisa, tr. L. *causa efficiens*); adequately operative or skilled XVIII. - prp. of L. *efficere*. **effi-ciency**. XVI (Hooker). - L.

**effigy** e-fidʒi portrait, image. Not before XVIII in sg. form, which is based on the L. abl.; earlier in pl. *effigies* and phr. in *effigie* (4 syll.) belong to L. **effigies** efi-ʒiʒ, which was in common use XVI-XIX. - L. *effigies*, f. *effig-*, stem of *effingere*, f. ex- EF- + *ingere* fashion (see FEIGN).

**effloresce** eflōre-s burst forth as in flower; change to fine powder. XVIII. - L. *efflōrescere*, f. ex EF- + *flōrescere* (see FLORESCENCE). So **efflore-scence**. XVII. **efflore-scent**. XIX.

**effluent** e-fluənt flowing out XVIII (once XV); sb. XIX. - L. *effluent-*, -ens, prp. of *effluere*, f. ex EF- + *fluere* flow (cf. FLUX). So **efflu-ence**. XVII (once XIV). Cf. (O)F. *effluent*, -ence. **effluvium** e-fju-viəm outflow or exhalation of (electric or other) particles; exhalation affecting the sense of smell, (hence, pop.) noxious odour. XVII (Sir T. Browne). L., f. *effluere*, f. ex EF- + *fluere* flow (cf. FLUENT). So **efflux** e-flaks outflow. XVII (Sanderson, H. More, Jer. Taylor). L.; cf. FLUX. **efflu-xion**. XVII (Bacon, Sir T. Browne). - (O)F. or late L.

**effort** e-fərt putting forth of power. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *effort*, earlier *esforz* nom., f. *esforcier* (mod. *efforcer*) = Pr. *esforzar*, It. *sforzare*, Sp. *esforzar* :- Rom. \**esfortiāre*, f. L. ex EF- + *fortis* strong (see FORCE).

**effrontery** ifr-əntəri shameless audacity. XVIII. - F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté* shameless, impudent, OF. *esfronté* = It. *sfrontato* :- Rom. \**esfrontātus*, f. \**exfrōns*, for late L. *effrōns* barefaced, f. ex EF- + *frōns* forehead; see FRONT, -ERY.

**effulgent** e-fju-lʒənt gleaming forth. XVIII. - L. *effulgēt-*, -ens, prp. of *effulgere*; see EF-, FULGENT. So **effu-lgence**. XVII (Milton). - late L.

**effusion** e-fju-zən pouring out or forth, shedding (of blood). XV. - (O)F. *effusion* - L. *effusio*(n-), f. *effus-*, *effundere*; see EF-, FUSION. So **effu-nd** (now rare). XV; **effu-se**. XVI pour forth. **effu-sive**. XVII.

**efreet** var. of AFREET.

**eft** eft OE. *efeta* NEWT, surviving dial.

**eftsoons** eftsū-nz again; (soon) afterwards. OE. *eft sōna* 'afterwards immediately', ME. *eftsōne*, to which advb. -s was added XIV; OE. *eft* (= OFris., OS. *eft*, MLG., MDu. *echt*, ON. *ept*, *eft* :- Germ. \**aftiz*, compar. adv. f. \**aft-* AFTER) + *sōna* SOON.

**egad** igæ:d (arch.) euph. excl., veiling by *God*. XVII. Varying with *i gad*, *egod*, *agad*, and *adad*, *adod*; perh. orig. for *A! God!*

**egg<sup>1</sup>** eg 'ovum'. XIV. - ON. *egg*; superseding ME. *ey* :- cognate OE. *æg* = OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *ei*, Crim.-Gothic *ada* (Goth. \**addi-* :- CGerm. \**ajjaz* n., prob. ult. rel. to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōiōn*, Osl. \**jaje* (Russ. *yaitsó*, dim. *yaichko*), Ir. *og*, W. *wy* :- \**ōvjom*, and further to words for 'bird' in Skr. *vis*, L. *avis* :- \**ovis*. ¶ Traces of OE. sg. *æg* survived in *aye* (XVI) and of pl. *ægru* (= OHG. *agir*, G. *eier*) in *eyren* (XV).

**egg<sup>2</sup>** eg incite. First recorded in late Nhb. OE. *geeggedon*, pt. pl. of *geeggia* - (with *ge-* prefixed) ON. *eggja*, rel. to *egg* EDGE.

**eglantine** e-gləntain sweet-briar. XIV. - OF. *églantine* - Pr. *aiglentina*, f. *aiglent* :- Rom. \**aculentu-s*, f. (after *spimulentus* thorny) *acus* needle, *aculeus* prickle, sting, f. \**ak-* (see ACRID).

**ego** e-gou, i-gou (philos.) the conscious or thinking subject; (colloq.) self. XIX. L., the pron. I. So **e-goism** belief that nothing exists but one's own mind; theory which regards self-interest as the basis of morals XVIII; egotism XIX. - F. *égoïsme* - modL. *egōismus*. **egotism** e-gotizm practice of talking about oneself; self-conceit, selfishness XVIII (Addison); the *t* may be merely hiatus-filling; but perh. modelled on *despotism*; hence F. *égotisme*. So **e-goist**, **e-gotist**. XVIII.

**egregious** igri-ʒiəs eminent; gross, flagrant. XVI. f. L. *ēgregius* surpassing, illustrious, f. ē out of (EX-<sup>1</sup>) + *greg-*, *grex* flock (cf. CONGREGATE, GREGARIOUS); see -IOUS.

**egress** i-gres going out, issuing. XVI. - L. *ēgressus*, f. *ēgress-*, pp. stem of *ēgredi*, f. ē EX-<sup>1</sup> + *gradi* step (cf. GRADIENT).

**egret** i-gret white heron. XV. - AN. *egrette*, (O)F. *aigrette* - Pr. *aigreta*, f. stem of *aigron*, corr. to (O)F. *héron* HERON; see -ET.

**eh** ei, dial. ē also spelt *eigh*, Sc. and north. Eng. int. of wonder, doubt, or the like :- north. ME. *ā*, AH = south. ME. *ō* OH. XVI. Cf. ON. *á*. ¶ Two interrog. uses are widespread: (i) appended to an inquiry, 'Is it so?', 'What do you think?' XVIII; (ii) in brusque or rude speech, asking for a repetition of a statement, as an answer to a call, etc., 'What did you say?'. The origin and history of these uses are not clear; they were earlier expressed by *ha?*, e.g. Sh. 'Mer. V.' II v 44, 'Wint.' I ii 270.

**eider-down** ai·dərdaun down from the breast of the **ei der-duck**, *Somateria mollissima*. XVIII. - Icel. (ON.) *æðr*, *g. æðar* ai·ðar in *æðarfugl* eider-duck, (Icel.) *æðar-dún* (see DOWN<sup>2</sup>); from Icel. are also Sw. *ejder* (*gås*), -*dum*, Da. *eder*(*fugl*), -*åuum*, Du. *eider* (-*eend*, -*gans*), -*dons*, G. *eider* (-*ente*, -*gans*, -*vogel*), -*daunen*, -*dunen*, whence F. *édredon*.

**eidolon** aidou·lon unsubstantial image. XIX (Carlyle). Gr. *eidōlon* IDOL.

**eight** eit 8, viii. OE. *ehta* (*eahta*, *ahta*) = OFris. *achta*, *acht(e)*, OS., OHG. *ahto* (Du., G. *acht*), ON. *átta*, Goth. *ahtau* :- CGerm. \**ahtō* :- IE. \**oktō*, whence also L. *octō*, Gr. *oktō*, (O)Ir. *ocht*, W. *wyth*, Lith. *aštuoni*, Skr. *astáu*, Av. *asta*. So **eighteen** eiti·n, eiti·n OE. *e(a)htatēne*, corr. to OFris. *achtatēne*, OS. *ahtotian* (Du. *achttien*), OHG. *ahtozehan* (G. *achtzehn*), ON. *átján*; see -TEEN. **eighteenth**<sup>2</sup> (stress variable). ME. *eʒtetenbe*, repl. OE. *e(a)htotēopa*; cf. OFris. *achtatinda*, *achtendesta*, *achtiensta*, ON. *átjánði*. **eight**<sup>3</sup> eitþ, (formerly †*eight*) OE. *e(a)htopa* = OFris. *achte*, OHG. *ahtodo* (G. *achte*) :- Germ. \**ahto·pan*, f. \**ahtō*: see -TH<sup>2</sup>; OS. *ahtodo*, Goth. *ahtuda* repr. \**a·htoðan*; OFris. *achtunda*, ON. *átundi* have forms with *n* on the analogy of SEVENTH. **eightieth**<sup>1</sup>. **eighty** eiti·ti ME. *eʒteti*, repl. OE. *hunde(a)htatiġ*; cf. OFris. *achtich*; see HUNDRED and -TY<sup>2</sup>.

**eirenicon** aiəri·nikon proposal for peace. XIX (Pusey). - Gr. *eirēnikón*, n. sg. of *eirēnikós*, f. *eirēnē* peace; see -IC.

**cisteddfod** eiste·ðvød congress of Welsh bards. XIX. W., 'session', f. *eistedd* sit, for \**eitsedd*, for the second syll. of which see SEAT, SET, SIT.

**either** ai·ðar, i·ðar each of the two OE.; one or other of the two XIII; adv. introducing alternatives XIV. OE. *æġþer*, contr. form of *æġ(e)hwæþer* = OFris. *ēider*, MLG., MDu. *ed(d)er* (as adv.), OHG. *eogihwedar* (MHG. *iegeweder*) :- Germ. phr. \**aiwo gi·waþaraz*, i.e. 'ever each of two'; see AY, WHETHER, and cf. EACH.

**ejaculate** idʒæ·kjüleit eject (fluid) XVI; utter suddenly XVII. f. pp. stem of *ejaculāri*, f. ē E- + *jaculāri* dart, f. *jaculum* dart, javelin, f. *jacere* throw, rel. to Gr. *hiēnai* send, throw, utter; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **ejaculation**. XVII.

**eject** idʒe·kt throw out, expel. xv. f. *eject*-, pp. stem of L. *e(j)icere*, f. ē E- + *jacere* (see prec.). **eject** i·dʒekt sb. (philos.) 1878 (W. K. Clifford). - L. *ejectum*, n. ppl., after *object*, *subject*. So **ejection**. xv; -L. **ejectionment**. XVI; in legal AN. *ejectionment*.

**eke**<sup>1</sup> ik also OE. *ēc*, *ēac* = OFris. *āk*, OS. *ōk* (Du. *ook*), OHG. *ouh* (G. *auch*), ON., Goth. *auk*; referred by some to IE. \**au* again + \**ge*, emphatic particle (cf. Gr. *ai ge* again; and L. *autem* moreover, *aut* or, Skr. *u*, *utd* and, but, also), by others to EKE<sup>2</sup> (cf. OE. *tō ēacan* in addition, besides).

**eke**<sup>2</sup> ik (dial.) augment XII; (with *out*) supplement, prolong XVI. OE. \**ēacan* (implied in *ēacen*, pp. increased, strong, pregnant; cf. *ēacian* intr. increase) = OFris. *āka*, OS. *ōkian*, ON. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, rel. to L. *augere* increase, Gr. *aúkhēin*, Lith. *dugu* I grow, f. base \**aug-* (cf. Skr. *ōjas* strength, *ugrās* powerful, and *wax*<sup>2</sup>). The OE. sb. *ēaca* increase = OFris. *āka*, ON. *auki*, may have been partly the source of the ME. vb. See also NICKNAME.

**-el**<sup>1</sup> (ə)l repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, *-ele* :- Germ. \**-ilaz*, \**-ilon*, \**-ilōn*, usu. retained as *-LE*<sup>1</sup>, but the old form survives in *hatchel*, *kernel*.

**-el**<sup>2</sup> (ə)l repr. OF. *-el* (mod. *-eau*) :- L. *-ellu-s*, *-ella* (see *libel*, *novel*, *satchel*, *tunnel*).

**elaborate** ilæ·bərət †produced by labour XVI; highly or minutely finished XVII. - L. *ēlabōrātus*, pp. of *ēlabōrāre*, f. ē E- + *labor* LABOUR. So **elaborate** -eit produce by labour; give finish to. XVII. See -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. So **elaboration**. xv (first in physiol. and chem.). - L. (whence in F.). **elaboratory** (arch.) laboratory. xvii (Evelyn).

**elæo-** ilī·ou comb. form of Gr. *ēlaion* OIL.

**élan** ei·lā, ||elā ardour, impetuosity. XIX. F., f. *élaner* cast or launch forth, f. é- EX-<sup>1</sup> + *lancer* LAUNCH.

**eland** i·lənd S. African antelope. xviii. - S. Afr. use of Du. *eland* elk - G. *elend* (more fully *elentier*) - Lith. *ėlnis* = OS. *jeleni* stag, rel. to *lani* hind (:- \**olnia*), Gr. *ellós* fawn (:- \**elnós*), *elaphos* stag (:- \**elnhos*), W. *elain*, pl. *elanedd*, hind, fawn. Animal names on the same base (IE. \**oln-*, \**eln-*) are widespread, appearing also in ELK. F. *élan* (-G.) was repr. in Eng. by *élan* (xvi Hakluyt to xix) and *ellan* (xvii), G. *elend* by *ellend* (xvii).

**elapse** ilæ·ps (of time) pass away. xvii. f. *élaps-*, pp. stem of L. *ēlabi* slip away; see E- and LAPSE.

**elastic** ilæ·stik †orig. applied to the 'impulsive force' of the atmosphere; spontaneously resuming its normal bulk after contraction, etc. xvii. - mod L. *elasticus* (in *virtus elastica*, of the atmosphere, Pecquet's 'Dissertation Anatomica', 1651) - Gr. *elastikós* propulsive, impulsive, f. \**elaf-*, stem of *elaúnein* drive. Cf. F. *élastique*. Hence **elasticity** el-, il-, ilæsti·siti. xvii.

**elate** ileit<sup>1</sup> †elevate XVI; (chiefly in pp.) †encourage; puff up xvii. f. *ēlát-*, stem of pp. of L. *ēfferre*, f. ex EF- + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. The L. pp. *ēlātus* was anglicized as *elate* (xvii), but had been adopted earlier, through OF. *elat* proud XIV (Ch.); see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. So **elation**. xiv (Ch.). - OF. *elacion* and (later) its source L. *ēlātiō*.

**elater** e·lətər †elasticity xvii; skipjack beetle (Linnæus); (bot.) elastic spiral filament XIX. mod. L. (Pecquet; cf. ELASTIC). - Gr. *elatēr* driver, f. \**elaf-*, *elaúnein* drive.

**elbow** e'lbou bend of the arm. OE. *el(n)-boga* = MDu. *elleboghe* (Du. *elleboog*), OHG. *elinbogo* (G. *ellenbogen*), ON. *ǫlnbogi* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**alinobogon*, f. \**alinā* arm (cf. ELL) + \**bogon* BOW<sup>1</sup>.

**eld** eld (arch.) age. OE. (Anglian) *eldu*, (WS.) *ieldu* = OFris. *elde*, OS. *eldī*, OHG. *eltī*, ON. *elli* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**alpī*, f. \**alpaz* OLD.

**elder**<sup>1</sup> e'ldær the tree *Sambucus nigra*. OE. *ellærn*, ME. *eller*, *eldre*, corr. to MLG. *ellern*, *elderne*, *elhorn*, *alhorn*, prob. orig. an adj. formation like (O)HG. *ahorn* maple (corr. to L. *acernus* of maple).

**elder**<sup>2</sup> e'ldær, **eldest** e'ldist compar. and superl. of OLD. OE. *eldra*, -e (*ieldra*, -e) = OFris. *alder*, *elder*, OS. *aldira*, OHG. *altiro*, *eltiro* (G. *älter*), ON. *eltri*, Goth. *alpiza* :- CGerm. \**alpizon*, f. \**alpaz* OLD; see -ER<sup>3</sup>. OE. *eldest* (*ieldest*) = OFris. *eldest*, OHG. *altist* (G. *ältest*), ON. *ellztr*, Goth. *alpista* :- CGerm. \**alpisto*; see -EST. As sb. *elder* was used in OE. and later for 'parent, ancestor', from c. 1200 for 'one's senior' or 'superior in age', from XIV (Wycl. Bible) rendering L. *senior* and *senatus*, by Tindale used to tr. N.T. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* PRESBYTER (cf. PRIEST); in the Presbyterian and other bodies, title of an office believed to corr. to that of elder in the apostolic church.

**eldorado** eldōrā·dou *El Dorado* name of a fictitious place in S. America abounding in gold XVI (Raleigh); fig. source of boundless wealth XIX. Sp., *el the, dorado*, pp. of *dorar* gild = F. *dorer* :- Rom. \**dēaurāre*, f. *DE*-(3) + *aurum* gold.

**eldritch** e'ldritʃ pert. to elves or fairies; weird, unnatural. XVI (Douglas, Dunbar). Of Sc. origin; poss. from attrib. use of OE. \**ælf-*, \**ælfrice* 'fairy realm' (see ELF, RICH); early forms were *elri(s)ch*, -*reche*, -*rage*, with occas. *elphrishi*; *eldritch* appears to have been established by Burns.

**elecampane** elikæmpei·n composite plant, *Inula Helenium*. XIV. ult. - medL. *enula campāna*, i.e. *enula* for L. *inula* (medL. vars. are *elna*, *elena*; cf. OE. *eolone*, *elene* - \**iluna* for *inula*) - Gr. *helénion*, and *campana* prob. of the fields (cf. CHAMPAIGN). ¶ The medL. forms *enula*, *elena*, *ala* are repr. by It. *enola*, -*ula*, (*l)ella*, OF. *eaune*, (*l)alne*, F. *aunée*, Sp., Pg. *ala*, MLG., MDu., (O)HG. *alant*.

**elect** ile·kt picked out, chosen, select XV; (theol.) XVI; chosen for an office (but not yet installed) XVII. - L. *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, f. e- EX-<sup>1</sup> + *legere* choose (cf. LEGION). Preceded by *elite* (Trevisa), *elyte* (Wyntoun) - (O)F. *élite*-e (see ÉLITE). So **elect** vb. choose, esp. by vote. XV. f. corr. pp. stem. **election** choosing, choice. XIII (with ref. to representative bodies XVII). - (O)F. *élection* - L. *electiō(n)-*; hence **electioneer**<sup>1</sup> (first in vbl. sb.) XVIII (Jefferson, Burke). **elective**. XVI (once XV). - (O)F. *electif*, -*ive* - late L. **elector**<sup>2</sup>, one who has the right to vote XV (prince of the Holy Roman

Empire, *Kurfürst*, entitled to elect the Emperor XVI). - (O)F. *électeur*, L. *elector*; hence **electoral**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (of a German Elector; cf. F. *attesse électorale*). **electorate**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; after F. *électorat*.

**electric**, -**ical** ile·ktrik, -ikl pert. to electricity. XVII (Sir T. Browne, Newton). - modL. *electricus* (W. Gilbert, 'De Magnete', 1600), f. L. *ēlectrum* - Gr. *ēlektron* amber; see -IC, -ICAL. Hence **electrician** eliktri·ʃæn one skilled in electricity. XVIII (Franklin). **electricity** eléktri·siti, ilek- distinctive property of amber, etc., when excited by friction, of attracting bodies near them, (hence) this state of excitation, and the cause of this phenomenon (formerly regarded as a fluid). XVII (Sir T. Browne). **electricity**, **electrify**, **electrification**. XVIII (Franklin).

**electro-** ile·ktrou, ilektrō· comb. form of Gr. *ēlektron* amber, used in the sense 'electricity', 'electric', as in **electrometer** (XVIII); **electro-dynamic**, **electrolysis**, **electromagnet**, -**magnetic** (Faraday), -**plate** (vb.), -**type**.

**electrocution** ilektrōkjū·ʃæn execution by electricity. 1890. Alteration, after prec., of †*electricution* (1889), f. *electric* | *cal execution* (1888); hence by back-formation †*electricute*, **electrocute**, which was preceded by **electrize** (1886).

**electrode** ile·ktroud one of the poles by which electricity is conducted. XIX (Faraday). f. **ELECTRIC** + Gr. *hōdōs* way; cf. *anode*, *cathode*.

**electron** ile·ktrōn (phys.) smallest supposed component of matter, carrying a negative charge of electricity. 1891 (applied by G. J. Stoney to the unit of electric charge). f. **ELECTRIC** + -*on* of *anion*, *cation*, *ion*. Hence **electronic**, -**ics**.

**electuary** ile·ktjuəri medicinal conserve or paste. XIV. - late L. *electuārium*, prob. altered deriv. of synon. Gr. *ekleiktōn*, f. *ekleikhein* LICK up (cf. L. *eclygma*, Pliny - Gr. *ekleigma*); see EX-<sup>2</sup>. Aphetic †*lectuary*.

**elemosynary** e'liimō·sinəri, -mōz· pert. to (the nature of) alms. XVII. - medL. *eleēmosynārius*, f. ChrL. *eleēmosyna* ALMS; see -ARY.

**elegant** e'ligənt tastefully ornate, refined and graceful, 'pleasing by minuter beauties' (J.). XVI. - (O)F. *élegant* or L. *élegant-*, -*ans*, of the form of a prp. of \**eligāre*, rel. to *eligere* select, **ELECT**. The etymol. sense is 'choosing carefully'; the early sense in L. was 'fastidious, dainty', the later 'choice, tasteful'. So **elegance**. XVI. - F. - L.

**elegy** e'lidʒi song of lamentation; poem in elegiac metre. XVI. - F. *élegie* - L. *elegia* - Gr. *elegeiā* (sb. use of adj., sc. *oidē* ode), f. *élegos* perh. orig. a flute-song, of alien origin; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. So **elegiac** elidʒai·æk pert. to elegy, written or writing in a metre consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters. XVI. - F. *élegiaque* - late L. *elegiacus* - Gr. *elegeiakós*, f. *elegeiā*, *elegeion* (sc. *métro*n metre).

**element** e·limənt one of the four constituents of the universe (earth, water, air, fire) XIII (whence ult. the use in mod. chem. by Davy XIX); constituent portion; pl. rudiments XIV. - (O)F. *élément* - L. *elementum* esp. pl. principles, rudiments, letters of the alphabet, used to tr. Gr. *stoikheion* step, ground, base, element, etc., f. *stoikhos* row, rank. Hence **elemental**<sup>1</sup>. XV. So **elementary**. XVII (earlier *elementare* XIV, -*air* XVI) - L. *elementarius*, whence F. *élémentaire*.

**elemi** e·limi stimulant resin. XVI. In full gum *elimi*, modL. *gummi elimi*, prob. of Oriental origin. So F. *élémi*, Sp. *elemi*.

**elenchus** ile·ŋkas form of syllogism in refutation. XVII (earlier in anglicized form *elynych* XV, *elench* XVI). L. - Gr. *éleghkos* argument of disproof or refutation.

**elephant** e·lifənt huge pachydermatous quadruped with a trunk. XIII. ME. *olifaunt*, -*ont*, -*unt*, later (XIV) with assim. to L., *elefant*, etc. - OF. *olifant*, *elefant* (mod. *éléphant*) = Pr. *olifan* - Rom. \**olifantu-s* (cf. MDu. *olfant*, Du. *olifant*, W. *oliffant*, Breton *olifant*, Cornish *oliphans*, OE. *olfend* camel), alteration of L. *elephantus*, -*phāns* (whence OE. *elpend*) - Gr. *elephant-*, *éléphās* ivory, elephant, prob. of alien origin. So **elephantiasis** -*ai·əsis* skin disease resembling an elephant's hide. XVI. **elephantine**<sup>1</sup> -*æ·ntən*. XVII. - L. - Gr.

**Eleusinian** el·ju·si·ni·ən pert. to Eleusis in Attica. XVII (*E. mysteries*, Milton). f. L. *Eleusinius* - Gr. *Eleusínios*, f. *Eleusis*; see -*IAN*.

**elevate** e·liveit lift or raise up. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *elevāre*, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *levāre* lighten, raise, rel. to *levis* LIGHT<sup>2</sup>. The pp. *televate* was earlier. XIV (Ch.); see -*ATE*<sup>3</sup>. So **elevation**. XIV (astron., Ch.). - (O)F. or L. **elevator** muscle that raises XVII; machine for raising objects XIX.

**eleven** ile·vən 11, xi. OE. *endleofon*, -*lufon*, *ellefne*, ME. *endleven(e)*, *elleven(e)* = OFris. *andlova*, *elleva*, *al-*, *elvene*, OS. *elleban*, OHG. *einlif* (Du., G. *elf*), ON. *ellifu*, Goth. *ainlif* :- CGerm. \**ainlif-*, f. \**ainaz* ONE + \**lif-* (appearing also in TWELVE), quasi 'one left (over ten)', plausibly referred to IE. \**liq-*LEAVE<sup>2</sup>, and connected with -*lika*, the suffix of Lith. numerals 11-19, *vienuó-*, *dvý-*, *trylika*, etc. Hence **eleventh**<sup>2</sup>, a new formation (XIV), superseding OE. *endleofepa*, itself a new formation on *endleofon*, superseding previous *endlyfta*, *ællefta* = OFris. *andlofta*, *ellefta*, OS. *ellifto*, OHG. *einlifto* (Du. *elfde*, G. *elfte*), ON. *ellifto* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**ainlifton*.

**elf** elf dwarf supernatural being OE.; tricky or mischievous creature XVI. OE. *elf* (as in g. pl. *dūmelfa* mountain-nymphs, Castalides), non-WS. var. of \**ielf*, latc *ylf* (recorded in pl. *yylfe* 'Beowulf' 112, *yylfa gē-sceot* disease attributed to evil spirits, dial. *elfshot* XVII, north. *awfshots*) = MDu. *elf*

(whence Sw. *elf*, Da. *elv*), beside MHG. *elbe* fem. :- \**albis*, parallel to \**albaz*, whence OE. *ælf* (ME. pl. *alven*) = OS., MLG. *alf*, MHG. *alp* (G. *alp* nightmare; *elf* is from Eng.), ON. *álfr* (whence in part Eng. dial. *aulf*, *æcf* and †*ouph*, OAF XVII), and \**albinnja-*, whence OE. \**ielfen*, *elfen*, coll. sg. fem. nymphs, in comps. as *wudu/elfen* Dryads, *sæ/elfen* Naiads; poss. rel. to Skr. *r̥bhūs* name of three semi-divine artificers. Hence **elfin** adj. XVI (Spenser), poss. suggested by ME. *elevene*, g. pl. of *elf*, and infl. by *Elphin*, a character of Arthurian romance. **elfish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. **elfish**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.).

**elicit** eli·sit draw forth or out. XVII. f. *elicit-*, pp. stem of L. *ēlicere* draw forth by trickery or magic, f. *ē* E- + *lacere* deceive, rel. to *lax* deceit (cf. DELICIOUS).

**elide** ili·d †annihilate; (leg.) annul XVI; omit in pronunciation XVIII. - L. *ēlidere* crush out, f. *ē* + *lādere* dash (cf. LESION). So **elision** ili·zən suppression of a sound or syllable. XVI. - late L. *ēlisio(n)-*, f. *ēlis-*, pp. stem of *ēlidere*.

**eligible** eli·dʒɪbl fit to be chosen. XV. - F. *éligible* - late L. *ēligibilis*, f. *ēligere* choose; see ELECT, -*IBLE*. Hence **eligibility**. XVII.

**eliminate** eli·mineit expel, get rid of. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *ēlimināre* thrust out of doors, expel, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *limin-*, *limen* threshold; see LIMINAL, -*ATE*<sup>2</sup>. Hence **elimination**. XVII.

**élite** eili·t the pick (of). XVIII. F., sb. use of fem. of pp. *élit*, †*éslit* of *élire*, †*eslire* = Pr. *eslire* :- Rom. \**exlegere*, for L. *ēligere* ELECT.

**elixir** eli·ksər alchemist's preparation for changing metals to gold or prolonging life. XIV (Ch.). - medL. *elixir* (Roger Bacon) - Arab. *aliksīr*, perh. f. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup> + Gr. *xērion* desiccative powder for wounds, f. *xērós* dry. Cf. F. *elixir*, Sp. *elixir*, It. *elissire*.

**elk** elk large animal of the deer kind, Alces malchis. XV (Bk. St. Albans). prob. repr. OE. *elh*, *eolh*, with k for *χ* as in dial. *diverk* (OE. *dueorh*) DWARF, *fark* (OE. *fearh*) FALLOW, *felk* (OE. *felh*) FELLOE, *selk* (OE. *seolh*) SEAL<sup>1</sup>. OE. had also *ēola* (:- \**eoalha*) cogn. with OHG. *elaho* (G. *elch*), repr. IE. \**elk-*, beside \**olkis*, whence Germ. \**algiz* (ON. *elgr*, Sw. *älg*) and CSlav. \**olsti* (Russ. *los*), OPol. *toś* elk); cf. L. *alcēs* pl. (Cæsar) and Gr. *alkē* (Pausanias), which are perh. - Germ. See also ELAND.

**ell** el measure of length (in England 45 inches). OE. *eln* = OFris. (i) *elne*, MDu. *elne*, *elle* (Du. *el*), OHG. *elina* (G. *elle*), ON. *pln* (*aln-*) cubit, ell, forearm, Goth. *aleina* (for \**alina*) cubit :- CGerm. \**alīnā* (whence F. *aune*, OSp., It. *alna*, medL. *alena*), orig. 'arm', 'forearm'; cogn. with L. ULNA (:- \**olenā*), Gr. *olēnē*, *olēr*, *ōllon* ELBOW, Arm. *otr* spine, OIr. *u(i)len*, W. *clīn*, Skr. *aratnīs*, Av. *arəθna-* elbow, and further to Slav. \**lak-* (cf. Russ. *lōkot*), elbow, cubit, ell). For *ll* from *ln* cf. *kill*, *kiln*, *mill*.

**ellipse** ili'ps regular oval figure; (math.) conic section so called, acc. to Apollonius of Perga, because the square on the ordinate is equal to a rectangle whose height is equal to the abscissa and whose base lies along the latus rectum but falls short of it (ἐλλειπτεῖ). XVIII; (gram.) ellipsis XIX. - F. *ellipse* - L. *ellipsis* - Gr. *ἔλλειψις* ELLIPSIS. Hence **ellipsoid**. XVIII.

**ellipsis** ili'psis †ellipse XVI; (gram.) omission of words supposed to be essential to the complete form of a sentence XVII. - L. *ellipsis* (Quintilian) - Gr. *ἔλλειψις* defect, ellipse (conic section), grammatical ellipsis, f. *elleptein* leave out, fall short, fail, f. *en in + leptein* leave (see LOAN). So **elliptic** XVIII; **elliptical** pert. to an ellipse XVII (Hobbes); (gram.) XVIII (Lowth). - Gr. *ἑλλειπτικός* (chiefly gram.) defective.

**elm** clm tree of the genus *Ulmus*. OE. *elm*, corr. to MLG., OHG. *elm(boum)*, *elmo* (MHG. *elme*, *ilme*, G. dial. *ilm*), and, with vowel variation, ON. *almr* (Sw., Norw. *alm*), L. *ulmus* (whence OE. *ulm*; *trēow*, occas. ME., early modEng. *ulm*, MHG., G. *ulme*, *†ulm(boum)*, and MDu. *olme*, Du. *olm*, through OF. *olme* = It. *olmo* :- L.), Mlr. *lem* (Ir. *leamh*), Gael. *leamhan*, W. *llwyf*; a tree name of WEur. extent.

**elocution** elökjū'ʃən †literary or oratorical style xv (Lydg.); oral utterance or delivery XVII. - L. *ēlocutiō(n)*, f. *ēlocūt-*, pp. stem of *ēloqui*; see ELOQUENCE, -TION. Cf. F. *élocution* (XVI).

**éloge** ei'louʒ encomium XVI; funeral oration. XVIII. - F. - L. *elogium* short saying or formula, epitaph, altered - Gr. *elegeion* ELEGY, initial e being replaced by ē E- and -leg- by the -log- of EULOGY. ¶ The L. *elogium* (XVI) and the anglicized *elogy* (XVII) were formerly in use.

**Elohist** elou'hist any of the authors of those parts of the Hexateuch in which *Elohim* is used as the name of God instead of *Yahveh*. XIX. f. *Elōhīm* (pl., perh. of majesty), one of the Heb. names of God or of the gods, of unkn. origin; see -IST.

**eloi(g)n** eloi'n (spec. leg.) remove. XVI. - OF. *esloignier* (mod. *éloigner*) :- Rom. \**exlongāre*, for late L. *ēlongāre* (see next).

**elongate** i'lougeit A. †remove XVI (pp. xv); †depart XVII; B. lengthen XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *ēlongāre* remove, withdraw, prolong, orig. f. ē E- + *longē* far off, but later taken as if f. ē + *longus* LONG, i.e. 'lengthen out'. So **elongation**. XIV (Ch., in astron. sense). - late L.

**elope** ilou'p (of woman) run away from husband or home. XVII. - AN. *aloper*, perh. f. ME. \**alope(n)*, pp. of \**alepe* run away, f. A-<sup>3</sup> + LEAP; cf. MDu. *ontlōpen*, G. *entlaufen* run away. Hence **elopement**. XVII; cf. AN. *alopement*.

**eloquent** e'lökwənt fervent and powerful in the use of language. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *eloquent* - L. *eloquent-*, -ens, prp. of *ēloqui* speak out, f. ē EX- + *loqui* speak; see LOCUTION, -ENT. So **eloquence**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. - L.

**elpasolite** elpə'solait (min.) native fluoride of potassium, aluminium, and sodium. XIX. f. *El Paso* county, Colorado, U.S.A. + -LITE.

**else** els (with pron.) other; otherwise, if not. OE. *elles* = OFris. *elles*, -is, MDu. *els*, OHG. *elles*, *alles*, OSw. *äljes* (Sw. *eljest*), g. sg., corr. to Goth. *aljis*, of CGerm. \**aljaz*, cogn. with L. *alius*, Gr. *allos* (cf. ALIEN). Hence **elsewhere**. OE. *elles hwær* = MDu. *elstwaer*. †**elsewise** otherwise. XVI (Udall, Coverdale).

**elucidate** eljū'sideit make lucid. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. (Vulg.) *ēlucidāre*, f. ē EX-<sup>1</sup> + *lucidus* LUCID; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **elucidation**. XVI.

**elude** iljū'd †delude, baffle XVI; slip away from XVII. - L. *ēludere*, f. ē EX-<sup>1</sup> + *ludere* play (cf. LUDICROUS). So **elusion** †deception XVI; evasion XVII. f. L. *ēlūs-*, *ēludere*. **elusive**. XVIII.

**elvan** e'lvən in Cornwall, intrusive rock of igneous origin. XVIII. Said to be Corn. *elven* spark, the rock being so hard as to strike fire.

**elver** e'lvər young eel. XVII. Var. of *eelvare* (XVI), south. form of *eelfare* brood of young eels, f. EEL + FARE, i.e. passage of (young) eels up a river.

**Elysium** ili'ziəm state or abode of the blessed dead. XVI. L. - Gr. *Ēlysion* (sc. *pedion* plain). Hence **Elysian**. XVI (*Ēlysian fields*, Spenser; tr. L. *Ēlysii campi*, Virgil).

**elytron** e'litrən pl. *elytra* (zool.) outer wingcase. XVIII (Goldsmith). - Gr. *elytron* sheath, rel. to *ēlūein* envelop, L. *volvère* roll (cf. VOLUTE, REVOLVE).

**Elzevir** e'lzivɪər name (*Elzevier*, *Els-*, latinized *Elzevirius*) of a family of printers (1592-1680) at Amsterdam, The Hague, Leyden, and Utrecht; transf. a book printed by one of them. XVIII.

**em** em name of the letter M; (typogr.) square of the body of a type, orig. of the type m, used as a unit of measuring the amount of printed matter. XIX; attrib. in *em quad*, *em rule*. Cf. EN.

**'em** əm orig. unstressed var. of *hem* (OE. *heom*), d. and acc. pl. of the 3rd pers. pron. HE<sup>1</sup>; later felt as a clipped form of THEM. XII (in ME. sometimes tacked on to a vb., as *torndem* turned them).

**em**<sup>-1</sup> form of EN<sup>-1</sup> before *b*, *p*, *m*; cf. IM<sup>-1</sup>.

**em**<sup>-2</sup> form of EN<sup>-2</sup> before *b*, *p*, *m*.

**emaciate** èmei'ʃieit make lean. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *ēmaciāre*, f. ē E- + *maciēs* leanness; see MACERATE, MEAGRE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**emanate** e'məneɪt flow forth, issue. XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *emānāre*, f. ē E-<sup>1</sup>+*mānāre* flow. So **EMANA**TION. XVI. - late L.

**emancipate** imə'nɪspeɪt set free, orig. from the patria potestas. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *emancipāre*, f. ē E-<sup>1</sup>+*mancipium*; see **MANCIPLE**, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EMANCIPA**TION.

**emasculate** imə'skjuleɪt deprive of virility. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *emasculāre* castrate, f. ē E-<sup>1</sup>+*masculus* MALE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**embalm** ɛmbɑ:m impregnate a dead body with spices. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *embaume* - (O)F. *embaumer*, f. en EM-<sup>1</sup>+*baume* BALM.

**embankment** ɛmbæŋkmənt bank for confining a watercourse XVIII; raised bank for carrying a road XIX. f. *embank* (XVII) enclose with banks, f. EM-<sup>1</sup>+earlier synon. *bank* vb.; see **BANK**<sup>2</sup>, -MENT.

**embar** ɛmbɑ:ɹ debar; enclose within bars; oppose a barrier to. xv. - (O)F. *embarrer* = It. *imbarrare*, Pr., Sp. *embarrar*; see EM-<sup>1</sup>, BAR.

**embargo** ɛmbɑ:ŋgou prohibitory order on the passage of ships; suspension of commerce, etc. XVI (*inbargo*). - Sp. *embargo*, f. *embargar* arrest, impede :- Rom. \**imbarri-cāre*, f. L. *in* IM-<sup>1</sup>, EM-<sup>1</sup>+*barra* BAR.

**embark** ɛmbɑ:ɪk put on board. XVI. - F. *embarquer*, f. en EM-<sup>1</sup>+*barque* BARK<sup>1</sup>; cf. Pr., Sp. *embarcar*, It. *imbarcare*.

**embarrass** ɛmbærəs hamper, perplex. XVII. - F. *embarrasser* (Montaigne) - Sp. *embarazar* - It. *imbarazzare*, f. *imbarrare* **EMBAR**. So **EMBAR**-RRAS sb. F., f. the vb.; now only as F.

**embassy** ɛmbəsi function or office of an ambassador; †message of an ambassador XVI; body of persons sent as ambassadors XVII. In early use also *inbase* (rare), *ambassy*. - OF. *ambassée*, -*axée*, -*asée*, corr. to Pr. *ambaissada*, OSp. *ambaxada*, It. *ambasciata*, medL. *ambasc(i)ata* (f. Rom. \**ambactiāre*; see **AMBASSADOR**); see -Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Preceded by †*ambass(i)at*, -(i)*ad*, -*axade*, em- (XV) - (O)F. *ambassade*, †-*axade* - OSp.; and †em-, *ambassage* (XVI, Latimer), perh. based on *ambassade* with ending assim. to *message*.

**embattle**<sup>1</sup> ɛmbætɪl set in battle array. XIV (Gower). - OF. *embataillier*, f. en EM-<sup>1</sup>+*bataille* BATTLE.

**embattle**<sup>2</sup> ɛmbætɪl furnish with battlements. XIV. f. EM-<sup>1</sup>+OF. *bataillier* (see **BATTELEMENT**).

**embay** ɛmbei: enclose in or as in a bay. XVI. f. EM-<sup>1</sup>+BAY<sup>1</sup>.

**embed**, (chiefly U.S.) **imbed** ɛmbed fix firmly in a surrounding mass. XVIII. f. EM-<sup>1</sup>, IM-<sup>1</sup>+BED.

**embellish** ɛmbeɪlɪʃ beautify. XIV. f. lengthened stem of (O)F. *embellir*, f. en-EM-<sup>1</sup>+*bel* beautiful; see **BEAU**, -ISH<sup>2</sup>. Hence **EMBE**-LLISHMENT. XVII. - (O)F.

**ember** ɛmbəɹ live coal. OE. *æmyrge*, *æmerge* = MLG. *emere*, OHG. *eimuria pyre* (MHG. *eimere*), ON. *eimyrja* (Da. *emner*, Sw. *mörja*) embers :- Germ. \**aimuzjōn*, held to be rel. to OE. *ām* branding-iron, ON. *eimi*, *eimr* steam, vapour, *im* dust, ashes. ¶ For intrusive *b* cf. *slumber*.

**Ember Day** ɛmbəɹ dei (eccl.) any of the three days (Wednesday, Friday, Saturday of the same week) occurring at the four seasons (ecclL. *quatuor tempora*) in the year at which ordinations take place. Late OE. *ymbrendagas* pl., beside *ymbrenwice* (-week), *ymbrenfæsten* (-fast); the first el. is OE. *ymbren* (sg. and pl.), which may be an alteration of *ymbryne* period, revolution of time, f. *ymb* about, around (rel. to L. *amb-*, Gr. *amphi*; cf. AMPHI-)+*ryne* course (f. \**run-run*); but the possibility that it is based partly on *quatuor tempora* is suggested by the form of G. *quatember*. ¶ ON. *imbru-(dagar)*, OSw. *yamber(dagar)* are -OE.; OSw. had also *tamperdagar*.

**ember-goose** ɛmbə:ŋgʊs northern diver or loon. XVIII. - Norw. *emmer|gaas*; cf. Icel. *himbrimi*, earlier *himbrin*, and Faeroese *imbrim*.

**embezzle** ɛmbe:zl †make away with xv; †impair; divert wrongfully to one's own use XVI. - AN. *enbesiler*, f. en EN-<sup>1</sup>+*besiler* in same sense (whence Eng. *bezzle* †plunder, destroy xv, dial. 'put away' food or drink XVII) = OF. *besillier*, Pr. *besillar* maltreat, ravage, destroy, of unkn. origin; through the var. forms *imbezill*, *imbecill*, assoc. in XVI with L. *imbecillāre* weaken (see **IMBECILE**).

**embitter** ɛmbi:təɹ make bitter. XVII. f. EM-<sup>1</sup>+BITTER.

**emblem** ɛmblɪm †allegorical picture xv (Lydg.); symbolical representation, figured object with symbolic meaning XVII. - L. *emblēma* inlaid work, raised ornament - Gr. *emblēma* (-at-) insertion, f. *emblē-*, *emballein* throw in, insert, f. en EN-<sup>2</sup>+*ballein* throw (cf. **BALLISTA**). Hence **EMBLEMA**-TIC(AL). XVII; after F. *emblématique* (Rabelais).

**embody** (formerly **im-**) ɛmbə:di put into a body XVI; give a body to; incorporate XVII. f. EM-<sup>1</sup>+BODY, after L. *incorporāre* INCORPORATE.

**embolism** ɛmbəlɪzəm intercalation of a day or days in a calendar to correct errors arising from the difference between the civil and the solar year XIV (Trevisa); (path.) plugging of a blood-vessel XIX. - late L. *embolismus* - Gr. *embolismós*, f. *emballein* throw in, f. en EM-<sup>2</sup>+*ballein* (see **BALLISTA**).

**embonpoint** ɛbɔ:pweɪ plumpness. XVIII. F. (xvi), f. phr. *en bon point* in good condition (see **POINT**).

**emboss**<sup>1</sup> ɛmbɔ:s mould in relief XIV (Ch.); cover with protuberances xv. - OF. \**embocer*, *imbocer* (xvi), *embosser* (Cotgr.), f. en EM-<sup>1</sup>+*boce*, *bosse* **BOSS**<sup>1</sup>.

**emboss**<sup>2</sup> émbo:s †(of a hunted animal) take shelter in a wood XIV (Ch.); †drive (a hunted animal) to extremity XVI (Spenser, Sh.); †pass. be exhausted by running, (hence) foam at the mouth XVI (Skelton); (arch.) cover with foam XVI (Elyot). - OF. *emboscher*, var. of *embuschier* AMBUSH.

**embouchure** äbuʃür mouth of a river or creek. XVIII. F., f. *emboucher* refl. discharge itself by a mouth, f. *en* EM-<sup>1</sup> + *bouche* mouth (cf. BUCCAL); see -URE.

**embowel** émbau:əl early syn. of DISEMBOWEL. XVI. - OF. *emboueler*, alteration (by substitution of *em-* for *es-*) of *esboueler*, f. *es-* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *bouel* BOWEL.

**embrace** émbrei:s clasp in the arms, receive gladly XIV; comprise XVII. - OF. *embracer* (mod. *embrasser*) = Pr. *embrassar*, It. *imbracciare* :- Rom. \**imbracchiare*, f. L. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *bracchium* arm, pl. *braccia* (see EM-<sup>1</sup>, BRACE<sup>2</sup>). Hence **embra-ce** sb. XVI (Sh.); superseding earlier **embra-CEMENT**. XV (Caxton). - OF. *embracement*.

**embrace** émbra:ngl confuse, perplex. XVII (Butler's 'Hudibras'). f. EM-<sup>1</sup> + OED. *Brangle* v.<sup>1</sup>

**embrasure** émbrei:ʒar opening widening from within. XVIII. - F. *embrasure*, f. *embraser*, varying with *ébraser* bevel off, slope door or window opening from within; of unkn. origin; see -URE.

**embrocation** embrökei:fən †fomentation xv; liniment xv. f. medL. *embrocäre*, f. late L. *embroc(h)a* - Gr. *embrokhē* lotion, f. *embrékhein* steep, foment, f. *en* EM-<sup>1</sup> + *brékhein* wet (*brokhē* rain; cf. Lett. *merga* soft rain) :- \**meregh-*; see -ATION.

**embroider** émbroi:dər ornament with needlework. xv. Earlier also *-bro(u)d-*; extension of *enroude* - AN. *enrouder* (Gower), f. *en* EM-<sup>1</sup> + *rouder*, *broisder* (mod. *broder*) = Pr. *broidar* - Germ. \**brusdan*; the form *broid-* is partly due to blending with ME. *broiden*, pp. of BRAID. **embroid-ERY**. XIV (Gower). - AN. *enrouderie*.

**embroil** émbroi:l bring into confusion or discord. XVII. - F. *embrouiller* = It. *imbrogliare*, Sp. *embrollar*; see EM-<sup>1</sup> and BROIL.

**embryo** e mbriu unborn offspring. XVI (varying with *embryon*, *-ion* XVI-XVIII). - late L. *embryo*, *-io*, mistaken form arising from taking *embryon* as a sb. in *-ön*, *-önis*; - Gr. *émbryon* new-born animal, foetus, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *brúein* swell, grow.

**embus** émba:s put on a bus. xx. f. EM-<sup>1</sup> + BUS, after ENTRAIN<sup>2</sup>.

**emend** ime:nd correct xv; remove errors from (a text) XVIII. - L. *emendäre*, f. ē E- + *menda* fault. So **emendATION** imendei:fən improvement XVI; correction of a text XVII. - L.

**emerald** e-mərəld bright green precious stone. XIII. ME. *emeraude* - OF. *e(s)meraude* (mod. *émeraude*) = Pr. *esmerauda*, It. *smeraldo*, Sp. *esmeralda* :- Rom. \**smaralda*, *-o*, alteration of L. *smaragdus* - Gr. *smáragdos* SMARAGDUS. The sp. with *-ld* is prob. due to It. or Sp. influence in XVI.

**emerge** imə:rdʒ rise out of a liquid XVII; come to light, arise XVI. - L. *émeregere*, f. ē E- + *mergere* dip, MERGE. So **emergeNCE**, **emergeNCE** XVII. - medL. **emergeNCE** XV, **emersion** XVII. - late L. (Jerome).

**emeritus** ime:rítos honourably discharged from service. XIX. L., pp. of *émērēri* earn (one's discharge) by service, f. ē E- + *merēri* deserve (see MERIT).

**em(c)rod** obs. exc. bibl. var. of HÆMORRHOID.

**emery** e-məri coarse corundum for polishing. xv. - F. *émeri*, *émeril*, var. of †*esmeril* - It. *smeriglio* :- Rom. \**smericulum*, f. medGr. *smēri*, Gr. *smūris* polishing powder (see SMEAR).

**emetic** ime:tik producing vomiting. XVII. - Gr. *emetikós*, f. *émetos* vomiting, f. *emeîn* VOMIT; see -IC.

**émeute** emō:t popular rising. XIX (Thackeray). F. :- Rom. \**exmovita*, sb. use of fem. pp. of \**exmovēre* (see EMOTION).

**emigrate** e-migreit remove from one's country. XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *émigrāre*, f. ē E- + *migrāre* MIGRATE. So **emigra-TION**. XVII. - late L. Cf. F. *émigrer*, *émigration*.

**eminent** e-minənt conspicuous, signal xv lofty, prominent XVI; exalted, distinguished XVII. f. prp. stem of L. *émīnere*, poss. rel. to *mōns* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>; see -ENT. So **eminent-ENCE**. XVII. - L. Cf. F. *éminent*, *-ence*.

**emir** émiə:ɪ Arab prince or governor; descendant of Mohammed. XVII. - F. *émir* - Sp. *emir* - Arab. *amir* AMEER.

**emissary** emisəri one sent on a mission (often with unfavourable implication). XVII (Jonson, 'The Staple of News', 1625, where it seems to be a novelty). - L. *émisārius* scout, spy, f. *émis-*, pp. stem of *émittere* EMIT; see -ARY.

**emit** imi:t send forth, issue. XVII (Bacon, Sir T. Browne). - L. *émittere*, f. ē E- + *mittere* (see MISSION). So **emission**. XVII. - L. (Cf. ADMIT, REMIT, SUBMIT.)

**emmenagogue** emɪ'nəgog (agent) having the property of exciting the menstrual discharge. XVIII. So **emmenagogic** -gə'dʒik. XVII. f. Gr. *émména* menses (f. *en* EM<sup>2</sup> + *mēn-* MONTH) + *agōgós* drawing forth, f. *dgein* lead (cf. AGENT).

**emmet** e-mit dial. development of OE. *æmete* ANT; occurs in Douay Bible, 1609 (in the form *emmote*), and in Johnson's Life of Pope.

**emollient** imə:liənt softening. XVII. f. prp. stem of L. *émollire*, f. ē E- + *mollis* soft; see MOLLIFY, -ENT.

**emolument** imə'ljʊmənt profit or salary arising from an office, etc. xv. — (O)F. *émolument* or L. *émolumentum*, *émoli-* gain, orig. prob. 'payment to a miller for the grinding of corn', f. *émolere* grind up, f. *ē* E- + *molere* grind; see MILL, -MENT.

**emotion** iməu'ʃən †agitation, tumult xv; †physical disturbance; disturbance of mind or feeling; affection of the mind, feeling xix. Rare before second half of xvii; referred to by Evelyn, 1665, as a F. word that might be profitably adopted. — F. *émotion* (*esmoción* xvi), f. *émouvoir* excite, move the feelings of (— Rom. \**exmovēre*; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, MOVE), after *mouvoir*, *motion*. Hence **emotional**<sup>1</sup>. xix. So **emotive** iməu'tiv †causing movement xviii (rare); pert. to or expressing emotion xix (early). f. pp. stem *émōt-* of L. *émovēre*. See E-, MOVE.

**empanel, im-** èmpæ:nl enrol on a panel. xv. — AN. *empaneller*; see EM-<sup>1</sup>, PANEL.

**empathy** e'mpə:pi (psych.) power of understanding things outside ourselves. xx. Rendering, after Gr. *empathēia*, of G. *Empfindung* (Lüpps), f. *ein* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *föhlung* FEELING; see EM-<sup>2</sup>, -PATHY.

**emperor** e'mpə:rə: sovereign of the undivided Roman Empire, or the Western or Eastern Empire; head of the Holy Roman Empire; title of sovereignty superior to 'king'. xiii. ME. *emperere*, *emperour* — respectively OF. *emperere*, nom. and *emperour*, -eor, obl. (mod. *empereur*), semi-pop. — L. *imperator*, *imperator-rem*, f. *imperare* command, f. *in* IM-<sup>1</sup> + *parare* PREPARE, contrive, rel. to *parere* bring forth, produce (cf. PARENT); see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**emphasis** e'mfə:sis intensity of statement xvi; intensity of feeling, etc.; stress or force laid upon anything xvii; prominence xix. — L. *emphasis* (Quintilian) meaning implied but not directly expressed — Gr. *émpasis* in same sense, orig. (mere) appearance, f. \**empha-* in *emphainein* exhibit, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *phainein* show (see PHASE). So **emphatic** èmfə'tik strongly expressive. xviii. — late L. *emphaticus* (cf. F. *emphatique*, Sp., It. *enfatico*) — Gr. *emphatikós*. **emphatic** †allusive, suggestive; strongly expressed or expressive. xvi.

**empire** e'mpaɪə: imperial territory or rule. xiii (RGlouc.). — (O)F. *empire*, earlier *empirie* — L. *imperium*, rel. to *imperator* EMPEROR.

**empiric** èmpɪ'rik sb. member of the sect of ancient physicians called *Empirici* (*Dogmatici*); untrained practitioner, quack xvi; adj. xvii (Bacon). — L. *empiricus* sb. (Cicero, Pliny) — Gr. *empirikós*, f. *empēiriā* experience, f. *émpeiros* skilled, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *peira* trial, experiment (cf. FEAR, PERIL). So **empirical** adj. relying or based on experiment. xvi. Cf. (O)F. *empirique*.

**emplacement** èmplei'smənt situation; platform for guns. xix. — F. *emplacement*, f. *en* EM-<sup>1</sup> + *place* PLACE; see -MENT.

**employ** èmploi: apply to a purpose xv; use the services of xvi. — (O)F. *employer* = Pr. *implegar* buy, It. *impiegare*, Sp. *emplear*, Pg. *empregar* use, spend (— Rom. *implicāre*, for L. *implicāri* be involved (in) or attached (to), pass. of *implicāre* enfold, involve (see IMPLY). Hence **employ**<sup>1</sup> sb. xvii. **employ**<sup>ER</sup>. xvi (Sh.). **employ**<sup>MENT</sup>. xvi (Sh.). **employé** əplwə'jei employed person. xix. pp. of *employer* used sb.; anglicized **employ**<sup>EE</sup> employi: xix (orig. U.S.).

**emporium** impō'riəm place of commerce, mart. xvi. — L. *emporium* — Gr. *emporion*, f. *emporos* merchant, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + \**por-* (see FARE<sup>1</sup>).

**empress** e'mpris consort of an emperor. xii (Peterborough Chron.). ME. *emperice*, *emperesse* — OF. *emperesse*, f. *emperere* EMPEROR; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>.

**empressement** əpre'smə eager cordiality. xviii (Chesterfield). F., f. *empresser* urge, *s'empresser* be eager, f. *en* EM-<sup>1</sup> + *presser* PRESS.

**emprise** empraɪ'z (arch.) enterprise. xiii (Cursor M.). — (O)F. *emprise* = Pr. *empressa*, Sp. *impresa*, It. *impresa* (— Rom. \**imprēnsa*, sb. use of pp. fem. of \**imprendere* undertake, f. *in* EM-<sup>1</sup>, IM-<sup>1</sup> + *pre*(*he*)ndere take (cf. PREHENSILE).

**empty** e'mpti containing nothing, vacant. OE. *æmtig*, *æmet(t)ig* (also, unoccupied), f. *æmetta* leisure (— \**amōtiþa*, perh. f. negative *ā-* + *mōt-* meeting (see MOOR)). Hence **empty** vb. xvi (cf. OE. *geæmtigian*); formerly and still dial. **empt** vb. (OE. *æmtian*, f. *æmta* leisure).

**empyema** empai'mə (path.) collection of pus. xvii. late L. — Gr. *empūēma*, f. *empuēin* suppurate, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *pūōn* matter, PUS.

**empyrean** empai(ə)'ri:ən adj. of the highest heaven xvii (Raleigh); sb. (Milton); in ancient cosmology, the sphere of the element of fire, in Christian use the abode of God and the angels. f. medL. *empyreus*, as sb. n. -eum (sc. *cælum* heaven) — Gr. *empūrios*, as sb. n. -ion (Proclus), f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *pūr* FIRE; see -EAN. So **empyre**<sup>AL</sup> adj. xv (*imperryall*, Caxton).

**empyreuma** empirū'mə burnt smell. xvii. — Gr. *empūreuma* live coal covered with ashes, f. *empūreūein* set on fire, f. *en* EM-<sup>2</sup> + *pūr* FIRE. Hence **empyreuma**<sup>TIC</sup>(AL). xvii.

**emu** i'mju: †cassowary xvii; †American ostrich (?) xviii; bird of the Australian genus *Dromæus* xix. Earliest forms *emūa*, *eme*, later *emeu*, *emeu*, orig. — Pg. *ema*. Cf. F. *émeu* (1698), *émou*, Du. *emoe*.

**emulate** e'mjūleit strive to equal or rival. xvi. f. pp. of L. *emulāri*, f. *emulus* rival, prop. adj. striving, rel. to *imitāri* IMITATE, *imāgō* IMAGE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **emulation**. xvi. — L. **emulous** †imitative (of) xiv; †zealous xvi; emulating, rival xvii. f. L. *emulus*.



**emulsion** imɑːlʃən milky fluid. XVII. - F. *émulsion* or mod.L. *ēmulsio(n)-*, f. *ēmuls-*, pp. stem of *ēmulgēre* milk out, f. ē E- + *mulgēre* MILK.

**emunctory** imɑːŋktəri cleaning by excretion XVI; cleansing organ or canal XIV. - med.L. *ēmunctōrius* (sb. -ium), f. *ēmunct-*, pp. stem of L. *ēmungere* wipe or blow the nose, f. ē E- + base rel. to MUCUS; see -ORY.

**en** en (typogr.) unit of measurement in composition (cf. EM) equivalent to the average width of a letter; attrib. in *en quad*, *en rule*, *en score*.

**en-** en, in (before the sound of k, often passing into ěn) prefix repr. (O)F. *en-*, which is the form assumed, as also in Pr., Sp., and Pg., by the L. prefix *in-* (see IN-<sup>1</sup>); before *b* and *p* and occas. before *m* it takes the form EM-<sup>1</sup>, but this was not established in Eng. sp. before XVII, *enb-*, *enp-* being more frequent than *emb-*, *emp-* in ME., as in OF. and OSP. In OF. and consequently in ME. *en-*, *em-* often appears as *an-*, *am-*, which last survives in *ambush*. From an early date IN-<sup>1</sup>, IM-<sup>1</sup> have been substituted for *en-*, *em-*, and vice versa, the former being gen. preferred in XVII; in some words, e.g. *embed*, *imbed*, *encase*, *incase*, *enclose*, *inclose*, both are still current, the *i*-forms esp. in U.S.A.; in others, e.g. *imbrue*, *impair*, *inquest*, *im-*, *in-* have replaced *em-*, *en-*, where these are historically appropriate; in *ensure* and *insure* the variants have been allocated to different meanings. As a living formative (from XIV) *en-* has been used in senses mainly identical with those of Latin *in-* (IN-<sup>1</sup>): viz. put in, into, or on (something), as *encase*, *encyst*, *engarland*, *enshroud*, *enthroned*, *entrain*; bring or come into a certain state, as *enable*, *encamp*, *endanger*, *endear*, *enslave*, *enthrall*, *enure*; with emphatic or neutral force, as *enkindle*, *enlighten*, *enliven*.

**en-** en, in repr. Gr. *en-*, the prep. *en* IN used as prefix, as in *enallage*, *endemic*, *energy*, *enthusiasm*; before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph* it takes the form EM-<sup>2</sup>; before *l* it becomes *el-* (as in ellipse).

**-en<sup>1</sup>** ən suffix forming (chiefly) dims., as from names of animals; OE. *-en* = OHG. *-in*, Goth. *-ein* :- Germ. *\*-īnam*, formally the neuter of *\*-īnaz* -EN<sup>3</sup>, as in *clieven* CLEW, *čycen* CHICKEN, *filmen* FILM, *mægden* MAIDEN, *tičcen*, ME. *ticchen* kid.

**-en<sup>2</sup>** ən suffix chiefly forming fem. sbs. from mascs., and fem. abstr. and concr. sbs.; OE. *-en* = (O)HG. *-in* :- Germ. *\*-inī*, *\*injō-*; e.g. OE. *biren* she-bear (f. *bera*), *gyden* goddess (f. *god* GOD), *mynečen* nun (f. *munc* MONK); VIXEN is the only surviving example of this type (but OE. *fyxen* is found only as adj.); *hæften* custody, *wæcen* watching, *vigil*; *byrpen* BURDEN, *ræden* arrangement, rule, condition (see -RED).

**-en<sup>3</sup>** ən adj. suffix denoting 'pert. to', 'of the nature of', 'made or consisting of'; OE. *-en* = OS. *-in*, OHG. *-in* (G. *-en*), ON. *-in*.

Goth. *-eins* :- CGerm. *\*-īnaz*, corr. to Gr. *-inos*, L. *-inus* -INE<sup>1</sup>. OE. adjs. formed with this suffix have normally mutation of the stem-vowel, as *stānen* of stone, f. *stān* stone, *gylden* golden, f. *gold*; these have not survived, but from ME. onwards new adjs. have been extensively formed direct from the sbs., as *earthen*, *golden*, *silvern* (*-en* is reduced to *-n* after *r*). Only a few adjs. (as *wheaten*, *wooden*) are in St. Eng. used with lit. meanings, but in s.w. dial. the application to sbs. denoting material is unlimited, as *glassen*, *papern*.

**-en<sup>4</sup>** ən inflexion of the weak declension, ME. reduction of OE. *-an*, as in *oxan* oxen, which was extended to other declensions, esp. in the south and west; permanent exx. of this in Standard Eng. are seen in *children* (pl. of CHILD), *brethren* (pl. of BROTHER), and in dial. *hosen* (see HOSE), *shoon* (see SHOE), *housen*, *treen*, etc.

**-en<sup>5</sup>** ən suffix forming verbs based on sbs. and adjs., in OE. *-nian*, ON. *-na*, OHG. *-inōn*, Goth. *-nan*, e.g. OE. *beorhtnian* BRIGHTEN, *fæstnian* FASTEN, *hlosnian* HEarken, *lācnian* heal (cf. LEECH), *war(e)nian* WARN, *wilnian* desire, ON. *batna* BATTEN<sup>2</sup>, *hardna* HARDEN, OHG. *festinōn* fasten, Goth. *fullnan* be full. The relation *fast* adj. | *fasten* gave a model for such vbs. as *darken*, *deepen*, *madden*, *moisten*, *widen*; the extension to sbs. began in late ME., e.g. *heighten*, *lengthen*, *strengthen*; but several such vbs. appear only very late. Some verbs in *-en* are extensions of earlier forms, e.g. CHASTEN of †*chaste*, HAPPEN (of *hap*), HASTEN of *haste*, HEARTEN of †*heart*, LISTEN of *list*; this took place esp. where a distinctively verbal form seemed desirable.

**-en<sup>6</sup>** ən suffix forming the regular ending of pps. of strong verbs; OE. *-en* (sometimes with mutation in the stem-syll.), OS., OHG. *-an* (Du., G. *-en*), ON. *-inn*, *-enn*, Goth. *-ans*, (once) *-ins*, repr. Germ. *\*-anax*, *\*-enaz*, *\*-iniz* :- IE. *\*-ónos*, *\*-énos*, *\*-énis* (OE. and ON. generalized *\*-en*-forms, and OS., OHG., and Goth. *\*-on*-forms). Active meanings are shown in *mistaken* (1601), *outspoken* (1808).

**enable** éneɪbəl †invest with legal status XV; give (legal) power to, supply with means to do XVI. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + ABLE adj.; cf. *able* vb. XIV. (R. Rolle.)

**enact** éna:kt A. †enter among the acts or public records XV; make into an act, decree XV; B. perform (a play, etc.), act (a part) XVI. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + ACT sb. and vb., after med.L. *inactāre*, *inactitāre*. Hence ENACTMENT action of enacting, what is enacted. XIX; superseding ENACTION (XVII) and (rare) †ENACT (XV-XVI).

**enallage** enəˈlɔdʒi (rhet.) substitution of one grammatical form for another. XVI. late L., - Gr. *enallagē*, f. base of *enallássein*, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *allássein* exchange, f. *allos* other (cf. ELSE).

**enamel** *ɛnæməl* glass-like composition laid on a surface. XV. f. **enamel** vb. XIV. - AN. *enameler, enamiller, f. en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *amail* - AN. *amail* = OF. *esmail* (mod. *email*), analogical new formation (for *esmaut*, which is of Pr. origin) on the nom. *esmauz* - Germ. \**smalt-* (OHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz* melted fat), rel. to *SMELT*<sup>2</sup>.

**enamour** *ɛnæməʊ* inspire with ove. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *enamouurer* (cf. It. *innamorare*, Pr., Sp. *enamorar*), f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *amour* love; see AMOUR.

**enarthrosis** *ɛnɑːprɔːsɪs* (anat.) ball-and-socket joint. XVII. modL. - Gr. *endrthōsis*, f. *enarthros* jointed; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, ARTHRITIS, -OSIS.

**encenia** *ɛnsiːniə* †dedication (of a temple, etc.) XIV; annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at the university of Oxford. XVII (in Caxton anglicized *encenyne*). L. - Gr. (*tā*) *egkatnia*, n. pl. 'festival of renewal', f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *kainōs* new. See -IA<sup>2</sup>.

**encase**, **incase** *ɛnkeɪs* enclose (as) in a case. XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>, IN-<sup>1</sup> + CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**encaustic** *ɛnkɔːstɪk* produced by burning in pigments. XVII. - L. *encausticus* (Pliny) - Gr. *egkaustikōs*, f. *egkatein* burn in; see EN-<sup>2</sup>, CAUSTIC.

**-ence** *ɛns* suffix - (O)F. *-ence* - L. *-entia*, f. *-ent-* -ENT with abstr. suffix. In popL. *-entia* was superseded by *-antia*, repr. in OF. by *-ance*, e.g. *aparance* (eccL. *apparentia*) APPEARANCE, *contenance* COUNTENANCE, *oyance* (:- L. *audientia* AUDIENCE), *silence* SILENCE. Later, L. sbs. in *-ntia* were adopted in F. with the L. vowels, e.g. *absence*, *élégance*, *présence*, *tempérance*, and both classes were adopted in ME. with their French forms and meanings; but in early mod. Eng. some sbs. in *-ance* have been altered back to *-ence*, and all sbs. adopted since have followed the L. forms. The result is that mod. spelling shows many variations and discrepancies, e.g. *assistance*, *consistence*, *existence*, *resistance*, *subsistence*; *pertinence*, *appurtenance*; cf. *ascendant*, *-ent*, *-ancy*, *-ency*. See also -ENCY. ¶ The pls. of sbs. in *-ence* and *-ency*, sounding alike, tend to be confused, so that (e.g.) *excellences* is freq. miswritten *excellencies*.

**enceinte**<sup>1</sup> *ɛnsɛːt* (esp. fortif.) enclosure. XVIII. F. :- L. *incincta*, pp. fem. of *incingere* gird in; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, CINCTURE.

**enceinte**<sup>2</sup> *ɛnsɛːt* pregnant. XVII (in earliest use *enseint*, *inceint*, after legal AN. *enseint*; later *ensient*; occas. *insented* XVI). F. = Pr. *encencha*, It. *incinta*, Sp. *encinta* :- medL. *incincta* 'ungirded' (Isidore, 'id est sine cinctu'), f. L. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *cincta*, fem. pp. of *cingere* gird (see CINCTURE).

**enchant** *ɛntʃɑːnt* lay under a spell XIV (Ch., Gower, PPl.); charm XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *enchanter* :- L. *incantāre*, f. in EN-<sup>1</sup> + *cantāre* sing (see CHANT). So **enchanter**<sup>2</sup>. XIII.

- OF. *enchanteor*, *-our* (mod. *-eur*) :- late L. *incantātōrem*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. **enchantment**. XIII. - (O)F. **enchantress**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *enchanteresse*.

**enchase** *ɛntʃeɪs* adorn with figures in relief XV; set (a jewel) XV; enshrine as a relic XVII. - (O)F. *enchāsser* enshrine, set (gems), encase, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *chāsse* shrine, casket, CASE<sup>2</sup>. The chronology shows early development of the transf. sense in Eng. (cf. CHASE<sup>2</sup>).

**enchiridion** *ɛn-ɛŋkɪrɪˈdɪɔn* manual. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *egkheiridion*, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *kheir* hand (cf. CHIRO-) + *-idion* dim. suffix.

**enclave** *ɛːklāv*, *ɛklāv* portion of territory entirely surrounded by alien dominions. XIX (†*enclaved* pa. pple. once xv). F., f. (O)F. *enclaver* = Pr., Cat. *enclavar* :- popL. \**inclāvare*, f. in EN-<sup>2</sup> + *clāvis* key, rel. to *claudere* (see CLOSE).

**enclitic** *ɛnklɪˈtɪk* (gram.) 'leaning' its accent on the preceding word. XVII. - late L. *encliticus* (Priscian) - Gr. *egklitīkōs*, f. *egklinein* lean on, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *klnein* LEAN<sup>2</sup>; see -IC.

**enclose** *ɛnklouːz* shut up or in, surround; insert in a frame, etc. XIV. f. (O)F. *enclos(e)*, pp. of *enclōre* :- popL. \**inclaudere*, for L. *inclūdere* INCLUDE. So ENCLOSURE *ɛnklouːzɔɪ*, XV. - legal AN., OF. *enclosure*. See also INCLOSE, INCLOSURE.

**encomium** *ɛn-ɛŋkɔːmiəm* formal eulogy. XVI. - L. *encōmīum* - Gr. *egkōmion*, sb. use (sc. *épos* speech) of n. of adj., f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *kōmos* revel (in which a conqueror was led in procession); cf. COMIC. So **encomiast**. XVII. - Gr. *egkōmiastēs*, f. *egkōmiāzein*; whence also *egkōmiastikōs* (in modL. *encōmiasticus*) **encomiastc**. XVI.

**encore** *ɛŋkɔːɪ*, as sb. *ɛŋkɔːɪ* once more; repetition of a performance. XVIII. F. (= Pr. *ancara*, OSp. *encara*, It. *ancora*), of disputed origin. Hence as vb. XVIII. ¶ Not so used in French.

**encounter** *ɛnkaʊntɔː* meeting in conflict. XIII. - (O)F. *encontre* (cf. Pr. *encontre*, It. *incontro*), f. *encontrer* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *encontrar*, It. *contrarre* :- Rom. \**incontrāre*, f. in EN-<sup>1</sup> + *contrā* against (cf. COUNTER<sup>2</sup>).

**encourage** *ɛnkaːrɪdʒ* inspire with courage. XV. - (O)F. *encourager*; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, COURAGE.

**encrinite** *ɛnkrɪnaɪt* (geol.) fossil crinoid. XIX. f. modL. *encrinus* (Harenberg, 1729) 'stone-lily', f. Gr. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *krinon* lily; see -ITE.

**encroach** *ɛnskrouːtʃ* †seize wrongfully XIV; trench usurpingly upon XVI. - OF. *encrochier* seize, fasten upon, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *crochier* crook, f. *croc* hook (- ON. *krókr* CROOK).

**encumber** *ɛnkaːmbɔɪ* obstruct, hamper. XIV. - (O)F. *encombrer* block up = Pr. *encombrar* (It. *ingombrare*) :- Rom. \**incombrāre*; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, CUMBER. So **encumbrance**. XIV. - OF. *encombrance*.

**-ency** *ansi* suffix -L. *-entia* (see -ENCE and -Y<sup>8</sup>), used in the formation of sbs. denoting qualities or states, from which concr. or semi-concr. senses have been developed in Eng. adoptions, as dist. from the derivs. in -ENCE, which have freq. the sense of action or process in addition to or to the exclusion of that of quality or state. Examples of the difference now gen. established between the suffixes are *recurrence* and *currency*, *emergence* and *emergency*, *excellence* and *excellency*, *confluence* and *fluency*, *dependence* and *dependency*, *permanence* and *permanency*; several forms in *-ency* have become established to the exclusion of parallel forms in *-ence*, as *clemency*, *decency*, *efficiency*, *inconsistency*; *residence* and *presidency* have two types of meaning in full use, whereas *regency* and *transparency* are almost restricted to one.

**encyclical** *énsi·klikəl* intended for universal circulation. XVII (sb. XIX). f. late L. *encyclicus*, f. Gr. *egkúklios* circular, general, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *kúklos* circle (CYCLE); see -ICAL.

**encyclopædia**, U.S. **-pedia** *énsaiklopē·di·ə* †general course of instruction XVI; repository of information on all branches of knowledge XVII. (Also anglicized, or after F., †*encyclopedie*, -y.) - modL. - spurious Gr. *egkuklopaidēia* (in MSS. of Quintilian 'Inst.' I X I, Pliny 'Nat. Hist.' pref.), for *egkúklios paidēia* 'general education', the circle of arts and sciences considered by the Greeks to be essential to a liberal education; see prec. and PEDAGOGUE. Cf. CYCLOPÆDIA.

**end** *end* extremity, final limit OE.; †termination, completion XIII; death; event, issue; intended result, purpose XIV; remnant (*candle end*, *odds and ends*) XV. OE. *ende* = OFris. *enda*, -e, OS. *endi*, (Du. *einde*), OHG. *enti* (G. *ende*), ON. *endir*, *endi*, Goth. *andais*, f. CGerm. \**andja*- + IE. \**antjō*; cf. Skr. *ántas* end, boundary, death, and OHG. *endi*, ON. *enni* forehead, L. *antiæ* forelock, *ante* before, OIr. *étan* forehead, *ét* end, point; Gr. *anti*, *antlos* opposite. ¶ In *East End*, *West End* and *the ends of the earth* there is a historical survival of the sense 'quarter, region' of OE. *ende*. So **end** vb. OE. *endian* = OFris. *endia*, OS. *endiōn* (Du. *einden*), OHG. *entōn* (G. *enden*), ON. *enda*. Hence **e·ndways**, -WISE XVI.

**endear** *éndi·ə·r* †raise the value of XVI; make dear or beloved XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + DEAR, after F. *enchérir* (f. *en*- + *cher* dear).

**endeavour** *énd·və·r* make an effort, strive. XIV. orig. refl.; f. phr. *put oneself in dever* (*devoir*), after F. *se mettre en devoir* do one's utmost; see DEVOIR. Hence **endea·vour** sb. XV.

**endemic** *énd·mík* regularly found among a people or in a country. XVIII (as sb. pl. XVII). - F. *endémique* or modL. *endēmicus*, f. Gr. *éndēmos*, *endēmios* pert. to a people, native, f. *en* EN-<sup>3</sup> + *dēmos* people; see DEMOS, -IC. Also **ende·mial**<sup>1</sup>, -ICAL adjs. XVII.

**endive** *e·ndiv* the plant *Cichorium Intybus*. xv. - (O)F. *endive* = Pr., Pg., It. *endivia*, Sp. *endibia* - late L. *endivia* - medGr. *indivi* - L. *intibum*, *intubum* - Gr. *entubon*, of which a dim. *entubon* is extant.

**endo-** *e·ndou*, *endō·* comb. form of Gr. *endon* within, f. *en* IN- + \**dom-* house (see TOFT), used in many comps. of mod. formation, as *e·ndocarp*, -*derm*, *endo·genous* (Lindley), *endocardi·ac*; **endo·gamy** marriage (Gr. *gámos*) within a clan or tribe.

**endorse** *éndō·rɪs* write, put one's signature, etc., on the back of XVI; (after **endo·rsement** ratification XVII) confirm, countenance XIX. - medL. *indorsāre*, f. L. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *dorsum* back (see DORSAL); superseded earlier †*endoss* (XIV) - (O)F. *endosser* (*dos* = L. *dorsum*).

**endow** *éndau·* enrich, as with property XIV; provide a dower for XVI. - legal AN. *endouer*, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + (O)F. *douer* =- L. *dōtare*, f. *dōt-*, *dōs* dowry, rel. to *dare* give (cf. DATE<sup>1</sup>). Hence **endow·ment**. XV.

**endris** *e·ndris* (arch.) recently past. XIV. var., with advb. -s, of *ender* (esp. *this ender night*, XIII, Cursor M.), f. ON. *endr* formerly, *endranæh* at some other time, corr. to Goth. *andizuh* either (conj.), compar. f. AND.

**endue** *éndjū·* The earliest appearance is of c. 1400 in the rare sense 'induct'; established in xv in various senses, viz. †(of a hawk) pass food into the stomach, digest; †assume (a form), put on (clothes); invest with property, endow with power, etc. orig. - (O)F. *enduire* (i) = Pr. *enduire*, It. *indurre* =- L. *inducere* lead in (INDUCE); (ii) a new formation, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *duire* =- L. *ducere* lead; by crossing with L. *induere* put on (a garment), clothe, the word became partly synon. with *endow* and *invest*.

**endure** *éndju·r* †harden; continue; undergo, bear XIV; tolerate xv. - (O)F. *endurer* = Pr., Sp. *endurar*, It. *indurare* =- L. *indūrāre* harden, f. *in*- EN-<sup>1</sup> + *dūrus* hard. So **en·du·rance**. xv. - (O)F.

**-ene** in (chem.) terminal el. of the names of certain hydrocarbons (e.g. *benzene*, *naphthalene*, *toluene*), proper to those of the formula C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>, the vowel *e* being used to complete the sequence *a, e, i, o*. Cf. -ANE<sup>2</sup>, -INE<sup>5</sup>, -ONE.

**enema** *e·nimə* injection. xv. - late L. - Gr. *énema*, f. *eniénaí* send or put in, inject, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *hiénaí* send (cf. INJECT).

**enemy** *e·nimi* hostile person or community, foe. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *enemi* (mod. *enemi*) = Pr. *enemic*, Sp. *enemigo*, It. *nemico* =- L. *inimicus*-s, f. *in*- IN-<sup>2</sup> + *amicus* friend (see AMICABLE); *the Enemy the Devil* (after Luke x 19) XIV (Wycl. Bible), the hostile force XVII (Sh.).

**energumen** *en·ərgjū·mən* possessed person, demoniac. XVIII. - late L. *energūmēn*-s - Gr. *energūmēnos*, pass. ppl. of *ergein* work in or upon, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *ergon* WORK.

**energy** e'nædʒi vigour of expression XVI; working, operation; power displayed XVII; vigour or intensity of action XIX (Coleridge); in physics, *actual, kinetic, or motive energy* (T. Young), *potential, static, or latent energy* (W. Rankine). - F. *énergie* or late L. *energia* - Gr. *enérgeia* (Aristotle), f. *energēs* active, effective, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup>+*érgon* WORK; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **energetic** -e'tik, -ICAL †powerfully operative; full of energy. XVII. - Gr. *energētikós* active, f. *energeîn* operate, effect, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup>+*érgon*. **energize** rouse to or put forth energy. XVIII; cf. F. †*énergiser*.

**enervate** e'næveit weaken. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *enervāre*, f. *ē* E-+*nervus* sinew, NERVE; stressed *enervate* XVII-XVIII; cf. (O)F. *enervet*. So **enervation**. XV. - late L.

**enew** ɛnjuː (arch.) drive (a bird) into the water. XV. - OF. *enewer*, *eneauer*, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*eau* (= L. AQUA) water.

**enfeoff** ɛnfəf invest with a fief. XIV. - AN. *enfeoffer* (AL. *enfeoffāre*), OF. *enfeffer*, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*fief* FIEF. Hence **enfeoffment**. XV.

**enfield** e'nfi:ld name of a village in Middlesex, near which is a government small-arms factory, applied to rifles, etc. XIX.

**enfilade** ɛnfilɛ:d †suite of apartments, the doors of which are placed opposite to each other; fire sweeping a line of works or troops from one end to the other. XVIII. - F. *enfilade*, f. *enfiler* thread on a string, piece from end to end, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*fil* FILE<sup>3</sup>; see -ADE.

**enforce** ɛnfɔːs †strengthen physically or morally; †drive by force, use force upon; †refl. and intr. strive XIV; press home, emphasize XV; compel XV. - OF. *enforcier*, (also mod.) *enforcir* :- Rom. \**infortiāre*, \**infortire*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*fortis* strong (cf. FORT).

**enfranchise** ɛnfræ:ntʃaɪz, -iz set free; make a person or town municipally 'free' XV; admit to political status XVII. f. *enfranchiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *enfranchir*, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*franc*, -che free, FRANK. †*Affranchise* was earlier (XV). The assoc. of the word with FRANCHISE has led to the prevalence of the pronunc. with aiz. Hence **enfranchisement** -izmənt. XVI (Sh.).

**engage** ɛnɛi:dʒ pledge or secure by a pledge XV; hire for employment XVIII; persuade, win over XVII; attach, charm XVIII; †entangle, involve XVI; employ, occupy XVII; bring or come into conflict XVII. - (O)F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, It. *ingaggiare* :- Rom. \**invcadiāre*, f. *in* EN-<sup>1</sup>+ \**vcadium* GAGE, WAGE. So **engagement**. XVII. - (O)F.

**engender** ɛndʒɛ:ndəi beget, produce. XIV. - (O)F. *engendr* = Pr. *engennar*, It. *ingenerare* :- L. *ingenerāre*, f. *in* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*generāre* GENDER, GENERATE. So **engendrure** †generation; descent. XIV. - OF. *engendr(e)ure*. The var. **enge-ndure** (XIV) was used by Lamb and J. R. Lowell.

**engine** ɛndʒɪn A. †contrivance, artifice XIII; †ingenuity; †genius XIV; B. machine of war XIII; mechanical contrivance XIV; complex machine (later spec. steam-engine) XVII. - OF. *engin* = Pr. *engen*, Sp. *ingenio*, It. *ingegno* :- L. *ingenium* natural quality, disposition, or temper, talents, genius, clever device (cf. **INGENIOUS**). Aphetized GIN<sup>2</sup>. The now old-fashioned or vulgar pronunc. ɪndʒɪn, which shows a normal development of e+nasal and is evidenced in XV, was stigmatized by Walker as 'very improper' and savouring 'strongly of vulgarity'.

**engineer** ɛndʒɪniə:ɪ designer or constructor of engines or works, orig. of military engines. XIV. - OF. *engineeor*, -our (mod. *ingénieur*) = Pr. *engenhador* :- medL. *ingentiātōrem*, -ātor, f. *ingentiāre*, f. *ingenium* ENGINE. In XVI the forms from OF. were superseded by *en-*, *inginer*, either after modF. or -It. *ingegnere*, a distinct formation = OF. *engi(g)nier*, Sp. *ingeniero* :- Rom. \**ingeniārius*; the ending was later assim. to -ier, -EER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **engineer** vb. intr. XVII; trans. XIX.

**England** ɪŋɡlənd OE. *Engla land* (orig.) country of the Angles (see ANGLE), (later) of the Germanic inhabitants of Great Britain; hence OFris. *Angelond*, OS. (Du.) *Engeland*, (O)HG., Icel., etc. *England*. So **English**<sup>1</sup> ɪŋɡlɪʃ pert. to England or its inhabitants. OE. *englisc*, occas. *ænglisc* (prop.) pertaining to the Angles, but (in the earliest exx.) pert. to the group of Germanic peoples known coll. as *Angelcynn* (Bede's *gens Anglorum*), lit. 'race of Angles'; also adj. and sb., of their language; hence OFris. *angelsk*, *anglesk*, *engelsk*, *englesk*, OS. (Du.) *engelsch*, MHG. *engel(i)sch*, ON. *Enskir* (mod. *Engilskr*, Sw., Da. *engelsk*). As the name of a language (OE. *englisc*, absol. use of the n. adj.) orig. applied to all the Angle and Saxon dialects spoken in Britain; in its most comprehensive modern use it comprises all the dialects descended from the language of the early Germanic conquerors of Britain. **Englishman** ɪŋɡlɪʃmən OE. *Engliscmon*; whence Du. *Engelschman*, ON. (pl.) *Enskir menn* (Icel. *Englismaðr*, Sw. *Engelsman*, Da. *Engelskmand*). **Englishry**. XVII; in AN. *englescherie*, AL. *englescheria* (XII).

**engraft** ɛnɡrɛ:ft graft or implant in. XVI. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+GRAFT vb.; repl. †*engraff* (XV-XVIII).

**engrail** ɪnɡrei:l (her.) indent with contiguous curvilinear notches. XIV. (late ME. pp. *engrelede*, *ingraylit*). - OF. *engresler* (mod. *engrêler*), f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*gresle* (*grêle*) hail; the marks being compared to hailstones.

**engrain**, **ingrain** ɛnɡrei:n A. †dye with cochineal XIV (PPl.); B. work into the texture or structure of XVII. In sense A - OF. *engrainer* dye, f. phr. *en graine* (whence Eng. *in grain*) where *graine* means cochineal dye; in sense B f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+GRAIN. Now mainly in pp. (chiefly *incorrigible*) in senses (i) thorough-going, (ii) deep-rooted, inveterate.

**engrave** ɛŋgreiˈv carve, †sculpture XVI; represent by lines incised on a metal plate or wood block XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+GRAVE<sup>2</sup>, after F. †*engraver*; pp. *engraven*, *ingraven* was in use XVI-XIX (latterly poet. or arch.).

**engross** ɛŋgrɔːs A. †buy up wholesale XIV; †get together XVI; gain or keep exclusive possession of, occupy exclusively XVII; B. write in large letters, as in legal documents XV (Lydg.). - AN. *engrosser* and AL. *ingrossäre*, in sense A f. phr. *en gros* and *in grossō* in the lump, by wholesale, in sense B f. *en* IN+OF. *grosse*, medL. *grossa* large writing; see GROSS.

**enhance** ɛnhɑːns †raise, exalt XIV; heighten, intensify XV; raise in price XV. - AN. *enhancer*, prob. alteration of OF. *enhaucer* = It. *innalzare* :- Rom. \**inaltiäre*, f. in EN-<sup>1</sup>+*altus* high (cf. OLD).

**enharmonic** ɛnhɑːmɔːnik (mus.) in which an interval of 2½ tones was divided into 2 quarter tones and a major third. XVII. - late L. *en(h)armonicus* - Gr. *enarmonikós*, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup>+*harmonia* HARMONY; see -IC.

**enigma** iniˈgmɑ riddle in verse XVI; puzzling problem XVII. - L. *ænigma*, -*mat*- - Gr. *ainigma*, f. base of *ainisesthai* speak allusively or obscurely, f. *ainos* apologue, fable. So **ENIGMATIC** enigmæˈtik. XVII. - F. *énigmatique* or late L. *ænigmaticus*. -AˈTICAL XVI.

**enjamb(e)ment** ɛndʒɛm(b)mɛnt, [lǽjəbmǽ continuation of sentence beyond second line of couplet. XIX. F., f. *enjambr* stride, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup>+*jambe* leg; see JAMB, -MENT.

**enjoin** ɛndʒɔiːn A. impose (a penalty, task, etc.) XIII; prohibit by an injunction XVI; B. †join together XIV (Wycl. Bible). f. *enjoin(g)n-*, stem of (O)F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjunher*, It. *ingiugnere* :- L. *injungere* join, attach, impose, f. in EN-<sup>1</sup>+*jungere* JOIN.

**enjoy** ɛndʒɔiː †be joyful XV; possess or experience with joy XV; refl. (after F. *se (ré)jouir*) XVII. - OF. *enjoier* give joy to, refl. enjoy (cf. It. *ingiojare*), f. *en*-EN-<sup>1</sup>+*joie* JOY, or - OF. *enjoir* enjoy, rejoice, f. *en*-†*joir* :- L. *gaudere*. Hence **enjoy**-MENT. XVI.

**enkindle** ɛnkiːndl cause to blaze up, set on fire. XVI (Udall, Stanyhurst). See EN-<sup>1</sup>.

**enlarge** ɛnlɑːɪdʒ make larger or more extensive XIV; †set at large XV; †refl. expand in words; intr. speak at large XVII. - OF. *enlarger*, -*largir*, f. *en*-EN-<sup>1</sup>+*large* LARGE; some of the uses are due to (O)F. *eslargir*, mod. *élargir* set free.

**enlighten** ɛnlaɪˈtn give light to, shed light upon. XIV (rare before XVI). orig. extended form with EN-<sup>1</sup>, of †*en-*, †*inlight*, OE. *inlihtan*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*lihtan* LIGHT; later a new formation either f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+*lighten*<sup>1</sup> or f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+*light*<sup>1</sup>+EN<sup>2</sup>. Hence **enlightenment**. XVII (in XIX used as tr. of G. *Aufklärung*).

**enlist** ɛnliːst enroll on the 'list' as a soldier XVII; also fig.; intr. XVIII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+LIST<sup>4</sup> sb. or LIST vb. (which is recorded 50 years earlier), perh. after Du. *inlijsten* inscribe on a list or register. Hence **enlistment**. XVIII.

**enliven** ɛnlaiˈvn †give life to; animate, inspirit; cheer. XVII. Extended form of †*enlive* (XVI), f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+LIFE, after LIVE.<sup>1</sup>

**enmity** ɛˈnmɪti hatred, hostility. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *enemi(s)tié* (mod. *inimitié*) = Pr. *enemistat*, Sp. *enemistad* :- Rom. \**inimicitatem*, f. *inimicus*; see ENEMY, -ITY.

**ennead** ɛˈniæd set of nine. XVII. - Gr. *ennead-*, *enneds*, f. *ennéa* NINE. See -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**ennoble** ɛnouˈbl make noble. XVI (pa. pple. xv). - (O)F. *ennoblir*; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, NOBLE.

**ennui** ɔˈnwi, [lɑːnwi feeling of lack of interest. XVIII. F. :- L. phr. *in odio* (see ANNOY).

¶ See quot. from Evelyn s.v. CHICANERY.

**enormous** ɛnɔːmɔːs †abnormal, monstrous; †irregular, outrageous; of excessive size. XVI. f. L. *enormis*, f. *ē* E-†*norma* pattern; see NORM, -OUS. ¶ Nearly contemp. were †*enorm* (after F. *énorme*) and †*enormious* (xv). So **enormity**. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. - L.

**enough** ɪnəˈf OE. *genōg*, *genōh* (used in acc. as adv.) = OFris. *enōch*, OS. *ginōg* (Du. *genoeg*), OHG. *ginuog* (G. *genug*), ON *gnógr*, Goth. *ganōhs* :- CGerm. \**ganōgaz*, rel. to impers. preterite-present vb. OE. *gēneah*, OHG. *ginah*, Goth. *ganah* it suffices, f. Germ. \**ga-* γ-+\**naχ-*, which is repr. also in OE. *beneah* (he) enjoys, requires, Goth. *binah* it is right or needful, and is :- IE. \**nak-*, in L. *nanciscī* (pp. *nactus*) obtain, Skr. *naç* reach. The infl. forms of *genōg* gave ENOW, which, as repr. OE. nom. and acc. pl. *genōge*, was in literary use as the pl. of *enough* at least till XVIII (later with Sc. writers and dial.).

**enounce** ɪnauːns enunciate. XIX. - F. *énoncer* - L. *ēnuntiāre* ENUNCIATE, after *announcement*, *pronounce*.

**enow** ɪnauː see ENOUGH.

**enrage** ɛnreiːdʒ †be distracted; †pp. maddened; put in a rage or fury. XVI (pp. *enraged* was used by Trevisa, tr. Barth. *De P.R.*). - (O)F. *enrager*; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, RAGE. The trans. use arose in Eng. through the apprehension of pp. *enraged* (F. *enragé*) as a passive.

**enrapture** ɛnræˈptʃɔɪ throw into a rapture, delight intensely. XVIII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+RAPTURE, after **enrapt** carried away by ecstasy (XVII Sh.); see RAPT.

**enrich** ɛnriːtʃ make rich. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *enrichir*, f. *en*-EN-<sup>1</sup>+*riche* RICH.

**enrol(1)** ɛnrouˈl inscribe on a roll or list, enter among the rolls or records. XIV. - OF. *enroller* (mod. *enrôler*), f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup>+*rolle* ROLL.

**ens** ɛnz, pl. *entia* ɛnʃiə being, entity. XVI (Sidney, Jonson). L., sb. use of n. of prp. formed from *esse* BE, on the supposed analogy of *absēns* ABSENT, to render Gr. n. *ón* being, prp. of *élnai*. Cf. ESSENCE.

**ensample** ɛnsəmˌpl example. XIII. - AN. *ensa(u)mple*, alteration of OF. *assample*, *essemble* EXAMPLE. The mod. arch. use is due to reminiscence of its use in N.T. (e.g. Phil. iii 17, 1 Thess. i 7).

**ensconce** ɛnskɔːns †fortify, shelter behind a fortification; establish †secretly or securely. XVI. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+SCONCE<sup>3</sup>; cf. OF. *esconcer*.

**ensemble** ɛnsəːbl all the parts together. xv. F., sb. use of adv. 'together' = It. *insieme*, etc. :- Rom. \**insemul*, for L. *in simul* (Stadius), f. in IN+*simul*, *semul* for the same time, rel. to *similis* SIMILAR.

**ensiform** ɛnsifɔːm sword-shaped. xvi. - modL. *ensiformis*, f. *ēnsis* sword (= Skr. *asís*); see -FORM.

**ensign** ɛnsain, (naut., of the flag) ɛːnsn †battle-cry, watchword; sign, token, badge; banner xiv (naval flag xviii); ensign-bearer (hence, various military and naval officers) xvi (cf. ANCIENT<sup>2</sup>). - (O)F. *enseigne* = Pr. *ensenha*, Sp. *insignia* :- L. *insignia*; see INSIGNIA.

**ensilage** ɛːnsilidʒ preservation of green fodder in a pit. xix (first in U.S.). - F. *ensilage*, f. *ensiler* - Sp. *ensilar*, f. en EN-<sup>1</sup>+*silo*; see SILO, -AGE. So **ensile** ɛnsaiːl. xix. - F. *ensiler*.

**enslave** ɛnsleiv make a SLAVE of. xvii (Prynne, Cowley, Howell, Boyle). See EN-<sup>1</sup>.

**ensue** ɛnsjuː †follow, in various gen. senses, trans. and intr. xiv; follow in the course of events (now esp. in *next ensuing* with ref. to a date), follow as a result xv. - OF. *ensiv-*, *ensu-*, stem of *ensivre* (mod. *ensuivre*), corr. to Pr., Cat. *enseguir*, It. *inseguire* :- Rom. \**insequere*, for L. *insequi*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*sequi* follow (cf. PURSUE, SUIT).

**ensure** ɛnʃuəː †make sure or safe, assure, pledge, guarantee xiv; secure, make certain xviii. - AN. *enseurer*, alteration of OF. *asseurer* ASSURE. See also the differentiated INSURE.

-**ent** ɛnt suffix repr. F. -*ent* (= Sp., It. -*ente*) - L. -*entem*, nom. -*ēns*, ending of prp. of L. vbs. in -*ēre*, -*ere*, -*ire*, corr. in sense to -ING<sup>1</sup> (cf. -ANT) and in form belonging to the IE. series \*-*ont-*, \*-*ent-*, \*-*nt-*, repr. by Skr. -*ant-*, Gr. -*ont-*, Goth. -*and-*, OE. -*end-*. Examples are: *pendent* hanging, *confident* trusting, *salient* leaping; many such ppl. adjs. had become sbs. in Latin or in French; e.g. *adherent*, *agent*, *exponent*, *parent*, *president*, *serpent*, *student*; some are names of inanimate objects or abstractions, as *aperient*, *coefficient*, *continent*, *constituent*, *current*, *deterrent*, *emollient*, *expedient*, *orient*, *solvent*, *tangent*, *torrent*. See also -ESCENT, -FACIENT.

**entablature** ɛntəːblɔːtʃuəɪ (archit.) part of an order above the column xvii; framework of an engine supported by columns xix. - (partly through F. *entablement*, which was also current in Eng. xvii), It. *intavolatura* boarding, f. *intavolare* board up, f. in EN-<sup>1</sup>+*tavola* TABLE.

**entail** ɛnteiːl (leg.) settle (an estate) on a number of persons in succession xiv (Wyclif); †attach as an inseparable appendage xvi; impose (trouble) upon xvii; involve as a consequence xix. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+AN. *taile* or *tailé* TAIL<sup>2</sup>. Hence **entail** sb. xiv (Wyclif).

**entangle** ɛntæŋgl involve (as) in network, etc. xv. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+TANGLE; perh. orig. of boats or oars caught in 'tangle' or seaweed.

**entelechy** ɛntɛːliki, **entelechia**, -**cia** ɛntɛːlikaɪə (philos.) realization of a function. xvii. - late L. - Gr. *entélécheia*, f. en IN + *télei* d. of *télos* end, perfection + *ékhein* be in (a certain) state; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**Entellus** ɛntɛːləs East Indian species of monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus*. xix. modL., named by Dufresne, 1797, presumably after *Entellus* in Virgil 'Æneid' v 437-72. ¶ Names of other Indian monkeys are of similar origin, *Anchises*, *Irus*, *Priamus*, *Rhesus*.

**entente** ɛntɛːt understanding. xix. F., f. *entendre* INTEND; earliest in *entente cordiale* (c. 1840).

**enter** ɛntɛːr go or come in xiii (Cursor M.); go or come into xiv (R. Rolle); cause to go in, put in or into, insert, introduce xiv (PPI.). - (O)F. *entrer* = Pr. *en-*, *intrar*, Sp. *entrar*, It. *en-*, *intrare*, Rum. *întra* :- L. *intrāre*, f. *intrā* within (see INTRA-).

**enter-**, †**entre-** prefix - (O)F. *entre-* :- L. INTER-. All comps. formed with this, exc. *enterprise*, *entertain*, are either obs. or have been refash. with *inter-*.

**enteric** ɛntɛːrik pert. to the intestines; typhoid. xix. - Gr. *enterikós*, f. *éteron* intestine, rel. to L. *inter* between, among, *interus* (see INTERIOR, INTERNAL), *intus* within (see INTESTINE); cf. F. *entérique*. So **enteri-**TIS, **entero-**, comb. form of Gr. *éteron*.

**enterprise** ɛntɛːpraɪz work taken in hand, bold undertaking; daring spirit. xv. - (O)F. *entreprise*, sb. use of pp. fem. of *entreprendre* later var. of *emprendre*, whence *emprise* EMPRISE (xiii). (Cf. PREHENSILE.)

**entertain** ɛntɛːteɪn †keep in a certain state; keep up, maintain; treat; receive, e.g. as a guest xv; †retain in service; engage the attention of xvi; amuse xvii. - (O)F. *entretēnir* (infl. -*tient*, †-*teigne*) = Pr. *entretēnir*, Sp. *entretener*, It. *intrattenere* :- Rom. \**intertēnere*, f. *inter*, among, INTER-+*tenēre* hold (cf. TENANT). Hence **entertain**-MENT. †maintenance, provision xvi; reception (of a guest); meal; amusement xvii; public performance xviii.

**enthrall**(l) ɛnθrɔːl enslave (fig. hold spell-bound). xvi. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>+THRALL.

**enthrone** ɛnθrɔːn set on a throne. xvii (Sh.). repl. *enthronize* (xiv, Gower) - OF. *introniser* - late L. *intronizāre* - Gr. *enthronizein*, f. en EN-<sup>2</sup>+*thrónos* THRONE.

**enthusiasm** ɛnþjūˈziæzm †prophetic or poetic frenzy; vain confidence in divine inspiration, misguided religious emotion XVII; rapturous or passionate eagerness XVIII. - F. *enthousiasme* or late L. *enthūsiasmus* - Gr. *enthousiasmós* (Plato), f. *enthousiázēin* be inspired or possessed by the god, f. *énthous*, *énthēos* inspired, possessed, f. *en* IN + *théos* god. So **enthusiast**. XVII. - F. *enthousiaste* or eccl.L. *enthūsiastēs* designation of a sect - eccl.Gr. *enthousiastēs*. **enthusiastic**. XVII. - Gr. *enthousiastikós* (Plato). Hence **enthus** vb. inspire with enthusiasm, become enthusiastic. XIX (orig. U.S. colloq.).

**enthymeme** ɛnþimím syllogism in which one of the premisses is suppressed. XVI. - L. *enthymēma* - Gr. *enthūmēma*, f. *enthūmēsthai* consider, reflect, infer, f. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *thūmós* passion, courage, mind, rel. to L. *fūmus* FUME. The current use in logic is due to a misapprehension, found as early as Boethius, of Aristotle's use of the word for 'syllogism drawn from merely probable premisses' as an imperfect syllogism (*ἀτελής συλλογισμός*) and as referring to its form instead of to its matter.

**entice** ɛntaiːs †incite XIII; allure XIV. - OF. *enticier*, prob. :- Rom. \**intitiāre*, f. L. in EN-<sup>1</sup> + \**titius*, for L. *titiō* firebrand, as if 'set on fire, add fuel to' (cf. *inflamm*). So **enticement**. XIV. - OF. *enticement*, f. *enticier*. ☐ Aphetic TICB.

**entire** ɛntaiəːɪ whole, complete. XIV (Wyclif; in Ch. only the adv. *entirely*); (of animals) not castrated XIX. ME. *enter*, *entier* - AN. *enter*, (O)F. *entier*, fem. *-ière* = Pr. *entier*, Sp. *entero*, Pg. *inteiro*, It. *intero* :- Rom. \**inte-gro*, for L. *integrum* (nom. *integer*), f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + \**tag-*, base of *tangere* touch (see TANGENT, TACT). The ME. and early modEng. senses 'upright', 'honest', 'sincere' have not survived. So **entirety** ɛntaiəːɪti. XVI. - (O)F. *entièreté*.

**entitle** ɛntaiːtl give a title to. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *entitler*, OF. *entiteler* (mod. *intituler*) = Pr. *intitolar*, It. *intitolare* - late L. *intitulāre*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>1</sup> (cf. EN-<sup>1</sup>) + *tītulus* TITLE.

**entity** ɛntiti being. XVI. - F. *entité* or medL. *entitās*, f. L. *ent-*, ENS; see -ITY.

**ento-** ɛntou before a vowel **ent-**, comb. form of Gr. *entós* within (= L. *intus*), as in **entozoön**, parasitic animal living within another. XIX (see ZOO-).

**entomo-** (before two unstressed sylls.) ɛntəmɔː, (before one unstressed syll.) ɛntɔːmou, (before a stressed syll.) ɛntəmɔː; **entomology** ɛntəmɔːlədʒi science of insects. XVIII. - F. or modL. f. Gr. *éntomon*; see INSECT, -LOGY.

**entourage** ɔn-, áturəːʒ environment; persons in attendance. XIX. F., f. *entourer* surround, f. *entour* surroundings, sb. use of adv. 'round about' = Pr. *entorn*, It. *intorno* :- Rom. \**in torno* in the circle (see TURN).

**entr'acte** ǣːtrakt interval, or performance of music, etc., between acts of a play. XIX

(anglicized XVIII by Chesterfield as *inter-act*). F., f. *entre* between + *acte*; see INTER-, ACT.

**entrails** ɛnˈtreilz intestines, (formerly) inward parts gen. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *entrailles* = Pr. *entralhas* - medL. *intrālia* (Reichenau Glossary), alteration of L. *interānea* (whence OF. *entraigne*, Sp. *entrañas*), sb. use of n. pl. of *interāneus* internal, f. *inter* (see INTERIOR). Formerly also sg. as in OF.

**entrain**<sup>1</sup> ɛnˈtreiːn draw as an accompaniment or consequence. XVI (now rare). - (O)F. *entraîner*, f. *en* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *traîner* drag (see TRAIN).

**entrain**<sup>2</sup> ɛnˈtreiːn put on a railway train. XIX. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + TRAIN sb.

**entrance**<sup>1</sup> ɛnˈtræns coming or going in; place of entry. XVI. - OF. *entrance*, f. *entrer* ENTER; see -ANCE. So **entrant** sb. and †adj. XVII. - prp. of F. *entrer*.

**entrance**<sup>2</sup> ɛnˈtræːns put into a trance, carry away as in a trance, overpower esp. with delight. XVI. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + TRANCE vb.; perh. intended as an intensive formation.

**entrap** ɛnˈtræːp XVI. - OF. *entrap(p)er*, f. *en-* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *trappe* TRAP<sup>1</sup>.

**entreat** ɛnˈtriːt †treat XIV; beseech, implore XV. - OF. *entraiter*, f. *en-* EN-<sup>1</sup> + *traiter* TREAT. The sense of 'implore' was carried over from *treat*, which was used intr. and trans. in that sense, which was developed from that of 'deal with'. Hence **entreaty** †TREATY; earnest request XVI; after TREATY.

**entrenchat** ǣːtrɛʃa caper in dancing in which the feet are struck together rapidly. XVIII. F., alteration (perh. after It. *capriola intrecciata* intricate caper), earlier †*entrenchas*, -*chasse*, f. *entrenchasser* chase in and out, f. *entre* between, INTER- + *chasser* CHASE.

**entree** ǣːtrei entrance, leave of entry XVIII; dish served before the joint. XIX. F.; see ENTRY.

**entremets** ǣːtrɛmei side dishes. XVIII. F., earlier *entremès*, adopted in ME. XIV, occas. semi-anglicized †*entremetes* (Caxton); f. *entre* between, INTER- + †*mès*, *mets* MESS.

**entrench, in-** ɛnˈtreːnʃ place within a trench XVI; trench (upon) XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup>, IN-<sup>1</sup> + TRENCH. Hence **entrenchment** line of trenches, post fortified thereby. XVI (Spenser).

**entrepôt** ǣːtrɛpou storehouse; mart. XVIII. F. (earlier †*entrepot*, †-*pos*), f. *entrepozer* store, f. *entre* among + *poser* place; see INTER-, POSE.

**entrepreneur** ǣːtrɛprənɔːr director or organizer of (musical) entertainments. XIX. F., f. *entreprendre* undertake (see ENTERPRISE).

**entresol** ǣːtrɛsɔːl storey between ground and first floor. XVIII. F., f. *entre* between, INTER- + *sol* ground.

**entropy** e'ntropi (phys.) quantitative element determining the thermodynamic condition of a substance undergoing a reversible change. 1868. - G. *entropie* (Clusius), f. Gr. *en* EN-<sup>2</sup> + *trópē* transformation (see *TROPE*), under *energy*; see Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Clusius, assuming the etymol. meaning of *energy* to be 'work-content' (*Werkinhalt*), devised this term as a corr. designation for 'transformation-content' (*Verwandlungsinhalt*); see 'Poggio Annalen' cxxv 390.

**entrust, in-** ên'trə'st invest with a trust; confide the care of. XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + TRUST.

**entry** e'ntri entering, entrance (more esp. leg.) XIII (RGlouc.); passage affording entrance, alley between houses; entering in a book, item entered xv. ME. *entre(e)* - (O)F. *entrée* = Pr. *intrada*, Sp. *entrada*, It. *intrata* :- Rom. \**intrāta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *intrāre* ENTER; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**enucleate** injū'kleit explain. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *ēnucleāre* extract the kernel from, make plain, f. ē E- + *nucleus* kernel; see NUCLEUS, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **enuclea'tion**. XVII. - medL.

**enumerate** injū'mæreit detail as if by counting. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *ēnumerāre*, f. ē E- + *numerus* NUMBER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **enumera'tion**. XVI. - F. or L.

**enunciate** inə'nʃiɛit give expression to XVII; pronounce XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *ēnuntiāre*, f. ē E- + *nuntiāre* ANNOUNCE. So **enuncia'tion**. XVI. - F. or L.

**enure** injuə'ɪ ʃɪnure xv; (leg.) come into operation, be applied to XVII. f. EN-<sup>1</sup> + URE.

**envelop** ênve'ləp wrap up. XIV (Ch.). ME. *envelope*, -*ipe* - OF. *envoluper*, -*oper* (mod. *enveloppe*) = Pr. *envolupar*, *envelopar*, It. *inviluppare*, f. in- EN-<sup>1</sup> + \**volup-*, \**velup-*, of unkn. origin (cf. OF. *voloper*, Pr. *volopar* envelop, It. *viluppo* tuft, bundle, confusion, intricacy); cf. DEVELOP. So **envelope** e'nveləp; in the sense of 'cover of a letter' often ə'veləp, ə'nveləp, after F. XVIII. - F. *enveloppe*, f. the vb.

**envious** ê'nviəs full of envy. XIII. - AN. *enviosus*, OF. *envieus* (mod. -*eux*), f. *envie* ENVY, after L. *invidiosus*; of Pr. *envejos*, Sp. *envidioso*, It. *invidioso*.

**environ** ênvaɪə'rən surround, encompass. XIV. - OF. *environer* (mod. -*onner*), f. *environ* surroundings, around, f. en IN + *viron* circuit, f. *vīrer* turn, VEER (cf. *entour* s.v. ENTOURAGE). Hence **environment**. XVII (occas. only before XIX). So **environs** e'nvaɪə'rənz, ênvaɪə'rənz neighbourhood. XVII (Evelyn). F. pl.

**envisage** ênvi:zɪdʒ look straight at; view, contemplate. XIX (Keats). - F. *envisager*, f. en- EN-<sup>1</sup> + *visage* face, VISAGE.

**envoy**<sup>1</sup> e'nvoi conclusion of a poem, etc. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *envoi*, f. *envoyer* send, f. phr. *en voie* on the way (so Sp. *enviar*, It. *invviare*); cf. VIĀ. ¶ In ME. and later freq. *lenvoy*, with coalescence of the F. def. art.

**envoy**<sup>2</sup> e'nvoi minister sent on a diplomatic mission. XVII. Alteration (in late XVII) of F. *envoyé*, sb. use of pp. of *envoyer* (see prec.), which had been adopted earlier unchanged. ¶ For the loss of F. -*é* cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>.

**envy** e'nvɪ †malice; feeling of mortification and ill will at another's well-being. XIII. - (O)F. *envie* (which early developed the sense 'desire'), corr. to Pr. *enveja*, Sp. *envidia*, Pg. *enveja*, It. *invidia*, semi-pop. - L. *invidia* malice, ill will, f. *invidere* look maliciously upon, grudge, envy, f. in upon, against + *videre* see; see EN-<sup>1</sup>, VISION. So **envy** vb. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *envier*, corr. to Pr. *enveiar*, Sp. *envidiar*, etc. ¶ Older *envai* to XVII, still dial., esp. Sc.

**enzyme** e'nzaim (chem.) catalytic ferment. 1881. - G. *enzym* (Kühne 1876), f. modGr. *ēnzamos* leavened, f. Gr. *en* IN + *zūmē* leaven (see JUICE).

**eo-** iou, comb. form of Gr. *ēōs* (see next).

**Eoan** iou'ən pert. to the dawn, eastern. XVII (Drayton). f. L. *ēōus* - Gr. *ēōs*, f. *ēōs* dawn (cf. AURORA, EAST); see -AN.

**eocone** i'ōsɪn (geol.) lowest division of the tertiary. XIX (Lyell). f. Gr. *ēōs* dawn (cf. AURORA) + *kainós* new, recent. So **miocene** mai'ə- middle division of the tertiary. f. Gr. *meiōn* less (cf. MINOR). **oligocene** ə'lɪgo- intermediate between eocone and miocene. f. Gr. *oligos* OLIGO-. **pleistocene** plai'sto- (i) newest division of the pliocene, (ii) older division of the post-tertiary. f. Gr. *pleistos* most (cf. PLUS). **pliocene** plai'ə- newest division of the tertiary. f. Gr. *pletōn* more.

**-eous** iəs suffix of adjs. the majority of which are formed on L. adjs. in -*eus* (= Gr. -*eos*); these are based on sbs. denoting material things and usu. have the sense 'composed of', as well as that of 'of the nature of, resembling', while the Eng. derivs. have the latter meaning only; exx. are *erroneous*, *flammeous*, *gemmeous*, *igneous*, *lacteous*, *ligneous*, *niveous*, *puniceous*, *spadiceous*, *vitreous*, and (from scholL.) *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*. In adoptions of F. adjs. in -*eux* based on sbs. in -*age* the suffix took this form, as in *advantageous*, *courageous*, *outrageous*, *umbrageous*, and in *hideous* and *piteous* (with *dispiteous*) -*eous* has replaced -*ous*; *aqueous* (-F. *aqueux*) and †*atheous* are isolated; in *bounteous*, *courteous*, *gorgeous*, *plenteous*, and *righteous* other endings have been assim. to -*eous*; in *beauteous* and *duteous* the ending has arisen from the addition of -*ous* to -*te*, early form of -TY. See also -ACEOUS.

**epact** i'pækt number of days by which the solar exceeds the lunar year; number of days in the age of the moon at the new year. XVI (Bk. Com. Prayer, 1552). - (O)F. *épacte* - late L. *epactæ* pl. - Gr. *epaktai* (sc. *hēmērai* days), fem. pl. of *epaktós*, pp. adj. of *epágein* intercalate, f. *epi* on, EPI- + *ágein* lead, bring (cf. ACT).



**eparch** e'pāk governor of a province; (eccl.) metropolitan. XVII. - Gr. *éparkhos*, f. *epi* EPI- + *arkhós* chief, ruler (cf. -ARCH). So **e·parchy**. XVIII. - Gr. *eparkhiá*; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**epaulet, -ette** epəlet shoulder-piece on a uniform. XVIII. - F. *épaulette*, f. *épaule* shoulder, SPATULA; see -ET, -ETTE.

**epenthesis** epē'nɪsɪs (philol.) insertion of a sound between two others. XVII. Late L. (Servius) - Gr. *epénthesis*, f. *epenthe-*, stem of *epentithēnai* insert, f. *epi* EPI- + *en* IN + *tithēnai* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>). So **epenthe·TIC** XIX.

**epergne** ipə'm ornamental centre dish for the dinner table to hold dessert, etc. XVIII (occas. *épargne*). Perh. Eng. use of F. *épargne* saving, economy (f. *épargner* SPARE) derived from phr. *taille* or *gravure d'épargne* metal or etching in which parts are 'spared', i.e. left in relief (cf. *tailler* or *graver en épargne*, and the use of *épargne* for the acid-resisting mixture with which those parts of ornamental work are painted that are to be left plain).

**epexegesis** epɛksɪdʒɪ'sɪs added explanation. XVII. - Gr. *epexégēsis*, f. *epexegeisthai*; see EPI- and EXEGESIS. Hence **epexege·TIC**(AL). XIX.

**ephah** i'fa dry measure (the same as BATH<sup>2</sup>). XVI (*epha*). Heb. *é'phāh*, believed to be of Egyptian origin (cf. LXX Gr. *oiphi*, Vulgate L. *éphi*).

**ephemeral** éfe'mərəl, éfi'- existing only for a day or a very short time. XVI. orig. said of a fever; f. (after F. *éphémère*) Gr. *ephēmeros* (whence fem. and n. in -a, -on as sbs. XVI-XVII), f. *epi* EPI- + *hēméra* day, rel. to *ēmar* day; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **ephemeris** éfe'mərɪs, ifr- table showing the places of heavenly bodies for every day of a period XVI; astronomical almanac XVII. L. - Gr. *ephēmeris* diary, f. *ephēmeros*.

**ephod** e'fəd Jewish priestly vestment. XIV (*ephodh*, Wycl. Bible). - Heb. *éphād*, f. *āphad* put on.

**ephor** e'fɔr Spartan magistrate. XVI (first in L. pl. *ephor*, and anglicized *ephories*). - L. *ephorus* (whence also F. *éphore*) - Gr. *éphoros*, f. *epi* EPI- + \**for-*, base of *horán* (see WARE<sup>2</sup>).

**epi-** e'pi prefix repr. Gr. *epi-*, before an unspirated vowel *ep-*, before an aspirated vowel *eph-*, a use of the adv.-prep. *epi* on, upon, over, close up in time or space, in addition (to) = Skr. *āpi* moreover, also, at, in - IE. \**epi*, beside \**opi* (whence Gr. *ópisthen* from behind, L. *ob* towards, against, in OL. around, near); in many techn. terms, as of anat. and path., e.g. *epididymis*, *epigastrium*, *epiglottis*, *episternum*, *epithelium*; in chem. and min. used to form terms denoting substances analogous to those

denoted by the un-compounded words, as *epichlorohydrin*, *epidiorite*.

**epic** e'pɪk adj. XVI; sb. continuous (poetic) narrative of the doings of heroes XVIII. - L. *epicus* - late Gr. *epikós*, f. *épos*; see EPOS, -IC.

**epicedium** epɪsɪ'diəm funeral ode. XVI. L. *epicedium*, - Gr. *epikédeion*, sb. use of n. of *epikédeios*, f. *epi* EPI- + *kédos* care, spec. funeral observance (see HATE).

**epicene** e'pɪsɪn (gram.) of common gender. XV. - late L. *epicenus* - Gr. *epikoinos*, f. *epi* EPI- + *koinós* common (cf. KOINE).

**epicentre** e'pɪsɛntər point on the earth's surface lying immediately above the focus of an earthquake. XIX. f. EPI- + CENTRE.

**epiclesis** epɪklɪ'sɪs (liturg.) invocation of the Holy Ghost in the Eucharist. XIX. - Gr. *epiklēsís*, f. *epikaleîn* call upon; see EPI-, HALE<sup>2</sup>.

**epicure** e'pɪkjʊər †Epicurean; †glutton, sybarite; one who is choice in eating and drinking. XVI. - medL. *epicūrus* one whose chief happiness is in carnal pleasure; appellative use of L. *Epícūrus*, Gr. *Epíkourōs* name of an Athenian philosopher, c. 300 B.C.

**Epicurean** e'pɪkjʊəriən pert. to the philosophy of Epicurus, according to which pleasure is the highest good. XIV. - F. *épícurien*, f. L. *epicūreus* - Gr. *epikourēios*, f. *Epíkourōs* Epicurus; see prec. and -EAN. Hence **E·picure·anism**. XVIII. So **e·picurism** (E-) philosophy of Epicurus, Epicureanism; †pursuit of pleasure XVI; habits of an epicure XVII; partly f. *Epícūrus*, after F. *épícurisme*; partly f. EPICURE.

**epicycle** e'pɪsaɪkl small circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater, as in the Ptolemaic astronomy. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *épicycle* or late L. *epicyclus* - Gr. *epikuklos*; see EPI-, CYCLE.

**epidemic** epɪdē'mɪk of diseases prevalent among a people at a particular time. XVII; sb. XVIII. - F. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (hence †*epidemy* xv) - late L. *epidēmia* - Gr. *epidēmiá* prevalence of a disease, f. *epidēmios*, f. *epi* EPI- + *dēmos* people; see DEMOS, -IC.

**epidermis** epɪdɔ'mɪs (anat.) outer skin. XVII. - late L. (Vegetius) - Gr. *epidermís* (Hippocrates), f. *epi* EPI- + *dérma* skin (cf. TEAR<sup>2</sup>).

**epigram** e'pɪgrəm short pithy poem xv (Lydg.); †inscription XVI. - F. *épigramme* or L. *epigramma* - Gr. *epigramma*, f. *epi* EPI- + *gráphein* write (cf. GRAMMAR). So **epigraph** e'pɪgráf inscription XVII; short quotation at the beginning of a work, etc. XIX. - Gr. *epigraphé*. Hence **epigraphy** e'pɪgrəfi (science of) inscriptions. XIX.

**epigynous** epɪ'dʒɪnəs (bot.) placed upon the ovary. XIX. - modL. *epigynus* (Jussieu), f. Gr. *epi* on + *guné* woman (used for 'pistil!'); see QUEAN, -OUS.

**epilepsy** e·pilepsi nervous disease in which the patient falls unconscious ('the falling sickness'). xvii. - F. *épilepsie* or late L. *epilēpsia* - Gr. *epilēpsia*, f. *epilab-*, stem of *epilambánein* seize upon, attack, f. *epi* EPI- + *lambánein* take hold of, f. IE. \**slaph-* seize; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **epileptic** xvii. - F. - late L. - Gr. *epileptikós*. ¶ MedL. vars. *epilentia*, -*enticus*, OF. *epilence*, -*entique*, were repr. by late ME. *epilence*, *epilentik*.

**epilogue** e·pilóg conclusion of a literary piece (esp. a play). xv. -(O)F. *épilogue* - L. *epilogos* - Gr. *epilogos*, f. *epi* EPI- + *lógos* speech (cf. -LOGY). So **epilogize** e·pilódzaiž xvii. - Gr. *epilogtēsthai*. †**epi-logize** (Milton).

**Epiphany**<sup>1</sup> ipi·fəni (feast of) the manifestation of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles. xiii. -(O)F. *épiphanie*, - ecclL. *epiphania* - ecclGr. *epiphánia* n. pl. of \**epiphánios*, f. *epiphánein* manifest, f. *epi* EPI- + *phánein* show (cf. PHENOMENON); see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**epiphany**<sup>2</sup> manifestation of a supernatural being. xvii. - Gr. *epipháneia* manifestation, appearance of a divinity, f. *epiphánēs* manifest, *epiphánein* (see prec.).

**epiphysis** e·pi·fisis (anat.) portion of a long bone originating in a separate centre. xvii. modL. - Gr. *epiphysis*, f. *epi* EPI- + *phúsis* growth (cf. PHYSIC). Cf. APOPHYSIS.

**epiphyte** e·pifait (bot.) vegetable parasite. xix. f. Gr. *epi* EPI- + *phutón* plant (cf. prec.).

**episcopal** ipi·skəpəl of a bishop or bishops xv; based on episcopacy xvii. -(O)F. *épiscopal* or ecclL. *episcopális*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **episcopalian** -ei·liən. xviii. **episcopally** xvi; cf. ecclL. *episcopāliter*. So **episcopacy** government by bishops. xvii. f. ecclL. *episcopātus*, after *prelacy*. **episcopate**<sup>1</sup> xvii. - ecclL.

**episode** e·pisoud dialogue between choric songs; incidental narrative xvii; incidental event xviii. - Gr. *epēisódion*, sb. use of n. of *epēisódios* coming in besides, f. *epi* EPI- + *eisodós* entrance, f. *eis* into + *hodós* way, passage. Cf. F. *épisode* († *episodie*).

**epistemology** e·pistimə·lədʒi theory of knowledge. xix. f. *epistemo-*, comb. form of Gr. *epistēmē* knowledge, f. *epistasthai* know (how to do), f. *epi* EPI- + *stánai* STAND; see -LOGY.

**epistle** ipi·sl apostolic letter of the N.T. (AnCrR.); (gen.) letter. xiv (Ch.). OE. *epistol*, beside *pistol*, ME. *pistle* (xii-xvi; Burns has *pistyl*) - L. *epistola*; ME. *epistle* (xiii) - OF. *epistle* (mod. *épître*) - L. *epistola* - Gr. *epistolē*, f. *epistellein* send, esp. as a message, f. *epi* EPI- + *stélein* send (cf. STOLE). So **epistolary** ipi·stələri. xv. f. F. *épistolaire* or L. *epistolāris*. **epistoler**<sup>2</sup>, **epi-stler** ipi·stələr one who reads the epistle at Mass xvi; letter-writer xvii. - F. *épistolier* or medL. *epistolāris*.

**epistrophe** ipi·strəfi (rhet.) figure of speech in which each sentence or clause ends with the same word. xvii. modL. - Gr. *epistrophē*, f. *epistréphein* turn about; see EPI-, STROPHE.

**epistyle** e·pistail (archit.) architrave. xvii. - F. *épistyle* or L. *epistylium* - Gr. *epistūlion*, f. *epi* EPI- + *stūlos* pillar, STYLE<sup>2</sup>.

**epitaph** e·pitaf inscription on a tomb. xiv (Trev.). -(O)F. *épitaphe* - L. *epitaphium* funeral oration - Gr. *epitáphion*, n. of *epitáphios* (in *e. lógos* funeral oration; also as sb.; cf. *epitáphia* n. pl. funeral), f. *epi* EPI- + *táphos* obsequies, tomb.

**epithalamium** e·pi·pələi·miəm nuptial song. xvii (earlier in Gr. form, Spenser, and anglicized *epithalamy*). L. - Gr. *epithalámion*, sb. use of n. of *epithalámios*, f. *epi* EPI- + *thálamos* bridal chamber.

**epithet** e·pitət adjective, attributive word. xvi. - F. *épithète* or L. *epitheton*, sb. use of n. of Gr. *epithetos* attributed, pp. adj. of *epitithénai* put on or to, f. *epi* EPI- + *tithénai* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>).

**epitome** ipi·təmi abridgement, summary. xvi. - L. *epitomē* - Gr. *epitomē*, f. *epitémnein* cut into, cut short; see EPI-, TOME. Hence **epitomize** xvii.

**epitrite** e·pitrait (pros.) foot of one short and three long syllables. xvii. - L. *epitritos* (Gellius) - Gr. *epitritos* in the ratio of 4 to 3, lit. with the addition of one-third, f. *epi* EPI- + *tritos* THIRD.

**epoch** i·pək point or period of time. xvii (first in L. form *epocha*, and occas. in Gr. form *epoche*, 3 syll.). - modL. *epocha* - Gr. *epokhē* stoppage, station, fixed point of time, f. *epékhein* stop, take up a position, f. *epi* EPI- + *ékhein* hold, intr. be in a certain state (cf. SCHEME). Cf. F. *époque*, It. *epoca*, etc. **Epoch-making** xix (*epoch-forming*, Coleridge) is after G. *epochemachend*.

**epode** e·poud lyric poem in which a long line is followed by a shorter one xvi; part of a lyric ode following the strophe and the antistrophe xvii (Milton). - F. *épode* or L. *epōdos* - Gr. *epōidós*; see EPI-, ODE.

**eponymous** e·pə·niməs applied to personages from whose names the names of peoples or places are reputed to be derived (e.g. *Brutus*, grandson of *Aeneas*, as mythical founder of *Britain*). xix (Grote). f. Gr. *epónumos* given as a name, f. *epi* EPI- + *ónuma*, var. stem of *ónoma* NAME; see -OUS.

**epopee** e·popi epic poem or poetry. xvii (Dryden). - F. *épopée* - Gr. *epopoia*, f. *épos* word, song (cf. VOICE) + *poiein* make (cf. POET). So **epos** e·pos. xix. - L. - Gr.

**Epsom salt**(s) e·psəm səlts. xviii. orig. the salt obtained from *Epsom water*, the water of a mineral spring at *Epsom* in Surrey.

**equable** e·kwəbl, i·kwəbl free from fluctuation or variation. xvii. - L. *æquabilis*, f. *æquare* make level or equal, f. *æquus*; see next and -ABLE. So **equability** xvi. - L.

**equal** i'kwəl identical in amount, degree, etc. XIV (Ch.); adequate; uniform XVII. -L. *æquālis*, f. *æquus* level, even (cf. *æquor* level surface, sea). Semi-learned (O)F. *égal* (superseding pop. OF. *evael*, *ivel*) was adopted in Eng. †*egall* (XIV-XVII). So **EQUALITY** i'kwə-liti. XIV ('Trev.). - OF. -L. Hence **EQUALIZE**. XVI; partly after F. *égaliser*.

**equanimity** i'kwəni-miti, ek-†fairness; evenness of temper. XVII. -L. *æquanimitās*, f. *æquanimis*, f. *æquus*; see *prec.*, ANIMUS, -ITY.

**equate** ikwei't average XV; make or treat as equal XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *æquāre*, f. *æquus*; see **EQUAL** and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EQUATION**. equal partition XIV (Ch., Gower, in *astrol.*, Chauliac in *med.*); (math.) statement of equality, formula affirming the equivalence of two quantities XVI (Dee, Digges, Billingsley). - (O)F. or L.

**equator** ikwei'təɪ great circle of the celestial sphere (XIV, Ch.); great circle of the earth XVII. - (O)F. *équateur* or medL. *æquātor*, in full *circulus æquator diei et noctis* circle equalizing day and night (cf. **EQUINOCTIAL**), f. *æquāre* (see *prec.*).

**equerry** ikwe'ri, e'kwəri †A. royal or princely stables. B. †officer in charge of these; (now) officer of the royal household in attendance on a prince. XVI. Of mixed origin; the mod. sp. and pronunc. are due to assoc. with L. *equus* horse. The earliest forms are *esquiry*, *escurie*, *equirrie*, aphetic *quer(r)y*, *quir(r)y* - F. †*escu(i)rie* (mod. *écurie* stable), corr. to Pr. *escura* stable (medL. *scura*, *scuria*) of unkn. origin; sense B seems to be based on OF. *escuyer d'escuyrie* 'SQUIRE of stables', AN. *esquire de qurye*.

**equestrian** ikwe'striən pert. to horse-riding; of the order of *equites* XVII; mounted on horseback XVIII. f. L. *equestris* (as in *equestris statua*), f. *equus* horseman, knight, f. *equus* horse; see **EQUINE**, -IAN. Cf. (O)F. *equestre*. So **EQUESTRIAL**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. Hence **EQUESTRIENNE** -ie'n horsewoman. XIX; pseudo-F.; fem. of a supposed \**equestrien*.

**equi-** i'kwi, e'kwi repr. *æqui-*, comb. form of L. *æquus* **EQUAL**, used in parasynthetic adjs. for 'equal', 'equally', as in **EQUIDISTANT** and **EQUILATERAL** XVI (Billingsley), **EQUIPOLLENT** of equal power XV (Hoccleve), **EQUIPOLLENCE** equality of power (XIV), **EQUIVALENT**, **EQUIVOCAL**, all based on F. and L. forms; so, e.g., *equiangular* having all its angles equal XVII, and nonce-formations such as †*equivalent* (XVI); **EQUIPOISE** (XVII) replaced phr. *equal poise*.

**equilibrium** ikwili'brɪəm well-balanced condition. XVII (Boyle). - L. *æquilibrium*, f. *æquus* **EQUI**-†*libra* balance (see **LIBRATION**).

**equine** e'kwain pert. to a horse. XVIII. - L. *equinus*, f. *equus* horse, rel. to OE. *eoh*, ON. *jór*, Goth. *ahwa-*, OIr. *ech*, Gr. *hippos*, Skr. *çváś*, Pers. *asp*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**equinox** i'kwínəks, e'k- time and point at which the sun crosses the equator and day and night are equal. XIV (Ch.). - (partly through (O)F. *équinoxe*) L. *æquinoctium*, in medL. -*noxium* (also formerly used in Eng.), f. *æquus* **EQUI**-†*noct-*, *nox* **NIGHT**. So **EQUINOCTIAL** -jəl. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *équinoxial* - L. *æquinoctiālis*.

**equip** i'kwɪp fit out. XVI. - F. *équiper*, not recorded in this sense before XVI exc. as in AN. *eskipeson* equipment, medL. *eschipāre* man (a vessel); prob. a different word from OF. *eschiper*, *équiper* put to sea (so OE. *scīpan*), but like it, prob. - ON. *skipa* man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, f. *skip* SHIP. So **EQUIPAGE** i'kwɪ'pidʒ, e'k †equipment, apparatus; †train of attendants XVI; carriage and horses, orig. with attendant servants XVIII. - F. *équipage*. **EQUIPMENT**. XVIII. - F. *équipement*.

**equitation** ekwitei'ʃən riding on horseback. XVI. - F. *équitation* or L. *equitātiō(n)-*, f. *equitāre*, f. *equit-*, *equus* horseman, f. *equus* horse; see **EQUINE**, -ATION.

**equity** e'kwiti fair dealing XIV; (leg.) 'natural justice' XVI (Lambarde). - (O)F. *équité* = Pr. *equitat*, Sp. *equidad*, It. *equità* - L. *æquitās*, f. *æquus*; see **EQUI-**, -ITY. So **EQUITABLE** fair, just XVII (Sir T. Browne); valid in equity XVIII. - F. *équitable*, f. *équité*, with the active meaning of the suffix, as in (e.g.) *charitable*.

**equivalent** i'kwɪvələnt of equal value. XV; sb. XVI; - (O)F. *équivalent* - prp. of late L. *æquivalēre*, f. *æquus* **EQUI**-†*valēre* (see **VALUE**). So **EQUIVALENCE**, -ENCY. XVI. - (O)F. - medL.

**equivocal** i'kwɪvəkəl †nominal only; capable of twofold interpretation XVII; of doubtful genuineness, questionable XVIII. f. late L. *æquivocus* (Mart. Cap.), f. *æquus* **EQUAL** + *vocāre* call, name (cf. **VOCATION**); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **EQUIVOCALLY**. XVI; after late L. *æquivocē*. **equivocation** i'kwɪvəkei'ʃən †ambiguous use of words XIV (Wycl.); use of words in a double sense in order to mislead XVII (Sh.). - late L. *æquivocātiō(n)-*, f. *æquivocāre* (whence **EQUIVOCATE** XV), f. *æquivocus*. **equivoque** -vuk †equivocal XIV (Wycl. Bible); sb. †thing called by the same name as something else XVI; play on words XVII; ambiguity of speech XIX. - (O)F. *équivoque* or late L. *æquivocus*, f. *æquus* **EQUAL** + *vocāre* call (see **VOCATION**). ¶ The unique *equivocas* in Usk's 'Testament of Love' (1387) III is perh. L. (*verba*) *æquivoca* equivocal words, with pl. ending -s.

**er** ə repr. an inarticulate sound interpolated by a hesitant speaker. XIX.

**-er**<sup>1</sup> əɪ suffix denoting one who or a thing which has to do with something and so the regular formative for agent-nouns; OE. -ere, earlier -eri, late Nhb. -are, corr. to OFris. -ere, OS. -ari, -iri (Du. -er), OHG. -āri, -ēre (MHG. -ære, G. -er), ON. -ari, earlier also -eri, Goth. -areis :- CGerm. \*-arjaz,

\*-*ærjaz*, prob. - L. -*arius* -ARY, of which an accentual var. with *ā* was perh. evolved. In the early Germ. stage, such a deriv. as Goth. *laisareis* teacher, from \**laisō* LORE, became assoc. with *laisjan* teach, and was apprehended as its agent-noun; thus the model was provided for the universal application of the suffix to vb.-stems, as *bæcere* baker, f. *bacan*, *leornere* learner, f. *leornian*, etc. Some Germ. sbs. seem to be directly based on or suggested by L. agent-nouns formed on sbs.: e.g. OE. *bocere* scribe = OHG. *buochari*, Goth. *bokareis*, f. \**bōk*-BOOK, after L. *librārius* copyist, scribe, f. *liber* book; OS. *mulineri*, MDu. *molenāre* (Du. *molenaar*), OHG. *mulināri* (G. *müller*), ON. *mylnari*, after medL. *molinārius* miller, f. L. *molina* MILL; direct formations on sbs. occur in OE., e.g. *sangere* singer, f. *sang* SONG, and continued to be made in ME. and later, e.g. *docker* dweller near docks, worker in a dock, *drover* driver of cattle, *hatter* hat-maker (prob. after F. *chapelier*), *slater* layer of slates, *wheeler* wheelwright. OE. -*ere* finally superseded synon. -*a* and -*end* (cf. *hunta* hunter, *čiepa* trader, *lufigend* lover) and its ME. repr. -*er(e)*, -*ar(e)* became established as the universal suffix for new creations of agent-nouns. At various dates in ME. and later -*er* was substituted for other suffixes or added superfluously to sbs. of which the endings did not obviously suggest their function; e.g. *astrologer*, *astronomer* superseded †*astrologien*, †*astronomien*; †*alchemister* was formed from *alchemist*; †*cater*, †*fruiter*, †*huckster*, †*poulter*, †*sorcere* (in all of which the -*er* is of alien origin) were extended to *caterer*, *fruiterer*, †*hucksterer*, *poulterer*, *sorcereer*; a native example is †*upholdster*, which became *upholsterer*; prob. on the model of *philosopher*, derivs. of Gr.-L. words in -*graphus*, -*logus* assumed the forms -*GRAPHER*, -*LOGER*; an isolated instance is *widower*, in which -*er* provides a masc. counterpart to *widow*. A var. -*ier* is established in the occupational names *clothier*, *collier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *hosier*, *spurrier*, and dial. in *drovier*, *lovier*, with -*yer* after *w* in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*, †*tawyer*, *whittawyer*; see -*IER*<sup>1</sup>. ¶ For *sailor*, etc., and such variations as *exciter*/*excitator* see -*OR*<sup>1</sup>.

Some ordinary agent-nouns are found in titles of periodicals: *adventurer*, *idler*, *rambler*, *tatler*; others in titles of manuals: *reader*, *reciter*, (ready) *reckoner*, *writer*.

Many agent-nouns, esp. those of occupations, as in other Germ. langs. have a wide currency as surnames, as *Baker*, *Hunter*, *Miller*, *Slater*, *Tiler*, *Wheeler*. Similarly in designations of natives or inhabitants, as *Londoner* (cf. Du. *Londenaar*, G. *Londoner*), *Britisher*, *Tynesider*, *New Zealander*, *Icelandic*; so *inlander*, *islander*; *northerner*, *southerner*; *cottager*, *villager*; *foreigner* (prob. after *stranger*), *outlander*.

Some personal designations occur esp. as the fixed second el. of comps.; e.g. *charcoal-burner*, *new-comer*, *money-grubber*, *lamp-*

*lighter*, *good-looker*, *onlooker*, *ironmonger*, *self-seeker*, *backslider*, *caretaker*.

Many formations are applied almost exclusively to inanimate objects, particularly to instruments or implements used in specific operations, as *amplifier*, *blotter*, *boiler*, *burner*, *buzzer*, *cracker*, *cutter*, *decanter*, *dredger*, *duster*, *girder*, *growler* (cab), *hopper*, *knocker*, *lighter*, *pointer*, *poker*, *propeller*, *reaper-and-binder*, *rocke*r, *roller*, *runner*, *steamer*, *stopper*, *strainer*, *stretcher*, *winder*; (in pl. form mainly) *clippers*, *dividers*, *pincers*, *tweezers* (cf. *scissors*); of diverse origin are *kneeler* pad for kneeling on, *locker* chest that locks up, *liner* steamer of a line, *revolver* 'revolving pistol'; articles of clothing are *blazer*, *boater*, *junper*, *pinner*, *reefer* 'reefing jacket', *slipper*, *stomacher*, *sweater*; pl. *drawers*, *trousers*; U.S. *diner*, *sleepers* are for 'dining'/'sleeping compartment'; having non-material reference are *appetizer*, *feeler*, *poser*, *reminder*. There are many colloq. and sl. formations in which -*er* expresses 'one', as *backhander*, *blighter*, *deader*, *forty-niner*, *goner*, *last-ditcher*, *napper*, *out-and-outer*, *peasouper*, *penny-a-liner*, *six-footer*, *sundowner*, *teen-ager*, *ten-tonner*, *three-decker*, *topper*, *whole-hogger*; *lifer* life-sentence; *oner* one who is 'a one'; so *fixer*/*tenner* £5-/£10-note. Akin to these are derogatory terms like *blighter*, *bounder*, *rotter*, *soaker*, and terms denoting an uncommonly large specimen, a heavy fall or blow, or a big lie (some have the twofold application), as *banger*, *cropper*, *fac*er, *header*, *heeler*, *mucker*, *muzzler*, and *smeller* (blow on the nose), *purler*, *stinger*, *stunner* (stunning blow, 'stunning' person or thing), *whopper*. The sp. -*ar* survives in *beggar*, *liar*, *pedlar*. ¶ Other suffixes disguised under the form -*er* are found in *border*, *bracer*, *counter*, *dresser*, *laver*, and others.

-*er*<sup>2</sup> α1 repr., in adoptions from French, (i) OF. -*er* :- L. -*ari-s* -AR, or (ii) AN. -*er*, OF. -*ier* :- L. -*ariu-s*, -*ariu-m* -ARY, used sb. Some ME. exx. in -*er* have been refash. with -*ar* after Latin, as (i) ME. *scoler* (- AN. *escoler*, OF. *escolier*) SCHOLAR; so *TEMPLAR*; (ii) ME. *coler* (- AN. *coler*, OF. *colier*) COLLAR; so *CELLAR*, *POPLAR*. Where the L. suffix is the m. -*arius*, the word has usu. the sense 'person connected with', as *archer*, *banker*, *butcher*, *butler*, *carpenter*, *draper*, *fletcher*, *gaoler*, *gardener*, *grocer*, *mariner*, *officer*, *verger* (so also a few ME. adoptions of OF. sbs. in -*iere*, viz. *chamberer*, *lavender*); where the L. suffix is n. -*arium*, the sense is 'thing connected with', 'receptacle for', as *antiphoner*, *censer*, *corner*, *danger*, *garner*, *primer*. See also -*IER*, -*OR*<sup>2</sup>.

-*er*<sup>3</sup> α1 suffix of compar. adjs. and advs. A. In adjs., ME. -*er(e)*, -*re* (occas. vars. -*ore*, -*ure*), from OE. -*ra* m., -*re* fem., n., repr. two Germ. suffixes, (i) \*-*izon-* (OS., OHG. -*iro*, ON. -*ri*, Goth. -*iza*, accompanied by mutation) and (ii) \*-*ōzon-* (OHG. -*ōro*, ON. -*ari*, Goth. -*ōza*), which were formed on the advb. suffixes \*-*iz*, \*-*ōz* (see below). Muta-

tion was retained in a few OE. compar., as *strang* strong, *strengra*, *sceort* short, *sýrtra*; traces persist in *better* :- \**batizon*- and *elder* :- \**aldizon*-; *worse* and *less* contain the suffix \*-*izon*- in a disguised form. B. In advs., OE. -*or* = OS., OHG. -*ör*, Goth. -*ōz* :- CGerm. \*-*ōz*, beside which there was \*-*iz* (corr. to L. -*is*, as in *magis* more, *nimis* too much, and cogn. with -*ior* of L. compar. adjs.), repr. by ON. -*r* (with mutation) and Goth. -*is* (e.g. *hauhis* higher), and by the mutation in OE. compar. like *leng* longer :- \**langiz*, *bet* better :- \**batiz*, which were superseded in ME. by regular forms in -*er*. The advs. that take a compar. in -*er* (as distinct from those that take *more*) are mostly those that are identical with their adjs., e.g. *harder*, *close*, *tighter*; exceptions are *seldomer*, *oftener*, *sooner*; advs. in -LY<sup>2</sup> normally take *more*, but the older use, which admitted forms like *easylier*, survives in poet. usage, as in *keenlier* (Tennyson).

-**er**<sup>4</sup> aɪ suffix forming iterative and frequent. vbs.; OE. (-*erian*) = OFris. -*ria*, OS. -*arōn*, MLG., MDu. -*eren*, OHG. -*arōn*, -*irōn* (G. -*ern*), ON. -*ra* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \*-*rōjan*. There are a few exx. in OE.: *claterian* CLATTER, *flicerian* flutter, hover, FLICKER, *floterian* float, *hwæstrian* whisper, *scaterian* SCATTER, SHATTER, *stam(erian)* STAMMER, *sweþrian*, *swiþrian* subside, cease (cf. SWITHER), *wandrian* WANDER; to some there are corr. adjs., as *gliddrian* slip, beside *gliddor*, *slidrian* SLITHER, beside *sliddor*. The number of such words was greatly increased in ME. and later, partly by analogous formations of an echoic or symbolic kind (sometimes from native bases), partly by direct adoption or assimilation of ON. or LG. verbs; e.g. *blunder*, *bluster*, *chatter*, *clamber*, *fluster*, *glimmer*, *glitter*, *jabber*, *mutter*, *patter*, *pucker*, *quaver*, *quiver*, *shiver*, *shudder*, *snigger*, *stagger*, *stutter*, *swagger*, *titter*, *totter*, *waver*.

-**er**<sup>5</sup> əɪ ending (-*er* :- L. -*āre*) of a number of AN. infins. (= OF. -*er*, -*ir*, -*eir*, or -*re*), used orig. as sbs. in legal language, mostly of XV or XVI; viz. *cesser*, *demurrer*, *detainer*, *disclaimer*, *misnomer*, *non-user*, *remitter*, *retainer*, *trover*, *user*, *waiver*; *attainder*, †*detainder*, (sur)rejoinder, *remainder*; *tender*; the same ending is in *dinner* and *supper*.

-**er**<sup>6</sup> əɪ suffix (prob. an extended vague application of -ER<sup>3</sup>) used in Eng. public-school and university sl. formations made by adding it to the first syll. or early sylls. of a word, which are themselves sometimes deformed; e.g. *bedder* bedroom, *bedsitter* bed-sitting room, *cupper* cup-tie (match), *Divvers* Divinity Moderations, *ekker* exercise, *footer* football, *freshier* freshman, *Radder* Radcliffe Camera (Oxford), *rugger* | soccer Rugby | Association football, *Toggers* Torpids (boat-races), *Tosher* unattached student (at Oxford); *Adders* Addison's Walk (Magdalen College, Oxford); there have been casual or transitory uses such as *wagger pagger bagger* waste-paper basket.

**era** iə·rə system of chronology reckoned from a point of time; date from which a period is reckoned XVII; period or epoch XVIII. - late L. *æra*, orig. pl. of *æs*, *æris* copper, in the sense 'counters (for calculation)', used as fem. sg. for 'number used as a basis of reckoning', 'item of an account', 'epoch from which time is reckoned' (Isidore); see ORE. Cf. Sp., It. *era*, F. *ère* (XVI, *la here de Cesar*). First in Spain and southern Gaul prefixed to the number of years elapsed since B.C. 38 (e.g. *æra* DXXXVIII = A.D. 500); the phr. *æra Hispanica* (Spanish era) suggested to Renaissance scholars the phr. *æra Christiana*, *æra Varromiana*, etc.

**eradicate** iræ·dikeit pull up by the roots. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *eradicāre*, f. *ē* E-, EX-<sup>1</sup>+ *rādic-*, *rādic*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**erase** irei·z, irei·s scrape or rub out. XVII. f. *ērās*-, pp. stem of L. *erādere*, f. *ē* E-+ *rādere* scrape (see RASOR). **era·ser**<sup>1</sup> = in *ink-eraser*. XIX. Hence **erasure** irei·ʒəl. XVIII. ¶ perh. in early use partly a var. of *arace*, *arase* - OF. *aracier*, var. of *aracier* (mod. *arracher* tear, snatch) = Pr. *arazigar* :- Rom. \**adradicāre*.

**Erastian** èræ·stion. XVII. f. name of Thomas *Erastus* (Liebler), physician of Heidelberg, Germany (1524-83), whose efforts were directed mainly against the use of excommunication, but to whom has been attributed the theory of the supremacy of the State in ecclesiastical affairs; see -IAN.

**ere** əɪ (arch.) before (of time). OE. *ær* = OFris., OS., OHG. *ēr* (Du. *eer*, G. *ehér*), Goth. *airis* :- Germ. \**airiz*, compar. of \**air* (ON. *ár*, Goth. *air*) early, rel. to Gr. *ēri* early (adv.), *éerios* early (adj.), *áriston* (:- \**ajerid-*tom) breakfast, Av. *ayarə* day; cf. ERST. Hence **ere·lo·ng** before the lapse of much time. XVI. **ere·whi·le** (arch.) some time ago. OE. *ærhwīlum*.

**erect** ire·kt upright. XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI). - L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigere* set up, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup>+ *regere* direct (cf. REGAL). So **ere·ct** set up or upright XV; raise into XVII. f. *erect-*, pp. stem of *erigere*. So **ere·ction**. XV. - F. or L. **ere·ctor**<sup>1</sup> one who erects XVI; (anat.) muscle causing erection XIX.

-**erel** see -REL.

**eremite** e·rimait (arch.) hermit. XIII. - OF. *eremite*, var. of (h)ermite HERMIT. So **eremi·tic** XV, **eremi·tical** XVI. - F. *érémitique*, medL. *erēmiticus*.

**erethism** eripizim unusual or morbid excitement. XVIII. - F. *éréthisme* - Gr. *erethismós*, f. *erethizein*, *eréthein* irritate; see -ISM.

**erg** əɪg (phys.) centimetre-gramme-second unit of work. XIX (1873). - Gr. *érgon* WORK.

**ergo** ə·rgou therefore. XIV. L., as prep. in consequence of, absol. consequently; rel. to *ergā* opposite, against, towards.

**ergot** ə·rgət disease of the seed of rye. XVII. - F. *ergot*, OF. *ar(i)got*, *argor* cock's spur, of unkn. origin.

**ericaceus** erikeiːjas (bot.) pert. to the family Ericaceae (heaths). XIX. modL., f. L. *erice* - Gr. *erikē* (earlier *erikē*) heath; see -ACEOUS.

**eristic** eriːstik controversial. XVII. - Gr. *eristikós*, f. *erizein* wrangle, f. *erid-*, *éris* strife; see -IC.

**eri-king** ɛːrliːŋ goblin haunting the Black Forest. XVIII (Scott). Partial tr. of G. *erlkönig* 'elder-king' (first in Herder's 'Stimmen der Völker in Liedern', 1778), misunderstanding of Da. *elle(r)konge* (for *elve(r)konge*) king of elves (see ELF, KING).

**ermine** ɛːrmin stoat XII; fur of this, often having the black tails arrayed upon it XIII; (her.) white with black spots xv. - OF. (*h*)*ermine* (mod. *hermine*) = Pr. *ermīni*, Sp. *armīño*, Pg. *arminho*, prob. - medL. (*mūs*) *Armenius* 'Armenian mouse', equiv. to L. *mūs Ponticus* (Pliny) 'mouse of Pontus' (Armenia and Pontus were contemrminous); cf. medGr. *muōtós* (f. *mūs* mouse) name of an Armenian garment (Julius Pollux, c. 180 A.D.). But contact with similar Germ. words is possible, viz. OHG. *harmīn* adj., f. *harmo* stoat, weasel (G. *harme*) = OE. *hearna* glossing L. *megale* (i.e. *mygale*), rel. to Lith. *šzermuō* weasel; cf. OHG. *harmīli*, MHG. *hermelīn* (G. *hermelin*), which may be either a deriv. of this, or - Rom. *\*armelinus*, whence F. *hermelīne*, It. *ermellino*, †*armellino*, Sp. *armelina*. obs. or arch. Eng. *ermelin* (Spenser). So **ermīnes** (her.) fur with white spots on a black ground. XVI. poss. - OF. *hermines*, pl. of *herminet*, dim. of *hermine*.

**-ern** ɛːn suffix in *eastern*, *western*, *northern*, *southern*; OE. *-erne* = OS., OHG. *-rōni*, ON. *-rænn* :- Germ. *\*-rōnjaz*, f. *\*-ro-* (as in *\*austro-*; see EAST) + *\*-ōnjaz* = L. *-āneus* -ANEOUS.

**erne** ɛːn (arch.) eagle. OE. *earn* = MLG. *arn*, *arnt* (Du. *arend*), OHG. *arn*, ON. *ørn* :- Germ. *\*arnuz*, rel. to *\*aron*, whence OHG. *aro* (G. *aar*), ON. *ari*, Goth. *ara*; cf. Gr. *órnis* bird, OSl. *orlŭ*, Lith. *erŭlis*, *ėvas*, W. *eryr*, OIr. *irar*, Corn., Bret. *er* eagle.

**erode** ɛːrouːd eat or wear away. XVII. - F. *éroder* or L. *ērōdere*, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *rōdere* gnaw (see RODENT). So **erosion** ɛːrouːʒɛn. XVI. - F. *érosion* - L. *ērōsiō(n)-*, f. *ērōs-*, pp. stem of *ērōdere*.

**erotic** ɛːrɔːtik pert. to the passion of love. XVII. - F. *érotique* - Gr. *erōtikós*, f. *erōt-*, *érōs* sexual love; see -IC. So **erotism** ɛːroutizm. XIX; after F. *érotisme*. **eroticism**. XIX. **erotomaːnia**. XIX.

**err** ɛːr go astray; †roam. xiv (R. Mannyng, Rolle, Ch., Wyclif). -(O)F. *errer* = Pr., Sp. *errar*, It. *errare* :- L. *errāre* :- *\*ersāre*, rel. to Goth. *airzei* error, *airzjan* lead astray, OS., OHG. *irri* astray, angry (G. *irra*), OE. *ierre* gone astray, perverse, angry. ¶ For anger conceived as wandering from a path cf. L. *délirāre* (see DELIRIUM).

**errand** ɛːrænd †message; †mission OE.; business on which one is sent XIII; journey taken to convey a message, etc. XVII. OE. *ǣrende* = OFris. *ērende*, OS. *ārundi*, OHG. *ārunti*, -onti, -andi :- Germ. *\*ǣrundjam*, obscurely rel. to synonym. ON. *eyrindi*, *ørindi*, *erindi* (Sw. *ärende*, Da. *ærinde*) :- Germ. *\*arundjam*; neither type can be reconciled with the otherwise plausible connexion with OE. *ār*, OS. *ēru*, ON. *ár*, Goth. *airus* messenger.

**errant** ɛːrənt A. travelling in quest of adventure, as in *knight errant* XIV; †(leg.) itinerant, in eyre xv; B. †thorough (see ARRANT); C. wandering, straying xv. -(O)F. *errant*, in which two distinct words have coalesced: (i) prp. of OF. *errer*, earlier †*edrer* travel as in quest of adventure (*chevalier errant* knight errant) :- Rom. *\*iterāre*, for L. *itinerāre* ITINERATE, f. *iter* journey; (ii) prp. of (O)F. *errer* wander, ERR. In C - L. *errant-*, -āns, prp. of *errāre*. So **error** ɛːrɔː false belief XIII; mistake, wrongdoing XIV; wandering XVI. - OF. *errour*, *errur* (mod. *erreur*) = Pr., Sp. *error*, It. *errore* :- L. *errōrem*, nom. *error* :- *\*ersor* (see ERR). As with *horror*, *mirror*, *terror*, the sp. continued to vacillate between -or and -our till c. 1800. **erratic** ɛːrɛːtik †wandering, vagrant XIV (Ch., *erratike sterres*, tr. L. *stellæ errantes*, Gr. *ἀστερες πλανήται* planets); (geol.) stray; eccentric or irregular in conduct XIX. -(O)F. *erratique* - L. *errāticus*, f. *errāt-*, pp. stem of *errāre* ERR; see -IC. So **erratum** ɛːreiːtəm error made in writing or printing. XVI. sb. use of n. pp. of *errāre*. ¶ In XVII-XVIII *errata* was used as a sg. with pl. *erratae*, *errata's*. **erroneous** ɛːrouːniəs wrong, faulty XIV (Usk); †straying xv. - OF. *erroneus* or f. L. *errōneus* (whence F. *erroné*), f. *errō(n)-* vagabond, f. *errāre*; see -EOUS.

**ersatz** ɛːɪzats substitute or imitation. xx. G. 'compensation', 'replacement', f. *ersetzen* replace, f. *er-*, unstressed var. of *ur-* = OFris., OS. *ur-*, *or-*, OE. *or-* + *setzen* SET<sup>1</sup>.

**Erse** ɛːrs Irish, esp. applied to Irish and Scotch Gaelic. xiv (*ersche*). Early Sc. var. of IRISH.

**erst** ɛːst †earliest, first, (arch.) formerly, before. Also **arst** (xiv-xv). OE. *ǣrest*, superl. corr. to *ǣr* ERE = OS. *ērīst* (Du. *eerst*), OHG. *ērīst* (G. *erst*) :- WGerm. *\*arīsta* (see -EST). Hence **er-st**-WHILE. XVI (Spenser), after *erewhile*.

**erubescant** ɛːrubɛːsənt blushing. XVIII. - L. *erubescant-*, -ēns, prp. of *erubescere*, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *rubescere*, f. *rubere* be RED; see -ESCENT.

**eructate** ɛːrʌːkteit belch. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *eructāre*, f. *ē* E- + *ructāre* belch, rel. to REEK; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **eructation**. xv. - L.

**erudite** ɛːrʌːdait learned. xv. - L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudire*, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *rudis* RUDE; see -ITE. So **erudition**. xv. -(O)F. or L.

**eruption** ɪrə'pʃən breaking or bursting forth, outbreak. xv. - (O)F. *érupcion* or L. *érupcio(n)-*, f. *érupit-*, *érumpere*, f. ē EX-<sup>1</sup>+*rumpere* break; see RUPTURE, -TION. So **eru-pt.** xvii. f. L. *érupit-*; or a back-formation. **eru-ptive** xvii; cf. F. *érupitif*.

**-ery** əri suffix first occurring (ME. *-erie*, *-erye*) in adoptions from French and subsequently used on the analogy of these in formations on various kinds of base. (O)F. *-erie*, which superseded *-ie* -Y<sup>3</sup> as a living formative, arose from the addition of *-ie* to personal designations in *-(i)er*, *-eur*, to denote quality, condition, action, occupation, or calling; e.g. *archerie* ARCHERY, f. *archer*; *chevalerie* CHIVALRY, f. *chevalier*; *flatterie* FLATTERY, f. *flatteur*. Such comps. came to be apprehended as directly rel. to the ult. base, as *chevalerie* to *cheval* horse; consequently, formations on various kinds of sb. were made, e.g. *diablerie* devilry on *diable* devil, *imagerie* IMAGERY on *image*, *juiverie* JEWRY on *juif* Jew, *loterie* LOTTERY on *lot*; this was extended to adjs., as *effronterie* EFFRONTERY on *effronté*, *sauvagerie* SAVAGERY, and to vbs. as *batterie* BATTERY on *battre*; and the practice was followed in Eng. formations, as *deanery*, *drudgery*, *gunnery*, *slavery*, *thievery*. The suffix enters into many sbs. having a derogatory or contemptuous reference as *buffoonery*, *foolery*, *flummery*, *frip-pery*, *monkery*, *popery*, *quackery*, *waggery*.

The suffix came to be esp. assoc. with -ER<sup>1</sup> and -ER<sup>2</sup>, so that all agent-nouns in *-ery* denoting condition, occupation, etc., e.g. *book-binding*, *drapery*, *drysaltery*, *grocery*, *joinery*, *millinery*; hence, by extension, in designations of premises, establishments, environment, fittings, etc., as *bakery*, *crockery*, *deanery*, *machinery*, *nursery*, *orangery*, *ostlery*, *piggery*, *rookery*, *scenery*, *surgery*, *swannery*, *winery*; the pl. *-eries* is used also beside the sg. in names of wares, as *groceries* (xvii). In some cases it is transferred to the place of manufacture, e.g. *The Potteries* (see POT-TERY), on the model of which *The Dukeries* has been applied to an area of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire containing several ducal seats. The title of the *Fisheries* Exhibition of 1883 led to a colloq. use of *Healtheries* for the later Health Exhibition and of *Colinderies* for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. See also the reduced var. -RY. ¶ A few F. words in *-erie* have been adopted in recent times, e.g. *causerie*, *lingerie*.

**eryngo** ɛri'ŋɡou sea holly, *Eryngium maritimum*; †candied root of this. xvi (Sh.). irreg. - It. or Sp. *eringio* - L. *ēryngium* - Gr. *éruggion*, dim. of *éruggos*.

**erysipelas** ɛrisi'pələs local febrile disease with red inflammation. xvi (xiv-xv *erisipila*). - L. - Gr. *erisipelas*, perh. f. base of *eruthrós* RED (cf. *erisibē* red blight)+\**pel-*skin, FELL<sup>1</sup>.

**erythema** ɛri'pɪmə inflammation of the

skin. xviii. modL. - Gr. *erúthēma*, f. *eruthatnein* be red, f. *eruthrós* RED.

**erythro-** ɛri'prou comb. form of Gr. *eruthrós* RED, mainly in chem. terms. xix.

**es-** prefix occurring in adoptions from OF. with initial *es-* - L. *ex-* EX-<sup>1</sup>; a few survive with this element unchanged, as *escape*, *escort*; others have been refash. with *ex-*, as *exchange* for *eschange*. ¶ To be distinguished from *es-* produced by the prothesis of *e* to *s*+cons., as in *especial*, *esquire*, *estate*.

**escalade** ɛskəleɪ'd scaling the walls of a fortified place. xvi (Florio). - F. *escalade* - Sp. *escalado* (also used in Eng. xvi-xix) = It. *scalata*, f. medL. *scalāre* SCALE vb.; see -ADE.

**escalator** ɛ'skəleɪtəɹ moving staircase. xx. orig. U.S., f. stem of prec.+ -ATOR.

**escallop** ɛskə'lɒp, early form of SCALLOP.

**escape** ɛskeɪ'p gain one's liberty by flight; get away from. xiv (R. Mannyng, Rolle). The earliest recorded forms are *ascape* and (aphetic) *scape* (- AN., ONF. *ascaper*), with occas. accommodated forms *atscape*, *ofscape*; vars. of this type, *aschape*, *achape* (- OF. *aschaper*), aphetic *schape*, *chape*, were frequent in xiv; the present form is - AN., ONF. *escaper* (mod. *échapper*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *escapar*, It. *scappare*, Rum. *scăpa* - CRom. \**excappāre*, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+medL. *cuppa* cloak (see CAP); for the sense-development cf. Gr. *ékōvew* strip of clothing, get out of, escape. So **esca-pe** sb. (xiii) xiv. in earliest use - OF. *eschap*, f. *eschaper*; later f. the vb. **escapade** ɛskəpeɪ'd escape, runaway flight xvii; flighty piece of conduct xix (Scott). - F. *escapade* - Pr. or Sp. *escapada*, f. *escapar*. **escapée** one who has escaped. xix. - F. *échappé*, sb. use of pp. **esca-PEMENT** in a clock or watch. xviii (earlier *scapement*; cf. *scape pinion*, *wheel*). - F. *échappement* (1718), f. *échapper*; the ref. is to the 'escape' of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet. In the sense 'escape' xix (Hood, Froude, George Eliot).

**escarpment** ɛskə'ɪpmənt (fortif.) ground cut to form a steep slope; (geol.) abrupt face of a ridge or hill range. xix. - F. *escarpement*, f. *escarper*; see SCARP, -MENT.

**-escent** ɛ'sənt suffix repr. F. *-escent* and its source L. *-escētem*, nom. *-escēns*, prp. ending of vbs. in *-escere*, chiefly inceptives f. vbs. of state in *-ēre*, e.g. *liquēscere*, f. *liquēre* be LIQUID; primarily occurring in adjs. - L. prps. (orig. through F.), as *deliquescent*, *effervescent*, *obsolescent*, *putrescent*, the gen. sense being 'beginning to assume a certain state'; later used to form adjs. on sbs., as *alkalescent*, f. *alkali*, and in several words describing the play of light and colour, as *fluorescent*, *iridescent*, *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*. The corr. suffix of the nouns of state is **-escence** ɛ'səns, less freq. **-escency** ɛ'sənsi.

**eschalot** see SHALLOT.



**eschatology** eskə'tɒlədʒi theology of 'the four last things' (Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell). XIX. f. Gr. *éskhatos* last (perh. f. *ex* EX-<sup>2</sup>) + -OLOGY.

**escheat** istʃi't lapsing of an estate to the overlord, estate so lapsed. XIV. - OF. *eschete* :- \**excadecta*, sb. use of pp. of Rom. \**excadēre* (OF. *escheoir*, mod. *échoir*, Pr. *escazer* fall out, happen, Sp. *escacer*, Pg. *esquecer* forget, be forgotten), for L. *excidere* fall away, escape, pass away, escape the memory, forget, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cadere* fall (see CASE<sup>1</sup>). Hence **eschea-t** vb. XIV. So **eschea-tor**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. - AN. *eschetour*. Cf. CHEAT.

**eschew** istʃu' avoid, shun. XIV. - OF. *eschiver* (mod. *esquiver* - It.) = Pr., Sp. *esquivar* (whence It. *schivare*) :- Rom. \**skū-vāre* - Germ. \**skeuχ(w)an* (OHG. *sciuhēn*, G. *scheuen*), f. \**skeuχ(w)az* SHY<sup>1</sup>.

**eschscholtzia** eʃə'ltʃiə, (pop.) éskə'ltʃə California poppy. XIX. modL., named 1821 by A. v. Chamisso after J. F. v. *Eschscholtz*; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**escort** e'skɔ:t armed guard or convoy XVI; accompanying person or persons XVIII. - F. *escorte* - It. *scorta*, sb. use of fern. pp. of *scorgere* guide, conduct :- Rom. \**escorrigere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *corrigere* set in order, CORRECT<sup>1</sup>. So **esco-rt** vb. XVIII. - F. *escorter* - It. *scortare*.

**escritoire** eskritwā:r writing-desk. XVIII. - OF. *escritoire* orig. m. in sense 'study' (mod. *écritoire*) :- L. SCRIPTORIUM. ¶ Also †*escruto(i)re*; the aphetic forms †*scrito(i)re*, †*scrutore*, are earlier (XVII).

**escrow** éskrou' (leg.) species of deed. XVI. - AN. *escrowe*, OF. *escroe* :- medL. *scrōda* - Germ. \**skrauð*- SHRED.

**esulent** e'skjulənt suitable for food. XVII. - L. *ésulentus*, f. *ésca* food (:- \**édseqā*), f. \**ed-* of *edere* EAT; see -ULENT.

**escutcheon** éskə'tʃən (her.) shield. xv. - AN., ONF. *escuchon* (OF. *escusson*, mod. *écusson*) :- Rom. \**scūtīōnem*, f. *scūtum* shield.

**-ese** i:z suffix (always stressed) repr. OF. *-eis* (mod. *-ois*, *-ais*) = Pr., Sp. *es*, Pg. *-es*, It. *-ese* - L. *-ensem* (nom. *-ēnsis*), which meant 'belonging to, originating in (a place)', as *hortēnsis*, f. *hortus* garden, *prātēnsis*, f. *prātum* meadow, and in many adjs. of local names, as *Athēniēnsis* Athenian, f. *Athēnæ* Athens. As a living suffix it forms derivs. of names of countries modelled usu. on Rom. prototypes, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese* (F. *chinois*, *japonais*, *portugais*) and from some names of foreign towns, as *Cantonese*, *Pekinese*, *Milanese*, *Vienese*. Such adjs. are used sb. as names of languages or as designations of peoples; in the latter use formerly with pl. in *-eses*, but now the pl. form is the same as the sg. From words in *-ese* used as pl. illiterate or joc. sg. back-formations have been made, as *Chinee*, *Maltee*, *Portugee*. A frequent mod. application of the suffix is to the diction of authors

who are alleged to write a language of their own, as *Carlylese*, *Johnsonese*; modelled on these are *journalese*, *newspaperese*, *guide-bookese*.

**esemplastic** esemplæ'stik unifying. XIX (Coleridge). irreg. f. Gr. *es* (*eis*) into + *hén*, n. of *héis* ONE + *plastikós* PLASTIC, after G. *ineinsbildung* unification (Schelling, 1803). ¶ Preceded by the etymol. correct forms *eisenoplasty*, *esenoplastic* in 1810.

**Eskimo**, (formerly) **Esquimaux** e'skimou member of an American race of Indians inhabiting the Arctic coast. XVIII. - Da. *Eskimo* (Sw. *Eskimå*) - F. *Esquimaux* pl. - N. Amer. Indian word (cf. Abnaki *Eskimantsic*, Ojibway *Ashkimeq*) meaning 'eaters of raw flesh' (cf. Cree *aski* raw, *moŋ* he eats).

**esophagus** see ŒSOPHAGUS.

**esoteric** esoute'rik pert. to the initiated )( *exoteric*. XVII. - Gr. *esōterikós* (Lucian, attributing to Aristotle a classification of his own works into 'esoteric' and 'exoteric'), f. *esōtērō* inner, compar. of *esō* within, f. *es* (*eis*) into; see IN<sup>1</sup>, -THER, -IC.

**espalier** espæ'liə:ɪ framework for training trees on; fruit-tree so trained. XVII. - F. *espalier* - It. *spalliera* applied to supports for the shoulders, hence to stakes of that height, f. *spalla* shoulder (SPATULA).

**esparto** espä'rtou Spanish grass, *Stipa tenacissima*. XVIII. - Sp. *esparto* :- L. *spartum* - Gr. *spárton*.

**especial** espæ'ʃəl special. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *especial* - L. *speciālis*, f. *speciēs* SPECIES; cf. SPECIAL. Hence **espe'cially**<sup>2</sup>. XVI.

**Esperanto** espə'rentou name of an artificial language invented by L. L. Zamenhof, who brought out 'Langue Internationale, préface et manuel complet' at Warsaw in 1887 under the pen-name of Dr. *Esperanto* (i.e. 'hoping one'); appeared as the name of the language first in 1889.

**espionage** e'spiənidʒ, e'spiənə'ʒ, espai'ənidʒ spying. XVIII. - F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* SPY.

**esplanade** esplənei'd open level space. XVII. - F. *esplanade* - Sp. *esplanada*, f. *esplanar* :- L. *explānāre* flatten out, level; see EXPLAIN, -ADE.

**espousal** espau'zəl marriage, betrothal. XIV (also in aphetic form *spousal* XIV). - OF. *espusaile*, chiefly *espousailles* fem. pl. (mod. *épousailles*) = Pr. *esposalhas*, OSp. *esposayas* :- L. *spōnsālia*, sb. use of n. pl. of *spōnsālis*, f. *spōnsus* SPOUSE; see -AL<sup>2</sup>. So **espou-se** marry xv; †betroth; adopt, embrace (opinions) XVII. - OF. *espouser* (mod. *épouser*) = Pr. *espozar*, etc. :- L. *spōnsāre*, f. *spōns-*, *spōndere* betroth (see SPONSOR).

**esprit** espri' intellect, nous. XVI. F. :- L. *spīritus* SPIRIT.

**espy** espai' tʃpy upon; descry. XIV. - OF. *espier* (mod. *épier*); see SPY.



**-esque** e'sk suffix forming adjs., repr. F. *-esque* - It. *-esco* :- Rom. \**-iscus* - Germ. \**-iskaz* -ISH<sup>1</sup>; in adoptions from It. through F. in the basic sense of 'resembling the style of, partaking of the characteristics of', as in *arabesque, burlesque, Dantesque, grotesque, picaresque, picturesque, romanesque*. It. *-esco* is freely added to names of artists, whence by imitation *Claudesque, Giottesque, Titianesque, Turneresque*, and many nonce-formations on authors' names, as *Browningesque, Kipling- esque, Shavesque*.

**Esquimaux** see ESKIMO.

**esquire** êskwaïə young man attending on a knight; man ranking immediately below a knight xv; as a title xiv. Early forms *esquier, -ier* - OF. *esquier* (mod. *écuyer*) = Pr. *escudier* (whence It. *scudiere*, etc.) :- L. *scūtāriū-s* shield-bearer, f. *scūtum* shield (cf. ÉCU). Aphetic **SQUIRE** is earlier.

**ess** es pl. *esses* e'siz (as in *Collar of Esses*) the letter S. xvi.

**-ess<sup>1</sup>** ès suffix forming sbs. denoting female persons and animals - (O)F. *-esse* = Pr. *-esa*, Sp. *-esa, -isa*, Pg. *-eza, -iza*, †*-essa*, Rum. *-easă* :- CRom. \**-essa*, for late L. *-issa* - Gr. *-issa* (:- \**ikjā*; cf. OE. fem. suffix *-icge* :- \**igjōn*), as in *basilissa* queen (f. *basileüs* king), but esp. in late formations, as *balnissa* bathing-woman, *diakonissa* DEACONESS, on the model of which were formed *abbātissa* ABBESS, and the like. Thence the suffix became generalized for the formation of fem. derivs. of masc. sbs., e.g. F. *comtesse* (f. *comte*), whence Eng. *countess*, and similarly *duchess, hostess, lioness, mistress, princess*. In OF. *-esse* was added to mascs. in *-ere, -eor*, e.g. *enchanteresse* enchantress; so in ME. *-ess* was added to agent-nouns in *-er* and *-ster*, as †*decelleress, huntress* (Ch.), *seamstress, songstress*, contraction taking place where possible; the older †*gouverneresse* was reduced to *governess*; similarly we have *adventuress, †conqueress, murderess*; there are several cases of sbs. in *-tor* with fems. in *-tress* (e.g. *actress, benefactress, traitress*), with the result that this ending corr. to F. *-trice, L. -trix*. There was gen. extension to other kinds of sb., as *authoress, giantess, goddess, heroess, Jewess, mayoress, poetess, prioress, quakeress, tailoress*, for some of which, however, there are F. models; some have mascs. in *-er, -or*, as *cateress, prociuress, sorceress*; *votary* gives *votaress*.

**-ess<sup>2</sup>** es ME. *-esse* - (O)F. *-esse, †-ece* = Pr. *-ez(x)a*, Sp. *-esa*, It. *-ezza*, Rum. *-eată* :- L. *-itia* (of disputed origin), forming sbs. of quality or condition, as *tristitia* sadness, f. *tristis* sad; examples are *DURESS, †humblesse, LARGESS, †nobless, PROWESS, †richesse* RICHES, all adopted from French, on the analogy of which Spenser formed pseudo-arch. *idlesse*.

**essart** var. of ASSART.

**essay** eseï †try, test xv (Caxton); try to do xvi; attempt, try to accomplish xvii. Alteration of ASSAY by assim. to F. *essayeur* = Pr. *essayar, assajar*, Sp. *ensayar*, It. (as) *saggiare* :- Rom. \**exagiāre* weigh, f. late L. *exagium* weighing, balance, f. *exag-*, base of L. *exigere* weigh (cf. EXAMINE). So **essay** e'sei sb. trial, attempt, result of this; form of literary composition. xvi. - (O)F. *essai*, f. *essayer*; whence also It. *saggio*, Sp. *ensayo*, Pg. *ensaio*. Hence **e-ssayist**. xvii (Chapman, B. Jonson); whence F. *essayiste* (Goncourt), Sp. *ensayista*. ¶ The title of Francis Bacon's 'Essayes | Religious Meditations | Places of perswasion and disswasion', 1597, was adopted from 'Les Essais de Michel seigneur de Montaigne', 1580. Montaigne's application of *essai* varies (cf. 'aux Essais que i'en fay ici' [i.e. de mon iugement]', bk. I, ch. i, and 'Toute cette fricasse que ie barbouille ici n'est qu'un registre des essais [i.e. experiences] de ma vie', bk. III, ch. xiii; but, presumably because of the content and character of M.'s work, his title was taken by Bacon to mean 'dispersed Meditations', which is his own description of Seneca's Epistles in the 1607-12 MS. of the 'Essayes'.

**esse** e'si being, essence. xvi. L. inf. (see BE); used as sb. by the schoolmen. Cf. BENE ESSE.

**essence** e'səns (theol.) substance xiv; †existence, being xvi; that by which a thing is what it is; chemical (etc.) extract of a substance; perfume xvii. - (O)F. *essence*, corr. to Pr. *essentia*, Sp. *esencia*, It. *essenza* - L. *essentia* (Quintilian, Seneca), f. \**essent-*, assumed prp. stem of *esse* be, on the model of Gr. *ousiā*, f. *ont-*, prp. stem of *eīnai* be. So **essential** èse'nʃəl. xiv (R. Rolle, Trevisa). - late L. *essentiālis* (Augustine); cf. F. *essentiel*, Pr. *essencial*, etc.

**Essene** esi'n one of an ascetic and mystical Jewish sect. xvi. - L. pl. *Essēni* - Gr. *Essēnoi*, presumably of Heb. or Aram. origin.

**essoï(g)n** esoï'n (leg.) excuse for non-appearance. xiv. - OF. *essoine, essoigne*, f. *essoï(g)ner* :- medL. *exsoniāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *somia* lawful excuse - OHG. *sunnia* hindrance = OS. *sunnea* want, lack, ON. *syn* refusal, denial, Goth. *sunja* (recorded only in the sense 'truth'; but cf. *sunjon* vb. excuse), perh. rel. to SIN. So **essoï'n** vb. xv. - OF. *essoignier*.

**-est** ist suffix forming the superl. of adjs. and advs., repr. two orig. distinct forms: (i) OE. *-ost-, -ust-, -ast-*, corr. to OFris., ON. *-ast-*, OS., OHG., Goth. *-ōst-* :- CGerm. \**-ōstaz*; (ii) OE. *-est-, -st-*, with mutation of stem, corr. to OFris., OS., OHG., Goth. *-isto-* :- CGerm. \**-istaz*. These two suffixes are comps. of two compar. suffixes, viz. \**-ōz-* and \**-iz-* (see -ER<sup>3</sup>), with IE. \**-to-*, for which there are parallels in Gr. *-isto-*, Skr. *-ishtha-*. The conditions of the use of *-est* as opp. to that of *most* are similar

to those obtaining for -ER<sup>s</sup> and *more*; adjs. in -OUS are a special case, forms like *merveillousest* and *preposterousest* (Butler's 'Hudibras') being mainly occas., and contr. forms like *merveilloust* being regular in XIV-XV and sometimes later.

**establish** *estæ·blif* settle XIV (Ch.); set up and settle XV; install XVI; prove valid XVIII. - *establiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *establir* (mod. *établir*) = Pr. *establir*, It. *stabilire* (mod. *stabilire*, f. *stabilis* STABLE<sup>2</sup>; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>. Hence **esta·blishment**, XV (Caxton). ☞ Aphetic *stablish* is earlier.

**estafette** *estæf·t* mounted courier. XVII. F., - It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* stirrup - Langobardic \**staffa* STEP.

**estaminet** *estæ·minei* café. XIX (Thackeray). F., - Walloon *staminé* manger, cow-house, f. *stamō* pole to which a cow is fastened beside the manger in a stall, prob. - G. *stamm* STEM, trunk.

**estancia** *estænsi·a*, -*bia* cattle-farm. XVIII. Sp., 'station' = OF. *estance*, It. *stanza* :- medL. *stantia*, f. L. *stant-*, *stāns*, prp. of *stare* STAND. Earlier †*estacion* (XVII), blending of this with Sp. *estacion* STATION.

**estate** *éstei·t* (arch.) state, condition, status XIII (AnCrR.); outward pomp XIV; class of the body politic XV; interest in property XV; property, possessions XVI; landed property XVIII. Early forms *aestat*, *astat(e)*, *estat* - OF. *estat* (mod. *état*) = Pr. *estat*, Sp. *estado*, It. *stato* - L. *status*, f. *stat-*, pp. stem of *stare* STAND. ☞ Aphetic STATE.

**esteem** *ésti·m* A. †value, assess XV (Love); hold in (such-and-such) estimation XVI; B. †judge of XV (Fortescue); account, consider XVI. Earlier forms *estyme*, *esteme*, also *ex-* (as in OF.) - (O)F. *estimer* = Pr., Sp. *estimar*, It. *stimare* - L. *æstimāre* (orig.) fix the price of, estimate, the phonetic repr. of which in F. was †*esmer* (see AIM). The unexpl. ME. development of *i* to *ē*, whence mod. *i*, is paralleled in *redeem*. So **estee·m** sb. XIV; also aphetic †*steem* (XIV). - (O)F. *estime*. **e·stimable**. XVI. - F. - L. **estimate** e·stimeit †judge, esteem XVI; †value, assess; form an approximate notion of XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *æstimāre*, -*umāre*. Hence, or poss. - L. *æstimātus*, **estimate** sb. e·stimet. XVI. So **estima·tion**. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**ester** e·stær (chem.) compound formed by the combination of an acid and an alcohol with elimination of water. XIX. - G. *ester* (Gmelin), arbitrary modification of ETHER, perh. recalling the sound of G. *essigäther*, repr. the group.

**estop** *éstəp* stop, esp. in law. XV. - AN., OF. *estop(p)er*, *estouper*; see STUFF. So **estoppel** *éstəpəl* (leg.) impediment, bar XVI; †obstruction XVII. - OF. *estoup(p)ail*, f. *estouper*; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**estovers** *éstou·vəɪz* (leg.) necessities allowed by law. xv. pl. of AN. *estover*, sb. use of *estover*, OF. *estoveir*, based on L. *est opus* (cf. ORom. *op este*) it is necessary. Aphetic †*stover* provision of food (XIII).

**estrade** *estrā·d* dais. XVII. - F. *estrade* fem., - Sp. *estrado* m. (which was adopted earlier XVI) carpeted part of a room, drawing-room, reception room = Pr. *estrado*, It. *strato* :- L. *stratum* STRATUM.

**estrange** *éstrein·dʒ* make strange or a stranger of, alienate. xv. - AN. *estraunger*, OF. *estranger* (mod. *étranger*) = Pr. *estranhar*, Sp. *estrañar*, It. *stranare* :- L. *extrānēre*, f. *extrāneus* STRANGE.

**estray** *éstrein* stray animal. XVI. - AN. *estray*, f. *estraiier*, whence **estray·vb.** XVI. Aphetic STRAY.

**estreat** *éstri·t* (leg.) true copy or note of a document. XIV (first in aphetic form †*strete*). - AN. *estrete*, OF. *estraite*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *estraire* :- L. *extrahere* EXTRACT. Hence **estrea·t·vb.** XVI.

**estridge**<sup>1</sup> e·stridʒ †ostrich XV; ostrich down XIX. - OF. \**estruche*, *estruce* (= Pr. *estrus*), var. of *ostruce* OSTRICH.

**estridge**<sup>2</sup> e·stridʒ goshawk. XIV. ME. *estriche*, ? modification of medL. *asturcus*, *ostric(i)us*, f. late L. *astur*. Cf. OSTRINGER.

**estuary** e·stjuəri tidal inlet or mouth of a river. XVI. - L. *æstuārium* tidal part of a shore, tidal channel, sb. use (sc. *litus* shore) of n. of \**æstuārius* tidal, f. *æstus* swell, surge, tide; see -ARY.

**esurient** *isju·riənt* hungry. XVII. - L. *esurient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *esurire* be hungry, desiderative vb. f. *ēs-*, pp. stem of *edere* EAT; see -ENT.

**-et** it suffix forming dims. from sbs., repr. (O)F. -*et* m., -*ette* fem., corr. to Pr. -*et*, -*eta*, Sp. -*ito*, -*ita*, It. -*etto*, -*etta* :- CRom. \**-itto*, \**-itta*, \**-ëtto*, -*a*, of unkn. (perh. non-L.) origin; it occurs in many adoptions from French, as *budget*, *bullet*, *crotchet*, *fillet*, *gibbet*, *gullet*, *hatchet*, *mallet*, *pocket*, *pullet*, *sonnet*, *tablet*, *turret*, in most of which there is no longer any consciousness of a dim. force. It became an Eng. formative from XVI, e.g. †*hillet*, *smilet*. The distinction between masc. and fem. suffixes was rarely shown even in ME.; but the sp. -*ete* occas. occurs, e.g. *polete* PULLET; in adoptions of XVI and XVII -*et* often repr. F. -*ette*, e.g. *facet*; cf. *epaulet(te)*. For its use in adjs. see *dulcet*, *russet*, *violet*. The combination in OF. of -*et* with -*el* produced -*elet*, for which see -LET.

**etacism** *ī·təsizm* 'Erasmian' pronunciation of Gr. *eta* as *ē* or *ē*. XIX. f. Gr. *ēta* name of  $\eta$  + -ISM, with *c* after *labdacism*.

**et cetera** *étse·t(ə)rə* and the rest. late OE. L., *et* and, *cetera* (often *cætera*) the rest, n. pl. of *ceterus* remaining over, perh. f. pro-

nominal stem, or \**cae* (= Gr. *kai*) and + \**etero-* other (cf. Umbrian *etru, etram, etraf*).

**etch** etʃ engrave by 'eating away' the surface with corrosives. XVII. - Du. *etsen* - G. *ätzen* (OHG. *azzen, ezzen*) :- Germ. \**atjan*, causative of \**etan* EAT.

**eternal** it̩ːnəl infinite in duration. XIV (eternel, Ch.). - OF. *eternal*, -*el* (mod. *éternel*) = Pr., Sp. *eternal*, It. *eternale* - late L. *æternālis*, f. *æternus*, for \**æviternus*, f. *ævum* age (cf. ÆON); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So (arch.) **ete·rne**. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *eterne* - L. *æternus*. **ete·rnity**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L.

**etesian** etiːʒiən name of certain winds in the Mediterranean area blowing from the NW. for a certain period annually. XVII (Holland). f. L. *etēsius* - Gr. *etēsios* annual, f. *etes-*, (-)étos year; see VETERAN, -IAN.

**eth-** eθ first part of ETHER used in the formation of names of members of the bicarbon series of hydrocarbons, *ethane, ethene, ethyl* (earlier *ethule*, the form used by Berzelius, inventor of the name); see -ANE<sup>2</sup>, -ENE, -YL.

-**eth**<sup>1</sup> ip̩ in *twentieth* to *ninetieth*: see -TH<sup>2</sup>.

-**eth**<sup>2</sup> eθ suffix repr. AN. -*et*, OF. -*e(i)t* :- L. -*ātem*, nom. -*ās* (see -Y<sup>4</sup>), as in ME. *bounteþ* BOUNTY, *dainteþ* (XIII) DAINTY, Sc. *purteþ* (XVI), later *poortith* POVERTY. ¶ *Pasteth*, -*yth* in vocabularies of XV appear to be analogical alterations of *pasty*.

**Ethanim** eːθənim seventh month of the Jewish year (October-November). XVI. Heb. (*yérahā hā*) *ethānim* month of steady-flowing rivers (*ethān* ever-flowing).

**ether** iːθə clear sky; (phys.) substance permeating space XVII; (chem.) liquid obtained by the action of acid on alcohol XVIII. - (O)F. *éther* or L. *æthēr* - Gr. *aithēr* upper air, f. base of *aithein* kindle, burn, shine, *aithrā* fine weather, L. *æstās* summer, OIr. *aed* fire. So **ethereal**<sup>1</sup> ip̩iə-rial of the ether; heavenly; airy XVI; impalpable XVII; pert. to ether XVIII. f. L. *æthereus, ætherius* - Gr. *aithērios*. Hence **ethe·realize**. XIX.

**ethic** eːθik adj. pert. to morals XV (now mostly repl. by **ethical** XVII). - F. *éthique* (Montaigne, 1580) or L. *ēthicus* - Gr. *ēthikós*, f. *ēthos*; sb. sg. moral science XIV, after (O)F. *éthique* (XIII), L. *ēthiccē*, Gr. (*hē*) *ēthikē* (sc. *tēkhnē*) XIV; **ethics** pl. XV; after OF. *étiques*, medL. *ēthica* n. pl. - Gr. *tā ēthikā*. See -IC, -ICAL, -ICS. So **ethos** iːθəs characteristic spirit, settled character. XIX. -late L. (Sidon.) - Gr. *ēthos* usage, character, personal disposition, f. IE. \**svedh-*, f. refl. pron. \**swē-* oneself + \**dhē-* place, DO<sup>1</sup>.

**Ethiopian** iːpiouːpiən pert. to Ethiopia; native of Ethiopia, †blackamoor. XIII. f. *Ethiopia, Æthiopia*, f. *Æthiops* Ethiopian, - Gr. *Aithiops*, f. *aithein* burn, *ōps* face (see EYE); see -IAN. The earlier form was *Ethiop* (XIV) - L. *Æthiops*. So **Ethiopic** -əːpik. XVII. - L. - Gr.

**ethnic** eːθnik †Gentile, pagan XIV; pert. to race XIX. - ecclL. *ethnicus* (whence F. *ethnique*) heathen - Gr. *ethnikós*, f. *ēthnos* nation (ecclGr. *tā ēthnē* the nations, the Gentiles, rendering Heb. *gōyim*, pl. of *gōy* nation, esp. non-Israelitish nation). So **ethno·GRAPHY**, -**O·LOGY** XIX; prob. after F. or G.

**ethyl** eːθil see ETH-.

**etiolate** iːtiəleit blanch. XVIII. f. F. *étioler* (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>), - Norman F. (*s'*)*étiuler* grow into haulm, f. *étioule, éteule* (OF. *esteule*) :- popL. \**stipula*, for L. *stipula* straw (cf. STUBBLE). So **etiolo·TION**. XVIII.

**etiology** var. (now U.S.) of ÆTIOLOGY.

**etiquette** eːtiket, eːtiket prescribed or conventional code of behaviour. XVIII (Chesterfield, Walpole). - F. *étiquette* (whence It. *etichetta*, Sp. *etiqueta*), the primary sense of which is repr. by TICKET. ¶ OF. *estiquette* means chiefly 'soldier's billet for lodging'; the history of the development in F. from 'label' to 'prescribed routine' is not clear.

**etna** eːtnə vessel for heating liquid. XIX. f. the name of the volcano *Etna* in Sicily.

-**ette** eːt suffix, bearing the chief stress in a word, repr. F. -*ette* (OF. -*ete*), and forming dim. sbs., being the fem. corr. to masc. (O)F. -*et* (see -ET). In ME. the F. -*et* and -*ette* were not clearly distinguished, and old adoptions in -*et(t)e* usu. survive with -*et*, e.g. *egret, hatchet, pocket, toilet*. The sp. -*ette* is preserved in adoptions dating from XVII onwards, as *cigarette, coquette, etiquette, gazette, rosette, serviette, statuette, vinaigrette*. In XIX it began to be extended to Eng. sbs., as *leaderette, sermonette, waggonette*, and esp. in names of materials intended as imitations, as *flannelette, leatherette, plushette*.

**étui** eiːtwi small case for small articles. XVII. - F. *étui*, OF. *estuī* prison, f. OF. *estuier* shut up, keep, save = Pr. *estojar*, Cat., Pg. *estojar*.

**etymology** etiːmɒlədʒi origin, formation, and development (of a word), account of this XIV ('Trev. '); branch of grammar dealing with forms (formerly equiv. to *accidence*) XV. (Earlier form *ethimologie*) - OF. *ethimologie* (mod. *étymologie*) - L. *etymologia* (medL. *ethym-, ethim-*) - Gr. *etumologiā*, f. *etumolōgos* student of etymology, f. *ētumon* literal sense of a word, original form, primary or basic word, sb. use of n. of *ētumos* true, whence in L. form **e·tymon** XVI; see -LOGY. So **e·tymolo·gical** XVI, **etymo·logist** XVII, -IZE XVI.

**eu-** jū prefix repr. Gr. *eu-*, comb. form of Gr. (Epic) *eús* good, brave, used in n. form *eū* as adv. 'well'. Gr. words with *eu-* as first element are predominantly adjs. of the form *eiphōnos* of good sound, well-sounding, EUPHONIOUS. For mod. formations see EUGENIC, etc.; **eurhy·thmics** harmony of bodily movement as an object of education. **b**. In bot. applied to forms in which all stages of the life cycle occur.

**eucalyptus** jūkəlī'ptəs myrtaceous genus of plants. XIX. modL. (L'Héritier, 1788), intended to denote 'well-covered' (f. Gr. *eū* EU-+*kaluptós* covered, f. *kalúptein* cover, conceal), the flower before it opens being protected by a cap.

**eucharis** jū-kəris S. Amer. plant with bell-shaped flowers used for bouquets, etc. XIX. modL. - Gr. *eúkharis* pleasing, f. *eū* EU-+*kháris* grace (cf. next).

**Eucharist** jū-kərist 'Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. XIV. - OF. *eucariste* (mod., with latinized ending, *eucharistie*) - ecclL. *eucharistia* - ecclGr. *eukharistiá* giving of thanks, (earlier) gratitude, f. *eukháristos* grateful, f. *eū* EU-+*khárizesthai* show favour, give freely, f. *khárit-*, *kháris* favour, grace (cf. YEARN). So **euchari-stic** XVII (H. More), -ICAL XVI (T. More).

**euchologion** jūkələ-giən prayer-book, esp. the ritual of the Gr. Church. XVII (Jer. Taylor). - Gr. *eukhológion*, f. *eukhé* prayer+*-log- légein* say; see -LOGY. Also anglicized †**euchologue**, †**euchology** XVII.

**euchre** jū-kəɹ card-game originating in U.S.A. XIX (early sp. *euker*, *uker*, *yuker*). Of unkn. origin.

**Euclid** jū-klid copy of the Elements of Euclid (Gr. *Eukleídēs*), mathematician of Alexandria (c. 300 B.C.). XVI. Hence **Euclid-ian** XIX, †-EAN XVII; after F. *euclidien*, L. *Euclidēus*, Gr. *Eukleideios*.

**eudæmonism** jūdi:mənimz system of ethics having happiness for its end. XIX (De Quincey). - Gr. *eudaimonismós* (Aristotle), f. *eudaimonizein* call or account happy, f. *eudatmōn* happy, f. *eū* EU-+*datmōn* guardian genius; see DEMON, -ISM. So **eudæmonist**. XIX (Coleridge).

**audiometer** jūdiə'mitəɹ instrument for testing the amount of oxygen in air. XVIII (De Magellan). f. Gr. *eúdios* (of weather) clear, f. *eū* EU-+stem of *Díós*, g. of *Zéus* god of the sky and the atmosphere; see -METER.

**eugenic** jūdʒe:nik concerned with the production of fine offspring; (pl. -ics) science of this. 1883 (F. Galton). f. Gr. *eū* EU-+*gen-* produce (see GENESIS).

**eulogy** jū-lədʒi discourse in praise of a person. XVI (Spenser) (once †*euloge* XV). - medL. *eulogium*, app. blending of L. *ēlogium* (of obscure origin) inscription on a tomb, etc., and medL. *eulogia* - Gr. *eulogiá* praise, f. phr. *eū légein* speak well of; cf. EU-, -LOGY. Hence **eu-logist**. XVIII, **eulogi-stic**. XIX.

**euunch** jū-nək castrated male person. XV. - L. *eunūchus* - Gr. *eunoúkhos*, f. *eunē* bed+\**okh-*\**ekh-* (in *ékhein* keep); the etymol. meaning is therefore 'bedchamber guard'.

**euonymus** juə'niməs (bot.) genus of shrubs. XVIII. mod. use by Linnæus of L. *euōnymus* (Pliny) - Gr. *euōnumos* lucky, f. *eū* EU-+\**ōnum-*, var. of *ónoma* NAME.

**eupatrid** jūpæ'trid pl. hereditary aristocracy of ancient Athens. XIX. - L. *eupatridæ*, Gr. *eupatridai*, f. *eū* EU-+*patēr* FATHER; see -ID.

**eupeptic** jūpe'ptik pert. to good digestion. XVII. f. Gr. *eúpeptos* easy of digestion, having a good digestion, f. *eū* EU-+†*péptein* digest; see COOK, -IC.

**euphemism** jū-fimizm (rhet.) figure consisting in the substitution of a favourable for a more accurate but offensive expression. XVII. - Gr. *euphēmismós*, f. *euphēmizein* speak fair, f. *eúphēmos* fair of speech, f. *eū* EU-+†*phēmē* speaking; see FAME, -ISM. Cf. F. *euphémisme* (XVIII). So **euphem-istic**. XIX.

**euphonium** jūfou-niəm (mus.) tenor tuba tuned to B $\flat$ . XIX. modL., f. Gr. *eúphōnos*; see next and -IUM.

**euphony** jū-fəni pleasing quality of sound. XVII (once XV). - F. *euphonie* - late L. *euphōnia* (in Eng. use XVI-XIX) - Gr. *euphōniá*, f. *eúphōnos* well-sounding, f. *eū* EU-+†*phōnē* sound, voice; see PHONETIC, -Y $\acute{e}$ . Hence **eupho-nious**. XVIII.

**euphorbia** jūfə'ɹbiə the spurge genus. XVII. Alteration (by assim. to -IA $\acute{e}$ ) of L. *euphorbea* (Pliny), f. *Euphorbus* name of a physician of Juba II, king of Mauritania, who is said to have named the plant after him. So **eupho-rbium** gum resin obtained therefrom. XIV. L.; see -IUM.

**euphrasy** jū-frəsi the plant eye-bright. XV. - medL. *eufrasia* - Gr. *euphrasíā* cheerfulness, f. *euphráinein* be cheerful, f. *eū* EU-+†*phrén* mind; see PHRENOLOGY, -Y $\acute{e}$ .

**euphroe** jū-frou (naut.) crow-foot dead-eye. XIX (also *ueroow*, *uphroe*). - Du. *juffrouw* dead-eye, prop. maiden (also *juffer* spar, beam, joint, whence Eng. *ufer* XVIII, †*juffer* XVII), f. *jonk* young+*vrouwe* woman (= G. FRAU, ult. based on IE. \**pro* before). ¶ The Du. word in its earlier form *jonkvrouw* appears to be repr. in the Sc. nautical term *jong frow* (XV-XVI).

**euphuism** jū-fjuizm precious style of diction characteristic of John Lyly's '*Euphues*, the anatomy of wyt' (1579) and '*Euphues* and his England' (1580). XVI (G. Harvey, 1591). f. Gr. *euphués* well endowed by nature, f. *eū* EU-+†*phu-*(BE); see -ISM. Hence **eu-phuist**. XIX (Scott), **euphu-istic**. XIX (Carlyle).

**Eurasian** juə'rei:ʒiən, -ei:ʒiən pert. to the continental area comprising Europe and Asia (also *Eurasianic*); of mixed European and Asiatic (esp. Indian) parentage (formerly called *East Indian* and more recently *Anglo-Indian*). XIX. f. *Eur|ope*+*Asia*, or the comp. *Eurasia*+*-AN*.

**eureka** juəri:kə exclamation (Gr. *heúrēka* I have found, pf. of *heurískein* find; cf. HEURISTIC) uttered by Archimedes when he discovered the means of determining by specific gravity the proportion of base metal in Hiero's golden crown (Plutarch's '*Moralia*'), hence gen. as an excl. of exultation at a discovery. XVII.

**euroclydon** juərɔ·klidən stormy wind mentioned in Acts xxvii 14; also transf. and fig. xvii (A.V.). - N.T.Gr. *eurolūidōn*; the better attested reading is *eurakūlōn*, in Vulg. *euoquilo* (f. *Eurus* east wind + *Aquilo* north wind), which is reproduced in the Rheims N.T. (1582), R.V. of 1881 reading *Euraquilo*.

**European** juərəpɪ·ən pert. to Europe or its countries and inhabitants. xvii (-ian, -ean, -ean). - F. *européen*, f. L. *eurōpæus*, f. *Eurōpa* - Gr. *Eurōpē* (of unkn. origin), first applied to central Greece, later extended to the whole Gr. mainland and then to the land-mass behind it; see -EAN.

**eury-** juəri L. sp. of comb. form of Gr. *eurús* wide, broad, rel. to Skr. *urús*; used in a few scientific terms, as *eu:rycephalic*, -*gnathous*, -*pterid*, -*stormatus*.

**Euskarian** júskeəriən Basque, or pert. to the pre-Aryan element in the population of Europe typified by the Basques. xix. f. *Euskara*, var. of *Eskuara*, *Uskara*, the Basques' name for their language + -IAN.

**eusol** ju·səl solution of hypochlorous acid used medicinally. 1915. f. initial letters of Edinburgh University *Solution*, named after the place of its discovery; assoc. with EU-

**Eustachian** jústai·kiən (anat.) epithet of organs or structures discovered by Bartolomeo *Eustachi* (latinized *Eustachius*) of San Severino, Italy (c. 1500-74); see -IAN. xviii.

**euthanasia** jūpənei·ziə, -zɪə gentle and easy death xvii; means of bringing this about xviii. - Gr. *euthanasia*, f. *eū* EU- + *thánatos* death, rel. to *thnētós* mortal.

**evacuate** ivæ·kjuet A. empty out the contents of (esp. the bowels) xvi; †clear of inmates xvii; relinquish occupation of xviii; B. empty out (contents) xv; remove (inmates or occupants) xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *evacuāre* (Pliny), f. *ē* E- + *vacuus* empty; see VACUUM, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **evacua·TION**. xiv. - lateL. **evacuee**. xx; after F. *évacué*.

**evade** ivei·d escape (intr. and trans.) xvi; contrive to avoid xvii. - F. *éva·der* - L. *ēvādere*, f. *ē* E- + *vādere* go (cf. WADE). So **eva·SION**. xv. - (O)F. - L. **eva·SIVE**. xviii; cf. F. *évasif*.

**evaluate** ivæ·ljuet work out the value of. xix. Back-formation, after (O)F. *évalu·er*, from **evalua·TION**. xviii. - (O)F.; see E-, VALUATION.

**evanescent** evəne·sənt, i- about to vanish, quickly vanishing. xviii. - F. *évanescēt* - prp. of L. *ēvānescere*, whence **evane·sce** xix; see E-, VANISH, -ENT.

**evangel** ivæ·ndʒəl (arch.) gospel. xiv (earlier apheic *vangel*, R. Rolle). ME. *evangile* (later assim. to L.) - (O)F. *évangile*, corr. to Pr. *evangeli*, Sp., It. *evangelio* - ecclL. *evangelium* - Gr. *euaggéliōn* (in eccl. use) good news, (in classical Gr.) reward for bringing good news, pl. sacrifice on receiving good news, f. *eū* well, EU- + *aggéllein* announce

(cf. ANGEL). The ecclL. form was directly adopted as †*evangelie*, -y (xiv-xvii). So **evange·lic** xv, now more usu. **evange·licAL** ivæn-, evæn- pert. to the gospel or gospels; Protestant xvi; as a party designation applied orig. to adherents of the Methodist revival in the Church of England xviii. - ecclL. *evangelicus* - ecclGr. *euaggelikós*. Cf. G. *evangelisch*, which was extended by Luther to teaching based on the whole of the Bible. **eva·ngelism** preaching of the gospel. xvii (Bacon). **eva·ngelist** writer of one of the four gospels xii; preacher of the gospel xiv (Wycl. Bible, Acts xxi 8, Eph. iv 11, 2 Tim. iv 5). - (O)F. *évangéliste* - ecclL. *évangelista* - ecclGr. *euaggelistēs*. **evange·listARy** gospel book. xvii. - medL. **evange·lizē** †intr. xiv, trans. xvii. - ecclL. *évangelizāre* - ecclGr. *euaggelizesthai*.

**evanish** ivæ·niʃ (arch.) vanish out of sight or existence. xv. f. *evaniss-*, extended stem of OF. *evanir*, corr. to It. *svanire* - Rom. \**exvanire*, for L. *ēvānescere*; see E-, VANISH. \**exvanire*, for L. *ēvānescere*; see E-, VANISH.

**evaporate** ivæ·pəreit convert into or become vapour xvi (pa. pple. xiv); reduce to vapour xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *ēvapōrāre*; see E-, VAPOUR, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **evapora·TION**. xiv (Trevisa). - L.

**eve** iv (poet.) evening; (eccl.) day before a festival. xiii. In ME. two syll., var. of **EVEN**<sup>1</sup>, orig. southern. ¶ For similar loss of -n cf. *clue*, *game*, *maid*.

**evection** ive·kʃən †elevation (rare) xvii; (astron.) inequality in the moon's longitude xviii. - L. *ēvectiō(n)-*, f. *ēvect-*, *ēvehere* carry forth, elevate; see E-, VEHICLE, -TION.

**even**<sup>1</sup> i·vən (poet., dial.) close of the day OE.; eve of a holy day xiv. OE. *æfen*, rel. to synon. OFris. *ēvend*, io(u)nd, OS. *āband*, MLG., MDu. *avond* (Du. *avond*), OHG. *āband* (G. *abend*), perh. repr. respectively pp. and prp. formations on an obscure IE. base \**ep-*, in Gr. *epi*, with WGerm. \**æbinj-*, \**æbunj-* :- \**ēpinjo-*, \**ēpnjo-*, and \**æbanda-* :- \**ēponto-*; synon. ON. *aptann* (Sw. *afton*, Da. *aften*) may be another pp. formation on the same base, or (more prob.) a deriv. of the base of **AFTER**. In contr. form *e'en* arch. and dial. in *All-Hallowe'en*, *Easter E'en*, *good e'en*, etc. Cf. EVE, EVENING. Hence **e·vensong**, **e·ventide**, OE. *æfensang*, -*tīd*.

**even**<sup>2</sup> i·vən flat, level (obs. in gen. use; naut. in *an even keel*); uniform, equal, equally balanced OE.; exactly adjusted, precise xiii; of number )( *odd* xiv. OE. *efen* = OFris. *even*, *iven*, OS. *ēban* (Du. *even*, *effen*), OHG. *eban*, *epan* (G. *eben*), ON. *jafn*, Goth. *ibns* :- CGerm. \**ebnaz*, of unkn. origin. comp. †**even·Christian** fellow-Christian, lit. 'equal Christian'. OE. *efncristen* = OFris. *ivinkerstena*, OHG. *ebanchristian*. So **even** adv. (poet. **e'en** in) †evenly, equally; (arch.) exactly, fully OE.; in the extreme case xvi. OE. *efne* = OFris. *efne*, OS. *efno* (Du. *even*), OHG. *ebano* (G. *eben*) :- WGerm. \**ebnō*. **even** vb. OE. *efnan* and (ǵe)efnian, f. *efen*.

**evening** i·vniŋ †closing of the day OE.; latter part of the day. xv. OE. *æfning*, f. *æfnian* grow towards night, f. *æfen* EVEN<sup>1</sup>; see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**event** i·ve·nt outcome, issue; anything that happens. xvi. -L. *eventus*, f. *event-*, pp. stem of *evenire* come out, result, happen, f. *ē* E- + *venire* COME. Hence, or direct from L. *eventu-s*, **eventual**<sup>1</sup> †pert. to an event or events; that will take effect in certain contingencies xvii; modelled on *actual*; cf. F. *éventuel* (xviii). **eventuate**<sup>3</sup> have a certain issue, turn out. xviii. orig. U.S.; prob. after *actuate*.

**ever** e·vər at all times; at any time; in any case or degree. OE. *æfre*, a purely Eng. formation, of unkn. origin (so NEVER). From the meaning the first syll. is prob. the mutation of *ā* ever, AY, as in EITHER; the second el. has been referred to (i) OE. *feorh* life, (ii) OE. *byre* event, occasion (cf. the OE. vars. *æbre*, *næbre*), the presumed etymol. meanings being resp. 'ever in life' and 'on any occasion'. **evergreen** xvii adj. (Milton), sb. (Evelyn). **everlasting** adj. orig. rendering L. *æternus*, *sempiternus* xiv; sb. equiv. to *durance* (xvi-xvii) or *lasting* (xix). **evermore** xiii repl. ME. *evermo*, OE. *æfre mā*; see MO.

**everglade** e·və·gleid (U.S.) marshy tract under water, (esp. pl.) the vast swampy region of Florida. xix. Presumably f. EVER (perh. implying 'interminable') + GLADE (with some obscure ref.).

**event** i·və·t overturn, overthrow xvi; (med.) turn outwards xix. -L. *evertere*, f. *ē* E- + *vertere* turn (see -WARD). So **eversion** †overthrowing xv; (med.) xviii. -OF. -L.

**every** e·v(ə)·ri Late OE. *æfric*, *æuric*, ME. *efréc*, *æfrec*, *efri(ch)*, *eauer euch*, *euer(l)ch*, -u(l)ch, -i(l)ch, repr. OE. *æfre ælc*, *\*æfre ylc*; see EVER, EACH, ILK<sup>2</sup>. Being in origin a comp. of *each*, it differed from it at first only in emphasizing the element of universality in its application; later the words were differentiated, so that *every* regards chiefly the totality, *each* the individuals composing it. Comp. **e·verybody** xiv (Ch.); **every one** xiii (*euerichon*, AncrR.); **e·verything** xiv (Ch.) (*eauer euch þing* xiii). In **e·verywhere** (xii) two formations have coalesced: (i) *ever+ivhere* (OE. *gehwær* anywhere, everywhere), and (ii) *every* (ME. *everilk*) + *where*.

**evict** i·vi·kt recover (property) xv; expel (a person) by judicial process; †conquer, overcome; †prove xvi. f. *ēvict-*, pp. stem of L. *ēvincere* conquer, obtain by conquering, recover, overcome and expel, eject judicially, prove; see EVINCE. So **eviction**. xvi.

**evident** e·vidənt visible, obvious, plain. xiv. - (OF. *évident* or L. *ēvident-*, -ēns, f. *ē* EX-<sup>1</sup> + prp. of *vidēre* see (cf. WIT), used in a middle sense ('making itself seen'). So **e·vidence** significant appearance, token xiii;

ground for belief xiv; information (given in a legal inquiry) tending to establish fact xvi; clarity xvii (in *evidence* visible, conspicuous, after F. *en évidence* xix). - (OF. *ēvidentia* -L. *ēvidentia*, whence (after medL.) **evidentia**. xvii. **e·videntia**<sup>2</sup>. xiv (Ch.).

**evil** i·vl, i·vīl) (good; bad. OE. *yfel* = OS. *ubil*, OFris. MDu. *evēl* (Du. *euwel*), OHG. *ubil* (G. *übel*), Goth. *ubils* †- CGerm. (exc. ON.) *\*ubilaz*, prob. f. IE. base *\*up-* (see OVER, UP), the primary sense being 'exceeding due limits'. In OE., as in other early Germ. languages, the most comprehensive adj. expressive of disapproval or disparagement; in mod. colloq. use almost entirely superseded by *bad*, exc. in fixed phr., as *evil eye*; the sb. is more frequent, but is largely confined to the more general senses; in the sense 'disease' (xiii) survives hist. in *the King's evil* scrofula. So **e·vil** adv. OE. *yfle*; survives in literary use in *speak evil* (of), *evil-disposed*, and the like.

**evince** i·vi·ns †overcome; †convince; †prove; make evident. xvii. f. L. *ēvincere* (see EVICT, the older word), f. *ē* E- + *vincere* conquer (see VICTOR).

**evirate** i·vireit castrate, emasculate. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *ēvirare*, f. *ē* E- + *vir* man; see VIRILE, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**eviscerate** i·vi·səreit disembowel. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *ēviscerare*; see E-, VISCERA, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**evoc** i·vov·i Bacchanalian cry. xvi (*euohe*) L., prop. disyll. *eu(h)oe* - G. *euōē*.

**evoke** i·vov·k call forth. xvii. -L. *ēvocāre*, f. *ē* E- + *vocāre* call (see VOCATION); poss. after F. *évoquer*. So **evocation** xvii (once, gram., xv). -L. **evocative** i·və·k-. xvii. -late L.

**evolution** i·vəl·jū·ʃən, ev- unfolding; (mil. and naut.) opening out of a formation, tactical movement; development in detail or from a rudimentary state xvii (spec. in biol. applied first by Charles Bonnet, 1762, to the theory of preformation). -L. *ēvolūtūō(n-)* unrolling of a book, f. *ēvolūt-*, pp. stem of *ēvolvere* (f. *ē* E- + *volvere* roll; see VOLUTE), whence **evolve** xvii. Hence by back formation (U.S.) **e·volve** vb. xix. ¶ F. *évolution* occurs first in mil. sense, 1647, but this use in Eng. is earlier, 1622.

**evulsion** i·vəl·ʃən forcible extraction. xvii (Chapman). -L. *ēvulsio(n-)*, f. *ēvuls-*, pp. stem of *ēvellere*, f. *ē* E- + *vellere* pluck (cf. VELLICATION); see -SION.

**ewe** jū female sheep. OE. *ēowu*, corr. to OFris. *ei*, OS. *ewwi* (MDu. *oie*, Du. *ooi*), LG. *ouwi* | *lamm*, OHG. *ouwi*, *ou* (G. *aue*), ON. *ær* †- CGerm. *\*awi-* (repr. in Goth. by *awistr* sheepfold = OE. *eowestre*, and Goth. *awepi* flock = OE. *eowde*) †- IE. *\*owi-*, repr. also by L. *ovis*, Gr. *óφίς*, OIr. *óí*, OSl. *ovica* (Russ. *ovtsá*), Lith. *avys*, Skr. *ávis* sheep: one of the CIE. animal-names; cf. *cow*.

**ewer** juwɪ wide-mouthed pitcher. XIV. - AN. \**ewere*, ONF. *eviere*, (O)F. *aiguère* :- Rom. \**aquāria*, fem. (sc. *olla* pot) of *āquāris* pert. to water, f. *aqua* water; see AQUATIC, -ARY.

**ex** eks L. *ex* out of (vars. *ec*, *ē*), prep. and prefix (see EX<sup>-1</sup>, E-) = Gr. *ex* (vars. *ek*, *eg*; see EX<sup>-2</sup>), Gaul. *ex-* in *exobnus*, OW. *eh-* in *ehofn* fearless (mod. *eofn*), OIr. *ess-*, with var. *ass-* (Ir. privative prefix *eas-*). Domiciled in Eng. in certain L. phr., as (from XVI) *ex improviso*, *ex opere operato*, *ex professo*, (from XVII) *ex animo*, *ex dono*, *ex hypothesi*; **ex(-)cathedra** kæˈpɪdrə, kæpɛˈdrə from the CHAIR (i.e. of authority) XIX; **ex(-)libris** læɪˈbrɪs 'out of the books' (of somebody), from the LIBRARY (of), (one's) bookplate XIX; **ex(-)officio** ɔːfɪˈʃiʊ by virtue of one's OFFICE XVI; **ex(-)parte** pɑːˈti with respect to a PART, (leg.) on one side only XVII. **ex(-)voto** vuːˈtu (short for *ex voto suscepto* from a vow undertaken) offering made in pursuance of a vow XVIII. **b.** Prefixed to titles of rank after late L. usage in *excōnsul*, nom. evolved from *ex cōnsule* 'from (being) consul', (hence) lately consul; whence gen. with the sense 'former', 'quondam', as in *ex-professor* (so in F., It., etc.), and by further extension prefixed to adjs. (after *ex-consular* XVII) or to sbs. used attrib., as *ex-service*. **c.** In commercial use, with ref. to goods, 'out of', 'landed from' (a ship); similarly *ex warehouse*; 'without', 'exclusive of', as in *ex dividend* (*ex div.*, *x. d.*), *ex interest* (*ex int.*, *ex in.*, *x. i.*).

**ex<sup>-1</sup>** eks, iks prefix repr. L. *ex-*, the prep. (see prec.) used in combination; its full form remains before a vowel (cf. EXACT, EXONERATE), before *c*, *qu* (cf. EXCURSION, EXQUISITE), *p* (cf. EXPEL, EXPRESS), *s*, as in *exsequi*, *exserere*, *exstare* (but *s* was later dropped; hence the spelling of EXECRATE, EXECUTE, EXERT, EXTANT, EXTIRPATE), and *t* (cf. EXTRACT). *Ex* was reduced (through \**egz*) to *ē* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *i* (*j*), and *u* (cf. EBULLIENT, EDICT, EGRESS, ELECT, EMIT, ENUNCIATE, ERECT, EJECT, EVADE). See E-, ES-. From the orig. sense of going out or forth (cf. EXIT), sometimes with the additional notion of being raised (cf. EXTOL), the prefix acquired that of changing condition (cf. EFFERVESCE) and of completion (cf. EFFECT, EXCRUCIATE, EXHAUST).

**ex<sup>-2</sup>** eks, iks prefix repr. Gr. *ex-*, the prep. (see EX) used in combination; before consonants *ek-* EC-.

**exacerbate** ekseˈsəɪbeɪt increase the bitterness of. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *exacerbāre*; see EX<sup>-3</sup>, ACERB, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EXACERBA**TION. XVI. - late L.

**exact** ɛgzæˈkt precise, rigorous, accurate (in various applications); †perfect, consummate. XVI. - L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere* complete, bring to perfection, examine, ascertain, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*agere* perform (see ACT). So

**exact** vb. demand, esp. by force and with authority. xv. f. *exact-*, pp. stem of L. *exigere* drive out, enforce payment of, require, demand, etc. (as above); cf. EXIGENT. **EXACT**ION. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L.; so in (O)F. **EXACT**ITUDE precision of detail, attention to minutiae; †(as in F.) exactness, perfect correctness. XVIII. - F.

**exaggerate** ɛgzæˈdʒəreɪt †accumulate, pile up XVI; make (a thing) out greater than it is XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *exaggerāre*, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*aggerāre* heap up, f. *agger* heap, prob. f. *ad* to (AT)+*gerere* carry (see GERENT); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EXAGGERA**TION. XVI. - L. Cf. F. *exagérer*, -*ération*.

**exalt** ɛgzəˈlt raise aloft or to a high or higher degree. xv (Lydg.). - L. *exaltāre*, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*altus* high (see OLD). **EXALTA**TION lifting up; elevation XIV; elation xv. - (O)F. or late L.; in Eng., as in F., the earliest application is to the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14 Sept.).

**exam** ɛgzæˈm short for EXAMINATION. XIX.

**examine** ɛgzæˈmɪn inquire into and test the amount or quality of. XIV. - (O)F. *examiner* - L. *exāmināre* weigh accurately, f. *exāmin-*, -*en* tongue of a balance, weighing, for \**exagmen*, f. \**exag-*, base of *exigere* examine, weigh (see EXACT). So **EXAMINA**TION. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**example** ɪgzəˈmpl object or action to copy or imitate; instance to warn or deter xv (Wycl. Bible); typical instance xv. - OF. *example* (mod. *exemple*), refash. after L. of *essample* (whence ME. *asample*, arch. *ensample* XIII, aphetic *SAMPLE*) - L. *exemplum*, f. \**exem-*, *eximere* take out (see EXEMPT).

**exarch** eˈksɑːk governor of a province under the Byzantine emperors; metropolitan in the Eastern Church. XVI. - ecclL. *exarchus* - Gr. *ἐξάρχης* leader, chief, f. *exárkhein* take the lead, f. *ex* EX<sup>-2</sup>+*árkhein* rule (cf. ARCH-).

**exasperate** ɪgzəˈspɔːreɪt embitter; irritate; †make rugged or harsh. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *exasperāre*, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*asper* rough; see ASPERITY, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EXASPERA**TION. XVI. - L.

**excavate** eˈkskəveɪt hollow out, dig out. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *excavāre*, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*cavāre*, f. *cavus* hollow; see CAVE<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EXCAVA**TION. XVII. - F. or L.

**exceed** ɛksiːd †pass the limits of; be greater than xv (Ch.); be superior to xv. - (O)F. *excéder* - L. *excēdere* depart, go beyond, surpass, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+*cēdere* go. Cf. EXCESS.

**excel** ɛksel be superior (to). xv (Lydg.). - L. *excellere* be eminent, (rarely in physical sense) rise, raise, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup>+\**cellere* rise high, tower (found only in comps.), rel. to *celsus* high, *columna* COLUMN. Cf. F. *exceller* (xvi). So **EXCELLENT** eˈksələnt †exalted, supreme XIV; extremely good XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. - L. **E**XCELLENCY, -ENCY XIV; as a title of honour XIV (Gower).



**excelsior** ɛkseˈlsiɔː motto of the State of New York, U.S.A. (XVIII) and of the Società degli Alpinisti; used by Longfellow as the refrain of his poem so entitled (1841) and explained by him later as being short for *Scopus meus excelsior est* My goal is higher. L., compar. of *excelsus* high, pp. of *excellere* EXCEL. ¶ The advb. meaning 'higher', 'upwards', commonly attributed to it, is ungrammatical.

**except<sup>1</sup>** ɛkseˈpt leave out of account. xv. f. *except-*, pp. stem of L. *excipere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *capere* take (see HEAVE); cf. (O)F. *excepter*. So **EXCEPTION** action of excepting, case excepted XIV (Ch.); defendant's plea in bar of plaintiff's action xv; objection, demur XVI. - (O)F. - L. Hence **EXCEPTIONABLE**, XVII (H. More). **EXCEPTIONAL<sup>1</sup>** (after F. *exceptionnel*). XIX. **EXCEPTING<sup>2</sup>** prp. passing into prep., if one excepts, except. xv (Sc. *exceptand*).

**except<sup>2</sup>** ɛkseˈpt †pp. excepted; prep. if one leaves out of account XIV; †conj. unless xv; otherwise than XVI. - L. *exceptus*, pp. of *excipere* (see prec.). The prep. arose (i) partly from the use of the pp. in concord with a following sb. or pronoun, e.g. *except women*, i.e. women excepted (cf. L. *exceptis vobis duobus* you two excepted, except you two), (ii) partly in imitation of (O)F. *excepté* excepted, and late L. abl. *exceptō*, which was used as a prep. by extension of the classical L. usage with a clause, *exceptō quod* . . . except that . . . (whence; the conjunctive use of *except*.)

**excerpt** ɛksɔːɪpt extract from a book, etc. xvii. - L. *excerptum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *exerpere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *capere* pluck (cf. HARVEST). So **EXCEPT** vb. ɛksɔːɪpt. XVI (pa. pple. once xv). f. *excerpt-*, pp. stem.

**excess** ɛkseˈs ʧextravagant feeling or conduct; overstepping limits of moderation xiv (Ch., Trevisa, Wyclif); fact of exceeding in amount XVI. - (O)F. *excès* - L. *excessus*, f. *excess-*, pp. stem of *excēdere* EXCEED. So **EXCESSIVE**. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - medL.

**exchange** ɛkstʃeɪndʒ action of exchanging. xiv (Ch.); ME. *eschauunge*, later (by assim. to L.) *exchaunge* - AN. *eschauunge*, OF. *échange* (F. *échange*), f. *eschanger* (mod. *é-*), whence **EXCHANGE** vb. xv; see ES-, EX-<sup>1</sup>, CHANGE.

**exchequer** ɛkstʃeˈkɛɪ ʧchess-board XIII; department of state concerned with the royal revenues, so called orig. with ref. to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares on which the accounts were kept by means of counters xiv (R. Mannyng); court of law theoretically concerned with revenue; office charged with the receipt and custody of public revenue xv (Hoccleve); pecuniary possessions xvii. ME. *escheker* - AN. *escheker*, OF. *eschequier*, earlier *eschaquier* (mod. *échiquier*) = Pr. *escaquier*, Sp. *jaquel*, It. *scaccario* - medL. *scaccarium* chess-board, f. *scaccus* CHECK<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. The form

with *ex-* (from xv) is due to assoc. of OF. *es-* with EX-<sup>1</sup>, as in *exchange*, *exploit*. Aphetic CHEQUER.

**excise<sup>1</sup>** ɛksaɪz †toll, tax xv; duty on commodities (Spenser, with ref. to Holland) xvii (officially adopted 1643 in imitation of Du. practice). - MDu. *excys* (1406; whence medL. *excisa* 1490), also *accijs* (whence Eng. †*accise* xvii-xviii, G. *accise*, medL. *accisia*) - OF. *accéis* :- Rom. \**accensum*, f. L. ad AC- + *census* tax (see CENSUS).

**excise<sup>2</sup>** ɛksaɪz cut out. xvi. f. *excis-*, pp. stem of L. *excidere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cædere* cut, with the shape of which may be compared Skr. *khidāti* tear, Gr. *skhízein* split (see SCHISM). So **EXCISION** ɛksiˈʒən. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. - L.

**excite** ɛksaɪt stir up, rouse. xiv (Rolle). - (O)F. *exciter* or L. *excitāre*, frequent. of *excitāre* (pp. *excitus*) call out or forth; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, CITE. So **EXCITATION** (partly arch.) encouragement, instigation, stimulation; excitement. xiv (Gower, Maund.). - (O)F. - late L. **EXCITEMENT** † instigation, incentive xvii (Sh.); (path.) abnormal activity xviii; mental stimulation xix.

**exclaim** ɛkskleɪm cry out. xvi. - F. *exclamer* or L. *exclamāre*; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, CLAIM. So **EXCLAMATION** ɛkskləmeɪˈʃən. xiv. - (O)F. or L. **EXCLAMATORY** ɛkskləˈmɔː. xvi.

**exclude** ɛksklūd shut out or off. xiv. - L. *excludere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cludere* shut (see CLOSE). So **EXCLUSION**. xv - L. **EXCLUSIVE**. xv. medL. (Cf. F. *exclure*, *exclusion*, *exclusif*.)

**excommunicate** ɛkskəmjuːnɪkeɪt put out of church communion. xv. f. pp. stem of ecclL. *excommunicāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *commūnis* COMMON, after *communīcare* COMMUNICATE. Earlier forms were †*excommune* (Caxton), †*excommenge* (xv) - (O)F. *excommunier*, †*escomenger* (:- *excommunicāre*). So **EXCOMMUNICATION**. xv. - late L. ¶ Milton used †*excommunion*.

**excoriate** ɛkskɔːriət remove the skin from, flay. xv. f. pp. stem of L. *excoriāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *corium* hide; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **EXCORIATION**. xv.

**excrement** ɛkskrɪmənt †dregs; faeces discharged from the bowels. xvi. - F. *excrement* or L. *excrémentum*, f. *excrē-*, pp. base of *excernere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cernere* sift (cf. CERTAIN, CRISIS); see -MENT. ¶ Sometimes coalescing with †*excrement* outgrowth (- L. *excrémentum*, f. *excrēscere*; see next). So **EXCREMENTIOUS**. xvi. - modL. **excreta** ɛkskrɪtə. xix. sb. use of n. pl. of *excrētus*, pp. of *excernere*. **EXCRETION**. xvii. - F. or L.

**excrecence** ɛkskreˈsəns outgrowth. xv. - L. *excrēscēntia*, f. prp. of *excrēscere* grow out; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, INCREASE, -ENCE. So **EXCRESCENT**. xvii.

**excruciate** ɛkskrūˈʃiət torture. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *excruciāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cruciāre* torment, f. *crux* CROSS; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.



**exculpate** e'kskʌlpeit free from blame. XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *exculpāre* (cf. It. *scolpare*), f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*culpa* blame; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. See CULPABLE and cf. INCULPATE.

**excursion** ɛkskɜːʃən †escape; sally, sortie XVI; journey from home XVII. - L. *excursiō(n)-*, f. *excurs-*, pp. stem of *excurrere* run out, issue forth, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*currere*; see COURSE, -ION. Hence **excursionist**. XIX (Lamb); perh. based on the rare vb. *excursionize*. So **excursus** ɛkskɜːʃəs separate and detailed discussion of a point in an edition of a classic; also gen. XIX (1802).

**excuse** ɛkskjūz offer an apology for XIII (AnCrR.); obtain exemption or release for; accept as an excuse for or from XIV; serve as an excuse for XVI. ME. *excuse*, *excuse* - OF. *excuser*, (also mod.) *excuser* - L. *excūsāre* free from blame, plead in excuse, absolve, dispense with, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*causa* accusation (see CAUSE). So **excuse** sb. ɛkskjūs. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *excuse*, f. *excuser*. The pronunc. with s instead of z in the sb., is due to the analogy of pairs like *use*, *abuse* vbs. and sbs., *advise* and *advice*, where the F. sbs. are masculines ending in s.

**exeat** e'ksiaet †A. stage direction repl. by *exit* XVI; B. permission to go out or leave XVIII. L., 'let him go out', 3rd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *exīre* go out (cf. EXEUNT, EXIT). So in F. (XVII). So †**e-xeant** xv; repl. by EXEUNT.

**execrate** e'ksikreit express or feel abhorrence of. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *ex(s)ecrāri* curse, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*sacrāre* devote religiously (either to a deity or to destruction), f. *sacr-*, *sacer* religiously set apart; see SACRED, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **execration**. XIV. - (O)F. or L. **e-xe-crable** involving a curse XIV (Wycl. Bible); abominable xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *exécration* - L. (in act. and pass. senses).

**execute** e'ksikjūt A. carry into effect, carry out XIV (Ch.); fulfil, discharge XIV (Trevisa); make valid by signing, etc.; carry out the design of, perform XVIII; B. inflict capital punishment on xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *exécuteur* (= Pr. *executar*, It. *esecutare*, etc.) - medL. *executāre*, f. *ex(s)ecūt-*, pp. stem of L. *ex(s)equi* follow up, carry out, pursue judicially, punish, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*sequi* follow (cf. SEQUENCE). So **execution** carrying into effect XIV (Ch., Wyclif); infliction of capital punishment xv; enforcement of a judgement; effective action XVI (Sh.). (O)F. - L.; hence **executioner**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. **executive** ɛkse'kjūtiv. XVII; sb. XVIII (first in Amer. Eng.). f. *execūt-*; cf. (O)F. *exécitif*, revived in late XVIII. **executor**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (of an estate). - AN. *execut(o)ur* - L. *execūtor*. Aphetic †*seketur* (XIII), †*sectour* (XIV).

**exegesis** ɛksidʒi'sis expository interpretation. XVII. - Gr. *exēgēsis*, f. *exēgēsthai* interpret, f. *ex* EX-<sup>2</sup>+*hēgēsthai* guide (cf. HEGEMONY). So **e-xegete** interpreter. XVIII. - Gr. *exēgētēs*. **exegetic**, -ICAL 'dʒe'tik(l). XVII. - Gr. *exēgētikhōs*.

**exemplar** ɛgzɛ'mplār, -plār pattern, example XIV (Gower); typical specimen XVII. - (O)F. *exemplaire* - late L. *exemplārium*, f. L. *exemplum* EXAMPLE. The var. *exemplar* was widely current from xv (Lydg.). So **exemplary** ɛgzɛ'mplārī serving as an example. XVI. - late L. *exemplāris*. **exemplify** ɛgzɛ'mplifai illustrate by example. xv (Chauliac). - medL. *exemplificāre*, f. L. *exemplum*.

**exempt** ɛgzɛ'mpt †removed, excluded from XIV; *exempt from*, not subject to xv. - (O)F. *exempt* - L. *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere* take out, deliver, free, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*emere* take (cf. EMPTION). As sb. formerly used, after F., for an under-officer in the army, and hence (1700) as EXON. So **exempt** vb. xv, **e-emption**. XIV. - (O)F. *exempter*, *exemption* (L. *exemptiō*). ¶ From the same base are *diriment*; *peremptory*, *premium*; *prompt*, *impromptu*; and derivs. of L. *sumere*, viz. *assume*, *consume*, *presume*, *resume*, *subsume*, with corr. sbs.

**exenterate** ɛkse'ntəreit disembowel. XVII (surviving fig. in XIX). f. pp. stem of L. *exenterāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+Gr. *énteron* INTESTINE, after Gr. *exenterizein*.

**exequatur** ɛksikwei'tar (leg.) official authorization. XVIII. L., 'let him perform', 3rd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *exequi* EXECUTE.

**exequies** e'ksikwiz funeral rites. XIV. - OF. *exequies* = Pr. *ex(s)equias* - L. acc. *exsequiās*, nom. -*ia* funeral procession or ceremonies, f. *exsequi* follow after, accompany (see EXECUTE).

**exercise** e'ksərsaiz employment, practice XIV; task prescribed for training or testing; religious observance XVI. - (O)F. *exercice* = Pr. *exercici* - L. *exercitium*, f. *exercere* keep busy or at work (perh. orig. drive forth beasts of tillage), practise, train, administer, disturb, vex, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*arcere* shut up, keep off, restrain, prevent = Gr. *arkein* ward off. Hence **e-xercise** vb. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible). Superseded †*exerce* (Ch.) - (O)F. *exercer*, - L. *exercere*.

**exergue** ɛksɜːɪɡ small space on the reverse of a coin, etc., for minor inscriptions. XVII (Evelyn). - F. *exergue* (J. de Bie, 1636), - medL. *exergum*, f. Gr. *ex* outside+*érgon* WORK: prop., something lying outside the (main) work.

**exert** ɪgzɜːrt †discharge, emit; exercise, bring to bear. XVII. f. *exert-*, pp. stem of L. *ex(s)erere* put forth, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*serere* bind, entwine, join (see SERIES). So **e-x-rtion**.

**exes** e'ksiz short for *expenses*. XIX.

**exeunt** e'ksiant stage direction for certain actors to leave the stage. xv. L., 'they go out', 3rd pers. pl. pres. ind. of *exīre*; see EXIT and cf. EXEANT.

**exhale** ɛgz'hei'l give off as vapour XIV; breathe or blow out XVI. - (O)F. *exhaler* - L. *exhalāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*halāre* breathe. So **exhalation**. XIV (Trevisa, Gower).

**exhaust** ɛgzɔːst draw off or out, drain. XVI. f. *exhaust-*, pp. stem of L. *exaurire*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + haurire* draw (water), drain. So **EXHAUSTION**. XVII.

**exhibit** ɛgziːbit †offer, furnish, administer XV; submit to view, display XVI. f. *exhibit-*, pp. stem of L. *exhibere*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + habere* hold (cf. **HABIT**). So **EXHIBITION** †maintenance, allowance XV (surviving in spec. sense of school or college bursary XVII); visible display XIV; public display of objects, etc. XVIII. - (O)F. - late L. (delivery, maintenance).

**exhilarate** ɛgziːləreit make cheerful. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *exhilarare*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + hilaris*; see **HILARIOUS**, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**exhort** ɛgzɔːt admonish or encourage earnestly. XIV. - (O)F. *exhorter* or L. *exhortari*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + hortari* encourage (cf. **HORTATORY**). So **EXHORTATION**. XIV (Wycl. Bible).

**exhume** ɛgzjuːm, ɛkshjuːm dig up. XVIII (once XV). - F. *exhumer* - medL. *exhumare*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + humus* ground (cf. **HUMBLE**). So **EXHUMATION**. XVIII (once XV). - F. - medL. The medL. pp. was adopted earlier in †**EXHUMATE**<sup>3</sup> (XVI).

**exigent** ɛgzidʒənt, ɛks- †sb. exigency, extremity XV (Lydg.); adj. urgent XVII (Clarendon); exacting XIX. As sb. - OF. *exigent* sb.; as adj. - L. *exigent-*, -ēns, prp. of *exigere* **EXACT**; see -ENT. So **EXIGENCE**, -ENCY. XVI. - (O)F. and late L.

**exiguous** ɛgziːgjuəs, ɛks- extremely small. XVII. f. L. *exiguus* scanty in measure or number, f. *exigere* weigh exactly; see **EXACT**, -UOUS.

**exile**<sup>1</sup> ɛgzail, ɛksail enforced removal or absence from one's country. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *exil*, latinized refash. of earlier *essil* = Pr. *essilh* - L. *exilium* banishment, f. *exul* exiled person, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + \*ul-*, as in *ambulare* walk (see **AMBLE**). So **EXILE**<sup>2</sup> exiled person. XIV. prob. - (O)F. *exilē*, pp. of *exiler*, with muting of the final syll. as in **ASSIGN**<sup>2</sup>, etc., infl. by L. *exul*. **EXILE**<sup>3</sup> vb. make an exile of. XIV. - OF. *exil(i)er* refash. of *essilier* - late L. *exiliare*, f. *exilium*. ☐ Formerly, and always by Sh. and Milton, str. *exi-le*. **EXILIC** ɛgziːlik. XIX.

**exility** ɛgziːliti, ɛks- slenderness, tenuity. XV. - L. *exilitas*, f. *exilis* thin, lank; see -ITY.

**eximious** ɛgziːmiəs, ɛks- excellent, eminent. XVI (Boorde). f. L. *eximius* 'set apart', select, choice, f. *eximere*; see **EXEMPT**, -IOUS.

**exist** ɛgziːst have being. XVII (Sh.) ult. - L. *ex(s)istere* emerge, appear, proceed, be visible or manifest, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + sistere* take up a position, redupl. formation on \***STAND**; prob. immed. back-formation on **EXISTENCE** †actuality XIV (Ch.), being XV (Lydg.) - (O)F. or late L. **EXISTENT** XVI. - L. ☐ F. *exister* is later (Descartes, 1637).

**exit** ɛksit A. (theatr.) direction to a player to leave the stage XVI (repl. *exeat* 'let him or her leave' XV); (hence) departure from the stage XVI (Sh.). B. departure from life, death; egress, outlet, 'he (she) goes out'. XVII. In A 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of L. *exire*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + ire* go; in B mainly - L. *exitus*, f. pp. stem of *exire* (cf. **ADIT**, **OBIT**, **TRANSIT**).

**exo-** ɛksou, ɛksoː prefix repr. Gr. *éxō* outside, f. *ex EX-<sup>2</sup> + \*ō* prep. (= Indo-Iranian *ā*) towards; used in mod. scientific terms )( **ENDO-**; **EXO-GAMY** (Gr. *gámos* marriage) custom of a man's taking a wife from outside his clan; **EXOGEN** (bot.) plant of which the stem grows by deposit on the outside, dicotyledon. - F. *exogène* (De Candolle, 1813), modL. *exogena* (sc. L. *planta* plant), after L. *indigenus* **INDIGENOUS**.

**exodus** ɛksədəs departure, spec. of the Israelites out of Egypt (hence, title of the second book of the Pentateuch, which relates this). XVII. - ecclL. *Exodus* - Gr. *éxodos*, f. *ex EX-<sup>2</sup> + hodós* way.

**exon** ɛksɔn officer of the Yeomen of the Guard. XVIII. Later sp. of *exant*, *exaun* officer of cavalry (XVII), var. of **EXEMPT** intended to repr. F. pronunc. ɛgzã.

**exonerate** ɛgzɔːnəreit unload, relieve of a burden (spec. the bowels); relieve or free from an obligation, reproach, etc. XVI (pa. pple. once XV). f. pp. stem of L. *exonerare*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + oner-*, *onus* burden; see **ONEROUS**, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**exorbitant** ɛgzɔːɪbitənt deviating from the right or normal path XV; (grossly) exceeding proper bounds XVII. - prp. of ecclL. *exorbitare*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + orbita* **ORBIT**; see -ANT.

**exorcism** ɛksɔːrɪzɪzɪm, -gz- expulsion of an evil spirit by adjuration, etc. XIV. - ecclL. *exorcismus* - ecclGr. *exorkismós*, f. *exorkízein*, f. *ex EX-<sup>2</sup> + hórkos* oath; see -ISM. So **EXORCIST**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - ecclL. *exorcista* - Gr. -tēs. XIV. **EXORCISE**, -IZE. XV. - F. or ecclL.

**exordium** ɛgzɔːɪdiəm, -ks- beginning of a discourse. XVI. - L., f. *exórdiri*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + ordiri* begin, rel. to *ordō* **ORDER**.

**exostosis** ɛgzɔːstouːsɪs (path.) formation of bone on other bone. XVIII. modL. - Gr. *exóstōsis* (Galen) outgrowth of bone, f. *ex EX-<sup>2</sup> + ostēon* bone; see -OSIS.

**exoteric** ɛksouteːrɪk external )( (*esoteric*. XVII. - L. *exōtericus* - Gr. *exōterikós*, f. *exōtērō* compar. of *éxō* outside; see **EXO-**, -IC.

**exotic** ɛksoːtɪk, ɛgz- foreign, not indigenous. XVI (Jonson). - L. *exōticus* - Gr. *exōtikós*, f. *éxō*; cf. prec.

**expand** ɛkspæːnd spread out (trans. and intr.). XV (contr. pp. *expande* XV). - L. *expandere*, f. *ex EX-<sup>1</sup> + pandere* spread. So **EXPANSE** ɛkspæːns wide extent. XVII (Milton, of the firmament of heaven). - modL. *expansum* (n. of *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*), in Eng. context XVII-XVIII, used to render Heb. *rāqî* ' (Vulg. *firmamentum*), f. *rāqîa* ' spread out. So **EXPANSION**. XVII. - late L.

**expatiate** ɛkspeɪʃiɛt (arch.) walk about at large XVI; discourse at length XVII. f. L. *ex(s)patiāt-*, -āri, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *spatiāri* walk, f. *spatium* SPACE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**expatriate** ɛkspeɪ'triɛt withdraw from one's native country. XVIII. f. medL. *expatriāt-*, -āre, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *patria* native land (cf. PATRIOT). Hence **expatriation**. XIX.

**expect** ɛkspekt ʃwait, wait for; look for in anticipation. XVI. - L. *ex(s)pectāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *spectāre* look (see SPECTACLE). So **expectant**. XIV. - L. *expectāns*; **expectancy**. XVI. **expectation**. XVI. - L.

**expectorate** ɛkspektoreɪt eject (phlegm) XVII; spit XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *expectorāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pector-*, *pectus* breast; see PECTORAL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**expediate** ikspe'diɛt (hist.) cut away from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *expeditāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT, after *expeditāre* behead.

**expedite** e'kspidait ʃclear of difficulties; help forward, dispatch. XVII (the pp. *expedite* was used XV, and ʃ*expede* Sc. XVI). f. *expedit-*, pp. stem of L. *expedire* extricate (orig. free the feet), make ready, put in order, intr. be serviceable or useful, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT; see -ITE. So **expedient** ɛkspi'diɛnt conducive to advantage, fit and proper. XIV. f. prp. of the L. vb. **expedit-ion** ʃprompt action, dispatch; warlike enterprise XV; journey made for a purpose; prompt movement XVI. - (O)F. - L. Hence **expeditious**. XV.

**expel** ɛkspeɪl drive out or forth. XIV (Ch.). - L. *expellere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pellere* drive, thrust (cf. PULSE<sup>2</sup>). So **expulsion** ɛksplə'ʃɒn. XIV. - L. **expulsive**. XIV (*virtu expulsiſ*, Ch.).

**expend** ɛkspeɪnd pay out, disburse. XV. - L. *expendere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pendere* weigh, pay, rel. to *pendere* hang (see PENDENT); cf. DISPEND, SPEND. Hence **expenditure**. XVIII; after ʃ*expeditor* officer having charge of expenditure XV-XIX (medL., f. *expeditus*, irreg. pp. of *expendere*, after *venditus* sold). So **expense** spending, money disbursed XIV; pecuniary charge, cost XIV. - AN. *expense*, alteration of OF. *espense* - late L. *expensa*, fem. (sc. *pecunia* money) of pp. of *expendere*. **expensive** ʃlavish; costly. XVII. f. *expens-*, pp. stem of L. *expendere*; assoc. early with *expense*.

**experience** ɛkspiəriəns ʃtrial; observation of facts; condition or event by which one is affected XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible, PPl.); knowledge resulting from observation; state of having been occupied in some way XV. - (O)F. *expérience* - L. *experientia*, f. *experiri* try; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, PERIL, -ENCE. Hence vb.

XVI. So **experiment** ɛksperimənt ʃtest, trial; action undertaken to discover or test something. XIV (Wycl. Bible, PPl.). - OF. *experiment* or L. *experimentum*, f. *experiri*. Hence vb. ʃexperience, ascertain, test XV (Caxton); make an experiment XVIII. **experimental**. XV. - (O)F. or medL. **expert** ɛkspəɪt, e'kspəɪt (when not attrib.) trained by experience. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *expert*, refash. of ʃ*expert* after L. *expertus*, pp. of *experiri*. **expert** e'kspəɪt one who is expert, specialist. XIX. - F. *expert*, sb. use of the adj. **expertise** ɛkspəɪti'z. XIX. - F.

**expiate** e'kspiɛt ʃbring to an end XVI; avert evil from; do away the guilt of, make amends for XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *expiāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *piāre* seek to appease (by sacrifice), f. *pius* devout, PIOUS; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **expiation**. XV. - L.

**expire** ɛkspaiəɪ breathe one's last xv; breathe out XVI. - (O)F. *expirer* - L. *ex(s)pirāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *spirāre* breathe (see SPIRIT). So **expiration** coming to an end, ʃdeath XVI; breathing out XVII (? XV). - L. Hence **expirer** ɛkspaiəri dying, death XVIII (Burns); termination XIX. **expiratory** ɛkspaiəɪətəri pert. to expiration. XIX.

**explain** ɛkspleɪn unfold (a matter), give details of XV; ʃopen out, smoothe; assign a meaning to XVII; account for XVIII. - L. *explānāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *plānus* PLAIN. So **explanation** ɛkspləɪn. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. **explanatory** ɛkspləɪn. XVII.

**expletive** ɛksplɪ'tiv serving to fill out; sb. expletive word. XVII (used of a profane oath, etc. XIX). - late L. *expletivus*, f. *explere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *plere* fill; see FULL, -IVE.

**explicate** e'ksplikeɪt unfold, ʃlit. and fig. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *explicāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *plicāre* fold; see PLY, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **explication**. - F. *explication* (the usual word for 'explanation') or L. So **explicit** ɛksplɪ'sɪt clearly developed, distinctly expressed. XVII. - F. *explicite* or L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explicāre*. **explicable** e'ksplɪkəbl.

**explicit** ɛksplɪ'sɪt late L. formula (Jerome) used by scribes to indicate the end of a book or piece, prob. orig. short (on the analogy of INCIPIT) for *explicitus est liber* the book is unfolded or exhibited (see prec.) but regarded as a verb in 3rd pers. sing. ('here ends'), *expliciunt* being used as its pl.

**explode** ɛkspləʊd ʃreject XVI; bring into discredit XVII (now chiefly in pp.); 'go off' or cause to do so with a loud noise XVIII. - L. *explōdere* drive out by clapping, hiss off the stage (cf. APPLAUD, PLAUDIT), f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *plaudere* clap the hands. So **explosion**. XVII - F or L. **explosive**. XVII; sb. XIX. Cf. IMPLOSIVE, PLOSIVE. f. *explōs-*, pp. stem.

**exploit** e'ksplɔit †progress, success XIV; †attempt to control or capture XV; deed, feat XVII. ME. *exploit, explait, -pleyte, -poyte* - OF. *esplait* achievement, *exploit* m., *exploite* fem. (mod. *exploit*, with latinized prefix) = Pr. *espleit* :- Gallo-Rom. \**explicitum*, \*-ta, L. *explicitum*, -ta n. and fem. pps. of *explicāre* EXPLICARE; orig. 'something unfolded or put forth'. So **exploit** vb. †achieve XIV; †prosper XV; (after modF.) turn to account, make capital out of, esp. in unfavourable sense XIX. ME. *expleite* - OF. *expleiter* accomplish, enjoy (mod. *exploiter*) = Pr. *espleitar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**explicitāre*, f. *explicāre*. **exploita**'TION XIX. - F.

**explore** ɛksploɹə seek to ascertain, examine into XVI; search into (a country, etc.) XVII. - F. *explorer* - L. *explorāre* search out. So **explora**'TION. XVI. - F. or L.

**exponent** ɛkspou'nənt interpreting XVI; sb. (math.) index of a power (modL. *numerus exponens*) XVIII; expounder, interpreter XIX. - L. *expōnent-*, -ēns, prp. of *expōnere* EXPOND. So **exponential** (math.) involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent. XVIII. - F. *exponentiel* (J. Bernoulli). **expo**'NIBLE (proposition) requiring explanation. XVI. - medL.

**export** ɛkspɔɹt †carry away XV; send from one country to another XVII. - L. *exportāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *portāre* carry (cf. PORT<sup>1</sup>). Hence **export** sb. e'kspɔɹt. XVII. So **exporta**'TION. XVII. - L. ¶ F. *export*, *exporter*, *exportation* (XVIII) are from Eng.

**expose** ɛkspou'z deprive of shelter; lay open; render liable; disclose XV; exhibit or offer publicly XVII. - (O)F. *exposer*, based on L. *expōnere*; see EXPOND, POSE<sup>1</sup>. So **exposi**'TION explanation, interpretation XIV (R. Rolle); setting forth in description XIV (Wyclif); (hist.) exposure; displaying to view XVII (after modF, industrial exhibition XIX). - (O)F. or L. **expositor**<sup>1</sup> ikspɔ'sitɔɹ setter-forth, expounder. XIV (R. Rolle, Trevisa). - (O)F. or late L. **expo**'SITORY<sup>2</sup>. XVII. - late L. *expositōrius* (Boethius). **EXPOSURE** ɛkspou'ʒɔɹ action of exposing, being exposed; disclosure to view. XVII (Sh.). Appears first c. 1600 along with *composure*, *disposure*; f. *expose*, after *enclose*, *enclosure*, which as a pair date from early XVI.

**ex post facto** eks poust fæ'ktou erron. division of medL. *ex postfacto* (Digest of Justinian) from what is done afterwards, i.e. *ex* from, out of, with abl. of *postfactum*, i.e. *post* after + pp. of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>. XVII (applied attrib. to an act, etc., operating retrospectively XVIII).

**expostulate** ɛkspɔ'stjuleit †demand, urge, complain of; make friendly objections. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *expostulāre*; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, POSTULATE. So **expostula**'TION. XVI. - L.

**expound** ɛkspau'nd set forth in detail; interpret. XIII. ME. *expoune*, *expounde* - OF. *espondre* (pres. stem *espon-*) = Pr.,

Sp. *esponer*, It. *esporre*, Rum. *spune* :- L. *expōnere* put out (whence †*expone* XIV), expose, publish, exhibit, explain, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pōnere* put, place :- \**posinere*, f. \**po-* (cf. OSI. *po*, Lith. *pa* with, alongside) + *sinere* place, leave (cf. SITE). Cf. EXPOSE and EXPOSITION (which serves as noun of action to the vbs. *expose* and *expound*). For the formal development cf. COMPOUND.

**express** ɛkspres portray, represent XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible); press out XIV. - OF. *expresser* (= Pr. *espressar*, etc.) - Rom. \**expressāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pressāre* PRESS; repr. in use L. *exprimere* (whence F. *exprimer*). So **express** adj. explicitly stated XIV (Ch., Gower); specially designed for a purpose XIV (*express train* orig. special train, c. 1840; also sb., by ellipsis of *train*). - (O)F. *exprès* (= Pr. *expres*, Sp. *espresso*, etc.) - L. *expressus* distinctly or manifestly presented, pp. of *exprimere*. **EXPRESSION** representation, manifestation XV; pressing out XV. - (O)F. - L. **EXPRE**'SSIVE †tending to expel XIV; full of expression XVII; serving to express XVIII. - F. or medL.

**exprobration** ɛksproubrei'ʃən (arch.) reproach. XV. - L. *exprobrātō(n)-*, f. *exprobrāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *probrum* shameful deed; see OPPROBRIUM, -TION.

**expropriate** ɛksprou'priet dispossess of property. XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *expropriāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *proprium* PROPERTY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **EXPROPRIA**'TION. XV (rare before XIX).

**expulsion** see EXPEL.

**expunct** ɛkspʌ'ŋkt (palæogr.) mark for deletion by a dot above or below. f. pp. stem of L. *expungere* (see next). XVII.

**expunge** ɛkspʌ'ndʒ blot out, efface. XVII. - L. *expungere* mark for deletion by points set above or below, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *pungere* prick; see PUNCTURE, POINT. The Eng. sense is due in part to assoc. with *sponge*.

**expurgate** e'kspɹageit amend by the removal of objectionable features. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *expurgāre*. So **EXPURGA**'TION. XV (rare before XVII); see EX-<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>, PURGATION. So **EXPURGATO**'RIAL XIX, **EXPURGATORY** XVII. - modL. *expurgātōrius*, as in *Index Expurgatorius* list of authors and writings forbidden by the Church of Rome to be read unless expurgated.

**exquisite** e'kskwizit, ɛkskwi'zit †ingenious, abstruse, choice XV; †accurate, exact; carefully elaborated; highly cultivated; consummate XVI; intense; keenly sensitive XVII. - L. *exquisitus*, pp. adj. of *exquirere* search out, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *quærere* search, seek; see -ITE. Cf. QUERY.

**exsert** ɛkspɔɹt (biol.) thrust out or forth. XIX. f. *exsert-*, pp. stem of L. *exserere* (see EXERT).

**exsiccate** e'ksikeit, ɛksi'keit make dry, dry up. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *exsiccare*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *siccāre*, f. *siccus* dry; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**extant** e'kstänt, ekstänt †standing out or forth; (still) existing. XVI. - L. *ex(s)tant-*, -āns, prp. of *exstāre* be prominent or visible, exist, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *stāre* STAND; see -ANT and cf. F. *extant* (XVII).

**extempore** ekste'mpəri without premeditation XVI; adj. XVII; †sb. extempore composition XVI. f. L. phr. *ex tempore* on the spur of the moment, i.e. *ex* out of, *tempore*, abl. of *tempus* time. Also †*extemporary* XVII-XVIII. So †**extemporā**<sup>1</sup> XVI, **extemporā**-NEOUS XVII. - L. *extemporālis*, late L. -āneus. **extemporā**RY XVII; after *temporary*. Hence **extemporize**. XVIII.

**extend** ekste'nd stretch out XIV (Ch.); enlarge the scope of; stretch forth, hold out XVI. - L. *extendere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>. ¶ The leg. sense 'value, assess' (XIV, R. Mannyng) may be an inverse development from *extent* valuation. So **extension** stretching, distension XIV; enlargement XVI; state of being extended, range XVII. - late L. *extensio*(n-), -tent-; see TENSION. **extensive** distended XV; of large extent XVII (Bacon). - F. or late L. **extensor**<sup>1</sup> (anat.) extending muscle. XVIII. modL. **exte-nt** (hist.) valuation of property XIV (R. Mannyng); (leg.) seizure of lands, etc.; breadth or width of application, etc. XVI (Hooker); length and breadth XVII. - AN. *extente* - medL. *extenta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *extendere*. **extenuate** ekste'njueit †make thin, diminish, †disparage the magnitude of; under-rate, seek to lessen the importance of. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *extenuāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *tenuis* THIN. So **extenua**-TION. XVI. - L. In (O)F. *extenuer*, -ation.

**exterior** ekstiəriəl outer, situated outside. XVI. - L. *exterior*, compar. formation on *exterus* that is outside (itself a compar.), f. *ex* out = Gr. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>; cf. EXTREME; parallel forms are found in W. *eithr* (:- \**ektros*) except, *eithaf* (:- \**ektamos*) uttermost, extreme, Ir. *im-eachtar* outside edge.

**exterminate** ekstə'mineit †expel, banish XVI; destroy utterly XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *extermināre* (in class L. only in first sense; in Vulg. in second sense), f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *terminus* boundary, TERM; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **extermi-**nation. XV. - late L. Cf. (O)F. *extermīner*, -ation.

**external** ekstə'məl pert. to the outside or exterior. XV. - medL. \**externālis*, f. *externus* (whence **extern** XVI), f. *exter(us)* that is outside, f. *ex*; see EX, -AL<sup>1</sup>; superseded earlier *extern* in gen. use.

**extritoriality** eksteritəriə'liti condition of being considered outside the territory in which one resides. XIX. See EX-<sup>1</sup>. In synco-pated form **extrality** ekstrə'liti. XX. Also **EXTRATERRITORIALITY**. XIX.

**extinct** eksti'ŋkt that has burned out XV; that has died out XVI. - L. *ex(s)tinctus*, pp. of *ex(s)tinguere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *stinguere* quench (see STICK). So **extin-**ction. XVI. - L. *extinctiō*(n-); cf. F. *extinction* (XVI). **extin-**

**guish** eksti'ŋgwif. XVI. irreg. f. L. *ex(s)tinguere*; see -ISH<sup>2</sup> and cf. *distinguish*.

**extirpate** e'kstäpeit root out. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *ex(s)tirpāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *stirps* stem or stock of a tree; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**extol** ekstou'l, ekstə'l †lift up XV; praise highly, boast of XV. - L. *extollere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *tollere* raise (cf. TOLERATE).

**extort** ekstō'rt obtain by violent or oppressive means. XVI. f. *extort-*, pp. stem of L. *extorquēre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *torquēre* twist (cf. TORTURE). So **extor-**tion. XIII (Cursor M.). - late L. *extortiō*(n-); cf. (O)F. *extorsion* and *torsion*. **extor-**tionate. XVIII (Mrs. Piozzi); superseding †*extortionable* (rare; XVII-XVIII), †*extortionous* (occas.; XVII), †*extortious* (XVI-XVIII), *extortive* (XVII-XIX). **extor-**tioner<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**extra** e'kstrə that is beyond the usual XVIII; adv., sb. XIX. prob. short for EXTRAORDINARY, as (earlier) F. *extra* for *extraordinaire*; cf. G. *extra* (XVIII).

**extra-** e'kstrə L. adv.-prep. *extrā* outside (contr. of *exterā*, abl. fem. of *exterus* EXTERIOR) used to form adjs. on the model of L. *extrāordinārius* EXTRAORDINARY, *extrā-mūrānus* extramural (f. *extrā mūrōs* outside the walls), in which an adj. termination is added to a phr. consisting of *extrā* governing an acc.; the analysis of such adjs. is often felt to be *extra* + adj., e.g. *extraordinary* is felt as meaning 'outside of being what is ordinary'. Other early exx. are *extrajudicial*, *extramundane* (late L. *extrāmundānus*), *extraparo-*chial, *extraprovincial* (medL. *extrāprovinciālis*), which are all XVII.

**extract** ekstrə'kt †pp. derived, descended XV; draw out or forth XVI; take out of, copy out XVII. f. *extract-*, pp. stem of L. *extrahere* (whence F. *extraire*, etc.), f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *trahere* draw (see TRACT). So **extract** e'kstrəkt sb. substance extracted XVI; passage excerpted XV (Pecock). - L. *extractum*, sb. use of n. pp. **extra-**ction lineage, origin XV (Caxton); drawing out XVI. - (O)F. - late L.

**extradition** ekstrədi'ʃən delivery of a fugitive foreign criminal to the authorities of the government which claims him. XIX (De Quincey). - F. *extradition* (Voltaire), f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *trāditiō* TRADITION. Hence by back-formation **extradite** e'kstrədait (XIX), suggested by F. *extrader* (XVIII).

**extrados** ekstrei'dəs (archit.) upper or exterior curve of an arch. XVIII. - F. *extrados*, f. L. *extrā* outside + F. *dos* back :- L. *dorsum* (cf. DOSSAL). Cf. *inrados*.

**extraneous** ekstreiniəs of external origin or position. XVII. f. L. *extrāneus* (see STRANGE); see -EOUS.

**extraordinary** ekstrə'ɔdinəri, ikstrə'ɔdnri that is out of the usual course XV; exceptional XVI. - L. *extrāordinārius*, f. phr. *extrā ordinem* out of course, in an unusual manner; see EXTRA-, ORDINARY.

**extrapolate** ɛkstræːpɔleɪt find by a calculation based on known terms of a series other terms outside them. XIX (Gladstone, Airy). f. INTERPOLATE by substitution of EXTRA- for *inter-*. So **extrapolation**. XIX.

**extravagant** ɛkstræːvəgənt epithet of certain papal decrees not contained in particular collections XIV (sb. from XVI); exceeding due bounds XVI. -prp. of medL. *extrā-vagāri*, f. *extrā*+*vagāri* wander; see EXTRA-, VAGARY, -ANT. The gen. sense depends on F. *extravagant*, It. (*e*)*stravagante*. So **extravagance** †digression XVII (Milton); unrestrained excess XVII; excessive prodigality XVIII. - F. **extravaganza** -gæˈnɜːzə (mus., etc.) extravagant composition. XVIII. - It. *extravaganza* (usu. *strava-*); refash. after EXTRA-.

**extravasate** ɛkstræːvæseɪt force (fluid, as blood) out of its proper vessel. XVII. - modL. \**extrāvāsāre*, f. *extrā*+*vās* vessel; see EXTRA-, VASE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **extravasation**. XVII; cf. F. *extravaser*, -*vasation*.

**extreme** ɛkstriːm last, final (surviving in *extreme unction*) XV; utmost, exceedingly great XV (Fortescue); outermost, farthest XV. - OF. *extreme* (mod. -*ême*) - L. *extrēmus* (superl. corr. to *exterus* EXTERIOR), f. instr. form in -*ē*+superl. suffix \*-*mo-* (cf. *suprēmus* last, *suprēmus* SUPREME). So **extremity** ɛkstreːmɪti. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**extricate** ɛkstriːkeɪt unravel, disentangle. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *extricāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*tricāre* perplexities; cf. INTRICATE, and see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **extrication**. XVII.

**extrinsic** ɛkstriːnsɪk †exterior, external XVI; pert. to external aspects or conditions XVII. - late L. *extrinsecus* adj. outer, f. L. *extrinsecus* adv. outwardly (f. *extrā*, *exter* EXTRA, EXTERIOR+*im*, as in *interim*)+*secus* alongside of (corr. to Ir. *sech* beside, beyond, OW. *hep* without, Lett. *sec* alongside, Skr. *sacā* with), f. \**sequ-* follow (cf. SEQUENCE). The ending was from the first assim. to -IC (cf. INTRINSIC). In (O)F. *extrinsèque*.

**extro-** ɛkstro- alteration of L. *extrā* outside, on the analogy of *intrō*-*in*trā inside (cf. *contrō-*); e.g. *extroversion*, -*vert* XVII.

**extrude** ɛkstruːd thrust out. XVI. - L. *extrūdere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*trūdere* thrust (cf. THREAT). Hence **extrusion**. XVI; after *intrusion*.

**exuberant** ɛgzjūːbərənt growing luxuriantly, abundantly fertile; abounding in health and spirits. XV. - F. *exubérant* - L. *exuberant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *exuberāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*uberāre* be fruitful, f. *uber* fertile, rel. to UDDER; see -ANT. So **exuberance**. XVII. - F. - L.

**exude** ɛgzjūːd ooze or sweat out. XVI. - L. *ex(s)ūdāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*sūdāre* SWEAT.

**exult** ɛgzʌːlt †leap up; rejoice exceedingly. XVI. - L. *ex(s)ultāre*, frequent. of *exsilire*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*salire* leap (cf. SALIENT). So **exultant**. XVII, **exultation**. XV. - L. Cf. F. *exulter*, *exultation*.

**exuvia** ɛgzjūːvɪ cast skins, shells, etc. XVII. L., clothing stripped off, skins of animals,

spoils, f. *exuere* divest oneself, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+\*-*ou-*, \*-*eu-* (as in *induere* put on, ENDUE).

**eyas** aiːəs young hawk taken from the nest. xv (Book of St. Albans). Alteration of †*nyas*, †*nyas* - (O)F. *niais* bird taken from the nest, (hence, now) silly person, OIt. *niadiace* :- Rom. \**nid(i)ācem* (-*āx*), f. *nīdus* NEST. For the change of a *nyas* to an *yas* cf. ADDEB; sp. with *ey-* may be due to assoc. with *ey* EGG<sup>1</sup>.

**eye** ai organ of sight; hole (e.g. of a needle). One of the IE. names of parts of the body (cf. ARM<sup>1</sup>), but wanting in the Celtic group. OE. *ēage*, Anglian *ēge* = OFris. *āge*, OS. *ōga* (Du. *oog*), OHS. *ouga* (G. *auge*), ON. *auga*, Goth. *augo* (Crimean Goth. pl. *oeghene*) :- CGerm. \**augon*, rel. ult. to IE. \**oqʷ-* (but the corr. of Germ. \**au* to IE. \**o* is inexplicable), on which are based many synon. forms (with various modifications), viz. Skr. (Vedic) *akshi* eye, number two, (dual) sun and moon, Arm. *akn*, Lith. *akis*, OSl. (Russ.) *oko*, dual *oči*, Toch. *ak*, *ek*, Gr. *ōsse* (:- \**okje*) the two eyes, *ōmma* (:- \**ōpma*), *ophthalmos* eye (cf. OPHTHALMIC, OPTIC), *ōps* face, L. (with dim. suffix) *oculus* (cf. OCULAR), -*ōx* in *atrōx*, ATROCIOUS, *ferōx* FEROCIOUS. The OE. pl. *ēagan* survives in north. dial. *een* and arch. *eyne* (Spenser); the pl. in -*s* dates from XIV. ¶ For the IE. conditions see esp. Ernout & Meillet s.v. *oculus*. Comps. **eye-ball**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh.). **eye-bright** plant *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly used for weakness of the eyes (f. *bright* in the sense 'brightness', 'light'). XVI. **eye-brow**. XVI; repl. (dial.) *eyebree* (OE. *ēagbræw*). **eyelash**. XVIII. **eyelid**. XII (*egælid*); cf. OFris. *āchlid*, *āghlid*. **eyesight**. XII (*eyhe sihhe* Orm). **eyesore**. XII (*eagesare*). **eyetooth**. XVI; perh. after Du. *oogtand*, G. *augenzahn*. **eye-witness**. XVI.

**eyolet** aiːlɪt small hole worked or perforated in cloth, etc. xiv (Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *oilet*, *oilette* - OF. *oillet* (mod. *œillet*), dim. of †*oil*, *œil* :- L. *oculus* EYE; see -ET. ¶ The present sp. (*eylet* XVI) and pronunc. are due to assoc. with EYE and -LET.

**eyot** var. of AIT.

**eyre** ɛɜː circuit (*justice in eyre* itinerant judge) XIII; circuit court (sp. *Air* by Scott 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' iv xxxv). - OF. *aire* :- L. *iter* journey. In *eyre* - AN. *en eyre*, as in *justices en eyre* (cf. AN. *justices errauntz*, legal L. *justitiæ itinerantes*).

**eyrie**, **aerie** ɛəri, aiːri nest of a bird of prey. XVI (*airie*, *ay(e)rie*). - medL. *airea*, *eyria*, *aeria*, *aerea*, prob. f. (O)F. *aire* lair of wild animals, (earlier also) nature, origin, kind (whence ME. *aire*, e.g. *an hauke of noble air*; cf. OF. *un faucon de gentil aire*) = Pr. *agre* family, race, stock :- L. *agerum*, nom. *ager* piece of ground, (hence in Rom.) native country, resting-place, lair (see ACRE and cf. AIR, DEBONAIR). ¶ The sp. *eyerie* was favoured by Spelman in his 'Glossarium', 1664, by assoc. with *ey* EGG<sup>1</sup>; Milton has *Eyries* in 'P.L.' iv 424.

**ezod** see IZZARD.

# F

**fa** fā (mus.) 4th note in Guido's hexachords XIV; 4th note of an octave XIX. See UT.

**Fabian** fei·bian pert. to a policy of delay. XIX. - L. *Fabiānus* pert. to a Fabius or the gens Fabia, esp. Quintus *Fabiū* Maximus, surnamed Cunctator ('delayer') from his tactics against Hannibal in the Second Punic War. *Fabian Society*, founded 1884 to prosecute a 'Fabian' policy in the furtherance of socialism.

**fable** fei·bl story, legendary fiction XIII; plot of a play or poem XVII. - (O)F. *fable* - L. *fābula* discourse, story, literary plot, f. *fāvī* speak (cf. FAME, FATE). So **fable** vb. tell tales XIV; relate as fiction XVI. - OF. *fabler* - L. *fābulārī*, f. *fābula*.

**fabliau** fæ·bliu medieval French humorous tale in verse. XIX (Scott). F. (XVI), evolved from OF. (Picard) *fablia(u)x*, pl. of *fablél*, dim. of *fable*; see prec. and -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**fabric** fæ·brik edifice XV; construction or structure of a building XVII; textile stuff XVIII. - F. *fabrica* (= Pr. *fabrica*, Sp. *fábrica*, It. *fabbrica*) - L. *fābrica*, f. *faber* worker in metal, etc. (cf. FORGE). So **fabricate**<sup>3</sup> fæ·brikeit construct XV; invent, forge XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *fābriçāre*, f. *fābrica*. **fabrication** XV. - L. *fābriçātiō-em*.

**fabulist** fæ·bjulist composer of fables. XVI. - F. *fabuliste*, f. L. *fābula*; see FABLE, -IST.

**fabulous** fæ·bjuləs pert. to, of the nature of, resembling fables. XV. - F. *fabuleux* or L. *fābulōsus*, f. *fābula* FABLE; see -OUS.

**faburden** see FAUX-BOURDON.

**façade** fæ·sə·d principal front of a building. XVII. - F. *façade*, f. *face*, after It. *facciata*; see next and -ADE.

**face** feis visage, countenance XIII; hence in many transf. and fig. uses, some of which reflect the primary senses of L. *facies*. - (O)F. *face* = Pr. *fasa*, It. *faccia*, Rum. *față* :- Rom. \**facia*, alteration of L. *faciēs* (repr. directly by Pr. *fatz*, Sp. *haz*, Pg. *face*) form, appearance, visage, aspect, prob. rel. to *fax* (earlier *facēs*) torch, f. \**fac*- appear, shine. Superseded early ME. *onsene*, OE. *ansien*, *andwlita*, -e. Hence vb. XV. **facial**<sup>1</sup> fei·ʃəl †(in f. *sight*, *vision*) face-to-face XVII; pert. to the face XIX. - medL. *faciālis*; cf. F. *facial* (rare before XIX).

**facet** fæ·sit one of the sides of a body that has several faces. XVII (*facet*, Bacon). - F. *facette*, dim. of *face*; see prec. and -ET.

**facetiae** fæ·ʃii pleasantries. XVII (earlier anglicized †*faceties*; cf. F. *facéties*). L., pl. of *facētia* jest. So **facetious**. XVI. - F. *facétieux*, f. *facétie* - L. *facētia*, f. *facētus* (whence †**face·te** XVII).

**facia** var. of FASCIA.

**-facient** fei·ʃiənt terminal el. repr. L. *-facient-*, nom. *-faciēns*, prp. of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>, in *calesfacient*, *liquefacient*, *rubefacient*, f. L. *calesfacere*, etc.; extended to cases like *calorifacient*, where L. would have the corr. vb. in *-ficāre* and adj. in *-ficus*.

**facile** fæ·sail easy XV (Caxton); easily led XVI; moving freely XVII. - F. *facile* or L. *facilis*, f. *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>; see -ILE. So **facility** fæ·ʃiliti. XV. - F. or L. **facilitate** render easy. XVII. - F. *faciliter* - It. *facilitare*, f. *facile* (- L. *facilis*), after L. *dēbilitāre* DEBILITY, etc.

**facinorous** fæ·ʃi·nərəs (arch.) criminal, infamous. XVI. - L. *facinorōsus*, f. *facinor-*, *facinus* (bad) deed, f. *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>; see -OUS.

**facsimile** fæ·kʃi·mili exact copy. XVII. modL. (orig. two words, and formerly so written), f. L. *fac*, imper. of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup> + *simile*, n. of *similis* like, SIMILAR.

**fact** fækt deed (now only in leg. use *after*, *before the fact*, etc.); something that has occurred, what has happened; truth, reality XVI; (pl.) circumstances and incidents of a case XVIII. - L. *factum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>. Hence (after ACTUAL) **fa·ctual**. XIX (Coleridge). Cf. EFFECTUAL.

**faction** fæ·kʃən party in a community. XVI. - (O)F. *faction* - L. *factiō(n-)*, f. *facere*; see prec. and -TION, and cf. FASHION, in some senses of which this word was formerly used. So **fa·ctious**. XVI. - F. *factieux* or L. *factiōsus*.

**-faction** fæ·kʃən repr. L. *-factiō(n-)*, terminal el. of sbs. rel. to vbs. in *-ficere* -FY, e.g. *satisfaction*; extended to cases like *petrification*, where the corr. L. vb. would be in *-ficāre*.

**factitious** fækti·ʃəs †made by art; made up for the occasion. XVII. f. L. *facticius*, f. *fact-*; see FACT, -ITIOUS.

**factitive** fæ·ktitiv (gram.) expressing the notion of making a thing to be something. XIX. - modL. *factitivus*, f. L. *fact-*, pp. stem of *facere*; see FACT and -IVE.

**factor** fæ·ktər agent XV; (math.) any of the quantities which multiplied together produce a given quantity XVII. - F. *facteur* or L. *factor*, f. *fact-*; see FACT, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**factory** fæ·ktəri A. factorship, agency (Sc.) XVI; B. merchant company's trading station XVI; C. manufactory, works XVII. prob. of mixed origin; in A repr. medL. *factōria* (see FACTOR, -Y<sup>3</sup>); in B repr. Pg. *feitória* (= It. *fattoria*, Sp. *factoria*, F. †*factorie* (XV), later *factorerie*); in C, ult. - late L. *factōrium* (recorded in the sense 'oil-press').



**factotum** fæktou·təm man-of-all-work, †busybody. XVI. — medL. *factōtum*, f. L. *fac*, imper. of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup> + *tōtum* the whole (cf. TOTAL); in Eng. context first in appellatives *Johannes Factotum*, *Dominus* or *Magister Factotum* John Do-Everything, Mr. Do-Everything; in XVII occurring without prefixed words, as already earlier in French (†*factoton* XVI) and German (XVI). Cf. the translation-It. *fatutto* fusser.

**factum** fæ·ktəm statement of a case. XVIII. — F. *factum*, legal use of L. (see FACT).

**facula** fæ·kjūlə luminous spot on the sun. XVIII. L., dim. of *fac-*, *fax* torch; cf. FACE, -ULE.

**faculty** fæ·kəlti ability, capacity; †branch of knowledge (from medL. *facultas*, tr. Gr. *dúnamis* power, as used by Aristotle); department of learning XIV; power; licence XVI. — (O)F. *faculté* — L. *facultās*, f. *facilis* FACILE (cf. early L. *facul* easily); see -TY.

**fad** fæd crotchety notion or hobby. XIX. Of dial. origin; prob. the second el. of earlier *fidfad* (XVIII), shortening of FIDDLE-FADDLE; deriv. from F. *fadaise* (— Pr. *fadeza*) trifle is improbable.

**fade**<sup>1</sup> feid lose freshness or brightness. XIV. — OF. *fader*, f. *fade* vapid, dull, faded — Rom. \**fatidu-s*, prob. resulting from a blending of L. *fatuus* silly, insipid, FATUOUS with *vapidus* lifeless, spiritless, VAPID. The common var. †*vade* (XV—XVI) is unaccountable, since no *v-* forms are extant in F.

**fade**<sup>2</sup> fad insipid. XVIII. F. (see prec.). ¶ The OF. adj. was adopted in ME. in the senses 'pale, wan' and 'faded'.

**faeces** fi·siz dregs XV; excrement XVII. L., pl. of *faex* dregs. Cf. FECULENT.

**faerie, faery** fei·əri fairyland, var. of FAIRY, perh. based on OF. *faerie*, adopted by Spenser in 'The Faerie Queene' (1590–6) to designate his imaginary world of men and monsters; the special form may have been chosen either to express his peculiar modification of the sense or to exclude unsuitable associations of the usual form *fairy*.

**Faeroese, Faroese** feəroui·z, fəroui·z (pert. to) the inhabitants or language of the Faeroe or Faroe Islands (*Faeroes, Faroes*), sp. also *Farøe*, †*Feroe* (cf. modL. *Feroa*), situated in the North Sea, between Iceland and the Shetland Islands. XIX. The Scand. names are: Da. *Færøerne*, Sw. *Färöarne*, ON. *Færeyjar* 'sheep islands' (f. *fær* sheep, *ey* island). f. above forms + -ESE, after Da., *færoisk*, G. *färöisch*, etc.

**fag**<sup>1</sup> fæg †something hanging loose; last remnant XV; extreme end XVI (more fully **fag-end** XVII). Of unkn. origin; 'Book of St. Albans' Bj has the *flagg* or the *fagg federis*.

**fag**<sup>2</sup> fæg †flag, decline XVI; work hard, toil; tire, weary XVIII; (from the sb.) act as a fag XIX. Of unkn. origin; cf. FLAG<sup>3</sup>. Hence **fag** sb. drudgery, fatigue; in Eng. public schools,

junior who performs duties for a senior XVIII (perh. assoc. with *fatigue*).

**fag**<sup>3</sup> fæg (sl.) cigarette. Abbrev. of *fag-end*. XIX.

**faggot** fæg·gət bundle of sticks, etc., tied together. XIII. — (O)F. *fagot* — It. *fagotto* (whence also Pr. *fagot*, Sp. *fagoto*), dim. of Rom. \**facus*, back-formation on Gr. *phákelos* bundle.

**Fahrenheit** fæ·rənait, fā·rənhait mercurial thermometer named after its inventor, *Fahrenheit* (1686–1736), Prussian physicist. XVIII.

**faience** faj·ə's porcelain. XVIII. F. *faïence* short for *poterie* or *vaisselle de Faïence*, i.e. pottery or ware of the Italian town Faenza (L. *Faventia*).

**fail**<sup>1</sup> feil default (now only in *without fail*). XIII. — OF. *fail(l)e*, f. *failür* (see next).

**fail**<sup>2</sup> feil be wanting or insufficient; lose power; fall or come short, be in default. XIII. — (O)F. *failür* be wanting = Pr. *falür* := Rom. \**fallire*, for L. *fallere* deceive, and used in the sense 'disappoint expectation, be wanting or defective'. So **failure** fei·ljəi default; want of success. XVII. orig. *failer* — AN. (legal) *failer*, for OF. *failür*, inf. used as sb. (see -ER<sup>2</sup>); altered to *failor*, -our, and finally to *failure*, by assim. to the suffixes -OR<sup>2</sup>, -URE (cf. *leisure*, *pleasure*).

**fain** fein (arch.) glad, happy; used advb. gladly, willingly. XII. OE. *fæg(e)n*, corr. to OS. *fagan*, -in, ON. *feginn* := Germ. \**fagin-*, -an-, f. CGerm. \**fag-*, repr. by OE. *gefēon* (:= \**gefehan*), pt. *gefēah*, OHG. *gifehan* rejoice, and OE. *gefēa*, OHG. *gifeho*, Goth. *faheþs* joy; ult. origin unkn.

**fainéant** fei·neā idler. XVII. F. (also †*fainéant*) do-nothing, etymologizing sp. (*fait* does, 3rd sg. of *faire*, *néant* nothing) of OF. *faignant* sluggard, prp. of *faindre* skulk (see FEIGN).

**fain(s)** fei(n)z (sl.) used in formulæ, e.g. *fain(s) I, fainit*, deprecating further actions. XIX. var. of *fen*, clipped form of FEND, in the sense 'forbid' or 'ward off'.

**faint** feint †feigned; †sluggish XIII; †weak, sickly; inclined to swoon XIV; languid, feeble; indistinct XVI. — OF. *faint*, *feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly, pp. of *faindre feindre* FEIGN. Cf. FEINT. Hence **faint** vb. XIV.

**fair**<sup>1</sup> feəi beautiful; pleasing OE.; free from blemish XII; favourable XIII; light-coloured) (*dark* XVI. OE. *fæger* = OS., OHG. *fagar*, ON. *fagr*, Goth. *fagrs* (only in n. *fagr* fitting; cf. *gafahrjan* prepare) := CGerm. \**fagraz*, prob. f. \**fag-* with *r*-suffix as in BITTER referred by some to IE. \**pok-*, repr. by Lith. *puošti* adorn, Lett. *pohsohu* cleanse, sweep.

**fair**<sup>2</sup> feəi periodical gathering of buyers and sellers. XIII (D. Sirith). — OF. *feire* (mod. *foire*) = Pr. *feira*, It. *fiera*, Pg. *feira* := late L. *fēria*, sg. of class. L. *fēriā* holiday, older *fēsiā*, rel. to *fēstus* (see FEAST, FERIA, FESTIVE).



**fairy** fæ·ri †fairy-land; †fairy-folk; †magic; diminutive supernatural being. XIV. - OF. *faerie*, *faierie* (mod. *féerie*), f. *fae* FAY<sup>2</sup>; see -ERY. Cf. FAERIE. ¶ The application to a single being is peculiar to Eng. Hence **fair-ryland** (Sh.); **fairy-tale** (1750), tr. F. *conte de fées* 'tale of fairies'.

**faith** feiþ trust; belief; faithfulness; loyalty. XII. ME. *feh*, *feip* - AN. *fed*, OF. *feid*, *feit* (pronounced feip) FAY<sup>1</sup> = Pr. *fe*, nom. *fes*, Sp., Pg. *fé* (cf. AUTO-DA-FÉ), It. *fede* :- L. *fides*, nom. *fides* f. \**fid-*, var. of \**fid-* in *fidus* trustworthy, *fidere* trust, rel. to Gr. *peithein* (pf. *pépoitha*) persuade, *pistis* faith, *pístós* faithful, Alb. *bë* oath, f. IE. \**bhidh-*, \**bheidh-*, \**bhoidh-* (cf. FEDERAL). Final -*th* may have been supported by *truth*. In theol. uses *faith* renders ecclL. *fides*, which translates Gr. *πίστις* of the N.T. Hence **faithful**. XIII (Cursor M.).

**fake** feik 'do', do for, do up (orig. thieves' sl.). XIX. Later form of †*feak*, †*feague* beat, thrash - G. *fegen* polish, furbish, sweep, (sl.) thrash, scold, rate. Hence as sb.

**fakir** fakiə·r, fei·kiə·r, fä·kiə·r Mahomedan religious mendicant or ascetic. XVII. - (partly through F. *faqir*) Arab. *faqīr* poor, poor man.

**Falangist** fælæ·ndʒɪst adherent of the *Falange* (spec. use of *falange* PHALANX), Sp. Fascist party founded by José Antonio Prima de Rivera in 1933; see -IST.

**falbala** fæl·bələ. XVIII; see FURBELOW.

**falcate** fæl·keit (nat. hist.) sickle-shaped. XIX. - L. *falcātus*, f. *falc-*, *falx* sickle; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **fal·cated**. XVIII.

**falchion** fə·lʃɪən broad curved convex-edged sword. XIV. ME. *fauchoun* - OF. *fauchon* = It. *falcione* :- Rom. \**falcio*(nem), f. L. *falci-*, *falx* sickle. Latinized sp. with *l* appears XVI.

**falcon** fə·(l)kən small diurnal bird of prey XIII; light cannon xv (so *falconet* XVI - It. *falconetto*; for such use of a bird-name cf. *musket*). ME. *faucon* - (O)F. *faucon*, obl. case of *fauc* = Pr. *fauc*, *fauco*, Sp. *halcón*, Pg. *falcão*, It. *falco*, †*falcone* :- late L. *falcō*(n-), expl. by Festus as f. *falx* scythe, from the bird's sickle-like claws, but perh. - Germ. \**falkon*, repr. by OE. personal name *Falca* = OS., OHG. *falco* (Du. *valk*, G. *falke*). The survival of OE. *falcen* (found in place-names, like *heafoc* hawk) is not probable, the earliest endings, -*on*, -*un*, pointing to AN. origin. So **falconer**<sup>2</sup> fə·(l)kənə·r. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *fauconnier*. ¶ Sp. (l) xv after Latin.

**falderal** fældərə·l trifle, gewgaw. XIX (earlier XVIII as a meaningless refrain). Obscurely rel. to FAL-LAL.

**faldstool** fə·ldstɔl movable prayer-desk XVII; armless chair used by prelates, etc. XIX. - medL. *faldistolium* - WG. \**faldistöl* = late OE. *fældestöl*, *fyld(e)stöl* - Germ. \**falpißtölaz*, f. \**falpan*FOLD<sup>2</sup> + \**stölaz*STOOL.

†*Faldistory* has also been used (XVII-XVIII) - medL. *faldistorium* or Sp., Pg. *faldistorio*, It. *faldistoro*. Cf. FAUTEUIL.

**Falernian** fælə·rɪən. XVIII. f. L. *Falernus*, name of a territory in Campania, Italy, famed for its wines; see -IAN.

**fall**<sup>1</sup> fəl descent XII (Orm); lapse into sin (AnCrR.); falling from an erect posture XIII (Cursor M.); downward motion XIV (see WATERFALL), autumn (orig. †*fall of the leaf*); 'falling' article of dress XVI. ME. *fal(l)*, superseding OE. (*ge*)*feall* and *fæll*, *fell*, *fiell*, *fyll* (: - \**falliz*); partly - ON. *fall* fall, death in battle, sin, downfall (cf. OS., OHG. *fal*); partly a new formation on FALL<sup>3</sup>.

**fall**<sup>2</sup> fəl trap. OE. *fealle* in *mūsfealle* mouse-trap, surviving in PITFALL, and in Sc. *mouse-faw*, *ratton-faw*.

**fall**<sup>3</sup> fəl pt. **fell**, pp. **fallen** descend, sink; gen. )( *rise*. OE. *feallan*, *fallan*, pt. *fēoll*, pp. *feallen* = OFris., ON. *falla*, OS., OHG. *fallan* (Du. *vallen*, G. *fallen*, *fiel*, *gefallen*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) redupl. str. vb. \**fallan*, pt. \**fefell-*, rel. to Lith. *pulti* fall, Arm. *p'ul* downfall. Cf. FELL<sup>4</sup>.

**fall**<sup>4</sup> fəl (Sc.) cry uttered when a whale is sighted. XVII. Local Sc. pronunc. of WHALE (in Aberdeenshire *wh* is pronounced f).

**fallacy** fæl·ləsi deception xv (Caxton) (also †*fallas* XIV); logical flaw; delusive notion XVI; delusive nature XVIII. - L. *fallācia*, f. *fallāc-*, *fallāx*, f. *fallere* deceive (cf. FALSE). (†*Fallace* - (O)F. *fallace*, was earlier.) So **fallacious** fəleɪ·ʃəs. XVI. - (O)F. *fallacioux*. See -ACY, -ACIOUS.

**fal-lal** fæl·ləl piece of finery. XVIII. One of various redupl. formations expressing the notion of something trivial, perh. suggested by FALBALA.

**fallible** fæl·lɪbl liable to err or be deceived. xv (Hoccleve, Lydg.; Pecoock has *fallable*). - medL. *fallibilis*, f. *fallere* deceive; see FALSE, -IBLE.

**Fallopian** fælou·piən (anat.) applied to parts described by Gabriello Fallopio (1523-62), It. anatomist. XVIII; see -IAN.

**fallow**<sup>1</sup> fæ·lou ploughed or arable land OE.; ground ploughed and harrowed but left uncropped. XVI. OE. *fealh*, *fealg-* = MLG. *valge* (G. *felge*); used as adj. XIV. Hence **fa·llow** vb. break up (land) as for sowing. OE. *fealgian* = MHG. *valgen*, *velgen*.

**fallow**<sup>2</sup> fæ·lou reddish-yellow (now only in *fallow deer*). OE. *falu* (*fealu*), obl. *fealwe*, etc. = OS. *falu* (Du. *vaal*), OHG. *falo* (G. *fahl*, *falb*), ON. *fölr* (pl. *fölvær*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**falwaz* :- CIE. \**polwos*, f. \**pol-* \**pel-* \**pl-*, as repr. by Skr. *palitās* grey, Gr. *poliós*, *pelitnós* grey, *pellós* dark-coloured, L. *pullēre* be PALE, *pullus* grey, blackish, (O)Ir., Gael. *liath*, W. *lwyd* (= \**pleitos*) grey, OSl. *plavū* (= \**polvū*) white. ¶ The Germ. word is the source of F. *fauve*, It. *falbo*.

**false** fōls wrong; untrue, deceitful; spurious. OE. *fals* adj. in *false gewihta* wrong weights, *falspening* counterfeit penny (cf. ON. *falspeningr*) and sb. (= ON. *fals*) 'fraud, deceit, falsehood' - L. *falsus* adj. and *falsum* sb. n., prop. pp. of *fallere* deceive. In ME. reinforced by or newly - OF. *fals*, *faus*, fem. *false* (mod. *faux*, *fausse*) = Pr. *fals*, Sp., It. *falso* :- L. *falsu-s*, -a. Hence **fa-lse-hood**. XIV (preceded by †*falskede* XIII-XVI). **fa-lsify**. XV. - (O)F. or late L. **fa-lsity**. XVI. - L. *falsitās*; cf. ME. *fals(e)te* treachery, fraud - OF. *falseté* (mod. *fausseté*).

**falsetto** fōlse-tou (mus.) voice of a register above the natural. XVIII. It., dim. of *falso* FALSE.

**falter** fōl-tar stumble in step or speech XIV; give way, waver XVI. Of obscure origin; possibly f. ME. *falde* FOLD<sup>2</sup> (which was used esp. of the faltering of the legs and the tongue) + -ter, as in TOTTER.

**fame** feim reputation; †rumour. XIII. - OF. *fame* (now *fāme* in comps. only) - L. *fāma* = Gr. *phēmē*, (Doric) *phōmā*, f. \**bhā*- in L. *fāri*, Gr. *phānai* speak (cf. FABLE, FATE). So **fa-mous** renowned, celebrated. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *famous*, OF. *fameus* (mod. -eux) - L. *famōsus*.

**family** fæ-mili group of relatives, kindred XV; household of parents, children, servants XVI. - L. *familia* household, f. *famulus* servant; see -y<sup>3</sup>. Earlier Sc. *famyle* (Wyn-toun), later *famell* (Douglas) - (O)F. *famille*. So **familiar** fæmi-ljær. XIV (R. Rolle, Ch.). Early forms *familier*, *famuler* are - (O)F. *familier*, †*famulier*, but forms in -iar(e) are also early and reflect the orig. L. *familīaris*. **familiarize**. XVII. - F. *familiariser* (XVI). **familiarity** -æ-riti. XIII. - F. - L.

**famine** fæ-min extreme dearth, extreme hunger. XIV (PPI., Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *famine*, f. *faim* hunger = Pr., Cat. *fam*, It. *fame*, Rum. *foame* :- L. *fame-s* (cf. Sp. *hambre*, Pg. *fome*, Rum. † *foamine* :- Rom. \**famini-s*).

**famish** fæ-miʃ reduce to the extremities of hunger. XIV. Extended form (after vbs. in -iʃh<sup>2</sup>) of ME. *fame* (xiv), aphetic - OF. *afamer* (mod. *affamer*) = Pr. *afamar*, It. *affamare* :- Rom. \**affamāre*, f. L. *ad* AF- + *famēs* hunger; cf. DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH.

**fan**<sup>1</sup> fæn instrument for winnowing grain OE.; instrument for agitating the air XIV (Ch.). OE. *fann* - L. *vannus*. Hence **fan** vb. OE. *fannian*. **fa-nLIGHT**<sup>2</sup> fan-shaped window over a door. XIX.

**fan**<sup>3</sup> fæn abbrev. of FANATIC. An early isolated use (*phan*, *fann*) is recorded from late XVII; the present use dates from late XIX and is orig. U.S.

**fanatic** fæn-æ-tik †frenzied, as through divine or demonic possession XVI; marked by excessive enthusiasm XVII; sb. †(religious) maniac; unreasoning enthusiast XVII.

- F. *fanatique* (Rabelais) or L. *fānaticus* pert. to a temple, inspired by a deity (spec. of priests of Bellona, Cybele, and other goddesses in whose temples they lived), frenzied, f. *fānum* temple, FANE; see -ATIC. Also **fa-na-tical**. XVI. Hence **fa-na-ticism**. XVII; also †**fa-natism** (XVII-XVIII) - F.

**fancy** fæ-nsi arbitrary or capricious preference, individual taste XV (†love XVI); imagination (but later dist. from this) XVI; invention XVII. Early forms *fantsy*, *fansley* (Paston Letters), contr. of FANTASY. Hence **fa-ncy** vb. XVI; or partly contr. of *fantasy* vb. (XV) - OF. *fantasier*.

**fandangle** fæ-ndæŋgl trifling ornament, trinket, tomfoolery. XIX. perh. alteration (after *newfangle*) of FANDANGO, which was occas. used earlier in this sense; cf. dial. *fandangs* trinkets, antics, †*fandangous* (XVIII) nonsensical.

**fandango** fændæŋgou lively Sp. dance. XVIII. - Sp. *fandango*, perh. of negro origin.

**fane** feim (poet.) temple. XIV. - L. *fānum*, prob. :- \**fasnom* (cf. Oscan *fitsnam*, Umbrian *fesnafe*), and rel. to *fēriæ*, earlier *fēsīæ* (see FERRIAL). Often sp. *phane* XV-XVII.

**fanfare** fæ-nfæɔ flourish (of trumpets, etc.). XVII (*famphar*, Montgomerie). - F. *fanfare* of imit. origin.

**fang** fæŋ †A. capture, catch XI; B. canine tooth, tusk XVI; root of a tooth or prong of this XVII. Late OE. *fang* (repl. native *feng* = ON. *fengr* :- \**fangiz*) - ON. *fang* capture, grasp, embrace = OFris., OS., OHG. *fang* (Du. *vang* catch, stay, MHG. *vanc*, G. *fang*), f. Germ. \**fang-*, \**fanχ-*, repr. by OE. *fōn* capture, pt. *fēng*, pp. *fangen* = OFris. *fā*, OS., OHG. *fāhan*, ON. *fā*, Goth. *fāhan*, rel. to L.  *pangere* fix (cf. PACT, PEACE); the development of sense B is obscure.

**fan-tan** fæn-tæn Chinese gambling game depending on divisions by four. XIX. Cat. *fan t'an* repeated divisions.

**fantasia** fænte-i-zə musical composition in which form is subordinated to fancy. XVIII. It.; see FANTASY.

**fantastic** fæntæ-stik †imaginary XIV; †imaginative XV; extravagantly fanciful XVI. - (O)F. *fantastique* - med.L. *fantasticus*, late L. *phantasticus* - Gr. *phantastikós*, f. *phantá-zein* make visible, *phantázesthai* have visions, imagine; cf. next and see -IC. So **fa-nta-strical**. XV. The sp. with *ph-* was frequent c. 1600-1800.

**fantasy**, **phantasy** fæ-ntæ-si †mental apprehension; †phantom; †delusive imagination; baseless supposition XIV; changeful mood XV; imagination XVI. - OF. *fantasie* (mod. *fantaisie*) = Pr. *fantazia*, etc., It. *fantasia* - L. *phantasia* - Gr. *phantasiá* appearance (later, phantom), mental process, sensuous perception, faculty of imagination, f. *phantá-zein*; see prec. and -y<sup>3</sup>. Cf. FANCY.

**fantee**, **fanti** fæ-nti phr. *go fantee* live like a native. XIX (Kipling). Name of a tribe

of the Gold Coast, Africa, related to the Ashanti.

**fantig** fænti'g (dial.) state of excitement. XIX. perh. based on FANTASY.

**fantoccini** fæntotʃi'ni puppet show. XVIII. It., pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio* puppet, f. *fante* servant, aphetic of *infante* INFANT.

**faquir** var. of FAKIR.

**far** fār at or to a great distance. OE. *feor*(*r*) = OFris. *fēr*, *fir*, OS. *fer*, *ferro* (Du. ver), OHG. *fer*, *ferro*, ON. *fjarri*, Goth. *fairra* :- Germ. *\*ferro*, compar. formation on *\*fer-* :- IE. *\*per-*, repr. by Skr. *pāra*, Gr. *perā* further, OIr. *ire* beyond.

**farad** fæ:ræd (electr.) unit of capacity. 1881. f. name of Michael *Faraday*, English electrician (1791-1867), with assim. to the suffix -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**farce<sup>1</sup>** fās †stuff, cram XIV (Barbour, Ch.); season, 'spice' XIV (Rolle). - OF. *farsir* (mod. *farcir*) = Pr. *farsir* :- L. *farciare*.

**farce<sup>2</sup>** fās short dramatic work the sole object of which is to excite laughter. XVI. - F. *farce* (XVI), in OF. stuffing, f. *farcir* :- L. *farciare* stuff, FARCE<sup>1</sup>, in medL. pad out, interlard. The term, in latinized form *farsa*, *farciā*, was applied in XIII to phrases interpolated in the liturgical *kyrie eleison* (e.g. *kyrie genitor ingenite, vera essentia, eleison*) and to passages in French inserted in the Latin text of the epistle at Mass (cf. medL. *epistola farcita*); hence to impromptu amplifications of the text of religious plays, whence the transition to the present sense was easy. The medL. forms have been anglicized by eccl. antiquaries in the form *farse* for liturgical uses of sb. and vb. Hence **FA'RCICAL**. XVIII; after *comical*, *tragicall*.

**farcy** fā:rsi disease of horses allied to glanders. xv. Earlier *farcin* - F. *farcin* :- late L. *farcimimum* (Vegetius), beside *farci-men*, f. *farciare* FARCE<sup>1</sup>; so named from the purulent eruptions with which the affected animal is 'stuffed'. ¶ For loss of -n cf. *booty*.

**fardel** fā:rdl (arch.) bundle, parcel. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *fardel* (mod. *fardeau*) burden, load = Pr. *fardel*, It. *fardello* :- dim. of Rom. *\*fardum* (OIt., Sp. *fardo*; cf. Sp., Pg. *alfarda* notch) - Arab. *fard*, *farda* notch of an arrow, numbering, camel-load, clothing; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**fare<sup>1</sup>** fæ:r †journey OE.; passage money xv; passenger xvi; †procedure; †condition; (supply of) food XIII. orig. two words, (i) OE. *far* str. n. = OHG. *far* transit, landing-place, harbour, ON. *far* :- Germ. *\*faran*; (ii) OE. *faru* str. fem. = OFris. *fare*, *ferē*, MLG. *vare*, MHG. *var*, ON. *för* :- Germ. *\*farō*, f. base of next.

**fare<sup>2</sup>** fæ:r †go a journey; get on (well or ill) OE.; †behave, act; happen. XIII. Now only literary. OE. *faran*, pt. *fōr*, pp. *fařen* = OFris., ON. *fara*, OS., OHG., Goth. *faran* (Du. *varen*, G. *fahren*) :- CGerm. *\*faran*, f. *\*far-* :- IE. *\*por-* (cf. **FORD**, **EMPORIUM**,

**PORE**, **PORT**<sup>1</sup>). The str. pt. *for* was partly superseded by the pt. *ferd(e)* of synonym. *ferē* (OE. *fēran*) until the wk. inflexion was regularized to *fařen* in XVI. Hence **farewell** str. variable (arch.) int. ('proceed happily'; see **WELL**<sup>2</sup>), orig. imper. phr. addressed to one setting out, now equiv. to Good-bye!; also as sb. XIV (PPl., Ch., Gower).

**farinaceous** fæ:rineiʃəs of flour or meal. XVII. f. late L. *farināceus*, f. *farīna*, f. *far* corn (cf. **BARLEY**); see -ACEOUS.

**farm** fām fixed annual payment as rent, etc. XIII (orig. in to *farm*, at or in *farm*); tract of land leased; farm-house xvi. ME. *ferme* - (O)F. *ferme* :- medL. *firma* fixed payment, f. L. *firmāre* fix, settle, confirm, in medL. contract for, f. *firmus* FIRM<sup>1</sup>. Hence **farm** vb. †rent xv; let or lease out xvi. So **farmer**<sup>2</sup> collector of revenue; bailiff, steward xiv; cultivator of a farm xvi. ME. *fermour* - AN. *fermer*, (O)F. *fermier*, which combined the uses of medL. *firmārius* and *firmātor*; in the more mod. uses apprehended as f. *farm* vb. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**faro** fæ:rrou gambling card-game. XVIII. quasi-phonetic sp. of †*Pharaoh*, var. of †*Pharaoh*, †*Faroo* - F. *pharaon*, title (- late L. *Pharaō(n)*), Gr. *Pharaō*, Heb. *Par'ōh* - Egyptian *Per'o* lit. 'great house', i.e. royal house or estate) of the kings of ancient Egypt, which is said to have been applied orig. to the king of hearts in the game.

**farouche** fæ:rūʃ shy and repellent. XVIII. F., alteration of OF. *farache*, beside *forache* (cf. dial. *fourāche*, etc.) - Pr. *ferotge*, It. †*forastico* :- medL. *forasticu-s*, f. L. *foras* out-of-doors (see **FOREIGN**).

**farrago** fæ:ri'gou medley. XVII. - L. *farrāgo* orig. mixed fodder for cattle, f. *farr-*, *far* corn, spelt (cf. **BARLEY**).

**farrier** fæ:ri:ri shoeing-smith, veterinary surgeon. XVI. - OF. *ferrier* :- L. *ferrārius-s*, f. *ferrum* horseshoe, prop. iron (cf. **FERREROUS**); superseded †*ferroux*, *ferrer* (XIV-XVIII). Hence **farriery**<sup>2</sup> veterinary surgery. XVIII.

**farrow<sup>1</sup>** fæ:rrou †young pig OE.; litter of pigs. xvi. OE. *færh* (*fearh*) = OS. *\*farh* (whence dim. MLG. *ferken*, Du. *varken*), OHG. *farah* (whence dim. OHG. *farhilin*, G. *ferkel*) :- WGerm. *\*farjaz* :- IE. *\*porkos*, whence L. *porcus* (see **PORK**), Gr. *pōrkos* pig, Lith. *pařsas* gelded pig, OSl. *praře*, OIr. *orc*. Hence **far-row** vb. XIII (pp. *iueruwed*).

**farrow<sup>2</sup>** fæ:rrou (Sc.) not in calf. xv (*ferow*). - Flem. *verve*, *varve*, in *verweke*, *varweke*, †*verreke* cow that has become barren; of unkn. origin.

**farsang** fā:rsæŋ PARASANG. XVII. Pers.

**farsed** fā:st (of speech) embellished xv; (of a liturgical formula) amplified by interpolation XIX. - medL. *farcius* (as in *epistola farcita* farced epistle), pp. of L. *farciare* stuff; so F. *épître*, *hymne farcié*.

**fart** fārt break wind. OE. \**feortan* (in *feorting* vbl. sb.), ME. *uertēn* (XIII), corr. to MLG. *vertēn*, OHG. *ferzan*, MHG. *verzen*, *urzen* (G. *farzen*, *furzen*), ON. (with metath.) *freta* :- CGerm. \**fertan*, \**fartan*, \**furtan* :- IE. base \**perd-* \**por-* \**pr-*, as repr. by Skr. *pard-*, *pr-*, Av. *parādan* (3rd pl.), Alb. *pterdh* (1st sg.), Gr. *pérdein*, aor. *épardon*, pf. *péporda*, *porde* sb., Lith. *pérdžiū*, Russ. *perdet'*.

**farther** fā·rðar to or at a more advanced point or greater distance. XIII; adj. more distant; additional. ME. *ferþer* (Cursor M.), var. of FURTHER, which came to be used as a compar. of FAR instead of †*farrer*, earlier †*ferver*, a new formation with -ER<sup>2</sup> on the orig. compar. (OE. *fierr* :- \**ferri-*). So **farthēst** adj. XIV (*ferþest*), adv. (XVI).

**farthing** fā·rðiŋ fourth of a penny. OE. *fēorþing*, -ung, f. *fēorþa* FOURTH, perh. after ON. *fjörðungr* quarter; see -ING<sup>2</sup>.

**farthingale** fā·rðingeil hooped petticoat. XVI. (Early forms *ward-*, *verd-*, *fard-*) - OF. *verdugale*, *vertugalle*, altered - Sp. *verdugado*, f. *verdugo* rod, stick, f. *verde* green (cf. VERT).

**fascēs** fæ·siz (Rom. antiq.) bundle of rods with an axe in the middle. XVI. L., pl. of *fascis* bundle, rel. to *fascia* (see next).

**fascia** fæ·ʃə (archit.) long flat surface or band XVI; (anat.) sheath investing an organ. XVIII. - L. *fascia* band, fillet, casing of a door, etc., rel. to *fascis* (see prec.).

**fascicle** fæ·sikl bundle, cluster XV; part or number of a work XVII. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis* (see FASCES). Also **fa·scicule**. XVII; after F.; and in L. form XVIII.

**fascinate** fæ·sineit cast a spell over, bewitch. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *fascināre*, f. *fascinum* spell, witchcraft. So **fascina·TION**. XVII. - L.

**fascine** fæsi·n (fortif.) long faggot. - F. *fascine* - L. *fascina*, f. *fascis* bundle.

**Fascist** fæ·ʃist, fæ·sist orig. member of the *Fascio nazionale di combattimento* 'national fighting force', formed by Benito Mussolini in March 1919 to combat communism. - It. *fascista*, f. *fascio* bundle, sheaf, assemblage, association (of forces) = F. *faix*, etc. :- L. *fascis*; see FASCES and -IST. So **Fa·scISM**.

**fash** fæʃ (chiefly Sc.) annoy, trouble. XVI. - early modF. *fasher* (now *fâcher*) :- Rom. \**fastidicare* (cf. Pr. *fastic* (sb.) disgust, *fastigos* scornful, *enfastigat* disgusted), f. L. *fastus* disdain (cf. FASTIDIOUS).

**fashion** fæ·ʃən make, shape XIII; mode, manner XIV; established custom, conventional usage XV. ME. *faciun* (Cursor M.), *fasoun*, *fassoun* - AN. *fasun*, (OF) *façon* = Pr. *faisso*, It. *fazione* :- L. *faction-*, f. *fact-*, *facere* to make, DO: cf. FACTION. The L. word was used rarely in the sense 'making', chiefly in the sense 'party, sect, faction'; the senses 'manner of action', 'mode', 'custom' are of Rom. development. Hence **fa·shION**

vb. XV (Lydg.); after (OF) *façonner*. **fa·shIONABLE** conforming to the fashion. XVII (Sh.).

**fast**<sup>1</sup> fäst firm OE.; rapid (evolved from the corr. use of the adv.) XVI; dissipated XVIII. OE. *fæst* = OFris. *fest*, OS. *fast* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *festi* (G. *fest*), ON. *fast*; prob. orig. :- CGerm. \**fastuz* (but transf. to other declensions in some langs.), rel. to Arm. *hast* firm :- \**pazdu*. The base is repr. in Gothic only by *fastan* keep, guard, observe (a fast) and *fastubni* observance, fasting; OE. had a mutated *fæstan* (= ON. *fasta*) make fast. So **fast** adv. firmly OE.; closely; quickly; rapidly XIII; dissipatedly XVII (Dryden). OE. *fæste* = OS. *fasto* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *fasto* firmly, closely, quickly (G. *fast* almost), ON. *fast* firmly, hard (as of drinking), soundly (as of sleeping) :- Germ. \**fastō*, f. \**fastuz*.

**fast**<sup>2</sup> fäst abstain from food. OE. *fæstan* = OFris. *festia*, (M)Du. *vasten*, OHG. *fæstēn* (G. *fasten*), ON. *fasta*, Goth. *fastan* :- CGerm. \**fastējan*, f. \**fastuz*; see prec. The gen. sense was 'hold fast', hence 'keep, observe' (as in Gothic), of which 'observe abstinence' was a spec. application; cf. the eccl. use of L. *observāre*, *observantia*. So **fast** fäst act or season of fasting. XII. - ON. *fasta* = OS., OHG. *fasta*; f. Germ. \**fastējan*. The OE. form was *fæsten*, ME. *fasten* (to XIII). Also **fa·st·day**. XIII; after ON. *fōstudagr*.

**fasten** fä·sn †establish, settle OE.; make fast, secure XII; become fixed or attached XIII. OE. *fæstnian* = OFris. *festna*, OS. *fastnōn*, OHG. *fastinōn*, *fest-* :- WGerm. \**fastinōjan*, f. \**fastuz* FAST<sup>1</sup>: see -EN<sup>2</sup>.

**fasti** fæ·stai ancient Roman legal calendar; annals. XVII (B. Jonson). L., pl. of *fästus* (*diēs*) lawful (day), i.e. on which courts sat, f. *fās* right, law (cf. *iūstus* JUST, f. *iūs*), prob. rel. to *fāri* speak, and hence prop. 'declaration, sentence'.

**fastidious** fæsti·diəs †disdainful, scornful XV; easily offended XVII. - L. *fastidiōsus*, f. *fastidium* loathing; see -IOUS; cf. F. *fastidieux*. Cf. L. *fastus*, FASH.

**fastness** fäst·nēs quality of being fast; stronghold. OE. *fæstnes*, f. FAST<sup>1</sup>+ -NESS; for the concr. use of -NESS cf. *wilderness* and the parallel use of the abstr. suffix of OF. *fertē* fortress (= Pr. *fermetat* :- L. *firmitātem*, -tās) and of G. *festung*.

**fat**<sup>1</sup> fæt well-fed, plump; containing adipose or oily matter, obese; and in various transf. uses; also as sb. fat substance or matter. OE. *fæt(t)* = OFris. *fatt*, *fett*, MDu., MLG. *vett* (Du. *vet*), OHG. *fezzit* (G. *feist*; *fett* is -LG.) :- WGerm. \**faitiða*, pp. formation on \**faitjan* fatten (OHG. *veizzen*, ON. *feita*), f. Germ. \**faitaz* adj. fat, repr. by OS. *feit*, OHG. *feiz*, ON. *feitr* (cf. *feiti* fatness, *fita* sb. fat); perh. to be referred to IE. \**poid-* \**pid-*, with the basic meaning 'gush forth', as in Gr. *pidiein* gush, *pidax* spring, OIr. *esc*

(:- \**pidska*) water, Gael. *uisg* (cf. WHISKY); an extension of \**poi-* \**pī* be swollen, gush out, variations of which are seen in several words denoting fatness, e.g. Skr. *pivā*, Gr. *pīar*, *pīōn*, *pīmelē*, L. *opimus*, *pinguis*. So **fat** vb. surviving in arch. *fatted calf*; OE. *fættian*. **fa·TLING**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Tindale). **fa·TTEN**<sup>5</sup>. OE. (*ge*)*fættian*. **fa·tTY**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**fat**<sup>2</sup> obs. form of VAT.

**fatal** fei·təl †fated; fateful XIV (Ch.); of fate or destiny XV; (in weakened sense) disastrous XVII (Dryden); cf. the trivial use of F.). - (O)F. *fatal* or L. *fātālis*, f. *fātum* FATE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **fatalITY** fətə·liti. XV - F. or late L. **fa·TALISM**, -IST. XVII; cf. F. *fatalisme*, -iste (XVI), perh. the immed. source, and It. *fatalismo*.

**Fata Morgana** fā·tə mōrgā·nə mirage seen on the Calabrian coast, once attributed to fairy agency. XIX. It. *fata Morgana* Morgan le Fay (i.e. M. the fairy or witch; see **FAY**<sup>2</sup>), one of King Arthur's sisters possessing magic powers; *Morgana* (- Arab. *margān coral* - Gr. *margaritēs* pearl; cf. MARGUERITE) was used as a female name.

**fate** feit predetermination of events; predestined lot XIV (Ch.); destiny, spec. fatal end XV; goddess of destiny XV. Not common before XVI; Ch. has three examples, all in 'Troilus & Criseyde' bk. v. Orig. - It. *fata*, later - its source L. *fātum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *fari* speak (cf. **FABLE**, **FAME**). The primary sense of the L. word was 'sentence or doom', scil. of the gods; later it was used as the equiv. of Gr. *moira*, which was orig. 'lot', 'portion', but came to express the impersonal power by which events are determined. The L. pl. *fāta* is repr. by **FAY**<sup>2</sup>. Hence **fa·TEFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII (Pope).

**father** fā·ðər male parent. CGerm. and IE. term of family relationship like *brother*, etc. OE. *fæder* = OFris. *feder*, OS. *fadar* (Du. *vader*), OHG. *fater* (G. *vater*), ON. *fǫðir*, Goth. *fadar* (once only, the ordinary word being *atta*) :- CGerm. \**fadēr* :- IE. \**patēr*, repr. also by L. *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, Skr. *pitar-*, Arm. *hayr*, OIr. *athir* (Ir., Gael. *athair*), Toch. *pācar*. ¶ For the change of d to ð cf. *mother*, *gather*, *hither*, *together*, *whether*. Hence **fa·THERLAND**. XVII (esp. tr. Du. *vaderland*, G. *vaterland*).

**fathom** fæ·ðm †embrace; †cubit; length made by the outstretched arms, 6 feet. OE. *fæþm*, corr. to OFris. *fethem*, OS. *faðmos* pl. two arms outstretched (Du. *vadem*, *vaam* 6 feet), OHG. *fadum* cubit (G. *faden* 6 feet), ON. *faðmr* embrace, bosom :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**fapmaz*, f. base \**fap-* (cf. MHG. *vade*, Goth. *fapa* enclosure) :- IE. \**pot-* \**pet-* \**pt-*, whence also L. *patēre* be open (cf. **PATENT**), G. *pétalos* spreading, broad (cf. **PETAL**); formally identical words mean 'thread'. So **fa·THOM** vb. †encircle, embrace OE.; take soundings (of), get to the bottom of XVII. OE. *fæþmian*, f. *fæþm*.

**fatidic(al)** fəti·dik(əl) prophetic. XVII. - L. *fātīdicus*, f. *fātum* FATE + *-dīcus*, f. weak var. of base of *dīcere* say; see **DICTION**, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**fatigue** fəti·g weariness; fatiguing duty or labour XVII (mil. sense XVIII); cf. F. *aller à la fatigue* go on fatigue duty). - F. *fatigue* (corr. to Sp. *fatiga*, It. *fatiga*), f. (O)F. *fatiguer* (whence **fatigue** vb. XVII), corr. to Pr., Sp. *fatigar*, It. *fatigare* - L. *fatigāre* exhaust as with riding or working, weary, harass, f. \**fatis* in *ad fatim*, *affatim* to satiety, abundantly, enough, prop. 'to bursting' (cf. *fatiscāre*, -*ārī* burst open, gape open). See **INDEFATIGABLE**.

**fatuous** fæ·tjuəs vacantly foolish XVII; (Sc. law) imbecile, idiotic XVIII. f. L. *fatuus* + *-ous*. So **faTU·ITY**. XVII. - F. or L.

**faubourg** fou·buəz(g) suburb. xv. Late ME. *fabo(u)r*, *faubourgh* - F. *faubourg*, †*faulbourg*, †*fauxbourg* (xv), the earlier existence of which is vouched for by medL. *falsus burgus* (xiv) 'false city', i.e. not the city proper. ¶ *Faubourg* superseded OF. *forsborc* (*fors* outside, *borc* city, **BOURG**) perh. by contact with MHG. *phälburgere*, falcitizens of the PALE (medL. *phalburgenses*).

**faucal** fə·kəl pert. to the throat. XIX. f. L. *faucēs* throat (cf. **SUFFOCATE**); see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**faucet** fə·sit (now U.S.) tap for drawing off liquid. xiv. - (O)F. *fausset* - Pr. *falsēt*, f. *falsar* bore (*faußer* damage, break into).

**faugh** fə excl. of abhorrence. XVI (*fah*, *foh*). imit. of action repelling a disgusting smell.

**fault** fəlt †lack, default XIII; defect in character, etc.; error; culpability XIV; (geol. & prob. after F., orig. Walloon, *faulle*) break XVIII. ME. *faut(e)* - (O)F. *faute* (= Pr., etc. *falta*) and *faut* - Rom. \**fallita*, \**fallitum*, sb. use of fem. and n. of \**fallitus*, pp. of L. *fallere* FAIL<sup>2</sup>. (Cf. FALSE.) Hence **faU·lTY**<sup>1</sup>. XIV; partly after F. *fautif*. The sp. with *l*, following F. †*faulte* (xiv), finally influenced the pronunc.

**faun** fən ancient rural deity. XIV (Ch.; once *fauny*, repr. L. pl.). - (O)F. *faune* or L. *Faunus* god or demigod worshipped by shepherds and farmers and identified with Pan; perh. rel. to *favēre* be FAVOURABLE.

**fauna** fə·nə animals of a region or epoch. XVIII. modL. application of the proper name *Fauna* of a rural goddess, sister of *Faunus* (see prec.); used by Linnæus in the title *Fauna Suecica* (1746), a companion volume to his *Flora Suecica* (1745).

**fauteuil** fotəj arm-chair XVIII; fou·til seat in a theatre, etc. xx. F. :- OF. *faudestuel*, *faldstuel* - WG. \**faldstōl* FALDSTOOL.

**fautor** fə·təj supporter, partisan. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *fautour* - (O)F. *fauteur* - L. *fautor*, f. *favēre* FAVOUR; see -TOR.

**fauvism** fou·vizm style of painting characterized by distortion of the human figure, anarchic design, etc. xx. - F. *fauvisme*, f. *fauve* wild (beast) :- Rom. \**falvus* - Germ. \**falw-* FALLOW<sup>2</sup>; see -ISM.

**faux-bourdon** foubuə:ɪdʒ (mus.) kind of vocal harmony (the application varies). XVIII. F., 'false hum'; the reason for the name is disputed. See FALSE, BOURDON. Anglicized as †*faburdon*, -en (XV) with assim. to BURDEN.

**faux pas** fourpa false step, slip. XVII. F.; see FALSE, PACE.

**Favonian** favou-niən gentle, like a west wind. XVII. - L. *favōniānus*, f. *Favōnius* west wind; see -IAN.

**favour**, U.S. **favor** fei-vəɪ friendly regard; partiality; †attraction, charm XIV; (arch.) appearance, countenance XV (hence -*favoured* -featured, as in *hard-*, *ill-*, *well-favoured*); gift as a mark of regard, ceremonial decoration XVI; communication by letter XVII. - OF. *favour*, -or (mod. *faveur*) = Pr., Sp. *favor*, It. *favore* - L. *favor* (-ōr-), f. *favēre* regard with goodwill, rel. to *fovēre* cherish (see FOMENT). So **fa-vour** vb. XIV. - OF. *favour* - medL. *favōvāre*. **fa-vourable**. *XIV*. - (O)F. - L.

**favourite**, U.S. **favorite** fei-v(ə)rit one who stands in a person's favour. XVI; adj. XVIII (Addison, Pope). - F. †*favorit* (mod. *favori*, fem. -ite) - It. *favorito*, pp. of *favōrire*, f. *favore* FAVOUR. In XVII-XVIII used for 'curl or lock hanging upon the temple' (cf. F. *favoris* whiskers). Hence **fa-vourit-ISM**. XVIII.

**fawn**<sup>1</sup> fɔn young fallow deer. XIV (Ch.). ME. *foun*, later *fawn* (XV). - (O)F. *faon*, †*foun*, †*feon* = Pr. *fedon* foal :- Rom. \**fētō*(n-), f. *fētus* offspring, FŒTUS. For sp. and pronunc. cf. LAWN<sup>1</sup>.

**fawn**<sup>2</sup> fɔn (of a dog) show delight XIII; be servile XIV. ME. *vavene* (XIII), *fau(h)ne* (XIV), repr. OE. *fagnian*, *fahnian*, var. of *fægman* rejoice (= OS., OHG. *faganōn*, ON. *fagna*, Goth. *faginōn*), f. *fæggen*, also *fagen* FAIN (the vars. are due to orig. difference of vowel-grade in the suffix, \*-in-, \*-an-); OE. *onfægñian* is used of the dog Cerberus showing delight *mid his steorte* with his tail.

**fay**<sup>1</sup> fei faith; surviving in arch. int. *by my fay* (OF. *par ma fei*). XIII. - OF. *fei* (mod. *foi*), earlier *feit*, *feid* FAITH.

**fay**<sup>2</sup> fei (arch.) fairy. XIV. - OF. *faie*, *fae* (mod. *fête*) = Pr., Cat., Pg. *fada*, Sp. *hada*, It. *fata* :- L. *fāta* the Fates (pl. of *fātum* FATE) taken as fem. sg. in Rom.

**faze**, also *phase* feiz (sl., U.S.) discompose, disturb. XIX. var. of FEEZE.

**fealty** fiə:liti obligation of fidelity. XIV. ME. *feaute*, *feute*, *fealtie* - OF. *feau(l)te*, *fealte* (mod. *féauté*) = Pr. *fezeltat*, *feal-* :- L. *fidēlītātē*, -tās, f. *fidēlis* faithful, f. *fidēs* FAITH; see -TY.

**fear** fiəɪ painful emotion caused by anticipation of evil. XIII. ME. *fēr-e*, repr. OE. *fār* sudden calamity, danger, corr. (with variation of decl.) to OS. *fār* ambush, MDu.

*vāre* fear (cf. Du. *gevaar* danger), OHG. *fāra* ambush, stratagem, danger, deceit (MHG. *gevære*, *gevāre* deceit, G. *gefāhr* danger), ON. *fār* misfortune, plague :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**fārās*, -am, -ō. The development of the sense 'alarm, dread' is no doubt mainly due to OE. *fāran*, *afāran* (see AFEARD) terrify, but the beginnings may perh. be seen in the OE. phr. *būtan fāre* without (prospect of) risk. Hence **fea-rFUL**<sup>1</sup> causing fear; afraid. XIV. So **fear** vb. frighten OE.; intr. and †refl. feel fear; regard with fear. XIV. OE. *fāran* (more freq. in comp. *afāran*) = OS. *fārōn* lie in wait (MDu. *vaeren* fear), OHG. *fārēn* plot against, lie in wait, endeavour after (MHG. *vāren*, also rarely, fear), ON. *fāra* taunt, slight. The ult. connexions of the base are unkn.; it is repr. in Goth. only by *ferja* (in acc. pl. *ferjans*) lier-in-wait. Hence **fea-r-NOUGHT** (†*fear nothing*) stout woollen cloth. XVIII; cf. DREADNOUGHT.

**feasible** fi:zibl practicable XV; capable of being dealt with successfully; (with unetymol. development) likely, probable XVII. Early forms are *feseable*, *fesible*; spellings with -able are found as late as XVIII. - (O)F. *faisible*, †*faisible*, f. *fais-*, pres. stem of *faire* (- L. *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>); see -BLE.

**feast** fi:st religious festival; sumptuous meal or entertainment. XIII. ME. *feste* - OF. *feste* (mod. *fête*) = Pr., Pg., It. *fiesta*, Sp. *fiesta* :- L. *fiesta* n. pl. (taken as fem. sg. in Rom.) of *festus* festal, joyous, rel. to *fēria* (see FERAL), *fānum* FANE. So **feast** vb. XIV. OF. *fester* (mod. *fêter*), f. the sb.

**feat**<sup>1</sup> fi:t deed, esp. a notable one; art, trick XIV (Ch.); surprising trick XVI. ME. *fete*, later *fatte* - OF. *fat*, (also mod.) *fait* = Pr. *fach*, Sp. *hecho*, Pg. *feito*, It. *fatto*, Rum. *fapt* :- L. *factum*, sb. use of n. sg. of *factus* - pp. of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>.

**feat**<sup>2</sup> fi:t †fitting XIV; (arch.) neat XV; apt, dexterous XVI. - OF. *fet* (mod. *fait*) :- L. *factu-s* (see prec.); lit. 'made (for something)'.

**feather** fe:ðəɪ epidermal appendage of a bird. OE. *feþer* (pl. wings) - OFris. *fethere*, OS. *fethara* (Du. *veer*), OHG. *fedara* (G. *feder*), ON. *fjōðr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**feþrō* :- IE. \**petrā*, f. \**pet-* \**pt-*, repr. also by Skr. *pātram* wing, *pātati* fly, Gr. *pterón*, *ptérux* wing, L. *penna* (- \**pet(s)na*) PEN<sup>2</sup>, L. *accipiter* hawk (lit. 'swift-winged'; cf. Gr. *ōku*, *pētēs*), OIr. *én* (- \**petnos*), OW. *eterin* bird, pl. *atar*, and, further, L. *petere* strive, seek (see PETITION). Hence **fea-ther** vb. furnish with feathers OE.; move like a feather; present a feather edge (of an oar) to the air. XVIII. In OE. *gefīðrian* (ME. *iūðeren*); from XIII (in pp.) a new formation on the sb.

**feature** fi:tʃəɪ †form, shape; †pl. elements constituting bodily form; lineaments of the face XIV; characteristic part XVII. - OF. *feture*, *faiture* form = Pr. *fachura*, It. *fattura*

creation, sorcery, etc., Rum. *făptură* :- L. *factūra* formation, creature, f. *fact-*, pp. stem of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>; see -URE. Hence **feature** vb. resemble in features; portray the features of. XVIII.

**febrifuge** fe·brifjūd<sub>3</sub> medicine for reducing fever. XVII. - F. *febrifuge* - modL. *febrifugus*, f. the same elements as late L. *febrifuga* FEVERFEW.

**febrile** fe·brail feverish. XVII. - F. *febrile* or medL. *febrilis*, f. *febris* FEVER; see -ILE.

**February** fe·bruəri second month of the year. XIII (repl. OE. *sōlmōnāþ* 'mud-month'). The earliest recorded forms are *feouereles* and *feouerreres moned*; the former (which appears to be a purely Eng. var. with dissimilation of *r . . r* as in *laurel*) is repr. as late as XVI by *feverell*; the latter is directly - OF. *fevier* (mod. *février*) = Pr. *feurier*, Sp. *febrero*, Pg. *fevereiro*, It. *febraio*, Rum. *făurar* :- late L. (Rom.) *febrārius*, for L. *febrūārius*, f. *februa* n. pl. (Sabine *februum* purification) Roman festival of purification held on 15 February. The ME. type *feverer*, Sc. and north. *feveryer*, is repr. as late as XVIII by (partially latinized) *februeer*; the present fully latinized form (*februari*) is found alongside *feverer* in Ch.; *februar* is a characteristically Sc. var.

**fecal** var. of FÆCAL. **fecial** var. of FETIAL.

**feckless** fe·klis ineffective, futile; weak, helpless. XVI (James I, Montgomerie; in present use due to Carlyle). f. Sc. *feck*, †*fek* (xv) effect, purport, efficiency, amount, aphetic form of *effect* (as in *the feck for th'effect*), Sc. var. of EFFECT; see -LESS and cf. Sc. *feckful* (xvi) effective.

**feculent** fi·kjələnt turbid, as with dregs. xv. - F. *féculent* or L. *féculentus*, f. *fæc-*; see FÆCES and -ULENT.

**fecund** fi·kənd productive, fertile. XIV. - F. *fécund* or L. *fécundus*, perh. rel. to *fēlix* happy, FÆTUS. So **fecu-ndity**. xv. - F. or L.

**federal** fe·dərəl pert. to the Covenant of Works or of Grace XVII; of states in a political unity XVIII (first with reference to N. America). - modL. *\*fœderālis*, f. L. *fœder-*, *fœdus* covenant (:- *\*bhoidhes-*, rel. to *fidēs* FAITH); cf. CONFEDERATE and see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **federalism**, -IST. XVIII, -IZE. XIX. So **federation** league for joint action. XVIII (Burke); cf. F. *fédération*.

**fee** fi estate in land (orig. on feudal tenure); payment for services or privileges. XIV. - AN. *fee* = OF. *feu*, *fiu*, *fieu*, (also mod.) *fief*, pl. *fiez* = Pr. *feu* (whence It. *fiò*) :- Rom. *\*feudum*, medL. *feodium*, *feudum* (IX), also *feaudus*, *feuodium*, which has been derived from Frankish *\*fehu-ōd* 'cattle-property', i.e. OHG. *fehu* (G. *vieh*) = OE. *fēo*, etc., cogn. with L. *pecu*, *pecus* (cf. PECULIUM, PECUNIARY) and *ōd*, as in ALLODIUM, but the sense is not appropriate. Cf. FIEF.

**feeble** fi·bl weak. XII. - AN., OF. *feble*, var. of *feible* (mod. *faible*), later forms of *feible* = Pr. *feble*, *fible*, *freble* (whence Sp. *feble* weak, deficient in weight), Pg. *febre* short of the legal weight, It. *fievole* weak :- L. *fēbili-*s that is to be wept over, (hence in Rom.) weak, f. *flere* weep; see -BLE. Hence **fee-bley**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (*febleliche*).

**feed** fid give food to. OE. *fēdan* = OFris. *fēda*, OS. *fōdean* (Du. *voeden*), OHG. *fuoten*, ON. *fœða*, Goth. *fōdjan* :- CGerm. *\*fōðjan*, f. *\*fōðon* FOOD. Hence **feed** sb. feeding XVI; (sumptuous or full) meal XIX.

**fee-faw-fum** fi fō fam First recorded in Sh. 'King Lear' III iv 188 (1st Folio) as *fie*, *foh*, and *fumme*, the excl. of the giant in the nursery tale of Jack the Giant-killer on discovering the presence of Jack; a fuller form is *fe*, *fi*, *fo*, *fum*; used by Dryden (*fee*, *fa*, *fum*) as an excl. of murderous intention and for a bloodthirsty person.

**feel** fil examine or experience by touch; be conscious (of), perceive, experience. OE. *fēlan* and *gefēlan* (see *y-*) = OFris. *fēla*, OS. *gīfōliān* (Du. *voelen*), OHG. *fuolen* (G. *fühlen*) :- WGerm. *\*fōljan*, f. *\*fōl-* :- IE. *\*pōl-* *\*pal-* *\*pl-*, repr. also by OE., OS. *folm*, OHG. *folma* hand, L. *palma* PALM, Gr. *palāmē*, W. *llaw*, OIr. *lām* (:- *\*plāmā*). Hence **feel** sb. XIII. **fee-ler**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **fee-ling**<sup>1</sup>. XII; cf. Du. *voeling*, G. *fūhlung*.

**feeze**, **pheeze** fiz †drive away OE.; (dial., U.S.) frighten, alarm xv; †do for, beat XVI. OE. *fēsian*, of unkn. origin. Cf. FAZE.

**feign** fein invent or pretend falsely. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *feigne*, *feine*, *fene* - (OF. *feign-*, pres. stem of *feindre* = Pr. *fenher*, It. *finger* (cf. Sp., Pg.  *fingir*) :- L. *finger* form, mould, conceive, contrive; see FICTION, FIGMENT, FIGURE, EFFIGY, DOUGH.

**feint**<sup>1</sup> feint feigned attack. XVII. - (OF. *feinte* (= OSp., It. *finta*), sb. use of fern. pp. of *feindre* FEIGN.

**feint**<sup>2</sup> feint commercial sp. of FAINT, in *feint lines*. XIX.

**feis** feʃ assembly of chiefs, etc. XVIII; festival of competitions XIX. Ir. *feis*, *fess*.

**felicity** fili·siti happiness. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (OF. *fēlicité* (= Sp. *felicidad*, It. *felicità*, etc.) - L. *fēlicitās*, f. *fēlic-*, *fēlix* happy, orig. fertile, rel. to *fēcundus* FECUND, *fētus* FÆTUS; see -ITY. Hence **feli-citous**. XVIII. So **feli-citate**<sup>3</sup> †make happy; congratulate. XVII. f. late L. *fēlicitāt-*, *-āre*; cf. F. *fēliciter*.

**feline** fi·lain pert. to a cat or cats. XVII. - L. *fēlinus*, f. *fēlēs* cat; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**fell**<sup>1</sup> fel skin, hide. OE. *fel(l)* = OFris., OS. *fel* (Du. *vel*), OHG. *fel* (G. *fell*), ON. *ber|fjall* bear-skin, Goth. *brūts fill* 'swelling-skin', leprosy (= OE. *brūstfell*), *faural fill* foreskin (cf. also *fillets* leathern) :- CGerm. *\*fellam* :- IE. *\*pello-* :- *\*pelno-*, the base being repr. also by L. *pellis* (:- *\*pelmis*), Gr. *pella*, *-pelas* (in *erustpelas* ERYSIPELAS) skin, and FILM.



**fell**<sup>2</sup> fel hill; wild stretch of land. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *fjall* and *fell* hill, mountain, presumably rel. to OS. *felis*, OHG. *felis*, *felisa* (G. *fels*) rock, and therefore to Skr. *pāṣyam* stone, Gr. *pélla*, (O)Ir. *all* rock (IE. \**pels*-).

**fell**<sup>3</sup> fel (arch.) fierce, cruel, dire. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, It. *fello* wicked :- Rom. \**fellō*, the obl. form of which is repr. by FELON.

**fell**<sup>4</sup> fel strike down. OE. (Anglian) *fellan*, (WS.) *fyllan*, \**fiellan* = OFris. *falla*, *fella*, OS. *fellian* (Du. *vellen*), OHG. *fallen* (G. *fallen*), ON. *fella* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**falljan*, causative of \**fallan* FALL<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The identity of this vb. with that in *fell a seam* (XVIII) is uncertain, but the gen. sense 'cause to fall' seems to be applicable.

**fellah** fe·lā pl. **fellahee·n** Arab peasant. XVIII. - Egyptian Arab. *fellāh* husbandman, var. of *fallāh*, f. *falaḥa* till the soil.

**felloe** fe·lou, **felly** fe·li outer rim of a wheel; pl. the sections forming this. OE. *felg*, pl. *felga*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *velge* (Du. *velg*), OHG. *felga* (G. *felge*), of unkn. origin. ¶ For the twofold development cf. BELLOWS, BELL; there are also north-country vars. *felk*, *felf*, *felve*.

**fellow** fe·lou †partner, associate XI; mate; peer XIII; *good fellow*, agreeable companion; one of a company or corporation XIV; man; in descending or contemptuous use XV. Late OE. *fēolaga* - ON. *fēlagi*, f. *fē* (= OE. *feoh* FEE<sup>1</sup>) + \**lag-*, base of LAY<sup>1</sup>; primarily, one who lays down money in a joint undertaking (cf. ON. *fēlag* business partnership). Hence **fe·llowship** XII; after ON. *fēlag-skapr*.

**felly** var. of FELLOE.

**felo de se** fi·lou dī sī· one who deliberately puts an end to his life. XVII. Anglo-L. *felo* FELON, *dē sē* of himself.

**felon** fe·lən adj. (poet.) cruel, wicked; sb. †wicked person; one who has committed felony. XIII. - (O)F. *felon* (OF. nom. *fel*) = Pr. *felon* (*fel*) :- medL. *fellōnem* (It. *fellone* is Gallo-Rom.), of unkn. origin. So **fe·lony** †villainy, perfidy, crime XIII; (leg.) crime of greater gravity than a misdemeanor XIV. - (O)F. *felonie*; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. Hence **felonious** filou·nias. XVI.

**felt** felt stuff of wool (and fur or hair) wrought into a compact substance. OE. *felt*, corr. to OS. *filt* (Du. *vilt*), (O)HG. *filz* :- WGerm. \**feltaz*, \**feltiz* :- IE. \**peldos*, -is (cf. synon. OSl. *plūstī*). See ANVIL, FILTER.

**felucca** fil·kə small Mediterranean vessel. XVII. - It. *feluc(c)a* - Sp. †*faluca* (whence also F. *felouque*), corr. to Pr. *folca* - Arab. *fulk* (now repl. by romanized *falūkah*), perh. - Gr. *ephōlkion* sloop.

**female** fi·meil of the sex which produces offspring (adj. and sb.). XIV (*femele*, *femal-e*, *-alle*, *-aal*). - (O)F. *femelle* = Pr. *femela* :- L. *fēmella*, dim. of *fēmīna* woman (see

FEMININE). The present form is due to assoc. with *male*, with which it rhymes in Barbour's 'Brus'; *femal* continues till XVII and is the prevailing form in Milton. ¶ The transference of sense in L. (dim.) *femella* young woman (Catullus) to the sense of 'female' took place in popL., in which it came to denote the female of the lower animals (cf. the history of the dim. *masculus* MALE).

**feme** fem (leg.) wife; *feme covert* married (lit. covered, i.e. protected) woman, *feme sole* unmarried woman. XVI. - AN., OF. *feme* (mod. *femme*) :- L. *fēmīna*; see next.

**feminine** fe·mīnin female XIV (Ch.); relating to woman; womanly XV; (gram.) in L. *genus femininum*, tr. Gr. *θηλυκὸν γένος* XIV; (pros.) of rhyme, after F. XVIII (earlier †*femāle* XVI). - (O)F. *feminin*, -ine or L. *fēmīninus*, -īna, f. *fēmīna* woman, prop. 'the suckling one', or 'the sucked one', f. IE. \**dhē(i)-* \**dhai-* \**dhī-*, as in L. *felāre* suckle, *filius* son (cf. FILIAL), *felix* orig. fertile (cf. FELICITY), Gr. *thēsai* suckle, *thēsato* (aor.) sucked, Skr. *dhāyati* sucks, *dhātri* nurse, OIr. *dēth* (pt.) sucked, (O)Ir. *dīnim* I suck, Lett. *dēt*; see -INE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **fe·mīnism**, and directly from L. *fēmīna* **fe·mīnism**; both c. 1850; cf. F. *fēmīnisme*, -iste (Dumas fils 1872); **femīn·nity**. XIV (Ch.), **femī·nity**. XV (Lydg.). ¶ Gower has adj. *femeline* once - OF. Other derivs. are **femīnerty** -i·iti. XIX (Coleridge). f. L. *femīneus*. †**femī·nie** womankind. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *feminie*.

**femoral** fe·mərəl (anat.) pert. to the femur. XVIII. f. L. *femor-*, *femur* thigh, whence **femur** fi·məɹ. XVIII; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**fence** fens †defence XIV; art of fencing XVI; enclosing hedge, wall, etc. XVI; receiver of stolen goods XVII (this sense is from the vb.). ME. *fens*, aphetic of *defens*, DEFENCE. Hence **fence** vb. enclose, screen, protect (lit. and fig.) XV; practise the 'science' of 'defence' with the sword XVI; (sl.) deal in stolen goods XVII. **fe·ncible** capable of making defence XIII (*fensable*); defensible XVI; sb. soldier liable for defensive service at home. Aphetic of †*defensable*, DEFENSIBLE.

**fend** fend (obs. or arch.) defend XIII; ward off; make an effort XVI, now in *fend for oneself* provide for, look after oneself XVII. Aphetic of DEFEND. Hence **fe·nder** †defender XV; protective device, e.g. cable hung over a ship's side to prevent chafing, fire-guard XVII; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**fenestella** feniste·lə small window-like niche. XVIII. L., dim. of *fenestra* window; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**Fenian** fi·niən member of a mercenary tribe forming a military force for the support of the king of Eire XIX (Scott); one of a revolutionary organization of Irish in U.S.A. (c. 1860). f. OIr. *féne* one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland, confused in mod. times with *fiann* body of warriors said to have been the defenders of Ireland in the time of the legendary Irish kings; see -IAN.



**fennel** fe:nl umbelliferous plant *Feniculum vulgare*. OE. *finugl*, *finule* fem., *fenol*, *finul* m. = pop. forms, \**fēnuclum*, -*oculum*, of L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum* hay; coincided in ME. with the adoption of OF. *fenoil* (mod. *fenouil*) = Pr. *fenolh*, etc., from the same L. source.

**fenugreek** fe:nju:grɪk leguminous plant *Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*. OE. *fenogrecum*, superseded in ME. by adoption of (O)F. *fenugrec* (= Pr. *fenugrec*) - L. *fēnugræcum*, for *fēnum græcum* 'Greek hay'; the Romans used the dried plant for fodder.

**feoff** fe:f (leg.) put in possession of, ENFEOFF. XIII. - AN. *feoffer*, OF. *feuffier*, *feiffer*, f. *fief* FIEF. Now repr. by derivs. **feoffee** fe:fɪ. XV. - AN. *feoffé* (pp.). **feoffment**. XIV (R. Mannyng). - AN. *feoffement*.

**feracious** firei:ʃəs prolific. XVII. f. L. *ferāci-*, *ferāx*, f. *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -ACIOUS. So **feracity** firæ:siti. XV. - L.

**feral**<sup>1</sup> fiərə:l deadly; funereal. XVII. - L. *fērālis* pert. to the dead or the lower regions, a term of religious usage, perh. rel. to *fēriæ* (see FERAL).

**feral**<sup>2</sup> fiərə:l wild, savage. XVII. f. L. *ferus* (fem. sb. *fera*, sc. *bestia*, wild animal), rel. to Gr. *thēr* (Æolic *phēr*), Lith. *žvėris*, OSl. *zvěri*, which repr. the long form \**ghwēr-*, OPruss. acc. pl. *swīwris*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**fer-de-lance** fe:ɹ də lās yellow viper of Martinique. XIX. F., lit. lance-head ('-iron').

**feretory** fe:rɪtəri portable shrine XIV; chapel for shrines XV. ME. *ferre* - OF. *fierre* :- L. *feretrum* - Gr. *phēretron* bier, f. *phērein* BEAR<sup>2</sup> with instr. suffix; altered to *ferout* and thence to *feretory* by assim. to words in -TORY.

**ferial** fiəriəl, fe:riəl pert. to a weekday XIV; †pert. to a holy day XV. - (O)F. *ferial*, or its source medL. *fēriālis*, f. *fēriæ* (cf. FAIR<sup>2</sup>). In ecclL. *fēria* (whence **feria** fiəriəri, in vernacular use from XIX) is used with an ordinal numeral, to designate a particular weekday (e.g. *secunda*, *tertia*, etc., *fēria* Monday, Tuesday, etc.); so Pg. *segunda*, *terça*, etc., *feira*), and hence in liturgical use for a weekday as dist. from a Sunday or other feast day. The use appears to have arisen from the naming of the days of the octave of Easter *feria prima*, *secunda* (etc.), 'first, second' (etc.), 'holy or festival day' (cf. medL. *hebdomada ferialium* 'week of holy days', Easter week); the designation was transferred thence to the days of ordinary weeks, *feria prima* (Sunday) giving way to the proper title of the day and so passing out of use, with the result that *f. secunda*, *tertia*, etc. (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) survive without any obvious or immediate *raison d'être*. ¶ From meaning orig. 'festival day', the word has come to mean 'non-festival day'.

**ferine** fiəri:n (of animals) wild; bestial. XVII. - L. *ferinus*, f. *fera* wild beast; see FERAL<sup>2</sup>, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**Feringhee** fəri:ngi European; Indian-born Portuguese. XVII. - Oriental adoption of FRANK formed with Arab. ethnic suffix (Arab. *farangi*, Pers. *farangi*).

**ferly** fə:li †sudden OE.; (dial., arch.) dreadful, strange, wonderful XIII; sb. marvel, wonder XIII. OE. *færlic*, f. *fæw* FEAR + -lic -LY<sup>1</sup>; cf. MHG. *wærlich* (G. *gefährlich*), ON. *fárligr* dangerous.

**ferment** fə:ʔmənt leaven; fermentation (lit. and fig.). XV. - (O)F. *ferment* or L. *fermentum*, f. *fervere* boil (see FERVENT). So **ferment** vb. fæ:me-nt. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *fermenter* - L. *fermentāre*; **ferment**-ATION. XIV (Ch.). - late L.

**fern** fə:n one of a group of plants (Filices) with feathery fronds. OE. *fearn* = MDu. *væren* (Du. *varen*), OHG. *farn* (G. *farn*) :- WGerm. \**farno* :- IE. \**porno-*, whence Skr. *parṇam* wing, feather, leaf; rel. further to Lith. *papartis*, Russ. *paporotnik* (O)Ir. *raith* (:- \**pratis*). The prim. meaning is doubtless 'feathery leaf'; cf. also Gr. *pterón* feather, *pteris* fern.

**ferocious** firou:ʃəs fierce. XVII. f. L. *ferōci-*, *ferōx*, rel. to *ferus* FERAL<sup>2</sup>; for the second cl. see EYE. So **ferocity** -ə'siti. XVII. - F. or L.

-**ferous** see -IFEROUS.

**ferreous** fe:riəs pert. to iron. XVII. f. L. *ferreus*, f. *ferrum* iron; see -EOUS. So **ferrous** XVIII, **ferrous** XIX (chem.); cf. F. *ferrique*, *ferreux*. **ferri-** fe:ri, formerly *ferrid-*, comb. form of L. *ferrum* indicating the presence of iron in its ferric state. **ferro-** used as comb. form (see -O-) of *ferrum*, (i) min. in names of species containing iron, (ii) chem. designating ferrous compounds.

**ferret**<sup>1</sup> fe:rit half-tamed variety of the polecat, *Putorius furo*. XIV. Late ME. *fyrette*, *forette* *firette* - OF. *fuiret*, (also mod.) *fuiret*, by suffix-substitution from OF. *fuiron* (:- Rom. \**furiōnem*), beside *furon* (= Pr. *furon*, Sp. *hurón*, Pg. *furão*) :- late L. *fūrō(n)-* thief, found in the transf. sense in Polemius Silvius and Isidore, f. L. *fūr* thief (cf. FURTIVE). ¶ F. *fuiret* was adopted in MDu. as *foret*, *fuiret* (Du. *fret*, whence G. *frett*, dim. *fretchen*). Hence **ferret** vb. XV; cf. F. *fuiret*.

**ferret**<sup>2</sup> fe:rit †floss-silk XVI; stout tape XVII. prob. - It. *fioretti* floss-silk, pl. of *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* FLOWER.

**ferruginous** firu:dʒinəs of the nature or colour of iron rust. XVII. f. L. *ferrūgin-*, -*ūgō* iron rust, dark red, f. *ferrum* iron; see FERREOUS and -OUS.

**ferrule** fe:rəl band or cap of metal, etc., strengthening the end of a stick or tube. XVII (*ferrel*, -*il*). Alteration (prob. by assim. to L. *ferrum* iron, and -ULE) of *verrel*, -*il* (XVII), later form of *vyrelle*, -*ille*, -*oll* (XV) - OF. *virille*, *virol(e)*, mod. *virole* - L. *viriola*, -*olæ*, f. *virix* bracelet. ¶ (The earlier form survives in Sc. as *virl*; AL. has *virella* XIII.)

**ferry** fe·ri place where boats pass over to transport passengers, etc. XII (in personal names), XIV (Wyclif). The earliest exx. are from north. and eastern areas. - ON. *ferja* ferry-boat, or *ferju-*, as in *ferjukarl*, -*maðr* ferryman, *ferjuskip* ferry-boat = MDu. \**vēre* (Du. *veer*), MHG. *vēr(e)* (G. *fähre*) :- Germ. \**farjōn*, f. \**far-* go (see FARE<sup>1</sup>). So **ferry** vb. - ON. *ferja* ferry = OS., OE. *ferian* carry, transport (which survived in ME. *ferie*), OHG. *ferren* (MHG. *vern*), Goth. *farjan* :- CGerm. \**farjan*. (Some ME. forms with *v-* suggest Du. influence.)

**fertile** fō·tail fruitful. xv. - F. *fertile* - L. *fertilis*, based on pp. formation \**fertus* = Gr. *phertōs* borne, f. *phērein* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -ILE. So **ferti·LITY** -ti·liti. xv. - F. - L. Hence **fer·tilize**. xvii. Cf. F.; earlier †*ferti·litate*<sup>3</sup>.

**ferule** fe·rūl †giant fennel (providing rods) xv; rod used for punishment xvi. - L. *ferula* (also used in Eng.), connected by Isidore with *ferire* strike.

**fervent** fō·rvənt hot, burning; ardent. xiv. - (O)F. *fervent* - L. *fervent-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *fervere* boil, glow; see -ENT and cf. FERMENT. So **fer·vID**. xvi. - L. *fervidus*. **fer·vOUR**. xiv. - OF. *fervo(u)r* (mod. -*eur*) - L. *fervor*.

**Fescennine** fese·nain scurrilous, licentious. xvii (Holland). - L. *Fescenninus*, f. *Fescennia* town in Etruria on the Tiber, famous for a sort of jeering dialogues in verse (*versus fescennini*); see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**fescue** fe·skju †straw xiv; small stick for pointing xvi; genus of grasses, *Festuca* xviii. Late ME. *festu(e)*, surviving in mod. dial. as *vester* - OF. *festu* (mod. *fétu*) = Pr. *festuc*, It. *festuco* (to which there are corr. fem. forms) :- Rom. \**festūcum*, for L. *festūca*. The dissimilative change from *festue* to *fescue* appears xvi.

**fesse** fes (her.) ordinary consisting of two horizontal lines. xv. - OF. *fesse*, var. of *faisse* :- L. *fascia* band (see FASCIA).

**festal** fe·stəl pert. to a feast or festival. xv. - OF. *festal* - late L. *fēstālis*, f. *fēstum* FEAST; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **festival** fe·stivəl adj. of a feast-day or festival (now apprehended as the sb. used attrib.) xiv; sb. festival day xvi. - OF. *festival* - medL. *fēstivālis*, f. L. *fēstivus*, whence **festive** fe·stiv †festal; jovial. xvii; f. *fēstum* FEAST. **festi·vITY**. xiv. - (O)F. or L.

**fester** fe·stər †fistula; ulcer, suppuration. xiii (Cursor M.). - OF. *festre* :- L. *fistula*, with -*re* replacing -*le* as in F. *chapitre* CHAPTER, *épître* EPISTLE. So **fe·ster** vb. generate pus or matter. xiv (PPL.). f. the sb. or OF. *festriv*.

**festoon** festū·n curved chain of flowers, etc. xvii. - F. *feston* - It. *festone* prop. 'festal ornament', f. *festā* FEAST; see -OON.

**fetch** fetʃ go in quest of and bring back OE.; cause to come; draw (breath); deal

(a blow), make (a stroke) xiv; †arrive at; take (a course) xvi; attract irresistibly xvii (Sh.). Late OE. *fecc(e)an*, alteration of *fetian* (surviving in dial. *fet*) by combination of t and j (consonantal i) to produce tʃ (as in *ortgeard* ORCHARD); prob. rel. to OE. *fatian*, OFris. *fatia*, OHG. *fazzōn* (G. *fassen*) grasp, perh. orig. 'put in a vessel' (*fat*, VAT).

**fête** feit, †fest large entertainment. xviii. F., mod. form of *feste* FEAST. Hence as vb. xix after F. *fêter*.

**fetial, fecial** fi·ʃəl adj. ambassadorial; sb. herald of war and peace. xvi. - L. *fētīālis* one of a college of priests concerned with the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace, prob. f. \**fētis* - IE. \**dhētis* law, f. \**dhē-* place, lay down (see DO<sup>1</sup>); see -IAL.

**fetish, fetich** fe·tiʃ, fi·tiʃ inanimate object worshipped by savages. xvii (*fateish*; earlier in form direct from Pg., *fetisso*). - F. *fétiche* - Pg. *feitico* charm, sorcery = Sp. *hechizo*, sb. use of the adj. meaning 'made by art' (cf. It. *fattizio*, OF. *faitis*, whence ME. *fetis*, dial. *featish* handsome) :- L. *factitiūs* FACTITIOUS.

**fetlock** fe·tlək part of a horse's leg behind the pastern-joint, tuft growing there. xiv. ME. *fete-*, *feetlak*, *fitlok*, corr. to MHG. *vizgeloch*, *vizloch*, -*lach* (G. *fissloch*), rel. to G. *fessel* fetlock, deriv. of Germ. \**fet-* (- IE. \**ped-*), var. of the base of FOOT.

**fetter** fe·tər bond, shackle. OE. *feter*, corr. to OS. pl. *feteros* (Du. *vetter* lace), OHG. *fezzera* (early modG. *fesser*), ON. *fjoturr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**feterō*, \**feteraz*, f. \**fet-* :- IE. \**ped-* FOOT, as in synon. L. *pedica*, Gr. *pédē*. Hence (or orig. - ON.) **fetter** vb. xiii (Havelok); cf. OFris. *fiteria*, OHG. *fezzarōn*, ON. *fjotra*.

**fettle** fe·tl make ready, put in order. xiv. f. (dial.) *fettle*, OE. *fetel* girdle = OHG. *fezzil* (G. *fessel*) chain, band, ON. *fetill* bandage, strap :- Germ. \**fatilaz*, f. \**fat-* hold (cf. FETCH). Hence **fe·ttle** sb. condition, trim. xviii.

**fetus** var. of FŒTUS.

**feu** fjū (Sc. law) tenure or lease for a fixed return. xv. - OF. *feu*; see FEE. Hence **feu·AR**, †*fear*, *fiar*. xvi.

**feud<sup>1</sup>** fjūd †active hostility xiii (Cursor M.); state of mutual hostility xv. Of obscure history. Northern ME. *fede*, later mainly Sc. (xiii-xviii). - OF. *fede*, *feide* - OHG. *fēhida* (G. *fehde*) = OE. *fæhþ(u)* enmity, OFris. *fāithe*, *fēithe* - Germ. \**faiχiþō*, f. \**faiχ-*; see FOE and -TH<sup>1</sup>.

¶ In the latter half of xvi the forms *food(e)*, *feood*, *feode*, *fevd* appear in Eng. writings (*deadly* or *mortal feud* corr. to OF. *fede mortel*), in xvi-xvii occas. altered to *foehood*; these forms may repr. attempts to rationalize aberrant vars. of OE. *fæhþ(u)*, such as *fæþh* (Lambarde 1568).

**feud**<sup>2</sup> fjūd (hist.) fief. XVII. - medL. *feudum, feudum* (IX), usu. taken to be of Germ. origin, but no evidence can be adduced. So **feu-dal**<sup>1</sup>. XVII, **feu-datory**. XVI. - medL. *feudālis, feudatōrius* (more freq. *feudatārius*, whence †*feudatary* XVI).

**feuille-morte** fōjmort yellowish brown. XVII. F. 'dead leaf'. † Anglicized *f(i)euilamort, feuill-mort, fuil-de-mort, phyliamort, philemort*, FILEMOT.

**feuilleton** fōjətō portion of a page of a newspaper marked off for special matter. XIX. F., f. *feuille*, dim. of *feuille* leaf, FOIL<sup>1</sup>; cf. -OON.

**fever** fī-vəɪ disease accompanied by high temperature. OE. *fēfor* m., corr. to MLG. *feber* (whence in mod. Scand.), OHG. *fiebar* m. (G. *fieber*) - L. *febris* fem., of obscure origin, but plausibly referred by some to the base \**dhegwh-* \**dhogwh-* (see FOMENT); reinforced in ME. from AN. *fevre*, (O)F. *fièvre* = Pr., Pg. *febre*, Sp. *fiebre*, It. *febbre* :- L. *febri-s*. Hence **fe-verish**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**feverfew** fī-vəɪ, fe-vəɪfjū the plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. OE. *feferfuge* - L. *febrifuga, -fugia*, f. L. *febris* FEVER + *fugāre* drive away (*fugere* flee; cf. FUGITIVE); but the mod. form descends from an adoption of AN. \**fevrefue, fewerfue* (XIII). The *-fuge* of the OE. form is, however, repr. in *feberfof, fedyrfof* (XIV-XV), forms due to assoc. with *feather* as in the mod. pop. *featherfew*.

**few** fjū not many. OE. *fēawe, fēawa*, contr. *fēa*, corr. to OFris. *fē*, OS. *fa(o)*, OHG. *fao, fō*, ON. *fár* (whence ME. *fā, fō*), Goth. pl. *fawai*; repr. CGerm. \**faw-* :- IE. \**pau-*, as in L. *paucus* (cf. PAUCITY), Gr. *paṓros* small, L. *paullus* (:- \**paurlos*) little, *pauper* POOR.

**fey** fei (arch., dial.) fated to die, dying. OE. *fæge* = OS. *fēgi* (Du. *veeg*), OHG. *feigi* (G. *feige* cowardly), ON. *feigr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**faigjaz*. After c. 1400 chiefly Sc.

**fez** fez Turkish crimson skull-cap. XIX. - Turk. *fez*, perh. through F.; said to be named after the town *Fez*, capital of Morocco and chief place of its manufacture.

**fiacre** fiækr, †|fjakr French hackney coach. XVII. Named after the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre*, rue St -Antoine, Paris, where these carriages were stationed.

**fiancé** m., **fiancée** fem. fiã-sei, †|fjãse betrothed person. XIX. F., pp. of *fiancer* betroth = Pr. *fizansar*, It. *fidanzare* :- Rom. \**fidantiäre*, f. \**fidantia*, f. L. *fidäre* (see AFFIANCE).

**Fian(n)** fin member of the ancient Irish militia; cf. FENIAN. XVIII. Ir.

**fiasco** fiæ-skou failure, breakdown, orig. in a dramatic or musical performance. XIX. It., in phr. *far fiasco* lit. 'to make a bottle' (see FLASK), which involves an unexplained allusion.

**fiat** fai-æt authoritative sanction or command. XVII. L. 'let it be done', 3rd sg. pr. subj. of *feri* (see BE), used as passive of *facere* to do. So **fiant** in the formula *fiant litterae patentes* 'let letters patent be made out'.

**fib** fib trivial falsehood. XVII. prob. short for *fible-fable* (*fybble-fable* XVI), redupl. formation on FABLE. So vb. XVII.

**fibre**, U.S.  **fiber** fai-bær †lobe of the liver XIV; thread-like body in animal or vegetable tissue; rootlet XVII. - (O)F.  *fibre* - L.  *fibra*. Hence **fi-brous**. XVII; after F.  *fibreux*, modL.  *fibrösus*.

**fibula** fi-bjüla clasp, brooch; long bone on the outer side of the leg. XVII. L.  *fibula*, perh. f. base of *figere, fivere* FIX.

**-fic** fik repr. L. *-ficus* making, doing, producing, causing to be (what is denoted by the first element of the comp.), f. weak var. of the stem of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>, forming adjs. (i) from sbs., as *honorificus* HONORIFIC, *pacificus* PACIFIC, *sacrificus* (cf. SACRIFICIAL); (ii) from adjs., as *beatificus* BEATIFIC, *magnificus* MAGNIFIC; (iii) from vbs., as *horrificus* HORRIFIC, *terrificus* TERRIFIC; (iv) from advs., only in *beneficus* (BENEFICENT), *maleficus* MALEFIC. In medL. and modL. new formations with *-(i)ficus* are numerous, e.g. *prolificus* PROLIFIC, *scientificus* SCIENTIFIC.

**-fication** fīkei-fjən repr., through F. *-fication*, L. *-ficatiō(n)-*, formative of nouns of action (see -ATION) from vbs. in *-ficāre* -FY. Many L. words with this suffix were adopted in OF. with their corr. vbs. in *-fier*, and from XIV such sbs. have been freely adopted in Eng., e.g. *edification, mortification, purification, sanctification*; and *-fication* is established as the gen. ending for nouns of action related to vbs. in *-fy*, except such as repr. L. vbs. in *-facere* (cf. -FACTION). Formations not based on L. types are exemplified by *beautification* (XVII), *Frenchification, jollification* (XVIII), *transmogrification, uglification*. In scientific lang. there are sbs. in *-fication* having no corr. vb. in regular use, as *dentification, mercurification, midification*.

**fichu** fi-fjū triangular piece of stuff worn on the neck, etc. XIX. F. (fi|jü), sb. use of pp. (used perh. in the sense 'put on hurriedly') of *ficher* :- Rom. \**figicāre*, f. L. *figere* FIX.

**fickle** fi-kl †false, treacherous OE.; changeful, inconstant XIII. OE. *ficol*, rel. to *gefic* deceit, *befician* deceive (Germ. \**fik-*), and further to *fæcne* deceitful, *fācen* deceit, deceitful (Germ. \**faik-*), corr. to OS. *fēkan*, OHG. *feihhan*, ON. *feikn* portent.

**fictile** fi-ktail moulded by art. XVII. - L.  *fictilis*, f.  *fict-*, pp. stem of  *fingere* fashion; see FEIGN, -ILE.

**fiction** fi-ksjən something feigned, invention XIV; legal supposition; composition dealing with imaginary events XVI. - (O)F.  *fiction*, corr. to Pr.  *fiction*, etc. - L.  *ficiō(n)-*, f.  *fict-*; see prec. and -TION. So  **ficti-tious** -i-fjəs. XVII. f. L.  *ficitius*.

**fid** fid (chiefly naut.) conical pin, square bar; plug of oakum or tobacco. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**-fid** fid terminal element repr. L. *-fidus* cleft, divided, f. base of *findere* cleave (see FISSILE), as in *bifid*, *palmatifid* - (mod)L. *bifidus*, *palmatifidus*, etc.

**fiddle** fi·dl stringed instrument of music played with a bow. OE. *fipele* = (M)Du. *vedel* (*veel*), OHG. *fidula* (G. *fiedel*), ON. *fiðla* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*fipula* - Rom. *\*vītula* (whence F. *viole*, Pr. *viula*, *viola*, It. *VIOLA*), f. L. *vītulārī* celebrate a festival, be joyful (cf. *Vītula* goddess of victory and jubilation). Hence **fi·ddle** vb. XIV (PPI.). **fi·ddler**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *fīplere* = ON. *fiðlari*.

**fiddle-faddle** fi·dlfæ:dəl trifling talk or action. XVI. redupl. formation on FIDDLE; cf. G. *ficksack*, and contemptuous formations such as *flim-flam*, *skimble-skamble*.

**fiddley** fi·dəli (naut.) iron framework round opening to the stoke-hole. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**fideism** fai·diizm mode of thought according to which knowledge depends upon a fundamental act of faith. XIX. f. L. *fides* FAITH + -ISM.

**fideliy** fi-, faide·liti faithfulness. XV. - F. *fidélité* or L. *fidélitās*; see FEALTY.

**fidget** fi·dʒit physical uneasiness with spasmodic movements. XVII. prob. f. (dial.) *fidge* (xvi) to move restlessly; the relation with similar synon. forms is undetermined, viz. †*fig* (xvi), (north. dial.) *fitch* (xvii) and *fike* (xiii) - ON. (MSw.) *fikja*. ¶ A similar series of symbolical formations is (dial.) *fridge* (xvi), †*frig* (xv), †*frike* (OE. *frician* dance), all denoting brisk or restless movement. Hence **fi·dget** vb. XVIII.

**fiducial** faidjū·ʃiəl, fi- (theol.) pert. to trust or reliance. XVII. - late L. *fiduciālis*, f. *fiducia* trust, f. *fidere* to trust, rel. to *fidēs* FAITH; see -IAL. So **fidu·ciary** in trust XVII; (of paper currency) depending on the confidence of the public or on securities (after F. *fiduciaire*) XIX. - L. *fiduciārius*.

**fi** fai excl. of disgust or reproach; (now used trivially or joc.). XIII. - (OF) *fi* :- L. *fī* excl. at perceiving a bad smell; cf. ON. *fý*, which may have contributed to the ME. currency. ¶ Similar ints. are Gr. *phá*, L. *phy*, *fū*, *fūfæ*, MHG. *fī*, *phī* (G. *pfui*), Du. *foei*.

**fief** fif feudal estate. XVII. - (OF) *fief* FEE. Cf. FEOFF.

**field** fild open land; piece of land used for pasture or tillage OE.; (prob. after F. *champ*, but cf. OE. *herfeld* 'army field', *wælfeld* 'slaughter field') ground on which a battle is fought XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *feld*, corr. to OFris., OS. *feld* (Du. *veld*; cf. *VELD*), OHG., G. *feld* (whence Sw. *fält*, Da. *felt*) :- WGerm. *\*felpu* :- prehistoric *\*peltus*

(adopted in Finnish *pelto* field); ult. rel. to OE. *folde* earth, ground, OS. *folda*, ON. *fold*, the IE. base being *\*plth-*, whence also Gr. *plātis* broad, Skr. *prthūs* broad, *prthivī* earth; cf. FLAT<sup>1</sup>. Hence **field** vb. †take the field in fight XVI; act as **fi·ldsman** at cricket, c.1820. **field** MARSHAL (in Continental armies) XVII (*marshal of the field* XVI), tr. G. *feldmarschall*, F. *maréchal de camp*); in the British army from XVIII.

**fieldfare** fi·ldfɛəɹ species of thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. XIV. Late OE. *feldefare* 'scorellus', ME. *feldefare* (4 syll.), perh. f. *feld* FIELD + stem of *FARE*<sup>2</sup>, but the medial *e* in early forms is not accounted for.

**fiend** find enemy; the Devil. OE. *fēond* = OFris. *fiand*, OS. *fiond* (Du. *vijand*), OHG. *fiant* (G. *feind*), ON. *fjándi*, Goth. *fijands* :- CGerm. prp. of *\*fijejan* (OE. *feogan*, ON. *fia*, Goth. *fijan* hate), rel. to Skr. *piyati* blames, derides. For origin and sp. cf. FRIEND.

**fierce** fiəɹs †brave, valiant; †proud; violent and intractable. XIII. - AN. *fers*, OF. *fiers*, nom. of *fer*, *fier* (mod. *fier* proud) = Pr. *fer*, Sp., It. *fiero* :- L. *feru-s* wild, untamed; see FERAL<sup>2</sup>.

**fieri facias** fai·ərai fei·fiəɹs (leg.) writ instituting the process for executing a judgement. XV. Law L., 'cause to be made', i.e. *fieri* be made (see FIAT), *facias*, 2nd sing. pres. subj. of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>.

**fiery** fai·əri of or like fire. XIII. ME. *fūri*, *firy*, *fryy*, *fery*, f. FIRE + -Y<sup>1</sup>; cf. OFris. *fiurech* (Du. *vurig*), MHG. *viurec* (G. *feurig*). The present sp. dates from xvi.

**fi** faif shrill-toned flute-like instrument. XVI (*fiphe*, *physe*, *fyfe*). - G. *pfeife* PIPE or F. *fifre* - Swiss G. *pfifre* (G. *pfeifer* PIPER).

**fifteen**, etc., see FIVE.

**fig**<sup>1</sup> fig (fruit of) fig-tree (*Ficus*). XIII (Anchr.). - (OF) *figue* - Pr. *fig(u)a* = Sp. *higa*, Pg. *figa* amulet, It. *fica* pendulum muliebree (cf. Gr. *σῦκον*) :- Rom. *\*fica* (whence OF. *fie*), for L. *ficus* (whence OF. *fi*, Sp. *higo*, Pg. *figo*, It. *fico*); Rom. and L. forms were adopted in Germ. as (i) OS., OHG. *figa* (Du. *vijg*, G. *feige*) and (ii) OE. *fic* (ME. *fike* was prob. - ON. *fikja*). comp. **fig-LEAF** chiefly with ref. to Gen. iii 7 ('They sowed . . . fygge leaves together', Coverdale).

**fig**<sup>2</sup> fig contemptuous gesture with thumb and fingers. XVI (*figge of Spaine*). - F. *figue* (in phr. *faire la figue* make this gesture; cf. Sp. *hacer la figa*, Pg. *fazer figa*) - It. *fica* (see prec.).

**fig**<sup>3</sup> dress, equipment. XIX. f. *fig* vb. in phr. *fig out* or *up* to dress or furbish up, orig. said of ginging up horses; var. of †*feague* (xvii), which is perh. - G. *fegen* polish, furbish up, sweep, Du. *vegen* (OS. *fegōn*), f. Germ. *\*feg-*, rel. to *\*fag-* of FAIR<sup>1</sup>.

**fight**<sup>1</sup> fait battle, combat. OE. *feohte* wk. fem., *feoht* and *gefeoht* str. n., corr. to OFris. *fuht*, OS., OHG. *fehta* (Du. *gevecht*), OHG. *gifeht* (G. *gefecht*); f. base of the verb.

**fight**<sup>2</sup> fait, pt., pp. *fought* fōt do battle, contend. OE. *feohtan* pt. *feahit*, *fuhton*, pp. *fohten* = OFris. *fiuchta*, OS. *fehtan* (Du. *vechten*), OHG. *sehtan* (G. *fechten*) :- WGerm. \**fexhtan* (\**faxht*, \**fuxhtum*, \**foxtanaz*), formally identical with L. *pectere* comb (cf. PECTINATE), but the connexion of sense is not obvious.

**figment** fi-gmōnt product of fictitious invention. xv (rare before late xvi). - L. *figmentum*, f. \**fig-*, base of *ingere* fashion, FEIGN.

**figurant** m. fi-gjurænt, **figurante** fem. -ât ballet-dancer; supernumerary on the stage. - F. *figurant*, fem. -*ante*, and It. *figurante*, prps. of *figurer* and *figurare* perform a dancing figure, posture; see next and -ANT.

**figure** fi-gəi A. numerical symbol XIII (*figures* of *augrim*, AncrR.); B. (bodily) shape or form XIII (Cursor M.); in many senses repr. ult. technical uses of Gr. *σχῆμα* SCHEME (rhet., gram., logic, math.) from XIV (Ch.); conspicuous appearance distinction, mark xvii. - (O)F. *figure* = Pr., Sp., It. *figura* - L. *figūra*, f. \**fig-*; see FEIGN, FIGMENT, -URE. So **figure** vb. xiv. - (O)F. *figurer* - L. *figurāre*, f. the sb. The L. vb. translated Gr. *σχηματίζω*, the pf. part. of which was rendered by L. *figurātus* (whence **figure**² xvi), used in the sense of **figurative**² xvi, used in the sense of **figurative** (xiv, Trevisa, - late L. *figurātīvus*). Cf. *configuration*, *prefigure*, *transfigure*.

**figurine** fi-gjurin small carved figure. xix. - F. *figurine* - It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura* FIGURE; see -INE¹.

**figwort** fi-gwōit name of plants reputed to cure 'the fig' or *ficus*, i.e. piles. xvi. orig. applied to *Ficaria*, now *Ranunculus Ficaria*, pilewort; see FIG, WORT.

**Fijian** fidʒiʔən pert. to *Fiji* (native name *Viti*) or the archipelago in the Pacific Ocean of which *Viti Levu* is the principal island; see -AN. xviii.

**filacer**, -zer fi-ləsəɹ, -zəɹ former officer of the courts at Westminster, who filed writs. - Law F. *filacer* (-ER²), f. AN. *filax* file of documents - medL. *filacium*, either f. L. *filum* thread, FILE², or shortening of late L. *chartophylacium* chest for papers - Gr. *khartophylakion*, f. *khártēs* paper, CHART + *phulak-* (*phulāssein*) keep, guard.

**filament** fi-ləmōnt tenuous thread-like body. xvi. - F. *filament* or modL. *filamentum*, f. late L. *filāre*, f. *filum* thread, FILE².

**filbert** fi-lbəɹt (nut of) the cultivated hazel. xiv (Gower). Earliest forms *philiberd*, *fylberde*, *filbert* - AN. *philibert*, short for \**noix de Philibert* (cf. Norman dial. *noix de filbert*) St. Philibert's nut, so named from its ripening about his day, 22 Aug. (o.s.).

**filch** filʃ steal. xvi (Awdelay). orig. thieves' slang, of unkn. origin.

**file**¹ fail metal instrument for abrading surfaces OE.; (sl.) cunning fellow xix (cf. F. *lime sourde* lit. 'silent file'). OE. *fil* = OS.

*fila* (Du. *vijl*), OHG. *fihala*, *fila* (G. *feile*) :- WGerm. \**fiχalā*, which is referred to IE. \**pik-* \**peik-* cut, repr. also by OSI. *pišati* write, L. *pingere* PAINT, Gr. *piērós* sharp, bitter. Hence **file** vb.¹ smooth with a file. XIII (AncrR.).

**file**² fail (arch., dial.) defile. OE. *fylan* (also with *-a-*, *be-*, *ge-*) = MLG. *vūlen*, MHG. *viulen* :- WGerm. \**fūljan*, f. Germ. \**fūllaz* FOUL.

**file**³ fail A. string or wire on which papers are strung xvi; collection of papers so preserved or arranged in order xvii. B. (mil.) men constituting the depth of a formation; row of persons, etc., one behind another) (*rank*). xvi. - (O)F. *fil* = Pr. *fil*, Sp. *hilo*, It. *filo* :- L. *filum* thread. Hence **file** vb² place on or in a file xv; †place (men) in a file xvi; move in file xvii. Cf. DEFILE², ENFILEDE.

**filemot**, **philamot** fi-limōt. xvii. Alteration of FEUILLE-MORTE; sp. with *ph-* c.1650.

**filial** fi-liəl pert. to a son or daughter. xv. - (O)F. *filial* or ChrL. *filiālis*, f. L. *filius* son, *filia* daughter, prob. based on IE. \**dhē-* suck, repr. by *fecundus* FECUND, *fētus* FÆTUS, *fēmina* FEMALE; see -AL¹ and cf. F. *filial*. So **filia**²TION (theol.) becoming or being a son xv; relationship or descent as of a son xvii. - (O)F. *filiation* - ChrL. *filiatiō*, f. L. *filius*.

**filibeg**, **philibeg**, **fill-** fi-libeg (Sc.) kilt. xviii. - Gael. *feileadhbeag*, f. *feiladh* fold, plait + *beag* little, as dist. from the large kilt, *feiladhmor*.

**filibuster** fi-libastəɹ †freebooter xvi (*fi-butor*, *freebooter*); piratical adventurer in the W. Indies xviii; adventurer in Central America and Spanish W. Indies, 1850-60 xix. The ult. source is Du. *vrijbutter* FREE-BOOTER, of which the earliest Eng. **exx.** are obvious alterations; the present use begins with the adoption (xviii) of F. *fibustier* (xvii); this was succeeded (xix) by the present form - Sp. *filibustero*, which itself is from F. The chronology and mutual relation of the various forms present difficulties.

**filic-** filis-, filik- stem of L. *filix* fern, as in *fi-lical*, *fili-ciform*, *fi-licoid*. xix.

**filigree** fi-ligrī jewel work made with threads and beads. xvii (Evelyn). Alteration of *filigreen*, var. of *filigrane* (xvii-xix) - F. *filigrane* - It. *filigrana*, f. L. *filum* thread (FILE²) + *grānum* seed, GRAIN.

**filioque** filiou'kwī, fai-. xix. L., 'and [from] the Son', phr. inserted in the Western form of the Nicene Creed to assert the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father.

**fill**¹ fil A. full supply of food OE.; B. quantity that fills xvi. OE. *fyllu* = OHG. *fulli* (G. *fülle*), ON. *fyllr*, Goth. *ufar|fuller* :- CGerm. \**fullin*, f. \**fullaz* FULL¹. In B f. FILL², with which this sb. has always been associated.

**fill**<sup>2</sup> fil make full OE.; occupy the whole of; execute, fulfil, complete. OE. *fyllan* = OFris. *fullia*, OS. *fullian* (Du. *vullen*), OHG. *fullen* (G. *füllen*), ON. *fylla*, Goth. (CGerm.) *fulljan*; f. \**fullaz* FULL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. FULFIL.

**fill**<sup>3</sup> fil shaft of cart. XVI (Sh.) dial. var. of THILL.

**fillet** fi·lit headband; narrow flat band, strip XIV; (cooking) slice of meat or fish XV. ME. *filet* - (O)F. *filet* = Pr. *filet*, Sp. *flete*, It. *filetto* - CRom. dim. of L. *filum* thread (FILE<sup>2</sup>); see -ET.

**fillip** fi·lip movement made with a finger suddenly released from contact with the thumb XV; (fig.) stimulus XVII. imit. Also as vb. (XVI). Cf. FLIP<sup>1</sup>, FLIRT.

**fillister** fi·listə rabbetting-plane. XIX. perh. based on synon. F. *feuilleter*; for the repr. of F. *feuille-* by *fil-* cf. FILEMOT.

**filly** fi·li young mare. xv. prob. much older if - ON. *fyļa* :- \**fuljōn*, parallel to OHG. *fulihha* (MHG. *fülhe*), f. Germ. \**ful-* FOAL.

**film** film †membrane OE.; thin pellicle, fine thread XIV. OE. *filmen* membrane, caul, prepuce = OFris. *filmene* sk.n :- Germ. \**filminjam*, f. \**felnon* (whence OE. *æg|felma* skin of an egg), f. \**fellam* FELL<sup>1</sup>. In the senses 'photographic film', 'celluloid roll for cinematographic picture', 'cinema performance' the word has become CEur. Hence fi·lmY<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**filoselle** fi·lösel floss silk. XVII. - F. *filoselle*, superseding OF. *filloisel* - It. dial. *filosello*, for \**folisello* :- Rom. \**follicellus* cocoon (whence OF. *foucel*), for L. *folliculus* FOLLICLE.

**filter** fi·lɪtə †felt XIV; piece of felt, etc., for freeing liquids of impure matter XVI; any apparatus for this XVII. - OF. *filtre*, var. of *feltre* (mod. *feutre* felt) = Pr. *feutre*, Sp. *feltro*, It. *feltro* felt, filter - medL. *filtrum* - WGerm. \**filtir* (-iz) FELT. Hence vb. XVI. So fi·lTRATE<sup>2</sup> pass through a filter. XVII. f. pp. stem of modL. *filtrāre*; cf. INFILTRATE.

**filth** filp †putrid matter OE.; unclean matter XIII. OE. *fyþ* = OS. *fulitha* (Du. *vuilte*), OHG. *fūlida* :- Germ. \**fūlaz* FOUL; see -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence fi·lthY<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**fible** fi·mbl male plant of hemp, producing a weaker fibre than the female plant (*carl hemp*). xv. Earlier *fem(b)le* - Du. *femel*, LG. *fiemel* - F. (*chanvre*) *femelle* 'FEMALE (hemp)', this name being pop. applied to what modern botanists call the male plant.

**fimbria** fi·mbriə (techn.) fringe. XVIII. Late L. (earlier only pl. *fimbriæ*). Cf. FRINGE. So fi·mbriate (her. and nat. hist.) fringed. XIX. - L. *fimbriatus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **fi·mbriated.** xv (Book of St. Albans).

**fin** fin propelling and steering organ of fishes. OE. *fin(n)* = MLG. *finne* (whence G. *finne*), MDu. *vinne* (Du. *vin*); a word of the North Sea area, prob. ult. rel. to L. *pinna* feather, wing (cf. PINNACLE) :- \**pidnā*, OIr. *ind* end, point :- \**pidnom*.

**final** fai·nəl marking an end, putting an end to something; relating to end or purpose. XIV (R. Mannyng, Ch.). - (O)F. *final* or L. *finalis*, f. *finis* end; see FINE<sup>1</sup>, -AL<sup>1</sup>. The earliest uses are in *final peace* (tr. medL. *finalis pax* or *concordia*), *final cause* (tr. medL. *finalis causa*, rendering Aristotle's τὸ οὐ ἐνεκα, τὸ τέλος). So **finalITY** *fainæ·liti*. XVI (once; not current till early XIX). - F. - late L. **finalY**<sup>2</sup>. XIV (Ch); after OF. *final(ement)*, late L. *finaliter*. **fi·nalize** put into final form. xx.

**finance** fi·, fainæ·ns †end; †settlement, payment XIV; †supply, stock; †tax, taxation xv; (pl.) pecuniary resources; management of (public) money XVIII. - (O)F. *finance* †end, †payment, money (cf. AL. *financia* payment XIV), f. *finer* make an end, settle, ransom, bargain for, procure, f. *fin* end, FINE<sup>1</sup>. The senses now current are from modF. usage. Hence **fi·na·ncIAL**. XVII (Burke). **fi·na·ncIER**. XVII (Bacon). - F. *financier*.

**finch** fin'f name of many small passerine birds, esp. of the family Fringillidæ. OE. *finč* = MDu. *vinke* (Du. *vinck*), OHG. *fincho* (G. *fink*) :- WGerm. \**finhiz*, \**finhjon*, perh. of IE. age.

**find** faɪnd come upon; attain OE.; procure, supply XIII; support, maintain xv. OE. *findan*, pt. *fand*, *fundon*, pp. *funden* = OFris. *finda*, OS. *findan*, *fithan* (Du. *vinden*), OHG. *findan* (G. *finden*), ON. *finna*, Goth. *finþan* :- Germ. \**finþan*, \**fanþ*, \**fundum*, \**fundonaz* :- IE. base \**pent-* (whence OIr. *étain* I find), perh. identical with the base meaning 'go, journey' (cf. OE. *fēþa*, OHG. *fendo* footsoldier :- \**fanþjon*), or a nasalized var. of \**pet-* in L. *petere* seek, aim at. The Germ. conjugation should have yielded OE. \**fiþan*, \**fōþ*; the existing forms are analogical on *bindan* BIND, etc. The form of the pt. *found*, superseding ME. *fōnd*, *foond*, shows assim. to pt. pl. or pp., as in BIND, GRIND, WIND<sup>2</sup>. Hence **fi·nd** sb. XIX.

**fine**<sup>1</sup> faɪn †end, conclusion XII; final agreement, settlement of a suit; composition paid XIII. - (O)F. *fin* = Pr., Sp. *fin*, Pg. *fim*, It. *fine* :- L. *finem*, nom. -is end, in medL. sum to be paid on concluding a lawsuit. ¶ For *foot* of the *fine* see FOOT. So, or - OF. *finer* (see FINANCE), **fi·ne** vb<sup>1</sup>. †pay a fine XIII; impose a fine on XVI.

**fine**<sup>2</sup> faɪn consummate in quality XIII (Cursor M.); delicate, subtle; handsome, excellent, admirable XIV; elegant XVI; of the weather XVIII. - (O)F. *fin* = Pr. *fin*, Sp., It. *fino* :- CRom. \**finus*, f. *finire* FINISH, after such pairs as *grossus*, *grossire*. The Rom. word was adopted in OHG. *fin* (G. *fein*), (M)Du. *fijn*, Icel. *finn*. The later uses, expressing admiring approbation, are of purely Eng. development, and corr. to those of F. *beau*. *Fine arts* (XVII) tr. F. *beaux arts*. Hence **fi·ne** vb.<sup>2</sup> refine XIV; make fine, small, etc., XVI.

**fine**<sup>3</sup> fin liqueur brandy. XIX. F., short for *fine champagne*, abbrev. of *eau-de-vie fine de la Champagne* 'fine brandy of Champagne'.

**finesse** fine's †finesness, purity; delicacy, refinement; artfulness, artifice. XV. Many of the earliest exx. of *fynes(se)*, *fin* are spellings of *fineness* (cf. *playnes* for *playnness*, and the like), and it is difficult to determine the date of the adoption of F. *finesse* (= Pr., Sp. *fineza*, It. *finezza*) :- CRom. \**finitia*, f. \**finus* FINE<sup>2</sup>; see -ESS<sup>2</sup>.

**finger** fiŋgəɹ one of the digits of the hand. OE. *finger* = OFris. *finger*, OS., OHG. *finger* (Du. *vinger*, G. *finger*), ON. *fingr*, Goth. *figgrs* :- CGerm. \**fingraz*, perh. :- IE. \**penqrós*, f. \**penqe* FIVE. Cf. FIST<sup>1</sup>.

**finering** fiŋgəriŋ kind of knitting wool. XVII. Earliest forms *fingram*, *fingrum*, *fin-grine*; poss. alteration of OF. *fin grain* 'fine grain' (cf. GROGRAM). ¶ Derivation from FINGER seems to be out of the question.

**final** fi'nɪəl †adj. final; sb. (archit.) terminal ornament of an apex or corner. XIV. -AN. \**final* or AL. \**finalis*, f. *fin*, *finis* end; see FINE<sup>1</sup>, -IAL.

**final** fi'nikəl over nice or particular. XVI (Nashe). prob. academic sl. in origin, f. FINE<sup>2</sup>+ -ICAL; poss. suggested by MDu. *fijnkens* accurately, neatly, prettily (Kilian). Hence **fi-nickiŋg**<sup>2</sup> XVII, **fi-nicky**<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**finis** fai'nɪs the L. word placed at the end of a book, etc., XV; conclusion, end XVII. L. (orig. border, frontier). So **finish** fi'nɪʃ bring to an end, complete XIV; bring to perfection XV. ME. *fenisshe* - OF. *feniss-* (mod. *finiss-*), lengthened stem of *fenir* (altered to *finir*) = Pr. *fenir*, It. *finire* :- L. *finire*, f. *finis*; see FINE<sup>1</sup>, -ISH<sup>2</sup>. **finite** fai'nait †definite XV; limited XV. -L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*.

**Finn** fin Germ. name of a people of NE. Europe and Scandinavia calling their country Suomi and speaking a Ural-Altai language. OE. *Finnas* pl., corr. to G. *Finne*, ON. *Finnr*; recorded as L. *Fenni* ('Tacitus' Germania' xlvi), Gr. *Phinnoi* (Ptolemy). Hence **Fi-nnic**. XVII. -modL. **Fi-nnish**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII; cf. ON. *Finnskr*, G. *finnisch*. **Fi-nno-**, comb. form, as in *Finno-Ugrian*, -*Ugrić*, epithet of the westernmost branch of the Ural-Altai languages.

**finnan** fi'nən haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, etc. XVIII. Earlier forms *findon*, *findram*, *fintrum*, *findhorn*; name of the river *Findhorn*, confused with *Findon*, a village in Kincardineshire.

**fiord**, **fjord** fjōɹd long narrow arm of the sea. XVII. -Norw. *fiord* :- ON. *fjörðr* :- \**ferþuz*; cf. FIRTH, FORD.

**fir** fɪɹ coniferous tree (Pinus, Abies, Picea). XIV (Cursor M., Ch., Trevisa). ME. *furr*, *fyrre*, w. midl. *ve(ə)r*, *vyrrre*; prob. -ON. *fyrri-* (in *fyriskógr* fir-wood, etc.) :- Germ. \**furxjōn*, f. \**furxō*, whence OE. *furhwudu* fir-wood, OHG. *forha* (G. *föhre*), ON. *fura*,

beside OHG. *vereh|eih* (G. †*ferch*), Lombardic *feraha* kind of oak; cf. L. *quercus* (:- \**perkus*) oak. ¶ Like BEECH and BIRCH, of Germ. and (partly) IE. extent.

**fire** faiɹ principle of combustion; burning material OE.; conflagration XII; heat of fever, passion, etc., XIV; firing of guns XVI (cf. F. *feu*, as in *faire feu* fire a gun). OE. *fȳr* = OFris., OS. *fiur* (Du. *vuur*), OHG. *fiur*, *fūr* (G. *feuer*) :- WGERM. \**fūr* (ON. had poet. *fūr*, *fýrr* m.), corr. to Gr. *púr*, Umbrian *pír*, Czech *pýř*, Arm. *hūr*, Toch. *por*, *pwār*; cf. Skr. *pāvakás* fire. Hence **fire** vb. OE. *fȳrian* supply with firing; set on fire, lit. and fig. XII; discharge, explode XVI; burn out (orig. U.S.) XIX.

**firkin** fɪ'kɪn †cask XIV; quarter of a 'barrel' XV (*ferdekyn*, *ferken*). prob. -MDu. \**vierdekin*, dim. of *vierde* FOURTH; see -KIN.

**firlot** fɪ:lɔt (Sc.) quarter of a boll. XV. Found in AL. *ferthelota* (XIII) prob. -ON. *fjorð* hlotr fourth part (LOT).

**firm**<sup>1</sup> fɪɹm fixed, immovable XIV; stable, not yielding XV. ME. *ferm(e)* - (O)F. *ferme* :- L. *firmus*. Conformed XVI to L. sp.

**firm**<sup>2</sup> fɪɹm †signature XVI; (style of) a commercial house XVIII. In the earliest use -Sp. *firma*, later -It. *firma*, of the same origin, medL. *firma* (cf. FARM), f. L. *firmāre* strengthen, in late L. confirm by one's signature, f. *firmus* FIRM<sup>1</sup>.

**firmament** fɪ:ɹmɛmənt vault of heaven. XIII. - (O)F. *firmament* - L. *firmamentum*, f. *firmāre* strengthen, f. *firmus* FIRM<sup>1</sup>; see -MENT. The L. word, meaning orig. 'support, foundation', was adopted in the Vulgate, in imitation of LXX Gr. *steréōma* (f. *stereōn* make firm, f. *steréōs* firm) as the rendering of Heb. *rāqī'a* applied to the vault of the sky, prob. lit. expanse, f. *rāqī'a* spread out, beat or tread out, (in Syriac) make firm or solid.

**firman** fɪ:ɹmən edict; licence, permit. XVII. - Pers. *fermān*, OPers. \**framānā* command = Skr. *pramānam* (right) measure, standard, authority, f. *pra-* PRO-+ \**mā-* MEASURE.

**first** fɪɹst that is before all others. OE. *fyr(e)st* = OFris. *ferost*, -*est*, *ferst*, OS. \**furist* (in *furisto* wk. masc. as sb. prince, whence Du. *vorst*), OHG. *furist* (*furisto* prince, whence G. *fürst*), ON. *fyrstr* :- CGerm. \**furistaz*, superl. formation on \**fur-*, \**for-* (see FOR, FORE, -EST, and cf. FORMER, FOREMOST) :- IE. \**pr*, whence the various formations with superl. suffixes meaning 'first', e.g. Gr. *prōtos* PROTO-, *prōtistos*, L. *primus* PRIME, Skr. *prathamás*. Hence **firstling**<sup>1</sup> first product or offspring. XVI (Coverdale).

**firth** fɪɹp arm of the sea, estuary. XV. orig. Sc. -ON. *fjörðr* FIORD.

**fiscal** fɪ'skəl pert. to the treasury (spec. in Sc. PROCURATOR *fiscal*); sb. title of certain officials. XVI. -F. *fiscal* or L. *fiscālis*, f. *fiscus* treasury, orig. rush-basket, purse.



**fish<sup>1</sup>** fiʃ vertebrate water animal with gills. OE. *fiſc* = OFris. *fiſk*, OS., OHG. *fiſc* (Du. *viſch*, G. *fiſch*), ON. *fiſkr*, Goth. *fiſks* :- CGerm. \**fiſkaz* :- \**piſkos*, rel. to L. *piſcis* (cf. PISCINA), Ir. *iaſc*, Gael. *iaſg* (- \**peiskos*). So **fish** vb. OE. *fiſcian*, **fi-ſher**<sup>1</sup>, OE. *fiſcere*, also CGerm.; cf. L. *piſcāri*, *piſcārius*. Hence **fi-ſhy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. ¶ There is no CIE. word for 'fish'; W. *pyſg*, Corn. *piſc* are - L.

**fish<sup>2</sup>** fiʃ mend (a broken spar, etc.) with a piece of wood (fish or fish-plate). XVII (Capt. Smith). - (O)F. *ficher* **fix** :- Rom. \**fiſcāre*, intensive of L. *fiſcere* **FIX**. Hence (after F. *fiche*) **fish** sb. (naut.) piece of wood used to strengthen another XVII; plate of iron, etc., to protect or strengthen a beam, rail, etc. XIX. Cf. next.

**fish<sup>3</sup>** fiʃ flat piece of bone, etc., used as a counter in games. XVIII. - F. *fiche*, f. *ficher* (see prec.), assoc. with **FISH<sup>1</sup>** because of the shape.

**fissile** fi-ſail that may be split. XVII. - L. *fiſſilis*, f. *fiſſ-*, pp. stem of *fiſſere* to cleave; see BITE, -ILE. So **fissure** fi-ʃæɪ cleft, split. LXIV. - (O)F. *fiſſure* or L. *fiſſūra*; **fission** fi-ʃən XIX. - L. *fiſſiōn-em*.

**fiſt<sup>1</sup>** fiſt clenched hand. OE. *fīſt* = OFris. *fēſt*, MLG. *fūſt* (Du. *vuist*), OHG. *fūſt* (G. *faust*) :- WGerm. \**fūſti*, perh. :- \**fūχſtiz*, for \**fuyχſtiz* :- \**pnqſtis* (whence Osl. *peſti* fiſt), f. zero grade of IE. \**penqe* FIVE; cf. FINGER. Hence **fi-ſtic** XIX, **fi-ſtical** XVIII. **fi-ſticuffs** fighting. XVII; prob. f. *fiſty* adj. (XVII) + pl. of CUFF<sup>2</sup>.

**fiſt<sup>2</sup>** fiſt breaking wind. First recorded xv, but prob. repr. OE. \**fiſt* (cf. vbl. sb. *fiſting*), corr., with variety of vowel-grade, to MLG. *viſt*, MDu. *veest*, Du. *viſt*, G. *fiſt*; cf. also ON. *fiſa* vb.; Germ. \**fiſti*-prob. rests on an orig. \**feſt*- :- IE. \**pezd-*, whence L. *pēdere*, Gr. *bdein* (- \**bzdein*), Lith. *bezdėti*. ¶ Cf. *wolf's* or *wolves' fiſt* Fungus Lycoperdon.

**fiſtula** fi-ſtjələ long sinuous ulcer. XIV (earlier *fyſtel*, *fiſtle* from OF.). L. *fiſtula* pipe, also in path. sense.

**fiſt<sup>1</sup>** (arch. *fytte*) fiſt division of a poem, canto. OE. *fiſt* = OS. \**fiſtia* (preserved in latinized form *vittea* in the preface to 'Heliand'); identified by some with OHG. *fiſza* list of cloth (G. *fiſze* skein of yarn, †thread with which weavers mark off a day's work) and ON. *fiſt* hem; but cf. next.

**fiſt<sup>2</sup>** fiſt †dangerous position or experience XIV; paroxysm; sudden state of activity XVI. OE. *fiſt* (once) prob. 'conflict', orig. meaning perh. 'junction', 'meeting', 'match', which might relate or identify this word with prec. Cf. **FIT<sup>3</sup>**, **FIT<sup>4</sup>**. Hence **fi-ſtful**<sup>1</sup>; used once by Sh. ('Macbeth' III ii 23), popularized by Scott.

**fiſt<sup>3</sup>** fiſt well suited, proper XIV; qualified, prepared, ready XVI. perh. pp. of **FIT<sup>4</sup>**, q.v.

**fiſt<sup>4</sup>** fiſt be and make proper or suitable; supply, equip. XVI. In these senses not recorded before late XVI; but a vb. *fiſte* marshal forces (xiv) may point to a ME. vb.

with the gen. sense 'arrange, adjust, match', which accords in meaning with (rare) ME. *fiſte* person's match (XIII). The chronology of the evidence is inadequate for the determination of the relation between this set of words. Hence **fiſt** sb. XVII. Cf. **OUTFIT**.

**fiſtch<sup>1</sup>**, dial. var. of **VEtCH**. XIV (*fiſche*, Wycl. Bible); occurs in A.V., Isaiah xxviii 25.

**fiſtchew** fi-ſtʃū polecat and its fur. XIV. - OF. *fiſcheau*, dial. var. of *fiſſel* (pl. *fiſſiaulx*), later *fiſſau*, dim. of a word appearing in early Du. as *fiſſe*, *viſſe*, *viſſche*, whence ult. also synon. **fiſtch<sup>2</sup>** XVI.

**Fitz** fits AN. sp. of OF. *fiſz* (fits), earlier *fiſz* (mod. *fiſz*) :- L. *fiſius* son; survives in surnames in which it is followed by an uninflected genitive, e.g. *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzwilliam*.

**five** faiv 5, v. repr. inflected *fife* (*fiſfa*, *fiſum*) of OE. *fiſ* = OFris., OS. *fiſ* (Du. *viſf*), OHG. *fünf*, *funf* (G. *fünf*), ON. *funn*, Goth. *funf* :- CGerm. \**fiſfi* :- IE. \**penpe*, altered by assim. from \**penqwe*, whence Skr. *pañcha*, Gr. *pente*, *pempe*, L. *quinque* (with assim. of initial p), OIr. *cóic*, Gaulish *penpe*, OW. *pimp* (mod. *pump*), Lith. *penki*, Osl. *peſti* **FIST<sup>1</sup>**. So **FIFTEEN** *fiſti-n*, *fi-ſtīn* 15, xv. OE. *fiſtēne* (-*tiene*) = OFris. *fiſtine*, OS. *fiſtein* (Du. *viſtēin*), OHG. *fiſfzehhan* (G. *fiſfzehh*), ON. *fiſtán*, Goth. *fiſftaihun*. Hence **fifteenth**. Late OE. *fiſtēþa* (xi), ult. superseding OE. *fiſtēþa*, ME. *fiſtethe*; northern ME. *fiſtend* was - ON. *fiſtándi*.

**fiſt<sup>2</sup>** fiſp ordinal of five. OE. *fiſta* = OFris. *fiſta*, OS. *fiſto* (Du. *viſſde*), OHG. *fiſto* (G. *fiſſte*), ON. *fiſti* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**fiſfton* :- IE. \**penqto-* (cf. Gr. *pemptos*, L. *quintus*), f. \**penqwe* FIVE. The normal *fiſt* survives dial.; the standard form has -*th* after *fourth* (cf. *sixth*, etc.). **fifty** fi-ſti five tens. OE. *fiſtiſig* = OFris., OS. *fiſtich* (Du. *viſſtig*), OHG. *fiſfzig* (G. *fiſfzig*), ON. *fiſmtigr*, Goth. *fiſftigis*; see FIVE, -*TY*<sup>1</sup>. Hence **fi-ſtiet<sup>1</sup>**. OE. *fiſtígeþa*, corr. to ON. *fiſmtugandi*.

**fives** faivz game in which a ball is struck with the hand against a wall. XVII. pl. of FIVE. Of uncertain origin, but perh. so called because orig. played by two teams of five persons; cf. 'squaring out the forme of a tennis court . . . by this square they (being stript of their dublets) played five to five, with the handball' (Nichols' 'Progresses of Queen Elizabeth').

**fix** fiſks make firm or stable xv; place in a definite position or state XVI. Partly f. pp. †*fix* (xiv, Ch.) - OF. *fix* (mod. *fixe*) or its source L. *fixus*, pp. of *fiſgere* **fix**, fasten; partly - medL. *fixāre* (cf. F. *fixer*, Sp. *fiſjar*, It. *fiſſare*), f. L. *fixus*. Cf. **AFFIX**, **PREFIX**, **SUFFIX**, **TRANSFIX**. Hence **fix** sb. (orig. U.S.). XIX. So **fixa-tion**. XIV (alch., Gower). - medL. **fi-xi-ty**. XVII (Boyle). **fi-x-ture**. XVII (Sh. 'Merry Wives' III iii 67, 1st Folio). Alteration, after *mixture*, of †*fixure* (XVII, Drayton). - late L. *fixūra* (Tertullian, Vulg.).



**fizgig** fɪzˌgɪg A. light woman XVI; spinning-top; squib XVII; B. harpoon XVI. The first el. may be †*fise* fart, or FIZZ; the second is GIG<sup>1</sup>, which was used early in the senses of 'frivolous person' and 'whipping-top'; for sense B cf. Sp. *fisga* (- *G. fischgabel* fish-hook).

**fizz** fɪz make a hissing sound, as of effervescence. XVII. imit.; cf. next. Hence sb. †disturbance XVIII; effervescing sound; (sl.) champagne XIX.

**fizzle** fɪzəl †break wind silently XVI; (orig. U.S.) come to a lame conclusion, fail XIX. app. f. FIZZ (but this is recorded later) + -LE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. FIST<sup>2</sup>.

**flabbergast** flæˌbɛɪgəst confound utterly. XVIII. The pp. is mentioned, along with *bored*, in 1772 ('Annual Register' ii 191) as a new piece of fashionable slang; perh. fanciful formation on FLABBY and AGHAST.

**flabby** flæˌbi soft and limp XVII (Dryden); nerveless, feeble XVIII. Expressive alteration of synonym. *flappy* (XVI), f. FLAP + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**flaccid** flækˌsɪd limp; drooping. XVII. - F. *flaccide* or L. *flaccidus*, f. *flaccus* flabby; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**flag<sup>1</sup>** flæg plant of the genus *Iris*; (formerly) reed, rush. XIV. Related in some way to (i) Du. *flag*, occurring in Bible of 1637, Job viii 11 margin (where A.V. has the same word) and to (ii) Da. *flæg* yellow iris.

**flag<sup>2</sup>** flæg (E. Anglian) turf, sod XV; flat slab of stone XVII. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *flag* spot where a turf has been cut out, ON. *flaga* slab of stone (cf. FLAW<sup>1</sup>). Cf. FLAKE<sup>2</sup>, dial. *flaught*.

**flag<sup>3</sup>** flæg piece of stuff attached to a staff and used as a standard or signal. XVI. perh. orig. an application of †*flag* adj. (see next). ¶ A doubtful ex. of synonym. *fagge* (XV) suggests comparison with 'the flagg or the fagg federis' of a hawk's wing (Book of St. Albans, 1486). Adopted in several Germ. langs.

**flag<sup>4</sup>** flæg †hang down; become limp or feeble. XVI. rel. to †*flag* adj. hanging loose (XVI), of unkn. origin.

**flagellant** flædʒələnt one who scourges himself (as a discipline). XVI. - L. *flagellant-*, -*ans*, prp. of *flagellāre* whip (whence **flagellate<sup>3</sup>** flædʒɪleɪt XVII, **flagella**-TION XV), f. *flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum* scourge; see -ANT.

**flageolet** flædʒələt small wind instrument. XVII (*flajolet*). - F. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flag(e)ol*, *flajol* (whence ME. *flæg* XIV) - Pr. *flajol*, of unkn. origin; see -ET.

**flagitious** flædʒɪˌʃəs extremely wicked. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. *flagitiōsus*, f. *flāgitium* noisy protest against a person's conduct, scandal, (hence) shameful act, crime, f. *flāgitāre* demand earnestly or vociferously, f. base meaning 'make a noise'; see -IOUS.

**flagon** flægən large bottle for wine, etc. XV. Late ME. *flakon*, *flagan* - AN. \**flagon*, (O)F. *flacon*, earlier \**flacon* - late L. *flascō(n)*-

FLASK. For the change of inter-sonant k to g cf. *segrestain* sexton, SUGAR.

**flagrant** flæiˌgrənt (arch. or obs.) blazing, burning, ardent XV; 'flaming into notice' (J.), glaring, notorious XVIII. - F. *flagrant* or L. *flagrant-*, *āns*, prp. of *flagrāre* burn, blaze, be enflamed, f. \**flag-*, repr. a var. of IE. \**bhleg-* (cf. FLAME, FULMINATE, PHLEGM, (RE)FULGENT); see -ANT. The second sense derives from the use repr. by F. *en flagrant délit* red-handed, modL. or modL. (*in flagrante delicto*, late L. *flagrante crimine* (Codex of Justinian), lit. 'the offence raging').

**flail** fleil instrument for threshing by hand, OE. \**flegil* (repr. once by a late aberrant form *fligel*), in ME. *flezyl* (Orm), *fleil*, *fleyl* = OS. *flegil*, (M)Du. *vlegel*, (O)HG. *flegel* :- WGerm. \**flagil-*, prob. - L. *flagellum* scourge, (in Vulgate) flail, whence the Rom. forms OF. *flaiel*, *feel* (mod. *fléau* scourge), Pr. *flagel*, Sp. *flagelo*, It. *fragello*. Examples of the Eng. word are rare before XV and the later ME. currency was prob. due to adoption from OF. or MDu.

**flair** fleəɪ sagacious perceptiveness. XIX. F., f. *flairer* smell :- Rom. \**flāgrāre*, for L. *frāgrāre* (see FRAGRANT). ¶ In ME. the OF. word was adopted in the sense 'odour, smell'.

**flak** flæk anti-aircraft fire (with shift of sense). XX. G., f. initials of *fliegerabwehrkanone* 'aircraft-defence-gun'.

**flake** fleik one of the small pieces in which snow falls XIV (Ch.); piece of ignited matter thrown off XIV; flat or scaly fragment XV; (arch.) bundle of fibres, lock of hair XVI. immed. source unkn.; the several senses may repr. derivs. of different origin; comparable forms in Scand. langs. are Norw. *flak*, *flāk* patch, flake, *flake* form into flakes, Sw. *isflak* ice-floe, ON. *flakna* flake off, split. Cf. FLAW<sup>1</sup>. Hence **flake** vb. XV.

**flambeau** flæˌmbou torch. XVII. - (O)F. *flambeau*, dim. of *flambe*, †*flamble* :- L. *flamma*, dim. of *flamma* FLAME.

**flamboyant** flæmboiˌənt (orig. archit.) characterized by waved flame-like forms; flamingly coloured. XIX. - F. *flamboyant*, prp. of *flamboyer*, earlier *flambeier*, f. *flambe*; see prec.

**flame** fleim ignited vapour; fig. of passion XIV (R. Rolle); visible combustion XV. ME. *flaune*, *flamme*, *flame* - AN. \**flaume*, OF. *flame*, (also mod.) *flamme* = Pr. *flama*, Sp. *flama*, Pg. *chamma*, It. *flamma* :- L. *flamma*, f. base repr. by FLAGRANT. For the origin of the var. †*flambe* (XIV-XVII) see prec. For the pronunc. cf. *angel*, *chamber*, *strange*. So **flame** vb. XIV. - OF. *flamer*, *flammer* (which was superseded by *flamber* XVI).

**flamen** flæiˌmən †as used by Geoffrey of Monmouth for a supposed grade of priest in heathen Britain XIV (R. Mannyng); priest of a particular deity in ancient Rome XVI. - L. *flāmen*.

**flamingo** flæmɪŋɡou bird with long legs and neck and scarlet plumage. XVI. Early forms *flemengo*, *-ingo* - Pg. *flamengo* - Pr. *flamenc* (whence also Sp. *flamenco*, F. *flamant*), f. *flama* FLAME + Germ. suffix *-igg-ING*<sup>3</sup>; so named because of its bright plumage (cf. the Gr. name *phoinikópteros* lit. 'red-feathered').

**flammenwerfer** flæmənˈvɛrfɛr flame-throwing weapon. XX. G., f. *flamme* FLAME + agent-noun of *werfen* throw (WARP).

**flan** flæn disc of metal before stamping; open tart XIX. - F. *flan*; see FLAWN.

**flanconade** flæŋkɔneɪd thrust in the side at fencing. XVII. - F. *flanconade*, f. *flanc* FLANK.

**flange** flæŋdʒ widening part XVII; projecting flat rim XVIII. Partly synon. with †*flanch* (XVIII-XIX); OF. *flanchir* and *flangir* (presumably f. *flanche*, var. of *flanc* FLANK), which are used as syns. of *fléchir* bend, may be the source of the vbs. *flanch* and *flange*, from which the corr. sbs. might be derived; but the chronological evidence does not favour this.

**flank** flæŋk side of the body of an animal between ribs and hip XII; extreme side of an army XVI. - (OF. *flanc*, corr. to Sp. *flanco*, It. *flanco* - Frank. \**hlanca* side; cf. FLINCH, LINK<sup>1</sup>).

**flannel** flæˌnəl open woollen stuff. XIV. Early forms *flanell*, beside *flan(n)en*, *flan(n)-ing*; the latter are perh. the orig. forms and - W. *gwlanen* woollen article, f. *gwlan* WOOL. ¶ The Eng. word is the source of F. *flanelle*, whence Sp. *flanela*, *franela*, It. *frannella*, *frenella*, G. *flanell*, Du. *flanel*. Used ludicrously to designate a Welshman in Sh. 'Merry Wives' v v 172.

**flap** flæp †blow XIV; fly-flapper XV; loose pendent part XVI. So **flap** vb. strike with something flexible and broad XIV; (of birds) beat the wings XVI. prob. imit., like *clap*, *slap*, *rap*, *tap*; cf. Du. *flap* blow, fly-flapper, lid of a can, *flappen* strike, clap. Hence **flap-DOO:DLE** (colloq.) nonsense, humbug. XIX. **flap-DRA:GON** snapdragon. XVI (Sh.). **flap-PEP**<sup>1</sup> one who or a thing which flaps XVI; young partridge XIX (hence sl., young woman XX).

**flare** flɛə spread out, as hair, etc. XVI; burn with a spreading flame XVII (Milton); in prp. **fla-RING**<sup>2</sup> showy, gaudy. XVII. Of unkn. origin (perh. Scand.). Hence **flare** sb. XIX. **fla-RE-UP**, f. phr. *flare up*. XIX.

**flash** flæʃ sudden burst of flame or light XVI; sudden rush of water; superficial brilliance; †brilliant or showy person XVII; †(sl.) wig XVII; ornament sewn to the collar of a tunic formerly worn by officers of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers and supposed to be the relic of a queue XIX. f. **flash** vb., the earliest uses of which refer to the rushing or dashing of water (XIV); preceded by an obscure *flaskie* sprinkle XIII), its application

to the bursting forth of light or flame being of doubtful occurrence before XVI. Hence **fla-shy**<sup>1</sup> XVI, of which *flash* adj. (XVII) is a partial syn.

**flask** flæʃ †container for wine, clothing XIV; case for gunpowder XVI; (wine) bottle with long narrow neck XVII. In the second sense - F. *flasque*, in the third prob. - It. *fasco*; the F. form (OF. *flasche*, *flaske*) repr. medL. *flasca* (Isidore), the It. form medL. *fasco* (cf. Sp. *fasco*, *frasco*, Pg. *frasco*), acc. *flascōnem* (cf. Pr. *flacon*, It. *fiascone*, F. *flacon* FLAGON); ult. origin dubious; has been referred to L. *vāsculum*, dim. of *vās* VESSEL. ¶ The word appears in Germ. langs. as OE. *flascē*, *flaxe*, OHG. *flasca* (G. *flasche*), MDu. *flasseche* (Du. *vlesch*), whence it has been adopted in various langs., as Lappish *flaskp*, Magyar *palaczk*, Pol. *flaszka*.

**flat**<sup>1</sup> flæt level, prostrate XIV; not curved or undulating XV; unqualified; plain; dull; below true pitch XVI; of drink XVII; in many sb. uses from XIV. - ON. *flatr* = OHG. *flaz* †- Germ. \**flataz*, of uncertain relationship (connexion with Gr. *platus*, Skr. *prthús* broad, L. *planta* PLANT, is plausible in regard to sense, but IE. *t* or *th* does not normally corr. to Germ. *t*; cf. FIELD). Hence **fla-TTEN**<sup>5</sup> vb. XVII; superseded the somewhat earlier **flat** vb.

**flat**<sup>2</sup> flæt storey of a house; suite of rooms on one floor (Scott). XIX. Alteration by assoc. with prec. of Sc. *flet* inner part of a house (OE. *flet* floor, dwelling = ON. *flet*, etc. †- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**flatjam*, f. *flataz* FLAT<sup>1</sup>).

**flatter** flætəɪ praise unduly XIII (AnCR.); †fawn; fawn upon. XIV. ME. *flattere*, of unkn. origin; perh. back-formation from **flattery** (XIV) - (OF. *flatterie*, f. *flatter* vb. flatter (which would normally give *flat* in Eng.), prob. f. Germ. \**flat*-FLAT<sup>1</sup>, and orig. meaning 'pat, smooth, caress'. ME. syns. based on the cons. skeleton *fl..k* were *flakere*, *flikere*, *fleech*; ME. Kentish *ulateri* ('Ayenbite') with initial *v* suggests a native word, but none is known.

**flatulent** flætˌtjələnt windy. XVI. - F. *flatulent* (Paré) - modL. *flātulentus*, f. L. *flātus* blowing, blast, f. *flāre* BLOW<sup>1</sup>; see -ULENT. So **fla-TULENCE** XIX, -ENCY XVII.

**flaunt** flɔnt (intr.) wave gaily or proudly; display (oneself) ostentatiously. XVI. Of unkn. origin; no point of contact can be made with Sw. dial. *flankt* flutteringly, *flanka* flutter, G. dial. *flandern* flutter, waver. ¶ In XVI-XVII the stem entered into several redupl. or jingling collocations, as *flaunt a flaunt* (Gascoigne, Harvey), *flantitaming* (Nashe), *flaunt tant*; also (with *a*-) *aflaunt*.

**flautist** flɔːtɪst player on the flute. XIX. - It. *flautista*, f. *flauto* FLUTE; see -IST.

**flavine** flɛiˌvaɪn (chem.) yellow dye-stuff. XIX. f. L. *flāvus* yellow + -IN. So **fla-VO-COMB** form.

**flavour** flei·vər smell, aroma XIV; element in the taste of a substance depending on the sense of smell XVII. - OF. *flaor*, infl. by *savour*; the OF. word, if cogn. with It. †*fla-tore*, repr. Rom. \**flātor*, blend of L. *flātus* blowing, breath, and *fātor* stench.

**flaw**<sup>1</sup> flō †flake XIV; fissure, rift; blemish XVII. perh. - ON. *flaga* slab of stone, prob. :- Germ. \**flax-*, \**flag-*, parallel and synon. with \**flak-*, whence pp. FLAKE, which *flaw* closely resembles in sense.

**flaw**<sup>2</sup> flō sudden squall, etc. XVI. prob. - MLG. *vlāge*, MDu. *vlāghe* (Du. *vlaag*), the primary sense of which may be 'stroke' (IE. \**plak-*; see FLAY).

**flawn** flōn custard or cheese-cake, pancake. XIII. - OF. *flaon* (mod. FLAN) :- medL. *fladō(n)-* (cf. It. *fiadone* honeycomb) - Frankish *flado* (Du. *vlade*, *vla* pancake) :- WGerm. \**flapō(n)*, prob. rel. to Gr. *plāthanon* cake-mould, *plātūs* broad (cf. FLAT<sup>1</sup>).

**flax** flæks blue-flowered plant, *Linum usatissimum*, producing textile fibre and linseed. OE. *flæx* (*flæax*) = OFris. *flax*, (M)Du. *vlax*, OHG. *flahs* (G. *fachs*) :- WGerm. \**flaxsam*, prob. to be referred to Germ. \**flax-* \**flex-* :- IE. \**plok-* \**plek-* in Gr. *plēkein*, L. *plectere*, G. *flechten* plait. Hence **flax**-XEN<sup>3</sup>. XVI.

**flay** flei strip off the skin of OE.; with skin as obj. XIII. OE. *flēan* (more freq. in comps. *āflēan*, *beflēan*), pt. \**flōh*, *flōg*, -on, pp. *flægen*, *flagen* = MDu. *vlae(gh)en* (Du. *vlaen*), ON. *flá* (the source of ME. *flā*, *flō*) :- Germ. \**flaxan*, of unkn. origin; str. forms lasted till xv in pt. *flogh*, till xvii in pp. *flain*, *flean*; but wk. forms were current in xvi; for the development cf. *slay*.

**flea** flī small wingless insect, *Pulex*. OE. *flea(h)*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *vlō* (Du. *vloo*), OHG. *flōh* (G. *floh*), ON. *fló*; repr. Germ. base \**flauχ-* or perh. \**plauχ-* (see FLEE). Hence **flea**-BANE.

**flam** flīm lancet. XVI. - OF. *flieme* (mod. *flamme*) = Pr. *flecme* (Sp. *fleme*, Pg. *flame*, It. *fiam* are - F.) :- Rom. \**fleutomum* (medL. *fledomum*, *fletoma*), for late L. *phlebotomus* - Gr. *phlebotómōn*, sb. use of n. of adj. (see PHLEBOTOMY).

**fleck** flek spot, speck. XVI. The earliest recorded words of the group are **flecked** ppl. adj. dappled XIV and **fleck** vb. xv; the proximate source may be synon. ON. *flekkv* sb., *flekka* vb., or MLG., MDu. *vlecke* (Du. *vlek*) = OHG. *flec*, *fleccho* (G. *fleck*, *flecken*), of unkn. origin.

**fledge** fledʒ acquire or provide with feathers. XVI. f. †*fledge* adj. (xiv) having feathers (for flight), repr. var. \**fledge* of OE. \**flycge* recorded only in *unfligge* (x) glossing L. *implumes*; corr. to MDu. *vluigghe* (Du. *vluig*), OHG. *flucchi* (G. *flügge* is from LG.) :- WGerm. \**fluggja*, f. \**flug-*, weak base of \**fleugan* FLY<sup>2</sup>. Hence **fledge**LING<sup>1</sup>. XIX; after *nestling*.

**flee** flī run away (from). OE. *flēon* (pt. *flēah*, *flugon*, pp. *flogen*) = OFris. *flia*, OS. *fliohan* (MDu. *vlien*, Du. *vlieden*), OHG. *fliohan* (G. *fliehen*), ON. *fly(j)a* (*fló*, *flugum*) more freq. wk. *flyða*, *fly(i)ðr*; (MSw. *fly*, *flydde*), Goth. *pliuhan* :- CGerm. \**pleuχan*, \**plauh*, \**plugum*, \**plogan*-. The str. forms continued till xv; but as early as XIII wk. forms are extant, esp. in texts of northerly provenance, which suggests that they may be of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. pt. *flydde*, Da. *flyede*). *Flee* and *fly* in OE. had identical pt. and pp., and in later usage became interchangeable in sense. In present use, the pt. and pp. of *fly* in the sense 'to run away' are *fled*, the present *flee* (which in north. dial. repr. formally both *flēon* to flee and *flēogan* to fly) having become rhet. or poet.

**fleece** flis woolly covering of a sheep, etc. OE. *flēos* = Du. *vlies*, MHG. *vlies* (G. *vlies*) :- WGerm. \**fleusaz*, and OE. *flēs* (WS. *flies*) = MLG. *vliis*, MDu. *vliuus*, MHG. *vliis* (early modG. *fleusz*, *fliusz*) :- WGerm. *flīs* \**fleusiz-*, rel. to MLG., MHG. *vliis* sheepskin (G. *flaus* woollen coat) :- \**flūsaz*; prob. ult. rel. to the base of L. *plūma* feather, PLUME. Hence **fleece** vb. lit. and fig. XVI.

**fleer** flīər †grin, grimace XIV; laugh mockingly, smile scornfully, gibe xv. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *flira*, Da. dial. *flire* grin, laugh unbecomingly.

**fleet**<sup>1</sup> flit company of ships, naval force. OE. *flēot* (once) ship or ships coll., f. *flēotan* float, swim, FLEET<sup>3</sup>.

**fleet**<sup>2</sup> flit (dial.) run of water OE.; (hist.) *The Fleet* that flowing into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street; (hence) the prison near it XIII. OE. *flēot* (also *flēote* or -a), corr. to OFris. *flēt*, (M)Du. *vliet*, MHG. *vliez*, ON. *fljót*, f. Germ. \**fleut*-FLEET<sup>3</sup>.

**fleet**<sup>3</sup> flit †float OE.; (arch.) flow or glide away XII. OE. *flēotan* float, swim = OFris. *fljata*, OS. *fliotan* (Du. *vlieten*), OHG. *fliozan* (G. *fliessen*), ON. *fljóta* float, flow :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) str. vb. \**fleutan*; f. IE. \**pleud-* \**plud-* (repr. also by Lith. *plūsti*, Lett. *pludēt* float, *pludi* flood), extension of \**pleu-* \**plou-* \**plu-* (repr. by Gr. *plēin* :- \**plefein* sail, *plōūs* sailing, *plōion* ship, ON. *flēy* (poet.) ship, OSl. *pluti*, Skr. *plāvati* swim, sail, L. *pluere* rain; cf. FLY<sup>2</sup>). Surviving mainly in **fleeting**<sup>2</sup> flit-ij ppl. adj. †float- ing, swimming OE.; †shifting, inconstant XIII; passing quickly away xvi.

**fleet**<sup>4</sup> flit swift. XVI (Skelton). prob. much older if - ON. *fljotr*, \**fljotr*, f. Germ. \**fleut-* (see prec.).

**Flemish** fle·mif pert. to Flanders or its inhabitants XIV (Ch. has *Flaundryssh*); sb. the form of Dutch spoken in Flanders XVIII. - ON. *Flæmskr* - MDu. *Vlāmsch* (Du. *Vlaamsch*). So assim. to **Fleming** native of Flanders (xiv, Ch.) - ON. *Flæmingsi* - MDu. *Vlāming*, f. *Vlām-*, whence *Vlaanderen* Flanders; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>, -ING<sup>3</sup>.

**flense** flens cut up the fat of a whale, skin a seal. XIX. - Da. *flense* = Norw. *flinsa*, *flunsa* flay. Also *flench*, *flinch* (Scott).

**flesh** fleʃ soft substance of an animal body; meat; corporeal form. OE. *flæsc* = OFris. *flask*, OS. *flēsk* (Du. *vleesch*), OHG. *fleisc* (G. *fleisch*), ON. *flesk* swine's flesh, pork, bacon :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**flaishaz*, -iz; an s-less form of the base is found in OE. *flæc* flesh, *flicce* FLITCH, the orig. meaning being 'slice, slit, split' (cf. Lith. *pleikti* slit open a fish). Hence **flesh** vb. reward (a hawk, etc.) with a portion of the quarry; inure to bloodshed, gen. initiate; inflame, incite; plunge into flesh XVI; cf. F. *acharner*. **fleshly**<sup>1</sup> OE. *flæsclic*. **fleshpot**. XVI (Coverdale). **fleshv**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.).

**fletcher** fleʃtʃər (hist.) arrow-maker. XIV. - OF. *flech(i)er*, f. *fleche* arrow (whence Pr. *fleca*, Sp. *flecha*, Pg. *frecha*, It. *freccia*), of unkn. origin; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. ¶ Survives as a surname and in the title of a City livery company.

**fleur-de-lis** flōrdəlī, ||fōrdəlī iris flower; heraldic lily. XIX. The present form superseded the older forms in XIX; late ME. *flour de lys* - OF. *flour de lys*, i.e. *flour* FLOWER, early of, *lis* (L. *lilium* LILY); late ME. and early modE. *flower de lice* or *delice* (cf. AN. pl. *fleurs délicies* XIII) was assoc. with a fanciful L. *flōs deliciæ* 'flower of delight'; a modified form of this, *flower-de-luce* (XVI, Spenser; in Amer. use since XVII), is unexpl.

**fleury**, **flory** flōri, flōri (her.) decorated with fleur-de-lis. XV. - OF. *floré*, *flouré* (mod. *fleuré*), f. *fleur* FLOWER; see -Y<sup>5</sup>. So **fleuronné** flōrɔ̃ti. XVI. (O)F., f. *fleurlette*, dim. of *fleur*.

**flew** flū see FLOW, FLY<sup>2</sup>.

**flews** flūz chaps of a hound. XVI (Turber-vile). Of unkn. origin.

**flew**<sup>1</sup> fleks bend. XVI. f. *flex-*, pp. stem of L. *flectere* bend (cf. CIRCUMFLEX, INFLECT, REFLECT). So **flexible**. XV (Hoccleve). - (O)F. or L. **flexion** fle-kʃən bending; inflexion. XVII. - L. *flexiō(n)-*; so F., Sp. **flexure**. XVI. - L.

**flew**<sup>2</sup> fleks flexible insulated electric wire. 1907 (beside *flexible*). Shortening of FLEXIBLE.

**flibbertigibbet** flɪ:bətɪdʒɪ'bit (dial.) chattering person xv; flighty woman XVI (Latimer); †name of a fiend XVII; character so nicknamed in Scott's 'Kenilworth' (1821); hence, impish urchin. The earliest forms, *fibbergib*, *flebergebet* (also *flepergebet*, Castle Persev.), are perh. imit. of senseless chatter; the expanded form was familiarized by *Flibbertigibbet* in Sh. 'Lear' III iv 20, which is based on *Fliberdigibbet* in Harsnet's 'Popular Impostures' (1603); perh. assoc. with *gibbet*.

**flick**<sup>1</sup> flik slight blow as with the end or tip of something. XV. imit.; cf. F. *ficflac* cracking of a whip (XVII). Hence **flick** vb. XIX.

**flick**<sup>2</sup> flik (pl.) cinema show. XX. Short for FLICKER, as in *flicker-palace* cinema.

**flicker** flɪkər †flutter, hover OE.; †fondle, dally XIII; flutter, vibrate xv; burn fitfully, flash up and die away XVII. OE. *flicorian*, *flycerian* (cf. LG. *flickern*, Du. *flikkeren*), synon. in its earliest use with ME. *flakere*, dial. *flacker*, prob. repr. an OE. \**flacorian*, f. *flacor* (of arrows) flying, f. imit. base \**flak-*, repr. also in MHG. *vlachern* flicker (G. *flackern*), ON. *flakra*, *flakta* flutter. Hence **flicker** sb. XIX.

**flight**<sup>1</sup> flait act of flying OE.; collection of beings or things flying together XIII; volley (of missiles) XVI; set of steps (so F. *volée*) XVIII. OE. *flyht*, corr. to OS. *fluht* (M)Du. *vlucht* :- WGerm. \**fluhti*, f. weak grade of \**fleugan* FLY<sup>2</sup>. Hence **flighty**<sup>1</sup> †swift, rapid XVI; given to flights of fancy, etc.; inconstant XVIII.

**flight**<sup>2</sup> flait act of fleeing. OE. \**flyht* = OFris. *flecht*, OS., OHG. *fluht* (Du. *vlucht*, G. *flucht*), ON. *flótti* :- Germ. \**bluhtiz*, f. weak grade of \**bleuγan* FLEE.

**fimsy** flɪmzi slight, frail, trivial. XVII (Dict. of Canting Crew). orig. dial. or sl.; prob. based on **flim-flam** nonsense, humbug, adj. frivolous, vain (XVI), symbolic redupl. formation with vowel variation like *fiddle-faddle*, *whim-wham*. ¶ Connexion with W. *llymsi* bare, empty is not probable, and ON. *flim* lampoon, libel, is remote in sense.

**flinch** flɪnʃ give way, draw back XVI; shrink or wince from pain XVII. - OF. *flenchir*, *flinchir* turn aside - WGerm. \**χlanʃjan*, whence (M)HG. *lenken* bend, turn; rel. to LANK, LINK<sup>1</sup>.

**flinders** flɪndəɪz (dial.) shivers, splinters. xv. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *flindra* thin chip or splinter).

**fling** flɪŋ pt. and pp. *flung* flʌŋ (intr.) move with violence XIII; kick out; (trans.) cast, hurl XIV (Barbour). First recorded from the south-eastern texts 'Kyng Alisaunder' and 'Arthur & Merlin'; perh. - ON. unrecorded \**flinga*, rel. to *flengja* (Sw. *flänge*, Da. *flänge*) flog, but the sense is remote.

**flint** flɪnt kind of hard stone. OE. *flint* = MDu. *vlint*, rel. to OHG. (G. dial.) *flins*; perh. rel. to Gr. *plinthos* tile (see PLINTH).

**flip**<sup>1</sup> flɪp give a smart blow or jerk to; strike (something) in this way. XVI. prob. contr. of FILLIP; but cf. **flip-flap** (xvi, Skelton), redupl. formation on FLAP, denoting a repeated flapping movement. Hence as sb. XVII (Locke).

**flip**<sup>2</sup> flɪp mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated with a hot iron. XVII (Congreve). perh. f. prec. vb. with the notion of 'whipping up' into froth.

**flippant** flɪpənt †nimble, pliant; †voluble, glib XVII; showing unbecoming levity XVIII. f. FLIP<sup>1</sup> + -ANT, perh. in imitation of heraldic adjs., as *couchant*, *rampant*, *trippant*. ¶ *Flip* adj. is used dial. in the first two senses. Hence **flippancy**. XVIII.

**flirt** flɔɪt A. †smart stroke; sudden jerk; B. †flighty woman XVI; one who plays at courtship XVIII (Richardson). This, with the corr. vb. of similar date and parallel meanings, seems to be an imit. formation; for the initial sounds cf. *flick*, *flip*, †*flerk*, for the final, *spurt*, *squirt*. Hence **flirta**-TION. XVIII; whence **flirta**-TIOUS XIX.

**flit** flit remove to another place, trans. and intr. XII (Orm); (naut.) shift (a block, etc.); altered to *fleet* XVIII. - ON. *flytja*, f. \**flut-*, weak grade of the base of *fljóta* (see FLEET<sup>2</sup>).

**flitch** flitʃ side of a hog. OE. *flicce*, corr. to MLG. *vli(c)ke*, ON. *flikki* (whence dial. *flick* from xv) :- Germ. \**flikkjam*, f. \**flik-*, as in ON. *flik* rag.

**flitter** flit-tər fly or flutter about. xv. f. FLIT + -ER<sup>4</sup>. Cf. G. *flittern* glimmer, OHG. *flitarezzen* flatter. Hence **flit-ter**MOUSE (dial.) bat. XVI; after Du. *vledermuis* or G. *fledermaus* (OHG. *fledermūs*, f. *fledarōn* flutter). ¶ Syns. of similar form are (dial.) *flickermouse* (XVII, Cotgr., Jonson), *flindermouse* (xv, Caxton), *fluttermouse* (XVIII).

**float** flout rest on the surface of liquid. Late OE. *flottian* = OS. *flōtan* (MDu. *vloten*), ON. *flota* :- Germ. \**flotōjan*, f. \**flot-*, weak grade of base of FLEET<sup>1</sup>. Reinforced in ME. by, if not entirely due to, OF. *floter* (mod. *flotter*) = Sp. *flotar*, It. *flottare* :- Rom. \**flottāre*, prob. - Germ. \**flot-*. **floata**-tion see FLOTATION. So **float** sb. floating state OE.; floating object (e.g. cork or quill supporting a baited line); broad, level, shallow vessel. xv. Of mixed origin; OE. *flot* floating = ON. *flot*; OE. *flota* ship, fleet = ON. *floti*; various mod. uses are f. the vb.

**flocculent** flɔːkjələnt like flocks of wool. XIX. f. L. *floccus* FLOCK<sup>2</sup> + -ULENT.

**flock**<sup>1</sup> flɔk band or company, esp. of (domestic) animals. OE. *floc* = MLG. *vlocke*, ON. *flokkr* (in OE. and ON. used only of an assemblage of persons); of unkn. origin. Hence **flock** vb. †trans. and intr. XIII (Laz., Cursor M.).

**flock**<sup>2</sup> flɔk tuft of wool, etc. XIII. - (O)F. *floc* = Pr., Rum. *floc*, Sp. *flueco*, It. *fiocco* :- L. *floccu-s*. The relation to similar synon. Germ. words is undetermined, viz. MDu. *vloche* (Du. *vlok*), OHG. *floccho* (G. *flocke*), MSw. *flokker*, ON. *flóki* felt, hair, wool; but the MDu. may be partly the source of the Eng. word.

**floe** flou sheet of floating ice. XIX. prob. - Norw. *flo* layer, level piece :- ON. *fló* layer, stratum. Cf. FLAW<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The earlier word was *flake* (xvi).

**flog** flɔg beat, thrash. XVII. Recorded as a cant word by Coles 1766. Initial *fl* is characteristic of words imit. of striking or beating, as (dial.) *flack*, *flap*, *flick*, *flirt*; perh. suggested by L. *flagellāre* FLAGELLATE.

**flood** flʌd flowing in of the tide; body of flowing water; deluge, inundation. OE. *flōd*, corr. to OFris., OS. *flōd* (Du. *vloed*), OHG. *fluot* (G. *flut*), ON. *flóð*, Goth. *flōdus* :- CGerm. \**flōðuz*, -am, f. \**flō-* :- IE. \**plō-* (as in Gr. *plōein* swim, *plōtós* navigable). For the pronunc. cf. *blood*.

**floor** flɔːr level layer of boards, stone, etc. OE. *flōr*, corr. to (M)Du. *vloer*, MHG. *vluor* (G. *flur*), ON. *flór* :- Germ. \**flōru-z*; rel. to OIr. *lār*, W. *llawr* :- Celtic \**plār-*. Hence **floor** vb. cover with a floor xv; bring to the ground xvii.

**floose, fluce** flūs small coin of N. Africa, Arabia, India, etc. XVI (*fluss*). - Arab. *fulūs*, pl. of *fals*.

**flap** flɔp flap heavily, move clumsily; fall, collapse xvii. var. of FLAP, expressive of a duller or heavier sound.

**flora** flɔːrə (F-) goddess of flowering plants XVI (Dunbar); plant life of a region, period, etc. xviii (as a book-title xvii). L., f. *flōr-*, *flōs* FLOWER. So **flō-ral**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. - L. *flōrālis* or directly f. L. *flōr-*.

**Florentine** flɔːrəntain inhabitant of (xv), or pert. to Florence, Tuscany xvi. - F. *florentin* or L. *Flōrentinus*, f. *Flōrentia*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**florescence** flɔːrɛsəns (state or period of) flowering. xviii. - modL. *flōrescentia*, f. prp. stem of L. *flōrēscere*, inceptive of *flōrēre*; see FLOURISH, -ESCENCE. Cf. *inflorescence*.

**floret** flɔːrɪt (bot.) small flower. xvii. f. L. *flōr-*, *flōs* FLOWER + -ET.

**florid** flɔːrɪd †flourishing, blooming; (of style) flowery; ruddy. xvii. - F. *floride* or L. *flōridus*, f. *flōs*, *flōr*-flower; see FLOURISH, -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**florilegium** flɔːrɪlɪˈdʒɪəm methodical collection of (literary) flowers. xvii. modL. (L. *flōs* FLOWER, *legere* gather), tr. Gr. *antholōgion* ANTHOLOGY.

**florin** flɔːrɪn gold coin first issued at Florence in 1252 xiv; English gold coin of Edward III's reign xv; two-shilling piece 1849. - (O)F. *florin* - It. *fiorino*, f. *fiore* FLOWER; the coin orig. so named bore the figure of a lily on the obverse and on the reverse the Latin name of the city, *Florentia*, whence the use of OF. and ME. (to early modEng.) *florence* for the coin.

**florist** flɔːrɪst, flɔːrɪst cultivator of or dealer in flowers. xvii. f. L. *flōr-*, *flōs* FLOWER + -IST, after F. *fleuriste* or It. *fiorista*.

**floruit** flɔːruɪt period of 'flourishing'. XIX. L., 3rd sg. pt. indic. of *flōrēre* FLOURISH. ¶ For similar use of such a part of the L. vb. cf. *habitat*, *tenet*, †*tenent*.

**flory** see FLEURY.

**floss** flɔs rough silk. xviii (also *floss-silk*). Early forms also *flossh*, *flōx* - F. *floche*, as in *soie floche* floss-silk (hence It. *seta floscia*, Du. *flossijde*), OF. *flosche* down, pile of velvet; of unkn. origin.

**flotation, floatation** floutei'ʃən floating. XIX. f. FLOAT vb. + -ATION, after F. *flottaison*, as in *ligne de flottaison*. The sp. with *flot* has been adopted to make the word conform to the foll., and *rotation*.

**flotilla** flouti'lə small fleet. XVIII. - Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* = Pr. *flota*, OF. *flote* group, company (mod. *flotte* fleet), rel. to *flot(t)er* FLOAT.

**flotsam** flɔ'tsəm floating wreckage. XVI. Early forms also *flotsen*, -son, -zam, -zan - AN. *floteson*, f. *floter* FLOAT. For the form cf. JETSAM.

**flounce**<sup>1</sup> flauns dash or plunge with violent or jerky motion. XVI. Of obscure origin (like *bounce*, *ponce*, *trounce*); connexion with Norw. *flunsa* hurry, Sw. dial. *flunsa* fall with a splash, cannot be asserted.

**flounce**<sup>2</sup> flauns ornamental appendage to a dress-skirt. XVIII. Alteration, prob. by assim. to FLOUNCE<sup>2</sup>, of earlier †*frounce* wrinkle, fold, pleat (Ch., Gower) - (OF. *fronce*, f. *froncir* wrinkle - Germ. \**χρυγκjan* (cf. ON. *hrukka*, MHG. *runke* wrinkle), whence medL. *fruncetura* (Reichenau Glosses). So **flounce** vb. XVIII; cf. †*frounce* vb. wrinkle (XIII), frizz, curl, pleat (XVI).

**flounder**<sup>1</sup> flau'ndəʃ flat-fish, Pleuronectes Flesus. XIV. - AN. *floundre* (in AL. *flundra* XIII), OF. (mod. Norman dial.) *flondre*, prob. of Scand. origin (cf. OSw. *flundra*, Da. *flynder*, ON. *flyðra* :- \**flunþrion*).

**flounder**<sup>2</sup> flau'ndəʃ †stumble, plunge or tumble about clumsily. XVI. prob. blending of FOUNDER and BLUNDER, assisted by the frequency of *fl-* in words expressing impetuous, clumsy, or rough movement, e.g. *fling*, *flounce*.

**flour** flauəʃ 'flower' or finer portion of meal, (now) wheat meal XIII; fine powder resulting from pulverizing XIV. Differentiated sp. of FLOWER (ME. *flour of huete*; cf. F. *fleur de farine* pure wheat flour); the sp. *flower* continued till early XIX and is the only form recognized by J., though Cruden's Concordance to the Bible (1738) has the distinction.

**flourish** flə'riʃ A. †blossom, flower XIII (Cursor M.); thrive XIV (R. Rolle); be in the prime XIV (Trevisa); B. †adorn, embellish XIII (Cursor M.); C. †display, parade; brandish XIV (Wycl.); brag, swagger XVI. - (OF. *floriss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *florir* (mod. *fleurir*) = Pr. *florir*, It. *fiorire* :- Rom. \**florire*, for L. *florere*, f. *flōr-flōwer*. Hence **flour-ish** sb. A. (dial.) mass of bloom; †vigour, prime XVI; B. embellishment XVII; C. brandishing of a weapon; fanfare XVI.

**flout** flaut treat mockingly. XVI. perh. - Du. *fluiten* whistle, play the FLUTE, hiss (*witfluiten*); cf. synonym. G. colloq. *pfeifen auf 'pipe at'*.

**flow** flou move in a current; gush, well forth; be in flood. OE. *flōwan*, pt. *flēow*, pp. *flōwen*, f. Germ. \**flō-*, whence also ON. *flōa* flood, MLG. *vlōien*, Du. *vloeien* flow and FLOOD. The sense-development has been infl. by unrelated L. *fluere*, of which it is the usual rendering. The orig. str. conj. *flow*, *flew*, *flown*, began to be superseded by wk. forms in the pt. in early ME.; the pp. persisted till XVIII and survives arch. or as a blunder (esp. in *overflown*, for *overflowed*).

**flower** flauəʃ A. reproductive organ in plants; blossom; choicest individual XIII (perh. XII, and the earliest use); period of flourishing XIV; state of blooming XVII (*in flower*, †*in flowers*); B. pl. menses; pulverized form of a chemical substance XIV; fungoid growth XVI. ME. *flur*, *flour* - AN. *flur*, OF. *flour*, *flor* (mod. *fleur*) = Pr., Cat. *flor*, It. *fiore*, Rum. *floare* :- L. *flōrem*, nom. *flōs* :- CItalic deriv. with *s* (corr. to OE. *blōstma* BLOSSOM) of IE. \**bhlō-* (see BLOW<sup>2</sup>, BLADE, BLOOM). In B depending on uses of L. *flōs* and Gr. *ἄθος*, but the sense 'menses' has been referred by some to L. *fluōrēs*, pl. of FLUOR. Hence **flower** vb. XIII; prob. after OF. *florir*, *flourir* FLOURISH. Hence **flower-ry**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.); OE. had *flōrist*. ¶ Cf. *deflower*, *inflorescence*, and the differentiated FLOUR.

**flown** floun see FLOW, FLY<sup>2</sup>.

**fluce** see FLOOSE.

**flu(e)** flū colloq. shortening of INFLUENZA XIX (Southey).

**fluctuate** flə'ktjueit move like a wave, pass to and fro. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *fluctuāre*, f. *fluctus* current, flood, wave, tempest, f. *fluct-*, pp. stem of *fluere* flow; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **fluctua-TION** vacillation XV; alternate rise and fall XVII. - (OF. or L.

**flue** flū chimney, smoke duct in this, etc. XVI (*flew*). Of unkn. origin; the primary meaning is uncertain.

**fluent** flū-ənt flowing freely or easily (lit. and fig.); ready in speech. XVI. - L. *fluent-*, -ēns, prp. of *fluere* flow; see -ENT. ¶ Cf. *fluid*, *flux*, *efflux*; *affluent*, *confluent*, *effluent*, -ence; *influence*; *mellifluous*, *superfluous*; *fluctuate*.

**fluff** flʌf light feathery stuff. XVIII (Grose). prob. of dial. origin and alteration of *flue* †down (XVI), the *f* being symbolic of puffing away some light substance; cf. Flem. *vluwe*, Du. *fluweel*.

**fluid** flū-id having the property of flowing xv (Chauliac); sb. XVII (Boyle). - (OF. *fluide* or L. *fluidus*, f. *fluere* flow; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. Hence **fluid-ITY**. XVII (Florio).

**flake**<sup>1</sup> flūk flat fish, esp. flounder OE.; parasitic worm resembling this XVII. OE. *flōc*, corr. to ON. *flōki*, rel. by gradation to MLG., MDu. *flac*, OHG. *flah* (G. *flach*) flat; ult. IE. \**plaq-* is further repr. by Gr. *plakōs*, L. *placenta* flat cake.

**fluke**<sup>1</sup> flūk triangular plate on either arm of an anchor XVI; triangular extremity of a whale's tail XVIII. perh. transf. use of FLUKE<sup>2</sup>, from its shape.

**fluke**<sup>2</sup> flūk (orig. billards) successful stroke made by chance. XIX. perh. of dial. origin (cf. dial. *fluke* guess, miss in fishing); but poss. a pun on FLUKE<sup>1</sup> with allusion to its syn. FLOUNDER<sup>1</sup>.

**flummery** flʌ-məri (dial.) kind of porridge XVII; transf. mere flattery, humbug XVIII. - W. *llymru*, of unkn. origin; *fl-* (†*thl-*) is used to express the sound of W. *ll-*, as in Shakespeare's *Fluellen* (Llewelyn), and in *Floyd* (Llwyd); cf. †*fluellin* speedwell (- W. *llyisiau Llewelyn*).

**flummox** flʌ-meks (sl.) confound, bewilder. XIX (Dickens). prob. of dial. origin; cf. dial. *flummox* confuse, *flummox* maul, mangle, *flummox* slovenly, beside *slummock* slattern; imit. or symbolic formations.

**flump** flʌmp (colloq.) fall or throw down heavily. XIX. imit.; cf. *dump*, *plump*, *slump*.

**flunkey** flʌ-ŋki man in livery XVIII; obsequious person XVIII (J. Sinclair, Burns). orig. Sc., brought into Eng. use by Hood and Thackeray; poss. f. *flanker* one who stands at a person's FLANK + -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**fluo-** (chem.) comb. form of FLUORINE. XIX (Davy).

**fluor** flū-ōr †flux, fluid state; (after Agricola, 1546, tr. G. *flüsse*) one of a class of minerals used as fluxes XVII; mineral of this kind containing fluorine (esp. *fluor-spar*) XVIII. Hence **fluore**-SCENCE, -ESCENT 1852 (Stokes); after *opalescence*. So **flu-orine** non-metallic element of the halogen group. XIX (Davy). - F. *fluorine* (Ampère); see -INE<sup>2</sup>.

**flurry** flʌ-ri sudden gust XVII; sudden agitation or commotion XVIII. f. †*flurr* scatter, ruffle, fly up with a whirl, prob. after *hurry*. Hence **flu-rry** vb. agitate, confuse. XVIII.

**flush**<sup>1</sup> flʌʃ fly up suddenly. XIII. First in pt. forms *fiste*, *fluste*, the vocalism of which suggests an OE. \**flyscan*, of imit. origin.

**flush**<sup>2</sup> flʌʃ hand containing cards all of one suit. XVI (Skelton). - OF. *flus*, *fluz*, *flux* (whence Flem. *fluys* and Sp. *flux*, It. †*flusso*) - L. *fluxus* FLUX.

**flush**<sup>3</sup> flʌʃ A. (of liquids) rush out suddenly or copiously XVI; B. emit light or glow suddenly; produce or show heightened colour XVII. orig. identical with FLUSH<sup>1</sup>, the notion of sudden movement being common to the two vbs.; the range of meaning is similar to that of FLASH.

**flush**<sup>4</sup> flʌʃ abundantly full, plentifully supplied XVII (Dekker, Sh.); even, level with XVII. prob. f. prec.

**flushing** flʌ-ʃiŋ rough thick woollen cloth. XIX. f. name of *Flushing* (Du. *Vlissingen*), a port in Holland.

**fluster** flʌ-stər excite, esp. with drink (xv) XVII; intr. for pass. XVII; flurry XVIII. Except for a late isolated and doubtful ME. vbl.

sb. *flustyrynge*, first in Sh. 'Othello' II iii 60; of unkn. origin, but resembling in sense Icel. *flaustr* hurry, *flaustra* bustle.

**flute** flūt cylindrical musical wind-instrument with holes along its length XIV; channel, furrow, groove XVII. The earliest forms are *flowte* (Ch.), *floite* (XIV), in XVI-XVII often *fluit* - OF. *flahute*, *fleüte*, *flaute* (mod. *flûte*), prob. - Pr. *flaut* (whence also Sp. *flauta*, It. *flauto*), perh. blending of *flaujol*, *flauja* (cf. FLAGEOLET) with *laut* LUTE. Cf. MHG. *floite* (G. *flöte*), Du. *fluit* - F. So **flute** vb. XIV (Ch.); channel, groove XVI. - (O)F. *fleuter* (mod. *flûter*).

**flutter** flʌ-tər †float to and fro; flap the wings rapidly OE.; quiver, tremble excitedly. XVI. OE. *floterian*, -orian frequent. of Germ. \**flut-*; see FLEET<sup>2</sup>, -ER<sup>4</sup>, and cf. synon. G. *flattern*, †*flotteren*, †*fluttern*.

**fluvial** flū-vial pert. to a river. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *fluviālis*, f. *fluuius* river, prop. adj. formation on base of *fluere* flow; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **flu-viatile**. XVI. - F. - L. *fluviātīlis*, f. *fluviātus* moistened, wet, f. *fluuius*.

**flux** flʌks copious flowing of blood, etc. XIV (Wycl. Bible, PPL.) (gen.) flowing; continuous succession XVI; incoming tide (reflux XVII; substance facilitating fusion (earlier †*fluss* - G. *fluss*) XVIII. In early use (XIV-XVII) also †*flix* - (O)F. *flux* or L. *fluxus* (whence also Pr. *flux*, Sp. *fluxo*, It. *flusso*), f. *fluere* flow (cf. FLUENT). So **fluxion** flʌ-kʃən †flow, flowing XVI; (math.) rate of change of a continuously varying quantity XVIII (after Newton). - F. or L.

**fly**<sup>1</sup> flai winged insect, spec. two-winged insect of the family Muscidae. OE. *flyge*, *flēoge* = OS., OHG. *flioga* (Du. *vlieg*, G. *fliege*) = WGerm. \**fleug(j)ōn*, f. \**fleugan* (see next); cf. ON. *fluga*.

**fly**<sup>2</sup> flai move with wings; (now in pres. stem only) flee. OE. *flēogan*, pt. *flēah*, *flugon*, pp. *flōgen* = OFris. *flūga*, OS. \**flōgan* (Du. *vliegen*), OHG. *flōgan* (G. *fliegen*), ON. *fljúga* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**fleugan*, pt. \**flaug*, \**flugum*, pp. \**flugonaz*, f. IE. \**pleuk-*, extension of \**pleu-*, parallel to \**pleud*-FLEET<sup>2</sup>. The normal ME. pt. *flegh* was at first replaced by the type *flough*, *flow*, which was transferred from the pl. to the sg.; this was finally superseded by *flew*, an unexplained form but perh. due to assoc. with the pt. of FLOW, the pp. of which had become identical with that of *fly*. In comb. applied to things attached by an edge, e.g. *fly-leaf*, -*sheet*, -*wheel*. Hence **fly-ER**<sup>2</sup>, **fi-er**. XV.

**fly**<sup>3</sup> flai flight XV; speed-regulating device, compass card, etc. XVI; 'a stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress the belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling' (J.) XVIII; light carriage XIX. f. FLY<sup>2</sup>.

**fly**<sup>4</sup> flai (sl.) sharp, wide awake. XIX. prob. f. prec., but the etymol. notion is not clear.



**flyboat** flai·bout †fast-sailing vessel XVI; swift boat used on canals XIX. orig. - Du. *vlieboot* boat used orig. on the *Vlie*, a channel leading out of the Zuyder Zee; later assoc. with FLY<sup>1</sup>. The word has passed into other Eur. langs., as F. *flibot*, Sp. *fibote*, G. *flieboot*.

**foal** foul colt or filly. OE. *folā* = OFris. *folā*, OS. *folo*, MDu. *volen*, (also mod.) *veulen*, OHG. *folo* (G. *fohlen* n.), ON. *foli*, Goth. *fula* :- CGerm. \**folon*, rel. to synon. L. *pullus*, Gr. *pólos*, Arm. *ul*. Cf. FILLY.

**foam** foun aggregation of bubbles formed on the surface of liquid by agitation, fermentation, etc.; frothy saliva. OE. *fām* = (O)HG. *feim* :- WGerm. \**faimaz*, *am* :- IE. \**poimo-*, rel. to L. *pūmex* PUMICE, OSi. (pl.) *pény* (Russ. *péna*), Skr. *phénas* foam, corr. to Lith. *spānė*, L. *spūma* (:- \**spoinā*) SPUME. Hence **foam** vb. XIV; superseding OE. *fāman* (ME. *feme*) = OHG. *feimen* :- WGerm. \**fainjan*.

**fo<sup>b</sup>** fōb cheat, trick, put off deceitfully. xv. Parallel to †*fop* vb. and G. *foppen* quiz, banter. Hence **fo<sup>b</sup>** sb. trick. xvii. ¶ ME. *fo<sup>b</sup>* impostor coupled with synon. *faitour* (once in PPI.) is isolated.

**fo<sup>b</sup>** fōb small pocket. xvii (Brome). orig. cant term; prob. of G. origin (cf. G. dial. *fuppe* pocket, *fuppen* vb.).

**fo'c'sle** see FORECASTLE.

**focus** fou·kəs, pl. *foci* fou·sai, *focus(s)*es fou·kəsiz point towards which lines, rays, etc., converge xvii (Boyle, Hobbes); point at which an object must be situated so that a well-defined image of it may be produced by the lens; centre of activity xviii. - L. *focus* fireplace, domestic hearth, in pop. lang. repl. *ignis* fire (hence in Rom., e.g. F. *feu*, Sp. *fuero*, It. *fuoco*, Rum. *fo*). So **fo·cal**<sup>1</sup>. xviii. - modL. *focālis*.

**fo<sup>d</sup>**der fə·dəi (now sl.) food; spec. cattle food. OE. *fōdor* = MLG. *vōder*, (M)Du. *voeder*, OHG. *fuotar* (G. *futter*), ON. *fōðr* :- Germ. \**fōðram*, f. \**fōð-* (see FOOD, FOSTER).

**foe** fou adversary in mortal feud or combat, enemy. Early ME. *fā*, *fō*, pl. *fān*, *fōn*, aphetic reduction of *ifā(n)*, *ifō(n)*, OE. *gefā(n)*, assisted by *fāmon*, *fōman*, late OE. *fāhmon*; OE. *gefā*, sb. use of *gefāh* at feud (with) = OHG. *gafēh* (MHG. *gevēch*, *gevē*) :- WGerm. \**gafaiχa*, f. \**ga-* γ- + \**faiχ-* (OE. *fāh* at feud, hostile, OFris. *fāch* liable to punishment), whence also OE. *fāhþ*, OHG. (ga)*fehida* (see FEUD), and OS. *afēhian* treat as an enemy; ult. origin unkn. Hence **foe**·MAN. OE.; chiefly poet., revived by Scott.

**fœtus** fi·təs young in the womb or egg. xiv (Trev.). - L. *fœtus* (often miswritten *foetus*) pregnancy, giving birth, young offspring, produce, abstr. sb. parallel to adj. *fœtus* pregnant, productive, prob. rel. to *fēcundus* FECUND, *fēmina* woman (see FEMININE).

**fog** fəg thick mist. xvi. Identical in form with (dial.) *fog* aftermath grass, long or rank grass (xiv), moss (xv), whence *foggy* boggy, spongy, murky, (of flesh) flabby (xvi), whence perh. (by back-formation) *fog* thick mist (xvi), but the sense-development is not clear, and the evidence is insufficient for a final judgement; possibly ult. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *fogg* long-strawed, weak, scattered grass in a moist meadow). ¶ An earlier occurrence of *fog* is implied in *foggage* (privilege of) pasturing cattle on fog, which occurs as AL. *fogagium* c.1200.

**fog(e)y** fou·gi (colloq.) old-fashioned fellow. xviii. rel. to sl. *fogram* (xviii) antiquated, old-fashioned (person), of unkn. origin.

**fogger** now dial. exc. as in PETTIFOGGER.

**foible** foi·bl failing, weakness. xvii. - F. *foible*, var. of *faible* FEEBLE.

**foil**<sup>1</sup> foil tread under foot xiii; overthrow, discomfit; frustrate, ba(u)lk xvi. perh. - AN. \**fuler*, var. of (O)F. *fouler* = Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *follare* :- Rom. \**fullāre*, f. L. *fullō* FULLER.

**foil**<sup>2</sup> foil †leaf; thin sheet of metal xiv; thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone to increase its brilliance, etc.; a thing that serves by contrast to set off another thing xvi. (i) - OF. *foil* = Pr. *folh*, It. *fogliō* :- L. *folium* leaf, perh. rel. to Gr. *phúllon*; (ii) OF. *foille* (mod. *feuille*) = Pr. *folha*, Sp. *hoja*, It. *fogliā* :- L. *folia*, pl. of *folium* (n. pl. taken as fem. sg.).

**foil**<sup>3</sup> foil small-sword with blunt edge and blunted points. xvi. Of unkn. origin.

**foin** foin thrust with a pointed weapon. xiv. prob. f. OF. *foine*, *foisne* (mod. *fouine*) three-pronged fish-spear :- L. *fuscina* trident.

**foison** foi·zn (dial.) power, capacity xiii (Cursor M.); (arch.) plenty, abundance xiii. -(O)F. *foison* = Pr. *foizō* :- Rom. \**fusiōnem*, for L. *fusiō(nem)* outpouring (see FUSION).

**foist** foist †palm (a die) so as to be able to introduce it when required; introduce surreptitiously or unwarrantably. xvi. prob. - Du. dial. *vuisten*, f. *vuist* FIST<sup>1</sup>. Cf. JOIST.

**fold**<sup>1</sup> fould enclosure for domestic animals. OE. *fald*, contr. of *falæd*, *falod*, -ud, corr. to OS. *faled*, MLG. *vait*, Du. *vaait*. Hence **fold** vb. shut up in a fold. OE. *faldian*.

**fold**<sup>2</sup> fould double or bend over upon itself; lay (the arms) together. OE. *faldan*, *fealdan* pt. *fæld*, pp. *fealden* = MDu. *vouden* (Du. *vouwen*), OHG. *faltan* (G. *falten*), ON. *falda* (pt. *félt*), Goth. *falpan*, pt. *fai<sup>1</sup>falþ* :- CGerm. redupl. str. vb. \**falpan*; t-extension of IE. \**pel-* \**pl-* (cf. Gr. *dí|paltos*, *dí|plásios* twofold, *ha|plóos* simple), with a parallel k-extension in L. *phicāre* fold, PLAIT. Hence **fold** sb. xiii (Cursor M.).

-**fold** fould OE. -*fald* (-*feald*) = OFris., OS. -*fald* (Du. -*voud*), (O)HG. -*falt*, ON. -*faldr*, Goth. -*falþs*, CGerm. terminal el.



rel. to FOLD<sup>2</sup> and equiv. Gr. *-paltos*, *-plasio*s, and more remotely Gr. *haplós* single, *diplós* double (L. *duplus*); like the Gr. and L. equivs. appended to cardinal numerals and adjs. meaning 'many', orig. with the sense 'folded in two, etc., or many folds', 'plaited in so many strands', becoming chiefly arithmetical multiplicatives. In OE. the adjs. were already used as sbs. and advs. (the advb. notion being expressed also by such phr. as *be fiffealdum*, *be manigfealdum*, later †*by fivefold*, †*by manifold*).

**foilage** fou·liid<sub>3</sub> leaves collectively. xv. Early forms *foilage*, *fuellage* (assim. later to L. *folium*) - (O)F. *feuille*, †*foilage*, f. *feuille*; see FOIL<sup>2</sup>, -AGE.

**foliation** fou·liei·sən A. being in leaf, arrangement in leaves xvii; B. consecutive numbering of folios xix. In A f. L. *folium*; see FOIL<sup>2</sup>, -ATION. In B f. FOLIO.

**folic** fou·lik (chem.) name of an acid obtained orig. from spinach and abundant in green leaf. xx. irreg. f. L. *folium* FOIL<sup>1</sup> + -IC.

**folio** fou·liou A. leaf of paper, parchment, etc.; page of a ledger, orig. two opposite pages used concurrently; B. *in folio* in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once (hence simply *folio* adj. and sb.). xvi. In A a generalization of the medL. use of the abl. of L. *folium* leaf, FOIL<sup>2</sup>, in references 'at leaf so-and-so' or a latinization of It. *foglio*; in B - It. in *foglio*.

**folk** fouk (arch.) people, race; (arch.) men, people. OE. *folc* = OFris. *folk*, OS., OHG. *folc* (Du., G. *volk*), ON. *folk* people, army, detachment; - CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**folkam*, the orig. meaning of which is perh. best preserved in ON. Hence **fo·lk**-LORE 1846 (W. J. Thoms), **fo·lk**-SONG xix. tr. G. *volkslied* (Herder). ¶ From xiv the pl. *folks* has been used, and since xvii is the ordinary form, the sing. being *arch.* or *dial.*

**follicle** fou·likl (anat., etc.) small sac. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - L. *folliculus* little bag, dim. of *follis* bellows, perh. rel. to BALL<sup>1</sup>; see -CLE.

**follow** fou·lou go or come after OE.; walk in the footsteps of, copy, imitate. OE. *folgian*, corr. to OFris. *fol(g)ia*, *fulgia*, OS. *folgon* (Du. *volgen*), OHG. *folgēn* (G. *folgen*), beside OE. *fylgan* (ME. *filze*, surviving till xv as *filow*, -*oe*), ON. *fylgja* accompany, help, lead, follow, pursue; f. CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**fulg-*, of unkn. origin. ¶ OE. *fullgān* (-*gangan*) pt. *fulōde* complete, pursue (a desire), imitate, help = OS. *fullgān* (-*gangan*), OHG. *follegān*, -*gēn* are distinct in form and orig. in sense.

**folly** fou·li quality or state of being foolish xiii; costly structure considered to have shown folly in the builder xvi. - (O)F. *folie*, f. *fol* foolish, FOOL, corr. to Pr. *fol(h)ia*, It. *folia*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. In the second sense derived from a similar use of OF. *folie*, which is preserved in modF. place-names, e.g. *La folie-*

*Beaujon*; the identity with this word is shown (xi) by its being rendered by L. *stultitia*, but there may have been in some instances blending with OF. *fuillee* (mod. *feuillée*) arbour, pleasance, country house (cf. medL. *foleia* and domus *foleyæ* xiii).

**fomalhaut** fou·mælhōt (astron.) star in the Southern Fish. xvi. - Arab. *fum*<sup>u</sup> 'lhaut mouth of the fish.

**foment** fou·ment bathe with warm lotion; promote the growth of; foster, stimulate. xv. - (O)F. *fomentier* - late L. *fōmentāre*, f. *fōmentum* lotion, poultice, lenitive; - \**fōvementum*, f. *fōvēre* heat, cherish, f. IE. base \**dhog<sup>w</sup>h-* \**dheg<sup>w</sup>h-*, repr. also by Skr. *dāhati*, Lith. *degū* burn, Gr. *téphrā* (- \**dheg<sup>w</sup>hrā*) ash, ember; cf. DAY.

**fond** fōnd (dial.) foolish, silly xiv (R. Rolle); (dial.) foolishly affectionate, doting; †eager, desirous; having a strong liking (for) xvi. ME. *fanned*, -*yd*, having the form of a pp. of *fon* vb. (recorded later in xiv) be foolish, which is obscurely rel. to †*fon* sb. fool (xiii, Cursor M.). The occurrence in ME. (Wyclif only) and E. Anglian dial. (xvii-xix) of the sense 'insipid', 'of sickly flavour', has suggested that the vb. *fon* orig. meant 'lose savour'; but this sense is later than that of 'foolish', and its source is of obscure origin; moreover, the chronology of the words as known suggests that ME. *fanned* was directly f. *fon* sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup> (cf. the etym. of *wicked*, *wretched*). ¶ Derivation from Scand. as repr. by Sw. *fån(e)*, MDa. *fåne* fool, Icel. *fáni* vain person, swaggerer, though supported by the sense, seems to be ruled out on phonetic and other grounds, unless the shortening of the vowel took place on the addition of -*ed*, and the sb. and vb. *fon* are back-formations.

**fondant** fōndant kind of sweetmeat that melts quickly in the mouth. xix. F., sb. use of prp. of *fondre* melt; see FOUND<sup>2</sup>, -ANT.

**fondle** fō·ndl †pamper xvii (Dryden); treat with fondness, caress xviii. Back-formation from †*fondling* (foolish person c. 1400, one who is fondly loved or caressed xvii), f. FOND + -LING<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *sidle*, *suckle*.

**font**<sup>1</sup> font receptacle for the water used in baptism. Late OE. *font*, var. of *fant* (also in comps. *fantbæþ*, -*fæt*, -*hālgung*, -*hālig*, -*wæter*, and in ME. *fon(t)stān*, *fant(stān)*) - OIr. *fant*, *font* - L. *font-*, *fons* spring, FOUNTAIN, in spec. eccl. use, *fōns* or *fontes baptismi* water(s) of baptism, whence OF. *fonz*, *fonce* (mod. *fonts*) m. pl., Pr. *font*, It. *fonte*. (OFris. *font*, *funt*, MDu. *vonte* (Du. *doopvont*), ON. *funtr* are prob. adoptions of the Eng. word.) ME. shows continuation of the OE. forms as *font*, *fant*, *vant*, beside adoption of AN. *funz* (OF. *fonz*) as *funt* (a regular Sc. form), *fount*.

**font**<sup>2</sup> var. of FOUNT<sup>2</sup>.

**fontanelle** fontō·nəl (anat.) †hollow between muscles xvi; outlet for a discharge xvii; membranous space in the skull of an

infant XVIII. - F. *fontanelle* - modL. *fontanella*, latinization of OF. *fontenelle*, dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**food** fūd what is taken to support life. Late OE. *fōda* :- \**fōðon*, a unique formation, the synon. words in other Germ. langs. being f. \**fōðjan* FEED, viz. ON. *fæði*, *fæða*, Goth. *fōðeins*; f. Germ. \**fōð-* \**fād-* (cf. OHG. *vatēn* pasture, *fatunga* food) :- IE. \**pāt-*, as in Gr. *pateisthai* eat.

**fool**<sup>1</sup> fūl A. one deficient in judgement or sense XIII (La3.); professional jester, clown XIV; B. adj. foolish XIII (AncrR.); now only (exc. dial.) as attrib. use of the sb. ME. *fōl* sb. and adj. - OF. *fol* (mod. *fou* mad) = Pr. *fol* (whence Sp. *fol*), It. *folle* :- L. *folli-*s bellows, inflated ball, money-bag, (later fig.) 'windbag', empty-headed person (cf. *foliis inflatus* applied by Augustine to a puffed-up person), also used as adj., beside *folius*; perh. rel. to BALL<sup>1</sup>, BELLY. Cf. FOLLY. Hence vb. play the fool, make a fool of. XVI (Sh.). **foolery**. XVI (Latimer, Spenser). **foolhardy**. XIII (AncrR.). - OF. *folhardi* 'foolish-bold'. **foolscap** (*fool's cap*) cap of a professional fool; folio writing- or printing-paper of a kind that orig. bore a watermark representing a fool's cap. XVII.

**fool**<sup>2</sup> fūl †clotted cream XVI; dish composed of crushed fruit with cream, etc. XVIII. perh. transf. use of prec. suggested by *trifle* (cf. 'Mantiglia, a kinde of clouted creame called a foole or a trifle', Florio).

**foot** fut pl. *feet* fit part of the leg beyond the ankle joint; unit of measurement 12 in.; metrical unit OE.; lowest part XII; what is at the foot or bottom (bottoms, dregs, with pl. *foots*) xv. OE. *fōt*, pl. *fēt* = OFris. *fōt*, OS. *fōt*, *fuot* (Du. *voet*), OHG. *fuoꝥ* (G. *fuss*), ON. *fótr*, Goth. *fōtus*; the CGerm. cons.-stem \**fōt-* :- IE. \**pōd-*, which with its vars. \**pod-* *ped-* is widespread in the IE. langs. (but not in Celtic), being repr. by Skr. *padām* footstep, *pādas* foot, Lith. *pedā* footstep, L. *ped-*, nom. *pēs*, Gr. *pod-*, nom. *poús* foot, *pezōs* (- \**pedjōs*) on foot, Arm. *otn*, ON. *fet* step, foot as a measure, *feta* make one's way, OE. *fæt* step; see also FETTER, FETLOCK. ¶ The foll. contain the same base: *biped*, *quadruped*, *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*; *impede*; *pawn*; *pioneer*. *Foot of the fine* (legal AN. *pee de la fin*), bottom part of a tripartite indenture recording the particulars of a fine (compromise of a collusive suit for the possession of estate), and remaining with the court, the other two counterparts, which were retained by the parties, being at right angles to it. Hence **foot** vb. dance (now only in arch. *foot it*) XIV; †add up XV; walk; strike, etc. with the foot XVI. **footing**<sup>1</sup> (dial.) foothold XIV; (fig. XVI); †walking; dancing; foot-print(s) XVI; settled condition XVII (cf. STANDING). **football**<sup>1</sup>. XV. **footfall**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.). **foothold**. XVII. †**foothot**. XIII; cf. *hot-foot*. **footman** foot-soldier XIII; (dial.) pedestrian XIV; attendant on foot xv. **foot-**

**PATH**. XVI. **footnote**. XIX. **footpace** walking-pace; raised floor (for an altar). XVI. **footpad**<sup>2</sup> highwayman who robs on foot. XVII; *pad*, canting use of var. of PATH. **footpath**. XVI. **footstalk** petiole, peduncle. XVI ('Turner). **footstep**. XIV (earlier, onc<sup>r</sup> pl. *fet steppes* XIII). **footstool**. XVI (Pals Coverdale).

**footle** fū-tl (colloq.) fool about, trifle, potter. XIX (esp. in prp. **footling**<sup>2</sup> trifling, paltry). perh. alteration, by assoc. with -LE<sup>2</sup>, of (dial.) *footer* bungle, idle or potter about, presumably rel. to *footer* contemptible fellow, transf. use of *foutre* (cf. Sh. '2 Henry IV' v iii 103 a *footre* for the world) - (OF. *foutre* = Pr. *fotre*, Sp. *hoder*, It. *fontere* :- L. *future*; or based on *footy* paltry, worthless (xviii), var. of *foughy* musty (1600), repr. OE. \**fūhtig* (corr. to OHG. *fūht*, Du. *vochtig*), f. *fūht* damp = OS., OHG. *fūht* (Du. *vocht*, G. *feucht*).

**foozle** fū-zl (sl.) waste one's time; bungle. XIX. - G. (Bavarian dial.) *fuseln* work hurriedly and badly; cf. FUSEL.

**fop** fop †fool xv (Promp. Parv.); one who is vain of his appearance, etc. XVII. corr. in form to G. *foppen* hoax. Cf. FOP<sup>2</sup>. Hence **foppery**. XVI (Bale). **foppish**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.).

**for** fōr, fār, fār prep. †before; representing, instead of, in defence of; with a view to OE.; to obtain, in order to XIII; with the object of XIV; in the character of; by reason of, in spite of OE.; in relation to XIV; during XV; conj. (for OE. *for þon þe*, *for þām þe*, *for þy þe* on account of the fact that) because, since XI. OE. *for* = OFris., OS. *for*, Goth. *faur*, prob. reduction of Germ. \**fora* before (of place and time), repr. by OE. *fore* = OFris., OS., OHG. *fora*, Goth. *faura*, beside OS., OHG. forms with -i, viz. *furi* (G. *für*) and ON. *fyrir*; see FORE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **forasmuch** fār-, fārzma-tʃ (arch.) seeing that. XIII (RGlouc.). tr. OF. *por tant que* for so much as; north. *for as mekill*, Sc. also *forasmekle*.

**for**<sup>1</sup> fōr, usu. fār OE. *for-*, *fær-* = OFris. *for-*, *fir-*, OS. *for-*, OHG. *fir-*, *far-* (Du., G. *ver-*), Goth. *fair-*, *faur-*, corr. to Gr. PERI-, PARA-, L. PER-, POR-, Skr. *pāri*, *purā*, OIr. *ar-*, *air-*; IE. prefix with variation of form and wide extent of meaning, but esp. implying (1) rejection, exclusion, prohibition, (2) destruction, (3) exhaustion.

**for**<sup>2</sup> fōr var. of FORE-. ¶ Distinct from *for-* in †*forclose*, FORECLOSE, FORFEIT.

**forage** fō-rɪdʒ food for cattle. XIV. - (OF. *fouirage*, f. *feurre* = Lt. *fovero* - Germ. \**fōdrām* FODDER; see -AGE. So **forage** vb. xv. - (OF. *fouirager*, f. the sb.

**foramen** forei-men (anat.) opening for the passage of something. XVII. L., f. *forāre* BORE<sup>1</sup>.

**foray** fō-rei hostile incursion. XIV (in early use Sc.), prob. f. *foray* vb. (XIV), back-formation from ME. *forayer* forager, raider, var. of *forrier* - OF. *forrier* :- Rom. \**fodrārius*, f. \**fodro* FODDER (cf. FORAGE).

**forbear**<sup>1</sup> fōrbear̄ ȝbear, bear with; endure the loss of; abstain from OE. (intr. XIV; spec. leg. refrain from enforcing what is due XVI). OE. *forberan* = OHG. *farberan* restrain, abstain, Goth. *frabairan* endure; f. FOR-<sup>1</sup>+BEAR<sup>2</sup>. Hence **forbearance**. XVI (orig. leg.).

**forbear**<sup>2</sup>, **forebear** fōrbear̄ arch. or dial. (usu. pl.) ancestor. xv. orig. Sc., f. *for*-FORE-+bear, beer, agent-noun of BE.

**forbid** fǿrbi'd command not to do, etc. OE. *forbēodan* = OFris. *forbiāda*, Du. *verbieden*, OHG. *farbiotan* (G. *verbieten*), Goth. *faurbiudan*; CGerm. (exc. ON., which has *fyrirbjōða*), f. FOR-<sup>1</sup>+BID.

**forby** fǿrbaɪ prep. †close by XIII (Cursor M.); (Sc.) beside XVI; adv. (dial.) aside, along, past XIV (R. Mannyng); (Sc.) besides XVI. f. FOR adv.+BY; cf. Norw. *forbi*, Sw. *förbi*.

**force**<sup>1</sup> fōrs strength, power XIII (Cursor M.); body of armed men XIV (Barbour). - (O)F. *force* = Pr. *forza*, *forza*, Sp. *fuercza*, It. *forza* :- Rom. \**fortia*, f. L. *fortis* strong (cf. *comfort*, *effort*, *fort*, *forte*, *fortify*, *fortitude*, *fortress*). So **force** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *forcer*, f. *force*. **forceible** done by force xv (Hoccleve); †strong; producing a powerful effect XVI. - legal AN., OF., f. *forcer*.

**force**<sup>2</sup>, **foss** fōrs, fōs (n. dial.) waterfall. In place-names *fors* xi, *foss* XIII; xiv (*for* 3 'Gawain and the Green Knight' 2173; *force*, var. *fosse* (xv) 'Sir Degrevant' 1655; Camden, anno 1600, gives *The Forses* as a Westmorland name). - ON. *fors*, OFScand. *foss* (Sw. *fors*, Da. *fos*), without cogns. elsewhere in Germ.

**force-meat** fōrsmēt meat chopped fine used for stuffing. XVII. f. *force* (XIV), var. of FARCE<sup>1</sup> vb. (cf. Sh. 'Tr. & Cr.' v i 64 *malice forced with wit*) + MEAT.

**forceps** fōrseps instrument of the pincers kind, organ shaped like this. XVII. - L. *forceps*, etymologized by Festus as *formucaps* 'because it seizes hot things', f. *formus* hot, WARM+cap- of *capere* seize (see HEAVE).

**ford** fōrd shallow place in a piece of water where one may cross. OE. *ford* = OFris. *forda*, OS. *-ford* in place-names (Du. *voorde*), (O)HG. *furt* :- WGerm. \**furdū* (ON. has *fjörðr* FIORD :- \**ferþuz*) :- IE. \**prtús*, repr. also by OW. *rii* (W. *rhyd*) ford, L. *portus* harbour, PORT<sup>1</sup>, f. \**por-*/\**per-*/\**pr-* (see FARE and cf. Gr. *Bósiporos* with *Oxenalford* Oxford; Av. *parātu-* bridge, ford, *Eulphrates* 'river with good fords').

**fordo** fōrdū pp. **fordone** fōrda'n (arch.) put an end to, destroy, spoil, wreck. OE. *fordōn* = OS. *fordōn* (Du. *verdoen*), OHG. *furtun* (G. *vertun*); see FOR-<sup>1</sup>, DO<sup>1</sup>. In pp. (poet.) exhausted, wearied out XVI (Surrey, Coleridge, M. Arnold).

**fore**<sup>1</sup> fǿr ȝearlier xv (Caxton); that is in front xv; sb. in (orig.) Sc. and Anglo-Ír. phr. *to the fore* present, on the spot, surviving; ready, available XVII (Rutherford); conspicuous XIX. Evolved from analysis of comps. of prefix FORE-, e.g. *forehead*, *foreland*, *forepart*.

**fore**<sup>2</sup> fǿr adv., now only in *fore and aft* from stem to stern, all over the ship. XVII. Not continuous with OE. and ME. *fore*; perh. of LG. origin; cf. Du. *van voren en van achteren*.

**fore**<sup>3</sup> fǿr int. (in golf) warning cry to people in front of the intended stroke. XIX. prob. aphetic form of BEFORE or AFORE.

**fore-** fǿr prefix meaning 'before', identical with the adv. *fore* in front, before, OE. *fore* = OFris. *for(e)*, *fara*, OS., OHG. *fora* (Du. *voor*, G. *vor*), Goth. *faura*, perh. :- \**forai*, corr. to Gr. *parai*, a dative formation, the base of which is repr. also in L. *prō*, *præ*, *per* (see PER-, PRE-, PRO-<sup>2</sup>), Gr. *prō*, *pará*, *perí* (see PARA-, PERI-), Skr. *purá* before.

¶ A few of the foll. comps. had orig. the prefix FOR-<sup>2</sup>.

**forearm**<sup>1</sup> fǿrā'im arm beforehand. XVI.

**forearm**<sup>2</sup> fǿrā'im part of the arm below the elbow. XVIII; cf. Du. *voorarm*, G. *vorderarm*, F. *avant-bras*. **forecast** fǿr-kā'st †contrive beforehand XIV (Wycl. Bible); estimate beforehand XVI. Hence **forecast** sb. xv. **forecastle** fǿr-kā'sl (whence the sp. *fo'c'sle*) †short raised deck in the bow, orig. a castle-like structure to command the enemy's decks XIV; fore part of a ship xv. **forefather** ancestor. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *forfaðir*; superseded OE. *forþfaeder*, early ME. *forþfader*; cf. Du. *voorvader* and ChrL. *propator* (Tertullian) - Gr. **forefinger** first or index finger. xv; perh. after Du. *voorvinger*.

**forefoot** one of the front feet. XIV; perh. after Du. *voorvoet* (cf. G. *vorderfuss*). **forefront** principal face, foremost part (now dial. exc. fig.). xv (orig. Sc.). (*Fore-side* is earlier; cf. Du. *voorzijde*, G. *vorderseite*.) **foregoing** preceding. xv. prp. of *forego*. **foregone** that has gone before. XVI (Sh. in *f. conclusion* 'Oth.' III iii 428). pp. of *forego*, OE. *foregān* go in advance. **fore-ground** part of a view in front and nearest the observer. XVII - Du. *voorgrond*; cf. G. *vordergrund*. **forehead** fǿrid part of the face above the eyebrows. OE. *forhēafod* = OFris. *forhāfd* (beside *farahāfd*), MLG. *vorhōved*, Du. *voorhoofd*, G. *vor-*, *vorderhaupt*, *vorkopf*. **forejudge** judge beforehand. XVI; after F. *préjuge*, L. *præiudicāre* PREJUDGE.

**foreknow-ledge**. XVI (Coverdale). Cf. **foreknow**. XIV (Ch.). **foreland** cape, promontory. XIV. Cf. ON. *forlandi* land between hills and sea, Du. *voorland*. **forelock**<sup>1</sup> lock of hair growing just above the forehead. OE. *forelocas* pl. 'antie frontis'; but a new formation in XVI. **foreman** fǿr-mān †leader xv; principal juror;

principal of workmen XVI; perh. after ON. *formadr* captain, leader, or immed. - Du. *voorman* (cf. G. *vormann*). **fo-RENAME** first or Christian name. XVI; after F. *prénom*, L. *prænomen*, Du. *voornam*, etc. **fo-RENOON** part of the day before noon. XV. **fo-REPART** foremost part. XIV (Sc.). **fo-REUR:NNER** one who goes before to prepare the way (first of John the Baptist XIII (Cursor M.); and one whom another follows XVI (Sh.)); tr. L. *praecursor* PRECURSOR. **fo-RESAIL** principal sail set on the foremast. XV; cf. Du. *voorzail*. **fo-RESE** see BEFOREHAND. OE. *forsēon*; but prob. a new formation in ME. after FORE-SIGHT; perh. orig. tr. L. *prōvidere* PROVIDE. **fo-RESHORE**. XVIII. **fo-RE-SHO:RTEN** cause to be apparently shortened. XVII (Peacham). prob. - Du. *verkorten*; cf. G. *verkürzen*, and F. *raccourcir*, It. *scorciare*. **fo-RESHOW** prefigure, prognosticate; betoken. XVI; not continuous with OE. *forescēawian* provide, foresee. **fo-RESIGHT** †(divine) providence XIII (Cursor M.); provision for the future XIV; action of foreseeing or looking forward XV; prob. after ON. *forsjá*, -*sjó*, and later felt as etymol. rendering of (O)F. *providence*, L. *prōvidentia*; cf. OHG. *forasiht* (G. *vorsicht*). **fo-RESKIN**. XVI (Coverdale); after G. *vorhaut* (Luther), based on L. *praeputium* PREPUCE. **fo-RESTA:LL** †obstruct XIV (Trevisa); buy up (goods) before they reach public markets XIV (PPl.); hinder by anticipation, anticipate in action XVI. Implied earlier in AL. *forstallatio* obstruction, *forstallator* (XII), AN. *forstallour* forestaller of markets (XIII), f. OE. *for(steal)l* interception, waylaying, ambush. **fo-RE-TASTE** sb. and vb. XV. **fo-RETE:LL** predict, prophesy. XIII (Cursor M.); superseding †*foresay*, OE. *forescēgan* (cf. ON. *fyrirsegja*). **fo-RE-THOUGHT** †premeditation; previous thought. XIII (Cursor M.); parallel to †*foerethink*, OE. *foreþencan* consider beforehand, and repl. OE. *foreþanc* consideration, forethought, providence. **fo-RETOP**<sup>1</sup> lock of hair at the front XIII; forepart of the crown XIV (Wycl. Bible); top of a foremast XV. **fo-REWA:RN** warn beforehand. OE. *forewarnian* (trans. and intr.); see **fo-REWORD** preface, introductory remark(s). XIX. tr. G. *vorwort*. (Also pl., as if 'prefatory words'.)

**foreclose** fō:klou:z exclude, preclude XV; deprive of the equity of redemption, bar (a right of redemption) XVIII. f. *forclos-*, pp. stem of (O)F. *forcloure*, f. *for-* + *cloure* CLOSE; there has been assoc. with FOR-<sup>1</sup> or with FOR-<sup>2</sup>, FORE-. Hence **forCLO-SURE**. XVIII.

**foreign** fō:rin †out of doors XIII (rare; *chambre forene* privy, RGlouc.); pert. to another, alien; pert. to another region, not in one's own land XIV; not domestic or native XV. (Not in gen. use before Ch. and Gower.) - OF. *forein*, *forain*, -e = Pr. *ford* :- Rom. \**forānus* (so in AL., but the more usual forms were *foraneus*, *forinsecus*), f. L. *forās* acc. pl., *foris* loc. pl. of \**fora*, var. of *forēs* DOOR (cf. FOREST). Hence **fo-REIGNER**<sup>1</sup>

XV; after *stranger*, which it superseded in the sense 'one belonging to another country', for which †*forein* was also used XIV. ¶ For the sp. with *eign* cf. *sovereign*.

**forel** fō:rəl †case, (dial.) book-cover XIII (Cursor M.); parchment dressed to look like vellum XVI (Bk. of Common Prayer, 1549). - OF. *forel* (mod. *fourreau*) sheath, f. *fuerre* - Frank. \**föder*, = OHG. *fōtar* case, cover (G. *futter* lining), Goth. *fōdr* sheath :- Germ. \**fōdram*, rel. to Skr. *pātram* receptacle, f. *pāti* protects.

**foremost** fō:məst first in place or order. The present form, dating from XVI, is an alteration, by assocn. with FORE-, of *formost*, itself an alteration, by assocn. with -MOST, of *formest* (XII), f. *forme*, OE. *forma* first (= OFris. *forma*, OS. *formo*), with superl. -m- suffix as in L. *primus* PRIME) + -EST, *formest* having repl. *fūrmest*, *fīrmest* :- OE. *fyrmost* (= Goth. *frumists*), f. *forma*, the result being a double superl. Cf. FORMER.

**forensic** fō:rensik pert. to courts of law. XVII. f. L. *forensis*, f. *forum* (cf. *castrēnsis* of a camp); see FORUM, -IC. Earlier **fo-RENSICAL**. XVI.

**forest** fō:rist large tract of land covered with trees. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - OF. *forest* (mod. *forêt*) - late L. *forestis* (*silva*) 'outside wood', royal forest reserved for hunting (Langobardic Laws, Capitularies of Charlemagne), obscurely f. *foris* out of doors, outside (see FOREIGN); prob. meaning orig. woodland lying outside the park and unfenced; in AL. *foresta*, *forestum* (XI). So **fo-RESTER**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *forestier*, f. *forest*; in AL. *forestarius* (XI). ¶ An AN. contr. form is repr. in Eng. by †*forster* XIV-XVII; this survives as a surname, beside *Forster* and *For(r)ester*.

**forestall** see FORE-.

**forfeit** fō:ɸit †misdeed, misdemeanour XIII (Cursor M.); fine, penalty XV; trivial fine for breach of rule XVII (Sh.). ME. *forfet* - OF. *forfet* crime, (also mod.) *forfait*, f. *for(s)faire* commit crime (medL. *forisfacere*), f. *for(s)*- beyond, outside, sc. what is right (:- L. *foris* outside; cf. FOREST) + *faire* DO<sup>1</sup>. Hence **fo-RE-IT** †sin, transgress XIV; lose the right to XV. **fo-RE-ITURE** fō:ɸitʃɛɹ †crime, sin; loss or liability to deprivation. XIV. - (O)F. *forfaiture*, f. *forfait*; see -URE.

**for(e) fend** fō:fə:nd †forbid; avert XIV (Wycl. Bible); (now U.S.) protect by precautionary measures XVI. f. FOR-<sup>1</sup> (i) + FEND.

**for(e)gather** fō:gə:ðɛɹ, -gə:ðɛɹ (chiefly Sc.) gather together XVI (Douglas); meet with XVI. - Du. *vergaderen*, with accommodation to FOR-, GATHER.

**forge**<sup>1</sup> fō:ɪdʒ smithy XIV (Ch.); furnace for melting metal. - (O)F. *forge* = Pr., Cat. *farga*, *fraga*, Sp. *fraga*, *fragua*, Pg. *fragoa* :- Rom. \**faurga* :- L. *fabrica* trade, manufactured object, workshop, forge (see FABRIC). So **forge** vb. shape, fashion (now

only in a forge) XIII (Cursor M.); fabricate, make a fraudulent imitation of XIV. - (O)F. *forger* = Pr., Cat. *fargar*, Sp. *fragar*, *frogar*, Pg. *fragoar* = L. *fabricāre* FABRICATE. Hence **FORGER**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Wycl.). **FORGERY**. XVI.

**forge**<sup>2</sup> fōrdʒ (orig. naut.) make way ahead. XVII. Perh. aberrant pronunc. of FORCE vb., similarly used from XVII.

**forget** fæge:t pt. *forgo:t*, pp. *forgo:ttēn*, arch. and dial. *forgo:t* fail to remember. OE. *forgietan*, pt. *forgēat*, -*gēaton*, pp. -*giten* = OFris. *forjeta*, OS. *fargetan* (Du. *vergeten*), OHG. *firgezgan* (G. *vergessen*); WGerm. vb. f. \**fer-* FOR- (i) + \**getan* take hold of, GET (q.v. for the phonetic history), the etymol. meaning being 'miss or lose one's hold'. Hence **FORGETFUL**. XIV (*forzetful*, Wycl. Bible). Alteration of *forzetel*, *forgetel*, OE. *forgietel* (= Fris. *forgittel*, Du. *vergetel*) by substitution of -FUL<sup>1</sup> for the final syll. **FORGET-ME-NOT** species of *Myosotis*. XVI. tr. OF. *ne m'oubliez mie* do-not-forget-me, whence MHG. *vergizminniht* (G. *vergiss-meinmicht*).

**forgett** fōrdʒət (pl.) side pieces of the finger of a glove. XVII. orig. *forchet* - F. *fouchette*, dim. of *fourche* FORK (see -ET, -ETTE); so called from the shape.

**forgive** fægi:v pt. *forga've*, pp. *forgi'ven* †give, grant; remit, pardon. OE. *forgiefan*; see FOR-<sup>1</sup> (i) and GIVE; corr. to OS. (Du. *vergeven*), OHG. *fargeban* (G. *vergeben*), ON. *fyrirgefa* forgive, Goth. *fragiban* grant; CGerm. tr. of medL. *pērdōnāre* PARDON. So **FORGIVENESS**. OE. *forgief(e)nes*, rarely -*giefennes*; cf. Du. *vergiftfems*.

**forgo, forego** fōrgou: pt. *forewent*, pp. *for(e)gone* †intr. pass away, trans. pass over, neglect; abstain from. OE. *forgān*, pt. *for-ēode* (ME. *foryode*); see FOR-<sup>1</sup>, GO.

**fork** fōrk pronged instrument for digging OE., for eating XV; divergence into branches, bifurcation XIV. OE. *forca*, *force*, corr. to OFris. *forke*, OS. *furka*, OHG. *furcha* (Du. *vork*, G. *furke*), ON. *forkr*; CGerm. (exc. Goth.) - L. *furca* pitchfork, forked stake, whence (O)F. *fourche*, ONF. *fourque* (which reinforced the word in ME.), Pr., Pg. *forca*, Sp. *horca*, It. *furca*.

**forlorn** fərlō:n †morally lost, abandoned XII; †ruined, doomed XIV; forsaken, desolate; pitiable, wretched XVI. pp. of ME. *forlēse*, OE. *forlēosan* = OFris. *forliāsa*, OS. *far-*, *forliosan* (Du. *verliezen*), OHG. *firlīosan* (G. *verlieren*), Goth. *fraliusan*; CGerm. (exc. ON.), f. \**fer-* \**fra-* FOR-<sup>1</sup> (i) + \**leusan* (see LOSE).

**forlorn hope** fərlō:n hou:p picked force detailed for an attack, (hence) desperate adventurers, players, etc. XVI; (by misapprehension) hopeless enterprise XVII. - Du. *verloren hoop* 'lost troop', i.e. *verloren*, pp. of *verliezen* (see prec.), *hoop* company (HEAP).

**form** fō:m A. visible aspect of a thing XIII (RGlouc.); (scholastic philos.) that which makes matter a determinate kind of thing XIV (Ch.). B. character, nature, †degree XIII (class in a school XVI); due observance or procedure XIV (Ch.). C. lair of a hare XIII; long seat without a back XIV (Trevisa); (typogr.) see FORME XV. ME. *forme*, *fourme*, *furme* - (O)F. *forme*, also †*fourme*, †*furme* = Pr., Sp., It. *forma* = L. *fōrma* mould, shape, beauty (rendering Gr. εἶδος and χαρακτήρ), perh. cogn. with or - Gr. *morphē* form, shape (poss. through Etruscan; cf. *catamite*, *person*), but referred by some to *ferire* strike, as Gr. *túpos* TYPE to *túptein* strike. So **FORM** vb. give a form to XIII (RGlouc.); be the components of XIV; draw up or dispose in order XVIII. - OF. *fourmer*, (also mod.) *former* - L. *fōrmāre*, f. *fōrma*. **FORMAL**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (*cause formal*, Ch.). - L.; cf. (O)F. *formel*. **FORMALISM**. XIX. -IST. XVII; cf. F. *-iste* (XVI). **FORMALITY** -æ:liti. XVI. - F. **FORMA-TION**. XV. - (O)F. or L. **FORMATIVE**. XV (Caxton; rare before XVII). - OF.

**-form** fō:m repr. F. *-forme*, L. *-fōrmis*, f. *fōrma* FORM, termination used to form adjs. meaning (i) 'having the form of', as *ensiform*, *fusiform*, *vermiform*, depending on modL. formations; so *cruciform*, *cuneiform*, *lenticiform*, *mammiiform*; (ii) 'of (so many) forms', as *multiform*, *triform*, *uniform*, derived from classical L.; so *omniform*.

**format** fō:mæt, fō:ma shape and size of a book XIX. - F. (XVII) - G. *format* (XVII) - L. *fōrmātus* (sc. *liber* book), pp. of *fōrmāre* FORM; so It. *formato*.

**forme, form** fō:m (typogr.) body of type locked up in a chase for printing. XV (Caxton). spec. use of FORM; so F. *forme*, G. *form*.

**former** fō:mə: earlier in time XII; †first, primeval (as in Ch.'s *the former age*) XIII (Cursor M.); †more forward XIV (Wycl. Bible); first of two ) *latter* XVI. f. ME. *forme* (OE. *forma*; see FOREMOST) + -ER<sup>3</sup>. Hence **FORMERLY**<sup>2</sup> †just now; †beforehand XVI (Spenser); in former days XVI (Hakluyt).

**formic** fō:mik (chem.) of an acid contained in a fluid emitted by ants. XVIII. f. L. *formica* ant (cf. Gr. *múrmēx*, PISMIRE); see -IC. Comb. form FORM-, as in *formaldehyde*, **FORMYL** (cf. CHLOROFORM).

**formidable** fō:midəbl, fə:mj:d- giving cause for alarm. XV. - F. *formidable* or L. *formidābilis*, f. *formidāre* fear, f. *formidō* dread, scarecrow (cf. Gr. *morphō*); see -ABLE.

**formula** fō:mjūlə set form of words XVII; recipe; rule, etc., expressed by symbols XVIII. - L. *fōrmula*, dim. of *fōrma* FORM; see -ULE. So **FORMULARY** collection or system of formulas. XVI. **FORMULATE**<sup>3</sup>. XIX; after F. *formuler*.

**fornication** fɔːnɪkeɪʃən sexual intercourse outside marriage. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *fornication* - late L. *fornicātiō(n)-*, f. *fornicāri* (whence **fo-*rnica*TE**<sup>3</sup> XVI), f. *fornic-*, *fornix* arch, vault, vaulted room such as was tenanted by the lower orders and prostitutes, prob. rel. to *fornax*, *furnus* FURNACE; see -ATION. So **fo-*rnica*TOR**<sup>4</sup>. XIV (PPI.). - late L.

**forrader** fɔːrədəɪ colloq. pronunc. of *forwarder*<sup>3</sup> farther forward, compar. of FORWARD. XIX.

**forsake** fɔːseɪk pt. *forsook* -suːk, pp. *forsaken* -seɪkən †decline, refuse; give up, renounce. OE. *forsacan*, pt. *forsōc*, pp. *forsacen* = OS. *forsakan* (Du. *verzaken*), OHG. *firsahhan*; WGerm. f. FOR-<sup>1</sup> + *sakan* quarrel, accuse (see SAKE).

**forsooth** fɔːsʊθ in truth (now only in ironical context). OE. *forsōþ*, i.e. FOR, SOOTH.

**forspent** fɔːspɛnt (arch.) exhausted. XVI (Sackville, Golding). pp. of *forspend*, OE. *forspendan* (cf. OHG. *farspentōn*); see FOR-<sup>1</sup>, SPEND.

**forswear** fɔːswɛəɪ abjure, repudiate; (intr. and refl.) perjure oneself. OE. *forswerian*; see FOR-<sup>1</sup>, SWEAR, and cf. G. *verschwören*, ON. *fyrirsverja*.

**forsythia** fɔːsaiˈpiə plant of a genus of spring-flowering shrubs. XIX. mod.L., f. name of William Forsyth (1737-1804), Eng. botanist + -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**fort** fɔːt fortified place. xv. - (O)F. *fort* or It. *forte*, sb. uses of *fort*, *forte* strong = Pr. *fort*, Sp. *fuerte* :- L. *fortis* (cf. *force*).

**fortalice** fɔːtəlɪs fortress, (now) small outwork. xv (Wyntoun). - med.L. *fortalitia*, -itium, f. L. *fortis* strong; see FORT, and cf. Pr., Sp. *fortaleza*, It. *fortalizio*, OF. *fortlesce*, FORTRESS.

**forte**<sup>1</sup> fɔːt strong point or feature. XVII (*fort*). - F. *fort*, sb. use of *fort* (see FORT); the F. fem. form was substituted in Eng. use, as in *locale*, *morale*.

**forte**<sup>2</sup> fɔːti (mus.) loud. XVIII. It. :- L. *fortis* strong. So **forti-ssimo**. XVIII. It., superl. of *forte*. **fortepiano** (XVIII), original name of the PIANOFORTE.

**forth** fɔːθ forwards (now only in dial. *back and forth*); onwards (surviving in gen. use in and so *forth*); forward, into view; away. OE. *forþ* = OFris., OS. *forth* (Du. *voort*), MHG. *vort* (G. *fort*) :- Germ. \**furþa* (cf. Goth. *faurþis* further) :- IE. \**prto*, f. base repr. in FORE-. **forthcoming** fɔːθkʌmɪŋ about or ready to appear XVI; ready to make advances XIX. f. phr. *come forth*; see -ING<sup>2</sup>. **forthright**. OE. *forþriht* adj., -rihte adv. **forthwith** †at the same time; immediately XIV (Gower); partly short for earlier *forthwithal* (XI), but partly repl. ME. *forth mid* along with, at the same time as, used absol.

**fortify** fɔːtɪfaɪ strengthen against force or attack. xv (Lydg., Pecoock, Malory). - (O)F. *fortifier* - late L. *fortificāre*, f. *fortis*;

see FORT, -IFY. So **fortifica-TION**. xv. - F. - late L.

**fortitude** fɔːtɪtʃʊd moral strength, courage in endurance. xv. - OF. *fortitude* - L. *fortitudo*, f. *fortis*; see FORT, -TUDE.

**fortnight** fɔːtnaɪt period of two weeks in succession. OE. *fēowertiene niht*, ME. *fourten(n)iht* fourteen nights (in which the ancient Germ. reckoning by nights is preserved); cf. SENNIGHT.

**fortress** fɔːtrɪs military stronghold. XIII. - (O)F. *forteresse* strong place = Pr. *fortaresa* :- Rom. \**fortaritia* (cf. Gallo-Rom. *vaccaritia* cow-stall, f. *vacca*), f. *fortis* strong (see FORT).

**fortuitous** fɔːtʃʊːɪtəs happening by chance. XVII. f. L. *fortūitus*, f. *forte* by chance, abl. of *fortis* chance :- IE. \**bhrtis* 'that which is brought', f. base of L. *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; for the formation cf. *gratuitous*.

**fortune** fɔːtʃʊn chance, luck XIII (Cursor M.); (good or bad) luck; position depending on wealth, wealth XVI. - (O)F. *fortune* - L. *fortūna* chance as a divinity, luck, esp. good luck, (pl.) gifts of fortune, (also sg.) riches, orig. sb. use (sc. *dea* goddess) of adj. *fortūnus*, f. *fortis* (see prec.). So **fortunate**<sup>2</sup> fɔːtʃʊnət. XIV (Ch., Gower). - L. *fortūnātus*.

**forty** fɔːti 40, xl. OE. *fēowertig* = OFris. *fiuwertich*, OS. *fiuwartig* (Du. *veertig*), OHG. *forzug* (G. *vierzig*), ON. *fjörir tigur*, Goth. *fidwor tigjus*; see FOUR, -TY<sup>1</sup>. So **forti-ETH**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *fēowertigōþa* = ON. *fertugandi* :- \**fiuortigunþon*: see TH<sup>2</sup>.

**forum** fɔːrəm (Rom. antiq.) market-place, spec. in ancient Rome a place of assembly for judicial and other business xv; court, tribunal XVII. - L. *forum*, rel. to *forēs* (outside) DOOR; orig. enclosure surrounding a house. Cf. FOREIGN, FORENSIC.

**forward** fɔːwɔːd towards the future OE.; towards or to the front, onward. XIV. OE. *forweard*, var. of *forþweard* onwards, continually, f. FORTH + -WARD. Hence **for-ward** adj. in an advanced state or position; eagerly ready; pert XVI; not continuous with OE. *forweard* front or first part of. Hence **for-ward** vb. help forward, advance XVI (Sh.); send forward XVIII. So **for-wards**. XIV; cf. OE. *forþweardes* and Du. *voorwaarts*, G. *vorwärts*. See -WARD, -WARDS.

**forweary** (arch.) tire out XIII; see FOR-<sup>1</sup>. So **forwo-ry** (arch.) worn out xvi; pp. of †*forwear* XIII (La3.), pierce, hollow, with Balto-Sl. cogns.

**foss** see FORCE<sup>2</sup>.

**fosse** fɔːs ditch, trench. XIV (Maund.). - (O)F. *fosse* = Pr., Pg., It. *fossa*, OSp. *fuesa* :- L. *fossa*, f. pp. stem *foss-* of *fodere* dig.

**fossick** fɔːsɪk (Austral. mining) search for gold by digging out crevices, etc.; (sl.) rummage. XIX. Of unkn. origin; cf. dial. *fossick* troublesome person, *fossicking* troublesome, *fossick* make a fuss, bustle about.

**fossil** fə'sil (rock, etc.) dug out of the earth, esp. of remains of the prehistoric past. XVII. - F. *fossile* - L. *fossilis*, f. *foss-*, pp. stem of *fordere* dig; cf. FOSSÉ and see -ILE.

**foster** fə'stəɪ †nourish, feed OE.; †bring up (a child); promote the growth of XIII; cherish, 'nurse' XIV. OE. *fōstrian* (= ON. *fōstra*, f. *fōster* food, f. \**fōð*- FOOD †instr. suffix \*-*trom*). The stem was used as comb. form in OE. *fōsterbearn*, -*ild* child as related to those who have reared it as their own, *fōsterbrōþor* /-*sweostor* male/female child reared with another of different parentage, *fōsterfæder* /-*mōdor* one who acts as father / mother to another's child; so *fōsterling* (-LING<sup>1</sup>), foster-child, and corr. forms in ON.; hence *foster-nurse* XVI (Sh.).

**fother** fə'ðəɪ load, cartload OE.; mass, quantity; specific weight or measure XIII. OE. *fōþer* = OS. *fōthar* (Du. *voer*), OHG. *fuodar* (G. *fuder*) :- WGerman. \**fōþram*, prob. f. gradation-var. of the base \**fap-* stretch out, as in FATHOM. ¶ G. *fuder* was adopted XVII as *fooder*, *fudder*.

**fou** fū (Sc.) drunk. XVI. var. of FULL.

**foul** faul grossly offensive to the senses; (clean OE.); (fair ME. OE. *fūl* = OFris., OS., OHG. *fūl* (Du. *vul* dirty, G. *faul* rotten, unsound, lazy), ON. *fūll*, Goth. *fūls* stinking :- CGerm. \**fūlaz*, f. \**fū-* (repr. by ON. *fūnn* rotten, *fejya* let decay :- \**faujan*) :- IE. \**pū-*, as in L. *pūs* pus, *pūtēre* stink, rot, *pūtīdus* rotten, *putridus* PUTRID, Gr. *pūon*, *pūos*, *pūlar* pus, Lith. *pūti* rot (with l-cogns. in Lith. *pūliai* pl. pus, *piaulai* pl. rotten wood), Skr. *pūyati* stink, *pūtis* rotten, Arm. *hu* purulent blood.

**foulard** fūlārd, [fūlār (handkerchief of) silk material. XIX. F., of unkn. origin.

**foumart** fū'mārt polecat. XIV. Early forms *folmarde*, *fulmert*, *fullimart*, f. *fūl* FOUL (i.e. stinking) †*mart* (see MARTEN).

**found<sup>1</sup>** faund set up, establish as on a firm basis. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *fonder* = Pr. *fondar*, It. *fondare* :- L. *fundāre*, f. *fundus* BOTTOM. So FOUNDATION. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L. Hence **founder<sup>1</sup>** XIV (R. Mannynge, Trevisa); whence **foundress<sup>1</sup>** XV (Lydg.).

**found<sup>2</sup>** faund melt (esp. metal or glass for casting in a mould). XIV make things thus. - (O)F. *fondre* = Pr. *fondre*, Sp. *fundir*, It. *fondere* :- L. *fundere* pour, melt, pt. *fūdi*, pp. *fūsus* (cf. FUSE<sup>2</sup>), f. IE. \**ghud-* \**gheud-* (in Germ. \**gut-* \**geut-*, repr. by OE. *gēotan*, OFris. *giāta*, OS. *giotan*, OHG. *giotan*, G. *giessen*, ON. *gjóta*, Goth. *giutan* pour), extension of \**ghu-* \**gheu-*, whence Gr. *khéin*, *khénein* pour, *khálos* CHYLE, *khímós* CHYME, *khátrā*, -os earthen pot, Skr. *juhóti* pour libations, sacrifice, *dhutis* libation; cf. FUTILE. Hence **founder<sup>1</sup>** XV; perh. after (O)F. *fondeur*, *fonderie*. **foundry** art of,

establishment for, founding metal or glass. XVII.

**founder<sup>1</sup>** fau'ndəɪ †smash in XIII; †send to the bottom XIV; (of a horse) stumble and fall, go lame XIV (Ch.); fill with water and sink XVI. partly - OF. *fondrer* send to the bottom, submerge, but for the most part aphetic of †*afounder* (XIV), †*enfounder* (XV) - OF. \**afondrer*, *esfondrer*, *enfounder*, mod. *effondrer* (= Pr. *esfondrar*, It. *sfondolare*) :- Rom. \**ex-*, *infundorāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>, IN-<sup>1</sup> + \**fundor-*, taken as stem of L. *fundus* BOTTOM.

**founder<sup>2</sup>** fau'ndəɪ finder, spec. in Derbyshire lead-mining XVI; hence, portion of a lead mine given to the first finder of the vein XVII. prob. f. *found*, pp. of FIND †-ER<sup>1</sup>.

**foundling** fau'ndliŋ deserted infant whose parents are not known. XIII. ME. *fundling*, perh. alteration of contempt. and synon. †*funding* (f. *fund-*, pp. stem of FIND †-ING<sup>2</sup>) by substitution of -LING<sup>1</sup>; perh. after (M)Du. *vondeling*, MHG. *vundelinc*.

**fount<sup>1</sup>** faunt spring, fountain. XVI (Sh., Drayton). prob. back-formation from FOUNTAIN, after *mount*, *mountain*, suggested by F. *font* (L. *fons*), which was directly repr. by *font* (XVII); chiefly poet.).

**fount<sup>2</sup>** faunt (typogr.) set of type of a particular size. XVII (Moxon). Alteration of *font* (which remains an alternative form) †*found*-ing, casting (XVI) - F. *fonte*, f. *found* FOUND<sup>1</sup>, prob. after *vente* sale, *vendre* sell, etc.

**fountain** fau'ntiŋ (arch.) spring of water XV; artificially formed jet of water XVI. - (O)F. *fontaine* = Pr., Cat., It. *fontana*, Rum. *fîntână* :- late L. *fontāna*, sb. use (sc. aqua water) of *fontānus*, f. *font-*, *fons* spring, fountain. Cf. FONT<sup>1</sup>.

**four** fəɪ 4, iv. OE. *fēower* = OFris. *fūtwer*, *fiōr*, OS. *fiwar*, *fiuwar*, *fiori*, OHG. *fior*, *fier* (Du., G. *vier*), ON. *fjōrir*, fem. -ar, n. *fjogor*, Goth. *fidwōr*, beside OE. *fyþer-*, *fīþer-*, Frankish *fitter-*, OSw. *fiæþer-*, Goth. *fidur-* (in comps.) :- Germ. \**petwoor-* :- IE. \**qwetwōr-*, whence (with vowel-variation) OW. *petguar* (W. *pedwar*), OIr. *ceithir*, L. *quattuor*, Gr. *téssaras* (Dor. *tétores*, Æol. *pisures*), OSl. *četyri*, Lith. *keturi*, Skr. *catvāras*, *catūr-*; orig. inflected, like the words for 2 and 3 and unlike those for 5-10. Cf. QUADRI-. Hence **FOURTEEN**. OE. *fēowertiene* = OFris. *fiuwertine*, OS. *fiertein* (Du. *veertien*), OHG. *fiorzehan* (G. *vierzehn*), ON. *fjōrtán*, Goth. *fidwōrtaihan*; whence **FOURTEENTH<sup>2</sup>**, OE. *fēowertēopa*, ME. *fourtethe*, superseded by *fourtend* (after ON. *fjōrtándi*), -*tenþe*, (from XVI) -*teenth*. **FOURTH<sup>2</sup>** fəɪɹ OE. *fēo(we)ra* = OS. *fiorðo* (Du. *vierde*), OHG. *fiordo* (G. *vierte*), ON. *fjōrði* :- CGerm. \**fi(ð)worþon* :- IE. \**qweturto-*, -*tuerto*, whence also L. *quartus*, Gr. *tétrapros*, OSl. *četuritū*, Skr. *caturthás*. The ME. types *ferth(e)*, *furth(e)*, *fourt(e)*, were finally superseded by *fourth*. Cf. FORTY.



**fowl** faul (arch., exc. in *wild-fowl*) bird OE.; domestic cock or hen xvi. OE. *fugol* = OFris. *fugel*, OS. *fugal*, OHG. *fogal* (Du., G. *vogel*), ON. *fugl*, Goth. *fugls* :- CGerm. \**foglaz*, \**fuglaz*, perh. dissim. form of \**fuglaz*, f. \**fug-* \**fleg-* FLY<sup>2</sup> (cf. OE. *flugol* fleeing, and Mercian *fluglas heofun* 'volucres caeli', Matt. xiii 32). Hence **fow**-LER<sup>1</sup>. OE. *fug(e)lere*, f. *fug(e)lian* catch wild-fowl.

**fox** foks animal of the genus *Vulpis*. OE. *fox* = OS. *vuhs* (Du. *vos*), OHG. *fuhs* (G. *fuchs*) :- WGerm. \**fuhs*; a corr. CGerm. fem. formation in *-ōn* is repr. by OE. *foce*, MLG. *vohe*, OHG. *foha* (G. dial. *fohe*), ON. *fóa*, Goth. *fauhō*; f. CGerm. \**fuχ-* :- \**puk-*, assumed base of Skr. *pūchās* tail, Russ., Pol. *pukh* fine woolly hair, down; the name may mean orig. 'the tailed one'. The female is **VIXEN**. For Eng., LG., and Du. *-o-* for *-u-*, cf. OE. *lox* = OS. *loh*s, MLG., Du. *los* LYNX. **Q** ON. *fox* fraud is - OE. *fox*; cf. OE. *foxung* deception. Hence **fox-GLOVE** the plant *Digitalis*. OE. *foxesglōfa*, f. g. sg. of *fox*; the flower resembles a finger-stall in shape; the Norw. name, *revbjelde* 'fox-bell', shows similar unexpl. assoc. with the animal.

**foyer** fwaːjei large room in a theatre, etc., for the use of the audience during intervals. xix. F., hearth, home = Pr. *foguer* :- Gallo-Rom. \**focārium*, f. L. *focus* fire (see **FOCUS**).

**fracas** fræːka, U.S. freiːkəs noisy quarrel. xviii (Lady Montagu). F., f. *fracasser* - It. *fracassare* make an uproar, of unkn. origin.

**fraction** fræːkʃən numerical quantity that is not an integer xiv (Ch.); breaking or its result xv. - (O)F. *fraction* - ChrL. *fractiō(n-)* breaking (as of bread), f. *fract-*, pp. stem of *frangere* BREAK; see -TION. Hence **fractiōNAL**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. So **fractious** fræːkʃəs refractory, (now) cross, peevish. xviii (Defoe). f. FRACTION (in obs. sense 'discord, dissension'), prob. after *fraction* | *factious*. **fracture** fræːktʃə breaking or its result. xv. - (O)F. *fracture* or L. *fractūra*, f. *fract-*. Hence **fractured**<sup>1</sup>. xvii, whence **fracture** vb. xix.

**fragile** fræːdʒail liable to break. xvii (Sh.). - (O)F. *fragile* or L. *fragilis*, f. \**frag-*, base of *frangere*. So **fragility** fræːdʒiːliti. xiv. - (O)F. or L. **fragment** fræːgmənt part broken off. xv. - F. *fragment* or L. *fragmentum*, f. \**frag-*. Hence **fragmentary**. xvii (rare before xix and stigmatized by Johnson, citing Donne, as 'not elegant, nor in use').

**fragrant** freiːgrənt sweet-smelling. xv (Dunbar). - F. *fragrant* or L. *fragrant-*, -āns, prp. of *fragrāre* smell sweet; see -ANT. So **fragrance**. xvii (Milton); *fragrancy* xvi).

**frail**<sup>1</sup> freil rush basket for figs, raisins, etc. xiii. ME. *frail* - OF. *frail*, of unkn. origin.

**frail**<sup>2</sup> freil morally or physically weak (xiii in *frelmes*, Cursor M.); liable to break xiv (Wycl. Bible). ME. *frele*, *freel* - OF. *fraille*, *frele* (mod. *frêle*) :- L. *fragili-s* FRAGILE. So **frailty**. xiv. - OF. *fraileté* - L. *fragilitās*.

**fraise** freiz (fortif.) palisade xviii; ruff for the neck xix. - F. *fraise* transf. use of the word meaning 'mesentery of a calf'.

**frambœsia** fræmbiːziə yaws, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences. xix. modL., f. (O)F. *framboise* raspberry, of disputed origin.

**frame** freim A. †be profitable; †progress OE.; B. †prepare timber for building xiv; (gen.) shape, construct, contrive xiv. OE. *framian* be of service, make progress, f. *fram* forward (see **FROM**); cf. ON. *frama* further, advance. The rel. ON. *fremja* (= OE. *fremman*, *fremjan*) further, advance, perform, pt. *framði*, pp. *framdr*, prob. infl. the sense-development. Hence **frame** sb. framed work, structure xiv (of heaven and earth, the body xvi); order, plan xvi; whence *frameword* xvii (Milton).

**franc** fræŋk French coin or money of account. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *franc*, derived from the legend *Francorum rex* king of the Franks, on gold coins first struck in the reign of Jean le Bon (1350-64).

**franchise** fræːntʃaiz †freedom xiii; legal immunity or privilege xiv; (hist.) district over which a privilege extends xv; (in full *elective f.*) right of voting at a public election xviii. - (O)F. *franchise*, f. *franc*, fem. *franche* free, FRANK + *-ise*, repr. L. *-itia* -ESS<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ENFRANCHISE.

**Franciscan** frænsiːskən friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209. xvi. - F. *franciscain* - modL. *Franciscānus*, f. *Franciscus* Francis; see -AN.

**Franco-** fræŋkou comb. form of medL. *Francus* FRANK, meaning 'Frankish or French and . . .'; see -O-. xviii.

**francolin** fræŋkolin bird of the partridge family. xvii. - F. *francolin* - It. *francolino*, of unkn. origin.

**franc-tireur** frātīrōr one of a corps of light infantry. xix. F., i.e. *franc* free (see FRANK) + *tireur* shooter, f. *tirer* shoot, of unkn. origin.

**frangible** fræːndʒibl breakable. xv. - OF. *frangible* or medL. *frangibilis*, f. *frangere* BREAK; see -IBLE.

**frangipane** fræːndʒipein perfume obtained from red jasmine xvii; cream for pastry (F. *crème à la frangipane*) xix. - F. *frangipane*, f. *Frangipani*, name of an Italian marquis who invented a perfume for scenting gloves (cf. F. *gants de frangipane* or *Frangipani*).

**frank** fræŋk †free xiii; bounteous, generous; †of superior quality (see FRANKINCENSE) xv; ingenuous, candid xvi. - (O)F. *franc* = Pr. *franc*, Sp., It. *franco* :- medL. *francus* free, identical with the ethnic name (see FRANK), which acquired the sense 'free' because in Frankish Gaul full freedom was possessed only by those belonging to or adopted by the dominant people. Hence (from the sense †'free of charge' of the adj.; cf. F. *franc de port* carriage-free) **frank** vb.



superscribe (a letter, etc.) with one's signature to ensure free conveyance, (hence) stamp xviii; facilitate the passage of xiv.

**Frank** fræŋk A. of the Germanic nation (or nations) that conquered Gaul and from which the country received the name of France (*Francia*) OE.; B. in the Levant (e.g. Gr. *Φράγκος*), individual of Western nationality xvi. OE. *Franca* = OHG. *Franko*; supposed to be named from their national weapon, OE. *franca* javelin (cf. SAXON).

**frankincense** fræŋkɪnsens olibanum. XIV. - OF. *francencens*; see FRANK (formerly used in the sense 'of superior quality'), INCENSE.

**franklin** fræŋkɪn landholder of free but not noble birth. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *francoleyn*, *frankeleyn* (3 syll., as in Ch.) - AL. *francālānus*, f. *francālīs* (as in *feudum francāle*, synon. with *feudum francum*, OF. *franc lieu*; *francālia* n. pl. territory held without dues; *francālīter* adv. without dues), f. *francus* free, FRANK; see -AL<sup>1</sup>, -AN.

**frankpledge** fræŋkplɛdʒ system by which each member of a tithing was responsible for every other. xv (*francipledge*). - law L. *franciplegium*, latinization of AN. *francplege*, f. *franc* FRANK + *plege* PLEDGE, mistr. of OE. *friþborh* peace-pledge (*friþ*, f. \**fri-* love, as in FRIEND), through the corrupt forms *freo-borh*, *friþorh*, in which the first element was identified with *free*.

**frantic** fræˈntɪk ɪnsane XIV; frenzied xvi. Late ME. *frentik*, *frantik* (forms with -e- survived till xvii) - (O)F. *frénétique* - L. *phrenēticus* PHRENETIC. The early change from -e- to -a- is unaccounted for.

**frap** fræp A. (dial.) strike xiv; B. (naut.) bind tightly xvi. In A perh. repr. OE. (late Nhb.) (*ge*)*fræþgiga*, which may contain the base of the Rom. word; in B - OF. *frapper* (mod. *frapper*).

**frass** fræs excrement of larvæ. XIX. - G. *frass* (MHG. *vrāz*), f. *fressen* devour (see FRET<sup>1</sup>).

**frate** frāˈteɪ friar. XVIII. It. (see FRIAR). ☐ The abbrev. form *fra* is used as a prefix, e.g. *Fra Angelico*.

**frater** freiˈtɔɪ (hist.) refectory in a religious house. XIII. ME. *freitore*, *freit(o)ur* - OF. *fratūr*, aphetic of *refreitor* - med.L. *refectōrium* REFECTION. Hence **fra-trv**<sup>3</sup>. XIV.

**fraternal** frətəˈnəl brotherly. xv (Lydg.). - med.L. *frāternālīs*, f. L. *frāternus*, f. *frāter* BROTHER; cf. (O)F. *fraternal* and see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **frate-rnity** brotherhood. XIV. - (O)F. - L. *fraternīze* frətəˈnɔɪz. xvii. **frater-nization**. XVIII. - F.

**fratricide**<sup>1</sup> freiˈtrɪsɪd, fræt- one who kills his (or her) brother. xv. - F. *fratricide* or L. *frātrīcīda*, f. *frāter*; see prec. and -CIDE<sup>1</sup>. So **frā-tricide**<sup>2</sup>. xvi. - (O)F. *fratricide* or late L. *frātrīcīdium*; see -CIDE<sup>2</sup>.

**frau** frau German married woman, wife; Mrs. XIX. G. (OHG. *frouwa*) = Du. *WROUW*.

So **fräulein** froiˈlɛɪn German young lady; Miss. xvii. G. (MHG. *vrouwelīn*), dim. formation.

**fraud** frōd deception. xiv (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *fraude* - L. *fraudem*, nom. *fraus*. So **fraudulent**. xv (Lydg.). - OF. or L.

**fraught** frōt (arch.) laden xiv; stored, supplied xv; attended with xvi. pp. of †*fraught* load (a ship) xiv - MDu. *vrachten*, f. *vracht* (whence Eng. *freight* sb. xiv, now Sc.) = MLG. *vracht* (whence G. *fracht*, Da. *fragt*, etc.), beside *vrecht* FREIGHT, prob. corr. to OHG. *frēht* earnings - Germ. \**fraiχtīz*, f. \**fra-* FOR- + \**aiχtīz* acquisition, property (see AUGHT).

**fraxinella** fræksɪnəˈlə cultivated species of dittany. xvii (Evelyn). mod.L., dim. of L. *fraxinus* ash (cf. BIRCH).

**fray**<sup>1</sup> frei (arch.) frighten. XIII (Cursor M.). Aphetic of AFFRAY. Hence **fray sb.** (dial.) alarm; disturbance, conflict. xiv.

**fray**<sup>2</sup> frei †rub xiv (in vbl. sb. *fraying* noise of friction, Barbour); †bruise; †clash, collide xv; spec. (of deer) rub their horns xvi (Turberville); rub away xviii (Steele). - F. *frayer*, earlier \**freiēre* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fregar*, It. *fregare*, Rum. *freca* :- L. *fricāre* rub, rel. to *friāre* (cf. FRIABLE).

**frazzle** fræˈzəl (U.S.) tear to rags. XIX. First recorded by Forby from East Anglian dial.; perh. a blend of FRAY<sup>2</sup> and dial. *fazzle* tangle. Hence **frā-zzle** sb. pl. frayed ends; phr. to a *frazzle*.

**freak** frik sudden change (as of fortune), capricious notion xvi (*fortunes frekes*); capricious prank xvii; product of sportive fancy xviii; (in full *freak of nature*, L. *lusus naturæ*) monstrous individual of its kind xix. prob. of dial. origin.

**freaked** frikt variegated. xvii (Milton; whence in later poet. use). perh. alteration, by assoc. with *streak*, of *freckt* (Sandys, 1621), based on FRECKLE.

**freckle** freˈkl brownish spot on the skin. xiv. Early forms are *fracel*, *frakel*; alteration of (dial.) *freken*, *fraken* (Ch.) - ON. *freknur* pl. (Sw. *fräkne*, Da. *fregne*). Hence **fre-ckled**<sup>2</sup>. xiv (*yfracted*, *yfrecklet* spotted); in ME. also *frakned*, *fraknyd*, after ON. *freknótt*.

**free** fri not in bondage or subject to control from outside. OE. *frēo* = OFris., OS., OHG. *fri* (Du. *vrij*, G. *frei*), ON. \**friř* (only in comp. *friāls* :- \**frihals* 'free-necked'; cf. OHG. *frihals* free man, OE. *frēols*, Goth. *frihals* freedom), Goth. *freis* :- CGerm. \**frijaz* :- IE. \**prijos*, the stem of which is repr. also by Skr. *priyās* dear (*priyā* wife, daughter), Av. *fryō*, W. *rhydd* free, OSi. *prijateljī* friend, OE. *frīgu* love, *frēon*, Goth. *frijōn* (see FRIEND), OS. *fri* woman, ON. *Frigg* (cf. FRIDAY). The primary sense is 'dear'; the Germ. and Celtic meaning comes of its having been applied to the members of a household connected by ties

of kindred with the head, as opp. to the slaves. The reverse development is seen in *L. liberī* children, orig. the free members of a household. **freebooter** frī'būtə; piratical adventurer. XVI. - Du. *vrijbouter*, †*-bouter*; cf. **FILIBUSTER**. **free-dom**. OE. *frēodōm*; cf. Du. *vrijdom*. **freeholder**<sup>1</sup>. XV. tr. AN. *fraunc tenant* 'free tenant', one who possesses a **freehold** estate, AN. *fraunc tenement* 'free holding'. **free lance** military adventurer. XIX (Scott); later esp. fig. **freely**<sup>2</sup>. OE. *frēolice*. **free-man**. OE. *frēoman*; so **free-woman**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). **free-martin** hermaphrodite or imperfect female of the ox kind. XVII; of unkn. origin; cf. Ir., Gael. *mart* cow (fattened for the market). **free-mason** †skilled worker in stone (perh. orig. one emancipated from the control of guilds and so free to work where wanted) XIV; member of a fraternity which grew out of the practice of admitting to societies of stonemasons other persons not of that craft (first called *accepted masons*) XVII. **free-stone** fine-grained sandstone or limestone. XIV. tr. OF. *franche pere*, AL. *lapis liber* (c. 1200), the adj. meaning 'of superior quality'. **free-thinker** one who refuses to submit his reason to the control of authority. XVIII (once earlier, applied to a sect); cf. Du. *vrijdenker*, F. *libre penseur* (XVII). **free thought**. XVIII (Shaftesbury). **free-will** unrestrained choice, (theol.) power of directing one's actions without constraint by necessity. XIII; tr. late L. *liberum arbitrium*.

**freesia** frī'ziə, frī'ziə iridaceous plant from the Cape of Good Hope. XIX. modL. (used by Ecklon for a group of allied plants), f. name of his friend Friedrich H. T. *Freese*, a physician of Kiel, Germany, see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**freeze** frīz, pt. **froze** frouz, pp. **frozen** froz-ən (impers.) be so cold that ice forms OE.; be converted into ice XIII; convert into ice xv. OE. *frēosan*, pt. *frēas*, pp. *froren* (see **FRORE**) = MLG., MDu. *vrēsen* (Du. *vriezen*), OHG. *frīosan* (G. *frieren*, with analogical *r* for *s*), ON. *frjósa*, Goth. *\*friusan* (cf. *frius* frost) = CGerm. *\*fresuan*, f. *\*fres-*/*\*frais-*/*\*frus-* = IE. *\*preus-*/*\*prous-*/*\*prus-*, repr. by L. *pruina* hoarfrost, Skr. *pruṣvā*.

**freight** freit hire of a transport vessel xv; cargo, lading xvi. - MLG., MDu. *vrucht* (whence also F. *fret*, Sp. *flete*, Pg. *frete*), var. of *vracht* (see **FRAUGHT**).

**French** frenʃj pert. to France. Late OE. *frēncisc* = Germ. *\*frānkiskaz* (whence medL. *Franciscus*, the source of OF. *franceis*, mod. *français*), f. *\*Frānkon* **FRANK**; see **ISH**<sup>1</sup>. The contr. form is found in early ME. (*frennsce*, La3.); cf. **WELSH**, **SCOTCH**. Some ME. forms with *h*, e.g. *frankis*, *frenkis*, *-isch*, were based on or infl. by ON. *Frankis(menn)*, etc.). Hence **Fre-nchi**-FY. XVI (Greene, Jonson).

**frenzy** fren'zi mental derangement, (passing into) wild agitation of mind. XIV (R. Rolle). ME. *frenesie* - (O)F. *frénésie*, corr. to Pr.

It. *frenesia* - medL. *phrenēsia*, for L. *phrenēsis* (whence Pr., Sp., Pg. *frenesi*), f. Gr. *phren-*, *phrēn* mind; cf. **FRANTIC**, and see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**frequent** frī'kwənt †crowded; †commonly practised; †addicted to xvi; recurring often, constant, habitual xvii. - (O)F. *fréquent* or L. *frequent-*, *-ēns* crowded, frequent, of unkn. origin (suggested by some to be rel. to *farcire* stuff, **FARCE**<sup>1</sup>); see -ENT. So **frequency**. XVI. - (O)F. - L. *frequentia*, whence also **frequency**. XVI. **frequent** frī'kwənt visit, associate with, resort to xv; †practise xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *fréquenter* or L. *frequentāre* (its senses 'crowd', 'celebrate' were also formerly in Eng. use), f. *frēquēns*. **frequentative** (gram.) expressing repetition. xv.

**fresco** frē'skou painting in water-colour on a wall, etc., of which the plaster is not quite dry. XVI. orig. in *fresco*, †*al fresco*, †*a fresco*, repr. It. *affresco*, i.e. *al fresco* 'on the fresh (plaster)'; see **FRESH**.

**fresh** frēʃ †eager, ardent XII (Orm); brisk, vigorous XIII (La3.); not salty (RGlouc.); new, novel, recent; having the signs of newness, not tainted, sullied, or worn xiv (Rolle); (of wind) xvi. ME. *frēsch*, (Orm) *frēsh* - OF. *frēis*, fem. *frēsche* (mod. *frāis*, *frāiche*) = Pr. *frēsc*, Sp., Pg., It. *fresco* (cf. AL **FRESCO**, **FRESCO**) - Rom. *\*friscu-s* - Germ. *\*friskaz*, repr. by OE. *fērs* in senses 'not salted, not salt' (continued in rare ME. *ferchse*, *uerse*) = OFris., MDu. *fērs* (Du. *vers*), OHG. *frisc* (G. *frisch*), ON. *fērskr*, perh. rel. to OSl. *prēsīnū* fresh, Lith. *prēškas* unleavened. Hence **freshen**<sup>5</sup>. XVII; superseding *frēsh* vb. XIV-XVII (later arch.).

**freshet** frē'ʃit small stream of fresh water XVI; flood xvii. prob. - fem. of OF. *frēschet* (as in *fontaine frēchette*), f. *frāis* **FRESH**; see -ET.

**fret**<sup>1</sup> frēt †devour OE.; gnaw; also fig. XII; chafe, irritate, vex xiii. OE. *fretan* = MLG., MDu. *vrēten* (Du. *vreten*), OHG. *frēzzan* (G. *fressen*), Goth. *frāitan*; CGerm. (exc. ON.) f. *\*fra-* FOR-1+*\*etan* **EAT**. Hence as sb. *vet* (Lydg.).

**fret**<sup>2</sup> frēt (chiefly in pp. *fretted*) †adorned with interlaced work xiv (R. Rolle); adorned with carved or embossed work xvii (Sh.). prob. - OF. *frēter* (in pp. *freté* = AL. *frēctatus*, *frīctatus*), rel. to *frēte* trellis, interlaced work (mod. *frette*), of unkn. origin. So **fret** sb. XIV (Ch.). prob. - OF. *frēte*. comp. **fre-twork** xviii.

**fret**<sup>3</sup> frēt (mus.) bar of wood, etc., to regulate the pitch in some stringed instruments. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**Freudian** frōi'diən pert. to the system of psychoanalysis founded by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939).

**friable** frī'əbl easily reducible to powder. XVI. - F. *friable* (Rabelais) or L. *friābilis*, f. *friāre* crumble, rel. to *fricāre* (cf. **FRICITION**, **FRAY**<sup>2</sup>); see -ABLE.

**friar** fraiəz member of certain religious orders (Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans, Carmelites). XIII. ME. *frere* - (O)F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire* brother, friar (whence Sp. *fraile*, †*fraive*), Pg. *freire* :- L. *frātre*m, nom. *frāter* BROTHER (whence It. FRATE). For the phonology cf. *briar*, *entire*, *quire*.

**fribble** fri:bl †falter; (chiefly dial.) act aimlessly or feebly, fool away. XVII (Middleton, Brome, Shirley). Expressive formation (cf. -LE<sup>2</sup>). ¶ Connexion with FRIVOL adj. and vb. is ruled out by chronology.

**fricandeau** frikādəʊ fricassee of veal. XVIII. F. **fricassee** frikasiː ragout of sliced meat. XVI. - F. *fricassée*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *fricasser* mince and cook in gravy; of unkn. origin.

**fricative** fri:kətiv (philol.) produced by friction of the breath through a narrow opening of the mouth. XIX. - modL. *fricativus*, f. L. *fricāre*; see next and -ATIVE.

**friction** fri:kʃən rubbing (orig. med.). XVI. - F. *friction* (Paré) - L. *frictiō(n-)* (Celsus), f. *fricāre* rub, rel. to *frīare*; see FRIABLE, -TION.

**Friday** frai:di sixth day of the week. OE. *frīgedæg* (whence ON. *frīdagr*), corr. to OFris. *frī(gendei)*, MLG., MDu. *vrīdach* (Du. *vrīdag*), OHG. *frīatag* (G. *freitag*); i.e. DAY of *Frīg* = ON. *Frigg* name of the wife of Odin, prop. sb. use of fem. of Germ. \**frijaz* noble, FREE; CWGerm. tr. of late L. *Veneris dies* day of the planet Venus (whence F. *vendredi*, It. *venerdì*), based on Gr. Ἀφροδίτης ἡμέρα 'day of Aphrodite'.

**friend** frend 'one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy' (J.); †lover OE.; (now only pl.; orig. partly after ON. *frændi*) relative, kinsman XII. OE. *frēond*, pl. *frīend* = OFris. *frīund*, OS. *friund* (Du. *viend*), OHG. *friunt* (G. *freund*), ON. (with change of decl. in the sg.) *frændi*, Goth. *frijonds*; CGerm. prp. formation on \**frijōjan* (whence OE. *frēogan*, *frēon*, Goth. *frijōn* love), f. \**frijaz* beloved, FREE. For the formation cf. FIEND, which preserves the long vowel, whereas in *friend* there is shortening (usu. held to be due to the comps. *friendly*, *friendship*, in OE. *frēondlic*, -*scīpe*), though it retains the sp. assoc. with the long vowel (which is shown, e.g. in *freend*, *freind*, common in XVI). OE. pl. *frīend*, *frēond* continued in ME. as *frend*; the rare and late *frēondas* became the regular pl. *frendes*, *friends*.

**frieze**<sup>1</sup> fri:z coarse woollen cloth with a nap. xv (*frese*, *frise*). - F. *frise* (whence also G. *fries*) = Sp., Pg. *frisa* - medL. \*(*lāna*) *frisīa* FRISIAN wool (so L. *panni frisii* Frisian cloths).

**frieze**<sup>2</sup> friz (archit.) member of entablature between architrave and cornice. XVI (*frese*). - F. *frise* - medL. *frisium*, var. of *frigium*, for L. *Phrygium* (sc. *opus*) Phrygian work; cf. L. *phrygiæ vestes*. In It. *fregio*, Sp. *friso*, the relation of which is not clear.

**frigate** fri:gət (orig.) light swift vessel (later variously applied). XVI. - F. *frégate* - It. *fregata*, †*fragata* (whence Sp. *fragata*), of unkn. origin.

**fright** frai:t fear (OE.) sudden or intense fear. OE. *fryhto*, metathetic (Nhb.) var. of *fyrhto* = Goth. *faurhte* :- Germ. \**furhtin*, f. \**furhtaz* afraid, repr. by OE. *forht*, OS. *foroht*, -*ah*, OHG. *forahit*, Goth. *faurhts*; the other WGerm. langs. have a synonym. sb. without mutation, viz. OFris. *fruchtia*, OS., OHG. *for(a)hta* (Du., G. *furcht*). No known cogns. outside Germ. So **fright** vb. terrify. OE. (Nhb.) *fryhta*, var. of *fyrhtan* = OFris. *fruchtia*, OS. *forahitan*, OHG. *for(a)htan*, *furihten* (G. *fürchten*), Goth. *faurhtjan*. Cf. AFFRIGHT. Superseded by **frighten**<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Pepys).

**frigid** fri:dʒid †cold in 'quality' xv; intensely cold XVII. - L. *frigidus*, f. *frigere* be cold, f. *frigus* cold = Gr. *rhigos* :- \**srigos* (with vb. *rhigēin*); see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **frigid**-ITY. xv. - (O)F. - late L.

**frijoles** fri:joles Mexican kidney-bean. XVI (formerly sp. with s, ð, z). Sp. pl. of *frijol*, *frejol*.

**frill** fri:l wavy ornamental edging. XVI. contemp. with the corr. vb.; of unkn. origin. The sense 'mesentery of an animal', not recorded till XIX, may have been the original, in which case the development would be similar to that of *chitterling*, F. *fraise*, and G. *gekröse* (i) mesentery, (ii) ruff.

**fringe** fri:nʒ ornamented border of stuff with dependent threads XIV; edging, border XVII. Late ME. *frenge* - OF. *frenge*, *fringe* (mod. *frange*, whence It. *frangia*, Sp., Pg. *franja*) = Pr. *frennha*, Rum. *frînghe* cord :- Rom. \**fimbria*, metathetic alteration of late L. *fimbria*, earlier only pl. fibres, shreds, fringe. ¶ For the change of e to i before ndʒ cf. *cringe*, *hinge*, *singe*, *swinge*. Hence vb. xv.

**fringillaceous** fri:nʒilei:ʃəs of the finch family. XIX. f. L. *fringilla* finch + -ACEOUS.

**frippery** fri:pəri †old clothes XVI (*freprīe*); finery in dress XVII; empty display XVIII. - F. *friperie*, OF. *freperie*, f. *frepe*, *ferpe*, *felpe*, *feupe* rag, old clothes, of unkn. origin; see -ERY.

**Frisian, Friesian** fri:ziən, fri:ziən, fri:pert, to, an inhabitant of, the language of, Friesland. XVI. f. L. *Frisii* (pl.) - the native name OFris. *Frīsa*, *Frēsa*, whence OE. *Frīsa*, *Frēsa*, MDu. *Vriese* (Du. *Vries*), OHG. *Friaso* (G. *Friese*), ON. *Frīsir*; see -IAN. Earlier †*Frīese* (XV, Caxton) - MDu.

**frisk** fri:sk move briskly and sportively. XVI. f. *frisk* adj. brisk, lively - OF. *frisque* vigorous, alert, lively, merry, var. of *frische*, *friche*, earlier *frique*, of unkn. origin.

**frisket** fri:skit (typogr.) frame hinged to the tympan. XVII (Moxon). - F. *frisquette* - modPr. *frisqueto* - Sp. *frasqueta*.

**frit** frit calcined mixture of sand, etc., to be melted to form glass. XVII. - It. *fritta* (perh. through F. *fritte*), sb. use of fem. pp. of *friggere* FRY<sup>2</sup>.

**frith**<sup>1</sup> friþ wood, wooded country surviving in place-names: *Chapel en le Frith*, *Fritisden*, *Pirbright* (*Pirbrigh* XIV, for *Pyri-fright* XIII, *Perifrith* XII, OE. *pirigfyrhþe* 'pear-tree wood'); (dial.) sparsely grown land XVI, underwood XVII. OE. (*ǣ*)*fyrhþe*, *fyrhþ* :- Germ. \**gafurχþjam*, \**furχþi*, perh. f. \**furχjōn* FIR.

**frith**<sup>2</sup> friþ firth. XVI (Holland). var. of FIRTH; perh. infl. by L. *fretum* arm of the sea, formerly its supposed origin.

**fritillary** friti·lari plant of the liliaceous genus *Fritillaria*, esp. F. *Meleagris*. XVII. - modL. *fritillaria*, f. L. *fritillus* dice-box, presumably applied to the chessboard; so named in ref. to the chequered markings of the corolla. Cf. -ARY.

**fritter**<sup>1</sup> frit·tɔr portion of batter fried in oil, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *friture* = Pr., Sp. *fritura*, It. *frittura*, Rum. *friptură* :- Rom. \**fritūra*, f. *frit-*, pp. stem of L. *frigere* FRY<sup>2</sup>; see -URE. The suffix finally became -er, through -our, -eur.

**fritter**<sup>2</sup> frit·tɔr †break into fragments; do away with piecemeal, waste in trifling. XVII. f. *fritters* fragments (XVII), synon. with earlier (dial.) *flitters* (XVII), expressive alteration of (dial.) *fitters* (XVI), f. †*fitter* break into small fragments, perh. rel. to MHG. *vetze* (G. *fetzen*) rag, scrap; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**Friulian** friū·liən pert. to (the language of) Friuli, a district at the head of the Adriatic Sea. f. *Friuli* :- L. *Forojulium*, i.e. *Forum Julii* said to have been founded by Julius Caesar; see -IAN.

**frivolous** fri·valəs of little importance; lacking in seriousness. xv. f. L. (mainly late) *frivulus* silly, trifling + -OUS. Hence, by back-formation, colloq. **frivol** vb. (also *frivel*, *frivole*). XIX. **FRIVOLOGY** -ə·liti. XVIII. - F., f. (O)F. *frivole* (whence †*frivol* adj. XV) - L. *frivulus*.

**friz(z)** friz curl (the hair) in crisp curls. XVII. Earliest forms *freeze*, *frize* - F. *friser*, perh. f. *fris-*, stem of *frive* FRY<sup>2</sup>; the vowel appears to have been shortened under the infl. of the earlier FRIZZLE.

**frizzle** fri·zl frizz (the hair). XVI. First in pp. *frisled*, and earlier than *friz(z)*, of which it might be supposed to be a deriv.; similar Fris. forms such as *frisle* head of hair, *friselen* plait, are doubtfully rel.; perh. - OF. *freselē* plaited.

**fro** frou prep. (now dial.) from XII (Ormulum); adv. in to and fro XIII (*fra* and *till*, Cursor M.). - ON. *frá* = OE. *fram* FROM.

**frock** frək long eccl. open-sleeved habit; long coat or tunic XIV; skirted outer garment, gown XIV. - (O)F. *froc* = Pr. *froc* (medL. *froccus*), of Germ. origin (cf. OS., OHG. *hroc*; not identical with OHG. *roc*, G. *rock* coat; see ROCHET).

**frog**<sup>1</sup> frög tailless amphibious animal. OE. *frogga*, a pet-form similar to *docga* DOG, \**stacga* STAG, *wicga* (see EARWIG); rel. to OE. *forsc*, *frosć*, *frox*, ME. *frosch*, dial. *frosk* = MLG., Du. *vorsch*, OHG. *frosch* (G. *frosch*), ON. *froskr* :- Germ. \**froskaz*, prob. :- \**frudskaz*, f. \**frud-* \**fraud-* \**frūd-*, whence also ME. *frude*, *froude* (XII-XV) frog or toad - ON. *fraudr*, ÖSw. pl. *frødhir* (Da. *frø*), ON. *frauki* (:- \**frauðki*); OF. *frois* is from Germ. Hence **froggy** frəgi playful designation of a frog; (sl.; F-) contemptuous nickname for a Frenchman, from his eating frogs. XIX; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**frog**<sup>2</sup> frög pyramidal V-shaped substance in the sole of a horse's hoof. XVII. prob. a transf. use of FROG<sup>1</sup> partly induced by the formal similarity of synon. It. *forchetta* and F. *fourchette*, dim. of *forca*, *fourche* FORK, whence perh. (dial.) *frush* (cf. 'The French men call it furchette which word our farriers . . . do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the frush', Topsell, 1607). ¶ Cf. similar uses of words for 'frog', e.g. Gr. *bátrakhos*, Pg. *raniha*, WFrís. *frosk*.

**frog**<sup>3</sup> frög attachment to the waist-belt to carry a sword, etc.; ornamental fastening for a military coat. XVIII (Defoe). Of unkn. origin.

**frolic** frə·lik †joyous; sportive. XVI (*frowlyke*, Bale, 1538). - Du. *vrolijk*, f. (M)Du. *vro* glad, joyous (= OS., OHG. *frao*, *frō*, G. *froh*, ON. *frár* swift; wanting in Eng.) + -*lijk* -LY<sup>1</sup>. Hence as vb. XVI, whence as sb. XVII; assoc. with -IC.

**from** frəm, frəm prep. denoting departure, separation, derivation. OE. *fram*, *from* = OS., OHG., Goth. *fram*, ON. *frá* FRO; f. *fra-* = PRO- + -m suffix (cf. Gr. *prōmos* foremost, Umbrian *promom* at first). The primary sense was 'forward'; cf. ON. *fram(m)* = Goth. *framis* (compar.) forward (adv.), OE. *fram*, *from*, ON. *framr* forward, valiant, OFris. *from* useful (*fromia* make use of); see also FRAME. The sense-development was 'onward', 'on the way', 'away' (from).

**frond** frənd (bot.) leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage. XVIII. - L. *frond-*, *frons* leaf, which was applied by Linnæus in a specific sense (*folium* FOIL<sup>2</sup>).

**front** frənt (arch.) forehead, face XIII; foremost part XIV. - (O)F. *front* = Pr. *front*, Sp. *frente*, Pg. *fronte*, Rum. *frunte* :- L. *frontem*, nom. *frōns*. **FRONTAGE** XVII (rare before XIX). **FRONTAL** frə·ntl †ornament for the forehead; movable covering for the front of an altar. XIV. - OF. *frontel* - L. *frontāle* (in pl. -*ālīa*), f. *front-*. **FRONTAL**<sup>1</sup> adj. (XVII). **FRONTIER** frə·ntiəz †front part XIV; boundary of a country xv. Late ME. *frounter(e)* - (O)F. *frontière* = Pr. *fronteira* forehead, Sp. *frontera*, Pg. *fronteira*, It. *frontiera* frontier, AN. *frounter*; Rom. deriv. of L. *frōns*.

**Frontignac** frənti·njæk muscat wine of *Frontignan*, France. XVII.

**frontispiece** frʌntɪspɪs principal face of a building XVI; pediment; †front page of a book; illustration facing the title-page XVII. - F. *frontispice* or late L. *frontispicium* examination of the forehead, physiognomy, countenance, façade, f. L. *front-*, *frōns* FRONT + *-spicium*, as in *auspicious* AUSPICE; very early assim. in sp. to *piece*.

**frore** frōr (dial.) frozen XIII; (arch.) very cold, frosty XV (Caxton). pp. of FREEZE.

**frost** frɒst state of freezing, frozen dew or vapour. OE. *frost*, usu. *forst* = OFris. *frost*, *forst*, OS., (O)HG. *frost* (Du. *vorst*), ON. *frost* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**frustaz*, -am, f. wk. grade of \**freusan* FREEZE + abstr. suffix -*t-*. The form *frost* was doubtless established by ON. influence. Hence **fro-stv**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.); cf. Du. *vorstig*, OHG. *forstag* (G. -ig); OE. had a mutated form *fyrstīg*.

**froth** frɒθ aggregation of small bubbles on liquid. XIV (Sir Gawain, Wycl. Bible). - ON. *froða* or *frauð*, f. Germ. \**freuþ-* \**frauþ-* \**frub-*, repr. also by the OE. vb. *āfřeōþan* froth. Hence **froth** vb. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); ON. had a mutated form *freyða*.

**frou-frou** frū-frū rustling, as of silk. XIX. F., of imit. origin.

**frow** frau †Dutchwoman XIV; (Dutch or German) wife XVI (superseded by *WROUW*); cf. FRAU.

**froward** frɔ:əd perverse, refractory (toward. XIII (Cursor M.). f. *FR* + -WARD; superseding the native †*fromward*, OE. *framweard*. ¶ Also as adv. and prep. 'away', 'away from' XII-XVI.

**frown** fraun knit the brows in displeasure or puzzlement. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *frongnier*, *froignier* (surviving in *re(n)frogner*; corr. to Sp. *enfurruiarse* be surly), f. *froigne* surly look, of Celtic origin (cf. W. *ffroen* nose).

**frowzy** frau:zi fusty, musty XVII (Otway); dirty and unkempt XVIII. prob. rel. to earlier synon. (dial.) *frowy* XVI (Spenser), †*frowish*, and later *frowsty* (XIX); ult. origin unkn.

**fructify** fra:ktɪfaɪ bear fruit XIV; make fruitful XVI. - (O)F. *fructifier* - L. *fructificāre*, f. *fructus* FRUIT; see -FY. So **fructuous** abounding with fruit. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - OF. *fructuosus* or L. *fructuōsus*, f. *fructus*.

**frugal** frūgəl sparing in the use of things XVI; sparingly supplied XVII. - L. *frūgālis*, back-formation from *frūgālior*, -*issimus*, compar. and superl. of *frūgī* indecl. adj. (evolved from phr. *frūgī bonāe* 'to good advantage', serviceable, useful), d. of *frux*, chiefly pl. *frūgēs* produce of the soil (cf. FRUIT); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **fruga-lity**. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**fruit** frūt (esp. pl.) vegetable products gen. XII; edible product of a tree; (arch.) offspring; produce, product XIII. - (O)F. *fruit* = Pr. *fruch*, OSp. *frucho*, It. *frutto* :- L. *fructu-s* (enjoyment of) the produce of the soil, harvest, fruit, revenue, f. \**frūg-*, base

of *frūi* enjoy, perh. orig. feed on, *frūgēs* 'fruits' of the earth; the IE. base \**bhrūg-* is repr. also by OE. *brūcan* use, enjoy, endure, BROOK<sup>2</sup>. So **fruit** vb. bear fruit. XIV (PPL). **fruit-terer** dealer in fruit XV; extension with -ER<sup>1</sup> of *fruiter* (XV; now chiefly U.S.). - (O)F. *fruitier* (see -ER<sup>2</sup>); later prob. f. *fruit* sb. + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **fruit-teress**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII. **fruit-ful**, productive of fruit (etc.) XIII. **fruit-iless** ineffectual XIV; unproductive XV; unavailing XIX.

**fruition** fruɪʃən enjoyment, peaceable possession. (XV). - (O)F. *fruition* - late L. *fruitiō(n-)*, f. *frūi* enjoy; see FRUIT, -TION.

**frumenty** frū:məntɪ, **furmety** fɜ:mɪtɪ dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk. XIV (*frumentee*, *furmente*). - OF. *frumentee*, *fourmentee*, f. *frument*, *fourment* (mod. *froment* wheat) = Pr. *fromen*, OSp. *hormiento*, It. *frumento* :- L. *frumentum*, perh. f. *frūi*; see FRUIT and -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**frump** frʌmp †sneer, jeer, hoax XVI; (pl., dial.) ill humour, sulks XVII (Dryden); dowdy woman XIX. prob. shortening of (dial.) *frumple* wrinkle (XIV), as vb. - MDu. *verrompelen*, f. *ver-* FOR- + *rompelen* RUMPLE.

**frush** fraʃ see FROG<sup>2</sup>. XVII.

**frustrate** frʌstreɪt balk, disappoint. XV. f. *frustrate*, pp. (XV) - L. *frustrātus*, pp. of *frustrāre*, f. *frustrā* in vain, rel. to *fraus* FRAUD; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **frustration**. XVI. - L.

**frustum** frʌstəm portion of a solid left after the upper part has been cut off by a plane. XVII (Sir T. Browne). L., 'piece cut off', perh. rel. to Gr. *thraustós* breakable.

**frutescent** frūte:sənt (bot.) becoming shrubby. XVIII. irreg. f. L. *frutex* bush + -ESCENT (for \**frutescent*, L. *frutescere*). So **fruticose** shrub-like. XVII. - L. *fruticōsus*, f. *frutic-*, **fru-tex** (bot.) shrub (XVII).

**fry**<sup>1</sup> fraɪ †offspring; young of fish XIV; young or insignificant creatures XV. Implied in AL. *frum* XIII-XIV. - ON. \**frjo*, *frjó* seed = Goth. *fraiwa* (cf. ON. *frjór* fertile :- \**fraiwa*), of unkn. origin.

**fry**<sup>2</sup> fraɪ cook in boiling fat. XIII. - (O)F. *frire* = Pr. *frir*, *fregir*, Sp. *freir*, Pg. *frigir*, It. *friggere*, Rum. *frige* :- L. *frigere* (cf. Gr. *phrygēin*, Skr. *bhrjyáti* grill).

**fubby** fʌbzi fat and squat. XVIII. f. †*sub*s small chubby person (XVII), perh. blending of *fat* and *chub*; see -Y<sup>1</sup>, -SY.

**fuchsia** fjʊ:ʃə genus of drooping-flowered shrubs. XVIII. modL., named by Charles Plumier (d. 1706), F. botanist, after Leonhard *Fuchs*, G. botanist (XVI); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**fucus** fjū:kəs †cosmetic XVI; genus of seaweeds XVIII. - L. *fūcus* rock-lichen, red dye or cosmetic - Gr. *phūkos*, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *pūk*). So **fucaceous**. XIX.

**fuddle** fʌdl tittle; intoxicate. XVI. Of unkn. origin; rare syns. were †*fuzz*, †*fuzzle*.

**fudge**<sup>1</sup> fʌdʒ patch up, 'fake', 'cook'. XVII. perh. alteration of earlier *fadge*, occas. *fodge* fit, adjust, and ult. identical with ME. *fage*, dial. *fadge* deceive, beguile, of unkn. origin. Hence **fudge** sb. made-up story, deceit; int. stuff and nonsense! XVIII. ¶ There is no proof of connexion with a certain Captain *Fudge*, nicknamed Lying Fudge (XVII).

**fudge**<sup>2</sup> fʌdʒ soft sweetmeat made with sugar, milk, chocolate, etc. late XIX (*chocolate fudge*). perh. f. prec.

**fuel** fju:il material for burning. XIV (Trevisa). - AN. *fuaille*, *sewaile*, OF. *fouaille* :- Rom. \**focālia* (in medL., obligation to furnish or right to demand fuel), f. *focus* fire (see FOCUS).

**fug** fʌg (sl.) stuffy atmosphere. XIX. perh. a blending of elements of two or more synonyms., e.g. †*funk* (XVII-XVIII) and †*fogo* offensive smell (early XIX); cf. *fogus* tobacco (XVII), which is perh. a joc. latinization of *fog*, of which, however, *fug* is a Sc. var.

**fugacious** fju:eiʃəs fleeting XVII; failing or fading early XVIII. f. L. *fugāci-*, *fugāx*, f. *fugere* flee; see FUGITIVE, -ACIOUS.

**-fuge** fjüdʒ terminal el. repr. L. *-fugus*, in the classical period connected directly with *fugere* flee (as in *profugus* fugitive, *refugus* receding), but in later formations (as *febrifugus* FEBRIFUGE, *vermifugus* VERMIFUGE), assoc. with *fugare* put to flight.

**fugitive** fju:dʒitiv (one) who takes to flight, †banished XIV (Ch.); sb. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *fugitif*, *-ive* - L. *fugitivus*, *-īva*, f. *fugit-*, pp. stem of *fugere* flee; see BOW<sup>2</sup>, -IVE.

**fugleman** fjū:glmæn model soldier. XIX. - (with simplification of l. . . l) G. *Flügelmann* flank-man, f. *flügel* wing (f. Germ. \**flug-* FLY<sup>2</sup>) + *mann* MAN. Hence (by back-formation) **fugle** vb. act as a fugleman or director. XIX (Carlyle).

**fugue** fjūg (mus.) contrapuntal polyphonic composition. XVI (*fuge*). - F. *fugue* or its source It. *fuga* - L. *fuga* flight, rel. to *fugere* flee (cf. FUGITIVE). Hence **fu**-GAL<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**-ful**<sup>1</sup> fəl, fl suffix appended to sbs., forming adjs. like corr. forms in other Germ. langs., orig. with the meaning 'full of', which still survives but has in many instances weakened to 'characterized by', 'fraught with', 'having', 'possessing the qualities or attributes of' what is denoted by the sb. OE. formations are repr. by *careful*, *harmful*, *lustful*, *mindful*, *rightful*, *shameful*, *sinful*, *sorrowful*, *wilful*, *wonderful*; many comps. of OE. origin did not survive, but new ones arose in abundance in ME. and later, as *awful*, *beautiful*, *blissful*, *delightful*, *dreadful*, *eventful*, *fearful*, *fruitful*, *gaiful*, *hateful*, *lawful*, *manful*, *masterful*, *gainsful*, *tearful*, *thoughtful*, *woeful*, *worshipful*; many have both subjective and objective meanings. There are a few OE. formations on adjs.: *deorful* 'darkful', *slacful* lazy; similar ones of later date are *direful*, *fierceful*. Based on vb.-stems are *dareful* (Sh.), *mourn-*

*ful*, *resentful*, the implication being 'apt or inclined to . . .'. Special cases are *bashful*, *forgetful*, *grateful*, *thankful*, qq.v.

**-ful**<sup>2</sup> ful suffix repr. the adj. FULL and forming sbs. denoting a receptacle filled with a substance, and hence the quantity that fills or would fill it. There are a few exx. in OE., the chief of which is *HANDFUL* (cf. Du. *handvol*, G. *handvoll*). The suffix soon became of universal application and the number of its comps., permanent or temporary, is limited only by the number of appropriate sbs. OE. *handfull* was treated as a word, not as a syntactical combination, e.g. its d. pl. is *handfullum*. The present pl. is therefore properly *handfuls*, not *handful* (as some have illogically supposed). Note the unobserved u of this suffix as dist. from *-FUL*<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The following are of different origin, being direct comps. of the adj. *full*: *bankful*(l) full to the top of the bank, *brimful* full to the brim (which was preceded by *synon.* OE. *brerdful*), †*topful*.

**fulcrum** fʌlkrəm prop, support, spec. in mech. XVII. - L. *fulcrum* post or foot of a couch, f. base \**fulc-* of *fulcire* support.

**fulfil** fulfi:l †fill up OE.; †furnish fully; satisfy, carry out XIII. Late OE. *fullfyllan* (once), f. *full* FULL+*fyllan* FILL; a formation peculiar to Eng. ¶ The sense 'carry out, consummate' (a prophecy, promise), 'satisfy' (a desire, prayer) is in origin a Hebraism, lit. tr. Vulgate L. *adimplere*, *implere*, Hellenistic Gr. *plēroûn* fill, used after Heb. *male* fill.

**fulgent** fʌldʒənt (arch.) glittering. XV. - L. *fulgens*, *-ens*, prp. of *fulgere* shine; see FLAME and -ENT. Cf. *refulgent*.

**fuliginous** fjūli:dʒinəs sooty. XVI (applied in old physiol. to certain thick exhalations). - late L. *fuliginosus*, f. *jūligin-*, nom. *jūligō* soot, prob. rel. to *fūmus* smoke, FUME; see -OUS and cf. F. *fuligineux* (*humeur fuligineuse*, Paré), perh. the immed. source.

**full** ful holding all one or it can; abundant, complete. OE. *full* = OFris. *foll*, *full*, OS. *ful* (Du. *vol*), OHG. *foll* (G. *voll*), ON. *fullr*, Goth. *fulls* :- CGerm. \**fullaz* :- \**fulnaz* :- IE. \**plnós*, whence also OIr. *lān*, Lith. *pilnas*, OSI. *plānū*, Skr. *pūrnds* - IE. \**pol-* \**pel-* \**pl-* with the vars. \**plē-*, \**plō-*, are repr. by an extensive series of words expressing fullness or abundance, as OE. *fela*, OHG. *filu* (G. *viel*), Gr. *polis*, Skr. *pūrús* many, abundant, L. *plēnus* (cf. PLENARY), *-plēre* fill, Arm. *li* full, Gr. *plērēs* full, *plēthos* multitude, *éplēto*, Skr. *dprāt*, *paṅrā* he filled.

**fuller** fu:lə one who cleanses and thickens cloth by treading or beating. OE. *fullere* - L. *fullō*, with native suffix -ER<sup>1</sup>. The L. word (whence also F. *foulon*, It. *fullone*) has been connected with a series of words meaning 'white, shining' (Gr. *phálios*, *phalēros*, Lith. *baltas*, OE. *bæl* BALEFIRE). *Fuller's earth* (XVI); prob. after Du. *vollers-*

*aarde*; cf. *G. walckererde* (see WALKER<sup>2</sup>), *F. terre à foulon*. So **full** ful vb. XIV. prob. back-formation infl. by (O)F. *fouler* or medL. *fulläre*.

**fulmar** fu'lmæ sea-bird Fulmarus glacialis. XVII. orig. a word of the Hebrides dial.; perh. f. ON. *full* FOUL (with ref. to the bird's offensive smell) + *már* gull, MEW<sup>1</sup>.

**fulminate** fa'lmineit thunder forth; orig. a rendering of medL. *fulminäre*, used spec. of formal censure by eccl. authority. XV; also XV in pt. and pp. *fulminat(e)*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. f. pp. stem of L. *fulminäre*, f. *fulmin-*, -men lightning, cf. base of *fulgäre* (see FULGENT). So **fulmina**-TION. XVI. -L.

**fulsome** fu'lsəm †abundant, plentiful XIII; †well-grown; †satiating, cloying; offensive XIV. f. FULL + -SOME<sup>1</sup>; perh., but not necessarily, infl. by ME. *fül* FOUL.

**fulvous** fa'lvəs reddish-yellow. XVII. f. L. *fulvus* + -OUS; the L. word contains the *v*-suffix characteristic of colour-names.

**fumade** fjümei:d smoked pilchard. XVI. - Sp. *fumado*, pp. of *fumar* smoke; see FUME, -ADE. ¶ Corrupted in Cornwall to *fair maid*.

**fumble** fa'mbl speak haltingly; use the hands clumsily. XVI. - LG. *fummeln*, (also Du.) *fommelen*, whence Sw. *fumla*. Cf. *famble* (XV) of faltering utterance (so Sw., *famla*, Da. *famle*).

**fume** fjüm smoke, vapour (now restricted) XIV; fig., spec. of a fit of petulance XV (Lydg.). - (i) OF. *fum* = Pr., Rum. *fum*, Sp. *humo*, Pg., It. *fumo* :- L. *fūmu-s*; cf. Skr. *dhūmās*, OSl. *dymū*; (ii) OF. *fume*, f. *fumer* :- L. *fūmäre* smoke, whence **fume** vb. XIV or directly -L. So **fumigate** fjū-migeit apply smoke or fumes to. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *fūmigäre*. **fumiga**-TION. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or late L. (repl. late L. *fūmigium*).

**fumitory** fjū-mitari plant of the genus *Fumaria*. XIV (*fumeterre*, Ch.; *fumyttery*, *fumitorie*, -arie XVI). - (O)F. *fumeterre* = Pr. *fumterra* - medL. *fūmus terræ* 'smoke of the earth' (see FUME, TERRA), repr. also by Cat. *fumileterre*, Sp. *filomosterra*, It. *fumo-sterno*, and in translated form by G. *erd-rauch*, Sw. *jordrök*; so named because its growth was supposed to resemble the spread of smoke over the ground: assim. to words in -ARY, -ORY (cf. PELLITORY).

**fun** fən †hoax, practical joke XVII; diversion, sport XVIII (Swift). f. †*fun* vb. hoax (XVII), prob. dial. var. of †*fon* make a fool of (see FOND). Hence **funny**<sup>1</sup> comical XVII; queer, odd XIX. ¶ Giving the definition 'sport, high merriment' Walker says: with great deference to Dr. Johnson, I think *Fun* ought rather to be styled *low merriment*.

**funambulist** fjünæ-mbjülist rope-dancer. XVIII (Evelyn, 1697, had †*funamble*, Bacon, 1605, †*funambulo*, and Sylvester, 1606, †*funambulant*; the L. form was current

XVII). f. F. *funambule*, It., Sp. *funambulo*, or their source L. *funambululus*, f. *fūnis* rope + *ambuläre* walk; see FUNICULAR, AMBLE, -IST.

**function** fa'ŋkʃən action or activity proper to anything XVI; religious or other public ceremony (after It. *funzione*, Sp. *funcion*, Pg. *função*) XVII; (math.) variable quantity in relation to other variables XVIII (after Leibniz's use of L. *functiō*). - (O)F. *fonction* - L. *functiō(n-)*, f. *funct-*, *fungi* perform (cf. DEFUNCT, PERFUNCTORY); see -TION. Hence **fu**-nction vb. XIX; after F. *fonctionner*. **fu**-nctionAL<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **fu**-nctionARY<sup>1</sup>. XVIII (Burke); after F. *fonctionnaire*, a coinage of the Revolution period, to replace terms of royalist flavour.

**fund** fənd A. †bottom, foundation, basis; B. source of supply; stock of money. XVII. refash. of *fond* after L. *fundus* BOTTOM, piece of land, farm, estate, which is the ult. source of F. *fond* bottom, basis, and *fonds* stock; Eng. *fond* and *fund* were used XVII indifferently in both these senses. Hence **fund** vb. XVIII.

**fundament** fa'ndəmənt foundation; buttocks, anus. XIII. ME. *funde-*, *fondement*, later *fund-*, *fondment* - (O)F. *fondement* :- L. *fundāmentum*, f. *fundäre* FOUND<sup>1</sup> (see -MENT); latinized forms (*fonda-*), antecedent to the present form, appear XIV. So **fundamental**<sup>1</sup>. XV. - F. *fondamental* (XV) or late L. *fundāmentālis*, whence **fundamentalism**, -IST c. 1920.

**funebrial** fjuni-brīəl funereal, gloomy. XVII. f. L. *fūnebris*, f. *fūnus* FUNERAL; see -IAL.

**funeral** fjū-nərəl adj. pert. to burial XIV (Ch.); sb. burial ceremonies XVI; burial procession XVIII. The adj. is - OF. *funeral* - late L. *fūnerālis*, f. *fūner-*, nom. *fūnus* obsequies, death, corpse; the sb., of which, after F. use, sg. and pl. were formerly used indifferently, is - OF. *funeraile(s)* - medL. *fūnerālia*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **funereal** fjunia-riəl pert. to a funeral, gloomy. XVIII (Pope). f. L. *fūnerēus*, f. *fūner-*.

**fungible** fa'ndʒibl (leg.) that can serve for another (thing). XVIII. - medL. *fungibilis*, f. *fungi* perform, enjoy, with meaning as in *fungi vicē* take the place of; see -IBLE.

**fungus** fa'ŋgəs mushroom or the like XVI; spongy excrescence XVII. - L. *fungus*, commonly held to be - Gr. *sphōggos*, *spōggos* SPONGE. So **fun**-gous. XV. - L. *fungōsus*. Cf. F. *fongus*, *fongueux* (XVI, Paré).

**funicular** fjuni-kjüləi pert. to a hypothetical filament of rarefied matter assumed by Franciscus Linus (1661) XVII; depending on a rope or its tension XIX. f. L. *funiculus*, dim. of *fūnis* rope + -AR.

**funk** fəŋk cowering fear, panic. XVIII (first recorded by Lye as Oxford Univ. sl.). perh. identical with sl. *funk* tobacco smoke (cf. sl. *smoke* fear). So **funk** vb. show fear. XVIII (Horace Walpole, at Eton).



**funnel** fʌːnl tube for conducting liquid, etc., into a small opening xv; ventilating shaft xvi. Late ME. *fonel* (prob. orig. a term of the wine trade with the South of France) – Pr. *fonilh*, also *efonilh* (whence Sp. *fonil*, Pg. *funil*, Breton *founil*, Basque *unila*) :– L. *infundibulum*, (late) *fundibulum*, f. (in)fundere pour (in); see FOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**funny**<sup>1</sup> fʌːni light boat. xviii (at Cambridge), perh. joc. use of next.

**funny**<sup>2</sup> see FUN.

**fur** fʌːr (trimming of a garment made from) the hairy coat of certain animals. xiv (Ch., Trevisa). f. **fur** vb. line or trim with fur. xiii; cover, become covered, with a coating (whence a new sb. xix) xvii. – AN. *\*furrer*, OF. *forrer* (mod. *fourrer*) line, encase, sheathe (whence Sp., Pg. *forrar*), f. OF. *forre*, *fuere* – Germ. *\*fōðram* sheath (OE. *fōðdor*, OHG. *fuotar*, G. *futter*, ON. *fōðr*, Goth. *fodr*), f. IE. *\*pō-* protect. Hence **furry**<sup>1</sup> fʌːri. xvii (Milton, Dryden).

**furbelow** fʌːɪbələu pleated border; pt. showy trimming. xviii. Alteration of synon. and contemp. *falbala* – F. *falbala* (xvii), of unkn. origin. ¶ There are similar forms in modPr. and It. dial.

**furbish** fʌːɪbɪʃ remove rust from, brighten up. xiv (Wyclif). – OF. *forbiss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *forbir* (mod. *fourbir*) = Pr. *forbir*, It. *forbire* – Germ. *\*furbjan* (OHG. *furben*, MHG. *vürben*).

**furcate** fʌːkeɪt forked. xix. – late L. *furcātus*, f. *furca* FORK; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **furcation**. xvii (Sir T. Browne).

**furious** see FURY.

**furison** fjuəːrɪzən (now her.) steel used for striking fire from a flint. xvi (*furisine*, Bellenden). – MDu. *vuurijzen*, f. *vuur* FIRE + *ijzen* IRON. In mod. Sc. obscurely altered to *flourice*, *flourish*, *fleurish*, *fleerish*; another obscure var. is *ferris* (xvii).

**furl** fɜːl roll up (a sail, flag, etc.). xvi. – (O)F. *ferler*, earlier *ferlier*, *fermlier*, f. *fer(m)* FIRM + *lier* bind (:= L. *ligāre*; cf. LIGAMENT), the change of *-lier* to *-ler* following the general reduction of inf. *-ier* to *-er*. ¶ By contamination with FARDEL bundle, altered to *fardel*, *furdle* xvi–xvii.

**furlong** fɜːləŋ ¼ mile. OE. *furlang*, f. *furh* FURROW + *lang* LONG<sup>1</sup>; orig. the length of the furrow in the common field, which was theoretically a 10-acre square.

**furlough** fɜːləʊl leave of absence from duty. xvii (*vorloff*, *fore-loof*, *furlogh*). – Du. *verlof*, modelled on G. *verlaub*, f. *verfor*-<sup>1</sup> + *\*laub*- LEAVE<sup>1</sup>; Sw. *förlof*, Da. *forlov* are also from Du. The stress on the first syll. seems to show infl. of synon. Du. *oorlof* = G. *urlaub*, abstr. sb. of *erlauben* permit.

**furmety** see FRUMENTY.

**furnace** fɜːnɪs chamber for combustibles to produce intense heat. xiii. – OF. *forname* m. (= Pr. *forname*, Cat. *forname*, It. *fornace*) and *forname* fem. (mod. *fournaise* = Sp. *hornaza*, Pg. *fornaça*) :– L. *fornācem*, *fornāx* and popl. *\*fornātia*, f. L. *forinus*, *furnus* oven, rel. to *formus* WARM.

**furnish** fɜːnɪʃ †accomplish; supply, provide xv. – OF. *furniss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *furnir* (mod. *fournir*; whence Pr., Sp., Pg. *fornir*, It. *fornire*) :– CRom. *\*fornire*, alteration of *\*formire*, *\*fromire* (cf. Pr. *fromir*, *formir*, It. †*frommiare*) – Germ. *\*frunjan* (OS. *frumman*, OHG. *frummen*) promote, accomplish, supply, f. *\*frum-*, for the connexions of which see FRAME, FROM, FORMER. So **furniture** fɜːnɪtʃəɪ †action of furnishing; provision, equipment (with various applications, some obs.); the sense 'movable articles in a room, etc.' is peculiarly Eng. xvi. – F. *furniture* (OF. *forne-ture*, AL. *furnitūra*), f. *fournir*.

**furore** fjuərəːri enthusiastic admiration. xix (Carlyle). – It. :– L. *furōrem*, nom. *furor*, f. *furere* rage. ¶ L. *furor* was formerly common in Eng. use in this sense (xviii, Swift) as well as in those of 'fury, mania' (xv, *furour*, Caxton, – F. *furieur*), and 'inspired frenzy' (xvi).

**furrier** fʌːriəɪ dresser of or dealer in furs. xvi. Alteration, after *clothier*, etc., of ME. *furour* – OF. *forreor* (mod. *fourreur*), f. *forrer* trim with FUR. Hence **furriery**<sup>3</sup>. xviii.

**furrow** fʌːrou narrow trench made in the earth. OE. *furh* = OFris. *furch*, MLG., MDu. *vore* (Du. *voor*), OHG. *furuh* (G. *furche*), ON. *for* trench, drain; techn. term of agric. of IE. extent; Germ. base *\*furχ-* :– IE. *\*pʰrk-* (L. *porca* ridge between furrows, MIr. *rech*, W. *rhych* furrow, Lith. *pra|paršas* trench, Arm. *herk* fallowland, Skr. *pārśānas* cleft). Cf. FURLONG.

**further** fɜːðəɪ to or at a more advanced point OE.; in addition xii (amplified to *furthermore* xiii); at a greater distance xiv. OE. *furþor*, -ur, corr. to OFris. *further*, OS. *furðor* (early modDu. *voorder*), OHG. *furdar*, -ir, f. Germ. *\*furþ-* FORTH + compar. suffix (see -ER<sup>3</sup>).

**furtive** fɜːtɪv stealthy. xv (Caxton; rare before xvii). – (O)F. *furtif*, -ive or L. *furtivus*, -iva, f. *furt-* in *furtum* theft, *furtim* by stealth, rel. to *fūr* thief = Gr. *phōr*, f. IE. *\*bhōr-* *\*bher-* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -IVE.

**furuncle** fjuəːɾʌŋkl boil, inflamed tumour. xvii (*froncle* – OF. *froncle* occurs xvi). – L. *fūrnaculus* petty thief, knob on a vine ('stealing' the sap), boil, dim. of *fūr* (see prec.).

**fury** fjuəːri fierce passion or violence; (F-) avenging deity. xiv (Ch.). – (O)F. *furie* = Sp., It. *furia* – L. *furia*, f. *furiosus*, f. *furere* rage. So **furious**. xiv (Ch.). – OF. *furieus* (mod. -eux) – L. *furiosus*. **furiosity**. xv (spec. madness, in Sc. law). – OF. or medL.



**furze** fāz the shrub *Ulex europæus*. OE. *fyrz*, of uncertain origin (Gr. *práson*, L. *porrum* leek, corr. formally, but have no connexion of meaning). A pl. form in *-en* which appears XIII survived in S.W. and W. midl. dial.; from the form *furres* taken as pl. a new sg. *fur* was formed XV (Norfolk) and survived in the east midlands. The pronunc. with final *z* arises from obl. forms, e.g. OE. *fyrzas*, ME. *firses*.

**fuscous** fʌˈskʊs dusky. XVII. f. L. *fuscus* (see DUSK)+OUS. Cf. SUBFUSC.

**fuse<sup>1</sup>**, **fuze** fjüz cord, casing, etc., fitted with combustible material for igniting explosive. XVII. - It. *fuso* :- L. *fūsu-s* spindle, (hence) spindle-shaped tube orig. used for a bomb, etc.

**fuse<sup>2</sup>** fjüz melt with intense heat. XVII. f. *fūs-*, pp. stem of L. *fundere* pour, melt, FOUND<sup>2</sup>. So **FUSIBLE** capable of fusion. XIV (Ch.); readopted XVII. - medL. *fūsbilis*. **FUSILE**. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *fūsilis*.

**fusee** fjūzi †spindle-shaped figure XVI (once); conical pulley XVII; fuse XVIII; match with a large head XIX. - F. *fusée* - popL. \**fūsāta* 'spindle-ful', f. L. *fūsus* spindle, FUSE<sup>1</sup>.

**fusel** fjū-zəl f. oil, mixture of certain alcohols. XIX. - G. *fusel* bad brandy or other spirits, a LG. word applied also to bad coffee and tobacco; cf. FOOZLE.

**fuselage** fjū-zilāz, -idz body of an aeroplane. XX. - F., f. *fuseler* shape like a spindle, f. *fuseau* spindle; see FUSIL<sup>1</sup>, -AGE.

**fusil<sup>1</sup>** fjū-zil (her.) elongated lozenge (orig. representing a spindle covered with tow). xv. - OF. *fusel* (mod. *fuseau*) :- Rom. \**fūsellu-s*, dim. of L. *fūsus* spindle; see FUSE<sup>1</sup>. So **FUSILLY**. xv (*fesele*). - OF. *fuselé*; see -Y<sup>2</sup> b. **FUSIFORM**. XVIII. - F.

**fusil<sup>2</sup>** fjūzil †steel for a tinder-box XVI; light musket XVII. - (O)F. *fusil* = It. *fucile*, *focile*, Pr. *fozil* :- popL. \**focile*, f. *focus* (in popL.) fire; see FOCUS. So **FUSILIER<sup>2</sup>** orig. soldier armed with a fusil. XVII. - F. *fusilier*. **FUSILLADE** discharge of fire-arms. XIX. - F. *fusillade* (1796), f. *fusiller* shoot.

**fusion** fjū-zən melting XVI; union as if by melting. XVIII. - F. *fusion* or L. *fūsio(n)-*, f. *fūs-*, pp. stem of *fundere* pour; see FOUND<sup>2</sup>, -SION. Cf. FOISON.

**fuss** fʌs excessive commotion, officious activity, needless concern. XVIII (Farquhar, Vanbrugh, Swift). perh. Anglo-Ir., but of unkn. origin. ¶ An attempt to derive it from FORCE (through an assumed local pronunc. furs) in the idiomatic phr. *make no force* (XIV-XVI) 'take no account (of)', 'attach no importance (to)', leaves out of account the discrepancy of the date of the currency of this phr. and of the first evidence (1701) for *fuss*, as well as the difference of

sense, and the form of the early phr. *keep a fuss* (Swift, 1726).

**fustanella** fastəneˈlə white petticoat worn by men as part of the native dress in Greece. XIX, It., f. modGr. *phoustanti*, Alb. *fustan*, prob. - It. *fustagno* FUSTIAN.

**fustian** fʌˈstɪən †coarse cloth; thick twilled cotton cloth. XII (*fustane* or *-i*) as adj. fig. bombastic, pretentious XVI. - OF. *fustaigne* (mod. *futaine*), corr. to Pr. *fustani*, Sp. *fustan*, Pg. *fustão*, It. *f(r)ustagno*, repr. medL. (*tēla*) *fustānea*, (*pannus*) *fustāneus*, i.e. cloth of *Fostat*, suburb of Cairo, from which such cloth was exported.

**fustic** fʌˈstɪk wood of the sumach, *Rhus Cotinus*. xv. - F. *fustoc* - Sp. *fustoc* - Arab. *fustuq* - Gr. *πιστάκη* PISTACHIO. The ending has been assim. to -IC.

**fustigate** fʌˈstɪgeɪt (joc.) cudgel. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *fūstīgāre*, f. *fūstis* cudgel; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **FUSTIGATION**. XVI. - L.

**fusty** fʌˈsti stale-smelling (of a vessel) XIV (Trevisa), (of bread, etc.) xv (Caxton); also gen. and fig. XVI. - OF. *justé*, f. *just* trunk of a tree, barrel = Pr. *just* stick, barrel, boat, It. *fusto* trunk :- L. *fusti-s* club, stake.

**futhork**, **-ark**, fūˈpɔk, -ā- Runic alphabet. XIX. Name made up of its first six letters *f, u, þ, ρ* or *a, r, k*.

**fut** fat var. of PHUT.

**futile** fjūˈtɪl ineffectual, useless. XVI. - L. *fūtilis*, better *futtilis*, of which the etymol. meaning is 'that pours out' (hence *futtile*, n. used sb. kind of pitcher; cf. synon. *fūtis*), f. \**fud-*, base of *fundere* pour (see FOUND<sup>2</sup>); see -ILE and cf. F. *futile*. So **FUTILITY** fjutiˈlɪti. XVII. - F. or L.

**futtock** fʌˈtɔk (naut.) one of the middle timbers of the frame of a ship. XIII. ME. (pl.) *votekes*, *futtokes*, *foteken*; of unkn. origin, no evidence is available for deriv. from -OCK.

**future** fjūˈtʃə that is or was to be. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *futur-e* - L. *futūru-s*, -a, fut. pple. of *esse*, f. \**fu-*; see BE. Hence **FUTURISM** belief that biblical prophecies are still to be fulfilled XIX; in art use (XX) - F. - It. So **FUTURITION** future occurrence or existence. XVII. - medL. *futūrītīō(n)-*, used by St. Bonaventura in discussions of God's foreknowledge; an irreg. formation; cf. F. *futurition* (Fénelon). **FUTURITY** fjutʃuˈrɪti. XVII (Sh.).

**fuze** see FUSE<sup>1</sup>.

**fuzzy** fʌˈzi spongy XVII; fluffy XVIII. prob. of Low Du. origin; cf. Du. *voos* spongy, 'rarus & leuis instar fungi' (Kilian), LG. *fussig* spongy (cf. synon. Sc. *fozy* XIX); see -Y<sup>1</sup>. So or hence **fuzz** loose, volatile matter XVII, **fuzz-ball** fungus *Lycopoperdon Bovista*, puff-ball XVI (Gerarde).

**Fuzzy-Wuzzy** fʌˈziwʌːzi soldier's name for a Sudanese warrior, in allusion to his manner of dressing his hair. XIX (Kipling). Jingling formation on prec.

**-fy** fai suffix forming vbs., the oldest of which were adoptions of F. vbs. in *-fier*, derived from L. vbs. in *-ficāre*, *-ārī* (orig. f. adjs. in *-ficus* -*fic*) or modelled on these. The L. vbs. fall into three classes according to the force of the suffix, viz. (i) 'make', 'convert into something', as *œdificāre* EDIFY, *deificāre* DEIFY, *pacificāre* PACIFY, *testificāre* TESTIFY, (ii) 'bring into a certain state', as *certificāre* (late) CERTIFY, *modificāre* MODIFY, *sanctificāre* SANCTIFY (OF. *saintesfier*), (iii) with causative sense, as *horrificāre* HORRIFY. In medL. *-ficāre* was substituted for *-facere*, so that F. and Eng. words in *-fier*, *-fy* often corr. to L. vbs. in *-facere*, e.g. *satisfier* SATISFY, *stupéfier* STUPEFY (but in pp. *stupéfait*, beside *stupéfié*). Except in these vbs. and *calesfy*, *liquefy*, *putrefy*, *rarefy*, *rubefy*, the suffix normally takes the form -IFY, which has been consequently generalized for new formations (e.g. *codify* c.1800, *indemnify* XVII) and has been freely used

(esp. for trivial and joc. coinages), with the senses: 'make a specified thing', as *speechify*; 'assimilate to the character of something', as *countrify*, *fishify* (chiefly in pp.); 'invest with certain attributes', as *Frenchify*, *happify*. An early ex. is *beautify*, but the analogy on which it is formed is not clear; *crucify* is a special case and *argufy* is unique.

The nouns of action corr. to vbs. in *-ify* end in *-ification*, exc. *petrification*, where F. has regularly *pétrification*; those corr. to vbs. in *-efy* end in *-faction*, as *rarefaction*, *stupefaction*.

**fyfot** fɪfɒt antiquary's term for the cross cramponnee, swastika, or gammadion, derived from a solitary ex. in British Museum MS. Lansdowne 874, f. 190, the context of which suggests the interpretation 'fill-foot', i.e. a device for filling the foot of a painted window.

## G

**gab** gæb (colloq.) talking, talk. XVIII. var. of dial. *gob* (XVII; *gift of the gob*), prob. a use of north. dial. and sl. *gob* mouth (XVI), which has a var. *gab* (XVIII.) poss. - Gael., Ir. *gob* beak, mouth. ¶ Historically distinct from †*gab* mockery, deceit, idle vaunt, vb. mock, scoff, lie, boast (XIII) - OF. *gab*, *gaber*.

**gabble** gæˈbl talk volubly XVI (Stanyhurst, Nashe); (of geese) gaggle XVII (Dryden). - MDu. *gabbelen*, of imit. origin. Cf. prec.

**gabbro** gæˈbrɔʊ (min.) rock composed of felspar and diallage. XIX. It. (Tuscan) :- L. *glaber*, *-brum* smooth (see GLAD).

**gabelle** gæbeɪl tax, esp. salt-tax. XV. - F. *gabelle* - It. *gabella*, corr. to Sp. *alcabala*, Pg. *alcavala* - Arab. *alqabāla*, i.e. *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *qabāla* tribute.

**gaberdine** gæbɔːdɪn loose upper garment. XVI. Earliest form *gawbardine* - OF. *gawbardine*, *gallevardine* (whence It. *gavardina*), perh. f. MHG. *wallevert* pilgrimage (cf. *pelerine* for the sense); Sp. *gabardina* is closest to the present form, which is used by Sh. ¶ In the form *gaberdine* adopted as the name of a dress material XX.

**gabion** geɪˈbɪən (fortif.) wicker basket filled with earth. XVI. - F. *gabion* - It. *gabbione*, augm. of *gabbia* CAGE.

**gable** geɪˈbl triangular piece of wall at end of a ridged roof. XIV (*gavel*, *gable*). orig. of twofold origin, - (i) ON. *gafl* and (ii) OF. *gable*, itself prob. - the ON. word; the corr. words in the other Germ. langs. mean 'fork' (OE. *geafol*, OHG. *gabala*, G. *gabel*, etc.), the words for 'gable' showing another vowel-grade, e.g. MDu. *ghevel*, OHG. *gibil* (G. *giebel*), Goth. *gibla*; perh. to be referred to IE. \**ghebhālā*, whence Gr. *kephalē* head.

**gaby** geɪˈbi (colloq.) simpleton. XVIII. dial. and sl. in origin; a similar syn. is dial. *gaups*; the suffix is *-y*<sup>6</sup>.

**gad<sup>1</sup>** gæd †metal spike or bar; goad XIII; rod XV. - ON. *gaddr* goad, spike, sting = OHG. *gart*, Goth. *gazds* :- Germ. \**gazdaz* (cf. YARD<sup>2</sup>), rel. to L. *hasta* spear :- \**ghastā*. Hence *ga-d-FLY* fly (genus *Tabanus* or *Œstrus*) that bites and goads cattle. XVI.

**gad<sup>2</sup>** gæd go idly from place to place. XV. prob. back-formation from †*gadling* companion, fellow, low fellow, (later) wanderer, vagabond, OE. *gædeling* (cf. *gæd* fellowship, *gegada* companion, rel. to GATHER).

**gad<sup>3</sup>** gæd minced pronunc. of GOD in oaths esp. (by) *gad!*; cf. BEGAD, EGAD. XVII (*kad* in Sir Hugh Evans's speech in Sh. 'Merry Wives', 1602; by *gads lid*, B. Jonson, 1616). Also †*ged* (XVII-XVIII). Cf. GADZOOKS.

**gadget** gæˈdʒɪt (mechanical) contrivance. XIX. orig. a seaman's term; source unkn. but cf. F. *gâchette* catch of a lock, trigger, dim. of *gâche* staple, hook, and dial. F. *gagée* tool; see -ET.

**Gadhelic** gædeˈlɪk Gaelic (non-Scottish). XVIII (*Gaedhlic*). f. Ir. *Gaedheal*, pl. *Gaedhil*, (OIr. *Góidél*; see GOIDELIC).

**gadoid** geɪˈdɔɪd pert. to the Gadidæ (cod-fishes). XIX. f. modL. *gadus* (- Gr. *gaddos*) + -OID.

**gadroon** gædrʊˈn one of a set of curved lines used in decoration. XVIII. - F. *godron*, prob. rel. to *goder* pucker, crease; see -OON.

**gadzooks** gædzʊˈks (arch.) mild expletive. XVII. perh. for *God's hooks*, i.e. God's nails, scil. of Christ crucified; see GAD<sup>3</sup>. Also †*gad-*, †*gadso(o)kers* (XVII), †*gadswookers*, †*gods sokings* (XVI).

**gækwar**, also **galkwar**, **guicower** gæ·k-wōɪ native ruler of Baroda, India. XIX. Marathi *gækwar*, lit. cowherd.

**Gael** geil Celtic native of the Scottish Highlands. XIX. - Sc. Gaelic *Gaidheal* gai·əl, corr. to Ir. *Gaoidheal*. Hence **Gaelic** gai·lik, gai·əlik, gæ·lik. XVIII; in this dictionary applied to the Celtic language of Scotland. ¶ Dalrymple in his tr. of J. Leslie's History of Scotland, 1596, has *Gathel*, *Gathelik*.

**gaff**<sup>1</sup> gæf hook XIII; fishing-spear XVII; steel spur XVIII. - Pr. *gaf*, whence F. *gaffe*, Sp., Pg. *gafa*. comb. **gaff-to-psail**; cf. Norw. *gaff(elt)toppsel*, Sw. *gaffeltoppsegel*.

**gaff**<sup>2</sup> gæf (sl.) secret, in phr. *blow the gaff*. XIX (Vaux). Of unkn. origin.

**gaffe** gæf (sl.) indiscreet act, faux pas. XIX. - F. *gaffe*, f. *gaffer* - Pr. *gafar* seize, of Germ. origin.

**gaffer** gæ·fər rustic title for an old or elderly man, 'governor'. XVI. f. contracted form *ga-fəðə* (resulting from loss of stress) of *GODFATHER*; cf. GAMMER and synon. F. *compère*, *commère*, G. *gevatter* gossip.

**gag**<sup>1</sup> gæg †suffocate, choke xv (Promp. Parv.); stop the mouth of XVI. perh. imit. of the sound made by a choking person, though a poss. Scand. origin may be seen in ON. *gaghals* with the neck thrown back. Hence **gag** sb. XVI.

**gag**<sup>2</sup> gæg (sl.) impose upon. XVIII (Mme D'Arblay). perh. fig. use of prec. with the notion of thrusting something 'down the throat' of a credulous person. Hence **gag** sb. imposture. XIX. ¶ The connexion of the theatrical *gag* (interpolated expression XIX) is doubtful.

**gaga** gæ·ga (sl.) daft, half-witted. xx. F., imit. of the enfeebled utterance of extreme old age.

**gage**<sup>1</sup> geidʒ pledge, security. XIV. - (O)F. *gagē* = Pr. *gatge* :- Rom. \**gwadjo* - Germ. \**wadjam* vED. Cf. WAGE. So **gage** vb. †pledge, pawn; †stake, wager. XVI. - (O)F. *gager* or apthetic of ENGAGE.

**gage**<sup>2</sup> see GREENGAGE.

**gage**<sup>3</sup> var. of GAUGE.

**gaggle** gæ·gl (of geese) cackle. XIV. imit.; cf. MHG. *gāgen*, *gāgern* cry like a goose; Du. *gaggelen* gabble; ON. *gagl* gosling; and OHG. *gackizōn*, *gackazzen* (G. *gacksen* cackle). Hence sb. flock (of geese). xv. Cf. -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**gaiety**, **gaily** see GAY.

**gain** gein †booty; profit, emolument. XIII. - (O)F. *gain* m., *gaigne* fem. (mod. *gagne*), f. OF. *gaigner* (mod. *gagner*), whence **gain** vb. XIII. - OF. *gaaigner* = Pr. *gazanhar*, Sp. *guadañar* (mow), Pg. *ganhar*, It. *guadagnare* :- Rom. \**gwadanjäre* - Germ. \**waiþanjan* (OHG. *weidenen* graze, pasture, forage, hunt, fish), f. \**waiþō* (OHG. *weida* fodder, pasture, hunting, OE. *wāþ*, ON. *veiþr* hunting); the Rom. words were used in a twofold sense, (i) cultivate land, (ii) win, earn. Hence **gainFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**gainsay** geinsei, pt. *gainsaid* -said (slightly arch.) deny, contradict. XIII (Cursor M.). f. *gain-*, formerly a common prefix meaning 'against', 'in opposition' (see *AGAIN*) + *SAY*<sup>1</sup>; prob. modelled on ON. *gagmæli* gainsaying; cf. also (O)F. *contredire* CONTRADICT.

**gait** geit manner of walking. XVI. A particular use of *GATE*<sup>2</sup>, which is otherwise obs. in gen. use; the sp. was established XVIII.

**gaiter** geitər outer covering for the ankle or lower leg. XVIII. - F. *guêtre*, †*guietre*, †*güestre* (xv), perh. (in spite of the lateness of date) repr. \**wistr-*, metathetic form of Germ. \**wirst-* (OHG. \**wrist*, G. *rist* ankle) WRIST.

**gala** gei·lə festive attire XVII; †festivity, gaiety XVIII; festive occasion XIX. - F. *gala* or its source It. *gala* - Sp. *gala* - Arab. *khil*'a presentation garment.

**galacto-** gələ·ktou comb. form of Gr. *gala*, *galakt-* milk, rel. obscurely to L. *lac* (see LACT-). XVII.

**galantine** gæl·əntin †sauce for fish and fowl XIV (Ch.); jellied meat XVIII. - F. *galantine*, alteration of *galatine* - medL. *galatina*.

**galanty** gæl·ənti *galanty show* pantomime of shadows thrown on a screen. XIX. perh. - It. *galanti*, pl. of *galante* GALLANT.

**galatea** gæl·əti·ə blue-and-white cotton material (used for children's sailor suits). XIX. f. name of H.M.S. *Galatea*, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867.

**galaxy** gæl·ləksi the Milky Way XIV (Ch.); brilliant assemblage, esp. of women XVII. - (O)F. *galaxie* - medL. *galaxia*, late L. *galaxias* - Gr. *galaxias* (sc. *küklos* cycle), f. *galakt-*, *gála* MILK; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The L. forms were in Eng. use XIV-XVII.

**galbanum** gæl·bənəm gum resin from species of *Ferula*. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. - Gr. *khalbanē*, of Sem. origin (cf. Heb. *ḥelb'nāh*). Anglicized †*galban(e)* OE.-xvi.

**gale**<sup>1</sup> geil bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*. OE. *gāgel*, *gagelle* = MDu. *gaghel*, Du., G. *gagel*; normally repr. by *gaul* (xv-xviii), *gall* (xvi-xix); the present form is unexpl.; the modL. specific name is from Eng.

**gale**<sup>2</sup> geil strong wind. XVI. Of unkn. origin; perh. orig. *gale wind*, in which *gale* is an adj.; perh., in spite of the late date, was of Scand. origin, and to be connected with MSw., Norw. *galen* bad (of weather), ON. *galenn* mad, frantic. ¶ It is difficult to connect the similar (O)F. *galerne* westerly wind.

**gale**<sup>3</sup> geil (Anglo-Ir.) periodical payment of rent XVII; (in the Forest of Dean) freeminer's royalty XVIII. contr. of GAVEL.

**galeated** gæl·ieitid helmet-shaped; helmeted. XVII. f. L. *galeātus*, f. *galea* helmet + -ED<sup>1</sup>. Also **ga·leate**<sup>2</sup>. XVIII.

**galeeny** gæl·ni guinea-fowl. XVIII (*galina*). - Sp. *gallina* (*morisca*) 'Moorish hen' (so in Pg. and It.) - L. *gallina* (see GALLINACEOUS); the ending assim. to -Y.

**Galen** *gei-lin* name of a celebrated physician (II A.D.), of Pergamus in Asia Minor; (hence, allusively) physician, doctor. XVI. - L. *Galenus* (in medL. also *Galiēnus*, whence †*Galien* Ch., Sh.) - Gr. *Galēnos*. Hence **galenic**(AL) *gæl-nik(əl)* pert. to Galen, his followers, and his practice, esp. in the use of vegetable medicines XVII; also, pert. to the fourth figure of the syllogism, which was added by him XVIII. **Galenist** 'herb doctor'. XVI (Nashe).

**galena** *gæli-nə* lead ore. XVII. - L. *galena* lead at a certain stage of smelting (Pliny).

**galilee** *gæ-lili* porch or chapel at the entrance of a church. XV. - OF. *galilée* - medL. *galilæa*, the proper name (Gr. *Galilatā*) of a province of Palestine, perh. used in allusion to it as being an outlying portion of the Holy Land; first recorded of Durham cathedral, and taken up thence by antiquarian writers of XIX.

**galimatias** *gælīmæ-tiəs*, -ei-fjəs meaningless language. XVII (Urquhart). - F. *galimatias* (Montaigne), of unkn. origin, poss. containing Gr. *-mathia* learning.

**galingale** *gæ-lingeil* E. Indian aromatic root XIII; also, kind of sedge XVI. - OF. *galingal* - (prob. through Arab. *khalanjān*, *khaulinjān*, Pers. *khūlanjān*) Chinese *ko liang kiang* 'mild ginger of Ko' (a district of Canton). ¶ Many vars. exist, e.g. medL., medGr., It. *galanga* (F. *galangue*), Du., G. *galgant*; medL. *gallingar*, whence in OE. *gallengar*; Pr., Sp. *garengal*.

**gall<sup>1</sup>** *gəl bile*; bitterness. XII (Orm). - ON. *gall n.*, corr., with variety of gender, to OE. *gealla* (surviving in early ME. *zalle*), OS. *galla* (Du. *gal*), OHG. *galla* (G. *galle*): CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**gallam*, \**gallon*, -ōn, based on \**gholno-*, f. \**ghol-* \**ghel-*, which is repr. by Gr. *kholē*, *khōlos* (see CHOLERIC), L. *fel* bile; cf. YELLOW.

**gall<sup>2</sup>** *gəl swelling, pustule* XIV (Ch., *If any wight wol clawe vs on the galle*); bare spot XVI. - MLG., MDu. *galle* (Du. *gal*), corr. to OE. *gealla* sore on a horse, (M)HG. *galle*, ON *galli* (MSw. *galle*) fault, flaw, perh. identical with prec. GALL<sup>1</sup>, the progress of sense being 'bile', 'venom', 'envenomed sore', 'blemish'. (In the Rom. langs. the forms repr. by GALL<sup>2</sup> were used for swelling on a horse's fetlock. Hence **galled** *gōld* sore from chafing XIV (cf. OE. *geallede*); whence **gall** vb. chafe, fret XIV; cf. OF. *galler* scratch, rub.

**gall<sup>3</sup>** *gəl excrescence growing on the oak*, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *galle* = It. *gala*, Sp. *galla* L. *galla* (Pliny) oak-apple, gall-nut.

**gallant** in A and sb., *gæ-lənt*; in B, *gələ-nt* A. †adj. gorgeously, splendid XV (Lydg.); †fine, stately XVI; chivalrously brave XVI (Sh.); B. attentive to women; amatory XVII (Dryden); sb. (fine) gentleman XIV; lady's man XV. - (O)F. *galant* (whence Sp. *galante*,

*galan*, *galano*, It. *galante*), prp. of *galer* make merry, make a show, f. *gale* merrymaking, rejoicing (cf. GALA). Hence **galantry**. XVII (Sh.). ¶ Has become CEur.

**galleon** *gæ-liən* large ship. XVI (*gailzeown*, Lyndesay). - MDu. *galjoen* - (O)F. *galion*, augm. of *galie* GALLEY or - Sp. *galeon*.

**gallery** *gæ-ləri* †covered walk, portico, colonnade XV (Lydg.); long balcony; apartment for the exhibition of works of art XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *galerie* - It. *galleria* gallery, †church porch - medL. *galeria* (IX), perh. alteration of *galilea* GALILEE by dissim. of *l...l* to *l...r*.

**galley** *gæ-li* low flat-built sea-going vessel XIII; large open rowing-boat XVI; ship's kitchen XVIII. - OF. *galie* (mod. *galée*), corr. to Pr. *gale(y)a*, Sp. †*galea*, Pg. *galé*, It. *galea*, †*galia* - medL. *galea* (IX), medGr. *galaia*, of unkn. origin, but rel. to F. *galère*, Pr., Sp. *galera*, It. *galera*, and medL. *galeida*, MDu., MHG. *galeide*, ON. *galeið*.

**galliambic** *gælīæ-mbik* kind of lyric metre, exemplified by Catullus 63. XIX. - L. *galliambus* song of the *Galli* or priests of Cybele, + -IC; see IAMBIC.

**galliard** *gæ-liərd* †valiant; (arch.) lively, gay. XIV. - (O)F. *gaillard* = Pr. *galhart* (whence Sp. *gallardo*, It. *gagliardo*), perh. f. Rom. \**gallia* strength, power, of Celtic origin (cf. Ir. *gal*, W. *gallu* be able, valour, prowess); see -ARD. As the name of a lively dance (XVI) - F. *gaillarde*, sb. use of fem. adj.

**gallias**, **galleass** *gæ-liæs* (hist.) heavy vessel larger than a galley. XVI. - OF. *gal(l)ease* (mod. *galéace*) - It. *galeaza*, augm. of *galea* GALLEY.

**gallic** *gæ-lik* (chem.) name of a crystalline acid occurring in gall-nuts and the tannins. XVIII. - F. *gallique*, f. *galle* GALL<sup>2</sup>; see -IC.

**Gallic** *gæ-lik* Gaulish, French. XVII. - L. *Gallicus*, f. *Gallus*, *Gallia* GAUL. So **Galli-can**. XVI. - F. *gallican*, †(1) French, (2) pert. to the Church of France, or L. *Gallīcānus*, f. *Gallicus*. **Gallicism**. XVII. - F. *gallicisme* (H. Estienne). See -IC, -AN.

**galligaskins** *gæligæ-skinz* (arch.) wide hose or breeches XVI; (dial.) leggings XIX. Early forms *gallogascaine*, *galeygascoyne*, *galigascon* (Holinshed, Harrison); preceded by or contemp. with *gally slopes* (Harman), *breeches*, *hose*, and *gaskin* (*gai gallant gaskins*, G. Harvey), *gascoigne hose*; a var. *garragascoyne*, unless a perversion of one of these forms, may point to ult. deriv. from F. †*garguesque*, var. of †*greguesque* - It. *grechesca*, sb. use of fem. of *grechesco*, f. *greco* GREEK (cf. Sp. *gregüescos* wide breeches, and F. *grègue* - Pr. *grèga*); there has been blending with GASCON, but the origin of *galli-* remains unkn.

**gallimaufrey** *gælīmō-fri* hodge-podge, jumble. XVI. - F. *galimafrée* (OF. *calimafrée*), of unkn. origin.

**gallinaceous** ɡælineiːʃəs pert. to the Gallinæ (domestic poultry, etc.). XVIII. f. L. *gallinæus*, f. *gallina* hen, f. *gallus* cock; see -ACEOUS.

**gallinazo** ɡælinəːzou American vulture. XVIII. - Sp. *gallinazo*, augm. of *gallina* hen (see prec.).

**gal(l)iot** ɡæliət small galley. XIV. - (O)F. *galiothe* - It. *galeotta*, dim. of medL. *galea* GALLEY.

**gallipot** ɡæˈlipət small earthen pot. XV (*gal(e)y* *pot*). prob. f. GALLEY + POT, as orig. denoting pottery brought in galleys, i.e. from the Mediterranean; cf. Du. *gleipot* (for \**galeipot*), *kraakgoed*, *kraakporselein* (orig.) porcelain imported in carracks; also †*galley-halfpenny* (XV) silver coin said to have been introduced in Genoese and other galleys trading to London.

**gallium** ɡæˈliəm (chem.) metallic element. XIX. modL. *gallium*, said to be f. L. *gallus* cock, tr. the name of its discoverer, *Lecoq de Boisbaudran*; see -IUM.

**gallivant** ɡæˈlivæːnt, ɡæˈlivæːnt (colloq.) gad about. XIX. perh. fantastic alteration of *gallant* vb. as used locally; the form suggests blending with LEVANT.

**galliwasp** ɡæˈliwɒsp small West Indian lizard. XVIII (Sloane). Of unkn. origin.

**galˈlo-**, used as comb. form (see -O) of GALLIC, as in *gallonITRATE*, *gallOTANNIC*.

**Gallo-** ɡæˈlou used as comb. form (see -O) of L. *Gallus* GAUL.

**galloglass** ɡæˈlouɡlæs (hist.) retainer of an Irish chief. XVI. - Ir., Gael. *gallóglach*, f. *gall* foreigner + *óglach* youth, servant, warrior, f. *óg* YOUNG + *-lach*, abstr. suffix. The current form is prob. deduced from pl. *gallogla(gh)s*.

**gallon** ɡæˈlən measure of capacity (4 quarts). XIII. - ONF. *galon*, var. of *jalon* :- Rom. \**gallone*, f. base of medL. *gallēta* (whence OF. *jaloie* liquid measure), *gallētum* (whence OE. *gellet* dish, basin, OHG. *gellita*, G. *gelte* pail, bucket), perh. of Celtic origin.

**galloon** ɡælˈuːn ribbon or braid for trimming. XVII. - F. *galon*, f. *galonner* trim with braid, of unkn. origin; see -OON.

**gallop** ɡæˈlɒp sb. the most rapid movement of a horse; vb. to perform this. XV. -(O)F. *galop*, *galoper*, for which see WALLOP.

**Galloway** ɡæˈləwei name of a district in S.W. Scotland, epithet of a breed of horses. XVI (*Galloway Naggas*, Sh.). So **GallovidIAN** ɡælˈvɪdiən. XVII (*Gallowedian Naggas*, Lithgow). f. medL. *Gallovidia* - W. *Gallwyddel* = Ir. *Gallaedheal* 'foreign Gaels'. **GalwegIAN** ɡælwiːdʒən. XVIII. f. *Gal(l)oway*, after *Nor(roy)way*, *Norwegian*.

**gallows** ɡæˈlouz apparatus for hanging a person XIII (*galu tree*, *galvæ tree*, *galves*); transf. of objects consisting of supports and a cross-piece XVI; 'suspenders' for trousers, braces XVIII (so Du., G. dial. *galgen*). - ON.

*gálgi*, also *gálgatré* gallsows-tree (whence late Nhb. OE. *galga trē*) = OE. *ǵ(e)alga* (*ǵalgrēow*), OFris. *galga*, OS., OHG. *galgo* (Du. *galg*, G. *galgen*), Goth. *galga* :- CGerm. \**galgon* (cf. Lith. *žalgà*, Arm. *dzalk* pole, rod); used in all Germ. langs. for the cross of Christ. Used attrib. or as adj. 'fit to be hanged', villainous, (dial.) mischievous XV; hence (dial.) as adv. (*gallus*) very XIX.

**gally** ɡæˈli frighten. XVII. In Sh. 'Lear' III ii 44 in the form *gallow* (still dial.), repr. OE. *ǵǣlwan* terrify, of unkn. origin.

**galoot** ɡælˈuːt (sl.) raw soldier or marine; U.S. (uncouth) fellow. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**galop** ɡæˈlɒp lively dance in 2/4 time. XIX. - F. (see GALLOP), also *galope*.

**galore** ɡələːr in abundance. XVII. - Ir. *go leór* or *lór* (= Gaelic *gu leóir*), i.e. *go to*, *leór* sufficiency; prob. popularized by Scott.

**galosh, golosh** ɡələːʃ †wooden shoe, patten; (now) over-shoe. XIV. - (O)F. *galoche*, repr. (with abnormal phonetic development) late L. *gallacula* (Jerome), dim. of L. *gallica* (Cicero), sb. use, sc. *solea* shoe, of *galliticus* GALLIC, prob. 'Gaulish sandal'. The present pronunc., superseding the normal ɡələːtʃ, is prob. due to the frequent forms *galloshoes*, *goloshoes*, etc. (XVII-XVIII), which are extensions with *shoe*.

**galumph** ɡələˈmɪf bound exultingly. Invented by C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) in 'Through the Looking-glass', 1871; a 'port-manteau' word combining *gallop* and *triumphant*. Cf. CHORTLE.

**galvanism** ɡæˈlvænɪzəm electricity developed by chemical action. XVIII (1797). - F. *galvanisme*, f. the name of Luigi *Galvani*, who first described the phenomenon in 1792; see -ISM. So **galvanic** -æˈnik XVIII, **galˈvanize** XIX; after F. *galvanique*, -iser.

**Galwegian** see GALLOWAY.

**gamash** ɡəmæːʃ (arch., dial.) leggings. XVI (Nashe). - F. *gamache* - modPr. *gamacho*, *garamacho* - Sp. *guadamact* kind of ornamented leather - Arab. *ghadāmasī*, f. *Ghadāmas*, a town in Tripoli where an esteemed kind of leather was made.

**gamba** ɡæˈmbə short for VIOLA DA GAMBA. XVI.

**gambado<sup>1</sup>** ɡæmbeiːdou large boot or gaiter attached to a saddle. XVII. f. It. *gamba* leg (cf. JAMB) + -ADO.

**gambado<sup>2</sup>** ɡæmbeiːdou bound, spring, caper. XIX (Scott). - Sp. *gambada*, f. *gamba* leg; see prec. and -ADO.

**gambeson** ɡæˈmbɪsən (hist.) padded military tunic. XIII. - OF. *gambeson* (= Pr. *gambais*), f. *gambais*, prob. - OFrank. *wamba* belly (see WOMB).

**gambier** ɡæˈmbɪər astringent extract from the plant *Uncaria gambir*. XIX. - Malay *gambir* (the decoction is called *getah gambier*; cf. GUTTA PERCHA).

**gambit** gæmbit opening at chess. XVII (*gambett*, 1656). - It. *gambetto* tripping up, f. *gamba* leg (cf. JAMB); first recorded in 1561 by the Spaniard Ruy Lopez in the form *gambito*, whence F. *gambit* (XVIII), which was the form finally established in Eng. (The 1623 Eng. tr. of Greco's work retains the It. form *gambetto*.)

**gamble** gæmbl play games of chance for high stakes. XVIII. prob. continuing †*gamel* (XVI) play games, sport, alteration (with assim. to -LE<sup>3</sup>) of †*gamene*, early form of GAME vb., prob. first through the agent-noun and gerund-prp. form, †*gammer* (XVI) gamester, gambler, †*gamning* (cf. GAMMON<sup>2</sup>).

**gamboge** gæmbou'dʒ, -bū'dʒ gum-resin, used as a pigment. XVIII. - modL. *gambaugium*, var. of *cambugium*, *cambugia*, -*bogia*, f. *Cambodia*, name of a district in Assam whence the substance is derived.

**gambol** gæmbəl, -boul bound, leap, caper. XVI. Earliest form *gambad(e)* - F. *gambade* - It. *gambata* trip-up, f. *gamba* leg (cf. JAMB); the extant forms show the foll. development, *gambade*, *gambaude*, *gambauld*, *gambold*, *gambol* (XVII). Also as vb. XVI; after F. *gambader*.

**gambrel** gæmbrəl (dial.) stick for stretching XVI; horse's hock XVII (Holland). - ONF. *gamberel*, f. *gambier* forked stick, f. *gambe*, var. of *jambe* leg; see JAMB, -EREL.

**gambroon** gæmbrū'n twilled cloth for linings. XIX. Presumably f. name of a town on the Persian Gulf.

**game**<sup>1</sup> geim amusement, diversion OE.; organized amusement or sport XIII (Cursor M.); †sport derived from the chase, (hence) wild animals pursued for sport XIII. OE. *gamen*, *gomen* = OFris. *game*, *gome*, OS., OHG., ON. *gaman*; has been regarded as identical with Goth. *gaman* fellowship (tr. *κοινωνία*, 2 Cor. xiii. 13) (f. Germ. \**ga-* γ-†MAN). For loss of final *n* cf. *clue*, *eve*, *maid*. Hence **game** vb.; a new formation of XIII (AnCrR), distinct from OE. *gam(e)nian*, which continued till XVI in *gamening* (cf. GAMMON<sup>2</sup>). **game**some<sup>1</sup> XIV. **game**ster XVI.

**game**<sup>2</sup> geim full of spirit or pluck. XVIII (*die game*, Gay). adj. use of **game**<sup>1</sup> in the sporting sense of 'spirit for fighting, pluck' (cf. *thorough game*, *all game*, *good game*, predicated of one who has these qualities).

**game**<sup>3</sup> geim (colloq.) lame. XVIII (Grose). Of unkn. origin; cf. synon. dial. *gammy*, perh. - F. *gambi* bent, crooked.

**gamete** gæmi't (biol.) each of two cells forming a zygospore. 1886. - modL. *gameta* - Gr. *gametē* wife, *gamētēs* husband, f. *gámos* marriage.

**gamin** gæmɪ street Arab. XIX (Thackeray). F., prob. of dial. origin.

**gamma**<sup>1</sup> gæmə third letter of the Gr. alphabet, Γ, γ XIV (Maund.); the moth

Plusius gamma, having gamma-like markings; (math.) of certain functions XIX.

**gamma**<sup>2</sup> gæmə †musical scale, gamut (cf. F. *gamme*, whence Eng. †*gamme*, †*gam* XIV-XVII) XVII.

**gammadion** gæmei'diən fylfot, swastika (which involves the form of Γ). XIX. - late Gr. *gammadion*, f. GAMMA<sup>1</sup>.

**gammer** gæməi rustic title for an old woman. XVI (*Gammer Gurtons Needle*). prob. reduction of GODMOTHER (cf. GAFFER), but a sp. *gandmer* (XVI) shows assoc. with GRANDMOTHER.

**gammon**<sup>1</sup> gæmən †ham XV; joint of bacon XVI. - ONF. *gambon* (mod F. *jambon*) ham, f. *gambe* leg (cf. JAMB).

**gammon**<sup>2</sup> gæmən backgammon; term in the game. XVIII. app. survival of *gamen* GAME<sup>1</sup>, esp. as repr. in inflected forms such as (pl.) *gamenes* XIII-XVI, and vbl. sb. *gam(e)ning*, *gammer* gamester, gambler (XVI), f. OE. *gamenian* (= ON. *gamna*) sport, game. Hence perh. thieves' sl. *give gammon*, *keep in gammon* keep (a person) in train while robbing him, whence the senses 'talk, chatter' (XVIII), 'humbug, nonsense' (XIX). Also as vb. XVIII.

**gammon**<sup>3</sup> gæmən (naut.) lashing of the bowsprit. XVII. perh. identical with GAMMON<sup>1</sup>, the allusion being to the tying up of a gammon or ham (cf. F. *gambe de hune* futtock shroud).

**gammy** gæmi (sl.) bad; (dial.) lame, maimed. XIX. dial. var. of GAME<sup>2</sup>.

**gamo-** gæmou comb. form of Gr. *gámos* marriage, as in **gamogēNESIS** sexual reproduction (XIX).

**gamp** gæmp (colloq.) umbrella. XIX. f. name of Mrs. Sarah *Gamp*, monthly nurse in Dickens's 'Martin Chuzzlewit', who carried a large cotton umbrella.

**gamut** gæmʊt (hist.) lowest note of the medieval musical scale XV; Guido d'Arezzo's 'great scale' comprising the seven hexachords and so all the notes used in medieval music XVI; whole range of notes recognized or playable; (gen.) compass, range XVII. Earliest forms *gammute*, -*othe*, -*outh(e)*, contr. of medL. *gamma ut*; see GAMMA<sup>2</sup>, UT.

**gander** gændəi male of the goose. Late OE. *ganra*, *gandra*, corr. to MLG. *ganre* (LG., Du. *gander*); f. the same base as GANNET.

**gang** gæŋ A. †going, journey XII (Orm); (dial.) way, road XV; B. (dial.) set of articles of one kind XIV; company of workmen, band of persons XVII. - ON. *gangr* m. and *ganga* fem., walking, motion, course (Sw. *gång* walk, pace, 'go', time; Da. *gang* (also) set of knitting-needles) = OE., OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *gang*, Goth. *gaggs*, CGerm. noun of action to \**gagan* GO. Hence **gang**ster member of a criminal gang. Late XIX (orig. U.S.).

**ganglion** gæŋgliən (path.) †tumour in a tendon XVII; (physiol.) complex nerve centre XVIII. - Gr. *gāggliōn*.

**gangrene** gæŋgrīn mortification, necrosis. XVI. - F. *gangrène* - L. *gangræna* - Gr. *gāggraina* (cf. *gōggros* growth on trees). Hence **gan-gre-nous**. XVII; cf. F. *gangrèneux*.

**gangu** gæŋ matrix of an ore. XIX. - F. *gangu* - G. *gang* vein or lode of metal, techn. use of *gang* course (see **GANG**).

**gangway** gæŋwei passage-way, (dial.) thoroughfare. XVII. prob. of continental origin (cf. Da. *gangvej*); see **GANG**, **WAY**; not continuous with OE. *gangweg*.

**gannet** gænit solan goose. OE. *ganot*, corr. to MLG. *gante*, Du. *gent*, MHG. *ganiz*, *genz*, OHG. *ganazzo*, MHG. *ganze gander* :- Germ. \**ganitaz*, \**ganoton* (whence L. *ganta*; see **GOOSE**), f. same base as **GANDER**.

**ganoid** gænoīd having a smooth shiny surface. XIX. - F. *ganōide*, f. Gr. *gános* brightness; see -OID.

**gantlope** see **GAUNTLET**<sup>2</sup>.

**gantry, gauntry** gæntri, gōntri four-footed wooden stand for barrels XIV; platform for a travelling crane, etc. XIX. prob. f. *gawn*, dial. form of **GALLON**+**TREE**.

**Ganymede** gænimīd cup-bearer, (joc.) pot-boy; †CATAMITE. XVI. - L. *Ganymēdēs* - Gr. *Ganymēdēs* Zeus's cup-bearer.

**gaol, jail** dzeil prison. XIII. ME. (i) *gay(h)ole*, *gail(l)ē* - ONF. *gaiole*, *gaole*; (ii) *iaiole*, *iaile* - OF. *jaiole*, *jeole* (mod. *geôle*) = It. †*gaiola*, Sp. *gayola* :- Rom. \**gaviola*, for \**caveola*, dim. of L. *cavea* CAGE. The form *gaol* repr. a pronunc. with *g* which was current till XVII; the pronunc. repr. by *jail* was equally early (XIII). Comp. **GAO-I-BIRD** prisoner in *gaol*, habitual criminal XVII, with allusion to a caged bird; cf. *gallows-bird*. **GAO-I-DELT:VERY** clearing of a *gaol* of prisoners by bringing them to the assizes XV. So **GAOLER**<sup>2</sup>, **JAILER**, -OR<sup>1</sup> dzei'ləz keeper of a *gaol*. XIII. ME. *gayholere*, *gailer* and *iailere*, *geilere* - OF. *gaiolere* and *jaioleur*, *jeolier* (mod. *geôlier*).

**gap** gæp breach in a defence XIV; opening in a mountain range; unfilled space, blank XVI. - ON. *gap* chasm (only in the mythological name *Ginnungagap*; Sw. *gap*, Da. *gab* open mouth, opening), rel. to ON. *gapa* GAPE. Cf. NFr. *gap* (in place-names) cleft, ravine.

**gape** geip open the mouth wide, stare with open mouth. XIII (contemp. in eastern and western dial.). - ON. *gapa* (Sw. *gapa*, Da. *gabe*) = (M)Du. *gapen*, (M)HG. *gaffen*; in OE. repr. only by *ofergāpian* neglect; further relations uncertain. Hence **GAPE** sb. XVI. ¶ A parallel formation \**kap-* is repr. by LG. *kapen*, OHG. *kapfen* keep watch, ME. *bi-capen* (beside *bigapen*), *cape* (beside *gape*) in good MSS. of Ch. 'Miller's Tale' 258, 655; 'Troilus' v 1133.

**gar** gār (dial.) make, cause. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *gere* - ON. *ger(v)a*, *gō(r)va* make, do = OE. *gierwan* prepare, OS. *garuwian*, *gerwian*, OHG. *garawen* (MHG. *garwen*, *gerwen*, G. *gerben* tan, curry, polish) :- Germ. \**garwjan*, f. \**garwu-* ready, YARE. The change from -er- to -ar- prob. took place first in pt. and pp. *gert*. Cf. **GEAR**.

**garage** gæ'rɑ:z, gæ'ridz building for housing automobiles. 1902. - F. *garage*, f. *garer* take care = Pr. *garar* :- Germ. \**warz-*; see **WARE**<sup>3</sup>, -AGE. Hence as vb.

**garb** gāb †grace, elegance; †style, fashion XVI; fashion of dress, costume XVII. - F. †*garbe* (now *galbe*) - It. *garbo* - Germ. \**garwī* (OHG. *garawī* adornment), f. \**garw-* (see **GAR**).

**garbage** gɑ:rbidz offal of an animal XV; refuse, filth XVI. prob. - AN. \**garbage*, of unkn. origin.

**garble** gɑ:bl †sift, take the pick of XV; make selection from (unfairly or with a bias) XVII. In AL. *garbellāre*, with *garbelāgium* sorting groceries before sale; orig. a term of Mediterranean commerce; - It. *garbellare* sift (corr. to Sp. *garbillar*, F. †*garbeller*) - Arab. *gharbala* sift, select, rel. to *ghribāl* sieve, perh. - late L. *cribellāre*, f. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum* sieve, f. WIE. \**krei-* (cf. L. *cernere* sift, **DISCERN**). ¶ Formerly influenced by *garboil* confuse, disturb (XVI), f. *garboil* sb. confusion, hubbub - OF. *garbouil(le)* - It. *garbuglio*.

**garboard** gɑ:rbɔ:rd first range of planks or plates laid on the keel. XVII. - Du. †*gaarboord*, perh. f. *garen*, contr. form of *gaderen* **GATHER**+**boord** **BOARD**.

**garçon** gɑ:rsɔ waiter. XIX. F., obl. case of OF. (mod. dial.) *gars* lad, of disputed origin.

**garden** gɑ:rdn enclosed cultivated ground. XIV. - ONF. *gardin*, var. of (O)F. *jardin* (whence Sp. *jardín*, It. *giardino*) = Pr. *gardi*, *jardi* :- Rom. \**gardino*, f. \**gardo* - Germ. \**gardon*; see **YARD**<sup>1</sup>. Hence **GARDEN** vb. XVI. So **GA-RDENER**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *gardinier*; cf. OHG. *gartināri* (G. *gärtner*).

**gardenia** gɑ:rdi'niə genus of trees and shrubs (Cape jessamine). XVIII. modL., f. name of Alexander *Garden* (d. 1791); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**gare-fowl, gairfowl** gæ:ɹfaul great auk (XVI, *gare*), XVII (*gair-fowl*). - Icel. *geirfugl* (Faroese *gorfuglur*, Sw. *garfögl*), whence Gael. *gearbhul*, F. *gorfou* (penguin).

**garfish** gɑ:ɹfɪʃ fish having a spear-like snout. XV. app. f. OE. *gār* spear (see **GOAD**) + **FISH**<sup>1</sup>.

**Gargantuan** gɑ:rgæ:ntjuən gigantic, enormous. XVI (Nashe). f. *Gargantua*, name of the large-mouthed voracious giant in Rabelais's work of that name; see -AN.



**garget** gā·rġēt inflammation in cattle, etc. xvi. perh. special use of †*garget* (xiii) throat - OF. *gargate*, *garguete* - Pr. *gargata* = It. *gargatta*, Sp., Pg. *garganta*, f. \**garg-* (see GARGOYLE).

**gargle** gā·rġl wash the mouth and throat with suspended liquid. xvi. - F. *gargouiller* gurgle, †*gargle*, f. *gargouille* (see next).

**gargoyle** gā·rġoil grotesque spout projecting from a gutter. xv (Lydg.). - OF. *gargouille* throat, with specialized application from the water passing through the mouth of the figure forming the spout; f. base \**garg-*, as repr. in L. *gargarizāre* (whence †*gargarize* XVI-XVIII) - Gr. *gargarizein*, of imit. origin.

**garial** gæ·riæl (also *garr(h)ial*, *ghuryal*) see GAVIAL.

**garibaldi** gæ·ribæ·ldi, gæ·ribō·ldi red blouse imitating the red shirt worn by the Italian general Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) and his followers. 1862.

**garish** gæ·riʃ obtrusively bright; glaring. xvi. Also †*gaurish*, and perh. f. †*gaure* (Ch.) stare, but such a formation with -ISH<sup>1</sup> on a verb is rare.

**garland** gā·lænd wreath of flowers, etc. xiv; (naut.) band of rope xv. ME. *gerland*, *garland* - OF. *gerlande*, *garlande* = Pr., Cat. *gardlanda*, OSp. *guar-*, parallel to Pr. *guirlanda* (whence perh. It. *ghirlanda*, F. *guirlande*), and Sp., Pg. *guirnalda*, Pg. *grinalda*; of unkn. origin.

**garlic** gā·lġk plant of the genus *Allium*. OE. *gārleac*, f. *gār* spear (with ref. to the 'cloves' of the plant) + *leac* LEEK.

**garment** gā·mænt article of dress. xiv (*garnement*, *garment*). - (O)F. *garnement* equipment (= OSp. *guarnimiento*, It. *guarnimento*), f. *garnir* GARNISH; see -MENT.

**garner** gā·mæɹ (rhet.) granary. xii (*gerner*). - AN. *gerner*, OF. *gernier* (mod. *grenier*) = L. *grānārium* GRANARY; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. (now) store up. xiv.

**garnet**<sup>1</sup> gā·mġt vitreous mineral, a precious kind of which is used as a gem. xiii. ME. *gernet*, *grenat*, prob. - MDu. *gernate*, *garnate* - OF. *grenat* - medL. *grānātus* (whence †*granate* XIV-XVIII), perh. transf. use of L. *grānātum* POMEGRANATE, the stone being compared in colour to the pulp of the fruit.

**garnet**<sup>2</sup> gā·mġt (naut.) kind of tackling for hoisting. xv. prob. - Du. *garnaat*, of unkn. origin.

**garnish** gā·mġf A. furnish, fit out, embellish xiv (now obs. or rhet., exc. for embellishing a dish of food xviii); B. (leg.) warn, as with a notice xvi. - (O)F. *garniss-*, lengthened stem (-ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *garnir*, *guarnir* = Pr. *garnir*, It. *guarnire* - Germ. \**warjan*, prob. rel. to \**warnējan*, \*-ōjan become aware, (hence) guard, defend, provide for (see WARN). Hence *garnishere* (leg.). xvii. So *garniture* furniture, outfit xvi; ornament xvii, (of a dish) xviii. - F.

**garotte, garrotte** gæ·rōt †packing-stick; Sp. method of capital punishment by strangulation xvii (Mabbe); highway robbery by throttling the victim xix. - Sp. *garrote* orig. cudgel, f. \**garr-* (perh. of Celtic origin), whence Pr. *garra* knee-cap, Sp. *garra* claw. So *gar(r)otte* vb. xix. - F. *garrotter* or Sp. *garrotar*.

**garret** gæ·rġt †turret, watch-tower xiv; attic room xv. - OF. *garite* (mod. *guérite*), f. *garir* - Germ. \**warjan* (cf. next).

**garrison** gæ·rġsən †treasure, gift xiii (RGlouc.); †defence xiv; †fortress; defensive force in a fortress xv. - OF. *garison* defence, safety, provision, store, f. *garir* defend, furnish - CGerm. \**warjan* defend (whence OE., OS., OHG. *werian*, ON. *verja*, Goth. *warjan*). The later meanings are due to infl. of †*garrison* XIV (Ch.) - (O)F. *garnison*, f. *garnir* fit out, GARNISH. Hence *garrrison* vb. furnish with, station as, a garrison xvi; occupy as a garrison xvii.

**garron** gæ·rən small inferior breed of horse. xvi. - Gael. *gearran*, Ir. *gearrdn*.

**garrulous** gæ·rjūləs given to much talking. xvii. f. L. *garrulus*, f. *garrire* chatter; see -ULOUS. So *garrulity* gæ·rjū·lġti. xvi. - F. †*garrulité* (Calvin) - L.

**garter** gā·təɹ band worn above or below the knee. xiv. - OF. *gartier*, var. of *jartier* (also *jartiere*, mod. *jarretière*), f. *garet*, *jarret* bend of the knee, calf of the leg (whence Sp. *jarrete*, It. *garretto*), prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Breton, W. *gar* leg, ham.

**garth** gā·p yard, garden. xiv. - ON. *garðr* = OE. *geard* YARD<sup>1</sup>.

**gas**<sup>1</sup> gæs (hist.) occult principle supposed by van Helmont to be present in all bodies xvii; any completely elastic fluid xviii. - Du. *gas* (J. B. van Helmont, 1577-1644), based on Gr. *khāos* CHAOS ('halitum illium *Gas* vocavi, non longe a *Chao* veterum secretum', I have called that spirit *gas*, as being not far removed from the *chaos* of the ancients; the pronunc. of Du. *g* as *χ* accounts for its being used to repr. Gr. *kh*); perh. suggested by Paracelsus' use of *chaos* for the proper element of spirits such as gnomes. The F. and Sp. form *gaz* was once in Eng. use. Formerly pronounced gās. ¶ Has become CEur. Hence *gas* vb. treat, poison, etc., with gas; (colloq.) talk aimlessly. xix.

**gas**<sup>2</sup> gæs (U.S.) colloq. abbrev. of GASOLINE.

**gasconade** gæskəneɪ·d extravagant boasting. xviii. - F. *gasconade*, f. *gasconner* brag, prop. talk like a Gascon, f. *gascon* - L. *Vascō(n-)*, whence also BASQUE; see -ADE.

**gash** gæʃ long deep cut or cleft. xvi. Later form of †*garsh*, var. of †*garse* (xiii-xvii) - OF. \**garse*, f. *garcer*, *jarcer* scarify (mod. *goncer* chap, crack), Sp. *escarizar*. It. †(*s*)*carassare* scratch, perh. abnormally repr. late L. *charaxāre* - Gr. *kharássein* (cf. CHARACTER). So *gash* vb. xvi. ¶ For loss of *r* cf. BASS<sup>1</sup>, DACE, †*scace* (SCARCE), and perh. next.



**gasket** gæ'skit (naut.) small rope securing a furled sail. XVII. perh. alteration of †*gassit* (Capt. Smith) - F. *garçette* little girl, thin rope, dim. of *garce*, fem. of *gars* boy (see GARÇON). ¶ For the naut. use of similar words cf. EUPHROE and GRUMMET.

**gasolene, -oline** gæ'solin product of the distillation of petroleum, used as fuel for internal-combustion engines. XIX. f. GAS<sup>1</sup> + -OL + -ENE, -INE<sup>5</sup>. Cf. GAS<sup>2</sup>.

**gasometer** gæsə'mitəɪ vessel for holding gas XVII; reservoir for storing illuminating gas XIX. - F. *gazomètre* (Lavoisier, 1789) f. *gaz* GAS<sup>1</sup> + -mètre - METER.

**gasp** gæsp catch the breath. XIV (Gower). Early var. *gayspe* - ON. *geispa*, metath. alteration of \**geipsa*, f. base of *geip* idle talk, *geipa* talk idly; cf., with weak grade of the base, Sw. dial. *gispa*, Da. *gispe*, OE. *gipian* yawn (only in prp. *gípiende*; so OLG. *gipendi* 'patens'), *gípung* open mouth. Hence **gasp** sb. XVI. ¶ The alt. to *gasp* is expressive.

**gasteropod** gæ'stərəpəd mollusc, so called from the ventral position of the locomotive organs. XIX. - F. *gastéropode* (XVIII) - modL. *gasteropoda* n. pl., f. Gr. *gaster-*, *gastēr* belly + *pod-*, *poús* FOOT. So **gastric** gæ'strik pert. to the stomach. XVII. - F. *gastrique* - modL. *gastricus*, f. Gr. *gastr-*, *gastēr*. **gastronomy** gæstrə'nəmi art of delicate eating. XIX. - F. *gastronomie* (Joseph Berchoux, 1800).

**gate**<sup>1</sup> geit opening in a wall capable of being closed by a barrier; barrier itself, esp. framework on hinges. OE. *gæt*, *geat*, pl. *gatu*, corr. to OFris. *gat* hole, opening, OS. *gat* eye of a needle (LG., Du. gap, hole, breach), ON. *gat* opening, passage † - Germ. \**gatam* (wanting in HG. and Goth.). Forms with initial *y-*, repr. OE. forms *geat*, pl. *geatu*, remain in northerly dial. *yett*, *yeat*, and in the surnames *Yates*, *Yeats*; but the standard literary form has been *gate* since XVI.

**gate**<sup>2</sup> geit A. (north. dial.) way XIII (Orm); street (surviving in place-names, as *Canon-gate*) xv; B. †going, journey XIII; manner of going (see GAIT). - ON. *gata* = OHG. *gazza* (G. *gasse* lane), Goth. *gatwō* † - Germ. \**gatwōn* (whence Lith. *gātė*, Lett. *gatva*), of unkn. origin (connexion with GET has been assumed by some, as for GATE<sup>1</sup>).

**gather** gæ'ðəɪ bring or come together OE.; infer, conclude (after L. *colligere* collect) XVI. OE. *gaderian* = OFris. *gaderia*, MLG. *gadern*, (M)Du. *gaderen*, MHG. *gatern* † - WGerm. \**gaturōjan*, f. \**gaturi* TOGETHER. For the change of OE. d to ð cf. FATHER.

**gatling** gæ'tliŋ machine-gun named after R. J. Gatling, first used in the American civil war (1861-5).

**gauche** gouf awkward, clumsy. XVIII (Ches-terfield). - F. *gauche* left-handed, f. *gauchir* warp, turn aside - Germ. \**walkan* WALK.

**Gaicho** gau'tʃou, gou'tʃou mixed European and Indian race of the S. American pampas. XIX. Sp., of native origin.

**gaud** gōd †trick, sport, jest XIV; (arch.) plaything, toy xv; (pl.) showy things xvii. perh. - AN. deriv. of (O)F. *gaudir* - L. *gaudēre* rejoice.

**gaudy**<sup>1</sup> gō'di rejoicing; annual college feast. XVI (*gaudye dayes*). - L. *gaudium* joy, f. *gaudēre* (cf. prec.) or L. *gaudē*, imper. of this vb. Cf. the use in Sp. of L. *gaudeāmus* let us rejoice, *gaudēte* rejoice ye, for 'feast, merrymaking'.

**gaudy**<sup>2</sup> gō'di brilliantly gay, glaringly showy. XVI. prob. the first word of †*gaudy green* (xiv-xvi) yellowish green, prop. green dyed with weld, f. (O)F. *gaude* WELD<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**gauge**, U.S. **gage** geidʒ fixed measure xv; graduated instrument xvii. - ONF. *gauge*, var. of *jauge*, of unkn. origin. For the pronunc. cf. *safe* seif, formerly †*sauf*, *Ralph* reif, formerly †*Rauf*. So **gauge** vb. xv - OF. *gauger* (mod. *jauger*).

**gaulin** gō'lin Jamaican egret. xviii (*gauld-ing*, Ray). Of unkn. origin.

**Gaulish** gō'liʃ pert. to Gaul or the Gauls. xvii. f. *Gaul* Gallia (France and Upper Italy) - F. *Gaule* - Germ. \**walʒaz* foreigners, pl. of \**walʒaz* foreign, applied to the Latin and Celtic peoples (cf. WALLACHIAN, WELSH); cf. F. *gaulois* and see -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**gault** gōlt (geol.) applied to beds of clay and marl. XVI. Local (E. Anglian) word of unkn. origin, taken up by geologists.

**gaunt** gōnt †slim; tall and lean. xv (Promp. Parv.). Of unkn. origin. ¶ There is no evidence of identity with the personal name *de Ga(u)nt*, *le Ga(u)nt* (XII).

**gauntlet**<sup>1</sup> gō'ntlit metal-plated glove of medieval armour. xv. - (O)F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* glove (= Pr. *gan*, Cat. *guant*, whence Sp., Pg. *guante*, It. *guanto*) - Germ. \**want-*, extant only in ON. *vōttr* (= \**wantuz*) glove (Sw., Da. *vante*); see -LET.

**gauntlet**<sup>2</sup> gō'ntlit in phr. *run the gauntlet*. xvii. Alteration, by assim. to prec., of †*gantlope* (xvii-xix) - Sw. *gantlopp*, f. *gata* lane, GATE<sup>2</sup> + *lopp* course (see LEAP); a term introduced through the Thirty Years War (so G. *gassenlaufen*).

**gauze** gōz thin fabric. XVI. - F. *gaze* (Ronsard), prob. f. *Gaza* name of a town in Palestine; cf. Sp. *gasa*, Du. *gaas*, and medL. *gazatum*. The earliest exx. are Sc. (*gais* XVI, *gadza* xvii). For the pronunc. (shown by the sp. *gauze* in xvii-xviii) cf. †*barwman* BATMAN, and vōz, var. pronunc. of VASE.

**gavel** gæ'vəl (chiefly U.S. and in freemasonry) mallet. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**gavelkind** gæ'vəlkaind Kentish form of land-tenure XIII; in Kent and elsewhere, division of a deceased man's property equally among his sons XVI. ME. *gavel(i)kinde*, -*kende*; repr. OE. \**gafolgēcynð*, f. *gafol* tribute, f. \**gab-*, rel. to \**geb-* GIVE + *gēcynð* KIND<sup>1</sup>; presumably orig. tenure by the payment of a fixed service (cf. *socage*). ¶ Various fanciful explanations and forms

have been given by antiquaries and lexicographers.

**gavial** gei·viəl Indian reptile resembling the alligator and the crocodile. XIX. - F. *gavial* - Hind. *ghariyāl* (whence the forms *garial*, *gharrial*, etc.).

**gavotte** gəvɔt dance resembling the minuet. XVII. - F. *gavotte* - modPr. *gavoto*, f. *Gavot* name in Provence for inhabitants of the Alps.

**gawk** gō·k (dial.) stupid awkward lout, simpleton (XVII), XIX rel. to *gawik* vb. stare vacantly XVIII, *gawky* adj. XVIII; perh. based on †*gaw* gape, stare XII (*gowenn*, Örm) - ON. *gá* heed; cf. the *k* of *lurk*, *talk*, *walk*.

**gay** gei mirthful, merry XIII; bright-coloured, showy XIV; 'fast', dissipated XVII. - (O)F. *gai*, whence Pr. *gai*, It. *gajo*, of unkn. origin. Also advb. (cf. GEY). So **gaiety** gei·iti. XVII. - (O)F. *gaieté*. Hence **gai·LY**<sup>2</sup>. XIV.

**gaze** geiz †look with curiosity or wonder, (now) look intently. XIV (Ch.). Of unkn. origin; prob. rel. to the base of ME. *gawe* (cf. ON. *gá* heed), **GAWK**.

**gazebo** gəzi·bou turret, look-out. XVIII. perh. joc. f. GAZE, in imitation of L. futures in -*ebō*.

**gazelle** gəze·l kind of antelope. XVII. - (O)F. *gazelle*, prob. - Sp. *gacela* - Arab. *ghazāl*.

**gazette** gəze·t news-sheet. XVII (*gazetta*, *gazet*). - F. *gazette* or its source It. *gazetta*, orig. Venetian *gazeta de la novità*, quasi 'a ha'porth of news', so called because sold for a *gazeta*, Venetian coin of small value; see -ETTE. So **gazetteer**<sup>1</sup> gəziti·ə †journalist XVII; geographical dictionary XVIII (from the shortened reference to L. Echar'd's 'The Gazetteer's; or Newsmen's Interpreter: Being A Geographical Index', 1693, used by Echar'd himself in part II, published in 1704). - F. *gazettier* (XVII) - It. *gazzetiere*.

**gear** giəɪ equipment; apparatus; stuff. XIII. ME. *gere* - ON. *gervi*, *gorvi*, corr. to OS. *gerwi*, *garwi*, OHG. *garawī*, *gar(e)wī* :- Germ. \**garwin-*, f. \**garwun-* ready, YARE, whence also \**zarwjan* GAR.

**gecko** ge·kou house-lizard. XVIII. - Malay *gēkoq* (the *q* is faint), imit. of the animal's cry.

**ged** ged (Sc. and north.) pike or luce. XIV. - ON. *gedda*, rel. to *gaddr* GAD; cf. the transf. use of *pike*.

**gee** dʒi int. word of command to a horse, freq. combined with †*gee*, *ho*, †*whoa*, (*h*)*up*. XVII. Hence as sb. esp. redupl. **gee·gee** (XIX) child's name for a horse.

**geezer** gi·zəɪ (sl.) elderly person. XIX. dial. pronunc. of *guiser* masquerader, mummer, f. *guise* †attire fantastically, (dial.) go about in disguise, masquerade, f. **GUISE** in the sense 'attire'; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**Gehenna** gihe·nə place of torture XVI; hell XVII. Earlier anglicized, or - F., *gehenne*.)

- ecclL. *gehenna* - Hellenistic Gr. *gēenna* (*γέεννα* τοῦ πυρός hell fire, Matt. v 22, etc.). - late Heb. *gē'hinnōm* place of fiery torment for the dead, fig. use of the place-name *gē' ben Hinnōm* valley of the sons of Hinnom, where, acc. to Jer. xix 5, children were burnt in sacrifice.

**geisha** gei·ʃə professional dancing and singing girl in Japan. XIX. Jap. *gēisha* 'person of pleasing accomplishments'; taken into Eur. langs. from Eng.

**gel** dʒel (chem.) semi-solid colloidal solution, classified as hydrogels, alcogels, etc., according to the dispersion medium (water, alcohol, etc.). XIX. First syll. of **GELATIN**(E) isolated as a word.

**gelatine, gelatin** dʒe·lətin, -in basis of jellies. 1800. - F. *gélatine* - It. *gelatina*, f. *gelata* JELLY; see -INE<sup>2</sup>. So **GELATINOUS** dʒil·əti·nəs. XVIII. - F. *gélatineux*.

**geld**<sup>1</sup> geld pp. *gelded*, *gelt* castrate, emasculate. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *gelda*, f. *geldr* barren, whence ME. and dial. *geld* (XIII). So **gelding**<sup>3</sup> ge·ldiŋ †eunuch; castrated animal. XIV. - ON. *geldingr*, f. *geldr*.

**geld**<sup>2</sup> geld (hist.) tax paid to the crown by landholders before the Norman Conquest and under the Norman kings. XVII (erron. *gelt*, Holland tr. Camden). - medL. *geldum* (of which a var. *gildum* was adopted by antiquaries as *gild* XVII) - OE. *gēld*, *gield* (see **GUILD**). Cf. **DANEGELD**.

**gelid** dʒe·lid extremely cold. XVII. - L. *gelidus*, f. *gelu* frost, intense cold (cf. **COLD**); see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**gelignite** dʒe·lignait variety of gelatin dynamite. XIX. perh. f. **GEL**(ATIN)+L. *ignis* fire + -ITE.

**gem** dʒem precious stone. XIV (Ch.); fig. XIII. - (O)F. *gemme* :- L. *gemma* bud, jewel (cf. **COMB**); superseded the OE. adoption of the L. word, viz. *gim(m)*, ME. *zimme*. So **gemma** (bot.) leaf-bud XVIII. L. **GEMMA·TION** (bot.) budding. - F., f. L. *gemmāre*.

**Gemara** gimā·rə later of the two portions of the Talmud. XVII. - Aram. *gē·mārā* completion, f. *gē·mar* complete.

**gemination** dʒemineɪ·ʃən doubling. XVI (Bacon). - L. *geminātiō(n-)*, f. *gemināre* double, whence **ge·minATE**<sup>3</sup>. XVII (Jonson); f. *geminus*; see **GEMINI**, -ATION.

**gemini** early form of **JIMINY**.

**Gemini** dʒe·minai the twins Castor and Pollux. XIV. L., pl. of *geminus* double, twin.

**gemsbok** ge·mzɒk S. African antelope. XVIII. - Du. *gemsbok* prop. chamois - G. *gemsbock*, f. *gemse* CHAMMOIS + *bock* BUCK.

**gemshorn** ge·mʒhɔ:n (mus.) organ stop. XIX. G., 'chamois horn'; cf. prec.

**-gen** dʒən repr. Gr. -*genes* (rel. to *génos* KIN), through F. -*gène*, which, by ref. to Gr. *gennān* beget, produce, was used first in *oxygène* OXYGEN, *nitrogène* NITROGEN, by

de Morveau and Lavoisier (1787), and later in *endogène* ENDOGEN, *exogène* EXOGEN, by de Candolle (1873), in the sense 'producing', whereas the orig. Gr. formative was used in the senses (i) 'born, produced', as in *eggenés* native, and (ii) 'of a (certain or specified) condition', as in *heterogenés* HETEROGENEOUS, *homogenés* HOMOGENEOUS.

**genappe** dʒɪnæ:p epithet of a yarn emanating from *Genappe*, town in Belgium. XIX.

**gendarme** ʒɑ̃ˈdɑ̃m †mounted armed man XVI; soldier employed in police duties XVIII. - F. *gendarme*, sg. formed on pl. *gens d'armes* 'men of arms', with a new pl. *gendarmes*. Hence **genda·rmery**. XVI; after F.

**gender** dʒeˈndəɪ †kind, sort; (gram.) any of the three 'kinds', masculine, feminine, and neuter, of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns. XIV. - OF. *gendre* (mod. *genre*) = Pr. *genre*, Sp., Pg. *genero*, It. *genere* - Rom. \**genero*, f. L. *gener*-GENUS. So (arch.) **ge·nder** vb. - OF. *gendrer* - L. *generāre* GENERATE; cf. ENGENER.

**genealogy** dʒɪniəˈlɒdʒɪ account of one's descent. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *généalogie* - late L. *genealogia* - Gr. *genealogiā*, f. *genealogos* genealogist, f. *geneá* race, generation; see -LOGY. So **genea·lo·gical**. XVI; - Gr. *genea·logist*. XVII.

**general** dʒeˈnərəl pert. to the whole, applicable to all XIII; (mil.) of an officer having superior rank and extended command XVI; †sb. (esp. pl.) general idea, principle, etc.; head of a religious order; (mil.) orig. †*general captain*, after F. *capitaine général* XVI. - (O)F. *général* - L. *generālis* (which has been taken into most of the Eur. langs.) pert. to the whole kind, later )( *specialis* SPECIAL, in dependence on the techn. distinction of *genus* and *species* (repr. the Aristotelian *γένος* and *εἶδος*); f. *gener-*, GENUS; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **general·ity** -æ·liti. xv. - (O)F. - late L. (Earlier †*generality* XIV, Wyclif; after OF. *generalité*). **ge·neral·ize**. XVIII. - F. *généraliser*. **ge·neral·ly**<sup>2</sup>. XIII; after OF. *generalément*, L. *generāliter*, which tr. Gr. γενικώς. **general·issimo** supreme commander. XVII. It., superl. of *generale*.

**generate** dʒeˈnəreit produce (orig. offspring). XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *generāre*, f. *gener-*, GENUS; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **genera·tion** offspring of the same parent(s), etc. XIII (uses mainly dependent on those of *generatio* in the Vulgate); act of generating XIV. - (O)F. - L. **ge·nerative**. XIV. - late L. (e.g. *virtus generativa*). **ge·nerator** begetter XVII (Sir T. Browne); apparatus for producing power, etc. XVIII. - L.

**generic** dʒɪneˈrɪk belonging to a genus, general. XVII. - F. *générique* (Descartes, tr. Gr. *genikós*, Aristotle), f. L. *gener-*, GENUS. So **gene·rical**. xv (rare before XVII). See -IC, -ICAL.

**generous** dʒeˈnərəs †nobly born; magnanimous XVI (Sh.); free in giving; ample; of

rich quality XVII. - (O)F. *généreux* - L. *generōsus* noble, magnanimous, f. *gener-*, GENUS; see -OUS. So **generosity** dʒenəˈrɒsɪti. xv (rare before XVI). - F. or L.

**genesis** dʒeˈnɪsɪs first book of the Old Testament OE.; (mode of) origin VII. - L. *genesis* - Gr. *gēnesis* generation, creation, nativity, horoscope, name of the O.T. book (*IENEIC*) in LXX, hence in Vulgate, f. \**gen-*, base of *gignesthai* be born or produced (see KIN). Hence **genetic** dʒɪneˈtɪk pert. to origin. XIX (Carlyle).

**genet** dʒeˈnɪt civet-cat of S. Europe, W. Asia, and Africa. xv. - OF. *genete* (mod. -ette) - Arab. *jarnait*; cf. Sp. *geneta*.

**Geneva**<sup>1</sup> dʒɪniˈvə name of a town in Switzerland assoc. esp. with Calvinistic or extreme puritanical doctrine and practice, often applied to costume, as *G. bands*, *gown*, †*hat*. Hence **Gene·van**. XVI (Abp. Parker).

**Geneva**<sup>2</sup> dʒɪniˈvə spirit otherwise called hollands (flavoured with the juice of juniper berries). XVIII. - Du. *genever*, assim. to prec. in form and pronunc. - OF. *genevre* (mod. *genièvre*) :- \**jeniperu-*, for L. *jūniperus* JUNIPER. Cf. GIN<sup>5</sup>.

**genial** dʒɪˈniəl (arch.) nuptial XVI; conducive to growth XVII; kindly XVIII. - L. *geniālis* nuptial, productive, joyous, pleasant, f. *genius*; see GENIUS and -AL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ So OF. *genial*; modF. *génial* (marked by genius) is - G. *genial*.

**genie** dʒɪˈni sprite of Arabian demonology. XVIII (Smollett). - F. *génie* GENIUS, used by translators of 'The Arabian Nights' to render the Arab. word (see JINN) which it resembled in sound and in sense; *genii* is used as the pl. in Eng.

**genista** ʒɪniˈstə (bot.) broom. XVII. L., var. of *genesta* (Virgil, Pliny).

**genital** dʒeˈnɪtəl pert. to generation; sb. pl. external generative organs. XIV. - (O)F. *génital* or L. *genitālis* (n.sg. and pl. as sb.), f. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* beget; see KIN, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**genitive** dʒeˈnɪvɪ (gram.) pert. to the case which expresses the possessor or source of something. XIV (*genitif*, Trevisa). - (O)F. *génitif*, fem. -ive, or L. *genitīvus*, -iva (*gene-*), f. *genit-*, pp. stem of *gignere* beget, produce; see KIN, -IVE. L. *casus genitīvus* (Quintilian, Suetonius) is a rendering of Gr. γενική πᾶσις 'case of production or origin', which was also named κτητική POSSESSIVE, and πατρική, whence L. *casus patricius* (Varro), *patrius* (Aulus Gellius), *paternus* (Priscian).

**genius** dʒɪˈniəs tutelary deity or spirit; demon (pl. *genii*; cf. GENIE); characteristic or prevalent disposition or spirit XVI; innate capacity; person as possessing this (pl. *geniuses*) XVII; extraordinary native intellectual power XVIII. - L. *genius* attendant spirit, inclination, appetite, (rarely) intellectual capacity, prob. :- \**gnjos*, corr. to Germ. \**kunjam* KIN. (In XVII-XVIII forms repr. F. *génie* and It. *genio* were used in various senses of *genius*.)

**Genoa** dʒeːnouə name of a city of Italy. XVII. - It. *Genova*, the F. form of which, *Gènes*, is repr. by †*Geane* (XV), JEAN. Hence †**Ge-noan**. XVII. **Genoese** XVI; after It. *genovese*; the usual adj., of which the foll. syns. have had various periods of currency: †**Genoesian** XVII; **Genovese** XVII (North); †**Genoway** XIV (*Janeway*, Maund.; *Jenewey*, Caxton) - OF. *genoueis* - It. *genovese*.

**genocide** dʒeːnosaid intentional extermination of a race. XX (R. Lemkin, 1945). irreg. f. Gr. *génos* race (KIN) + -CIDE<sup>2</sup>.

**-genous** dʒɪnəs terminal el. (i) f. L. *-genus* + -OUS, as in *indigenous*; (ii) f. *-gen*, as in (chem.) *hydrogenous*, *nitrogenous*; (iii) f. F. *-gène*, as in (bot.) *endogenous*, *exogenous*.

**genre** zɑːr kind, style; painting of subjects of ordinary life. XIX. F., kind (see GENDER).

**genro** geːnrɒʊ elder statesmen of Japan. XX. Jap., 'old men', f. *gen* root, *ro* old.

**gens** dʒenz pl. *gentes* dʒeːntɪz (Roman antiq.) clan, sept, number of families united by a common name, etc. XIX. L., f. \**gen-*produce (cf. GENTILE, KIN).

**gent** dʒent shortening of GENTLEMAN, in designations (like *esq.* for *esquire*) XVI; hence taken up as an independent word; now vulgar exc. joc. ¶ Cf. the vars. †*gentman*, †*gent'man* of *gentleman* (XVI).

**genteel** dʒentiːl suited or appropriate to the gentry or persons of quality XVI (B. Jonson); †polished, refined; (vulgar in serious use) stylish, elegant XVII. - F. *gentil*, fem. *-ille*, an earlier adoption of which is repr. by GENTLE. First recorded in the form *gentile*, which was distinguished from GENTILE by retention of the F. pronunc. with final stress, and prob. the nasal sound of the first syll. In Butler's 'Hudibras' II i 747 the form †*gentee* is used, which repr. F. *zãti*; cf. JAUNTY.

**gentian** dʒeːnʃən plant of the genus *Gentiana*. XIV. - L. *gentiāna* (sc. *herba*), so called, acc. to Pliny, after *Gentius*, a king of Illyria; see -IAN.

**gentile** dʒeːntail non-Jewish, †pagan XIV; pert. to a tribe or nation, spec. a gens XVI. - L. *gentilis* of the same family, stock, or nation, (in eccl. use) heathen, pagan, f. *gent-*, *gens* race, stock, people, f. \**gen-*, base of *gignere* beget (see KIN).

**gentility** dʒentiːlɪti gentle birth XIV; gentle or genteel state or manner XVI. - (O)F. *gentilitéé*, f. *gentil*; see next and -ITY.

**gentle** dʒeːntl well-born; noble, generous XIII (AncrR., RGlouc., Cursor M.); †domesticated, tame XV; †pliant, soft; mild XVI. - (O)F. *gentil* high-born, noble (in modF. pleasant, kind, agreeable), = Pr., Sp. *gentil*, It. *gentile* :- L. *gentili-s* belonging to the same gens or stock, (Rom.) belonging to a good family; see also GENTEEL, GENTILE. As sb. (arch.) one of gentle birth XIV (Ch.); larva of the bluebottle, used for bait by anglers

XVI (Lyte), spec. use of the sense 'soft'. Hence **gentleman** (after OF. *gentilis hom*, mod. *gentilhomme*, corr. to It. *gentiluomo*, Sp. *gentilhombre*) XIII (†*gentman* XVI; †*gent'man* XVII, *gemman*, *gem'man* XVI-XIX); whence **gentlemanly** XV (Lydg.). So **gentlewoman** XIII.

**gentoo** dʒentɒʊ penguin of the Falkland Islands. XIX. perh. a use of next.

**Gentoo** dʒeːntɒʊ Hindu (i.e. pagan, 'gentile', as ) ( *Moslem*). XVII (Herbert, Dampier). - Pg. *gentio* GENTILE.

**gentry** dʒeːntri gentle birth XIV; people of gentle birth XVI. prob. alteration of †*gentrice* (XIII) - OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentelise*, f. *gentil* GENTLE, by assoc. with †*gentlery* (XIII).

**genuflexion, -flection** dʒenjuːfleksjən bending of the knee. XV. - late L. *genuflexiō(n)-*, f. *genuflectere* (f. *genu* KNEE + *flextere* bend), whence (back-formation) **genuflect** XVII; cf. FLEXION.

**genuine** dʒeːnjuɪn †natural, native XVI; not spurious or counterfeit XVII. - L. *genuinus*, f. *genu* KNEE; the orig. ref. was to the recognition of a new-born child by a father placing it on his knees; later assoc. with *genus* race, KIN; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**genus** dʒɪːnəs (techn.) kind, class. XVI. - L. *genus* birth, race, stock, KIN.

**-geny** dʒɪni terminal el. = F. *-génie*, modL. *-genia*, based on Gr. adjs. in *-génēs* or the first syll. of GENESIS, meaning 'mode of production', as in *cosmogony*, *ontogeny*, *physiogeny*, with corr. sbs. in *-genesis* and adjs. in *-genetic*.

**geo-** dʒiːo(u), dʒiːə repr. *geō-*, comb. form of Gr. *gē* earth, as in many scientific terms of XIX; for older words see below.

**geode** dʒiːɒd concretionary or nodular stone, usu. filled with mineral matter. XVII. - L. *geōdēs* (Pliny) - Gr. *geōdēs* carthy, f. *gē* earth; cf. F. *géode*.

**geodesy** dʒiːɒdisi †land-surveying XVI; (math.) study which determines areas of the earth's surface XIX. - F. *géodésie* or modL. *geōdæsia* - Gr. *geōdaisiā* (*datein* divide). Hence **geodetic** -deːtik. XVII.

**geography** dʒiːɒgrəfi description of the earth's surface. XVI. - L. *geōgraphia* (partly through F.) - Gr. *geōgraphiā*; see GEO-, -GRAPHY. So **geographer** XVI, **geographic** XVII, -ICAL XVI.

**geology** dʒiːɒlədʒi †science dealing generally with the earth; science of the earth's crust, strata, etc. XVIII. - modL. *geologia*; see GEO-, -LOGY. So **geological**, **geologist**. 1795. ¶ *Geologia* was used in modL. by Richard de Bury for 'science of earthly things'; in modL. in our first sense in a work entitled 'Geologia Norvegica', 1686, and in the title of a work by E. Warren, 1690, and in It. by Fabrizio Sessa, 1687, for the astrological influence of the earth. The present sense, which was made familiar in Eng. by James Hutton's 'Theory of the

Earth', 1795, had appeared in modL. in 'Geologia sive Philosophemata de Genesi ac Structura Globi Terreni', by Dethlevus Cluverus, 1700.

**geomancy** dʒiːɔmənsi divination from signs derived from the earth. XIV (PPI., Ch., Maund.). -medL. *geomantia*; see GEO-, MANCY. Cf. F. *géomancie* (xv).

**geometry** dʒiəˈmitri science dealing with magnitudes in space. XIV. - (O)F. *géométrie* - L. *geometria* - Gr. *geōmetriā*; see GEO-, -METRY. So **geometric** XVII, **geometric** XVII. - (O)F. *géométrique*, L. *geometricus*, Gr. *geōmetrikós*.

**George** dʒɔːɪdʒ patron saint of England and of the Order of the Garter, an image of whom gives the name to the following things that bear it, viz. (i) jewel forming part of the insignia of the Order XVI (*a joerge of dya-mondes*); (ii) †sl., half-crown XVII or guinea (*Yellow George*) XVIII. - L. *Georgius* - Gr. *Geōrgios*.

**Georgics** dʒɔːɪdʒiks (pl.) title of Virgil's poetical treatise in four books on husbandry. XVI (G. Douglas). - L. *geōrgica* - Gr. *geōrgiká*, sb. use of n. pl. of *geōrgikós*, f. *geōrgós* husbandman, f. *gē-* (see GEO-) + \**erg-* in Gr. *ergon* WORK; see -ICS.

**geranium** dʒɪreɪˈniəm genus of plants with fruit shaped like a crane's bill XVI; genus *Pelargonium* XVIII. - L. *geranium* - Gr. *geránon*, f. *gerános* CRANE.

**gerent** dʒeːrənt (now chiefly in *vicegerent*) ruler. XVI. - L. *gerent-*, -ēns, prp. of *gerere*; see GESTATION, -ENT.

**gerfalco** dʒɔːɪfɔːl(ɪ)kən large kind of falcon. XIV (*ierfakoun*, Wycl. Bible; preceded by an ex. of *gerfauk*). - OF. *gerfaucon*, nom. *gerfaus*, obl. *-fauc*, mod. *gerfaut* = Pr. *g(u)ir-faut*, Cat. *girifalch*, *gerifal*, It. *ger(i)falco* - OFrank. \**gēr-falco* (G. *ger-*, *gierfalke*) - ON. *geirfálki*, the first el. of which is obscure; see FALCON. ¶ The medL. forms *gyrofalco*, *hierofalco*, have led to unjustifiable attempts to relate the first syll. to L. *gyrāre* GYRATE, and Gr. *hierós* sacred (cf. *falco sacer* SAKER) and *hiérax* hawk.

**germ** dʒɔːɪm rudimentary form. XVII. - (O)F. *germe* :- L. *germen* sprout, prob. for \**genmen* (cf. Skr. *jánman-* birth, origin), f. IE. \**gen-* produce, be born (see KIN, -GEN). Preceded by **germen** dʒɔːɪmen XVII (Sh.), which remains in botanical use.

**german** dʒɔːɪmən closely related; now only in *brother-*, *sister-*, *cousin-german*. XIV. - (O)F. *germain* (in OF. also 'brother') = Pr. *german*, and as sbs. Sp. *hermano*, Pg. *irmão* brother :- L. *germánus* genuine, real (as sb. *germánus* brother, *germāna* sister), prob. for \**germánus*, f. *germen* GERM; see -AN. Cf. GERMANE.

**German** dʒɔːɪmən pert. to Germania or Germany; Germanic. XVI. - L. *Germānus*, perh. of Celtic origin (cf. OIr. *gair* neighbour). The earlier names were *Almain* and

*Dutch*. ¶ *German Ocean* (the North Sea) tr. Ptolemy's *Germānikós Ókeanos*. So **Germanic** dʒɔːɪmæːnik. XVII. - L. *Germānicus*; cf. F. *germanique*, G. *germanisch*.

**germander** dʒɔːɪmændəɪ plant of the genus *Teucrium*. xv. - medL. *germandra*, -*drea* (cf. F. *germandrée*, OF. *gemandree*), alteration of *gamandrea* (cf. G. *gamander*), var. of *gamadrea*, for *chamedreos* - late Gr. *khamaidruon*, earlier *khamaidrūs* 'ground-oak', f. *khamai* on the ground (cf. HUMUS) + *drūs* oak (cf. TREE).

**germane** dʒɔːɪmeɪn closely connected. XIX. var. of GERMAN, due to an echo by Scott (who uses the sp. *germain*) of Sh. 'Hamlet' v ii 165, 1st Folio *more Germaine to the matter*, Qo 1603 *more cosin german*, Qo 1604 *more Ierman*.

**germinate** dʒɔːɪmineɪt sprout, cause to sprout. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *germināre*, f. *germin-*, *germen*; see GERM, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **germination**. XVI. - L.

-**gerous** see -IGEROUS.

**gerrymander** dʒeːrɪmændəɪ, U.S. *gerri-* (orig. U.S.) manipulate election districts unfairly so as to secure disproportionate representation. 1812 (there are several temporary uses in U.S. about this date). f. name of Elbridge *Gerry*, governor of Massachusetts, who is related to have constructed a district map of the U.S.A. in which the shape of one district suggested to an artist the addition of head, wings, and claws; he exclaimed 'That will do for a salamander!', to which another retorted 'Gerrymander!'

**gerund** dʒeːrənd verbal noun. XVI (Lilly). - late L. *gerundium*, f. *gerundum*, var. of *gerendum*, gerund of *gerere* carry on (cf. GEST). So **gerundial**<sup>1</sup> dʒɪrˈændiəl XIX; **gerundive** dʒɪrˈændiv adj. pert. to a gerund XVII; sb. gerund (cf. F. *gérondif*) xv; passive verbal adjective expressing 'to be -ed' XVIII. - late L. *gerundivus* (sc. *modus mood*).

**gesso** dʒeːsou plaster of Paris used in painting, etc. XVI. - It. *gesso* :- L. GYPSUM.

**gest** dʒest (arch.) pl. notable deeds; story, orig. in verse. XIII (Cursor M., Havelok, King Horn). - OF. *geste*, *jeste* - L. *gesta* actions, exploits, sb. use of n. pl. of pp. of *gerere* carry, carry on (cf. GESTATION).

**gestalt** gəʃtɑːlt (philos.). xx. G., 'form, aspect', deduced from MHG. *ungestalt* deformity, sb. use of adj. (OHG. *ungistalt*) mis-shapen, f. *un-* UN-<sup>1</sup> + obs. pp. of *stellen* place (see STALL).

**gestation** dʒesteɪʃən carrying, being carried XVI (Elyot); process of carrying young XVII. - L. *gestātiō*(n-), f. *gestāre*, frequent. f. *gest-*, pp. stem of *gerere* carry; the presumed base \**ges-* has been tentatively connected with ON. *kps* heap (cf. L. *agger*) and *kasta* CAST. ¶ From the same base are derived *gest*, *gesticulation*, *gesture*; *congest*, *digest*, *suggest*, with their sbs.; *gerund*; *congeries*; *register*; (*vice-*)*gerent*; -*igerous*.

**gesticulate** dʒesti:kjuːleɪt make lively motions with the body. XVII. f. pp. stem of *L. gesticulāri*, f. *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus* action, GESTURE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So -A-TION. XVII. - L.

**gesture** dʒe:stʃəɹ †bearing, carriage xv; †attitude, posture; movement of the body xv. - medL. *gestūra*, f. *gest-*, pp. stem of *gerere* (see GERUND).

**get** get pt. *got*, pp. *got*, U.S. *gotten* ɡɒt, ɡɒtən obtain, procure; beget; succeed in coming or going to, etc. XIII; make oneself, become xvi. - ON. *geta* (pt. *gat*, *gátum*, pp. *getinn*) obtain, beget, guess = OE. \**gietan*, etc. (see below) :- Germ. \**getan*, \**gat-*, \**gētum*, \**getanaz*, f. IE. base \**ghed-* (\**ghod-*) seize, found in *L. praeda* (:- \**prāhedā*) booty, PREY, *prædium* estate (cf. PRÆDIAL), and with inserted nasal in *L.prehendere* lay hold of (cf. APPREHEND, etc.), Gr. *khandánein* (aorist *ékhadon*) hold. ¶ Except in Scand., the Germ. vb. appears almost exclusively in comps., e.g. OE. *begietan*, *forǵietan*, *onǵietan*, *underǵietan* perceive, understand, OFris. *forjeta*, *urjeta* forget, OS. *bigetan*, *fargetan* (Du. *vergeten*), OHG. *gezzan* (in prp. *kez-zendi* acquiring), *bi-*, *fergezzan* (G. *vergessen*), Goth. *bigitan*; see further BEGET, FORGET.

The orig. conjugation was repr. in literary use by *get*, *gat*, *getten* as late as xvi; but pp. *gotten* (which survives dial. and U.S.) is found before 1400, by assim. to such schemes as *stele* STEAL, *stal*, *stolen*; the clipped form *got* of the pp., and the pt. *got* (based on the pp.), date from xvi.

**geum** dʒi:əm avens. XIX. modL. var. of *gæum* (Pliny); as *L.* for 'avens' by Turner (xvi).

**gewgaw** ɡjū:ɡɔ paltry thing, plaything, trifle. xv (*gwaw*; later *guyaw*, *guegay*, etc.). Of obscure origin; the phonology of ME. *güegoue* (AncrR.) is uncertain, and a rare MDu. *ghiveghave* is of doubtful relevance.

**gey** ɡei (Sc.) considerable, -ably. xviii (Ramsay). var. of GAY. Cf. the similar use of *jolly* adv. (xvi).

**geyser** ɡeɪzəɹ, ɡaɪzəɹ, ɡi:zəɹ gushing hot spring xviii; water-heating apparatus XIX. - Icel. *Geysir* proper name of a certain hot spring in Iceland, rel. to *geysa* (ON. *geysa*) gush. Cf. GUST.

**ghastly** ɡə:stli †terrible, (now) suggesting the horror of death or carnage xiv; spectre-like, death-like xvi; used advb. xvi. ME. *gastlich*, f. *gaste* terrify (perh. repr. OE. *gāstan* torment; cf. AGHAST) †-lich -LY<sup>1</sup>; the sp. with *gh-* (after GHOST) became current through Spenser.

**ghaut** ɡɔt mountain pass xvii; descent to a riverside, landing-place xviii. - Hindi *ghāt* (the development of meaning was in an order the reverse of their appearance in Eng.); applied pl. (*the Ghauts*) by Europeans to two mountain-ranges of India.

**ghazal**, -el ɡæ:zəl species of Oriental lyric poetry. xviii. - Pers. - Arab. *ghazal*.

**ghazi** ɡā:zi champion (against infidels). xviii. - Arab. *ghāzi*, prp. of *ghazā* fight.

**ghee** ɡi clarified butter made from buffalo's milk. xvii. - Hindi *ghī* :- Skr. *ghṛitā-*, pp. of *ghri* sprinkle.

**gherkin** ɡɔ:ɹkɪn cucumber for pickling. xvii (*girkin*, Pepps). - early modDu. \*(*a*)*gurkkijn* (now *gurkje*, *augurkje*), dim. of *agurk*, *augurk*, *gurk* (whence G. *gurke*, †*gurken*, †*augurken*, Sw. *gurka*, Da. *agurk*); ult. - Slav. word repr. by Slov. *ugorek*, *angurka*, Pol. *ogórek*, Russ. *ogurét's*, deriv. with dim. suffix of late Gr. *aggoúvion* (whence Sp. †*angúrria*, It. *anguria*, F. †*angourie*); ult. origin unkn.

**ghetto** ɡe:təu Jewish quarter of a town, etc. xvii (Coryat). - It. *ghetto* = Pr. *guet* :- L. *Ægyptus* Egypt. Hence in other Eur. langs., e.g. Russ. *gétto*.

**Ghibelline** ɡi:bəlin, -ain one of the imperialist (anti-papal) party in medieval Italian politics. xvi (G. Harvey). - It. *Ghibellino*, supposed to be - G. *Waiblingen* name of an estate belonging to the Hohenstaufen family, said to have been used as a war-cry by partisans of the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III at the battle of Weinsberg, A.D. 1140.

**ghost** ɡəʊst soul, spirit OE.; disembodied spirit xiv. OE. *gāst* = OFris. *gāst*, OS. *gēst* (Du. *geest*), (O)HG. *geist* :- WGerm. \**gaista* :- \**ghoizdos*, which has been connected with Skr. *hédas* anger, and the presumed base \**ghois-* \**gheis-* with ON. *geisa* rage, Goth. *usgaisjan*, *usgeisnan* terrify. The sp. with *gh-* is first recorded in Caxton's works and is there prob. due to Flem. *gheest*; it became established late in xvi. See also HOLY GHOST. Hence *gho-stly*<sup>1</sup>. OE. *gāstlic*.

**ghoul** ɡul spirit preying on corpses. xviii. - Arab. *ghul*. In F. *goule*.

**Ghurka** see GURKHA.

**ghyll** var. of GILL<sup>3</sup>.

**giant** dʒai:ənt being of superhuman stature. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *geant* (later infl. by the L. form) - (O)F. *géant*, †*jaiant* = Pr. *jaian*, It. dial. †*zagante*, etc. :- Rom. \**gagante*, for L. *gigantem*, nom. *gigās* - Gr. *gigant-*, *gigās*. ¶ The L. form was directly repr. by *gigant* in OE. and later by *gigant* (xv-xvii).

**Giaour** dʒəʊəɹ non-Moslem, Christian. xvi (*Gower*), xvii (*Jaour*, *Giaour*). ult. - Pers. *gaur* infidel (pronounced by the Turks *gjaur*), var. of *gebr* GUEBRE. So in F. and G.; in It. *giaurro*.

**gib** ɡɪb (name of) a cat. xiv (*Gibbe our cat*). Abbrev. of the name *Gilbert* (cf. *Gibson*).

**gibber** dʒɪ:bəɹ chatter incoherently. xvii (Sh.) imit.

**gibberish** ɡɪ:bərɪʃ, dʒɪ:b- unintelligible speech, jargon. xvi. Earlier than *gibber*, but presumably to be connected, the ending being based on names of languages in -ISH<sup>1</sup>. ¶ *Cyberyshe* is found as a field-name in xiv; cf. *gimcrack*.

**gibbet** dʒiːbit gallows. XIII. — (O)F. *gibet* staff, cudgel, gallows, dim. of *gibe* staff, club, prob. of Germ. origin; see -ET.

**gibbon** giːbən long-armed ape, Hylobates. XVIII. — F. *gibbon* (Buffon), f. aboriginal name.

**gibbous** giːbəs convex c. 1400; hump-backed XVII (Sir T. Browne). — late L. *gibbosus*, f. *gibbus* hump. So **giːBOSE** XVII, **gibbosITY** -ɔːsiti c. 1400.

**gibe, jibe** dʒaib speak sneeringly. XVI. perh. — OF. *giber* handle roughly, mod. dial. kick (repr. in modF. by *regimber* buck, rear; cf. JIB), of unkn. origin. Hence **gibe** sb. XVI.

**giblets** dʒiːblits †appendage XIV; †entrails XV; pl. eatable portions of a bird removed before cooking XVI; odds and ends XVII. — OF. *gibelet* game stew, perh. for \**giberet*, f. *gibier* game; cf. Walloon *giblè d'awe* goose giblets, F. *gibelotte* rabbit stew.

**gibus** dʒaiːbəs opera hat. XIX (Thackeray). f. name of inventor.

**giddy** giːdi †mad, foolish OE.; dizzy; easily distracted, flighty XVI. Peculiar to Eng. OE. *gidiġ*, var. of \**gydiġ* :- \**gudīzaz*, f. \**gudam* GOD, the primary sense being 'possessed by a god' (cf. OE. *ylfiġ* insane, f. *ælf* ELF, and Gr. *enthēos* ENTHUSIAST); see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**gier-eagle** dʒiəːriːgl vulture. XVII (A.V., Lev. xi 18 *Gier-eagle*, Deut. xiv 17 *Geer-eagle*). f. *geire* (XVI) — Du. *gier* vulture (also in *gier-arend* 'vulture-eagle') = OHG. *gīr* (G. *geier*, also in *geieradler*), sb. use of *gīri* greedy.

**gift** gift giving, thing given. XIII. — ON. *gipt*, corr. to OE. *gipt* payment for a wife, pl. wedding, OFris. *jeft*, OS. *sundarigiſt* privilege, MDu. *gift*, *giſte* (Du. *gift* fem. gift, n. usu. *giſ* poison), OHG. *giſt* fem. gift, poison (G. *gift* fem. gift, n. poison), Goth. *fralgiſts* espousal :- CGerm. \**geftiz*, f. \**geb-*, base of GIVE; see -R. There is no evidence that OE. *giſt* survived, ME. *ziſt*, *yiſt*, *yeft* being app. itself a new formation on *give*, *zeve*, on the model of the ON. word. ¶ Attrib. in *gift horse* (XVII); cf. L. *equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur* (Jerome).

**gig<sup>1</sup>** gig A. †flighty girl XIII (Anchr.); †whipping-top XV; †fancy, whim XVI (Nashe); (dial.) fun, glee (Mme D'Arblay); (dial.) odd person, fool XVIII; B. (in full *gig-mill*) machine for raising a nap on cloth XVI; light two-wheeled one-horse carriage; light ship's boat XVIII. All these uses may be referred to the gen. notion of light or quick movement, which is also that of the later JIG; but the history of both words is obscure.

**gig<sup>2</sup>** short for *fishgig*, FIZGIG. XVIII.

**gigantic** dʒaigəːntik †of a giant; having the size of a giant. XVII. f. L. *gigant-*, *gigās* GIANT + IC. This form finally superseded contemp. or somewhat earlier †*gigantal* (— OF.), *gigantean* (f. L. *gigantēus*, Gr. *gigántēios*), †*gigantical*, and †*gigantine* (— obs. F.).

**giggle** giːgl laugh in a manner suggestive of foolish levity or uncontrollable amusement. XVI. imit.; cf. Du. *gi(e)chelen*, LG. *giggeln*, MHG. *gickeln*, Russ. *khikhikat*.

**giglet** giːglit †wanton woman; giddy girl. XIV. perh. f. GIG<sup>1</sup> + -LET.

**gigot** dʒiːgət (now Sc.) leg of mutton, etc. XVI. — F. *gigot*, dim. of dial. *gigue* (modPr. *gigo*) leg, f. *giguer* hop, jump, of unkn. origin.

**Gilbertian** gilbɔːrtiən pert. to or characteristic of the humour and absurdity of the characters and situations in the 'Savoy Operas', written by William Schwenck Gilbert (1836–1911), with music by Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842–1900); see -IAN.

**Gilbertine** giːlbɔːrtin (canon or nun) belonging to a religious order founded by St. Gilbert of Sempringham, c. 1140. XVI. — medL. *Gilbertinus*, f. *Gilbertus*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**gild<sup>1</sup>** gild cover with gold. OE. *gyldan* (in pp. *gegylde* GILT<sup>1</sup> and comps. *begyldan*, *ofergyldan*) = ON. *gylla* :- Germ. \**gulþjan*, f. \**gulþan* GOLD.

**gild<sup>2</sup>** see GUILD.

**gill<sup>1</sup>** gil organ of respiration in fishes. XIV. — ON. \**gil* (whence Sw. *göl*, †*gel*, Da. *gælle*) :- \**geliz*, rel. to ON. *gjalnar* fem. pl. whiskers of the mythical Fenris wold (cf. ODa. *fiske[gæl]*n fish-gills) :- \**gelunaz*, cogn. with Gr. *khelūnē* lip, jaw, *khellos* lip.

**gill<sup>2</sup>** gil rocky cleft, ravine XI (in place-names), XIV (in literature); narrow stream XVII. — ON. *gil* deep glen, cogn. w. *geil* in same sense. The fanciful sp. *ghyll* was introduced by Wordsworth ('Evening Walk' 54).

**gill<sup>3</sup>** dʒil ½ pint. XIV. — OF. *gille*, *gelle*, in medL. *gillo*, *gellus*, late L. *gello*, *gillo* water-pot. ¶ The suggestion that *Gilles* GILES (cf. *jackpot*, *jug*) is the source ignores the e-forms.

**gill<sup>4</sup>** dʒil lass, wench. XV. Short for *Gillian* — F. *Juliane* — L. *Juliana*, orig. fem. adj. (see -AN) f. *Julius*, Roman gentile name. Cf. JILL.

**gillaroo** giləruː Ir. trout. XVIII. — Ir. *giolla ruadh*, i.e. *giolla* fellow (cf. next) + *ruadh* RED.

**gillie** giːli attendant on a Highland chief XVII; one who attends on a sportsman XIX. — Gael. *gille* lad, servant = Ir. *giolla* (see prec.).

**gillyflower** dʒiːliflauəɪ †clove XIV; clove-scented pink, wallflower, etc. XV. ME. *gilofre* (whence dial. *gilliver*), *gerofle*, altered (by assim. to *flower*) to *geraflour* (XV), *gelyflour*, *jillyflower*, *July-flower* (XVI) — OF. *gilofre*, *girofle* (= It. *garofano*) :- medL. *caryophyllum* — Gr. *karuóphullon* clove-tree, f. *káruon* nut + *phullon* leaf.

**gilt<sup>1</sup>** gilt gilded. XIV. OE. *gegylde*; see GILD<sup>1</sup>. *Gilt-edged*, orig. of writing-paper, in commercial use applied to 'paper' (i.e. scrip) of very high value XIX. Hence **gilt** †gilt plate XV; gilding XVI. f. the pp. as used in phr. *of silver and gilt*.



**gilt**<sup>2</sup> gilt young sow. XIV. — ON. *gyltr* :- \**gultjō*, rel. to *gōltr* :- \**galtuz*, whence (dial.) *galt* (XIV); cf. OE. *ġealtborg* swine, OHG. *galza* :- \**galtōn*, OE. *gilte* (ME. *yelte*, Devon dial. *ilt*), OHG. *gelza* (G. *gelze*), (M)Du. *gelte* :- \**galtjōn*.

**gimbals, gymbals** dʒiˈmbəl (pl.) †joints, links XVI; (naut.) self-adjusting bearings to keep articles horizontal XVIII. var. of GIMMAL.

**gimcrack** dʒiˈmkræk †fanciful notion, dodge; mechanical contrivance; knick-knack; †fop XVII; adj. trivial, trumpery XVIII. ME. *gibecrake* (XIV) perh. small ornament; prob. altered by assoc. with *jim-jam* †trifle, knick-knack (XV); but both elements are obscure. ¶ *Gib(e)crack* is found as a field-name XIII-XVI; cf. *gibberish*.

**gimlet** giˈmlit boring-tool. XIV. —OF. *guimbelet*, dim. of the Germ. word which appears in Eng. as WIMBLE.

**gimmel** dʒiˈməl finger-ring capable of being divided into two or more rings; (pl.) links in machinery. XVI. Later form (colateral with GIMBALS) of †*gemel*, †*gemeu* XIV (pl. twins, Wycl. Bible; hinge; double ring; pl. joints, links). —OF. *gemel*, *gemeau* (mod. *jumeau*) :- L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin (see GEMINI); another var. is (dial.) *gimmer* (cf. Sh. '2 Henry VI' I ii 41). Cf. JUMBLE<sup>2</sup>.

**gimp** gimp kind of twist with a cord running through it. XVII. —Du. *gimp* (whence also G. *gimf*, *gimpf*), of unknown origin.

**gin**<sup>1</sup> gin (arch.) begin. XII (in ME. pt. *gan* was used as auxiliary, 'did'). Aphetic of *beginne*, *onginne*; see BEGIN.

**gin**<sup>2</sup> dʒin †ingenuity, craft, trick; (arch.) contrivance, esp. for snaring game. XIII (Orm, La3.). Aphetic —OF. *engin* ENGINE.

**gin**<sup>3</sup> dʒin ardent spirit distilled from grain and malt. XVIII. abbrev. of GENEVA<sup>2</sup>.

**gin**<sup>4</sup> dʒin female Australian aboriginal. XIX. Native word; cf. N.S. Wales dial. *din*.

**ginger** dʒiˈndʒɔɪ hot spicy root. XIII (La3., AncrR.). ME. *gingivere*, repr. a conflation of OE. *gingifer(e)*, *gingiber* (which was directly —medL.) with OF. *gingi(m)bre* (mod. *gingembre*) = Pr. *gingevre*, Cat. (a) *gengibre*, Sp. *jenjibre*, Pg. *gengivre*, OIt. *gengiovo*, *zenzavero* (mod. *zenzero*), Rum. *ghimber* —medL. *gingiber*, *zingeber*, L. *zingiber(i)* — Gr. *ziggiberis* — Prakrit *singabēra* — Skr. *çṛṅga-vēram*, f. *çṛṅgam* HORN + *vēra* — body; so named from its antler-shaped root. ¶ A widely diffused word, prob. orig. based on an Asian name; the Arab. form with modified final syll., *zanjabil*, has spread through the Middle East and eastern Europe (e.g. Rum. *zinaxfil*, Serb. *dženžefil*); aphetic vars. are repr. by MHG. *ingewer* (G. *ingwer*), Russ. *imbir'*, *imbir'*, Pol. *imbier*. Hence **ginger** vb. flavour with ginger; treat (a horse) with ginger, (hence gen.) spirit up. XIX.

**gingerbread** dʒiˈndʒɔɪbred A. †preserved ginger XIII; B. cake flavoured with ginger, formerly often coloured and gilded (cf. the phr. *take the gilt off the gingerbread*) XV; adj. tawdry, gimcrack XVIII. Earliest forms *gingebras*, *gingnebre(e)de* —OF. *gingembras*, —brat (whence MDu. *gingebraes*, late ON. *gingibráð*) — medL. *gingibratum*, —*ētum*, f. *gingiber* GINGER + —*atum* —ATE<sup>1</sup>. The final syll. assumed a form resembling or suggesting *bread*, and for sense B the insertion of *r* in the second syll. completed the semblance of a compound; forms of the type *gingebread* remained in Sc.

**gingerly** dʒiˈndʒɔɪli †elegantly, daintily, mincingly XVI; very cautiously or reluctantly XVII; also adj. perh. f. OF. *gensor*, *genzor*, prop. compar. of *gent* GENT, but used also as a positive, 'pretty, delicate'. See —LY<sup>1</sup>, —LY<sup>2</sup>.

**gingham** giˈŋgəm kind of cotton or linen cloth. XVII. — (prob. through Du. *gingang*) Malay *ginggang*, orig. adj. striped. ¶ The word has passed into the mod. Rom. and Germ. langs.

**gingili** dʒiˈndʒili E. Indian plant (*Sesamum indicum*) yielding an oil. XVIII. — Hindi, Marathi *jingali*.

**gingival** dʒiˈndʒivəl of the gums. XVII. — modL. *gingivālis*, f. L. *gingiva* gum; see —AL<sup>1</sup>.

**ginglymus** giˈŋ-, dʒiˈŋɡlɪməs (anat.) joint of which the motion is in only two directions. XVII. modL. — Gr. *gigglumos* hinge. Hence **giŋɡlymoid**. XVII.

**ginkgo** giˈŋɡou Japanese tree with handsome foliage. XVIII. Jap. — Chinese *yinghing* 'silver apricot'. ¶ Often mis-spelt *gingko*.

**gingeng** dʒiˈnseŋ plant with medicinal root. XVII. — Chinese *jēn shēn* 'man image' (Giles), with allusion to the form of the root.

**gipsy, gypsy** dʒiˈpsɪ member of a nomadic race, called by themselves Romany, of Hindu origin, in XVI supposed to have come from Egypt XVI (Sh.); †rogue; hussy, baggage XVII. Earlier forms †*gipcyan*, †*gipsen*, —son (Spenser), aphetic of EGYPTIAN (in the same use). The form *gipsy* may be directly — L. *Ægyptius*; cf. (by) *Mary Gipsy* (Skelton), i.e. Mary of Egypt, *Maria Ægyptiaca*. Cf. Sp. *gitano* gipsy — popL. \**Ægyptānus*.

**giraffe** dʒɪˈrɑːf ruminant quadruped of Africa, formerly called *camelopard*. XVII. There are early forms depending on It. *giraffa* and OF. *girafte*, and occas. on Arab., e.g. *ziraph* (cf. OSp. *axorafa*), *iarraff*; the present form (— F. *girafe*, corr. to It. *giraffa*, Sp., Pg. *girafa* — Arab. *zarāfah*) was hardly established before XVIII; in ME. *gerfaunt* and *orafle* occur.

**girandole** dʒɪˈrændoul revolving firework XVII; branched support for candles XVIII. — F. *girandole* — It. *girandola*, f. *girare* — late L. *gyrāre* GYRATE.

**girasol** dʒɪˈræsəl variety of opal having a red glow in bright light. XVI. — F. *girasol* or its source It. *girasole*, f. *girāre* (see prec.) + *sole* SUN.



**gird<sup>1</sup>** gārd pt., pp. *girt* encircle; invest, endue; fasten (on) as with a belt. OE. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian* (Du. *gorden*), OHG. *gurtin* (G. *gürten*), ON. *gyrða* :- Germ. \**gurðjan*; see GIRTH. Hence **gi-rder<sup>1</sup>** main beam supporting joists. XVII (Cotgr. s.v. *solive*).

**gird<sup>2</sup>** gārd †strike XIII (La3.); †thrust, impel XIII; intr. rush (dial.) XIV; gibe at XVI. Of unkn. origin. Cf. GRIDE.

**girdle<sup>1</sup>** gō:rdl belt worn round the waist. OE. *gyrdel* (earlier *gyrdels*) = MDu. *gyrdel* (Du. *gordel*), OHG. *gurtel*, *-ila* (G. *gürtel*), ON. *gyrðill*, f. \**gurðjan* GIRD<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence GIRDLE vb. XVI.

**girdle<sup>2</sup>** gō:rdl (Sc.) iron plate for baking cakes. xv. Metathetic form of GRIDDLE; cf. AL. *girdella* (xii).

**girl** gōrl †youth or maiden XIII; female child xvi. The ME. vars. *gurle*, *girle*, *gerle* suggest an orig. *ū*, and an OE. \**gyrela*, \**gyrele* has been proposed, based on \**gur-*, repr. prob. in LG. *gōr* n. boy, girl; but, as with *boy*, *lad*, and *lass*, certainty is not attainable on the evidence.

**giron** see GYRON.

**girt** gōrt surround, gird XVI; take the girth of xvii. f. *girt*, var. (xvi) of GIRTH surviving in techn. uses, infl. by pp. *girt* of GIRD<sup>1</sup>.

**girth** gōrp band placed round the body of a beast of burden xiv; measurement round a circumference xvii. ME. *gerth* - ON. *gjørd* girdle, girth, hoop (:- \**gerðu*) = Goth. *gairða* girdle :- Germ. \**gerdō*. For other words derived from the vars. \**gard-*, \**gurd-* see GARTE, GIRD<sup>1</sup>, GIRDLE.

**gisarme** d3i:zām (hist.) kind of battle-axe or halberd. XIII. - OF. *gisarme*, *guisarme* (whence OSp., Pg. *bisarma*), Pr. *juzarma*, *guisarma* (whence It. *†guisarma*) - OHG. *getisarn*, f. *getan* (G. *jāten*, †*gāten*) weed + *isarn* IRON.

**gist** dzist (leg.) ground of an action, etc. xviii; substance or essence of a matter xix. - OF. *gist* (mod. *gīt*), 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *gésir* lie (:- L. *jacēre*), as in law - F. phr. *cest action gist* this action lies; cf. also phr. *gésir en* consist in, depend on.

**gith** giþ plant of genus *Nigella*. xiv (Wycl. Bible). (Also †*gitte*, †*git*) - L. *gīt*, *gith*, *gicti*.

**gittern** gi:tərn (arch.) early form of guitar. xiv. - OF. *guiterne* (perh. through MDu. *giterne*), obscurely rel. to CITHERN and GUITAR.

**give** giv pt. *gave* geiv, pp. *given* gi:vn hand over OE.; intr. yield xvi. OE. *giefan*, *gefān*, pt. *geaf*, *gēafon*, pp. *giefen*, *gefēn* = OFris. *jeva*, OS. *geban* (Du. *geven*), OHG. *geban* (G. *geben*), ON. *gefa*, Goth. *giban* :- CGerm. \**geban*, \**gaf*, *gæðum*, \**gebanaz*, with no certain IE. cogns. OE. *g(i)efan* was repr. by ME. *yive*, *yeve*, *yaf*, *yeven*, which prevailed in southern and midland writings till xv; the present form with initial *g* appears c.1200 (in 'Ormulum' beside *3ifenn*) and is

due to Scand., the vowel reflecting OSw. *giva*, ODa. *give*. Cf. the phonetic history of GET.

**gizzard** gi:zərd second stomach of birds. xiv (Ch., tr. L. *jecur*, confused with OF. *guisier*). ME. *giser* (surviving as *gysar* till xvii) - OF. *giser*, *gezier*, *guisier*, also *guisier* (mod. *gésier*) :- Rom. \**gicerium*, for L. *gigerium*, only in pl. *-ia*. For the final *d*, which appears xvi, cf. †*garnard*, var. of GARNER, and dial. *scholar*, var. of SCHOLAR. An unexpl. var. *gizzern*, surviving dial., is of about the same age (xiv, Trevisa). The pronunc. with *g-* (not *d3-*) seems to be due to OF. *guisier*.

**glabrous** glei:brəs smooth. xvii. f. L. *glaber* hairless, bald (see GLAD) + *-OUS*.

**glacé** glæ:sei smooth and highly polished. xix. F., pp. of *glacer* ice, give a gloss to, f. *glace* ice (see next).

**glacial** glei:ʃəl cold, icy; glass-like. xvii. - F. *glacial* or L. *glaciātis* icy, f. *glaciēs* ice, rel. to *gelidus* GELID; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**glacier** glæ:siə, glei:ʃə river of ice in a mountain valley. xviii (*glaciere*). - F. *glacier*, earlier *glacière* (an Alpine word), f. *glace* ice :- Rom. \**glacia*, for L. *glaciēs* (see prec.). ¶ Thence also G. *gletscher*, †*gletzer* (xvi).

**glacis** glæ:si, glei:sis sloping bank, (fortif.) sloping parapet. xvii. - F. *glacis*, f. OF. *glacier* slide, f. *glace* ice (see GLACIAL).

**glad** glæd †shining, bright; †cheerful, merry; full of joy; rejoicing OE.; suggestive of joy xvii. OE. *glæd* = OS. *glad* (in comp. *gladmōd*), ON. *gladr* bright, joyous. The orig. sense survives in OHG. *glat* (G. *glatt*) smooth; Germ. \**gladaz* is rel. to OSI. *gladükü*, L. *glaber* (:- \**ghladhro-*) smooth, GLABROUS. Hence **glad-some<sup>1</sup>**. xiv (Ch.). ¶ Words with initial *gl* having 'shining, bright' as the basic sense are: *glade*, *glare*, *glass*, *gleam*, *gleed*, *glim*, *glimmer*, *glimpse*, *glint*, *glister*, *glitter*, *gloaming*, *glow*, *glower*.

**gladdon** glæ:dən (dial.) iris. OE. *glædene* - \**gladina*, f. L. GLADIOLUS.

**glade** gleid open space in a forest (†spec. for snaring birds) xvi (More); †clear space in the sky xvi. Of unkn. origin; cf. synon. †*glode* (xiv in alliterative verse, and once in xvii); perh. orig. 'bright sunny place' and f. base \**glai-* of GLEAM.

**gladiator** glæ:diə:tə in ancient Rome, one who fought with the sword at a public show. xv. - L. *gladiātor*, f. *gladius* sword (presumably of Celtic origin); see -ATOR. Cf. (O)F. *gladiateur*. So **gladiato-rial** xviii, †-o-rian xvii; f. L. *gladiātōrius*.

**gladiolus** glædiou:ləs, glədəi:ələs iridaceous plant with sword-shaped leaves. xvi. - L. *gladiolus* (Pliny), dim. of *gladius* sword; repr. in F. by *glāteul*; anglicized in the form **gladiol(e)** (xv-xix).

**Gladstone** glædstən name of William Ewart Gladstone (1808–98), Eng. statesman, used attrib. or ellipt. to designate (i) French wine of which the importation was increased as a result of his reduction of customs duty, (ii) a kind of portmanteau.

**Glagolitic** glægoliˌtik name of the alphabet (of Gr. origin) in which early Sl. translations of the Bible and liturgical texts are written and which is still used by Slavs of the Roman obedience. XIX. – modL. *glagoliticus* (F. *-itique*, G. *-itisch*), f. Serbo-Croatian *glagolica* (c = ts), f. *glagól* word (perh. in Sl. dial. letter); see -ic.

**glair** glɛər white of egg. XIV. – (O)F. *glaire* :- medL. *glarea*, obscure var. of \**clarea* (sb. use of fem. of L. adj. *clārus* CLEAR), whence also Pr. *clara*, *glara*, Sp. *clara*, It. *chiara*. Hence **glai-ry**<sup>1</sup> viscid, slimy. XVII.

**glaiue** glɛiv †lance, spear XIII; †halbert; (arch.) sword, broadsword XV. – (O)F. *glaiue*, †*glavie* †lance, (now) sword = Pr. *glavi*, *glazi*, presumed to be – L. *gladius* sword; but the sense ‘lance’ (which is also that of MHG., MDu. *glavie*) is not thus accounted for.

**glamour** glæmərəi magic, spell XVIII; magic beauty XIX. orig. Sc., brought into gen. literary use by Scott; alteration of GRAMMAR with the sense of GRAMARYE. For the form with *gl-* cf. medL. *glomeria* (in *magister glomeria* title of a former official in the university of Cambridge), prob. – AN. \**glomerie*, for *gramarie* GRAMMAR.

**glance** glàns glide off an object struck; †move rapidly XV; make a flash of light; flash a look XVI. The earliest forms *glench*, *glence*, *glanch* suggest an alteration of †*glace* (XIV) glance, glide (= OF. *glacier*; see GLACIS) by crossing with synon. †*glent* (XIII) and *lanch*, LAUNCH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **glance** sb. swift oblique movement; flash, gleam; hurried look. XVI. ¶ Perh. orig. two words.

**gland** glænd secreting organ of the body. XVII. – F. *glande*, later form of OF. *glandre* (see next).

**glander** glàˌndərəi †glandular swelling XV; (pl.) disease of horses XVI. – OF. *glandre* :- L. *glandulæ* pl. throat glands, swollen glands in the neck.

**glare** glɛər †shine with dazzling light XIII; look fixedly and fiercely XVII. – MLG., MDu. *glaren* gleam, glare, prob. ult. rel. to GLASS.

**glass** glàs OE. *glæs* = OS. *glas*, *gles*, OHG., G. *glas* :- WGerm. \**glasam*, of which a var. \**glazam* is repr. by ON. *gler* glass; prob. rel. to OE. *glær*, MLG. *glār* amber, repr. the Germ. word adopted in L. as *glæsum*, *glæsum* (Tacitus, Pliny).

**Glaswegian** glàs-, glázwiˌdʒɪən pert. to Glasgow, Scotland. f. modL.

**Glauber's salt(s)** glōˌbɔːz sɔlt(s) sulphate of sodium. XVIII. named after Johann

Rudolf Glauber (1604–68), German chemist, by whom it was first artificially made.

**glaucoma** glōkəʊˌmə (path.) disease of the eye marked by grey-green haze in the pupil. XVII. L. (Pliny) – Gr. *glaukōma*, f. *glaukōs*; see next and -OMA.

**glaucous** glōˌkəs dull-green. XVII. f. L. *glaucus* – Gr. *glaukōs* bluish-green or grey + -OUS.

**glaze** glɛiz fill with glass XIV; cover with a vitreous substance XV. ME. *glase*, f. obl. form of GLASS. Hence **glazier**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**gleam** glim (orig.) brilliant light; (now) subdued or transient light. OE. *glæm* (:- \**glaimiz*), corr. to LG. *glēm*, OHG. *gleimo* glow-worm, and rel. to OS. *glīmo* brightness, OHG. *glīmo* glow-worm, MHG. *glīmen* shine, glow, and further to GLIMMER. Hence **gleam** vb. XIII (w. midl.). In ME. both sb. and vb. occur mainly in alliterative use.

**glean** glin gather reaped corn. XIV. – OF. *glener* = Pr. *glenar* :- late L. (Gallo-Roman) *glennare* (vi), prob. f. Gaulish \**glenn-* :- Celtic \**glēdn-* (in OIr. *dighlainn* :- \**dē-glēndsm̃*).

**glebe** glɪb soil, earth; field; portion of land attached to a benefice. XIV. – L. *glēba*, *glēba* clod, land, soil; cf. Pol. *gleba*, Russ. *glýba* clod, and see GLOBE.

**gled**, **gled** glid, gled (arch., dial.) kite, Milvus regalis. OE. *glida*, corr. to MLG. *glede*, ON. *glēða* :- Germ. \**glīdon* (\**glēdon*), f. \**glīd-*, weak grade of \**glīdan* GLIDE.

**glee** glɪ †play, sport; †minstrelsy, music OE. (unaccompanied part-song, of Eng. origin, with one voice to each part XVII); mirth, rejoicing XII. OE. *glēo*, *glīo* = ON. (rare) *glý* :- \**gluijam* (not repr. in other Germ. langs.); it was variously treated in OE. as *glieg-*, *glig-*, *glīw-*, *glēow-*, nom. *glēo*, the two last giving ME. *glew* and *gle*. Not used by Sh. exc. in the comp. *gleeful* (once, ‘Tit. And.’ II iii 111), nor by Milton; marked obs. by Phillips (1706); acc. to J., ‘not now used except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt’.

**gled** glid (arch., dial.) ember. OE. *glēd* = OFris. *glēd*, OS. *glōd-* (Du. *gloed*), OHG. *gluot* (G. *glut*), ON. *glōð* :- Germ. \**glōðiz*, f. base of *glow*.

**gleek** glɪk card-game of which three court-cards of the same rank is a special feature. XVI. – OF. *glic*, also *ghelique* – MDu. *ghelic* (mod. *gelijk*) LIKE<sup>1</sup>, perh. the immed. source.

**gleet** glit slimy matter, phlegm XIV; morbid discharge XVI. ME. *glet*, Sc. *glit* – (O)F. *glette* slime, filth, (now) litharge, of unkn. origin. The present form was not in common use till XVII; its development is unexpl.

**glen** glen mountain valley. XV. In early use Sc. *glen*; taken up by Spenser in the forms *glenne*, *glinne*; in gen. Eng. use the form *glen* dates from mid-XVIII. – Gael., Ir. *gleann*, earlier *glenn* = W. *glyn*. ¶ †*Glīnnes*, †*glins*, repr. Ir. pl. *gluann*.

**Glendoveer** glendouviə:ɪ beautiful sprite in Southey's quasi-Hindu mythology. 1810. Alteration of *grandover* in Sonnerat's 'Voyage aux Indes orientales' (1782-1806), which prob. repr. Skr. *Gandharvas* semi-divine being.

**glengarry** glengæ:ri Highland cap. XIX. f. name of a town in Inverness, Scotland.

**Glenlivet** glenli:vɪt variety of Scotch whisky. XIX. f. *Glenlivet* in Banffshire, Scotland, the place of manufacture.

**glenoid** glɪˈnɔɪd (anat.) pert. to a shallow cavity on certain bones. XVIII. - F. *glénoïde* - Gr. *glénoeidés*, f. *glénē* ball or pupil of the eye, (in Galen) shallow joint-socket; see -OID.

**glib** glɪb (dial.) smooth and slippery XVI; ready and fluent XVII. rel. to synonym. †*glibbery*, corr. formally to Du. *glibberig*, MLG. *glibberich* (LG. *glibbrig*), f. base \**glīb-* (cf. OHG. *gleif* sloping); for expressive *gl-* cf. next.

**glide** glɑɪd pass easily or smoothly. OE. *glidan* pt. *glād*, *glidon*, pp. *gliden* = OFris. *glida*, OS. *glidan* (Du. *glijden*), OHG. *glitan* (G. *gleiten*): - WGerm. \**glidan*, of which no cogns. are known (the short base is repr. by OE. *glid(d)er* slippery).

**glim** glɪm light, candle, lantern. XVII. orig. in canting lang.; perh. shortening of GLIMMER or GLIMPSE. ¶ Earlier sporadic exx. are of doubtful meaning or status.

**glimmer** glɪˈmɛɪ †shine brightly XIV (Sir Gawain and the Green Knight); shine faintly xv. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *glimra*, Da. *glimre*, to which corr. (M)HG., Du. *glimmern*); f. Germ. \**glim-* \**glaim-*; see GLEAM, -ER<sup>4</sup>. Hence **glimmer** sb. XVI. ¶ The present currency of the sb. may be due to Sh.

**glimpse** glɪmpʰs †have faint vision XIV (*glimsing*, Ch.); (arch.) shine faintly or intermittently xv; (from the sb.) see momentarily or partially XVIII. deriv. of the base of GLIMMER, perh. repr. an OE. \**glimsian* = MHG. *glimsen*: - WGerm. \**glimisōjan*. Hence **glimpse** sb. XVI (in Sh. 'Hamlet' i iv 53 *the glimpses of the Moone* the earth by night).

**glint** glɪnt move quickly, esp. obliquely; shine with flashing light. xiv. Not common till XVIII (Burns), but *glint* sb. is used by Wyatt; alteration of earlier (dial.) *glent* (XIII) in both the above senses and that of 'look askance', prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. dial. *glänta*, *glinta* slip, slide, gleam); cf. GLANCE.

**glissade** glɪˈsɑd sliding movement. XIX. - F. *glissade*, f. *glisser* slip, slide; see -ADE.

**glisten** glɪˈsn shine with twinkling light. OE. *glisnian*, f. base of *glisian* (= OFris. *glisa*, MLG. *glisen*), f. Germ. \**glis-*, extension of \**glī-*, repr. by ON. *gljǫ* shine, which has been connected with Gr. *khliarós* warm.

**glister** glɪˈstɜr (poet., dial.) glitter. xiv. corr. to and prob. - MLG. *glistern*, (M)Du. *glisteren*, f. Germ. \**glis-*; see prec.

**glitter** glɪˈtɜr shine with brilliant tremulous light. xiv. - ON. *glitra* = MHG., G. *glitzern*, sparkle, frequent. (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) f. Germ. \**glīt-*, in OS. *glitan*, OHG. *glizan* (G. *gleissen*) shine, ON. *glit* brightness, *glita* shine, Goth. *glit/manjan* (of clothes) shine bright; IE. \**ghleid-* \**ghlid-* appears in Gr. *khlidē* luxury.

**gloaming** glouˈmɪŋ evening twilight. xv (Wyntoun). In the literary language an early-xix adoption from Sc. writers.

**gloat** glout †look askance or furtively XVI (Laneham); †cast amorous glances XVII; gaze with intense satisfaction (*over, upon*) XVIII. Of unkn. origin; not known to J., who quotes 'Teach . . . her deluding Eyes to gloat for You' (Rowe, 'Jane Shore' iv i) with the remark 'This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*', i.e. *glore, glower*; but it was used by many distinguished writers, being perh. taken up from some dialect in which it may have been adopted from Scand. (cf. ON. *glotta* grin, Sw. dial. *glotta* peep, corr. to (M)HG. *glotzen* stare).

**globe** glɒb spherical body; the earth. XVI. - (O)F. *globe* or L. *globus*, rel. to *glēba* GLEBE and referred by some to a base \**gel-* roll together, stick, which, with various formations, is held to be repr. in CLAY, CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>, CLEW, CLIMB, CLOT, CLUB, CLUMP, and AGGLUTINATE, (CON)GLOMERATE, GLUE. Hence **glo-bal**<sup>1</sup>. XX. So **glo-bose**. xv (rare before Milton). - L. **glo-bous**. XVII. - F. †*globeux* or L. *globōsus*. **globular** glɒˈbjʊlə:ɪ. XVII. f. L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*; freq. used as the adj. of *globe* rather than of *globule*. **glo-bule** small spherical body. XVII. - F. *globule* (Pascal) or L. *globulus*.

**glomerate** glɒˈmɛrɪt (bot.) compactly clustered. XVIII. - L. *glomerātus*; cf. CONGLOMERATE, GLOBE.

**gloom** glʊm look sullen; (of the sky, etc.) lower xiv; make dark xvi; look dark XVIII. Late ME. *gloum(b)e*; the earliest evidence is predominantly north.; for the vocalism cf. ROOM (ME. *roum*). Of unkn. origin; Continental forms based on a base \**glūm-* denoting 'muddy', 'turbid', 'foggy' are remote in sense. Hence **gloom** sb. (Sc.) sullen look xvi; darkness, obscurity xvii (Milton; occurs nine times in his poems; prob. back-formation from *gloomy*); melancholy state XVIII. **gloomy**<sup>1</sup> glʊˈmi dark, obscure xvi (Sh.); sullen, depressed xvi (Marlowe); depressing, dismal XVIII.

**Gloria** glɔˈrɪə short for the liturgical *Gloria Patri (et Filio et Spiritui Sancto)* Glory be to the Father (and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost), *Gloria in excelsis Deo* Glory to God in the highest, and *Gloria tibi Domine* Glory be to thee, O Lord. XIII.

**glory** glō·ri †boastful spirit (see VAIN-GLORY); resplendent beauty; splendour (in religious lang., of God, heaven, the saints) XIII; exalted praise or honour XIV; halo, nimbus XVII. - OF. (AN.) *glorie* - L. *glōria*. OF. *glore*, (also mod.) *gloire* was repr. by rare ME. *gloire* and gen. Sc. *glor*, *glour* XIV-XVII. So **glō·ry** vb. exult, †boast. XIV. - L. *gloriāri*, f. *glōria*. **glō·rify**. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. - ecclL. **glō·rious**. XIII. - AN. *glori(ous)*, OF. *glorieux* - L. *glōriōsus*; cf. INGLORIOUS, VAINGLORIOUS.

**glory-hole** glō·rihoul (sl.) cell to which prisoners are brought on the day of trial; (colloq.) receptacle for a disorderly collection of things; (techn.) small furnace in which goods are re-heated in glass-making. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**gloss**<sup>1</sup> glōs superficial lustre. XVI. Of unkn. origin; words of corr. form are Du. *gloos* glowing, gleaming, Sw. dial. *glossa* gleam, glow, Icel. *glossi* blaze, but no point of contact has been established; *glass* was used as a syn. in XVI, and it is poss. that *gloss* is a modified form of it. Hence **gloss** vb.<sup>1</sup> (infl. by GLOSS<sup>2</sup>) give a specious appearance to, smoothe over. XVII. **glō·ssy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**gloss**<sup>2</sup> glōs interlinear or marginal explanation; (sophistical) interpretation. XVI. refresh. of GLOZE after L. *glōssa*.

**glossary** glō·səri collection of glosses. XIV. - L. *glossarium*, f. *glōssa* GLOSS<sup>2</sup>; see -ARY. Hence **glō·ssarist**. XVIII (T. Warton).

**glosso-** glō·sou, glōso· rarely *glotto-*, comb. form of Gr. *glōssa*, *glōtta* tongue, language (cf. GLOSS<sup>2</sup>), as in **glosso·grapher** (Gr. *glōssographos*), -GRAPHY XVII, **glosso·logy** science of language XVIII, *glotto·logy* XIX.

**glottis** glō·tis opening at upper part of the trachea and between the vocal chords. XVI. - modL. - Gr. *glōttis*, f. *glōtta*, var. of *glōssa* tongue. Hence **glō·ttal**<sup>1</sup> applied to percussive sounds made 'when the glottis is suddenly opened or closed on a passage of breath or voice' (Sweet).

**glove** glav covering for the hand. OE. *glōf* corr. to ON. *glōfi*, by some taken to be :- Germ. \**galōfō*, -on, f. \**ga-* y- + base of ON. *lōfi* (whence ME., Sc. *loof*), Goth. *lōfa* hand.

**glow** glou emit (bright) light. OE. *glōwan*, recorded only in prp. *glōwende* and pt. *glēow*, str. vb. corr. to the weak vbs. OS. *glōjan* (Du. *gloeten*), OHG. *gluoen* (G. *glühen*), ON. *glóa*; f. \**glō-* (cf. GLEED) :- IE. \**ghlō-*, \**ghlō-*, whence W. *glo* (:- \**ghlōwo-*) coal, Lith. *žlējà* twilight. Hence **glow·worm** insect, Lampyris noctiluca, the female of which emits a green light. XIV (Bozon); cf. G. *glühwurm*.

**glower** glauw (Sc.) stare with wide-open eyes XVI (Dunbar, Lyndesay); scowl XVIII. perh. Sc. var. of synonym. (dial.) *glore* (XIV), the earlier sense of which seems to be 'shine, gleam', perh. - LG. *glören* or Scand. (cf. Icel. *glóra* gleam, stare), rel. to GLOW.

**gloxinia** glōksi·niə Amer. tropical plant. XIX. modL., named by L'Héritier after B. P. *Gloxin*, who described the plant in 1785.

**gloze** glouz flattery, deceit, pretence XIII (R.Glouc.); comment, gloss XIV. - (O)F. *glose* - medL. *glōsa*, for L. *glōssa* word needing explanation, the explanation itself - Gr. *glōssa* tongue, language, foreign language, foreign as obscure word. Cf. GLOSS<sup>2</sup>. So **glōze** vb. talk speciously XIII; †gloss, explain; explain away XIV (PPL., Gower). - (O)F. *gloser* gloss, explain. AL. *glossare*.

**glucinum** glū·sai·nəm (chem.) beryllium. XIX (Davy, 1812); f. **gluci·na**, latinized form of F. *glucine* (Vauquelin, 1798), f. Gr. *glukús* sweet; see -INE<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Gr. *u* is abnormally repr. by *u* in these words; contrast GLYCERINE, GLYCO-.

**glucose** glū·kous (chem.) grape-sugar; sugar of the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. 1840. - F. *glucose* (1838 in 'Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences' VII), irreg. - Gr. *glēukos* must, sweet wine, rel. to *glukús* sweet; see -OSE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **glu·coside**.

**glue** glū cementing substance. XIV. - (O)F. *glu* = Pr. *glut* :- late L. *glūtem*, *glūs*, for L. *glūten* (cf. GLUTINOUS), rel. to Gr. *glōiā*, *glōiā*, *glīā*, *glōiōs* glue, Lett. *glīwe* mucus, Lith. *glītūs* slippery; f. IE. \**glōi-* \**glei-* \**gli-* stick, see CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>, etc., and GLOBE. Hence **glue** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *gluer*. **glu·ey**. XIV (Wycl. Bible); see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**glum** glām sullen, looking dejected. XVI. rel. to (dial.) *glum* vb. frown, scowl (XV), var. of †*glom(e)*, †*gloumbe*, GLOOM; for the vocalism cf. *thumb* :- OE. *pūma*.

**glume** glūm (bot.) husk. XVIII. - L. *glūma* :- \**glūbmā*, f. \**glūb-* (as in *glūbere* shell) \**glēubh-* (see CLEAVE<sup>2</sup>).

**glut** glat feed to repletion, overload with food. XIV. Earliest forms *gloute*, *glotte*, *glotye*, prob. - (O)F. *gloutir* swallow (with causative sense perh. developed in AN.) :- L. *gluttire* (see GLUTTON).

**gluteus** glūtū·əs (anat.) any of the three muscles forming the buttock. XVII. modL., f. Gr. *gloutós* rump, rel. to GLOBE, CLOT, CLUE.

**gluten** glū·tən †albuminous element of animal tissues XVI; sticky or viscid substance XVII; (chem.) nitrogenous part of flour XIX. - F. *gluten* (Paré) - L. *glūten* GLUE. So **glu·tinous** gluey. XVI. - (O)F. *glutineux* or L. *glūtīnōsus*. **glutino·sity**. XIV. - medL.

**glutton** glāt·n A. gormandizer XIII (AnCrR.); B. voracious animal, Gulo luscus, wolverene. XVII. - OF. *gluton*, *gloton* (mod. *glouton*) = Pr. *gloton*, It. *ghiottone* :- L. *glūtō(n)* (whence OF. *glouz*, Pr. *glotz*, It. *ghiotto*), rel. to *gluttire* swallow, *gluttus* greedy, and further to *gula* throat; cf. Russ. *glot* throat (:- \**glūtū*), *glōtāi* swallow (:- \**glūtati*). Hence **glu·ttonous**. XIV.

**glycerin(e)** gli·sə·rīn, -in sweet syrupy liquid obtained from oils. XIX. - F. *glycerin* (Chevreul), f. Gr. *glukerós* sweet, rel. to synon. *glukús* (cf. LIQUORICE), of which the comb. form in gen. use is **glyco-** glai·ko(u), instead of *glycy-*. Chemically glycerin is an alcohol and its systematic name is *glycerol* (see -OL). Its discoverer, K. W. Scheele (1779), named it *ölsüss* 'oil-sweet'.

**glyconic** glai·kə·nik name of a Gr. lyric metre. XVII. - F. *glyconique* - late L. *glyconius* - Gr. *glukóneios*, f. *Glúkōn*, name of a Gr. lyric poet; see -IC.

**glyph** glif (archit.) vertical channel in a frieze. XVIII. - F. *glyphe* - Gr. *gluphḗ* carving, rel. to *glúphein* (see next); cf. TRIGLYPH.

**glyptic** gli·ptik pert. to carving. XIX. - F. *glyptique* or Gr. *gluptikós*, f. *glúptiēs* carver, f. *glúphein* carve, rel. to CLEAVE<sup>2</sup>; see -IC.

**gn-** initial cons.-combination common to all Germ. langs. and still retained in most of them with the pronunc. gn, but reduced to n in standard Eng. and in all dials. except in *gnat* and *gnaw* in some Sc. areas.

**gnarled** nãld knobby, knotty. 1623. Once in Sh. ('Measure for Measure' II ii 116, for which the sole authority is the First Folio), and taken up thence by early-XIX writers. var. of \**knarled*, \**knurled*, f. *knarl*, *knurl*, extensions of *knar* (XIII) rugged rock, knot in wood, *knur*, *knor* (xv) hard excrescence, corr. to MLG., MDu., MHG. *knorre* (Du. *knor*, G. *knorren*) knobby protuberance, rel. to OHG. *chniurig* knobby, rough, MHG. *knūr(e)* knob, knot, rock, blow, buffet, prob. ult. f. Germ. \**knus-* strike, knock (OE. *cnossian*, *cnysan* dash, knock, OHG. *cnussen* press, ON. *knosa* bruise, beat).

**gnash** næʃ strike the teeth together. xv. Alteration of †*gnacche* (xiv) or †*gnast* (xiii), which had an early var. †*gnaist* - ON. base of echoic origin, repr. by *gnastan*, *gnastran* (also *gnistan*, *gnistran*) gnashing of teeth, *gneista* emit sparks, *gnesta* crash, clatter.

**gnat** næt small two-winged fly. OE. *gnætt*, corr. to LG. *gnatte*, G. dial. *gnatze*, rel. to MLG. *gnitte*, G. *gnitze*.

**gnathic** næ·þik, nei·þik pert. to (the alveolus of) the jaws. XIX. f. Gr. *gnáthos* jaw (cf. CHIN) + -IC.

**gnathonic** nei·þə·nik parasitical. XVII. - L. *gnathōnicus*, f. *Gnathō(n-)* - Gr. *gnáthōn*, used as proper name of a parasite, f. *gnáthos* jaw; see prec., -IC. So †**gnatho-NICAL**. XVI.

**gnaw** nɔ pt. *gnawed* nɔd, pp. *gnawed* (from xviii), *gnawn* nɔn bite persistently. OE. *gnagan*, pt. *gnōg*, pp. *gnagen* = OS. *gnagan*, OHG. (*g*)*nagan* (G. *nagen*), ON. *gnaga*; parallel forms with initial *k* are in OS., OHG. *knagan* (Du., G. dial. *knagen*), with a corr. Eng. form *knaw* (xv-xvii); distant cogns. are found in Av. *aiwi·lyništa* gnawed, Lett. *gnēga* eating with long teeth; ult. imit.

**gneiss** nais, gnais (geol.) kind of metamorphic rock. XVIII. - G. *gneiss*, perh. rel.

to OHG. *gneisto* (= OE. *gnāst*, etc.) spark, the rock being named from its sheen.

**gnomic** nou·mik pert. to general maxims. XIX. - Gr. *gnōmikos* (perh. through F. *gnomique*), f. *gnōmē* opinion, judgement, f. \**gnō-*; see KNOW, -IC. So **gnō-MICAL**. XVII.

**gnomon** nou·mɔn indicator, esp. of a sundial; †nose; part of a parallelogram remaining after a similar one is taken from one corner (from the resemblance to a carpenter's square □). XVI. - F. *gnomon* or L. *gnōmōn* - Gr. *gnōmōn* inspector, indicator, carpenter's square, f. \**gnō-*; see KNOW.

**gnosis** nou·sɪs higher knowledge of spiritual mysteries. XVIII. - Gr. *gnōsis* investigation, knowledge (cf. 1 Tim. vi 20), f. \**gnō-* KNOW.

**gnostic** nɔ·stik adj. cognitive, intellectual XVII (Stanley); sb. one of a sect of early Christians claiming *gnosis* XVI. - ecclL. *gnōsticus* (sb. pl. Tertullian) - Gr. *gnōstikós* (Plato, Aristotle), f. *gnōstós*, f. \**gnō-*; see -IC.

**gnu** nū, njū S. African quadruped, the wildebeest. XVIII. ult. - Kaffir *nqu*, prob. through Du. *gnoe*; so G. *gnu*.

**go** gou pt. **went** (see WEND; repl. OE. *ēode* YODE), pp. **gone** gɔn †walk; move along, proceed. OE. *gān*, pres. *gā*, *gæst*, *gæþ*, pl. *gāþ*, pp. *gēgān* = OFris. *gān*, *gēn*, pres. 3 sg. *gēt(h)*, *geith*, pp. *gēn*, OS. -*gān*, in *fullgān* accomplish (Du. *gaan*), OHG. *gān*, pres. *gām*, *gās*, *gāt*, *gāmēs*, *gāt*, *gānt* and *gēn*, pres. *gēm*, *gēs*, etc. (G. *gehen*), Crim-Gothic *geen* (not in the Gothic of Wulfila). As is shown by the OHG. pres. inflexions, orig. a vb. in -*mī*, f. Germ. \**gāi-*, \**gǣ-* :- IE. \**ghē(i)-*, prob. repr. in Gr. *kikhēmi* (: - \**ghighēmi*) I reach, Skt. *jāhāti* (: - \**ghēghēti*) leaves, forsakes, *jihīte* flees; the relation to GANG is uncertain. The sense 'walk' is preserved in **go-CART** (xvii) framework on rollers designed to help children to walk. Hence **go-OFF** (sl.) start; orig. U.S. XIX.

**goa** gou·ə Tibetan antelope. XIX. - Tibetan *dgoba*.

**goad** goud pointed rod for driving cattle. OE. *gād* = Lombard *gaida* arrow-head :- Germ. \**gaidō*, of which the IE. \**ghai-* (as in Gr. *khaōs*, *khaōn* shepherd's staff) is the basis, as also of OE. *gār* spear = OS., OHG. *gēr*, ON. *geirr* :- CGerm. \**gaisaz* (in Goth. in proper names, e.g. *Hariogaisus* 'army-spear'). The north. form is repr. by Sc. *gaid* bar of metal (xv-xvii), but in ME. the unrelated *gad* (- ON. *gaddr*) is the commoner word, with the meanings of *goad* and *gaid*.

**goal** goul terminal point of a race; (in football), posts through which the ball is driven XVI. perh. identical with ME. *gōl* boundary, limit (recorded once in Shoreham's works XIV), which may have survived colloq. in some local game, this indicates a possible OE. \**gāl* obstacle, barrier, perh. rel. to OE. *gǣlan* hinder; but the absence of any record of this sb. or its equiv. in other Germ. langs. (ON. *geil* GILL<sup>2</sup> being too remote in sense) makes this deriv. quite uncertain.

**goat** gout ruminant of the genus *Capra*. OE. *gāt* she-goat (the male being called *bucca* БУККА and *gātubucca*), pl. *gēt*, ME. *geet* = OS. *gēt* (Du. *geit*), OHG. *geiz* (G. *geiss*), ON. *geit*, pl. *geitr* (whence north. ME. *geet*, *geit*, *get(t)*), Goth. *gaitis* :- CGerm. \**gaitaz*, rel. to L. *hædus* kid :- IE. \**ghaidos*. ¶ The sexes begin to be distinguished by *he-* and *she-* in late XIV. Hence **goatæ**<sup>2</sup> (U.S.) beard resembling the tufted beard of a he-goat. XIX. **goatsucker** gou·tsa:kəɹ night-jar. XVII. tr. L. *caprimulgus* (f. *capra* goat + *mulgère* milk), itself tr. Gr. *aigothēlas* (f. *aigo-*, *atx* goat + *thēldæzin* suck).

**gob** gəb lump. XIV (Wycl. Bible; also *goubbe*, *gubbe* XVI). - OF. *gobe*, *goubbe* mouthful, lump (mod. *gobbe* food-ball, pill), f. *gober* swallow, gulp, perh. of Celtic origin (cf. Gael. *gob* beak, bill, Ir. *gob* bill, mouth, whence prob. Sc. and north. Eng. *gob* mouth XVI). Cf. GOBBET.

**goban** goubæ:n Japanese game. XIX. - Jap. *goban*, said to be - Chinese *k'i pan* chessboard.

**gobbet** gə·bit portion, fragment; lump of food, etc. XIV. - OF. *gobet*, dim. of *gobe* GOB; see -ET.

**gobble**<sup>1</sup> gə·bl swallow hurriedly. XVII (Holland). prob. of dial. origin f. GOB + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**gobble**<sup>2</sup> gə·bl make the characteristic noise of a turkey. XVII. imit., but perh. suggested by prec.

**Gobelin** gə·bəlɪn, |'goblɛ̃ epithet of tapestry made at *Gobelins*, state factory in Paris, named after its founders. XIX.

**goblet** gə·blɪt drinking-cup. XIV. - (O)F. *goblet*, dim. of *gobel*, of unkn. origin; see -ET.

**goblin** gə·blɪn mischievous and ugly sprite. XIV. prob. - AN. \**gobelin* (recorded in F. XV and surviving in Norman dial.), medL. *gobelinus* (XII, in Ordericus Vitalis as the name of a spirit haunting Évreux, France); prob. appellative use of a proper name, dim. of *Gobel* (now *Gobeau*), which appears to be rel. to *Kobold* (see COBALT). ¶ Connexion with medL. *cobalus* mountain sprite (Agricola), Gr. *kóbālos* rogue, mischievous goblin invoked by rogues, cannot be upheld.

**goby** gou·bi fish of the genus *Gobius*. XVIII (Pennant). - L. *gōbius*, var. of *cōbius* - Gr. *kōbiós* some small fish; cf. GUDGEON.

**god, God** gəd superhuman being worshipped, deity; the Supreme Being, the Deity. OE. *god* (pl. *godu* n., *godas* m.) = OFris., OS. (Du.) *god* m., OHG. *got* (G. *gott*) m., ON. *god* n., heathen god, *guð* m. and n., God, Goth. *gub* (pl. *guda* n.). A CGerm. \**gud-* points to IE. \**ghut-*, pp. formation of uncertain origin, but prob. f. \**ghu-*, repr. by Skr. *hū* invoke the gods (cf. *puru|hūtás* 'much invoked', as an epithet of Indra). Hence **god·dēss**<sup>1</sup> XIV; **god·dfather**, -MOTHER, -DAUGHTER, -SON late OE. *god·fæder*, -*mōdor*, -*dohtor*, -*sunu*; cf. GOSSIP;

**god·child** XIII; cf. OE. *godbearn*. **god·head** XIII. **God's acre** churchyard XVII. - G. *Gottesacker* 'God's seed-field', in which the bodies of the dead are 'sown' (cf. Cor. xv 36-44) in hope of the Resurrection. **god·send** gə·dsend welcome but unexpected thing. XIX. for †*God's send* (XVII) alteration of ME. *goddes sand* God's message, dispensation, or ordinance (OE. *sand* message, messenger, rel. to SEND). **Godspeak**<sup>1</sup>. XV (Henryson). f. phr. *God speed* 'May God prosper' (one). See also GOOD-BYE, GOOD-EVEN. ¶ There are many euphem. perversions of *God* in oaths and asseverations, several of which are inserted here in their alphabetical places; they may be classified as those (i) in which *g* and *d* are retained, as *gad*, *gavd*, *ged*, *gud*; (ii) in which *g* is retained, but the rest of the word is modified, as *gar*, *gog*, *golly*, *gol-*, *gosh*, *gaw-*, *gor-*, *goy-*, *gum*; (iii) in which *g* is replaced by *c*, as *cock*, *cod*, *cor*, or by *d*, as *dod* (also in *drodot*); (iv) in which the initial cons. is dropped, as *od*, *ud*; (v) in which a syll. repr. a prep. is prefixed, as *begad*, *begar*; *bedad*; *adad*, *adod*, *agad*, *ecod*, *egad*, *icod*, *igad*; (vi) containing the possessive *s*, usu. with other peculiarities, as *ads*, *ods*, *uds*; *cocks*, *cods*, *cuds*; *gads*, *gars*, *gogs*, *goles*, *guds*; (vii) in which the possessive is reduced to *s*, as 'sblood', 'sbodikins', 'sdeath', 'slid', *swounds* (*zounds*); (viii) in which *God* is reduced to *d*, as *drat* (so *drabbit*). A few of these, as *cock*, *gog*, are of late-ME. date; of the remainder some half-dozen are recorded from XVI, the rest are of various dates from XVII onwards. The name is also abbreviated, as in *by G-* (also sp. *Gee*), also *G-d*.

**godetia** godi·fjə genus of hardy annuals. XIX. f. name of C. H. *Godet*, Swiss botanist; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**godown** gou·daun warehouse, store. XVI (*godon*). - Pg. *godão* - Malay *godong*, *gadong*, perh. - Telugu *giḍaṅgi* place where goods lie (Tamil *kiḍaṅgu*), f. *kiḍu* lie.

**godwit** gə·dwɪt marsh-bird resembling the curlew. XVI (Turner, by whom it is used in latinized form *godwitta*, with an obscure syn. *fedoa*). Of unkn. origin; the occas. vars. in -*wipe*, -*wike* do not suggest a solution. ¶ Casaubon in 1611 rendered the word by L. *Dei ingenium*, i.e. 'God's wit'.

**goffer** gou·fəɹ, gə·make wavy, crimp. XVIII. - F. *gaufrer* impress with a pattern-tool, f. *gaufre* honeycomb, pastry made on a mould, impressed pattern, AN. *walfre* - MLG. *wāfel*; see WAFFLE, WAFER.

**goggle** gə·gl (dial.) squint, roll the eyes or the head. XIV. prob. frequent. of a base \**gog*, expressive of oscillating movement; cf. *jog*, *joggle*, and see -LE<sup>3</sup>. So **goggle-eyed**. XIV (in Wycl. Bible, Mark ix 47, tr. Vulgate *luscus* squinting). Hence **goggle** sb. †squint, stare XVII; (pl.) the eyes; spectacles XVIII.



**Goidel** goi'dəl Celt of the branch represented by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland. XIX. - OIr. *Góidel*; see GAEL. Hence **Goide**-lic.

**goitre** goi'təɪ morbid swelling of the neck. XVII (*Gouitres of Sauoye*; *the goistre of Piedmont*). - F. *goitre* (dial. *goitre*), either (i) - Pr. *goitron* (also in OF.) :- Rom. \**gutturio-nem*, f. L. *guttur* throat (see GUTTURAL), or (ii) back-formation from F. *goitreux* :- L. \**gutturiosu-s* adj.

**goldam**, etc. (U.S.) see GOD and cf. GOLLY. **gold** gould the most precious metal. OE. *gold* = OFris., OS., OHG. *gold* (Du. *goud*, G. *gold*), ON. *goll*, *gull*, Goth. *gulþ* :- CGerm. \**gulþam* :- IE. \**ghl̥tom* (whence also OS. *zlato*, Russ. *zóloto*), f. \**ghel-* YELLOW + pp. suffix \*-to- (as in colour-names such as Lith. *geltas* yellow, *báltas* white, Skr. *hárítas* yellow). The name *silver* also is common to Germanic and Slavonic. The pronunc. *guld* continued till XIX. ¶ Finn. *kulta* was an early adoption from Germ. The flower-name *gold* (OE. *golde*) which survives in MARIGOLD, is presumably a deriv. of this word. Hence **golden** gou'ldn. XIII; superseding †*gilden*, OE. *gylden*; see -EN<sup>3</sup>. In various collocations immed. tr. L. *aureus*, e.g. *g. age* XV (L. *aurea ætas*), *g. mean* XVI (L. *aurea mediocritas*, Horace), *g. number* XVI (medL. *aureus numerus*), *g. rule* †(math.) the rule of three XVI; the precept of Matt. vii 12 XVII (also *g. law* XVII). **goldfinc**. OE. *goldfinc*; so Du. *goudfink*, G. *goldfink*. **gold-smith**. OE.

**golf** gɔlf, gɔf ancient ball-game of Scotland. XV (*golf, gouff*). Of unkn. origin; there are difficulties of form and use in the way of the commonly given deriv. from (M)Du. *kolf* club, bat. ¶ The pronunc. gɔf is an Eng. attempt to imitate Sc. gɔuf.

**golgotha** gɔl'gɔbə graveyard. XVII. - Vulgate L. - Gr. *golgothá* - *gogolþá*, Aram. form of Heb. *gulgoleþ* skull; see CALVARY.

**goliardic** gouliä'rdik descriptive of the ribald poetry of a class of clerkly authors (*goliards*), who in XII-XIII were supposed to be named after a certain *Golias*; OF. *goliard* means 'glutton', f. *gole* (mod. *gueule*) :- L. *gula* gluttony. ¶ In ME. occur *gulardeous* (R. Mannyng) and *goliardeys* (Ch., PPl.) for *goliard* (used by Caxton), and *gulyardy* for their works (XIV).

**goliwog** go'liwɔg fanciful invented name for a grotesque doll. XIX (Bertha Upton, of U.S.A.). perh. suggested by *golly*, Negro perversion of *God* (XIX), and *polliwog* (dial. and U.S.) tadpole.

**golly** go'li (orig. U.S.) substitute for GOD in excl. XIX; cf. *goles* XVIII (Fielding) and U.S. *goldam*, -*darn*, -*dasted* for *goddam*, -*blasted*.

**golosh** see GALOSH.

**gloptious** gɔlə'pʃəs luscious. XIX (John Strang, 1856). perh. perversion of *voluptuous*.

**gombeen** gombi'n (Anglo-Ir.) usury. XIX. - Ir. *gaimbin*, acc. to Whitley Stokes, repr. a deriv. of OCellt \**kmbion*, whence medL. *campium* CHANGE.

**gom(b)roon** gɔm(b)rú'n Persian pottery. XVII. f. name of a town on the Persian Gulf.

**-gon**, repr. Gr. -*gōnos* -angled (cf. KNEE), in *heptagon*, *hexagon*, *pentagon*.

**gondola** go'ndələ light flat-bottomed boat of Venice. XVI. - (Venetian) It. *gondola* (whence F. *gondole*, G. *gondel*, etc.), f. Friulian *gondolá* rock, roll (cf. It. *dondolare* swing, rock). So **gondolie**-R. XVII. - F. - It.

**gonfalon** go'nfəlɔn banner, ensign. XVI. - It. *gonfalone* = F. *gonfalon*, later form of *gonfanon* (whence go'nfanon XIII) = Pr. *gonfano* - Germ. \**gunðfano* (= OE. *gūþfana*, ON. *gunnfani*), f. \**gund-* :- Germ. \**gunþiō* war + *fano* banner (FANON). So **gonfalonie**-R. XVI. - F. *gonfalomier*, It. *gonfalomiere*.

**gong** goŋ metallic disk producing musical notes when struck. XVII. - Malay *gōng*, *gūng*, of imit. origin; whence also Sp. *gongo*, F., G. *gong*. Also **gong-gong**. XVIII; so G.

**Gongorism** go'ŋgərizm affected diction, akin to euphuism, introduced into Sp. literature by the poet *Góngora y Argote* (1561-1627). XIX. See -ISM.

**goniometer** gouniə'mitəɪ instrument for measuring angles. XVIII. - F. *goniometre*, f. Gr. *gōniā* angle + *mētron* measure; see KNEE, -METER.

**gono-** go'no(u), before a vowel *gon-*, repr. Gr. *gónos* generation, offspring, semen (see KIN), in scientific terms.

**gonoph** go'nɔf (slang) pickpocket. XIX (Dickens). - Heb. *gannābh* thief.

**gonorrhœa** gonər'i-ə inflammatory discharge from urethra or vagina. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *gonorrhôia*, f. *gónos* semen (see KIN) + *rhoia* flux, rel. to *rhēin* flow (see STREAM).

**goober** gū'bəɪ peanut. XIX. - Angolese *nguba*.

**good** gud the most general adj. of commendation. OE. *gōd* = OFris., OS. *gōd* (Du. *goed*), OHG. *guot* (G. *gut*), ON. *góðr*, Goth. *gōþs* :- CGerm. \**gōðaz*, f. var. of the base \**gað-* bring together, unite, as in *gaderian* GATHER, the primary sense being 'fitting, suitable' (cf. OS. *goditi* be pleasing, *godū* suitable time, Russ. *godnyj* suitable). Compared BETTER, BEST; adv. WELL. See also GOODS. Hence **goodly**<sup>1</sup> comely, fair OE.; notable in size XIII (La3.); excellent, proper XIV (Ch.); kindly (in modSc. of fairies) XIV. **goodman**, as a compd. (i) male head of a house XIV (householder, husband XVI); (ii) †prefixed to designations, names of yeoman, etc., (hence) yeoman, Scottish laird XVI. Similarly (dial.) **goodwife** XIV; cf. **goody**<sup>1</sup>. **goodwill** gudwi:l †virtuous disposition; favourable regard, benevolence OE.; cheerful acquiescence XIII; privilege

granted by the seller of a business to the purchaser of trading as his successor XVI. tr. *L. bona voluntas, F. bonne volonté.*

**good-bye** gudbai<sup>1</sup> farewell. XVI. Early forms *God be wy you, God buy'ye, God b'uy, Godbuy*, contr. of phr. *God be with you or ye*, with later substitution of *good* for *God*, after *good day* (XIII), *good night* (XIV, Ch.). So (dial.) **good even** (XV), orig. *God give you good even* (see EVEN<sup>1</sup>), variously reduced to *God dig you den, God ye gooden* (Sh.), *Gud devon, Godden* (Sh.), *Good den*.

**goods** gudz (pl.) property, possessions XIII (Cursor M.); merchandise, wares XV. Superseded synon. use of sg. *good* (XII); partly after ON. *góðs*, g. sg. of *góð* (n. of *góðr*) used as an indecl. sb. in the sense 'property', partly after *L. bona*, sb. use of n. pl. of *bonus* good; cf. synon. (O)F. *biens* (c. 1300).

**goody**<sup>1</sup> gu·di lowly form of address to a (married) woman. XVI. Hypocoristic f. GOODWIFE; cf. *huzzy*.

**goody**<sup>2</sup> gud·di sweetmeat. XVIII. Also redupl. *goody-goody* (Swift); f. GOOD, after F. BONBON. See -y<sup>8</sup>.

**goody**<sup>3</sup> gu·di weakly or sentimentally good. XIX ('Whose goodness, or (if I may be allowed to coin a word, which the times, if not the language, requires) whose *goodness* . . .', Coleridge). f. GOOD + -y<sup>8</sup>. Also redupl. *goo·dy-goo·dy* c. 1870, earlier *goody-good* (Carlyle).

**googly** gū·gli (orig. Australian) in cricket, a ball that breaks from the off. XX. Of unkn. origin.

**Goorkha** see GURKHA.

**gooroo, guru** gu·rū Hindu spiritual teacher. XVII (Purchas). - Hind. *gurū* teacher, Hindi *guru* priest, sb. use of Skr. *gurús* weighty, grave, dignified (see GRAVE<sup>2</sup>).

**goosander** gūsændaɹ the bird *Mergus merganser*. XVII (*gossander*, Drayton, Ray). prob. f. GOOSE + second el. of *bergander* sheldrake (XVI), which prob. repr. ON. *andar-*, nom. *and* duck, pl. *andir* (cf. DRAKE<sup>2</sup>).

**goose** gūs pl. *geese* gīs bird of the genus *Anser* and allied genera. OE. *gōs*, pl. *gēs* = OFris., MLG. *gōs*, (M)Du., OHG., G. *gans*, ON. *gás* = CGerm. \**gans-* (Sp. *ganso* implies Goth. \**gansus* :- IE. \**ghans-*, whence also *L. anser* :- \**hanser*), Gr. *khén*, Skr. *hansás* m., *hansí* fem., Av. *zāō*, Lith. *žąsis* goose, OIr. *géis* swan. Cf. *L. ganta* (Pliny) wild goose, of Germ. origin, whence OF. *jante*, Pr. *ganta*, and GANNET. ¶ One of the few bird-names (cf. *crane, drake, sparrow, thrush*) of IE. age; prob. ult. of imit. origin.

**gooseberry** gu·z-, gū·zberi edible berry of thorny species of *Ribes*. XVI. The first el. may be an alteration (by unexpl. assim. to *goose*), of forms such as (dial.) *groser* (XVI) and *gozell* (XVII), repr. remotely (O)F. *groseille*, †*grozelle*, of disputed origin; but immed. deriv. from GOOSE + BERRY is poss.

**gopher**<sup>1</sup> gou·fər the wood of which Noah's Ark was built. XVII (A.V.). Heb.

**gopher**<sup>2</sup> gou·fər (orig. U.S.) land tortoise XVIII; pouched rat (*Geomys*, etc.); ground squirrel XIX. Said to - Canadian F. *gaufre*, a use of the word meaning 'honeycomb', with ref. to burrowing habits; but this is very doubtful (*magofer* occurs earlier in the first sense).

**gorblimy** gōrblai·mi (vulgar) for *God blind me*. XIX. See GOD ¶ (ii).

**gorcrow** gō·rkrou (chiefly dial.) carrion crow. XVII (Jonson). f. GORE<sup>1</sup> + CROW<sup>1</sup>.

**gore**<sup>1</sup> gōr ʃdung, filth OE.; blood shed (and clotted) XVI. OE. *gor* = (M)Du. *goor* mud, filth, OHG. *gor*, ON. *gor* cud, slimy matter, rel. to OIr. *gor*, W. *gôr* matter, pus.

**gore**<sup>2</sup> gōr triangular piece of land OE.; skirt front, petticoat XIII; triangular piece, spec. of cloth XIV. OE. *gāra* = OFris. *gāra*, MDu. *ghere* (Du. *geer*), OHG. *gēro* (G. *gehre*), ON. *geiri*, rel. to *gār* spear (a spear-head being triangular). Cf. GYRON.

**gore**<sup>3</sup> gōr ʃstab XIV; pierce with the horns XVI. Of unkn. origin; early Sc. and north. *gorre* (XV-XVI) seems to rule out a seemingly obvious deriv. from *gore* spear (OE. *gār*).

**gorge** gōrdʒ throat XIV; crop of a hawk XV; contents of the stomach (phr. *one's gorge rises*) XVI; neck of a bastion XVII; ravine XVIII. - (O)F. *gorge* throat = Pr. *gorga, gorja*, Sp. *gorga* food of hawks, It. †*gorga* throat :- Rom. \**gurga*, for *L. gurgēs* whirlpool (cf. GURGITATION). Hence **gorge** vb. fill the gorge (of) XIV.

**gorgeous** gō·rdʒəs richly adorned, sumptuously splendid. XV. Early forms *gorgayse, gorges, gorgyas* = OF. *gorgias* fine, stylish, elegant (XV), of unkn. origin; assim. in ending to words in -EOUS.

**gorget** gō·rdʒɪt throat armour XV; wimple, necklace XVI. - OF. *gorgete*, f. *gorge* throat, GORGE; see -ET.

**gorgio** gō·rdʒiʊ gipsies' name for one who is not a gipsy. XIX (Borrow). Romany; in G. *gadscho*, in Sp. *gacho*.

**gorgon** gō·rɡɒn terrible- or repulsive-looking person. XVI. Generalized use of the proper name *Gorgon* - L. *Gorgōn-*, *Gorgō* - Gr. *Gorgō*, f. *gorgós* terrible, rel. to (O)Ir. *garg* savage, Gael. *garg* fierce, angry, OSL. (Russ.) *grozd* terror.

**gorgonzola** gōrgənzou·lə cheese named from a village near Milan, Italy. XIX.

**gorilla** gəri·lə largest anthropoid ape. XIX. Adopted by Thomas Savage in 1847 as the specific name of the ape *Troglodytes gorilla*; from Gr. *gorilla* (only in acc. pl.), occurring as an alleged African name of a wild or hairy man (prop. the female) in an account of Hanno's voyage (V or VI B.C.).

**gormandize** gō·məndaɪz eat gluttonously. XVI. f. †*gormandize* sb. gluttonous feeding (XV) - (O)F. *gourmandise*, f. *gourmand*; see GOURMAND, -IZE.



**gorse** gōrs prickly shrub, *Ulex europæus*. OE. *gors*, *gorst*, which has no immed. Germ. cogns., but points to IE. base \**ghrzd-* be prickly or rough, repr. in L. *hordeum* barley (:- \**ghrzdajum*) and so rel. to Gr. *krithē*, OHG. *gersta* (G. *gerste*) barley :- \**gherzdā*.

**gorsedd** gōrseð meeting of Welsh bards and druids, esp. as preliminary to the eisteddfod. XVIII. W., 'throne, tribunal', lit. 'high seat'.

**gosh** goʃ Deformation of GOD used in oaths. XVIII (earlier †*gosse* XVI). Cf. LOSH.

**goshawk** goʃhək large short-winged hawk. OE. *gōshafoc*, f. *gōs* GOOSE + *hafoc* HAWK; cf. ON. *gāshaukr*.

**Goshen** gouʃən (allus.) place of plenty or of light. XVII. See GENG. xlvii, Ex ix 26.

**gosling** goʊzliŋ young goose. xv. orig. *gesling* – ON. *gāslingr* (Sw., Da. *gāsling*), f. *gās* GOOSE; assim. (xv, Lydg.) to Eng. *goose*; see –LING<sup>1</sup>.

**gospel** goʊspəl the 'good tidings' proclaimed by Jesus Christ; any of the four books written by the Evangelists; portion of any of these read at the Eucharist OE.; something 'as true as the gospel' XIII; something 'to swear by' as doctrine to be believed XVII. OE. *gōdspel*, i.e. *gōd* GOOD, *spel* news, tidings (SPELL), rendering of ecclL. *bona annuntiatio*, *bonus nuntius*, used as literal renderings of ecclL. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον EVANGEL (cf. Goth. *hiuþspillōn* εὐαγγέλιον, preach the gospel, f. *hiuþ* good, *spillōn* announce; see SPELL). The normal shortening of the *ō* and the apparent appropriateness led to the identification of the first syll. with GOD, which is reflected in all the forms adopted in the Germ. langs. of peoples evangelized from England, viz. OS. *godspell*, OHG. *got-spell*, ON. *guð-*, *gōðspjall*; in ME. *godspell* occurs in the MSS. of Laʒamon's 'Brut' and *goddspell* in the 'Ormulum'. Hence **go-speller** (which illustrates various uses of –ER<sup>1</sup>), OE. *gōdspellere*, f. *gōdspel* or the corr. vb. *gōdspellian*, †one of the four evangelists (OE.–XVII); †gospel-book, *evangeliarium* xv; one who recites the Gospel at the Eucharist; one who professes the faith of the gospel, esp. fanatically (*hot-gospeller*) xvi.

**goss** gōs (sl.) hat. XIX. Short for *gossamer*, trade name of a light silk hat, c.1830–50.

**gossamer** goʊsəməɹ fine film spun by spiders esp. in autumn. XIV (*gosesomer*, *gossomer*). ¶The earliest forms suggest deriv. from GOOSE + SUMMER<sup>1</sup>, but the allusion is obscure, and is not cleared up by the synon. Continental forms, e.g. G. *altweiber-*, *mädchen-*, *Mechtildesommer* (old women's, girl's, Matilda's summer), G. *sommerfäden*, Sw. *sommartråd* (summer threads).

**gossip** goʊsɪp †sponsor at baptism OE.; †familiar acquaintance XIV; idle talker, tattler XVI; (from the vb.) tittle-tattle, easy talk XIX. Late OE. *godsiþb*, corr. to ON. *gudsefi* godfather, *gudsiþja* godmother (OSw. *guzsowir* m., *gubsiþf*, *gudzsoþf* fem.), comp.

of GOD and SIB denoting the spiritual affinity of the baptized and their sponsors. Hence **go-ssip** vb. be or act as gossip XVI (Sh.); talk idly XVII. **go-ssipRED** (hist.) affinity of sponsors XIV; by Scott and others used for 'gossiping, gossip'.

**gossoon** gosūn (Anglo-Ir.) youth, boy, lackey. XVII. Alteration of †*garsoon* (XVII), earlier †*garsoun* – (O)F. *garçon*; see GARÇON.

**got, gotten** see GET.

**Goth** goθ name of a Germanic tribe prominent in Europe A.D. III–V, or their language (a member of the East Germanic group). OE. *Gota*, usu. in pl. *Gotan*, was superseded in ME. (xiv, Ch.) by the adoption of late and medL. *Gothi* pl. = Gr. *Gōthoi*, *Gōthoi* pl. – Goth. \**Gutōs* or \**Gutans* pl. (cf. *Gut þiuda* the Gothic people). So **Go-thic** pert. to the Goths; †Germanic, Teutonic; †medieval, romantic, of the Dark Ages; spec. of the style of architecture characterized particularly by the pointed arch (Evelyn); †barbarous, savage (Dryden); black-letter (type). XVII. – F. *gothique* or late L. *Gothicus*. Cf. SUIOGOTHIC.

**gouache** goʊʃ water-colour painting with opaque colours. XIX. – F. – It. *guazzo*.

**gouge** goʊdʒ, gūdʒ chisel with concave blade. xv (*goodg*). – (O)F. *gouge* = Pr. *goja*, Sp. *gubia*, Pg. *goiva*, It. *gubbia* :- late L. *gubia*, *gubia* (Vegetius, Isidore), perh. of Celtic origin (cf. OIr. *gulba* sting, W. *gylf* beak, Corn. *gilb* borer). Hence **gouge** vb. XVI.

**goulash** gū'ləʃ stew of steak and vegetables XIX; re-deal in contract bridge XX. – Magyar *gulyás*, f. *gulyás* herdsman + *hús* meat.

**gourd** gōəd, guəd fruit of cucurbitaceous plants. XIV (R. Mannyng). – AN. *gurde* (William of Waddington), OF. *gourde*, repr. ult. L. *cucurbita* (Columella, Pliny).

**gourmand** guə'mænd, †*gurmā* †glutton XV; (as F.) judge of good feeding XVIII. – (O)F. *gourmand*, of unkn. origin.

**gourmet** guə'mei, †*gurmē* connoisseur in the delicacies of the table. XIX. – F. *gourmet* (earlier pl. *grommes*) †wine-merchant's assistant, wine-taster, infl. in sense by GOURMAND.

**gout** gaut disease orig. so named from the notion of the dropping of morbid matter from the blood into the joints. XIII. – OF. *goute* (mod. *goutte*) drop, gout :- L. *gutta* drop, in medL. applied to various diseases marked by 'defluxion of humours'. Hence **gou-ty**<sup>1</sup>. xv (Hoccleve).

**govern** gə'vɛɹn rule with authority XIII; direct, regulate, sway XIV; (of grammatical regimen) XVI. – OF. *governer* (mod. *gouverner*) = Pr., Pg. *governar*, Sp. *governar*, It. *governare* :- L. *gubernāre* steer, direct, rule – Gr. *kubernān* steer. So **go-VERNANCE**. XIV. – OF. **go-VERNESS**<sup>1</sup> xv (Caxton). Shortening of †*governeress* (xiv, Ch.); see –ESS<sup>1</sup>. **go-VERNMENT**. XVI. – (O)F. **go-VERNOR**<sup>1</sup>.

XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *gouverneur* (mod. *gouverneur*) - L. *gubernator*.

**gowan** *gawən* (Sc. and north.) chiefly pl., applied to various yellow and white field flowers. XVI. prob. alteration of (dial.) *gollan* (XIV) *ranunculus*, *caltha*, *chrysanthemum*, which is prob. rel. to *gold* in MARGOLD.

**gowk** *gawk* (dial.) cuckoo XIV; fool, half-wit XVII. - ON. *gaukr* = OE. *gēac*, OFris., OS. *gāk*, OHG. *gouh* (in MHG. fool, G. *gauch*) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**gaukaz*, of imit. origin (cf. OHG. *guckōn* call cuckoo).

**gown** *gaun* loose robe. XIV. - OF. *goune*, *gon(n)e* = Pr., OSP. *gona*, It. *gonna* :- late L. *gunna* fur garment (cf. Byz. Gr. *goīna* fur, fur-lined garment). Hence **gownsmān** (earlier †*gownman*) †adulter Roman XVI (tr. L. *togātus* 'gowned men'; see TOGA); civilian (soldier; lawyer, clergyman; university man XVII).

**grab**<sup>1</sup> *græb* grasp suddenly or greedily. XVI. prob. -MLG., MDu. *graben*, to which there is a frequent formation, Du, LG. *grabbeln* scramble for a thing, whence prob. (dial.) **grabble** (XVI) *grope*, *scramble*, etc.; f. \**grab-*, perh. modification of the base of GRIP<sup>1</sup>, *GRIBE*, *GROPE*.

**grab**<sup>2</sup> *græb* large coasting vessel used in the East. XVII. - Arab. *ghurāb* raven, galley.

**grace** *greis* favour XII; prayer of blessing or thanksgiving XIII (till XVI usu. pl., repr. F. *grâces*, L. *grātīæ*); pleasing quality XIV. - (O)F. *grâce* = Pr., Sp. *gracia*, Pg. *graça*, It. *grazia*, semi-pop. - L. *grātīa*, f. *grātūs* pleasing (see GRATEFUL). So **gracious** *grei-ʃas*. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *graciously* (mod. *gracieux*), corr. to Pr. *gracios*, etc. - L. *grātīōsus*. Hence **graceful**<sup>1</sup> in casual use from XV till late XVI, when the present senses begin. **graceless**. XIV (PPL., Ch.).

**grackle** *græ-kl* bird of any genus orig. included in *Gracula*. XVIII. - modL. *grācula*, fem. formed to corr. to L. *grāculus* jackdaw (for the expressive combination of *g* and *r* cf. GARRULOUS).

**gradation** *grædei-ʃən* †(rhet.) climax; †gradual progress; series of stages XVI; scale of degrees XVII; ablaut XIX (H. Sweet). - L. *gradātiō(n-)*, f. *gradus* step; see -ATION and cf. F. *gradation*. **grade** *greid* †angular degree XVI; step, stage, DEGREE XVIII. - L. *gradus* step, or derived F. *grade* (which is partly - It. *grado*). Hence as vb. †in pp. admitted to a degree XVI; arrange in grades XVII. -**grade** *greid* adj. suffix repr. L. -*gradus* stepping (f. base of *gradus* step, *gradi* step, walk), as in *retrogradus* RETROGRADE, *tardigradus* TARDIGRADE; hence in modL. formations, as *digitigradus*, *plantigradus*. **gradient** *grei-diənt* amount of inclination (of a road) to the horizontal, c.1830. prob. f. *grade* with ending suggested by *salient*; not connected with the adj. †*gradient* walking (XVII). **gradine** *grædi-n* set of low steps or seats one above another; shelf at the back of an altar. XIX. - It.

*gradino*, dim. of *grado* step, GRADE; cf. F. *gradin* (XVII). **gradual** *græ-djuəl*, -d3-†graded, in steps XVI; proceeding by degrees XVII. - medL. *graduālis*, f. L. *gradus* step, GRADE. (G. *Psalms*, Ps. cxx-cxxxiv, entitled Song of Degrees in A.V., Vulg. *canticum gradium*, tr. Heb. *šīr hamma'alōth*, the meaning of which is disputed.) Also sb. (eccl.) portion of the Eucharistic office between the epistle and the gospel, orig. recited on the steps of the ambo. XVI. - medL. *graduāle*, n. of *graduālis* used sb.; cf. GRAIL<sup>1</sup>. **graduate** *græ-djuət*, -d3- adj. and sb. (one) who has been admitted to a university degree. xv. - medL. *graduātus*, pp. (used sb.) of *graduāri* take a degree, f. *gradus*. **gradus** *grei-dəs* (pl. *graduses*) short for *Gradus ad Parnassum* (steps to Parnassus), L. title of a dictionary of L. prosody used as an aid to versification. XVIII. ¶ Words formed on the same base (the ultimate relations of which are doubtful) are *aggression*, *congress*, *digress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*, *transgress*; *degree*; *ingredient*.

**Gracism, Grecism** *grī-sizm* Greek idiom or style. XVI. - F. *grécisme* or medL. *Græcismus*, f. *Græcus* GREEK; see -ISM. So **Græcize, Grecize**. XVII. - L. *Græcizāre*. **Græco-, Greco-**, mod. comb. form of L. *Græcus*. XVII.

**graffito**, pl. -i *græfi-tou* drawing or writing scratched on a wall. XIX. - It. *graffito*, f. *graffio* scratching, perh. new formation on *graffiare* scratch, itself f. *graffio* in the sense 'hook' - Germ. \**kräppon* (see GRAPE), of which a parallel nasalized var. is repr. by CRAMP.

**graft**<sup>1</sup> *gräft* shoot inserted in another stock. xv (Catholicon Anglicum). Alteration, with parasitic *t*, of †*graff* (xiv, Trevisa) - OF. *grafe*, *grefe*, (also mod.) *greffe* - L. *graphium* - Gr. *graphion*, *graphēion* stylus, f. *grāphēin* write (see GRAPHIC); the transf. of meaning was suggested by the similarity of shape. So **graft** vb. xv. Alteration of †*graff* xiv (PPL., Wycl. Bible), f. the sb.

**graft**<sup>2</sup> *gräft* (orig. U.S.) means of making illicit profit; dishonest gains; (political) bribery. XIX. Of unkn. origin; perh. extension of dial. sense 'work' of *graft* (cf. *job*).

**grail**<sup>1</sup> *greil* (eccl.) gradual. XIV. ME. *grael* - OF. *grael* :- ecclL. *gradāle*, for *graduāle* GRADUAL.

**grail**<sup>2</sup> *greil* platter used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea is said to have received his blood at the Crucifixion. XIV. ME. *grael*, *graal* - OF. *graal*, *grael*, *greil* :- medL. *gradālis* dish, of unkn. origin. Cf. SANGREAL.

**grain**<sup>1</sup> *grein* A. small hard particle XIII; granular texture; †berry, grape; seed, spec. of corn or cereal XIV; smallest Eng. unit of weight XVI (Recorder). B. kermes, which was thought to consist of seeds or berries (phr. *in grain*; cf. INGRAINED); (fast) dye XIV. In A - OF. *grain*, *grein* (mod. *grain*) = Pr. *gran*, Sp., It. *grano*, Pg. *grão* GRAM<sup>1</sup> :- L.

*grānum* CORN<sup>1</sup>; in B - (O)F. *graine* = Pr., Sp., It. *grana* :- Rom. \**grāna* fem., orig. pl. of *grānum* n.

**grain**<sup>2</sup> grein †fork of the body XIII (Cursor M.); (dial.) prong of a fork xv (pl. as sg., also *grainse*; fish-spear with prongs XIX); (dial.) bough XVI. - ON. *grein* division, distinction, branch (Sw. *gren*, Da. *green*), of unkn. origin.

**grallatorial** grælətɔːriəl (ornith.) wading. XIX. f. modL. *grallātōrius*, f. L. *grallātor* walker on stilts, f. *grallæ* stilts (\**grad(s)lā*, f. base of *gradus* step, GRADE); see -ATOR, -IAL.

**gralloch** græːləʃ disembowel. XIX. - Gael. *grealach* entrails.

**gram**<sup>1</sup> græm chick-pea. XVIII. - Pg. †*gram*, *grāo* :- L. *grānum* GRAIN<sup>1</sup>.

**gram**<sup>2</sup> var. of GRAMME.

-**gram** græm repr. Gr. *grām̄ma* something written, letter of the alphabet, rel. to *gráphein* write (cf. GRAPHIC) in (i) words directly derived from Gr., as ANAGRAM, DIAGRAM, EPIGRAM, PROGRAM(ME), or modelled on Gr. types, as CHRONOGRAM, LOGOGRAM, (ii) words compounded with a numeral with *grām̄ma* (or *grammḗ* line), as MONOGRAM, PENTAGRAM. See also TELEGRAM, and, for the denominations of weight in the metric system, GRAMME.

**gramarye** græːməri †grammar, learning XIV; occult learning, magic xv (taken up by Scott). - AN. *gramarie* = OF. *gramaire* GRAMMAR; cf. F. *grimoire* book of magic, earlier †*gramoire* (dial. var. of *gramaire*) †Latin grammar. See also GLAMOUR.

**gramercy** græːmærsi (arch.) thanks. XIII. - OF. *grant merci*, i.e. *grant* great, *merci* reward, favour (the etymol. sense being 'May God reward you greatly'); see GRAND, MERCY.

**gramineous** græmiːniəs grassy. XVII. f. L. *grāminēus*, f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass (cf. Gr. *grástis* green fodder); see -BOUS.

**grammatalogue** græːmɔːləg in Isaac Pitman's shorthand, word represented by a single simplified sign. XIX. irreg. f. Gr. *grām̄ma* letter (see -GRAM)+ *lógos* (LOGOS), taken to mean 'word'.

**grammar** græːmər †Latin; study of the sounds, forms, and syntax of a language (in earliest use, of Latin). XIV (*gramer-e*). - AN. *gramere*, OF. *gramaire* (mod. *grammaire*) :- \**gramadiē* - L. *grammatica* - Gr. *grammatikḗ*, sb. use (sc. *tékhnḗ* art) of fem. of *grammatikós* pertaining to letters (whence, through L. and F., **GRAMMA**TICAL XVI), f. *grammat-*, *grām̄ma* (see -GRAM). So **GRAMMARIAN** græːməriən. XIV. - OF. *gramarien* (mod. *grammairien*), f. *gramaire*.

**gramme** græm XVIII. - F. *gramme* (adopted as the unit of weight in the metric system by a law of 19 frimaire, year viii, i.e. 1799) - Gr. (late L.) *grām̄ma* small weight.

**gramophone** græːmɔːfoun instrument for recording and (esp.) reproducing sounds, invented by Emil Berliner of Washington,

D.C., 1887. Formed by inverting the first and last sylls. of PHONOGRAM. ¶ Preceded by *graphophone*, 1885, from *phonograph*.

**grampus** græːmpəs name for several delphinoid cetaceans. XVI. Earliest forms *grande-pose*, *grampoyis*, alteration (by assim. to GRAND) of †*gra(s)peys* (XIV). - OF. *grapois*, *graspeis*, also *craspois* :- medL. *craspi-sci-s*, f. L. *crassus* fat, CRASS, PISCIS FISH.

**granadilla** grænədiːlə passion-flower. XVIII (earlier in F. form *-ille*; also *grena-*). - Sp. *granadilla*, dim. of *granada* POMEGRANATE.

**granary** græːnəri storehouse for grain. XVI. - L. *grānārium* (usu. pl. *-ia*), f. *grānum* GRAIN; see -ARY. Cf. GARNER.

**grand** grænd great, pre-eminent, main, principal XVI; imposing, sublime XVIII (Addison, Burke). - F. *grand* big, large, tall, lofty, sublime, or its source L. *grandis* full-grown, abundant, grown-up, tall, powerful, lofty, sublime, which in Rom. (Pr. *gran*, Sp., It. *grande*) superseded L. *magnus* in all its uses. (An adoption of AN. *graunt*, OF. *grant*, was current earlier in Eng. XIII-XVI, e.g. in †*grantsire*, later *grandsire*, and in the designation *the graunt* the Great.) The use of F. *grand* to denote the second degree removed in ascent of relationship (in imitation of L. *avunculus magnus* great-uncle, *amita magna* great-aunt, Gr. *megalomētēr* grandmother) was adopted, *grandpère*, *grand'mère* being repr. by **grandfather**, **grandmother** XVI, earlier †*graunt*-xv; it was extended (XVI) to the corr. degree of descent in **grandchild**, **grandson**, **granddaughter**, where F. has *petit* little. ¶ Various titles and official designations have been taken over from Rom. langs. in semi-translated form, e.g. *grand duke* (F. *grand duc*, rendering It. *granduca*; cf. G. *grossherzog*), *grand master* (F. *grand maître*), *grand signior* (It. *gran signore*). So also *grand tour* (F. *grand tour* great circuit, sc. of Europe XVII).

**grandam** grændæm grandmother. XIII. - AN. *grand dame*; see GRAND, DAME (the use of *dame* for 'mother' seems to be AN. only). See also GRANNY.

**grandee** grændiː Sp. or Pg. nobleman of the highest rank. XVI (*grande*). - Sp., Pg. *grande*, sb. use of *grande* adj. GRAND; the ending was illogically assim. to -EE<sup>1</sup>.

**grandeur** grændjər †height xv; feminence; transcendent or sublime greatness, lofty dignity. XVII. - (O)F. *grandeur*, f. *grand* great (GRAND). Attempts have been made to anglicize the ending, e.g. *-ure*, *-our* (XVII-XVIII), *-or* (XVIII-XIX).

**grandiloquent** grændiːləkwənt of lofty or pompous speech. XVI (Nashe). f. L. *grandiloquus* (whence **grandiloquous**, G. Harvey), f. *grandis* great, GRAND + *-loquus* speaking, f. *loqui* to speak; see LOCUTION, -ENT.

**grandiose** grændiəs producing an effect of grandeur. XIX (Thackeray). - F. *grandiose* - It. *grandioso*, f. *grande* GRAND, after *glorioso*, etc.; see -OSE.

**Grandisonian** grændisou'niən resembling the ideal of a perfect gentleman as portrayed in the hero of 'The History of Sir Charles Grandison' by Samuel Richardson, 1754; see -IAN. XIX.

**grange** greindʒ (arch.) granary; farming establishment XIII (Havelok, Cursor M.); outlining farmhouse of an estate XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *grange* :- medL. *grānica*, sb. use (sc. *villa*) of fem. of \**grānicus* pert. to grain, f. *grānum* GRAIN.

**grangerize** grei'ndʒəraɪz illustrate (a book) by the addition of prints, etc. XIX. f. name of Joseph *Granger*, who in 1769 published 'A biographical history of England' with blank leaves for the insertion of portraits, etc.; see -IZE.

**granite** græ'nit granular crystalline rock. XVII (Evelyn). - It. *granito* (used earlier by Inigo Jones) lit. grained, granular, pp. formation on *grano* GRAIN. (From It. are also F. *granit*, Sp. *granito*, G. *granit*, etc.) Hence **grani-tic**. XVIII.

**granny** græ'ni grandmother. XVII (-ee, Dryden). f. *grannam* (Sh.), var. of GRANDAM + -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**grant** grānt agree to, allow, concede XIII; bestow formally XIV. - OF. *granter*, *graafter*, *greanter*, alteration of *creanter* guarantee, assure :- Rom. \**crēdentāre*, f. *crēdent-*, prp. stem of L. *crēdere* believe, trust (see CREDIT). Hence **grant** sb. XIII.

**granule** græ'njūl small grain. XVII. - late L. *grānulum*, dim. of *grānum* GRAIN; see -ULE and cf. F. *granule* (XIX). So **grā-nular** XVIII; **grā-nulate**<sup>3</sup>, **grā-nula-tion** XVII; **grā-nulose** XIX; **grā-nulous** XVI. Cf. F. *granuler*, *granulation* (XVII), *granuleux* (XVI).

**grape** greip berry of the vine XIII; morbid growth on the pastern of a horse (so F. *grappe*) XVI; more fully *grape-shot* (XVIII) cannon shot consisting of cast-iron balls connected together (cf. G. *traubenkartüt-schen*) XVII. Earlier in *wīn* grape 'wine-cluster', cluster of grapes (XIII), f. *wīn* WINE + *grape* - OF. *grape* (mod. *grappe* bunch of grapes); later in XIII used first in coll. pl., subsequently in sg. (superseding *wīnberie*, OE. *wīnberi(g)e* 'wine-berry'). OF. *grape* was prob. a verbal sb. f. *graper* gather (grapes), f. *grape*, *grappe* (= Pr., Sp. *grapa*, It. *grappa*) hook :- Rom. \**grap(p)o* - Germ. \**kräppon* (OHG. *kräpfo*) hook, rel. to CRAMP. Hence **grape-fruit** (orig. U.S.) shaddock, pomelo. XIX.

**graph** græf. XIX. orig. (chem.) short for GRAPHIC *formula*, in which lines are used to indicate the connexions of elements; hence in math.

**-graph** gráf repr. F. *-graphie*, L. *-graphus* - Gr. *-graphos*, which was used (i) in the sense 'written', as *autógraphos* AUTOGRAPH, *kheirógraphos* CHIROGRAPH, (ii) in the sense 'writing', 'describing', as *bibliógraphos* writer of books (cf. BIBLIOGRAPHER), *geógraphos* GEOGRAPHER. Several of the Gr. passive

formations have been anglicized, and analogous formations have been made on Gr. models such as *lithograph*, *photograph*, which have been imitated in hybrid formations such as *pictograph* (there are even joc. nonce-words, e.g. *hurrygraph* for 'hurried sketch'). Most of the current words in *-graph* are of the technical order and usu. denote a thing that records or expresses (as if in writing), e.g. *heliograph*, *ideograph*, *phonograph*, *seismograph*, *telegraph*. The Gr. active formations are usu. repr. by forms in **-grapher**<sup>1</sup> gráfəɪ, which furnish agent-nouns for formations in **-graphy**<sup>3</sup> grəfi, as *astronomer* (L. *astronomus*) had been based on *astronomy* (there were, in fact, a few early formations in *-ier*, as *chronographier*, *geographier*). The first words of this type are of early XVI, and by the late XVI *-grapher* had become the regular ending for words ult. devolved from actual or assumed Gr. words in *-gráphos* (but *telegraphist* is the common form, not *telegrapher*). Some words in *-graphy* denote processes or styles of writing or graphic representation, as *brachygraphy*, *calligraphy*, *cryptography*, *orthography*, *photography*, *stenography*, *typography*; but mostly they are names of sciences, as *bibliography*, *geography*, *hydrography*, *lexicography*, *topography*. Hybrid formations like *stratigraphy* are few. The corr. adjs. end in **-graphic**, **-graphical** græ'fik(əl), with advs. in *-graphically*.

**graphic** græ'fik †drawn with pencil or pen (rare); vividly descriptive XVII; pert. to drawing or painting XVIII; characterized by diagrams XIX. - L. *graphicus* - Gr. *graphikós*, f. *graphé* drawing, writing (cf. CARVE); so F. *-ique*. So **grā-phical** XVII, **grā-phical-ly**<sup>2</sup> XVI.

**graphite** græ'fait black lead, plumbago. XVIII. - G. *graphit* (Werner, 1789), f. Gr. *gráphein* write (the stuff being used for pencils); see prec. and -ITE.

**grapho-** græ'fou repr. (sometimes through F.) Gr. *grapho-*, comb. form of *graphé* writing.

**grapnel** græ'pnəl instrument with iron claws, small anchor with three or more flukes. XIV. - AN. \**grapnel*, f. synon. OF. *grapon* (mod. *grappin*) - Germ. \**kräppon*; see GRAPE, -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**grapple** græ'pl grapnel. XVI. - OF. *grapil* - Pr. *grapil*, f. *grapa* hook (see GRAPE). Hence **grapple** vb. XVI.

**grasp** græsp †clutch (intr.) XIV; seize with the hand XVI; fig. XVII. Late ME. *graspe*, also *grapse*, perh. :- OE. \**græpsan* :- Germ. \**grāpison*, parallel to \**grāpōjan* GROPE; but perh. of LG. origin (cf. LG., Efris. *grapsen*).

**grass** græs herbage for fodder OE.; grassy earth XIII; pasture XV; non-cereal gramineous plant XVI. OE. *græs*, *gærs* = OFris. *gres*, *gers*, OS. (Du.), OHG. (G.), ON., Goth. *gras* :- CGerm. \**grasam*, f. \**grā-grō-* (see GREEN, GROW). The metath. form *gærs* is still repr. by dial. *gers*, *girs*. **grā-ss-**

**cutter** native in India employed to cut and bring in hay. XVIII. – Hind. *ghāṣkaṭ*, *ghāṣkaṭā* (Skr. *ghasa* pasture grass), with assim. to *grass* and *cutter*. **grass-green**. OE. *græs-grēne*. **grasshopper** *grā'shō:pəi* insect remarkable for leaping and chirping. XV. Extended form of †*grasshop*, OE. *gærshoppa*, -e, *Orm gresshoppe* (f. *gærs* GRASS + *hoppa*, agent-noun of *hoppian* HOP<sup>1</sup>), perh. after OSw. *grāshoppare* or LG. *grashüpfer* (G. *grashüpfer*); cf. synon. OS. *feldhoppo* 'field-hopper'. **grass widow** †unmarried woman who has cohabited XVI (More); married woman away from her husband XIX (first in India). The first el. may have alluded orig. to a bed of grass or hay (cf. BASTARD for similar formations). Continental equivalents, with one or both meanings, are MLG. *graswedewe*, Du. *grasweduwe*, Sw. *gräsenka*, Da. *gräsenke*; also G. *strohwitwe* 'straw widow'. **grassy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Douglas).

**grate**<sup>1</sup> greit †grating, grille XIV; †cage, prison XVI; barred frame for holding fuel XVII. – OF. *grate* (Aimé), Sp. *grada* hurdle, corr. to It. *grata* grate, gridiron, hurdle (cf. medL. *grata* lattice), pointing to Rom. \**crāta*, \**grāta*, for L. *crātis* hurdle.

**grate**<sup>2</sup> greit †scrape, scarify; rasp small XV; rub harshly upon XVI. – OF. *grater* (mod. *gratter*) = Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare* = CRom. \**grattāre* = Germ. \**krattōn* (OHG. *chrāzzōn*, G. *kratzen* scratch). So **grater** grating or rasping instrument. XIV. Partly – OF. *grateor*, -our, partly f. the above vb.; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**grateful** grei'tf(ə)l pleasing; thankful XVI. f. †*grate* (XVI) – L. *grātus* (in the same senses), pp. formation corr. to Skr. *gūrtās* welcome, agreeable, thankful, orig. approved, rel. to words of the Indo-Iran. and Baltic groups denoting 'praise' (cf. GRACE, GRATIS); the unusual formation with -FUL<sup>1</sup> may have been suggested by It. *gradevole* pleasing.

**gratify** græ'tifai †reward, recompense; give pleasure to XVI. – F. *gratifier*, or its source L. *grātificāri* do a favour to, make a present of, f. *grātus*; see GRATEFUL and -FY. So **gratification**. XVI. – (O)F. or L.

**gratin** græ'tē (cookery) garnishing of grated or rasped material. XIX. – F. *gratin*, f. OF. *grater* GRATE<sup>2</sup>.

**gratis** grei'tis for nothing, freely. XV. – L. *grātis*, reduction of *grātius*, abl. pl. of *grātia* favour, GRACE.

**gratitude** græ'titjūd †favour, free gift; gratefulness. XVI. – F. *gratitude* or medL. *grātūtūdō*, f. *grātus*; see GRATEFUL, -TUDE.

**gratuity** grætjū'iti †graciousness, favour; gift, present. XVI. – (O)F. *gratuité* or medL. *grātūtās* gift, f. L. *grātus*; see GRATEFUL, -ITY. So **gratuitous**. XVII. f. L. *grātūtus* freely given, spontaneous; for the formation cf. *fortuitous*.

**gratulate** græt'juleit welcome, greet; CONGRATULATE. XVI. f. L. *grātulāt-*, -āri (for \**grātūtulāri*), f. *grātus*; see GRATEFUL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **gratulation**. XV. – OF. or L.

**gravamen** grævei'men grievance or its presentation XVII; part of an accusation that bears most heavily XIX. – late L. *grāvāmen* physical inconvenience, in medL. grievance, f. L. *grāvāre* weigh upon, oppress, f. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE<sup>2</sup>.

**grave**<sup>1</sup> greiv place dug out for a burial. OE. *græf* = OFris. *gref*, OS. *graf*, OHG. *grap* = WGerm. \**graba*, parallel to N. and EGerm. \**grabō*, repr. by ON. *gröf*, Goth. *graba*; f. \**grab-* GRAVE<sup>2</sup>. The present form descends from OE. obl. forms.

**grave**<sup>2</sup> greiv (dial.) dig OE.; (dial., orig. from ON.) bury XIII; (arch.) engrave OE. OE. *grafan*, pt. *grōf*, *grōfon*, pp. -*grafen* dig, engrave, also in *begrāfan* bury (cf. OS. *bi-graban*), OLFrankish *gravan* (Du. *graven*) dig, OHG. *graban* dig, carve (G. *graben* dig; *begraben* bury, *eingraben* ENGRAVE), ON. *grafa* dig, bury, Goth. *graban* dig; = CGerm. \**grāban*, f. \**grab-* (cf. prec.), \**grōb-* (see GROOVE); IE. cogns. are Osl. *grēbq* I dig, *grōbju* ditch, Lett. *grēbju* I scrape. The strong pt. died out in XV; pp. *graven* survives as a literary arch.; wk. forms appeared in XIV in pt. and pp.

**grave**<sup>3</sup> greiv weighty, important; serious XVI; plain, sombre XVII; gram. )( *acute* XVII. – (O)F. *grave* or L. *gravi-s* heavy, important, corr. to Skr. *gurūs*, Gr. *baris* (cf. BARYTONE), Goth. *kaurus* heavy; cf. BRUTE.

**grave**<sup>4</sup> greiv †steward of property XII (Orm); in Yorks and Lincs, former administrative official XV. – ON. *greifi* – OLG. *grēve* (cf. GRAVE<sup>6</sup>).

**grave**<sup>5</sup> greiv clean (a ship's bottom) by burning and tarring; esp. in *graving dock*. XV. The forms †*greve*, †*greave* also occur; since boats were careened on the shore for the operation, prob. f. dial. F. *grave*, var. of *grève* shore – Celtic \**gravo-* gravel, pebbles, repr. by Breton *grouan*, GROWAN.

**grave**<sup>6</sup> greiv foreign title (count); now only as the second member of comps. *landgrave*, *margrave*, *palsgrave*, *rhinegrave*. XVII. – OLG. *grēve*, whence ON. *greifi*; see GRAVE<sup>4</sup>.

**gravel** græ'vl †sand; sand mixed with water-worn stones XIII (Cursor M.); (path.) XV. – (O)F. *gravelle*, dim. of *grave* gravel, coarse sand = Pr., Cat. *grava*; see GRAVE<sup>5</sup>, -EL<sup>2</sup>. Hence **gravel-blind**, joc. intensive in Sh. 'Merchant of Venice' II ii 38 of SAND-BLIND; taken up by Sir W. Scott.

**graven** grei'vn see GRAVE<sup>2</sup>.

**graveolent** grævi'ələnt smelling strongly. XVII. – L. *graveolent-*, -ēns, f. *grave* advb. n. of *gravis* heavy (GRAVE<sup>3</sup>) + *olēns*, prp. of *olēre* have a smell, rel. to *odor* ODOUR; see -ENT.

**graves** var. of GREAVES.

**gravid** græ·vid pregnant. XVI. - L. *gravidus* laden, pregnant, f. *gravis* heavy; see GRAVE<sup>3</sup>, -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**gravitate** græ·viteit † exert weight or pressure; be affected by the force of gravity. XVII. f. pp. stem of modL. *gravitäre*, f. L. *gravitās* GRAVITY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **gravitation**. XVII; orig. falling of bodies to the earth or their sinking to their lowest level.

**gravity** græ·viti † influence, authority; seriousness; weighty dignity XVI; physical weight, later only spec. XVII. - (OF. *gravité* or L. *gravitās*, f. *gravis* GRAVE<sup>3</sup>; see -ITY.

**gravure** abbrev. of PHOTOGRAVURE. XIX.

**gravy** grei·vi † dressing for white meats, etc. consisting of broth spiced XIV; fat and juices exuding from flesh during and after cooking XVI. Late ME. *grauey*, *graue*, perh. originating in a misreading of *grane* - OF. *grané* (in printed texts often *gravé*), prob. f. *grain* spice (cf. OF. *grenon* stew); see GRAIN<sup>1</sup>, -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**gray** see GREY. Hence **gray·ling**<sup>1</sup> fish of silver-grey colour. xv; whence F. *grélin*.

**graze**<sup>1</sup> greiz feed on herbage OE.; put to pasture XVI. OE. *grasian*, f. *græs* GRASS; cf. MDu., MHG. *grasen*.

**graze**<sup>2</sup> greiz touch lightly so as to abrade. XVII (Sh.). The earliest application is to a shot or shaft glancing off a surface; perh. a spec. use of prec., as if 'take off the grass close to the ground'; cf. G. *grasen* browse, pasture, scythe, glance off, Sw. *gräsa* (of a shot) graze, Da. *grässe* pasture, (of a bullet) ricochet. ¶ Distance of date makes it improbable that it is an alteration of ME. *glace* (xiv-xv) glide, glance off.

**grazier** grei·ziəɹ one who grazes cattle for market. XVI (the earliest recorded use is as tr. medL. *viridarius* VERDERER). f. GRASS + -IER; cf. *glazier*. Formerly assoc. with F. *graisseur* fattener.

**grease** grīs melted fat XIII; fat of a beast of the chase XIV. - AN. *grece*, *gresse*, (OF. *graisse* = Pr. *graisa*, Sp. *grasa*, It. *grascia* :- Rom. \**crassia*, f. L. *crassus* (F., Pr. *gras*, etc., fat); see CRASS. Hence **grease** griz, grīs. xv. **greaser**<sup>1</sup> applied to native Mexicans or Spanish Americans (XIX) from their greasy appearance. **greasy**<sup>1</sup> grī·zi, grī·si. XVI.

**great** greit (dial.) thick, coarse, bulky; large, of considerable size OE.; pregnant XII (Orm); important, eminent XIII (RGlouc.). OE. *grēat* = OFris. *grāt*, OS. *grōt* (Du. *groot*), OHG. *grōz* (G. *gross*) :- WGerm. \**grautaz*, of unkn. origin, but perh. rel. to GROATS and GROU<sup>1</sup>. The sense 'large' appears in the OE. period, as also in OHG. and (as the only use) in OS. Thus, *great* became an alternative to *micel* (cf. MICKLE), of which it was later an intensive or affective syn. The forms corr. to OE. *micel* have been likewise superseded in German and Dutch; with the colloq. substitution of *big* and *large* for

*great* cf. the gen. supersession of L. *magnus* in Rom. by *grandis* full-grown, big (see GRAND). The normal ME. compar. *gretter* (: OE. \**griētra*) was repl. by *greater*, and the analogical *grettest* (XIII-XV) by *greatest*. As in *break*, ei repr. ME. ē instead of i, which was, however, a prevalent pronunc. in XVIII; for a similar infl. of r cf. *broad*. The use of the adj. to designate persons one degree further removed in ascending or descending relationship is after the use of F. *grand*, which reflects that in L. *avunculus magnus* great-uncle, *amita magna* great-aunt. Hence **great·ly**<sup>2</sup> XII, **great·ness** late OE. *grētnys*.

**greave** grīv (usu. pl.) armour for the leg below the knee. XIV. - OF. *greve* calf of the leg, shin, armour (mod. F. dial. *grève*, *graiue* upper part of the leg) = Sp. *greba*, of unkn. origin.

**greaves, graves** grīvz, greivz fibrous refuse of tallow. XVII. orig. a whaler's term - LG. *greven* pl. (whence also Da. *grever*), corr. to OHG. *griubo*, *griobo* (G. *griebe* refuse of lard or tallow), of unkn. origin (OE. *e|grēofa* may mean 'oil-pot' or 'oil-refuse').

**grebe** grīb diving bird of genus Podiceps. XVIII (Pennant). - F. *grèbe*, † *griaibe* (Belon), of dial. origin, other vars. being *grèpe*, *gréboz*, *graibioz*.

**grece** grīs (arch.) steps, stairs XIII (Cursor M.); step, stair xv (in Sh. *grise*, *grize*). - OF. *gres*, *grez*, *greis*, pl. of *gré* (whence ME. *gre(e)* step, degree, surviving in modSc. in the sense 'pre-eminence, mastery') :- L. *gradu*-s step (cf. DEGREE, GRADE).

**Grecian** grī·fən pert. to Greece or the Greeks; sb. † Greek; Greek scholar. XVI. - OF. *grecien* or medL. \**græciānus*, f. L. *Græcia* Greece; see -IAN. (*Grekin*, *grecan* had been occas. used earlier.)

**greedy** grī·di having an inordinate appetite. OE. *grēdiġ*, *grēdiġ* = OS. *grādag*, OHG. *grātac*, ON. *grādugr*, Goth. *grēdags* :- CGerm. \**grēdāgaz*, -*ugaz*, f. \**grēdūz* hunger, greed (in OE. *grēdum* d.pl. eagerly, ON. *gradr*, Goth. *grēdus*), of unkn. origin. Hence **greed** sb., by back-formation. XVII.

**greecree** grī·grī African charm or fetish. XVII. Of native origin. Cf. F. *grisgris*.

**Greek** grīk native of Greece OE.; language of Greece XIV (Ch.); cheat, sharper XVI (so F. *grec*); adj. XIV (Ch.); of the Orthodox Eastern Church XVI. OE. *Græcas* (pl.); and so for the most part till XVI), corr. to MLG. *Grēke*, MDu. *Griekie*, G. *Griechie*, ON. *Grikkir* (pl.), of which the earlier forms are OE. *Crēcas*, OHG. *Chrēch*, Goth. *Krēks* :- Germ. \**Krēkaz* - L. *Græcus* (applied by the Romans to the people who called themselves *Hellēnes*; see HELLENE) - Gr. *Graikós* (acc. to Aristotle a prehistoric name of the Hellenes), adj. deriv. of \**Graios*, which was used by the Romans in pl. *Graii* as a poet.

syn. of *Græci*. So **Green**-kīsh<sup>1</sup>. OE. *Crēcisc* (= OHG. *Chrēchisk*); not quite superseded by *Greek* till XVII. Other syns. were †*Grew* (latterly Sc.), ME. *gru* (XIII) - OF. *griu* :- L. *Græcum*; †*Gregeis*, -ois XIII-XVI. - OF. *gregois* :- medL. *græciscu-s*. Hence **Green**-kīsh<sup>1</sup> contemptible Greek XVII (Jonson); after L. *Græculus* (Juvenal), dim. of *Græcus*.

**green** grīn of the colour of growing herbage, verdant OE.; fresh, young, unripe, immature XVII. OE. *grēne* = OFris. *grēne*, OS. *grōni* (Du. *groen*), OHG. *gruoni* (G. *grün*), ON. *grœnn*:- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**grōnjaz*, f. \**grō-*, base of GROW; cf. GRASS. Hence **green**-nery. XVIII (Coleridge). **green**-nga-ge. XVIII; f. name of Sir William *Gage*, in compliment to whom the plum was so named. **green**-horn perh. orig. ox with green (i.e. young) horns XV; inexperienced person XVII. **green**-ning †variety of pear; apple which is green when ripe. XVII. prob. - MDu. *groeninc* (Du. *groening*) kind of apple. **green**-ness. OE. **green** sickness. XVI; cf. Du. *bleekzucht*, Gr. *bleichsucht* anaemia.

**greet**<sup>1</sup> grīt address, salute, esp. with expressions of goodwill OE.; receive with welcome XVII (Sh.). OE. *grētan*, \**grētan* handle, touch, visit, attack, treat, salute = OFris. *grēta* salute, complain, OS. *grōtjan* call upon (Du. *groeten* salute), OHG. *gruozzen* address, attack (G. *grüssensalute*) :- WGerm. \**grōtjan* cry out, call upon, (hence) provoke to action, assail, address; prob. based on IE. \**ghrōd-* \**ghrēd-* resound, repr. by Skr. *hrād-*. ¶ Some take this vb. and the next to have a common basis; cf. the double meaning of OFris. *grēta*, and ON. *grēta* cause to weep, distress.

**greet**<sup>2</sup> grīt (Sc.) weep. (i) OE. (Anglian) *grētan*, \**grētan* (prob. str., but once wk. pt. *begrette*) = OS. *grātan* (pt. *griat*, *griot*), MHG. *grāzen* (wk.) cry out, rage, storm, ON. *grāta* (pt. *grēt*, pp. *grātim*), Goth. *grētan* (pt. *gaigrōt*) :- CGerm. \**grētan*, orig. redupl. str. vb. rel. to prec. (ii) OE. *grēotan* (= OS. *griotan*), perh. f. Germ. \**ga-* Y-+ vb. repr. by synon. OE. *rēotan*.

**greffier** grēfiər, ||grēfje registrar, clerk, notary. XVI. - F. *greffier* - medL. *graphiarius*, f. *graphium* register, (earlier) stylus - Gr. *graphēion*, *gráphion* pencil, paint-brush, registry, f. *gráphēin* (see GRAPHIC).

**gregarious** grigēərīəs associating in communities. f. L. *gregarius*, f. *greg-*, *grex* flock, herd (cf. OIr. *graig* herd of horses, Gr. *agelrein* assemble, *agorá* (place of) assembly; see -ARIOUS.

**Gregorian** grigēərīən pert. to Pope Gregory I (590-604) and the liturgical music ascribed to him; pert. to the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII (1572-85). XVII. - medL. *grēgorianus* (whence F. *grégorien*), f. late L. *Grēgorius* - Gr. *Grēgōrios*; see -IAN.

**gremial** grī-mīəl pert. to the bosom or lap XVII; (hist.) 'internal', resident (member) XVI; sb. (eccl.) apron for a bishop's lap XIX.

- medL. *gremialis*, *gremiale*, f. L. *gremium* lap, bosom, perh. rel. to CRAM; see -IAL.

**grenade** grīnei-d pomegranate; small explosive shell. XVI. - F. *grenade* (XVI), alteration of OF. (*pume*) *grenate* POMEGRANATE after Sp. *granada*; so called from its shape. So **grenadier** grēnədiər †soldier armed with grenades, (now) soldier of a regiment of guards. XVII. - F. *grenadier*; see -IER<sup>2</sup>.

**grenadine** grē-nədin dress fabric. XIX. - F. *grenadine*, formerly *grenade* silk of a grained texture, f. *greu* grained, f. *grain* GRAIN + -u (- L. -ūtus); see -INE<sup>4</sup>.

**grey, gray** grēi colour intermediate between black and white. OE. *græg* = OFris. *grē*, MDu. *grau*, *gra* (Du. *grauw*), OHG. *grāo* (G. *grau*), ON. *grár* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**grāwaz* :- IE. \**ghrēghwos* (the suffix -*wo* is frequent in colour-adjs., e.g. *yellow*); perh. ult. rel. to L. *rāvus* (- \**ghrāvos*) grey. *Grey Friar*. Franciscan friar. XIV. In sb. use *grey* (XV-XVII) succeeded to BROCK (OE.) and BAUSON (XIV) and was finally superseded by BADGER; perh. a transf. application of the sense 'grey fur'. ¶ Both spellings have analogies in two words in gen. use derived from OE. forms in -æg and pronounced with *ei*, viz. *clay* and *whay*; the practice of printing houses is various and individuals tend to use the vars. with a difference of implication; the -*ey* form is established in *Scots Greys* and a pair of greys.

**grid** grīd grating. XIX. Back-formation from GRIDIRON.

**griddle** grīd'l †gridiron XIII; circular plate for baking cakes on XIV. - OF. *gredil*, *gridil* gridiron (mod. *gril*) :- Rom. \**craticulum*, dim. of *crātis* (cf. CRATE). See GRILL.

**gride** grāis (poet.) pierce. XIV. metath. form of *girde*, GIRD<sup>2</sup>, adopted by Spenser from Lydgate and thence used by later writers. The mod. application to a grating or whizzing sound may have been suggested by *grate* and *strident*.

**gridiron** grī-daiərən frame of parallel metal bars used for broiling. XIII. The earliest ex., *gredire*, occurs in the same text (South English Legendary) with *gredile* GRIDDLE, and appears to be an alteration of this by assoc. with *ire* IRON; *e* of the first syll. was raised to *i* in XIV, but the forms *gre(e)diiron* persisted till XVII.

**grief** grīf †hardship, suffering; †displeasure, grievance XIII; †hurt, mischief, injury; mental distress XIV. ME. *gref* - AN. *gref*, OF. *grief* (mod. *grief* grievance, injury, complaint), f. *grever* = Pr. *gravar* cause injury or grief, harass :- Rom. \**grēvāre*, alteration of L. *gravāre*, f. *gravis* GRAVE<sup>3</sup>. So **grieve**<sup>4</sup> grīv †harass, trouble, hurt; affect with deep sorrow; provoke to anger XIII; feel or show grief XIV. - OF. *grever*. **grieve**-vance †injury, distress XIII (Cursor M.); †hurt, disease XIV; ground of complaint XV (Caxton). - OF. *grevance*, f. *grever*.



**grieve**<sup>3</sup> griv (hist.) governor of a province, etc., sheriff OE.; (Sc.) farm bailiff xv. OE. (Nhb.) *græfa* = WS. *gerēfa* REEVE<sup>1</sup>.

**griffe** grif claw, (archit., etc.) claw ornament. XIX. - F. *griffe* (anglicized as *griff* by Shelley), f. *griffer* seize as with a claw, f. OF. *grif* claw (of Germ. origin; see GRIP<sup>1</sup>).

**griffin**<sup>1</sup>, **griffon**<sup>1</sup>, **gryphon** gri·fin, -ən fabulous animal combining eagle and lion; vulture. XIV. - OF. *grifoun* (mod. *griffon*) = Pr. *griu*, It. *grifone* :- Rom. \**gr̥yphō(nem)*, augm. of late L. *gr̥yphus*, f. *gr̥yph-*, *gr̥yphs* - Gr. *gr̥yphs*.

**griffin**<sup>2</sup> gri·fin European newly arrived in India, novice. XVIII. perh. fig. use of prec., but there is no evidence. Also abbrev. *griff* (XIX).

**griffon**<sup>2</sup> gri·fən breed of dog. XIX. - F. *griffon* (applied to an Eng. dog 1829) GRIFFIN<sup>1</sup>.

**grig** grig †dwarf XIV; short-legged hen XVI; young eel XVII. Of unkn. origin. The phr. *merry grig* extravagantly lively person, synon. and contemp. with *merry Greek* (XVI), was perh. orig. an alteration of the latter (cf. the var. *gay Greek*, and *a grig out of Grece* in the earliest ex. of this word, 'Wars of Alexander', 1753, Dublin MS.).

**grill** gril gridiron. XVII. - (O)F. *gril*, earlier *grail*, *greil*, m. form based on fem. *grille* (see next). So **grill** vb. broil on a gridiron. XVII. - F. *griller*, f. *gril*. Hence a new sb. *grill* broiled meat, etc. XVIII.

**grille** gril grating, lattice-screen. XVII. - (O)F. *grille*, earlier *graille* :- Rom. \**grātīcula*, for L. *crātīcula*, dim. of *crātis* (see CRATE, GRATE).

**grilse** grils (Sc. and north.) young salmon for the year following its first return from the sea. xv. Of obscure origin; the Sc. vars. †*girsil* (xv), †*grissil* (xvi) may be closer to the orig. form (cf. OF. *grisel* grey, GRIZZLE). ¶ Anglo-*Ir.* synon. *graulse*, *grawls* (xviii) prob. repr. a Scand. form corr. to Sw. *grålxax* 'grey salmon'.

**grim** grim fierce, cruel OE.; stern or harsh of aspect or demeanour XIV; (of laughter, etc.) unrelenting XVII. OE. *grim* = OFris., OS. (Du.), OHG. *grim* (G. *grimm*), ON. *grimmr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**grimmaz*, f. \**grem-* \**gram-* (whence adjs. OE., OS., OHG. *gram*, ON. *gramr* angry, and vbs. OE. *gremian*, OHG. *gremman*, ON. *gremja*, Goth. *gramjan* anger) :- IE. \**ghrem-* \**ghrom-* (whence Gr. *khremtzein* neigh, OSl. *gromū*, OPruss. *grumins* thunder). Cf. GRUMBLE.

**grimace** grimeī's distortion of the countenance. XVII. - F. *grimace*, earlier †*grimache* - Sp. *grimazo* caricature, f. *grima* fright (- Germ. stem of GRIM) with pejorative suffix *-azo* :- L. *-āceum* (cf. -ACEOUS). Hence, or - F. *grimacer*, **grimacc** vb. XVIII.

**grimalkin** grimæ·lkin, -mō·lkin cat. XVII (*Gray-Malkin* as the name of a fiend, Sh.). f. GREY + MALKIN.

**grime** graim soil with soot, etc. xv. - MLG., MDu. \**grimen* (cf. Flem. *grijmen*, beside LG. *gremen*). Hence **grime** sb. XVI (Sh.); **gri·my**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**grimthorpe** grīm·þōp restore (an ancient building) with lavish expenditure rather than skill and taste. XIX. f. name of Sir Edmund Beckett, first Baron *Grimthorpe*, whose restoration of St. Albans Cathedral aroused fierce criticism.

**grin** grin draw back the lips and show the teeth, in pain or †anger OE., in a smile xv. OE. *gremnian*, rel. to OHG. *gremnan* mutter (MHG. *gremnen* wail, grin) and OHG. *granon* grunt (MHG. *grannen*), ON. *grenja* howl, OSw. *grānia* roar, gnash the teeth; f. Germ. \**gran-*. There is a remarkable similarity in form and sense with a number of Germ. words repr. the gradation-series \**grain-*, \**grin-*, to which GROAN belongs. Hence **grin** sb. XVII.

**grind** graind reduce to small particles; make a scraping or grating noise OE. (spec. gnash; also trans. XIV); sharpen the edge of XIII; work laboriously (at) XVIII (so *gerund-grinding*). OE. *grindan*, pt. *grond*, *grundon*, pp. *gegrunden*, of which there are no Germ. cogns. An IE. base \**ghrendh-* is repr. by L. *frendere* rub away, gnash, Lith. *grėndu* I rub; phr. *grind the face of* (Isa. iii 15) is a Hebraism. Hence **grind** sb. hard task XIX. **grinder**<sup>1</sup> tr. L. *molaris* MOLAR. XIV (Trevisa); cf. OE. *grindetōp*. **grindstone**. XIII.

**gringo** gri·ngou (among Spanish Americans) Anglo-American. XIX. transf. use of Sp. *gringo* gibberish, which some take to be an alteration of *griego* GREEK.

**grip**<sup>1</sup> grip sb. (i) OE. *gripe* grasp, clutch, corr. to OHG. *grif-* in comb., MHG. *grif* (mod. *griff*) grasp, handle, claw, ON. *grip* grasp, clutch, *gripr* possession, property; (ii) OE. *gripa* handful, sheaf; both f. wk. base of *gripan* GRYPE. In xv-xvii mainly Sc., prob. through Scand. infl.; mod. techn. uses are mainly f. the vb.; *grip* traveller's hand-bag is short for *gripsack* (both orig. U.S.). So **grip** vb. grasp firmly. OE. (late Nhb.) *grippa*, corr. to MHG. *grifpen*.

**grip**<sup>2</sup> grip (local) trench, drain. OE. *grypa* (or -e) sewer, rel. to *grēop* burrow and MLG. *grüppe*, MDu. *grüppe*, *grebbe*; f. Germ. \**grup-* \**greup-* hollow out.

**gripe** graip †grasp OE.; seize firmly XIII (Orm); †afflict XVI; pinch with pain XVII. OE. *gripan*, pt. *grāp*, *gripon*, pp. *gripen* = OFris. *gripa*, OS. *gripan* (Du. *grippen*), OHG. *grifan* (G. *greifen*), ON. *gripa*, Goth. *greipan*; CGerm. str. vb. (cf. GROPE), with cogn. in Lith. *griebiū*. Weak inflexions were established in xv. Hence **gripe** sb. XIV; in pl. gripping pains, colic XVII.

**grippe** grip influenza. XVIII. - F. *grippe*, f. *gripper* seize = Germ. \**gripjan* GRIP<sup>1</sup>.

**grisaille** grizei·l, ||grizaj painting in grey monochrome. XIX. F., f. *gris* grey (see GRIZZLE<sup>1</sup>) + -aille (:- L. -*ālia*).



**grisette** grize:t French working-class woman. XVIII. F., orig. inferior grey dress fabric, formerly the garb of women of the poorer classes, f. *gris* grey (see prec.) + -ETTE.

**griskin** gri:skin lean part of pig's loin. XVII. Obscurely f. (dial.) *gris* pig, †occas. pork (- ON. *griss*).

**grisly** gri:zli causing horror (later in weaker sense). Late OE. *grislíc*, f. wk. base of \**grisan* (in *āgrisan* terrify) = MLG., MDu. *grisen*; perh. partly aphetic of OE. *angrislic* (cf. *angrisenlic* terribly); parallel forms are MDu. *grise- grezelijk*, MHG. *grisenlich*, and Du. *grijzelijk*.

**grist** grist †grinding OE.; corn to be ground xv. OE. *grist* :- Germ. \**grinst-*, f. \**grindan* GRIND.

**gristle** gri:sl cartilage. OE. *gristle* = OFris., MLG. *gristel*, *gerstel*, MHG. *gruschel*, rel. to OE. *grost* gristle; similar synon. forms are OHG. *chrustila* (MHG. *krostel*, *krustel*); ult. origin unkn.

**grit** grit sand, gravel, (now) minute stony particles OE.; coarse sandstone XIII; texture of stone xvi; (orig. U.S.) pluck, stamina XIX. OE. *grēot* = OS. *griot*, OHG. *grioz* (G. *griess*), ON. *grjót* :- Germ. \**greutam* (cf. GROATS, GROUT<sup>1</sup>).

**grith** gri:p (hist.) security, peace. Late OE. *griþ* - ON. *gríð* domicile, home, pl. truce, peace, pardon, quarter.

**grizzle**<sup>1</sup> gri:zl grey. xv (earlier as sb. grey-haired old man xiv, Ch., Gower). - OF. *grisel*, f. *gris* grey (= Pr. *gris*, It. *grigio*; cf. medL. *griseus*) - Germ. \**grisias* (OS., MLG. *gris*, whence MHG. *grīs*, G. *greis* hoary), of unkn. origin. Hence **grizzled**<sup>1</sup> xv, **grizzly**<sup>1</sup> xvi. *Grizzly bear* (xviii), Ursus horribilis.

**grizzle**<sup>2</sup> gri:zl (dial.) grin XVIII; cry in a fretful or whining fashion XIX. perh. originating in an iron. allusion to 'patient Grizel' (Griselda), proverbial type of a meek patient wife.

**groan** groun utter a loud deep sound of grief or pain. OE. *grānian* :- \**grainōjan*, f. Germ. \**grain-* \**grin-*, whence also OHG. *grīnan* grin with laughing or weeping (G. *grinnen*), MHG. *grinnen* gnash the teeth; cf. MDu. *grinsen* (Du. *grijnsen*) grin. Cf. GRIN.

**groat** grout small coin. xiv. - MDu. *groot*, MLG. *grōte*, sb. uses of the adj. (= GREAT) in the sense 'thick' (cf. MHG. *grōze pfenmige* 'thick pennies', and GROSCHEN).

**groats** grouts hulled grain. Late OE. *grotan* pl., rel. to *grot* fragment, particle (\**grut-*), *grēot* GRIT (\**greut-*), *grytt* bran, chaff, coarse oatmeal, dial. *grit* (\**grutj-*), and *grūt* GROUT<sup>1</sup>.

**grobian** grou:bian (arch.) clownish fellow. xvii (Dekker). - G. *grobian* or its source medL. *Grobianus* type of boorishness in Germany (xv-xvi), f. G. *grob* coarse, rude, GRUFF; the termination was modelled on names such as *Cyprianus*.

**grocer** grou:səi †dealer in gross; trader in spices, sugar, dried fruits, etc. xv. - AN. *grosser*, OF. *grossier* :- medL. *grossārius*, f. *grossus* GROSS<sup>2</sup>. The Grocers' Company consisted of wholesale dealers in foreign produce, whence the second sense. Hence **grocery**. xv. The sp. with *c* (xv) followed that of †*spicer* (- OF. *espicier*, mod. *épicier* grocer); the extension *greengrocer* 1723.

**grog** grɔ:g spirits (orig. rum) and water as served out to the Royal Navy. xviii. Said to be from 'Old Grog', reputed nickname of the Admiral Vernon who gave the order in 1740 for the mixture to be used instead of neat spirit, derived from his wearing a *grog* cloak. Hence **groggy**<sup>1</sup> intoxicated xviii; (of a horse) diseased or weak in the forelegs; shaky, tottering XIX.

**rogram** grɔ:grəm coarse mixed fabric. xvi (*grow graine*, *grograyn*, *grogerane*). - F. *gros grain* 'coarse grain' (see GROSS<sup>2</sup>, GRAIN); for the change of final *n* to *m* cf. *buckram*, *lockram*.

**groin** groin depression between abdomen and thigh xv; (archit.) intersection of two vaults xviii. ME. *grynde*, early modE. *gryne*, in late xvi *groin*; perh. transf. use of OE. *grynde* ? orig. depression (recorded only in the sense 'abyss') :- \**grundja-*, f. \**grundu-*GROUND; cf. the dim. (dial.) *grindle* (xv) narrow ditch or drain. The change of (i) to (oi) in the pronunc. is paralleled in BOIL<sup>1</sup>, HOIST, JOIST.

**grommet** var. of GRUMMET.

**gromwell** grɔ:mwəl plant of the genus *Lithospermum*. XIII. ME. *gromil* - OF. *gromil*, *grumil* (mod. *grémil*) prob. :- medL. \**gruivum nilium* 'crane's millet', i. e. n. of late L. *gruivus*, f. *grīs* CRANE, and *miliūm* MILLET.

**groom** grūm, grum A. †boy XIII (AncrR., Havelok); †man xiv; B. †man-servant XIII (RGlouc.; surviving in the spec. sense of horse attendant xvii); officer of the royal household xv; C. BRIDEGROOM xvii (Sh.). ME. *grōm* (with tense *ō*), of unkn. origin; no relation can be established with OF. *grommes* (prob. pl. of *grommet* servant, valet), (M)Du. *grom* fry of fish, offspring, (joc.) children, Icel. *gróm*r (xiv in the expansion of 'Snorra Edda'). AN. *gromet*, AL. *grometus* are used in sense B.

**groove** grūv (dial.) mining shaft, mine xv; channel, hollow xvii. - Du. †*groeve* furrow, ditch (mod. *groef*) = OHG. *gruoba* (G. *grube* pit, ditch), ON. *gróf*, Goth. *grōba*; f. Germ. \**grōb-*, rel. to \**grab-* GRAVE<sup>1</sup> and †.

**grope** group feel searchingly. OE. *grāþian* = OHG. *greþhōn* :- WGerm. \**graiþōjan*, f. \**graiþ-* \**grīþ-* (see GRIP<sup>1</sup>, GRIPE).

**grosbeak** grou:sbik hawfinch, etc. xvii. - F. *grosbec*, f. *gros* large, GROSS<sup>2</sup> + *bec* BEAK.

**groschen** grou:ʃən small German coin. xvii. G., (Bohemian) alteration of late MHG. *grosse*, *gros*, in medL. *denarius grossus* 'thick penny'; see GROSS<sup>2</sup> and cf. GROAT.

**gross**<sup>1</sup> grous twelve dozen. xv. - F. *grosse*, sb. use (sc. *douzaine* dozen) of fem. of *gros* great; see next and cf. Sp. *gruesa*, Pg., It. *grossa*.

**gross**<sup>2</sup> grous Late ME. *groos* (xiv, Wyclif) became common first in xv (Lydg., etc.) in senses 'large, bulky' (now obs. or dial.), †'palpable, obvious', †'dense, thick', 'coarse', 'concerned with large masses'. - (O)F. *gros*, fem. *grosse* = Pr. *gros*, Sp. *grueso*, Pg., It. *grosso*, Rum. *gros* :- late L. *grossu-s* (freq. in Vulgate), of similar formation to *bassus* BASE, *crassus* CRASS. Cf. ENGROSS, GROCER.

**grot** grōt (poet.) grotto. xvi. - F. *grotte* - It. *grotta* (whence also Sp., Pg. *gruta*) = OF. *crote*, *croute*, Pr. *crota* :- Rom. \**crupta*, \**grupta* (L. *crypta*) - Gr. *κρύπτῆ* vault, CRYPT. So **grotto** grō'tou (rocky) cavern, imitation of this. xvii (earlier *grotta*).

**grotesque** groute'sk sb. decorative painting or sculpture with fantastic interweaving of forms xvi; adj. pert. to work of such a character, fantastically extravagant xvii; ludicrously incongruous xviii. Earliest forms *crotescque*, -*esco*, -*esko*, *grot(t)esco*, -*ko*, from c. 1635 *grot(t)esque*, -*esk*. - F. *crotesque* - (with assim. to OF. *crote* GROT) It. *grotesca*, ellipt. use (for *opera* or *pittura grottesca* grotto-like work or painting) of fem. of *grottesco*, f. *grotta*; finally assim. to F. *grotesque*; see GROTTO, -ESQUE. ¶ The special sense is said to be due to the Rom. application of *grotta* to chambers of old buildings revealed by excavation and containing mural paintings of a certain type.

**grouch** grautʃ (U.S.) grumble, complain. xx. var. of *grutch* (xiii) - OF. *gruchier*, *grouch(i)er*, of unkn. origin; cf. GRUDGE.

**ground** graund A. bottom, now only of the sea (cf. AGROUND) OE.; pl. dregs, lees xiv; B. base, foundation, now mainly techn. or fig. (reason, motive xiii) OE.; C. surface of the earth OE.; specific portion of this xiv (pl. enclosed land attached to a building xv). OE. *grund* = OFris., OS. *grund* (Du. *grond*), OHG. *grunt* (G. *grund*), Goth. \**grundus* (cf. *grundu* waddjus ground-wall, foundation, af|grundþa abyss) :- Germ. \**grunduz*, rel. to ON. *grund* grassy plain, *grunnr* bottom, *grunnr* shallow, *grunn* shoal; no certain cogns. are known, but Lith. *grīnsti* sink, *gramzdūs* deep-drawing (IE. \**ghymt-*) have been compared. Hence **ground** vb. †lay the foundation of xiii; give a basis to xiv (Ch., Wycl., Trevisa); put on the ground or ashore, strand xv (Lydg.).

**groundling** grau'ndliŋ small fish such as gudgeon and loach xvii; cf. MDu. *grunde-linck* (Du. *grondeling*), MHG. *grundelinc* (G. *gründling*) gudgeon; see GROUND, -LING<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The origin of the application to the frequenters of the pit of a theatre (Sh. 'Hamlet' iii ii 12) is obscure; a comparison to fishes living at the bottom of the water may have been obvious at the time; the use of *ground*

for pit of a theatre (Jonson, 1614) is app. derived from this.

**groundsel** grau'nd'səl plant of the genus *Senecio*. OE. *grundeswylige*, earlier *gundæswelg(i)æ*, which, unless an error. form for *grund-* in the three closely related glossaries in which it occurs, is presumably f. *gund* plus (cf. REDGUM) + \**swulg-* \**swelg-* SWALLOW<sup>2</sup>, the etymol. meaning being 'pus-absorber', with ref. to its use in poultices to reduce abscesses; on this view, the later OE. form in *grund-* is due to assoc. with GROUND, as if taken to mean 'ground-swallower', with ref. to the rapid growth of the weed.

**group** grūp assemblage of figures or objects in an artistic design xvii (Dryden); assemblage of persons or things (gen.) forming a unity xviii. - F. *groupe* - It. *gruppo* (the use of which in Eng. contexts was somewhat earlier) - Germ. \**kruppaz* round mass (see CROP<sup>1</sup>); from It. are also Sp. *grupo*, G. *gruppe*. Hence or - F. **group** vb. xviii.

**grouper** grū-pəɪ (also *gruper*, *garrupa*) any of various fishes of the families Epinephelidae and Scorpaenidae. xvii (*groper*, *grooper*). - Pg. *garupa*, prob. native S. Amer. name. For the perversion of form cf. BREAKER<sup>2</sup>.

**grouse**<sup>1</sup> graus gallinaceous bird with feathered feet (Tetrao, Lagopus). xvi (*a brase of greuwyses*). The pronunc. points to an orig. ū, which is preserved (perh. locally) in such early forms as *grewes*, *groose*; poss. orig. pl. of \**grue*, to be referred to (i) medL. *grūta*, given as the name of a 'gallus campestris' by Giraldu Cambrensis, or (ii) W. *grugiar*, f. *grug* heath-†*tar* hen.

**grouse**<sup>2</sup> graus grumble. xix. orig. a soldier's word; its resemblance in form to Norman dial. *groucer*, OF. *groucier*, var. of *grouchier* (see GRUDGE) is remarkable, but immediate connexion with it seems impossible.

**grout**<sup>1</sup> graut (now obs. or dial.) coarse meal; infusion of malt OE.; coarse porridge xvi; sediment xvii. OE. *grūt*, corr. to MDu. *grūte*, *gruut* coarse meal, peeled grain, malt, yeast (Du. *gruit* dregs), MHG. *grūg* (G. *graus*) grain, small beer; f. \**grūt-*, var. of \**graut-* \**greut-* \**grut-* (see GRIT, GROATS). The later meanings are prob. due to Scand. (cf. ON. *grautr* porridge) and Du. Cf. GRUEL.

**grout**<sup>2</sup> graut thin mortar. xvii. perh. a use of prec.; but cf. F. dial. *grouter* grout a wall.

**grove** grov small wood. OE. *grāf* (:- \**grāibaz*, -*am*), rel. to *grāfa* brushwood, thicket (- xvii, Drayton, Holland) :- \**grāibjon*.

**grovel** grə-vl lie prone or prostrate. xvi (Sh.). Back-formation (cf. *suckle*) from **groveling** grə-vəliŋ adj. prone (xvi), attrib. use of the †adv. face downward, in a prone position (xiv), earlier †*grovellings* (xiii), f. *gruf* on the face, on the belly (for phr. *on grufe*, *ogrufe*) - ON. *d grūfu* (cf. *grufla* go on all fours) + -LING(S)<sup>2</sup>.

**grow** grou, pt. *grew* grū, pp. *grown* groun (orig.) show the development characteristic of living things. OE. *grōwan* (pt. *grēow*, pp. *grōwen*) = OFris. *grōwa*, *grōia*, MDu. *groeyen* (Du. *groeien*), OHG. *gruoan*, ON. *gróa*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) str. vb. f. \*grō- (see GRASS, GREEN). Hence **growth**<sup>1</sup> group action or stage of growing, that which has grown. XVI; there appears to be no historical contact with ON. *gróði*, *gróðr*.

**growan** grou·ən soft granite in Cornwall. XVIII. Corn. *grow*, *W. gro*; see GRAVE<sup>5</sup>.

**growl** graul make a guttural sound. XVIII. Cf. late ME. *grolle*, *groule*, and *gurle* rumble (said of the belly and thunder), AN. *growler* make the characteristic cry of the crane, OF. *grouller* grumble, scold; but the modern word is prob. an imit. formation independent of any of these.

**groyne** groin timberwork or masonry run out into the sea. XVI. transf. use of (dial.) *groin* (xiv) snout - (O)F. *groin* (also †cape, promontory) = Pr. *groing*, It. *grugno* :- Rom. \*grunniūm, f. L. *grunnire* grunt.

**grub**<sup>1</sup> grab †dwarfish fellow XIV; insect larva XV; (sl.) food (as grubs are for birds) XVII. Occurs as a surname (*Grubbe*) XIII, prob. orig. as a nickname, and presumably f. next, but the sense-development is not clear.

**grub**<sup>2</sup> grab dig (on the surface) XIII (Cursor M.); labour ploddingly XVIII. perh. to be referred to an OE. \*grybban :- \*grubban; cf. OHG. *grubilōn* dig, search closely, MDu. *grobben* scrape together, Du. *grobbe*len root out; f. Germ. \*grub-, rel. to \*grab- GRAVE<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>. Hence **grubber**<sup>1</sup>. XIV; survives esp. in *money-grubber* sordid gatherer of wealth (so Du. *grobber*).

**Grub Street** gra·b strit name of a street near Moorfields, London (now Milton Street), once inhabited by inferior and needy writers, transf. tribe of poor authors and literary hacks. XVII (James Taylor).

**grudge** gradʒ †murmur, grumble; be unwilling to grant. XV. Alteration of †grutch (XIII) - OF. *grouchier* (of unkn. origin), perh. infl. by †aggrege bear heavily upon (cf. †aggrogge, *aggrugge* XV) - OF. *agregier* = Pr. *agreujar* :- \*aggreviāre, f. L. *ad* AG- + Rom. \*grevis, for *gravis* GRAVE<sup>3</sup>.

**gruel** grū·əl †fine meal; liquid food made from oatmeal. XIV. - OF. *gruel* (mod. *gruau*) :- Rom. \*grütellum, dim. f. Germ. \*grüt-GROUT<sup>1</sup>.

**gruesome** grū·səm inspiring awe or horror. XVI (*growsome*). orig. north. and Sc.; introduced into literature by Scott in the form *grewsome*. f. *grue* XIII (Cursor M.), now Sc. and north., feel horror - Scand. word repr. by OSw. *grua*, ODa. *grue* (= OHG. *in*grūēn shudder, G. *grauen* be awed, shudder, Du. *gruwen* abhor); see -SOME<sup>1</sup>.

**gruff** graf (Sc. and techn.) coarse-grained XVI; rough and surly XVII. First in Sc. and prob. orig. in commercial use - Flem. (Du.) *grof* 'crassus, spissus, densus, impolitus, rudis' (Kilian) = MLG. *grof* coarse, OHG. *grob*, *girob* (G. *grob*) :- WGerm. \*gaxrūba, f. \*ga- γ- + \*xrub- \*xreub- (OE. *hrēof* rough, scabby, etc.; cf. Lith. *kraupis* rough).

**grumble** gra·mbl mutter or murmur (complainingly). XVI (Sidney, Sh.). frequent. f. †grumme (XV-XVI) + -LE<sup>2</sup>; cf. (M)Du. *grommen*, MLG. *grommelen* (whence F. *grommeler*, †gr(o)umeler), G. *grummeln*; f. imit. Germ. \*grum- (cf. GRIM).

**grume** grūm clot of blood. XVII. - L. *grūmus* little heap, rel. to OE. *crūma* CRUMB; cf. F. *grumeau* clot. So **gru·mous**. XVII. - modL.

**grummet**, **grommet** gra·mit (naut.) ring of rope, etc. XV (Cely Pp.) - F. †grom(m)ette, *gourmette* chain joining the ends of a bit, f. *gourmer* curb, bridle, of unkn. origin.

**grumpy** gra·mpi surly-tempered. XVIII. prob. of dial. origin; f. *grump*, as in †humps and *grumps* surly or ill-tempered remarks, based on inarticulate noises betokening displeasure; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**Grundy** gra·ndi surname of an imaginary Mrs Grundy who is proverbially referred to as a personification of the tyranny of social opinion; derived from T. Morton's play 'Speed the Plough' (1798), in which Dame Ashfield, constantly fearing the sneers of her neighbour Mrs Grundy, freq. asks 'What will (would) Mrs Grundy say?'

**grunt** grant make the characteristic sound of a pig. OE. *grunnetan* = OHG. *grunnizōn* (G. *grunzen*), intensive formation on the imit. base \*grun- (OE. *grunian* grunt, OHG. *grun* wailing, MHG. *grunnen*), which has an analogue in L. *grunnire*, Gr. *grúzein*. The deriv. *gruntle* (dial.) grunt, grumble (XV) is seen in DISGRUNTLED.

**Gruyère** grū·jeəɪ, ||grūjēr. cows'-milk cheese. XIX. Name of a town in Switzerland, from which it comes.

**gryphon** see GRIFFIN<sup>1</sup>.

**grysbok** grai·sbək S. African antelope. XVIII. - Afrikaans, f. Du. *grijs* GREY + *bok* BUCK<sup>1</sup>.

**guacho** see GAUCHO.

**guaiacum** gwai·əkəm tree, wood, and resin of the West Indies. XVI. modL., f. Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, of Haytian origin. Also anglicized **guai·ac** (XVI); cf. F. *gaiac*.

**guana** see IGUANA.

**guanaco** gwanā·kou kind of llama. XVII. - Quichua *huanaco*, -acu.

**guano** gwā·nou natural manure found on islands about Peru XVII; artificial (fish-) manure XIX. - Sp. *guano*, S. Amer. Sp. *huano* - Quichua *huanu* dung.

**Guarani** gwarā·ni (language of) a S. American Indian race inhabiting Paraguay and Uruguay, forming a group with Tupi. XVIII.

**guarantee** gærənti· party giving security XVII; act of giving security, security given XVIII (Burke); something providing security XIX. The earliest forms, *garantē*, *garante*, are perh. - Sp. *garante* = F. *garant* WARRANT; in its later use the word was identified with F. *garantie*, GUARANTY. Hence as vb. be a guarantee for XVIII (Burke); secure (a person or thing) in possession XIX. ¶ As correl. to *guarantor* (XIX), the form is a distinct word, the model being *grantee*, *grantor*; see -EE<sup>1</sup>.

**guaranty** gærənti security, warranty, undertaking by a guarantor XVI; something that guarantees XVII. - AN. *guarantie*, (O)F. *garantie*, var. of *warantie* WARRANTY.

**guard** gārd †custody; protector, defender XV; body of persons as defenders (with various spec. applications); protection, defence XVI. - (O)F. *garde* (corr. to Pr., Sp., OIt. *guarda*), f. *garder* = Pr., Sp. *guardar*, It. *guardare* :- Rom. \**wardāre* - WGerm. \**wardō* WARD<sup>1</sup>. So **guard** vb. XVI, f. the sb. or - (O)F. *garder*, †*guarder*. **guardian** gā·rdian protector, defender XV (spec. superior of a Franciscan convent); (leg.) correlative to *ward* XVI. Late ME. *gardein* - AN. *gardein*, OF. *garden*, earlier *gardenc* (mod. *gardien* from XIII, with assim. of suffix to -ien -IAN, which was followed in Eng.; cf. Sp. *guardian*, It. *guardiano*). See WARDEN.

**guava** gwāvə tree of tropical America. XVI (*guayava*, -avo). - Sp. *guayaba*, -abo, of S. Amer. origin.

**gubernatorial** gjübərneitō·riəl (chiefly U.S.) of a governor or government. XVIII. f. L. *gubernātor* GOVERNOR †-IAL.

**gudgeon**<sup>1</sup> gʌ·dʒən small freshwater fish XV; bait; gullible person XVI. Late ME. *gogen*, *gojo(u)n* - (O)F. *goujon* :- L. *gōbiō(n)-*, f. *gōbius* GOBY.

**gudgeon**<sup>2</sup> gʌ·dʒən pivot of metal, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *goujon* pin, dowel, tenon, dim. of *gouge* GOUGE.

**Guèbre** gi·bær, gei·bær fire-worshipper, Parsee. XVII. - F. *guèbre* - Pers. *gabr*; cf. GIAOUR.

**Guilder rose** ge·lðærouz snowball-tree, Viburnum Opulus. XVI (*Gelders Rose*, *Gerarde*). - Du. *geldersche roos* (whence G. *Gelderische rose*, F. *rose de Geldre*, etc.); f. *Gelderland* or *Gelders*, province of Holland.

**Guelph** gwelf one of the anti-imperialist party in medieval Italian politics (cf. GHI-BELLINE). XVI (*Guelfes*, E. K. in Spenser's 'Shepherds Calendar'). - It. *Guelfo*, medL. *Guelfus* - MHG. *Welf* name of the princely family repr. at the present time by the royal dynasty of Great Britain.

**guerdon** gē·rdən (arch.) reward. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *guer(e)don* = Pr. *guierdó*, Sp. *galardon*,

It. *guiderdone* :- Rom. (medL.) *widerdōnum* - W. Germ. \**widarlōn* (= OHG. *widarlōn*, OE. *wiperlēan*, f. *wiper* again + *lēan* payment) with assim. of the second el. to L. *dōnum* gift. So **guerdon** vb. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *guer(e)doner*, f. the sb.

**guerilla** gəri·lə irregular war carried on by small bodies; (transf.) one engaged in such warfare. XIX (Wellington, Scott). More freq. sp. of **guerrilla** (so F. *guérilla*) - Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* WAR; introduced into F. and Eng. during the Peninsular War (1808-14).

**guernsey** gē·nzɪ thick knitted (usu. blue) vest or shirt, worn by seamen. XIX. f. name of one of the Channel Islands; cf. JERSEY.

**guess**<sup>1</sup> ges †take aim XIII; form an approximate judgement or estimate of XIV. ME. *gesse*, with early var. *agesse* (cf. OSw. *begissa*); perh. orig. naut. and -vars. with -e- of MLG., MDu. (Du., Fris.) *gissen*, or OSw. *gissa*, ODa. *gitse*; ult. f. base of GÉT (cf. ON. *geta* guess) and repr. Germ. types \**getisōjan*, \**gatisōjan*, \**gissjan*, \**gessjan*. ¶ The sp. with *gu-* and *gh-* date from XVI; cf. GUEST. So **guess** sb. XIV; cf. MDu. *gisse* (Du. *gis*).

**guess**<sup>2</sup> ges (with var. *guest*) in **guess-ROPE** XVII (*gwestrope*), **guess-WARP** XV (*gyes warpe*), rope for steadying a boat in tow, etc.; perh. orig. based on GUY<sup>1</sup>, and assim. later to prec.

**guest** gest one who is entertained at another's house or table. XIII. - ON. *gestr*; superseding OE. *giest*, *gest* (whence ME. *zest*, occurring beside mixed forms like *giüst*, *gist*) = OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *gast*, Goth. *gasts* :- CGerm. \**gastiz* :- IE. \**ghostis*, repr. also by L. *hostis* enemy, orig. stranger (whence \**hostipot-*, L. *hospit-*, *hospes* guest, HOST<sup>2</sup>), and OSl. *gosti* guest, friend, and prob. (in the weak grade \**ghs-*) by Gr. *xénos* (:- \**ghsénos*) stranger. ¶ The sp. *gu-*, dating from XVI, marks the stopped g, like the earlier var. with *gh-*; cf. GUESS<sup>1</sup>.

**guffaw** gʌfə· sb. and vb. expressive of loud and boisterous laughter. XVIII. orig. Sc. (Ramsay), of imit. origin; cf. the earlier Sc. synon. *gawf* (XVI).

**guicower** var. of GAEKWAR.

**guide** gaid direct the course of. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *guider*, alteration of †*guier* (whence ME. †*guy*, early XIV) = Pr. *guizar*, Sp. *guiar*, It. *guidare* :- CRom. \**widāre* - Germ. \**wītan*, f. \**wīt-*, gradation-var. of \**wit-* (see WIT), repr. by OE., OS. *wītan* blame, OFris. *wīta* guard, keep, Goth. *fra|weitan* avenge, *fai|weitjan* gaze upon (cf. the meanings of other derivs. of this base, OE. *wīse* direction, *wise*<sup>1</sup>, *wissian* direct, guide, G. *weisen* indicate, direct). So **guide** sb. XIV. - (O)F. *guide* (= It. *guida*), f. the vb.

**guidon** gai·dən pennant broad next the staff and pointed at the other end. XVI. - F. *guidon* - It. *guidone*, f. *guida* GUIDE.

**guild, gild**<sup>2</sup> gild confraternity for mutual aid. XIV. The present form is prob. = MLG., MDu. *gilde*, Du. *gild*. (G. *gilde* is from LG.) :- \**gēldjōn*, rel. to OE. *gield*, *gild* payment, offering, sacrifice, idol, (also) guild (continued as *jild*, *yeld*), OFris. *geld*, *ield* money, OS. *geld* payment, sacrifice, reward, OHG. *gelt* payment, tribute (Du., G. *geld* money), ON. *gjald* payment, Goth. *gild* tribute :- CGerm. \**gēldam* and ON. *gildi* guild, guild-feast, (also) payment, value :- Germ. \**gēld-jam*. The base \**gēld-* is prob. to be taken in the sense 'pay, offer', so that the sb. would primarily mean an association of persons contributing to a common object.

**gulder** gi·ldəi coin of the Netherlands. XV (*gulden*; later *gildren*, *gilder*). Alteration (perh. after *kroner*) of Du. *gulden* (which was adopted unaltered in Sc. XVI), prop. adj. of gold, golden (= OE. *gylden*); see -EN<sup>3</sup>.

**guile** gail insidious cunning. XIII. - OF. *guile* = Pr. *guila* (whence Pg. *guilha*), perh. - Scand. \**wihl-* WILE. Cf. BEGUILE.

**guillemot** gi·limət sea-bird of the genus Alca. XVII (Ray). - F. *guillemot*, deriv. of *Guillaume* William; cf. the syns. *guillem* (- W. *Gwilym* William) and *willock*. ¶ Other bird names derived from personal names are *dicky*, *jackdaw*, *jay*, *magpie*, *robin*.

**guillotine** giləti·n machine with knife blade for beheading. XVIII (1793). - F. *guillotine* (1790), f. name of Joseph-Ignace *Guillot*, French doctor who recommended its use.

**guilt** gilt †offence, crime OE.; †responsibility for something XII; †desert XIII; fact of having committed an offence XIV; state of having wilfully offended XVI. OE. *gylt*, of unkn. origin. Hence *gui-ilty*<sup>1</sup>. OE. *gyltig*.

**gump** var. of GIMP.

**guinea** gi·ni name of a portion of the west coast of Africa, first known in Pg. *Guiné*, whence Sp. *Guiné*, F. *Guinée*; applied to things derived thence (or, with vague reference, from some other distant country) as *Guinea fowl* (XVIII), *Guinea hen* (XVI), *Guinea pepper* (XVI) orig. Cayenne pepper, *Guinea pig* (XVII), *Guinea worm* (XVII). The gold coin named *guinea* was first struck in 1663 'in the name and for the use of the Company of Royal Adventurers trading with Africa', being intended for the Guinea trade and made of gold from Guinea.

**guipure** gipür·r kind of lace and of gimp. XIX. - (O)F. *guipure*, f. *guiper* cover with silk, wool, etc. - Germ. \**wipān* wind round.

**guise** gaiz style, fashion. XIII (La3.). - (O)F. *guise* = Pr. *guixa*, Sp., It. *guisa* :- Rom. \**wiisa* - Germ. \**wiisōn* WISE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. DISGUISE.

**guitar** gitā·r six-stringed instrument of the lute class. XVII (*guitara*, *guitarra*, *ghittar*, *gittar*). orig. - Sp. *guitarra*, later - F. *guitare* (superseding OF. *guiterne* GITTERN) - Sp.

itself - Gr. *kithārā*, which was adopted in L. as *ci-thara*, whence Pr. *cedra*, It. *cetera*, and OHG. *cithara* (G. *zither*); see also CITHERN, CITOLE, ZITHER.

**gulch** galf (U.S.) deep ravine. XIX. perh. f. dial. vb. *gulch* swallow, sink in (cf. Norw. *gulka*).

**gulden** gu·ldən coin of Netherlands and Germany, orig. of gold, later of silver. XVI. - Flem., G. *gulden*, sb. use of adj. of GOLD, golden, = OE. *gylden*, etc. (CGerm. \**gul-pinaz*).

**gules** gjülz (her.) red. XIV. Late ME. *goules*, *gols*, *gulles* - OF. *goules*, *goles* (mod. *gueules*), pl. of *gole*, *gueule* throat (cf. GULLET), used, like medL. pl. *gulæ*, for pieces of fur used as a neck-ornament and dyed red.

**gulf** galf kind of bay; chasm, abyss. XIV. - (O)F. *golfe* - It. *golfo* (= Pr. *golfe*, Sp. *golfo*) :- Rom. \**colpu-s*, \**colphu-s* - Gr. *kólpos*, (late) *kólphos* bosom, fold, gulf :- IE. \**qolpos*, \**qulpos* (cf. OE. *hwealf* vault, vaulted, *behwelfan* arch over, OHG. *welben* :- \**xwalbjan*, G. *wölben* arch). ¶ For the sense cf. L. *sinus*, G. *busen* bosom, bay.

**gull**<sup>1</sup> gal (dial.) unfledged bird; gosling. XIV. prob. sb. use of †*gull* yellow (- ON. *gulr*). Hence, perh. partly the use of *gull* for 'credulous person, dupe' (late XVI), but cf. the somewhat earlier *gull* vb. dupe, cheat, surviving in *gu-llible*, XIX, which itself may be a transf. use of †*gull* vb. swallow (XVI), rel. to †*gull* sb. throat, gullet (XV) - OF. *gole*, *goule* (see GULES, GULLET).

**gull**<sup>2</sup> gal long-winged web-footed sea-bird. XV. prob. - W. *gwyllan*, Cornish *goulan* = Breton *guelan*, *goelann* (whence F. *goéland*), OIr. *foilenn* :- OCeltic \**voilenno-*.

**gullet** ga·lit œsophagus XIV (*golet*); water-channel XVI. - OF. \**golet*, *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, *goule* (mod. *gueule*) :- L. *gula* throat, rel. to OIr. *gelim* I swallow, Skr. *galas* throat, OE. *ceole*, OS., OHG. *kela* (G. *kehle*) throat; see -ET.

**gully** ga·li †gullet XVI; channel or ravine worn by water XVII; deep gutter XVIII. - F. *goulet* neck of a bottle, outlet, narrow passage of water; see prec.

**gulp** galp swallow hastily or greedily XV; gasp, choke XVI (*golpe*, *gulpe*). prob. - MDu. *gulpen* swallow, guzzle, of imit. origin. ¶ (Similar synon. forms of about the same date are †*globbe*, †*glop*, †*gloup*, which are nearer to OSw. *glup* throat, *glupsk* voracious.)

**gum**<sup>1</sup> gam †inside of mouth or throat OE.; firm flesh in which the teeth are fixed. XIV. OE. *gōma*, corr. to OHG. *guomo* (MHG. *guome*) gum, ON. *gómr* roof or floor of the mouth, finger-tip, rel. to OHG. *goumo* (G. *gaumen*); further connexions have been seen in Lith. *gomurys* gum, Lett. *gāmurs* windpipe, Gr. *kháos* CHAOS, *kháinos* yawning, and L. *faux*, pl. *faucēs* throat (IE. \**ghēu-*\**ghōu-*).

**gum**<sup>2</sup> *gam* viscid secretion from trees. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *gomme* = Pr., Sp. *goma*, Pg., It. *gomma* :- Rom. \**gumma*, for L. *gummi*, var. of *cummi* - Gr. *kómni* - Egyptian *kemai*. Hence **gummy**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Trevisa). **gum** vb. †treat with aromatic gums XV; fasten or stiffen with gum XVI; partly after (O)F. *gommer*.

**gum**<sup>3</sup> *gam*. XIX. (sl.) Deformation of GOD, in *by* or *my gum*.

**gumbo** *ga'mbou* (U.S.) okra plant or pods; soup thickened with the pods; (geol.) local clay or mud. XIX. Of Negro origin; cf. Angola *kingombo* (in Marcgraf, 1648, *quin-gombo*), f. Bantu prefix *ki-* + *ngombo*.

**gum-gum** *ga'mgam* iron bowl used as a gong. XVII. Presumably Malay; cf. *gong-gong* s.v. GONG.

**gumption** *ga'mpʃən* common sense XVIII (Ramsay); in painting, a vehicle for colour XIX. orig. Sc.; also *rumgumption*, *rumble-gumption*; of unkn. origin.

**gun** *gan* heavy piece of ordnance, cannon XIV; †large engine of war; portable fire-arm XV. ME. *gunne*, *gonne* (1339 instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gannes; whence AL. *gunna*, *gonna*), prob. repr. pet-form (\**Gunna*; in Sw. dial. *Gunne*) of the Scand. female name *Gunnhildr* (f. *gunnr* + *hildr*, both meaning 'war'), which may have been orig. applied to ballista or the like; cf. 'una magna balista de cornu quæ vocatur Domina *Gunilda*' (1330-1 in Exchequer Accounts) and 'gonnylde gnoste', i.e. Gunnild's spark (Political Song temp. Edward II). ¶ For a similar application of a female name cf. *Meg*, the great 15th-century gun in Edinburgh castle. Hence **gunner**<sup>1</sup> *ga'næl*. XIV. (Not f. *gun* vb. XVII.) Whence **gunnery**. XVII. Also **gun-powder** XV, **gun-shot** XV, **gun-smith** XVI, **gun-stock**, -STONE XV.

**gunny** *ga'ni* coarse material for sacking. XVIII. - Hindi, Marathi *gōni* :- Skr. *gōñī* sack.

**Gunter** *ga'ntəɪ* name of Edmund *Gunter* (1581-1626), Eng. mathematician, after whom several instruments are named, and the source of the U.S. phr. *according to Gunter*, equiv. to Eng. *according to COCKER*.

**gunwale, gunnel** *ga'nəl* upper edge of a ship's side, formerly serving to support the guns. XV (*gonne walles*). f. GUN + WALE.

**gunyah** *ga'nja* Australian hut. XIX. - Native name (Port Jackson dial. *gonie*).

**gup** *gap* (sl., orig. Anglo-Indian) gossip; (hence) vapid talk, blather. XIX. - Hind. *gup*.

**gurgitation** *gəɹdʒiteiʃən* †swallowing XVI (rare); surging up and down, ebullient motion. XIX. - modL. \**gurgitatio*(-n-), f. late L. *gurgitäre* engulf, f. *gurgit-*, *gurges* gulf, abyss. See *INGURGITATION*, *REGURGITATION*.

**gurgle** *gə:ɹgl* †gargle (rare); make the sound of bubbling liquid. XVI. prob. imit., if not directly - similarly formed vbs., e.g. MLG., Du. *gorgelen*, G. *gurgeln*, and It. *gorgogliare*, Pg. *gurgulhar* :- Rom. \**gurguliäre*, f. L. *gurgulio* gullet.

**Gurkha** *gə'ɹkə*, ʃgə'ɹkə (also *erron*. *Gh-*) one of the ruling Hindu race in Nepal, India. XIX. Native name, f. Skr. *gāus* cow<sup>1</sup> + *raksh* guard, protect.

**gurnard, gurnet** *gə:ɹnəd*, *gə:ɹnit* fish of the genus *Trigla*. XIV. - OF. *gornart*, for \**gronart*, f. *gronir*, by-form of *grondir* (= Sp. *grunir*, It. *grugnire*) :- L. *grundire*, *grunnire* GRUNT; see -ARD. ¶ The fish is so named because it makes a grunting sound when caught; cf. the equiv. F. *grondin* (f. *gronder* grumble), G. *knurrfisch*, *knurrhahn* (f. *knurren* grumble), Du. *knorhaan*; also U.S. *grunt*, *grunter* name for fishes of similar habits.

**guru** var. of GOOROO.

**gurry** *ga'ri* small native Indian fort. XIX. - Hind. *garhi*, f. *garh* hill fort.

**gush** *gʌʃ* flow or rush out violently. XIV. The early evidence points to prob. northern origin, but Scand. forms (ON. *gjósa*, Icel. *gusa*) do not tally; prob. an independent imit. formation (cf. (M)Du. *gutsen*, which, however, may be f. \**gut-* pour; see FUSION).

**gusset** *ga'sit* flexible piece introduced between two adjacent pieces of mail XV; triangular piece let into a garment XVI. - (O)F. *gousset* crescent-shaped piece of armour under the armpit, hollow of the armpit, piece of cloth let in under it and in other parts, (now) waistcoat pocket, formally dim. of *gousse* pod, shell (though this is much later), of unkn. origin.

**gust** *gʌst* sudden violent wind. XVI (Sh.). prob. earlier restricted to dial. or naut. use - ON. *gustr*, f. \**gus-*, weak grade of the base of ON. *gjósa* gush. Cf. GEYSER.

**gustation** *gasteiʃən* tasting, taste. XVI. - L. *gustatio*(-n-), f. *gustäre*, f. *gustus*; see next and -ATION. So **gu-stative**, **gu-statory**. XVII.

**gusto** *ga'stu* taste, liking; keen relish; style of a work of art. XVII. - It. *gusto* (= Pr. *gost*, F. *goût*) :- L. *gustu-s* taste, rel. to CHOOSE. A direct adoption from L. in the form *gust* (XV) was current in various senses, (1) taste, (2) liking, (3) flavour, (4) relish; and of F. *goût*, †*goust* (XVI), in the senses (1) liking, relish, (2) æsthetic judgement, (3) flavour (cf. HAUT-GOÛT, HOGO).

**gut** *gʌt* (pl.) bowels OE.; (sg.) intestine XIV; narrow passage or channel XVI (Leland). OE. pl. *guttas*, prob. f. base \**gut-* of OE. *gēotan*, Goth. *giutan* pour (see FUSION). Hence **gut** vb. XIV.

**gutta percha** *ga'tə pə'ɹtʃə* inspissated juice of various Malayan trees. XIX. - Malay *getah percha*, i.e. *getah* gum, *percha* tree yielding the juice; assim. to L. *gutta* drop, used in med. and modL. for gum.

**gutter** gɑːtəɪ †watercourse XIII; shallow trough to carry away water XIV. — AN. *gotere*, OF. *gotiere* (mod. *gouttière*) = Pr., Sp. *gotera* :- Rom. \**guttāria* (cf. -ARY), f. L. *gutta* drop (cf. GOUT). Hence **gu-tter** vb. channel XIV; stream XVI; (of a candle) melt rapidly by being channelled on one side XVIII. **gu-tter-snipe** common snipe, also called *mire snipe*; gatherer of refuse, street urchin. XIX. f. *gutter* in dial. sense of 'mud, filth'.

**guttle** gɑːtl̩ eat greedily. XVII. f. GUT, after *guzzle*.

**guttural** gɑːtərəl pert. to the throat. XVI. — F. *gutturāl* or modL. *gutturālīs*, f. *guttur* throat; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**gutty** gɑːti gutta-percha ball. XIX. f. *gutta* of GUTTA PERCHA + -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**guy**<sup>1</sup> gai (naut.) rope, chain, etc., used to steady a thing. First in *guy-rope* (*girap* XIV, *gyrope* XV), prob. of LG. origin, as are Du. *gei* brail, *geitouw* clew-garnet, *geiblok* pulley, G. *geitau* clew-line, (pl.) brails (cf. *auf|geien* haul or brail up), F. *gui* main-boom (XVII); cf. GUESS<sup>2</sup>.

**guy**<sup>2</sup> gai effigy of Guy Fawkes; grotesque person, 'fright'; (U.S.) man. XIX. Hence **guy** vb. (U.S.) ridicule. XIX.

**guzzle** gɑːzl̩ swallow greedily. XVI. poss. — OF. *gosiller*, a deriv. of *gosier* throat, but found only in the senses 'chatter' and 'vomit'.

**gwyniad** gwiːniəd fish of the salmon kind with white flesh. XVII. — W. *gwyniad*, f. *gwyn* white.

**gybe, jibe** dʒaɪb (naut.) swing from one side of the vessel to the other, as a sail; put (a boat) about. XVII. — Du. †*gijben* (mod. *gijpen*, whence G. *geipen*); but initial dʒ is unexplained; cf. JIB<sup>1</sup>.

**gyle** gail fermenting wort; brewing, brew. XIV. — MDu. *ghyl* (Du. *gijl*), rel. to *gijlen* ferment, of unkn. origin.

**gymbals** var. of GIMBALS.

**gymkhana** dʒɪmkāːnə in India, public resort for games; in Europe, athletic sports display. XIX. Alteration, by assim. to *gymnastic*, of Hind. *gendkhāna* 'ball-house', racket court.

**gymnasium** dʒɪmneiːziəm place for athletic exercises. XVI. — L. — Gr. *gymnasion*, f. *gymnazein* train (lit. naked), f. *gymnós* NAKED, NUDE. So **gymnast**. XVI. — F. or Gr. *gymnastēs* trainer of athletes. **gymnastic** -æːstɪk adj. and sb. XVI (sb. pl. XVII). — L. *gymnasticus* — Gr. *gymnastikós*.

**gymno-** dʒɪːmnou, dʒɪmnəː comb. form of Gr. *gymnós* naked, in many nat. hist. terms, the earliest of which is *gymnospermous* naked-seeded (XVIII) — modL. (cf. SPERM).

**gymnosophist** dʒɪmnəːsəfɪst ascetic Hindu philosopher who wore little or no clothing, etc. XVI (earlier once pl. *genosophis* XIV as if based on Gr. \**gumnósophos*). — F. *gymnosophiste* (†*gismocephite*) — L. (pl.) *gymnosophistæ* — Gr. (pl.) *gumnosophistai*, f. *gymnós* GYMNO- + *sophistēs* SOPHIST.

**gymnotus** dʒɪmnouːtəs electric eel. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), for \**gymnonotus*, f. Gr. *gymnós* GYMNO- + *nōton* back, with ref. to the absence of dorsal fins.

**gynæceum** dʒəɪnɪsiːəm (antiq.) women's apartments XVIII; (bot.) female organs (usu. sp. *gynæcium*, by assim. to Gr. *oikton* house). L. — Gr. *gynaikēion*, f. *gynaik-*, *gunē* woman (see QUEAN).

**gynæco-**, U.S. -eco- gai-, dʒəɪniːkou, dʒɪn-, -kəː- repr. Gr. *gynaiko-*, comb. form of *gunē* woman, female (see QUEAN), as in **gynæco-**CRACY female rule (XVII, Selden). — F. *gynécocratie* or modL. *gynæcocratia* — Gr. **gynæco-**LOGY. XIX.

**gyno-** dʒəɪːnou, dʒɪːnou, dʒɪnəː before a vowel **gyn-**, shortened form of GYNÆCO-, used in bot. terms to denote 'pistil', 'ovary', e.g. *Gynandria* (Linnæus) class of plants having stamen and pistil united. So **-gynous** dʒɪnəs repr. Gr. -*gunos*, used for 'having such-and-such pistils or female organs', e.g. *andro-gynous*, *mono-gynous*.

**gyp** dʒɪp (at Cambridge and Durham Univ.) college servant. XVIII (also †*jip*). perh. short for †*gippo* scullion (XVII), transf. use of †*gippo* tunic — (O)F. *jupeau*, dim. of *jup(p)e*.

**gypsum** dʒɪpsəm hydrous calcium sulphate, from which plaster of Paris is made. XVII. — L. (Cato, Pliny; also -us) — Gr. *gypsos*, of Semitic origin (cf. Ass. *gassu*, Arab. *geçç*, whence Sp. *algez*). The L. word was anglicized as *gips* (XV), *gyps* (XVIII); cf. F. *gypse*, †*gips*. So **gy-pseous**. XVII. f. late L. *gypseus*. ¶ In Rom. langs. pop. forms have the meaning 'plaster', e.g. OF. *gip(se)*, *gif*, *gy*, It. GESSO, Pr. *geis*, Sp. *yeso*, Pg. *gesso*.

**gypsy** see GIPSY.

**gyrate** dʒəɪreɪːt move in a circle or spiral. XIX. f. pp. stem of late L. *gýrāre*, f. *gýrus* — Gr. *gýros* ring, circle; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **gyr-**ATION. XVII. — late L.; cf. F. *giration*. **gyre** dʒəɪəɪ revolution, whirl, circle. XVI. — L. *gýrus*. **gyro-** dʒəɪəːrou, dʒəɪərouː comb. form of Gr. *gýros*.

**gyrfalcon** var. of GERFALCON.

**gyron** dʒəɪəːrən (her.) ordinary of triangular form. XVI. — (O)F. *giron*, †*geron* gusset, corr. to Sp. *giron*, It. *girona* — OFrank. \**géro* = OHG. *géro* (see GORE<sup>2</sup>). So **gyro-nny<sup>2</sup>** (her.) divided into gyrons. XIV (*ierownde*; forms with *nn* before XVI).

**gyve** dʒaiv (arch.) fetter. XIII (*giue*, La3.). Of unkn. origin; a solitary ex. of *gives et manicles* in an AN. text (XIV) may merely reflect the Eng. word; pl. *gyves* (*de draps*) bundles (of cloths) in 'Liber Albus' an. 1419 is difficult to relate because of the meaning; deriv. from OE. *wippe* WITH<sup>1</sup> does not account for the long vowel. The traditional

pronunc. was with initial g, as is shown by ME. alliterative practice and sp. with *gu-* (XV-XVIII); the present pronunc. with dʒ is due to misinterpretation of *give* when the word had become obs. in oral use. Hence **gyve** vb. XIII (pp. *igvined*). ¶ Not to be connected with similar and synon. W. *gefyn*, Ir. *geibheam*, Gael. *geimheal*.

## H

**ha** hā excl. denoting surprise, joy, scorn, suspicion, etc. XIII (Cursor M.); †eh? (so ON. *há*) XVI; in hesitating speech XVII (Sh., Jonson). So in many other langs., but not found in OE. in its simple form; for its use to denote laughter see AHA, HA-HA<sup>1</sup> and cf. HE<sup>2</sup>, HO.

**habeas corpus** hei·biæ̃s kō·ɪpəs (leg.) writ requiring a person to be brought before the court. xv. First words of the writ beginning *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* (etc.) you shall produce the body [of the person concerned, in court] to undergo [what the court may award]; L. *habeās*, 2nd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *habēre* have, *corpus* body.

**haberdasher** hæ·bærdæʃəɪ dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, formerly of wider application. xiv. prob. -AN. \**haberdasser*, \**hapertasser* (cf. *haberdasshrie* in an AN. document xv), presumably f. recorded *hapertas* (xv), of unkn. origin and uncertain meaning, in Eng. †*haberdash* was used for 'small wares' XV-XVII; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **ha-ber-dashery**. xvi.

**habergeon** hæ·bærdʒən sleeveless coat of armour. xiv. - (O)F. *haubergeon*, f. OF. *hauberc* HAUBERK; cf. -OON. Since xvi only hist.; treated in verse (XVII-XVIII) as three or as four syll. with the stress on the second.

**habillment** hæbi·lɪmənt equipment; †pl. munitions of war; pl. apparel. xv. -OF. *abillement* (later and mod. *habillement*), f. *habiller* render fit, fit out, (hence, by assoc. with *habit*) clothe, dress, f. *habile* ABLE; see -MENT.

**habilitate** hæbi·liteit (arch. or obs.) qualify. xvii. f. pp. stem of medL. *habilitāre*, f. *habilitās* ABILITY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Survives chiefly in *rehabilitate*.

**habit** hæ·bit A. apparel, dress XIII; B. mental constitution XIV; settled disposition, custom XVI. ME. (*h*)*abit* - OF. *abit* (later and mod. *habit*) = Pr. (*h*)*abit*, It. *abito* - L. *habitu-s*, f. *habit-*, pp. stem of *habēre* have, hold, refl. be constituted, be, with cogn. forms in Osco-Umbrian and Celtic. (Cf. Gr. *hēxis* state, habit, rel. to *ekhein* have, be conditioned in a certain way.) The range of meaning (in modF. distributed between *habit* dress and *habitude* custom) was fully developed in L. (but the sense 'dress, attire'

was not pre-Augustan); cf. *custom*, *costume*. So **habit** A. †*dwel* (cf. INHABIT) xiv (Ch.); B. dress XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *habiter* - L. *habitāre*. **habitāTION** dwelling, abode. xiv. - (O)F. - L. **habitat** hæ·bitæt native locality of an animal or plant. xviii. - L. 'dwells', 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of *habitāre* dwell, inhabit; derived from its use in floras and faunas to introduce the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species (e.g. 'Common Primrose. Habitat in sylvis'). **habitUAL**<sup>1</sup> hæbi·tjuəl †pert. to the inward disposition XVI; pert. to habit, customary xvii. - medL. *habitūalis*, f. *habitus* HABIT. So **habiTUATE**<sup>3</sup> fix in a habit. xvi. f. late L. *habituat-*, -*āre*. **habitUE** (h)æbi·tjuēi habitual visitor. xix. F., pp. of *habituer* - L. **ha·bitUDE** constitution, temperament xiv; disposition, habit xvii. - (O)F. - L.

**hachish** see HASHEESH.

**hachure** (h)æ·fjuəɪ (pl.) lines used in hill-shading in physical geography. xix. - F. *hachure*, f. *hacher* HATCH<sup>3</sup>; see -URE.

**hacienda** æsi·endə (in Spain and Sp. colonies) estate with dwelling-house. xviii. Sp., 'domestic work, landed property' :- L. *facienda*, n. pl. of gerundive of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>.

**hack**<sup>1</sup> hæc cut with heavy blows XII; break up (ground), etc. xvii. OE. (*tō*)*haccian* cut in pieces = OFris. (*tō*)*hakia*, MLG., MDu., (M)HG. *hacken* (Du. *hakken*); CWGerm. deriv. of imit. base \**χak-*; cf. synon. OE. *hæccan*, OHG. *hecken*. So **hack** sb. tool for breaking or chopping up XIII; gash, cut, notch xvi. Partly - MLG. *hakke*; partly f. the vb.

**hack**<sup>2</sup> hæc board for a hawk's meat XVI; rack xvii. By-form of HATCH<sup>3</sup>, prob. due to assoc. with its north. dial. var. *heck*.

**hack**<sup>3</sup> hæc from xvii in various senses of HACKNEY (esp. 'riding-horse' and 'drudge'), of which it is a shortening. Hence vb. make a hack of, etc. xviii.

**hackbut**, **hagbut** hæ·k-, hæ·gbat harquebus. xvi. - F. *haquebut(e)*, alteration of *haquebusche* - MDu. *hakebus*, *hagebus* (Du. *haabbus*), MLG. *hakebusse*, f. *hake(n)* HOOK + *bus(se)* gun, firearm (cf. BLUNDERBUS), so called from the hook orig. cast on the gun as an attachment.



**hackery** hæˈkəri native Indian bullock-cart. XVII. - Hindi *chhakṛā* two-wheeled cart.

**hackle** hæˈkl flax-comb; long feathers on the neck of a domestic cock, etc. xv. By-form of HATCHEL; cf. HECKLE.

**hackmatack** hæˈkmətæk American larch. XVIII. Amer. Indian (cf. Abnaki *akemantak*).

**hackney** hæˈkni riding-horse, esp. for hire XIV (in *hakeneyman*, 1308); †common drudge, prostitute xvi; short for *hackney-coach* xvii (Pepys). In AN. *hakenei* (xiv), AL. *hakeneius* (xiii), prob. f. ME. *Hakenei* Hackney in Middlesex, Skeat's view being that horses were raised on the pasture land there and taken to Smithfield market through Mare Street. ¶ Hence (O)F. *haquenée*, Pr. (*f*)*acanea*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. (*ac*)*chinea*.

**had** see HAVE.

**haddock** hæˈdæk fish allied to the cod. xiv. In AL. *haddocus* (xiii); prob. - AN. *hadoc*, var. of OF. (*h*)*adot*, pl. *hadoz*, *haddos*, of unkn. origin. ¶ For the final cons. cf. HAVOC.

**Hades** heiˈdiz Pluto; the kingdom of Pluto, the lower world; state or abode of the dead. xvi. - Gr. *Háidēs*; in LXX and N.T. Gr. used to render Heb. *sheōl* abode of the dead.

**hadji** hæˈdʒi pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed. xvii. - Arab. *hāji* pilgrim, f. *hajj* pilgrimage. ¶ In CEur. use.

**hæmatite, hematite** heˈmætait, hiː- native sesquioxide of iron. xvii. - L. *hæmatitēs* - Gr. *haimatitēs* (sc. *lithos stōnē*) 'blood-like stone', f. *haimat-*, *haima* blood; see -ITE.

**hæmat(o)-** hiːmæt(ou), shortened **hæm(o)-**, comb. forms of Gr. (*h*)*aima* blood, as in *hæmato-*, *hæmoglo-bin*, *hæmatu-ria*. xix. **hæmoptysis** -ɔːptisis spitting of blood. xvii (Sir T. Browne). modL.; Gr. *ptūein* spit. **hæmorrhage, hæmorrhage** heˈmɔːrɪdʒ flux of blood. xvii (earlier *emorogie, hemoragie*). - F. *hémorr(h)agie*, †*emorogie* - L. *hæmorrhagia* (Pliny) - Gr. *haimorrhagiā*, f. *haimo-*+\**rhag-*, base of *rhēgnūnai* break, burst. **hæmorrhoid, hæmorrhoid** heˈmɔːrɪdʒ (pl.) piles. xiv. Late ME. *emeroudis*, whence *emerods* (xvi-xvii) - OF. *emeroide*, later *hémorrhoides* (xvi) - L. *hæmorrhoida* - Gr. *haimorrhōis*, acc. -*oída* discharging blood, pl. -*oïdes* (sc. *phlébes* veins) bleeding piles, f. *haimorrhōos*, f. *haimo-*+\**rho-* flow (see STREAM); assim. to L.-Gr. form in xvi.

**hafnium** hæˈfniəm metallic element discovered in 1923. modL., f. *Hafnia*, L. name of Copenhagen (København), Denmark; see -IUM.

**haft** hæft handle. OE. *hæft*, *hæfte*, corr. to MLG. *hechte* (Du. *hecht*, *heft*), OHG. *hefti* (G. *heft*), ON. *hepti* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**haftjam*, f. \**haft*- HEAVE; see -T<sup>1</sup>.

**hag**<sup>1</sup> hæɡ female evil spirit xiii; repulsive old woman xiv (?). ME. *hegge* (xiii AncrR.), *hagge* (xiv PPl.); rare before xvi. perh. shortening of OE. *hægtesse*, *hegtes* fury, witch = MDu. *haghetisse* (Du. *hecce*), OHG. *hagazissa* (G. *hexe*), of unkn. origin.

**hag**<sup>2</sup> hæɡ (Sc. and north.) †gap, chasm xiii (Cursor M.); broken moss-ground (i) piece of soft bog xvii, (ii) spot of firmer ground in a peat bog xix. - ON. \**haggw-*, *hogg gap*, breach, orig. cutting blow (whence the Sc. and north. Eng. senses 'cutting, hewing', 'cut wood'), f. \**haggwa*, *hoggwa* HEW.

**haggard** hæˈɡɑːd (of a hawk) untamed, wild xvi; †gaunt, lean; wild-looking xvii. - (O)F. *hagard*, perh. f. Germ. \**hag-* hedge, bush, HAW<sup>1</sup>; see -ARD. Later infl. in sense by HAG<sup>1</sup> (for which *haggard* occurs xvii-xviii); cf. dial. *hagged* haggard (xvii).

**haggis** hæˈɡɪs dish consisting of minced entrails of a sheep, etc., boiled in the maw of the animal; now esp. Scotch. xv (*hagese*, *hagas*). Of unkn. origin; identity of form with †*hagges* magpie has suggested the possibility of its being a transf. use of the source of this, (O)F. *agace*, *agasse* magpie - OHG. *agaz(x)a*; cf. PIE<sup>2</sup>.

**haggle** hæˈɡl mangle with cuts xvi; wrangle in bargaining xvii. f. dial. *hag cut* (xiv) - ON. \**haggw-* *hoggwa* HEW) + -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**hagio-** hæˈɡiəʊ, hæˈɡiəʊ repr. Gr. *hágios* holy, used for 'saint' in **hagio**-GRAPHY, **hagio**-LOGY (xix) and derivs. **hagio**-GRAPHIA books of the O.T. not included in the Law and the Prophets. xvi. late L. - Gr., 'sacred writings'. **hagioscope** hæˈɡiəʊskəʊp opening in the wall of an aisle, etc., supposed to provide a view of the high altar (also called *squint*). xix; a modern ecclesiologist's coinage. ¶ The pronunc. with g is irreg.

**ha-ha**<sup>1</sup> hāhā OE. *ha ha* (see HA); so in many other langs. Cf. AHA.

**ha-ha**<sup>2</sup> hāˈhɑ sunk fence. xviii. - F. *haha* (xvii), usu. taken to be so named from the expression of surprise at meeting the obstacle (the F. word is also used for a strikingly ugly woman); redupl. of HA.

**haiduk** see HEYDUCK.

**hail**<sup>1</sup> heil frozen vapour falling in pellets. OE. *hægl* (with var. *hagol*, whence ME. *havel*), corr. to OFris. *heil*, OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *hagel*, ON. *hagl* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**hag(a)laz*, -am, rel. to Gr. *kákhlēx* pebble. Hence **hail** vb. xv. (Earlier †*hawe* :- OE. *hagalian* = MHG. *hag(a)len*, ON. *hagla*.)

**hail**<sup>2</sup> heil excl. of salutation. xii. ellipt. use of †*hail* adj. (ME. phr. *was hail!* 'be whole or healthy', hail!; cf. WASSAIL) - ON. *heil* WHOLE (phr. *kom heill!* welcome! hail!, *far heill!* farewell!). Hence **hail** vb. xii (Orm).

**hair** heəɪ any or all of the filamentous growths on the skin, esp. the head. OE. *hær*, *hēr* = OFris. *hēr*, OS., OHG. *hār* (Du., G. *haar*), ON. *hár* :- CGerm. \**χāram* (exc. Gothic), of unkn. origin (there is no CIE. word for hair). The present sp. and pronunc. are abnormal (for \**here* or \**hear* hiəɪ) and are supposed to be due to assim. to †*haire* hair shirt - (O)F. *haire* - Frankish \**hārja* (OHG. *hār(r)a*). Hence **ha-ir-**, **ha-irs-** BREADTH. xvi (earlier *hairbrede* xv). **hai-ry**<sup>1</sup>. xiii (Cursor M.).

**hairwood** see HAREWOOD.

**hake** heik cod-like fish, *Merlucius vulgaris*. xv. perh. for \**hakefish*, f. (dial.) *hake* hook (- ON. *haki*; see **HOOK**); cf. Norw. *hakefisk* applied to fishes having a hooked under-jaw, and OE. *hacod* pike.

**hakeem, hakim** hakim physician. xvii. - Arab. *hakim* wise, learned, philosopher, physician, f. *hakama* exercise authority, be wise or learned.

**halberd, halbert** hælbærd, hælbært weapon combining spear and battle-axe. xv. - F. *hallebarde*, †*alabarde* - It. *alabarda* - MHG. *helmbarde* (G. *hellebarde*), f. *helm* handle, HELM<sup>2</sup> + *barde*, *barte* hatchet (OHG. *barta* = OS. *barda*, ON. *barðr*), rel. to *bart* BEARD (cf. ON. *skeggja* halberd, lit. 'the bearded', f. *skegg* beard).

**halcyon** hælsjøn bird fabled to breed on the sea. xiv (*alceon*, Gower). - L. *halcyon*, *alcyon* - Gr. *alkuōn* kingfisher (*halkuōn* by assoc. with *hals* sea and *kuōn* conceiving), rel. to L. *alcēdō*. *Halcyon days* (earlier †*halcyons days*) 14 days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm; L. *alcyonei dies*, *alcyonides*, *alcedonia*, Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι.

**hale<sup>1</sup>** heil (dial.) sound, whole XIII (Orm); in robust health XVIII. ME. *hāl*, northern var. of **WHOLE**, taken into the literary lang. in mod. times.

**hale<sup>2</sup>** heil draw, pull. XIII. - (O)F. *haler* - OS. *halōn* (= OFris. *halia*, OHG. *halōn*, *holon*; Du. *halen*, G. *holen* fetch; cf. OE. *geholian* acquire), poss. rel. to L. *calāre*, Gr. *kaleîn* call (cf. **CALENDS**, **INTERCALATE**).

**half** hæf being one of two equal parts. OE. *half*, (*healf*) = OFris., OS. (Du.) *half*, (O)HG. *halb*, ON. *hálfr*, Goth. *halbs* :- CGerm. \**χalbaz*. Applied to relatives that are such on one side only, as *half-brother* (xiv, R. Mannyng), *half-sister* (xiii, La3.), prob. - ON. *hálfrbróðir*, *hálfsystur* (pl.); cf. OFris. *halfbróðer*, MLG. *halfsüsken*, Du. *halfbroeder*, MHG. *halpſwester*, G. *halbbruder*, *-schwester*. Comp. **HALFPENNY** (xiv, R. Mannyng), in OE. *healfpenigwurp* (see **WORTH**), whence †*halpeny*, *ha'penny* heip(ə)ni, †*halp(w)orth*, *ha'p'orth* heip'æp. Also sb. †side; one of two equal parts. OE. *half*, *healf* = OS. *halba*, OHG. *halba*, ON. *hálfa* region, part, lineage, Goth. *halba* side, half; ult. connexions doubtful. Cf. **BEHALF**. So **half** adv. OE. in comb., e.g. *healfſewicu* 'half-alive', half-dead, *healfſread* reddish, and in correl. use, e.g. *healf man healf assa* half man half ass (onocentaur). Hence **halve** hæv divide into two. XIII; repl. ME. *helfen*, OE. *hielfan* :- \**χalbjan*.

**half-pace** hāfpeis raised floor, dais, foot-pace xvi; half-landing xvii. Alteration of *halpace* (xvi), var. of *hau(l)tepace* (xv) - F. *haut pas* 'high step' (see **HAUGHTY**, **PACE**).

**halibut** hælibæt large flatfish. xv (also *holibut*, from xvii). f. *haly*, **HOLY** + **BUTT**<sup>3</sup>. For the first el. cf. LG. *heibut*, *heilige but*, Du. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*, ON. *heilagr fiskr* (Icel. *heilagfiski*, Sw. *helgeftundra*, Da. *hellefisk*, -*flyndre*).

**halidom** hælidom (arch.) holy relics. OE. *haliġdōm* sanctity, holy place or thing = MDu. *heilichdoem*, OHG. *heiligtuom* (cf. ON. *heilgidoemr*); see **HOLY**, -**DOM**. By my *halidom* (xvi) is due to misunderstanding.

**halitosis** hælitou'sis foulness of breath. xix. f. L. *halitus* breath, exhalation + -**OSIS**, used irreg.

**hall** hāl †spacious roofed place OE.; large public room xi; building for residence of students, business of a guild, etc. xiv; large dining-room in a college, etc., xvi; vestibule, lobby xvii. OE. *hall*, *heall* = OS., OHG. *halla* (Du. *hall*, G. *halle*), ON. *holl* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χallō*, f. \**χal-* \**χel-* cover, conceal (cf. **HELL**).

**hallelujah** hælilū·jə. xvi (Coverdale). - Heb. *hallelujāh* praise Jah (i.e. Jehovah), f. imper. pl. of *hallel* praise. Cf. **ALLELUIA**.

**halliard** see **HALYARD**.

**hallo(a)** hælou· excl. calling attention and used in greeting. xix (Dickens). Later form of **HOLLO(A)**. Also (with other vowels in the unstressed syll.) **hello(a)**· xix, **hillo(a)**· xviii (*illo* xvii), **hullo(a)**· xix.

**halloo** hælou· shout 'halloo' to incite hounds to the chase. xvi. perh. var. of **HALLOW**<sup>3</sup>. Survives in **VIEW-HALLOO**. Also *holloo* (xvii-xviii).

**hallow<sup>1</sup>** hæ'lou saint. OE. *hālga*, sb. use of definite form of *haliġ* **HOLY**; obs. exc. as in **ALL-HALLOWES**, (Sc.) **Hallow-e'ev'n** 31 Oct. (xviii), (hist.) **Ha'llowmas** All Saints' Day, 1 Nov. (*halwe-*, *halumesday*, xiv; see **MASS**<sup>1</sup>).

**hallow<sup>2</sup>** hæ'lou make or regard as holy, consecrate, bless. OE. *hālgian* = OS. *hēlagōn*, OHG. *heilagōn* (G. *heiligen*), ON. *helga*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) vb. f. \**χailag-* **HOLY**.

**hallow<sup>3</sup>** hæ'lou shout so as to incite hounds. xiv. prob. - OF. *halloer*, imit. of shouting (cf. **HALLOO**).

**hallucination** hælūsineifən illusory notion. xvii. - L. *hallūcinātiō(n)*, late form of *alūcinātiō*, f. *alūcināri* wander in thought or speech - Gr. *alúsein* be distraught or ill at ease, with ending as in *vaticināri* **VATICINATE**.

**halma** hæ'lmə game on a board, characterized by leaping moves. xix. - Gr. *hálma*, f. *hállēsthai* leap, rel. to L. *salire* (see **ASSAIL**).

**halo** heilou circle of light round the sun, etc., xvi; nimbus of a saint xvii; fig. xix. - medL. *halō*, for L. *halōs* (-ōn-) - Gr. *halōs* threshing-floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield; cf. F. *halo*, It. *alone*, Sp. *halon*.

**haloid** hæ'loid like common salt. xix. f. Gr. *hals* **SALT** + **-OID**.

**halt**<sup>1</sup> hölt (arch.) lame. OE. *halt*, *healt* = OFris., OS. *halt*, OHG. *halz*, ON. *haltr*, Goth. *halts* :- CGerm. \**χaltaz*, of unkn. origin. So **halt** vb. be lame OE.; waver XIV; proceed lamely xv. OE. *healtian*, corr. to OS. *halton*, OHG. *halzēn*, f. the adj.

**halt**<sup>2</sup> hölt temporary stoppage on a march or journey. XVII (earlier †*alto* XVI, †*alt* XVII). orig. in phr. *make halt* = G. *halt machen* (whence also F. *faire halte*, It. *far alto*, Sp. *alto hacer*); in the G. phr. *halt* is prob. orig. based on the imper. ('stop', 'stand still') of *halten* HOLD.

**halter** hōl'tər rope or strap with a noose OE.; rope for hanging xv. OE. *hælfter*, *hælfre*, corr. to ÖLG. *heliftra* (MLG. *helchter*, MDu. *halfter*, *halter*) :- WGERM. \**χalftra-*, \**χalfitra*, f. (with instr. suffix) \**χalb-*; see HELVE.

**halyard**, **haliard** hæ'ljərd (naut.) tackle for raising and lowering sail, etc. XIV. orig. *halter*, *hallyer*, f. HALE<sup>2</sup> + -IER; altered XVII by assoc. with YARD<sup>2</sup> (cf. LANYARD).

**ham**<sup>1</sup> hæm hollow or bend of the knee OE.; thigh of a hog used for food XVII. OE. *ham*, *hom* = MLG. *hamme*, OHG. *hamma* (G. dial. *hamm*), rel. to SYNON. MLG. *hame*, OHG. *hama*, ON. *høm*, f. Germ. \**χam-* be crooked. Hence **ham**STRING one of the tendons at the back of the knee. XVI (Goldring); hence as vb. disable (as if) by cutting these XVII (Milton).

**ham**<sup>2</sup> hæm (now chiefly dial.) plot of pasture or meadow land. OE. *hamm*, *homm* = OFris., MLG., MDu. *hem*; perh. rel. to HEM<sup>1</sup> (cf. Efris., LG. *hamm* piece of enclosed land). ¶ Frequent in place-names, simply or in comb., and not always distinguishable from HAM<sup>2</sup>.

**ham**<sup>3</sup> hæm (antiq.) town, village. XIX. Extracted from place-names having the terminal el. *-ham* (OE. *hām* HOME).

**hamadryad** hæmædrai:əd wood-nymph. XIV (*ama-*, Ch., Gower). - L. *Hamadryad-*, *-dryas*, Gr. *Hamadryad-*, *-drūs*, f. *hāma* together (cf. HOMO-) + *drūs* TREE.

**hame** heim each of the curved pieces forming the collar of a draught-horse. XIV. - MDu. *hame* (Du. *haam*), corr. to MHG. *ham(e)* fishing-rod, of unkn. origin.

**Hamitic** hæmi:tik pert. to a group of African languages comprising ancient Egyptian, Berber, Galla, etc. XIX. f. *Hamite* descendant of Ham (Hebrew *Kham*), second son of Noah (Gen. vi 10), whose descendants were supposed to have peopled northern Africa; see -ITE, -IC. Cf. *Japhetic*, *Semitic*.

**hamlet** hæ'mlɪt small village. XIV. - AN. *hamelet(t)e*, OF. *hamelet* (in AL. *hameletta* XIII), f. *hamel* (mod. *hameau*), dim. f. *ham* (found esp. in place-names of N. France) - MLG. MDu. *ham* HAM<sup>2</sup>; see -LET.

**hammam** see HUMMUM.

**hammer** hæ'məɪ beating instrument having a heavy head in which a handle is set transversely. OE. *hamor*, *hamer*, *homer* = OFris. *homer*, OS. *hamur* (Du. *hamer*), OHG. *hamar* (G. *hammer*), ON. *hamarr* hammer, back of an axe, crag; the latter sense of the ON. word and possible connexion with OSl. *kamy*, Russ. *kāmen'* stone, suggest that the CGerm. word was orig. applied to a stone weapon.

**hammer-cloth** hæ'mæklɒp cloth covering the seat in a coach. XV (first as the name of an unidentified material). Of unkn. origin.

**hammock** hæ'mək hanging bed suspended by cords. XVI (*hamaca*, *hammaker*; *hamack*, *-ock* XVII). - Sp. *hamaca* (whence also F. *hamac*), of Carib origin; the ending has been assim. to *-ock*. ¶ Du. *hangmat*, G. *hängematte* 'hanging mat', are etymologizing alterations.

**hamper**<sup>1</sup> hæ'mpəɪ large wicker-work receptacle. XIV. Reduced form of AN. *hanaper* HANAPER.

**hamper**<sup>2</sup> hæ'mpəɪ obstruct the movement of. XIV. Of obscure formation; the termination appears to be identical with *-ER*<sup>4</sup>.

**hamster** hæ'mstəɪ rodent *Cricetus frumentarius*. XVII (Topsell). - G. *hamster* :- OHG. *hamustro* = OS. *hamustra* 'curculio', corn-weevil, rel. to OSl. *chomēstaru*, the second el. of which is repr. also by Lith. *staras* hamster.

**hanaper** hæ'nəpəɪ wicker case for documents, (hence) department of the chancery into which fees were paid. XV. - AN. *hanaper*, OF. *hanapier* (AL. *hanaperium* XIII), f. (O)F. *hanap* drinking-vessel, cup - WGERM. \**χnapp-* (OE. *hnæp*, OHG. *hnaf*, ON. *hnappr*); see *-ER*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. HAMPER<sup>1</sup>.

**hand** hænd extremity of the arm comprising palm and fingers OE.; side OE.; source of information, etc. XVI; manual worker XVII (employed person, orig. with reference to skill XVIII); handwriting XIV (spec. *court h.*, *secretary h.*, *Italian h.*). OE. *hand*, *hond* = OFris. *hānd*, *hōnd*, OS. *hand*, pl. *hendi*, OHG. *hant*, pl. *henti* (Du., G. *hand*), ON. *hǫnd*, pl. *hendr*, Goth. *handus*, pl. *handjus*; CGerm., of uncertain origin (there being no CIE. word). Hence **hand** vb. handle (Sh.), furl; lead by the hand; deliver with the hand XVII. Comps.: **hand**BOOK OE. *handbōc*, tr. medL. *manuālis liber*, late L. *manuāle* MANUAL. **hand**CUFF manacle for the hand XVIII (*cuff* is recorded in this sense XVII). **hand**FAST (arch.) betroth XIV (earlier in pp. *handfesst*, Orm.; - ON. *handfesta*). **hand**FUL<sup>2</sup> OE. **hand**KERCHIEF hæ'ŋkəɪtʃɪf, also (now dial. or vulgar) **hand**KERCHER square of textile material for wiping the face or covering head and neck. XVI (earlier †*handcoverchief* XV; *pocket h.* XVIII). **hand**MAID XIV (Wycl.

Bible, Trevisa), -MAIDEN XIII female attendant; cf. OE. *handprēost* chaplain, *handþegen* manservant. **ha·nd**WRITING. XVI (Dunbar).

**handicap** hæ·ndikæp †lottery in which one person challenged an article belonging to another, for which he offered something in exchange, an umpire being chosen to decree the respective values XVII; †*handicap match* match between two horses, in which the umpire decided the extra weight to be carried by the superior horse; so *handicap (race)* XVIII; hence gen., and later applied to the extra weight itself, and so to any disability in a contest XIX. Presumably f. phr. *hand i' (i.e. in) cap*, the two parties and the umpire in the orig. game all depositing forfeit money in a cap or hat. Hence **ha·ndicap** vb. †draw as in a lottery XVII; engage in a handicap; weight race-horses; penalize (a superior competitor) XIX.

**handicraft** hæ·ndikræft manual skill XV; manual art XVI. Alteration of earlier †*handcraft* (OE. *handcræft*) after next; see CRAFT.

**handiwork** hæ·ndiwōrk performance by hand. OE. *handgeveorc*, f. *hand* HAND + *geworc*, coll. formation (see Y-) on *weorc* WORK; analysed in XVI as *handy work* (see HANDY).

**handle** hæ·ndl part to be grasped by the hand. OE. *handle*, -la = MLG. *hantel* (cf. OHG. *hantilla* towel), f. *hand* HAND; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. So **ha·ndle** vb. Late OE. *handlian* feel with the hands, treat of, corr. to OFris. *handelia*, OS. *handlon*, OHG. *hantalon* (G. *handeln*), ON. *hondla* seize, treat; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**handsel**, **hansel** hæ·n<sup>d</sup>səl †omen XII; New Year's gift XIV; earnest money; first use, first-fruits XVI. corr. formally to late OE. *handselen* 'mancipatio', delivery into the hand, and ON. *handsal* giving of the hand, esp. in a promise or bargain (OSw. *handsal*, Sw. *handsöl* money handed over, gratuity, Da. *handsel* earnest money); f. HAND + base of OE. *sellan* give, SELL. Hence as vb. xv. ¶ The characteristic senses of 'omen', 'gift to bring good luck', are not accounted for by those of the OE. and ON. words.

**handsome** hæ·n<sup>d</sup>səm †easy to handle xv; †handy; †(exc. U.S. dial.) apt, happy; moderately large, considerable; 'beautiful with dignity' (J.); graciously generous XVI. f. HAND + -SOME<sup>1</sup>; parallel formations are G. *handsam*, Du. *handzaam* manageable.

**handspike** hæ·n<sup>d</sup>spaik wooden bar used as lever. XVII. - Du. †*handspaeke* (now -*spaaek*), f. *hand* HAND + MDu. *spæke* pole, rod; assim. to SPIKE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. SPOKE. ¶ Cf. F. *anspect* - Du.

**handy** hæ·ndi †manual XVI (*handy laboure*); ready to hand; dexterous XVI. In the first sense evolved from HANDIWORK; in the later (for which ME. had *hend(e)* :- OE. *gehende* at hand) a new formation on HAND + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**handy-dandy** hæ·ndidæ·ndi children's game in which the players guess in which of another's hands an object is. XVI. Rhyming jingle f. HAND, or its infantile dim. *handy*.

**hang** hæŋ pt. and pp. **hung** hɑŋ, **hanged** hæŋd intr. be attached above without support beneath OE.; trans. attach in this way XIII. The present stem derives from (i) intr. OE. *hangian*, pt. *hangode*, (pp. *hanged* from XIV) = OFris. *hangia*, OS. *hangon*, OHG. *hangēn* (Du., G. *hangen*) :- WGerm. wk. vb. \**hangōjan*, \*-*æjan*, (ii) trans. ON. *hanga*, pt. *hékka*, pp. *hanginn* = OE. *hōn* (which continued till XIII), pt. *heng* (till XVI), pp. *hangen* (till xv), OFris. *hūa*, OS. *hāhan*, OHG. *hāhan*, pt. *hiang*, *hieng* (G. *hing*), MLG., MDu. *hān*, MHG. *hāhen*, Goth. *hāhan*, pt. *haihāh* :- CGerm. redupl. vb. \**hanghan* (further relations in IE. are recognized in L. *cunctāri* delay, Skr. *çākhate* hesitate). In north. areas |ON. wk. trans. *hengja*, pt. *hengda*, pp. *hengdr* was adopted XII (pt. *hennge*, pp. *henngd*, Orm); the normal change from *heng* to *hing* established the latter as a common north. form, with analogical pt. *hang*, pp. *hung*. Typical ME. midl. inflexions of XIV were: *hangen*, pt. *he(eng)*, *hanged*, *ho(ong)*, pp. *hanged* (with var. *hong-* for *hang-* throughout); pt. and pp. *hung* were established in literary Eng. in late XVI, with *hanged* largely restricted to the sense 'kill by hanging'. Hence **ha·ng**MAN. XIV (*þe hangeman of tyborne*, PPL.).

**hangar** hæ·ŋɑr shed, now spec. for aircraft. XIX ('Thackeray'). - F. *hangar* (also †*hangard*, †*hanghart*); in medL. *angarium* smith's shed; of unkn. origin.

**hanger**<sup>1</sup> hæ·ŋɔr wood on a steep bank. OE. *hangra*, f. *hangan* HANG.

**hanger**<sup>2</sup> hæ·ŋɔr one who hangs; pendent or suspending object. xv. f. HANG + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**hanger**<sup>3</sup> hæ·ŋɔr short sword. xv. prob. identical with HANGER<sup>2</sup> (the north. dial. var. *hinger* appears to confirm this origin); cf. early modDu. *hangher* rapier, which may be the immed. source.

**hangnail** (XVII) see AGNAIL.

**hank** hæŋk loop, coil, skein. XIV (in AL. *hanckus* XIII). - ON. \**hanku*, prehistoric form of *hōnk*, g. *hankar* (cf. *hanki* hasp, clasp; Sw. *hank* string, tie-band, rowel, Da. *hank* handle, ear of a pot). So **hank** vb. loop, noose. XIII. - ON. *hanka* coil.

**hanker** hæ·ŋkɔr (dial.) linger, loiter about; have a longing after, for. XVII. f. dial. *hank* (XVI) + -ER<sup>4</sup>; prob. f. \**hāŋk-*, parallel to \**hang-* HANG; cf. synonym. Du. *hunkenen*, dial. *hankeren*.

**hanky** hæ·ŋki colloq. for HANDKERCHIEF hæ·ŋkɔrtʃif; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**hanky-panky** hæŋkɪpæŋki jugglery, trickery. XIX. Rhyming jingle based on *hokey pokey*, *hocus pocus*, with possible suggestion of 'sleight of hand'.

**Hansard** hɑːnsɑːrd colloq. designation of the official record of Parliamentary Debates, which began to be printed in 1805 by T. L. Hansard, son of Luke Hansard, who had printed 'Journals of the House of Commons' from 1774.

**Hanse** hæns merchant guild; entrance fee of such a guild XII; commercial league of German towns xv. First in *hanshus* 'hanse-house', guildhall - MLG. *hanshūs*, and in medL. form *hansa* - OHG. *hansa*, (M)HG. *hanse* (whence MLG. *hanse*, etc.) = OE. *hōs* (instr. only) troop, company, Goth. *hansa* company, crowd :- Germ. \**χansō* (whence Finn. *kansa* people, company); of unkn. origin. So **HaNSARD** member of the German Hanse. XIX; **HanseATIC** hænsiæːtik. XVII (Selden). - medL.

**hansel** see HANDSEL.

**hansom** hænsəm short for *hansom cab*. XIX. f. name of Joseph Aloysius *Hansom* (1803-82), architect, who registered a Patent Safety Cab in 1834.

**hap** hæp (arch.) chance, luck; event; †good fortune XIII (Læ3.); chance, fortuity XIV. - ON. *happ* chance, good luck, rel. to OE. *gēhæp*(lic) fitting, convenient, orderly (cf. OSl. *kobū* fate, Czech *koba* consequence). Hence **hap** vb. (arch.) chance, happen. XIV; cf. ODa. *happe*; superseded by **happen**<sup>5</sup> hæːpn. XIV. **haply**<sup>2</sup> by chance. XIV (Ppl.); in early use varying with *happily*. **happy**<sup>1</sup> prosperous XIV (R. Rolle); having a feeling of content XVI. **happy-go-lucky**. XVII.

**haplo-** hæːplou, hæplɔː comb. form of Gr. *haplōs* single, simple, as in *haplo*·GRAPHY *haplo*·LOGY writing/speaking once instead of twice. XIX.

**haqueton** see ACTON.

**hara-kiri** hɑːrɑːkiːri suicide by disembowelment. XIX. Jap., f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut. ¶ Sometimes become 'happy dispatch' through a misunderstanding; and often erron. *hari-kari*.

**harangue** hɑːræŋ vehement address or oration. xv (*arang*; first in Sc.; in Eng. after 1600). - F. *harangue*, earlier †*arengue* - medL. *harenga* (cf. Pr., Sp. *arenga*, It. *arringa* speech), perh. - Germ. \**χariχring*-assembly, f. \**χarja*-host, crowd (see HARRY) + \**χring*-RING.

**haras** hɑːrəs, ||ara horse-breeding establishment. XIII (*harace*). - (O)F. *haras*, of unkn. origin.

**harass** hɑːrəs †tire out; trouble, worry. XVII. - F. *harasser*, pejorative deriv. of *harer* set a dog on, f. *hare* cry used for this purpose.

**harbinger** hɑːˌbɪndʒə ˈtʃone who provides lodging, host XII; purveyor of lodging, e.g. for an army XIV; forerunner XVI. MÉ. *herbergere*, -geour - AN., OF. *herbergere*, obl. case -geour, f. *herbergier* provide lodging for,

f. *herberge* lodging - OS. (= OHG.) *herberga* 'shelter for an army', lodging, f. *heri*, *hari* host, army (see HARRY) + \**berg*-protect (see BOROUGH). ¶ The intrusive *n* occurs xv; cf. *celandine*; *messenger*, *ostringer*, *passenger*, *porringer*, *scavenger*, *wharfinger*; *nightingale*; *popinjay*.

**harbour** hɑːˌbɔː shelter, lodging (arch.) OE.; place of shelter XIII; spec. for ships, port XVI. Late OE. *herebeorg* (perh. - ON.), corr. to OS., OHG. *heriberga* (Du. *herberg*, G. *herberge*), ON. *herbergi*; see prec. Two types evolved in ME., *herberwe*, *herborouȝ* (surviving in place-names, e.g. Market *Harborough*), and *herber(e)*, whence the mod. form (with -ar- from -er-, as in *bark*, etc.). So **harbour** vb. shelter, lodge, entertain; fig. XIV. Late OE. *herebeorgian*, corr. to (M)Du. *herbergen*, OHG. *heribergōn*, ON. *herbergja*. Hence **harbourage**. XVI.

**hard** hɑːrd resisting pressure; difficult to endure, severe; intense, violent; sb. beach or jetty for landing XIX. OE. *hard*, *heard* = OFris. *herd*, OS. (Du.) *hard*, (O)HG. *hart*, ON. *harðr*, Goth. *hardus* :- CGerm. \**χarðuz* :- IE. \**kratús*, whence Gr. *kratús* strong, powerful (cf. -CRACY). Hence **harden**<sup>5</sup> make hard XIII; become hard xv; after ON. *harðna*. Hence **hardly**<sup>2</sup> †forcibly; †boldly XIII; severely; not easily, (hence) barely, not quite XVI. **hardship** †severity; oppressive condition. XIII (AncrR.). **hardware**<sup>1</sup> ironmongery. XVI.

**hards, hurds** hɑːrdz, hɜːrdz coarser parts of flax or hemp. OE. *heordan* wk. fem. pl., corr. to OFris., ÖLG. *hēde* (Du. *heede*); of unkn. origin (for the phonology cf. OE. *meord*, OS. *mēd* MEED). Hence **harden**<sup>3</sup>, **hurden** sb. and adj. XV.

**hardy** hɑːdi courageous, daring XIII; capable of physical endurance XVI. - (O)F. *hardi* (= Pr. *ardit*, It. *ardito*), pp. of *hardir* become bold - Germ. \**χarðjan* (cf. OE. *hierdan*, OHG. *herten*, Goth. *gahardjan*, etc.), f. \**χarðuz* HARD. Hence **hardihood**. XVII (Milton); preceded by (pseudo-arch.) **hardihead** XVI (Spenser).

**hare** hɛə rodent of the genus *Lepus*. OE. *hara* = OFris. *hasa*, MDu. *haese* (Du. *haas*), OHG. *haso* (G. *hase*), ON. *heri* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**χason*, \**χazon*; an animal-name of IE. extent, repr. also by W. *ceinach* (based on \**kasni-*), OPruss. *sasins*, Skr. *śasas* (for \**śasas*); prob. sb. use of a colour-adj.; cf. OE. *hasu*, ON. *hōss* grey, L. *casculus* old, beside OHG. *hasan* grey, L. *cānus* hoary (: - \**casnos*). Hence **harebell** hɛəˌrɛl wild hyacinth XIV; *Campanula rotundifolia* XVIII. **harebrain** hɛəˌbrɛɪn †giddy person; as adj. XVI. **hare-lip**. XVI (Harman, Sh.), perh. immed. - (with accommodation) Du. *hazenlip*, tr. L. *labium leporinum*; cf. OE. *hær-sceaerd* 'hare-cleft' (see SHARD), OFris. *has-skerde* (adj.), G. *hasenscharte*, Da. *haveskaar*; F. *bec-de-lièvre*.

**harem** hæ:rəm women's part of a Moham-medan dwelling-house, or its occupants. xvii. - Arab. *ḥaram* and *ḥarīm* (that which is) prohibited, (hence) sacred place, sanctuary, women's apartments, wives, women, f. *ḥarama* prohibit, make unlawful.

**harewood** hæ:rwud also *hair*, *air*, formerly *aire*, *ayer*, *ayre* stained sycamore wood. xvii. The first el. is - dial. G. *aehre*, *ehre*, prob. - Friulian *ayar*, *ayer*, *aire* :- Rom. \**acre*, for L. *acer* maple.

**haricot**<sup>1</sup> hæ:rikou kidney bean, French bean. xvii. - F. *haricot* (*febves de h.* xvii), perh. - Aztec *ayacotli*.

**haricot**<sup>2</sup> hæ:rikou ragout (orig. of mutton). xviii. - F. *haricot*, earlier *hericoq* (*de mouton*), *hericot*, perh. orig. rel. to OF. *harigoter* cut up, and later assim. to prec.

**hari-kari** ɛrɔn. form of HARA-KIRI.

**hark** hɑ:k give ear to xii; listen xiii. ME. *herkien* :- OE. \**he*(o)*rcian* = OFris. *herkia*, *harkia*, rel. to MLG., MDu., Flem. dial. *horken*, OHG. *hōrechen*, G. *hōrchen*; cf. HEARKEN. *Hark back* is a hunting phr. arising from the use of 'hark!' as a call to retrace one's course; hence as sb. xviii.

**harlequin** hɑ:ɹlikwin character (associated with Columbine) in It. comedy and Eng. pantomime (clothed in variegated costume, whence the application of the word to animals with variegated coat, plumage, etc.). xvi (*Harlicken*, *Harlaken*, Nashe, Day). - F. †*harlequin* (mod. *arlequin*, after It. *arlecchino*), later var. of *Herlequin* (also *Hellequin*, as in OF. *maisnie Hellequin*, in medL. *familia Hellequini* or *Herlechini*) leader of the Wild Host or troop of demon horsemen riding by night, also called in medL. *familia Herlethingi* (Walter Map), which has been plausibly referred (as if for \**Herlethingi*) to OE. *Herla cýning* king Herla (cf. *De Herla rege* concerning king Herla, in Map's 'De nugis curialium'), whose characteristics have been identified with those of Woden; the circumstances of the transmission of the name from OF. to It., and thence to modF., are not clear. For the It. associations cf. COLUMBINE, PUNCH, ZANY. ¶ *Hurlewaynis kynne* (PPL) and *H. meyne* (Tale of Beryn), and *Helwayne* (Harsnet, 1603), *Hellwain* (Middleton, c. 1605), reflect such phr. as medL. *milites Herlewini* (Peter of Blois).

**harlot** hɑ:ɹlɔt †vagabond, rascal, low fellow xiii (AncrR.); †itinerant jester (R. Rolle); †male servant; †'fellow' xiv (Ch.); prostitute, strumpet xv. ME. *har-*, *herlot* - OF. (*h*)*arlot*, *herlot* young fellow, knave, vagabond = Pr. *arlot* vagabond, beggar, It. *arlotto*; cf. medL. *arlotus*, *erlotus* glutton, OSp. *arrote*, *alrote* lazy, OPg. *alrotar* go about begging. Hence **harlotry** †buffoonery; unchastity xiv; (arch.) harlot xvi.

**harm** hɑ:m hurt, injury. OE. *hearm* = OFris. *herm*, OS., OHG., (G.) *harm*, ON.

*harmr* (chiefly) grief, sorrow :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χarmaz*, rel. to OSl. *stramū* shame, injury (Russ. *sram* shame, scandal), Pers. *šarm*. So **harm** vb. OE. *hearmian* = OHG. *harmen*, *hermen*.

**harmattan** hɑ:mætən dry land-wind of Upper Guinea. xvii. f. Fanti or Twi (W. Africa) *haramata*.

**harmony** hɑ:ɹmɔni †melody, music xiv (Ch.); (mus.) combination of notes to make chords; agreement, accord xvi. - (O)F. *harmonie* = Pr., Sp., It. *armonia* - L. *harmonia* - Gr. *harmonia* joint, agreement, concord, f. \**harmono-* of *harmós* joint, *harmózein* fit together. So **harmoni-** xvi. - L. - Gr. *harmonikós*. **harmoni-** xvi; cf. (O)F. *harmonieus*. **harmonica** -o'nikə first applied (1762) by B. Franklin to a developed form of musical glasses; fem. sg. or n. pl. (used sb.) of L. *harmonicus*. - (O)F. **harmonium** -o'niom form of reed organ. - F. *harmonium* (Debain, c. 1840), f. L. *harmonia* or Gr. *harmónios* harmonious. **harmonize**. xv (Caxton; rare before xvii).

**harness** hɑ:ɹnis †baggage, equipment xiii (Cursor M.); trappings of a horse; (arch.) body armour; tackle, gear (now techn.) xiv. ME. *harnais*, *herneis* - OF. *harnais* military equipment (mod. *harnais*) - ON. \**hernest* 'provisions for an army', with assim. of the termination to \*-isk- (cf. OF. *harneschier* equip), f. *herr* army (see HARRY) + *nest* = OE., OHG. *nest* provisions, Goth. *ganists* safety. So **harness** vb. xiv. - OF. (*harnacher*). ¶ The OF. word is the source of Pr., Sp. *arnes*, It. *arnese*, medL. *harnesium*, etc., MHG. *harnasch*, G. *harnisch*, (M)Du. *harnas(ch)*, ON. *harn-*, *herneskja*.

**harns** hɑ:ɹnz (ONc.) brains. xii. Early ME. *hernes* - ON. \**herni*, *hjárni*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *herne* (Du. *hersenen*, *hersens*), OHG. *hírni* (G. *hírn*) :- Germ. (not OE. or Gothic) \**χersni*, rel. to Gr. *kránton* CRANIUM, L. *cerebrum* brain (see CEREBRAL).

**harp** hɑ:p stringed musical instrument. OE. *hearpe* = OS. *harpa* (Du. *harp*), OHG. *harfa* (G. *harfe*), ON. *harpa* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χarpōn*, whence late L. *harpa* (and the Rom. words derived therefrom). So **harp** vb. OE. *hearpian* = (M)Du. *harpen*, etc., ON. *harpa*.

**harpings** hɑ:ɹpiŋz (naut.) wales about the bow of a ship. xvii. Earliest in *cat harpings* (Capt. Smith) ropes or cramps serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts; perh. connected with F. *harpe* (cf. next).

**harpoon** hɑ:pū:n barbed spear-like missile. xvii (Purchas). - F. *harpon*, f. *harpe* dog's claw, cramp-iron, clamp - L. *harpē*, *harpa* - Gr. *hárpē* sickle (cf. L. *sarpere* prune); superseded earlier †*harping-IRON* (xvi), perh. - F. *harpin* boat-hook, f. *harper* grasp, grapple. Hence **harpoonEE'R**. xvii (Purchas).

**harpichord** hã:psikõrd keyboard instrument of music in which the strings were plucked with points. XVII (Cotgr.). - F. †*harpechorde* = It. *arpicordo*, modL. *harpi-chordium*, f. late L. *harpa* HARP + *chorða* CHORD; the intrusive *s*, found in the earliest instances, is of obscure origin.

**harpy** hã:ipi fabulous monster half woman half bird; also transf. XVI. - (O)F. *harpie* or its source L. *harpyia*, pl. -iã - Gr. *hãr-pũiai* 'snatchers', rel. to *harpdzein* seize.

**harquebus, arquebus** (h)ã:rkwibãs early portable gun. XVI. - F. (*h*)*arquebuse*, ult. - MLG. *hakebusse* (mod. *haakbus*) or MHG. *hake(n)bũhse* (mod. *hakenbüchse*), which in the F. form †*harquebusche* was adopted in Eng. as *hakhush* xv; f. *hake(n)* hook + *bus(se)* fire-arm (a hook being orig. cast on the gun). So (h)ã:rqebusIE<sup>R</sup>. XVI. - F. (*h*)*arquebusier*; earlier equivs. were *hackbushier*, *hackbutler*, -*buteer*.

**harridan** hã:ridãn haggard old woman. XVII. Recorded first as a cant word; presumed to be alteration of F. *haridelle* old jade of a horse, of unkn. origin.

**harrier**<sup>1</sup> hã:riãj hound for hunting the hare XVI; member of a hare-and-hounds team XIX. Early forms *hayere*, *hevere*, f. *hayre* HARE + -ER<sup>1</sup>, after (O)F. *lévrier*, repr. medL. *leporãrius* greyhound, sb. use of lateL. adj. f. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare; assim. to next.

**harrier**<sup>2</sup> hã:riãj one who harries; falcon of the genus *Circus*. XVI. (In the second sense, early forms *har(r)oe*, *harrower*.) f. HARROW<sup>1</sup>, HARRY + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**harrow**<sup>1</sup> hã:rou (arch.) rob, despoil. XIII. ME. *harwe*, *herwe*, var. of *herie* HARRY; in ME. often of the spoiling of Hell by Christ.

**harrow**<sup>2</sup> hã:rou toothed timber-frame which is dragged over ploughed land to clean it. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. \**harwan*, prehistoric form of *herfi*, *hervi* (Sw. *harf*, *härf*, Da. *harv*), rel. obscurely to MLG., MDu. *harke* (Du. *hark*) rake. Hence **har-row** vb. XIII (Cursor M.); fig. lacerate the feelings of XVII (Sh.).

**harry** hã:ri make raids OE.; overrun or despoil with an army XIII (La3.); harass XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *hergian*, *herian*, corr. to OFris. -*heria*, OS. *heriõn*, OHG. *herjõn*, ON. *herja* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**harjõjan*, \**harjõn*, f. \**harjaz* host, army (OE. *here*, MÍr. *cuire*, OPruss. *karjis*, Lith. *kãriã* army, and in Gr. *koiranos* 'military commander', lord, dign. ¶ Before back vowels (e.g. OE. *hergode* pt., *hergung* vbl. sb.) OE. *g* became ME. *w*, whence the var. HARROW<sup>1</sup>. Conflation with synonym. OF. *harier*, *her(r)ier* is probable.

**Harry** hã:ri male Christian name. XIV (Ch.). ME. *Herry* - OF. *Herri*, var. (with assim. of *nr* to *rr*) of *Henri* :- medL. *Henricus* - OHG. *Heinrik* (G. *Heinrich*).

*Old Harry* the Devil (xvii); cf. *Old Nick*. *By the Lord Harry* an oath (xvii).

**harsh** hã:ʃ rough to the touch, taste, or hearing; repugnant to feeling or æsthetic taste. XVI. - MLG. *harsch* (whence G. *harsch*) rough, lit. 'hairy', f. *haer* HAIR; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>. The early form *harrish* implies a MLG. uncontracted form \**harisch*; the form *hars* in Pinson's 'Promptorium Parvulorum', if not an error, may repr. LDu. pronunc. ¶ Distinct from the synonym. *harsk* XIII (Cursor M.), *hask* (now dial.), which exists in form (though not in sense) with OSw. *hãrsk*, Da. *harsk* rancid.

**harslet** var. of HASLET.

**hart** hã:t male of the (red) deer. OE. *heort*, earlier *heorot* = OS. *hivot* (Du. *hert*), OHG. *hir(u)z* (G. *hirsch*), ON. *hjoþr* (:- \**herutr*) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**herutaz*. ¶ An animal-name of wide IE. extent; prob. lit. 'horned beast', and based on IE. \**kerw-* (as in L. *cervus* stag, W. *carw* hart, OPruss. *sirwis*, OSL. *srũna* roe), rel. ult. to HORN.

**hartal** hã:tãl (in India) day of mourning used as a form of boycott. XX. - Hindi *hãtãl*, for *hãttãl* 'locking of shops' (Skr. *hãtta* shop, *tãlaka* lock, bolt).

**hartebeest** hã:it(ã)bist S. African antelope. XVIII. Afrikaans (now *hartbees*), f. Du. *hert* HART + *beest* BEAST.

**harum-scarum** hã:rãmskã:rãm adv. recklessly XVII; adj. reckless; also sb. XVIII. orig. dial. or slang (*harum starum*, Ray); rhyming jingle perh. f. HARE and SCARE; sometimes taken as *hare 'em*, *scare 'em*.

**harvest** hã:rvi:t autumn, spec. as the season for gathering the ripened grain OE.; the gathering itself, corn-crop XVI (Tindale). OE. *hãrfest* = OFris., (M)Du. *herfst*, OHG. *herbist* (G. *herbst* autumn, in Upper Germany, fruit-harvest), ON. *haust* n. (orig. m.) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**harbistaz*, \*-*ustaz*, f. \**harb-* :- IE. \**karp-*, as in L. *carpere* pluck, Gr. *karpõs* fruit, rel. to OIr. *cirrim* (:- \**kirpin*) I chop off, Lith. *kerpũ* I shear, Skr. *kãpãnas* sword, -*ãni* scissors. Hence as vb. XIV (Maund.); -**harvest-home** bringing home the last of the harvest. XVI (Tusser, Sh.).

**has** see HAVE. **has-been** hã:zbãn one whose best days are over. XVII (*hesbeene*). orig. Sc.; 3rd sg. pf. ind. of BE.

**hash** hã:ʃ cut up (meat) small for cooking; fig. mangle. XVII. - (O)F. *hacher*, f. *hache* HATCHET. Hence **hash** sb. dish of previously cooked meat cut small and heated with gravy. XVII (Pepys); superseded earlier †*hachee*, †*hach(e)y* - F. *hachis*, f. *hacher* + -is (:- Rom. \*-*ãticiu-s*).

**hasheesh**, -ish (also earlier *hachish*) hã:ʃif leaves of Indian hemp for smoking or chewing. XVI. - Arab. *hashish* dry herb, hay, powdered hemp-leaves, intoxicant made therefrom.



**haslet** heiːslit, **harslet** hāːrslit pig's fry, pluck of sheep, etc. XIV. - OF. *hastelet* (mod. *hâtelet*, -lette), dim. of *haste* (*hâte*) spit, roast meat - OLG. *harst* piece of roast meat (cf. Du. *harst* sirloin) = OHG. *harst*; see -LET.

**hasp** hæsp hinged fastening. OE. *hæpse*, *hæsp*, corr. to MLG. *haspe*, *hespe*, OHG. *haspa* (G. *haspe*), ON. *hespa*, rel. further to MLG., Du. *haspel*, OHG. *haspil*. ¶ Most of the Germ. langs. show two meanings, 'fastening, hinge' and 'skein, reel'; whether they belong orig. to the same formation is doubtful.

**hassock** hæːsək clump of matted vegetation OE.; cushion for kneeling or resting the feet on, orig. one made from turf or peat XVI. OE. *hassuc*, of unkn. origin; see -OCK. ¶ Not rel. to W. *hesg*; see SEDGE.

**hastate** hæːsteit spear-shaped. XVIII. - L. *hastātus*, f. *hasta* spear; see YARD<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**haste** heist swiftness of movement; hurry XIII (Cursor M.); obligation or eagerness to act quickly XIV (Ch.). - OF. *haste* (mod. *hâte*) - WGer. \**χaisti* (OE. *hæst* violence, fury, ON. *heifst*, *heipt* hate, revenge, Goth. *haifsts* strife; OE. *hæste* violent, OFris. *hāste*, OHG. *heisti* powerful); of unkn. origin. (Cf. POST-HASTE.) ¶ The OF. word was adopted in MDu. as *haeste* (Du. *haast*), in MLG. as *hast*, whence G. *hast*. So **haste** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *haster* (mod. *hâter*), whence also Du. *haasten*, G. *hasten*, Sw. *hasta*, etc.; superseded by **hasty**<sup>5</sup> heiːsn make haste. XVI. Hence **hasty** heiːsti †speedy; †hurried XIV; precipitate, rash XV. - OF. *hasti*, *hastif* (mod. *hâtif*), f. *haste* -if -IVE; superseded †*hastif* (cf. *jolly*, *tardy*).

**hat** hæʔ head-covering. OE. *hætt*, corr. to ON. *hōtr* hood, cowl :- Germ. \**χattuz* (cf. ON. *hetta* hood :- \**χatjōn*) :- \**χadnis*; see HOOD. Hence **hat-ter**<sup>1</sup> one who makes and/or sells hats. XIV; after (O)F. *chapelier*, f. †*chapel*, *chapeau*.

**hatch**<sup>1</sup> hæʔf half-door, wicket OE.; †movable planking forming a deck, (now) framework covering openings in a deck XIII (implied in AL. *hechia*, 1296); flood-gate XVI. OE. *hæcc*, *hecc*, corr. to MLG. *heck*, MDu. *hecke* (Du. *hek*); f. Germ. \**χak-*, of unkn. origin.

**hatch**<sup>2</sup> hæʔf bring forth from the egg. XIII. ME. *hacche*, pt. *hazte*, pp. *yhaht*, *theyzt* and *hacchid*, *hetchid*, points to an OE. \**hæccan*, rel. to MHG. *hecken*, Sw. *häcka*. Da. *hække*, of unkn. origin.

**hatch**<sup>3</sup> hæʔf inlay XV; engrave lines on XVI. - (O)F. *hacher*, f. *hache* HATCHET.

**hatchel** hæʔʃl flax-comb. XVII. Later var. of *hetchel*, ME. *hechele*, *hechil* (XIII) :- OE. \**hæcel*, corr. to (M)LG., (M)Du. *hekel*, (M)HG. *hechel* :- WGer. \**χakila*, f. \**χak*-HOOK. Cf. HACKLE, HECKLE.

**hatchet** hæʔʃit small or light axe. XIV. - (O)F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache* axe = Pr.

*apcha* :- medL. *hapia* - Germ. \**χappa* (OHG. *happa*, *heppa* sickle-shaped knife); see -ET.

**hatchcon** hæʔʃmɒnt escutcheon. XVI. Early forms (*h*)*achment*, *achivment*, shortening of ACHIEVEMENT stressed on the first syll.

**hate** heit hold in strong dislike. OE. *hatian* = OFris. *hatia*, OS. *haton* (Du. *haten*), OHG. *hazzōn*, -ēn (G. *hassen*), ON. *hata*, Goth. *hutan* :- CGerm. \**χatōjan*, \*-ējan, f. base of \**χatis*- (see below). So **hate** sb. XIII; partly - ON. *hatr*, partly f. *hate* vb. under the infl. of **hatred** heiːtrid XIII (ME. *haterede(n)*, f. the vb.-stem + -RED). Both sbs. superseded OE. synon. *hete* (to XIII) = OS. *heti*, OHG. *haz* (G. *hass*), ON. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis* :- CGerm. \**χatis* :- IE. \**kades*- (cf. Oscan *cadeis* of enmity, and, with vowel-variation, Av. *sādra*-, Gr. *kēdos* suffering, W. *cawdd* anger, insult, trouble, and with -f-suffix, W. *cas*, OIr. *caiss* hatred).

**Hattic** hæːtik pert. to the Hatti, conterminous or partly identical with the Hittites. XX. f. Assyrian and Hittite *Khatti* + -IC.

**hauberk** hōːbɛrk defensive armour for neck and shoulders. XIII. - OF. *hauberc*, also *holberc*, earlier *hausberc* = Pr. *ausberc* (whence It. *osbergo*) :- Frankish \**halsberg* (= OHG. *halsberc*, OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. \**halsbjörg*), f. *hals* neck (cf. COLLAR) + \**berg*-protect (cf. HARBOUR).

**haugh** hāx, hāf (Sc. and north.) flat land by a river side. ME. *hawch*, *hawgh*, prob. :- OE. *healh* corner, nook, rel. to *holh* HOLLOW.

**haughty** hōːti lofty and disdainful; †eminent, exalted; †high. XVI. Extension with -y<sup>1</sup> of †*haught*, earlier *haut* (XV) - (O)F. *haut* high :- L. *altus* high (cf. OLD), infl. by Germ. \**χaux*- HIGH. The sp. with *gh* was induced by assim. to words in which the sound denoted by it had become mute, or to *high*, *height*. ¶ *Haught* was preceded by †*hautain* (XIII) - (O)F. *hautain*.

**haul** hōl pull, drag; trim (sails) XVI; (of the wind) veer XVIII. Earliest form *hall*; var. of HALB<sup>2</sup>. For the sp. with *au* cf. *crawl*. So **haul-ier**. XV (*hallier*) - OF. *hallier*, f. *hal(l)er*.

**halm**, **halm** hōm, hām stems or stalks. OE. *halm* (*healm*) = OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *halm*, ON. *halmr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χalmaz* :- IE. \**kolmos*; cf. L. *culmus* halm, Gr. *kálamos* (whence L. *calamus*) reed, OSI. *slama*, Russ. *solóma* straw; cf. CULM<sup>1</sup>.

**haunch** hōnʃ, hānʃ part of the body between the last ribs and the thigh. XIII (Anchr.R.). - (O)F. *hanche* = Pr., Sp., It. *anca*, of Germ. origin (cf. LG. *hanke* hind leg of a horse).

**haunt** hōnt, (old-fashioned) hānt †practise habitually; resort (to) habitually XIII; frequent the company of XV; visit frequently XVI (spec. of ghosts, Sh.). - (O)F. *hanter* - Germ. \**χaimatjan* (repr. by OE. *hāmettan* provide with a home, house, ON. *heimta* get home, recover), f. \**χaimaz* HOME.



**Hausa** also *Hausa*, *H(a)oussa* hau·sə people of northern Nigeria and the Sudan, and their language (much used commercially).

**hausmannize** hau·smənaiz open out the streets, etc., of (a town). XIX. f. the name of Baron Eugène-Georges *Hausmann*, who when prefect of the Seine (1853-70) remodelled a great part of Paris; see -IZE.

**haustellum** hāste·ləm (zool.) proboscis of an insect, etc. XIX. modL. dim. of *L. haustum* machine for drawing water, f. *haust-*, *haurire* (see EXHAUST). So **haustorium** -ō·riəm (bot.) sucker of a parasitic plant. XIX. modL., f. late *L. haustor* drainer; see -ORIUM.

**hautboy** hau·boi wooden wind instrument. XVI. - F. *hautbois*, f. *haut* high + *bois* wood (see BUSH); so named from its high pitch. Superseded by OBOE.

**hauteur** ou·tər, |otər loftiness of manner. XVII. F., f. *haut* high + *-eur* -OR<sup>2</sup>.

**haut goût** see HOGO.

**havana** həvæ·nə cigar of a kind made in Cuba. XIX. f. name of the capital of Cuba (Sp. *Habana*); cf. F. *havane*.

**have** hæv, (h)əv pt., pp. **had** hæd, (h)əd the most general vb. denoting possession. OE. *habban*, pt. *hæfde*, pp. (*ge*)*hæfd* = OFris. *hebbā*, *hēde*, *hev(e)d*, OS. *hebbian*, *habda*, *habd* (Du. *hebben*, *hadde*, *gehad*), OHG. *haben*, *habēta*, *gihabēt* (G. *haben*, *hatte*, *gehabt*), ON. *hafa*, *hafða*, *haft*, Goth. *haban*, *habaida*, *-habaida* (fem.) :- CGerm. \**habēn*, \**habda*, \**gahabdaz*, prob. rel. to \**habjan* (IE. \**kap-*) HEAVE (connexion with *L. habere* have, either as cogn. or by adoption therefrom, is doubtful). In OE. all parts of the present had *-bb-* (: \**-bj-*), exc. the 2nd and 3rd sg. *hafast*, *hafap* beside *hæfst*, *hæfþ*, which became in ME. *havest*, *haveth*, and *hafst*, *hafþ*, whence (from XIII) *hast* hæst, (h)əst, *hath* hæþ, (h)əþ, while *v* was levelled out into other parts. In weak-stress conditions *v* tended to disappear, whence ME. inf. *han*, *ha*, Sc. *hae*; loss of *h* resulted in the reduction of the inf. to *n*, the final term being its entire loss, as in Sc. *I wad been* I would have been, *she might been*. ¶ Like *be* and *do*, this verb in all the Germ. langs. came to be used contextually as a fixed element of predication, and esp. as an auxiliary of tense, forming generalized tenses corr. to the L. perfect tenses, e.g. *I have, had, shall have, to have given*, L. *dedi, dederam, dederō, dedisse*.

**haven** hei·v(ə)n harbour (now rhet. or fig. exc. as in place-names). Late OE. *hæfen*, *hæfne* (XI) - ON. *hafnar*, *hofn* (*hafn*) = MLG., MDu. *havene*, Du. *haven* (whence G. *hafen*), rel. to (O)Ir. *cuán* curve, bend, recess, bay = Gael. *cuán* ocean :- \**kopno-*.

**haversack** hə·vəisæk stout canvas bag slung over the shoulder, orig. for a soldier's day rations. XVIII. - F. *havresac* - G. *habersack* orig. bag in which cavalry carried the oats for their horses, f. *haber* oats (OHG. *habaro*; modG. *hafer* is - LG) + *sack* SACK.

**Haversian** həv·ərsiən (anat.) pert. to structures in bones discovered by Clopton *Havers*, Eng. anatomist (d. 1702); see -IAN. XIX.

**haversine** hə·vərsain (math.) half the versed sine. XIX (introduced by J. Inman, 1835). CONTR. OF HALF, VERSED, SINE.

**havildar** hə·vildār sepoy non-commissioned officer. XIX. - Hind., Pers. *hawāldār* f. *hawāla* charge + Pers. *-dār* holding.

**havoc** hə·vək in phr. *cry havoc* give the order 'havoc', sound the signal for spoliation; hence *make havoc* (of) plunder, devastate. XV. - AN. *havoc* (phr. *crier havoc* XIV), alteration of OF. *havot*(t), of unkn. origin. ¶ For the final cons. cf. HADDOCK.

**haw<sup>1</sup>** hā fruit of the hawthorn. OE. *haga*, identical in form with *haga* hedge, fence (see HEDGE), connexion with which appears to be shown by the forms of **haw<sup>2</sup>** THORN, OE. *haga-*, *haguborn* = MDu. *hagedorn* (Du. *haagdoorn*), MHG. *hagendorn* (G. *hagedorn*), ON. *hagþorn*; cf. OE. *hægþorn* 'hedge-thorn'.

**haw<sup>2</sup>** hā nictitating membrane in a horse's (dog's, etc.) eye; inflamed state of this. XV.

**haw<sup>3</sup>** hā utterance marking hesitation; also as vb. XVII. Duplicated, as **haw-haw**, which is also used to denote boisterous laughter and affected superiority of utterance. XIX.

**hawk<sup>1</sup>** hōk bird of prey used in falconry. OE. *hafoc*, *heafoc*, earlier *hæbuc*, *habuc* = OFris. *havek*, OS. *habuk* (Du. *havik*), OHG. *habuh* (G. *habicht*), ON. *hawkr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**habukaz*, rel. to Pol. *kobuz*, Russ. *kóbets* species of hawk or kite. Hence **hawk** vb. XIV.

**hawk<sup>2</sup>** hōk plasterer's hod. XIV. Of unkn. origin. ¶ The use of F. *oiseau* (bird) in this sense suggests identity with prec.

**hawk<sup>3</sup>** hōk clear the throat noisily. XVI (Mulcaster, Stanyhurst, Sh.). prob. imit.

**hawker** hō·kər itinerant seller. XVI. prob. - LG. (cf. MLG. *hoker*, LG. *höker*, Du. *heuker*); see HUCKSTER. Hence, by back-formation, **hawk<sup>4</sup>** vb. XVI.

**hawse** hōz (naut.) part of the bows of a ship XIV (Sandahl); space about the stem of a vessel, situation of cables there XVI. Early form *halse* (in AL. *halsa* XIV), prob. - ON. *hals* neck, ship's bow, front sheet of a sail, rope's end (= OE. *heals* neck, prow; cf. COLLAR).

**hawser** hō·zər (naut.) large rope. XIV. - AN. *haucer*, *haucour* (in AL. *haucerus*, *ausorus*, *auncerus*), f. OF. *haucier* (mod. *hausser*) hoist = Pr. *alsar*, etc. :- Rom. \**altidare*, f. L. *altus* high (cf. OLD); see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**hawthorn** see HAW<sup>1</sup>.

**hay<sup>1</sup>** hei grass cut and dried. OE. *hæg*, *hieg*, *hiġ* = OFris. *hā*, *hē*, OS. *hōi*, OHG. *hevi*, *houvi* (Du. *hooi*, G. *heu*), ON. *hey* (whence the native word was reinforced), Goth. *hawi* :- CGerm. \**hauŷam*, f. \**hauŷwan* cut down, HEW.

**hay<sup>2</sup>** hei (arch., dial.) hedge. OE. *hege* :- \**χagiz*, f. \**χag-*, as in HAW<sup>1</sup>, HEDGE. Hence (hist.) **hay**-BOLE. XII (right to take) wood for the repair of fences.

**hay<sup>3</sup>** hei (hist.) winding country dance. XVI (Skelton). Of uncertain origin; perh. - F. (cf. *haye d'allemaigne* xv). Also †*hay de guy* or *guise* XVI (Skelton, Spenser).

**haysel** hei-sæl (E. Anglia) hay season. XVII. f. HAY<sup>1</sup>+*sele*, OE. *sæl* time, season (cf. SILLY).

**hayward** hei-wærd officer having charge of fences and enclosures. XIII (AncrR.). f. ME. *heie*, *haie*, OE. *hege*; HAY<sup>2</sup>+WARD<sup>1</sup>.

**hazard** hæzærd game at dice XIII; chance, venture XIV; risk, peril; winning opening in a tennis-court, †pocket of a billiard table XVI. - (O)F. *hasard* - Sp. *azar* - Arab. *azzahr*, *azzār* gaming die. So **ha-zard** vb., **ha-zardous**. XVI. - F. *hasarder*, *hasardeux*.

**haze<sup>1</sup>** heiz †thick fog; thin mist. XVIII. prob., along with *haze* vb. drizzle (XVII), back-formation from earlier **hazy** hei-zi adj. (orig. naut.) †foggy, (now) misty (XVII), of which the earliest forms *hazey*, *heysey*, *haizy*, beside *hasie*, *hazy*, together with chronological uncertainty, make the problem of origin difficult.

**haze<sup>2</sup>** heiz (dial.) frighten, scare, scold, beat XVII; (naut.) harass with excessive work; (U.S.) subject to brutal horseplay XIX. In the first sense preceded by (dial.) *hazen* (early XVII). OF. *haser* tease, anger, insult, has been compared.

**hazel** hei-zl small nut-tree, *Corylus* OE.; reddish-brown colour of the ripe hazel-nut (OE. *hæselhnutu*) XVI (*hasell eyes*, Sh.). OE. *hæsel*, corr. to MDu. *hasel* (Du. *hazelaar* hazel tree, *hazelnoot* hazel nut), OHG. *hasal*, -*ala* (G. *hasel*), ON. *hasl* (also *hesli*, whence Sc. *heezle*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**χasala* :- IE. \**kosolos*, \**koselos*, whence also L. *corylus*, -*ulus* (Rom. forms are based on a var. \**colurus*), (O)Ir. *coll*, W. *collen*. Hence **ha-zel**-HEN. XVII. - Du. *haselhoen*, G. *hasel-huhn*, so called from the reddish-brown colour; so -GROUSE XVIII.

**hazel<sup>2</sup>** hei-zl kind of freestone. XVII. First in *hazel ground*, poss. named from its colour and so a transf. use of prec. But the adj. **ha-zell**<sup>1</sup> consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth, is earlier (late XVI).

**he<sup>1</sup>** hi, hi 3rd sg. m. pers. pron. OE. *he*, *hē* = OFris. *hi*, *he*, OS. *hi*, *he*, *hie*; f. Germ. demons. stem \**χi-*, repr. also in OHG. (Frankonian) *er*, *her*, *hē* he, d. *himo*, also *hiuru* (:- \**hiu jāru*), G. *heuer* this year, OHG. *hiutu* (:- \**hiu tagu* this day = OE. *hiodæg*, OS. *hiudiga*), G. *heute* today, Pr.ON. *hino*, ON. (*hinn* him, *hinig* (:- \**hin veg*) 'this way', hither, *hit* (:- \**hiat*) hither, Goth. *himma* to him, *hina* him, *himma daga* today. See also HIM, HIS, HITHER, HENCE, IT. The ult. IE. \**ki-* \**ko-* is repr. also in L. *cis* on this side,

demons. particle -*ce*, OIr. *cē* this, Lith. *šis*, OSl. *sī* this (Russ. *sej*), Gr. *e|kei* (loc.) there.

**he<sup>2</sup>** hī excl. of laughter, usu. repeated *he he*, *he he he*. OE. *he he*; cf. L. *he*, *hæ*, G. *hehehe*.

**head** hed anterior (in man, upper) part of the body, containing the mouth, sense organs, and brain; various transf. uses. OE. *hēafod* = OFris. *hāved*, *hād*, OS. *hōbid* (Du. *hoofd*), OHG. *houbit* (G. *haupt*), ON. *haufuð*, *hofuð*, Goth. *haubip* :- CGerm. \**χaubudam*, -*idam* the relation of which with L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē* head, Skr. *kapālam* skull, is not clear. Hence **hea-d**LAND strip of land left at the head of furrows OE. (*hēafodland*); promontory XVI. **hea-d**MAN chief. OE. *hēafodmann* (a CGerm. comp.). **hea-d**-QUA-RTERS XVII; cf. G. *hauptquartier*. **hea-ds**-MAN †chief XIV; executioner XVII (Sh.); f. g. of *head*. **hea-d**STRONG violently self-willed. XIV (Trevisa). **hea-d**WAY motion ahead or forward XVIII; for \**aheadway* (f. AHEAD). **hea-d**<sup>1</sup> headlong (†lit. and fig.) XIV (Wycl. Bible).

**-head** hed ME.- *hēd(e)*, repr OE. \**-hādu*, mutated form corr. to *-hād* -HOOD, and used alongside it from XIII, but surviving in present Eng. only in *godhead* and (arch.) *maidenhead*; orig. attached to adjs., as *bold-hede*, *fairhede*, but extended later to sbs., as *knyhihede*, *manhede*, *maydenhede*, *wommanhede* (all used by Ch.). Pseudo-arch. are *beastlyhede*, DREARIHEAD (Spenser), *lowli-head* (Tennyson).

**headborough** he-dba:rou (hist.) head of a tithing or frankpledge, (later) petty constable. xv (Promp. Parv.). f. HEAD+*borough*, OE. *borh* pledge (see BORROW); repl. *frithborgesheued* (XII) head of the frithborh or frankpledge.

**headlong** he-dlōŋ headforemost, precipitately. xv. Alteration, by assoc. with ALONG, of †*headling* (XIII), f. HEAD+*-LING*<sup>2</sup> (as in OE. *bæcling* backwards); cf. *sidelong*.

**heal** hīl make whole, cure. OE. *hēlan* = OFris. *hēla*, OS. *hēlian* (Du. *heelen*), OHG. *heilan* (G. *heilen*), ON. *heila*, Goth. *hailjan* :- CGerm. \**χailjan*, f. \**χailaz* WHOLE.

**health** help soundness of body, mind, or spirit OE.; toast drunk to a person's welfare XVI (Sh.). OE. *hælp* = OHG. *heilida* :- WGerm. \**χailipa*, f. Germ. \**χailaz* WHOLE; see -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **hea-lth**<sup>1</sup> salubrious XIV (Trevisa); having good health XVI (superseded in this sense by **hea-lth**<sup>1</sup> XVI).

**heap** hip collection of things lying one upon another; †great company OE.; (colloq.) a great deal XVII (earlier pl. XVI). OE. *hēap* = OFris. *hāp*, OS. *hōp* (Du. *hoop*; cf. FORLORN HOPE), OHG. *houf* :- WGerm. \**χaupaz* (not in Gothic; Icel. *hópr* is from LG.), rel. to MLG. *hūpe*, OHG. *hūfo* (G. *haufen*) :- Germ. \**χūpon*; IE. \**kūp-* is repr. also by OSl. *kupǎ*, Lith. *kaūpas* heap. Hence as vb. OE. *hēapian* (cf. OHG. *houfōn*).

**hear** hɪə pt., pp. **heard** hɔrd perceive sound (intr. and trans.); listen (to); get to know, be told. OE. Anglian *hēran*, WS. *hieran* = OFris. *hēra*, *hōra*, OS. *hōrian* (Du. *hooren*), OHG. *hōren* (G. *hören*), ON. *heyrá*, Goth. *hausjan* :- CGerm. \**hausjan*, dubiously connected with Gr. *αἰκουῖν* hear. Hence **hearsay** hɪə'seɪ report, rumour. XVI. orig. in phr. *by hear say*, tr. OF. *par ouïr dire* (now *ouï-dire*), i.e. *par* by (PER), *ouïr* hear (:- L. *audire*), *dire* say (:- L. *dicere*).

**hearken**, U.S. **harken** hɑːrkn (arch.) listen (to). OE. *hercnian*, *heorcnian*, f. \**he(o)rcnian*; see HARK, -EN<sup>5</sup>. The sp. with *ea* is due to assoc. with *hear*.

**hearse** hɔːrs catafalque placed over a bier at a funeral XIV (Ch.); †bier, coffin, grave XVII (Sh.); funeral carriage XVII. -(O)F. *herse* harrow, portcullis (so in Eng. in the form *herse*), triangular frame for candles (in AL *hercia* XIII) = It. *erpice* :- medL. *erpica*, Rom. \**herpica*, for L. (*h*)*irpicem*, nom. (*h*)*irpex* large rake used as a harrow, f. Samnite (*h*)*irpus* wolf, with ref. to the teeth.

**heart** hɛərt bodily organ controlling the circulation of the blood, and regarded as the centre of vital functions, the seat of affections, desires, thoughts OE.; dear person; innermost part XIII (so *h. of oak* XVII); vital part; †stomach XVI. OE. *heorte* = OFris. *herte*, OS. *herta* (Du. *hart*), OHG. *herza* (G. *herz*), ON. *hjarta*, Goth. *hairtō* :- CGerm. \**xerton* (wk. n., which became wk. fem. in OE. and OFris.). The IE. base \**kērd-* \**krd-* is repr. also by Gr. *kēr* (:- \**kērd*), *kardiā*, *kradiā*, L. *cord-*, *cor* (cf. CORDIAL), OSi. *sridice*, *srūdice* (Russ. *sérdce*), Lith. *širdis*, OPruss. *seyr*, acc. *siran*, OIr. *críde*, W. *cruidd*, Arm. *sirt*; the synon. Skr. *hṛd*, Av. *zərədaya*, repr. a similar base with a different initial consonant. Hence **hearten**<sup>5</sup>. XVI; repl. ME. *herte*, OE. *hiertan*.

**hearth** hɛəp floor on which a fire is made. OE. *heorþ* = OFris. *herth*, *herd*, OS. *herth* (Du. *haard*), OHG. *hert* (G. *herd*) :- WGer. \**xerþa*, which has been speculatively connected with L. *carbō* coal, CARBON, and *cremāre* burn, CREMATE.

**heat** hit quality or condition of being hot. OE. *hætu* = OFris. *hête*, MDu. *hête*, OHG. *heizi* :- WGer. \**xaitin*, f. Germ. \**xaitaz* HOT; also OE. *hæte* (:- \**xaitja*); forms from other grades of the base are OS. *hittia* (Du. *hitte*), OHG. *hizza* (G. *hitze*), ON. *hiti*, Goth. *heitō* (fever). So **heat** vb. OE. *hætan* = (M)Du. *hēten*, OHG. *heizen*, *heizen* (G. *heizen*), ON. *heita* :- Germ. \**xaitjan*.

**heath**<sup>1</sup> hɪp open waste land. OE. *hæþ*, corr. to OS. *hētha*, MLG., MDu. *hēde*, MHG. *heide* (Du. *heide*, *hei*, G. *heide*), ON. *heiðr*, Goth. *haiþi* :- CGerm. \**xaiþiz* :- IE. \**kait-*, repr. also by Gaul. *cēto-* in place-names, OW. *coit* (W. *coed*) wood, forest.

**heath**<sup>2</sup> hɪp plant of the genus *Erica*. OE. *hæþ* = OS. *hēth(i)a*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *heide*,

OHG. *heida* (G. *heide*) :- WGer. \**xaiþjō*; f. prec.

**heathen** hɪˈð(ə)n not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan. OE. *hæþen* = OFris. *hēthin*, OS. *hēthin* (Du. *heiden*), OHG. *heidan* (G. *heide*), ON. *heiðinn*, in Goth. repr. by *haiþnō* Gentile woman (Mark vii 26, Gr. *Hellenis*); gen. regarded as a spec. Christian use (perh. originating in Gothic) of Germ. adj. \**xaiþanaz*, \**xaiþinaz* inhabiting open country, savage, repr. by the ethnic and personal names *Khaideinot* people of W. Scandinavia (Ptolemy), OE. (*mid*) *Hæþnum* ('Widsith' 81), ON. *Heinir* (:- \**Heiðinr*), OHG. *Heidanrih*; f. \**xaiþiz* **HEATH**<sup>1</sup>; see -EN<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Connexion with L. *ethnici*, Gr. *ethnikoi* ETHNIC, with which the word was often pop. identified, has been suggested but not proved. Hence **heathendom** OE. *hæþendōm*, **heathenish**<sup>1</sup> OE. *hæþenisc*; both CGerm. exc. Gothic.

**heather** heˈðɛɪ species of *Erica*, otherwise called *ling*. XIV. Sc. and north. *hathir*, *haddy*, *hadder*, *hedder*; the form *hadder* or *hather* (now north. dial.) prevailed in Eng. use from XVI to XVIII, when *heather* is first recorded; of unkn. origin, perh. repr. earlier \**hæddre*; the present literary form appears to be due to assim. to **HEATH**<sup>1</sup> or <sup>2</sup>.

**heave** hɪv (obs. dial. or techn.) lift, raise OE.; cause to rise, throw, cast, haul up XVI; intr. rise XIV. OE. *hebban* (pres. ind. *hebbe*, *hefest*, *hefeþ*, *hebbað*), pt. *hōf*, *hafen*, pp. *hæfen* = OFris. *heva*, *hōf*, *heven*, OS. *hēþian*, *hōf*, *haben* (Du. *heffen*, *hief*, *geheven*), OHG. *heffen*, *huob*, *gihaben* (G. *heben*, *hob*, *gehoben*), ON. *hefja*, *hōf*, *hafinn*, Goth. *hafjan*, *hōf*, *hafans* :- CGerm. \**xabjan*, \**xōf*, \**xabana-*, rel. to L. *capere* (pres. ind. *capio*, *capis*, *capit*, *capiant*) take. The pres. ind. forms in *f* (v) were early levelled out, in some regions by infl. of ON. *hefja*; pt. (with analogical pp.) **hove** survives in some uses, but for the most part weak forms of pt. and pp., already found in late OE. (*hefde*, *hefod*), prevailed.

**heave ho** hɪv hou sailor's call in hauling on a rope. XIX. Preceded by *heave and ho*, †*heue and hov(e)* XVI-XVII, and earlier †*heuelow* †*heuylaw* XIII-XV, which was assoc. with *rumbelow*; prob. imper. of **HEAVE** coupled with **HO** (the earlier *law* may be **LOW**<sup>1</sup> adj.).

**heaven** heˈv(ə)n sky, firmament; region of space beyond the sky; habitation of God and his angels, and of beatified spirits; Divine Providence, God OE.; state of bliss XIV (Ch., PPL.). OE. *heofon*, earlier *hefen*, *heben*, in late OE. *heofone*; corr. to OS. *heþan*, ON. *himinn* (inflected stem *hifn-* :- \**hīfn-*), Goth. *himins*; parallel formations with *l-*suffix are OFris. *himul*, OS., OHG. *himil* (Du. *hemel*, G. *himmel*; Sw., Da. *himmel* is from LG.), beside MLG. *hemelte*, OHG. *himilizi* roof, vault (for the sense cf. OE. *hūsheofon*, *heofonhūs* ceiling); the relation of these forms and their ult. origin are disputed.

**Heaviside** he·visaid name of Oliver Heaviside (1850-1925) applied to a layer of the atmosphere supposed to aid the transmission of wireless waves.

**heavy** he·vi having weight. OE. *hefig* = OS. *hebig* (Du. *hevig*), OHG. *hebig*, ON. *hofugr*, *hofigr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χαβυζα-*, \**χάβιζα-*, f. \**χάβιζ* (OE. *hefe*) weight, f. \**χάβjan* HEAVE; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**hebdomadad** hebdo·mædal †lasting seven days XVII; weekly XVIII. - late L. *hebdomadālis*, f. *hebdomad-*, -as (whence **he·bdo·mad** XVI) - Gr. *hebdomās*, f. *heptā* SEVEN. So **hebdomadary** (eccl.) religious who takes his or her weekly turn in officiating at divine service. XV. - ecclL. *hebdomadarius*.

**Hebe** hī·bi daughter of Zeus and Hera, goddess of youth and spring, and cup-bearer of Olympus; transf. waitress. XVII. Personification of Gr. *hēbē* youthful prime.

**hebetate** he·biteit make blunt. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *hebetāre*, f. *hebet-*, *hebes* blunt; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**Hebrew** hī·brū belonging to the Semitic race descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Jewish; their language. XIII. ME. *ebreu* - OF. *ebreu*, *ebrieu* (mod. *hébreu*) - medL. *Ebrēus*, for L. *Hebraeus* - late Gr. *Hebraios* - Aram. 'ēbrāyā, for Heb. 'ibri lit. 'one from the other side' (sc. of the river), f. 'ēber the region on the other or opposite side, f. 'ābar cross or pass over. So **Hebraic** hī·brei·ik. XIV. - ChrL. *Hebraicus* - late Gr. *Hebraïkós*, f. *Hebra-*, based on the Aram. form. **He·braism**. XVI. - F. or modL. **He·braist** XVIII; earlier **Hebri·cian** XVI.

**Hecate** he·kati Gr. goddess (as identified with Persephone taken to preside over witchcraft). - Gr. *Hekātē*, fem. of *hēkatos* far-darting, an epithet of Apollo; formerly also disyllabic (as always, exc. once, in Sh., and in Milton 'Comus' 135 *Hecat'*).

**hecatoomb** he·kətom, -tūm sacrifice of many victims. XVI. - L. *hecatombē* - Gr. *hekatombē*, f. *hekatón* HUNDRED + *boús* ox (see COW<sup>1</sup>).

**heckle** he·kl north. and E. Anglian form of HACKLE. XV. Hence **heckle** vb. dress (flax or hemp) with a heckle XV; examine searchingly; harass (a candidate, speaker) with questions XIX (orig. Sc.).

**hectic** he·ktik of a wasting fever attended by flushed cheeks XIV; consumptive, wasting, feverish XVII; feverishly active, exciting XX. ME. *etik* - OF. *etique* = Sp., It. *etico* - late L. *hecticus* - Gr. *hektikós* habitual, hectic, consumptive, f. *hēxis* habit, state of body or mind, f. *ékhein* intr. (with adv.) be (in such-and-such a state); superseded XVI by the mod. form - F. *hectique* or late L.; cf. EPOCH.

**hect(o)-** he·kt(ou) F., contr. of Gr. *hekatón* HUNDRED, esp. in terms of the metric system, as *hectare*, *hectolitre*, *hectometre*. XIX.

**hector** he·ktər play the bully, bully. XVII. f. *Hector* name of 'the prop or stay of Troy', son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of

Andromache, sb. use of Gr. adj. *hēktōr* holding fast, f. *ékhein* hold. f. the use of the sb. (common in late XVII) for 'swaggering fellow', 'swashbuckler'.

**hedge** hedʒ row of bushes forming a boundary. OE. *hegg*, \**hecg* = EFris. *hegge*, MDu. *hegge* (Du. *heg*), OHG. *hegga*, *hecka* (G. *hecke*) :- WGer. \**χagjō*, rel. to HAW<sup>1</sup>, HAV<sup>2</sup>. Hence **he·dge**HOG. XV; so named from frequenting hedgerows and its pig-like snout. **he·dgerow**. XVI; in OE. *heggerewe*.

**hedonism** hī·dəniz̩m doctrine that pleasure is the highest good. XIX. f. Gr. *hēdonē* pleasure (see SWEET) + -ISM. So **he·donist**.

**-hedron** he·drən, hī·drən repr. n. sg. (used sb.) of Gr. adjs. ending in -edros, f. *hēdrā* SEAT, base, in comps. with numerals, as *hexahedron*; corr. adjs. end in -hedral, †-hedral.

**heed** hīd have a care, take notice OE.; care for XIII. OE. *hēdan* = OS. *hōdian* (Du. *hoeden*), OHG. *huoten* (G. *hüten*) :- WGer. \**χōdjan*, f. \**χōda* care, keeping (OFris., MLG. *hōde*, OHG. *huota*, G. *hut*). The regular pt. and pp. would have been \**hed*; the form *heeded* dates from XVI. Hence **heed** sb. XIII (Cursor M.).

**hee-haw** hī·hō conventional representation of the bray of an ass; loud coarse laugh. XIX. imit. Cf. G. *iah*, †(h)ika, †gigag, and the vb. *yahen*, †gigachen, Du. *gtegagen*.

**heel<sup>1</sup>** hīl hinder part of the foot OE.; also various transf. uses, the earliest of which is 'bottom crust' XIV (PPI.). OE. *hēla*, *hēla*, corr. to OFris. *hēla*, MDu. *hiele* (Du. *hiel*), ON. *hæll* :- Germ. \**χāxil* :- \**χανχil*-, f. \**χανχ*- (whence OE. *hōh* heel, *hōh[sinu]* HOUGH, ON. *halmót* ankle-joint), ult. rel. to Lith. *kinka*, Lett. *cinksla* hough.

**heel<sup>2</sup>** hīl incline to one side. XVI. prob. evolved from †*heeld*, †*hiield* through apprehending final *d* as a pt.-pp. suffix. OE. *heldan* = OS. *of/heldian*, MDu. *helden* (Du. *hellen*) :- WGer. \**χalþja*, f. \**χalþaz* (OE. *heald* inclined, OFris., OHG. *hald*, ON. *hallr*, with rel. sbs. OFris., MLG. *helde*, OHG. *halda*, ON. *hallr* slope, Goth. *wilja/halþei* inclination of mind).

**hefty** he·fti weighty, powerful. XIX. Of U.S. and dial. origin; f. (dial.) **heft** weight which is prob. analogically f. *heave*, after *cleft/cleave*, *west/weave*, etc.; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**hegemony** hidʒe·māni, hīg- leadership, predominant authority, as of one state of a union, etc. XVI (*aegemonie*; rare before XIX). - Gr. *hēgemoniā*, f. *hēgemon* leader, f. *hēgēsthai* lead, rel. to L. *sāgire* track, Germ. \**sōkjan* SEEK; cf. F. *hégémonie* (XIX) and see -MONY.

**hegira**, **hejira** he·dʒira Mohammedan era. XVI. - medL. *hegira* (whence F. *hégire*, Sp. *hegira*, It. *egira*) - Arab. *hijrah* departure from one's country and friends (spec. *alhijrah* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, from which the Mohammedan era is reckoned), f. *hajara* separate, go away.

**heifer** he·fær young cow (that has not calved). OE. *heahfore*, *heahfru*, -*fre*, of unkn. origin. Early forms show threefold development; *heyfer*, *hayfor*, repr. by the present sp.; *hekfore*, surviving late in dial.; *heffre*, -*our*, repr. by the present pronunc.

**heigh** hei excl. of encouragement. XVI (Jonson, Sh.). Later sp. of ME. *he* (XIII), *heh* (XV); cf. OF. *hé*. Also, esp. in Sc. forms *hech*, *hegh*, expressing displeased surprise, sorrow, etc. So *heigh-ho* (XVI) excl. of weariness or disappointment. See also HEY.

**heighday** see HEYDAY.

**height** hait quality of being high; high point. OE. *hēhþu*, (WS. *hēhþu*) = MDu. *hogede*, *hoochte* (Du. *hoogte*), OHG. *hōhida*, Goth. *hauhiþa* :- CGerm. \**χauχiþō*; see HIGH, -TH<sup>1</sup>. Dissimilation of -*hþ* (-*þþ*) to -*ht* (-*zt*), orig. northern, appears before 1300; cf. *drouth*, *drought*, *sleighth*, *sleight*; *hight* (see -*t*<sup>2</sup>) was a common sp. XVI-XVII, and dial. *highth*, the form used by Milton, in XVII. The development of *ē* to *i* is evidenced about 1300, whence the present pronunc. (cf. HIGH); the present sp. repr. the older pronunc. with *ei*. Hence **heigh-TEN**<sup>5</sup>. XVI.

**heinous** hei·nəs hateful. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *haineus*, f. *haine* hatred, f. *hair* - Germ. \**χatjan*, rel. to \**χatōjan* HATE; see -OUS.

**heir** ear one who succeeds or is entitled to succeed to an estate. XIII. ME. *eir*, *eyr* - OF. *eir*, *heir* (later, *hoir*) = Pr. *her* t- late L. *hērem*, for earlier *hērēdem*, nom. *hērēs*. Hence **heir-RESS**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **heir-ROOM**. XV.

**hejira** see HEGIRA.

**hele** hil † hide, keep secret OE.; (local) cover (with earth-tiles). XIII. OE. *hellan*, *helian* = OS. *hellian*, OHG. -*hellen* :- WGerm. \**haljan* f. \**χel*- \**χal*- \**χul*- :- IE. \**kel*, repr. in L. *celāre*, Gr. *kalýptein* hide.

**helianthus** hiliæ·nþos sunflower genus. XVIII. modL., f. Gr. *hēlios* SUN + *ánthos* flower (cf. *polyanthus*).

**Helicon** he·likon mountain in Bœotia, which, sacred to the Muses, is associated along with its fountains with poetical inspiration. XVI (*Eliconys waters*).

**helicopter** he·likoptər flying machine sustained by lifting screws. XIX. - F. *hélicoptère*, f. Gr. *heliko*-, **HELIX** + *pterón* wing (FEATHER).

**helio**- hi·liou, hiliō repr. comb. form of Gr. *hēlios* SUN, as in **he·lioCE·NTRIC** (*geocentric* XVII; so F. **he·lioGRAPH** various apparatus involving exposure to sun's rays XIX; -GRA·PHIC, relating to **helio·GRAPHY** description of the sun XVIII; use of the sun's light for engraving, etc. XIX; **helio·METER** instrument for measuring the sun's diameter. XVIII. - F. *héliomètre* (Bouguer, 1747). **he·liostat** -stæt apparatus for reflecting the light of the sun. XVIII. - modL. *heliostata*, F. *héliostat* (Gr. *statós* standing, f. \**sta*- STAND). **heliotro·PIC** turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. XIX; -**o·TROPIsm**.

**heliotrope** hi·liətrou·p, he·l- plant of which the flowers turn towards the sun, e.g. formerly, sunflower, marigold, now the genus *Heliotropium* XVII; green variety of quartz, so called because if thrown into water 'it changeth the raies of the Sun by way of reuerberation into a bloudie colour' (Holland) XVI. - L. *hēliotropium*, medL. also *eliotropus*, -*tropius*, etc. (formerly used in Eng.), - Gr. *hēliotrópion*, f. *hēlios* SUN + -*tropos* turning, *trépein* turn (cf. TROPE).

**helium** hi·liəm (chem.) gaseous element. XIX. f. Gr. *hēlios* SUN (see -IUM); so named from the discovery of its existence in the solar spectrum by Lockyer in 1868.

**helix** hi·liks, he·liks spiral object. XVI. - L. *helix* (*helice*-) - Gr. *héliz* (-*ik*-), f. IE. \**wel*-roll (cf. VOLUTE, WALLOW). Hence **he·licAL**<sup>1</sup> spiral. XVII. **he·licOID** screw-shaped, spiral. XVIII. - modL. - Gr.

**hell** hel abode of the dead, Hades; place or state of punishment after death. OE. *hel(l)* = OFris. *helle*, OS. *hell(j)a* (Du. *hel*), OHG. *hella* (G. *hölle*), ON. *hel*, Goth. *halja* :- CGerm. \**χaljō*, f. \**χal*- \**χel*- \**χul*- cover, conceal (OE. *helian*, *helan*, mod. dial. *heal*, *heel*, as in agric., OFris. *hela*, OS., OHG. *helan*, etc.; OE. *hyllan*, Goth. *huljan*, etc.). ¶ The IE. base is repr. also in HALL, HELM<sup>1</sup>, HULL<sup>1</sup>; CONCEAL, CELL, CELLAR; CLANDESTINE, COLOUR, OCCULT; SUPERCILIOUS.

**hellebore** he·libōər species of plant of the genera *Helleborum* and *Veratrum*. XIV (preceded by *eleboryne* XIII). ME. *el(l)ebre*, *eleure* (Gower has *eleborum*) - OF. *ellebre*, *elebore* or medL. *eleborus*, L. *elleborus* - Gr. (*h*)*ellēboros*. Respelt or readopted in the present form in XVI after the prevailing L. and Gr. forms.

**Hellene** he·lin Greek. XVII. - Gr. *Hēllēn*. So **Helle·NIC**. XVII (Milton). **He·llenism**. XVII (Holland). **Hellen·STIC** pert. to the modified form of Greek current in Egypt, Syria, etc., after the time of Alexander the Great (IV. B.C.).

**hello** hēlou· see HALLO. XIX.

**helm**<sup>1</sup> helm (arch), helmet. OE. *helm* = OFris., OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *helm*, ON. *hjálmr*, Goth. *hilms* :- CGerm. \**χelmax* :- \**kelmos*, f. IE. base \**kel*- cover, conceal. From Germ. are OS. *slēmū*, Lith. *šalmas*, and the Rom. forms (F. *heume*, etc.). It. *elmo*. For the formation cf. Skr. *sārman*-covering, protection. So **helmet** he·lmit defensive covering for the head. XV (Malory). - OF. *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (mod. *heume*); see -ET.

**helm**<sup>2</sup> helm tiller. OE. *helma*, corr. to MLG. *helm* handle, OHG. *helmo*, *halmo*, ON. *hjálmvölr* 'rudder-stick'; of doubtful origin, prob. rel. to HELVE.

**helminthology** helminþō·lədʒi science treating of worms. XIX. f. Gr. *helminth*-, *hélmins* worm, rel. to HELIX; sec -LOGY.

**helot** he·lət serf in ancient Sparta. XVI (*Hylot, Ilot*). - L. *Hēlōtes* pl. - Gr. *Heilōtes*, pl. of *Heilōs*; also *Hilōtā* (*Ilōtā*) - Gr. *Hēllōtai*, pl. of *Heilōtes*; traditionally derived from *Helos* name of a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved.

**help** help that which is furnished to a person for his needs. OE. *help* = OFris. *helpe*, OS. *helpa*, OHG. *helfa*, ON. *hjálpa* :- Germ. \**χelpō*, f. CGerm. base \**χalp-* \**χelp-* \**χulp-*, whence also **help** vb. OE. *helpan*, pt. *healp*, *hulpon*, pp. *holpen* = OFris. *helpa*, OS. *helpan* (Du. *helpen*), OHG. *helfan* (G. *helfen*), ON. *hjálpa*, Goth. *hulpan*; the IE. base \**χelp-* appears also in Lith. *šelpiti, pašalpā* help. The orig. pt. survived till xv in the form †*halp*, which was succeeded by †*holp* (xvi), modelled on the pp. †*holpen*; the weak form *helped* appears XIII, orig. northern. Hence **helpmate** he·lpmeit companion who is a help. XVIII. f. MATE sb., like †*help-fellow* (xvi), doubtless by assoc. with *help-meet*, which arose from the use of *help-meet* for man (xvii, Dryden), based on an *helpe meet* for him (A.V.) 'a help suitable for him' of Gen. ii. 18, 20.

**helter-skelter** he:lətəskel:tər in disorderly haste. XVI. Rhyming jingle like *harum-scarum, hurry-scurry*, perh. based ult. on ME. *skelte* hasten (xiv); cf. the synon. jingles LG. *hulter (de) bulter, hulterpulter, hullerdebulter*, Du. *holderdebolder*.

**helve** helv handle of a weapon or tool. OE. *helve*, WS. *hielfe*, corr. to OS. *helfi* (MDu. *helf, helve*), OHG. *halp*; f. WGerm. \**χalp-* (which appears also in HALTER) :- IE. \**kalp-*, as in OPruss. *kalpus* waggon-rail, Lith. *kálpa* cross-piece of a sledge. Cf. HELM<sup>2</sup>.

**Helvetian** helvi·fən Swiss. XVI. f. *Helvētia* Switzerland, *Helvētius* pert. to the *Helvētīi* (Gr. *Helouētioi, Helbētioi*) people of Gallia Lugdunensis. So **Helvetic** -e·tik. XVIII. - L.; see -IAN, -IC.

**hem**<sup>1</sup> hem edging of cloth or garment OE. (transf. and techn., from XIII); border on a cloth made by doubling in the edge XVII. OE. *hem* (once, Ælfric's Glossary), corr. to OFris. *hemme* enclosed land, presumably rel. to HAM<sup>2</sup>. Hence **hem** vb. edge, border (cloth) XIII; shut in XVI. ¶ The forms *hemn* (Wycl. Bible) and *hemny* vb. (xv) are obscure.

**hem**<sup>2</sup>, **h'm** hem, hm repr. the sound made in clearing the throat, consisting of a guttural or glottal aspiration followed by a nasal murmur with the lips closed. So **hem** vb. xv (in vbl. sb. *hemynge*, Malory).

**hemi-** hemi repr. Gr. *hēmi-*, comb. el. = L. *sēmi-* SEMI-, Germ. \**sāmi-* half (OE. *sām-*, OS., OHG. *sāmi-*); used in many techn. terms in later L., e.g. *hēmīcrānia* (see MEGRIM), *hēmīcyclium* (whence, through F., **he·micycle** XVII, Jonson), **hemiplegia** -pli·dʒ<sup>1</sup> paralysis on one side (xvi, Holland). See also below.

**hemiptera** himi·ptərə (entom.) large order of insects (bugs, lice, plant lice), having wings partly coriaceous partly membranous. XIX. modL., n. pl. of *hēmīpterus* (Gr. *pterón* wing, FEATHER).

**hemisphere** he·mɪsfiə half of a sphere. In the form †(h)*emispherie*, -*sphery* (xiv) - L. *hēmīsphairium* - Gr. *hēmīsphairion*, f. *hēmī-* HEMI- + *sphaira* SPHERE; in the form *hemisphere* (xvi), †-*sphere* (xv) - OF. *emisp(h)ere* (mod. *hémisphère*).

**hemistich** he·mɪstɪk (pros.) half-line. XVI. - late L. *hēmīstichium* - Gr. *hēmīstikhion*; see HEMI-, STICH.

**hemlock** he·mlək the poisonous plant *Conium maculatum*. OE. *hymlice*, *hym-*, *hemlic*, of unkn. origin; forms in *hum-*, *hom-* continued till xvi; the alteration of the final syll. to -*lock* (xv) is paralleled in CHARLOCK.

**hemorrhoid** see HÆMORRHOID.

**hemp** hemp herbaceous plant *Cannabis sativa* OE.; fibre of this XIII. OE. *henep*, *hænep* = OS. *hanap* (Du. *henep*), OHG. *hanaf* (G. *hanf*), ON. *hampr* :- Germ. \**χanīpiz*, \**χanapiz*, rel. to Gr. *kánnabis* (whence L. *cannabis*; cf. CANVAS), Lith. *kanapės*, OSl. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*.

**hen** hen female of the domestic fowl OE.; female of other birds xiv. OE. *henn* = OFris., MLG. *henne*, OHG. *henna* (G. *henne*) :- WGerm. \**χannja*, f. CGerm. \**χanon* cock (OE. *hana*, OFris., OS., OHG. *hano*, Du. *haan*, G. *hahn*, ON. *hani*, Goth. *hano*), rel. to L. *canere* sing, CHANT, Gr. *ēi·kanós* early-crowling, OIr. *canim* I sing. Hence **he·npecked**. XVII.

**henne** hens from here. XIII. ME. *hennes*, *hens*, f. *henne*, *hen* :- OE. *hio-*, *heonane*, -*one*, *heonan* = OS., OHG. *hinana*, *hinan* (G. *hinne*), also OE. *hina*, *heona* = MLG., MDu. *hēne* (Du. *heen*), OHG. *hina* (G. *hin*); WGerm. formations on the pronominal base \**χi-* HE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. THENCE, WHENCE.

**henchman** he·nʃmən squire or page of honour xiv; personal attendant or chief gillie of a Highland chief xviii; trusty follower, (esp. U.S.) stout political partisan xix. ME. *hengest-*, *henxst-*, *henx-*, *hensman*, perh. orig. horse attendant (later with elevation of status, as in *groom*, *marshal*), f. OE. *heng(e)st* (= OFris. *hengst*, *hanxt*, MLG. *hengest*, OHG. *hengist*, Du., G. *hengst*, ON. *hestr*) stallion, gelding + MAN. The early history and orig. meaning are obscure, OE. *hengest* being extinct soon after 1200 (except as an el. in proper names containing the name of the reputed founder of Kent), and there being no parallel comp. in the Continental langs. The present currency of the word is due to Scott (who used *hanchman* in 'Waverley' xvi, reproducing the form from E. Burt's Letters, which he edited, but elsewhere has *henchman*, a form well established in xvi and used by Sh.; vars. with -*an-*, -*aun-* were current xv to xvi).



**hendeca-** he·ndekə, hende·kə comb. form of Gr. *héndeka* eleven, f. *hén*, n. of *heís* one (cf. SAME) + *déka* TEN; as in **hendeca**·GAGON (geom.) figure with 11 sides and 11 angles; **he·ndecasy**·LLABLE. XVIII. f. L. - Gr.

**hendiadys** hendi·ædis figure of speech in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a conjunction. XVI. - medL., f. Gr. phr. *hèn diá duoîn* 'one through two' (Servius).

**henna** he·nə (dye obtained from) Egyptian privet, *Lawsonia inermis*. XVI. - Arab. *hennā*.

**henotheism** hēno·piizm belief in one god as the deity of the individual or tribe. XIX (Max Müller). f. Gr. *heno-*, stem of *heís* one (cf. SAME) + *theós* god + -ISM.

**henry** he·nri (electr.) unit of inductance. XIX. f. name of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), Amer. physicist.

**hepatic** hipæ·tik pert. to the liver, liver-coloured. XV. - L. *hēpaticus* - Gr. *hēpatikós*, f. *hēpat-*, *hēpar* liver = L. *jecur*, Skr. *yákr̥t*, Lith. *jeknos* pl.; see -IC.

**hepta-** he·ptə before a vowel **hept-**, comb. form of Gr. *heptá* SEVEN, occurring as the first el. of many Gr. comps., some of which have descended, through L., to mod. langs., many more having been formed in medL. or modL., etc., on Gr. analogies; e.g. **he·pta**·CHORD XVIII; **he·pta**·GON XVI; **he·pta**·rarchy XVI (Lambarde; modL. -*archia*, Camden); **he·pta**·SYLLABLE XVIII (Gray); **He·pta**·teuch -tjúk first seven books of the Bible XVII; Gr. *teúkhos* book.

**heptad** he·ptæd number or group of seven. XVII. - Gr. *heptad-*, *heptás*, f. *heptá* SEVEN; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**her<sup>1</sup>** hāi, hə genitive of the fem. 3rd pers. pron. OE. *hire* = OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare* (Du. *haar*), f. pronominal base \**xi-*·HE<sup>1</sup>; cf. parallel forms on the base \**i-*, viz. OS. *iru*, *iro*, *ira*, *ire*, OHG. *ira*, *iro* (G. *ih*), Goth. *izós*. Hence **hers** hāz absol. pron. XIV. ME. *hires*, *hiris*, *hirs* (see -s), with a parallel (orig. southern) form *hern* (XIV), now dial.

**her<sup>2</sup>** hāi, hə orig. dative, later acc. of the fem. 3rd pers. pron. OE. *hire* = OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare* (Du. *haar*), f. pronominal base \**xi-*·HE<sup>1</sup>; cf. the parallel forms on the base \**i-*, viz. OS. *iru*, OHG. *iru*, *iro* (G. *ih*), Goth. *izai*. The use as acc. or direct object began in late Nhb. (X). Hence **hersē**·LF. XII (*hire solf*), in OE. *hire sylfre* (dative).

**herald** he·ræld officer who delivers proclamations, arranges ceremonial functions, etc.; envoy XIV; forerunner XVI (Sh.); one skilled in heraldry XIX. ME. *heraud*, *herauld* - OF. *herau(l)t* (mod. *héraut*) - Germ. \**charivald-*, f. \**charjaz* army + \**wald-* rule, WIELD; cf. *Charivoualda* name of a Batavian chief in Tacitus' 'Annals' II xi, OS. *Heriold*, OE. *Hariweald*, ON. *Haraldr* Harold. ¶ It. *araldo*, Sp. *heraldo*, G. *herold* are from OF. Hence **heraldic** hēræ·ldik. XVIII (Warton); **he·rald**·ry art of blazoning. XVI.

**herb** hāi·b plant with non-woody stem; medicinal plant. XIII. ME. *erbe*, *herbe* - OF. *erbe* (mod. *herbe*) = Pr. *erba*, Sp. *hierba*, Pg. *herva*, Rum. *iarbă* :- L. *herba* grass, green crops, herb. The sp. with *h* is recorded from the earliest times, but the pronunc. without initial aspirate was regular till early XIX. **herba**·CEOUS. XVII. f. L. **he·rb**·AGE. XIV (Gower). - OF. *erbage* (mod. *herbage*). **he·rbal**<sup>1</sup> book treating of plants. XVI. - medL. *herbālis* (sc. *liber* book); whence **he·rbal**·IST. XVI. **herba**·RIUM collection of dried plants. XVIII. - late L. *herbārium*, sb. use of n. of adj. repr. by L. *herbārius* botanist, *herbāria* botany (Pliny); see -ARY.

**Herculean** hækjuli·ən, hækjū·liən pert. to *Herculēs*, L. alteration of Gr. *Hēraklēs*, f. *Hērā* wife of Zeus + *kléos* glory, lit. 'having or showing the glory of Hera'. XVI; see -EAN.

**herd<sup>1</sup>** hārd company of animals, flock. OE. *heord* = MLG. *herde*, OHG. *herta* (G. *herde*), ON. *hjørð*, Goth. *hairda* :- CGerm. \**herdō* :- IE. \**kerdhā-*, whence Skr. *çárdhas* troop; cf. OIr. *crod* troop, W. *cordd* tribe, family (:- \**kordho-*), OSl. *črěda*.

**herd<sup>2</sup>** hārd keeper of a herd. OE. *hirde*, WS. *hierde* = OS. *hirdi*, *herdi*, OHG. *hirti* (G. *hirte*), ON. *hirðir*, Goth. *hairdeis* :- CGerm. \**herðjaz*, f. \**herðō* (see prec.). Hence **herd** vb. intr. XIV; trans. XVI. **he·rds**·MAN. XVII. Alteration of *herdman* (OE. *hierdemann*), after *craftsman*.

**here** hiær in this place. OE. *hēr* = OFris., OS. *hēr*, OHG. *hiar* (Du., G. *hier*), ON. *hér*, Goth. *hēr* (beside OFris., OS. *hir*); obscurely f. Germ. pronominal base \**xi-*·this (see HE<sup>1</sup>, and cf. HENCE, HITHER). ¶ The form *here* is of early ME. date; cf. THERE.

**herediment** heridi·tæmənt heritable property. XV. - medL. *hereditamentum*, f. late L. *hereditāre*, f. *hērēd-*, *hērēs* HEIR; see -MENT. So **here**·DITABLE heritable. XV. - obs. F. or medL. **here**·DITARY descending by inheritance. XVI. - L. *hereditārius*, f. *hērēditās*. **heredit**·ry hīre·diti inheritance (rare) XVI; heritable character XVIII; (biol.) XIX. - (O)F. *hēréditē*, or L. *hereditās*, f. *hērēd-*, *hērēs* HEIR.

**heresy** he·ri:si unorthodox religious opinion. XIII (AnCrR.). ME. (*h*)*eresie* - OF. (*h*)*eresie* (mod. *hérésie*) = Sp. *herejia*, It. *eresia* - Rom. \**heresia*, for L. *hæresis* - Gr. *hairesis* choice, (hence) course of action or thought, school of thought, philosophical or religious sect, f. *haireisthai* choose, *haireîn* take. So **heretic** he·ritik one who embraces heresy. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *hérétique* - ecclL. *hæreticus* - Gr. *hairetikós* able to choose, f. *haireisthai*. **he·re**·TICAL. XVI (More). - medL.

**heriot** he·riot (orig.) feudal service consisting of military equipment restored to the lord on the death of a tenant. OE. *heregeatwa*, -*we* (whence medL. *herietum*, -*otum* XII, AN. *heriet*), f. *here* army (cf. HARBINGER) + *geatwa* (= ON. *gotvar* pl.) trappings.

**heritage** he·ritid<sub>3</sub> inherited property. XIII (AncrR., RGlouc., Cursor M.). - OF. (*h*)*eritage* (mod. *hé*) = Pr. *heretatge*, OSp. *eridage*; f. (*h*)*eriter*, etc. - ecclL. *hērēditāre*, f. *hērēd* - HEIR. So **he·ritable**. XIV. - (O)F. **he·ritor**<sup>2</sup>. XV (-*er*). - AN. *heriter* = (O)F. *hērītīer* :-L. *hērēditārius*; conformed to -OR<sup>1</sup> in XVI (cf. *bachelor*).

**hermaphrodite** hāmæ·frōdait being in which parts characteristic of both sexes are combined xv; animal or plant in which male and female organs are present; (naut.) sailing vessel combining characters of two kinds of craft XVIII. - L. *hermaphroditus* - Gr. *hermaphrōditos*, orig. proper name of a son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who grew together with the nymph *Salmacis* while bathing in her fountain and so combined male and female characters.

**hermeneutics** hōimīnjū·tīks science of interpretation. XVIII (Waterland). - modL. *hermēneutica* - Gr. *hermēneutikē*, sb. use (sc. *tékhnē* art) of fem. sg. of adj. (see -IC, -ICS), f. *hermēneutēs*, agent-noun f. *hermēneiein* interpret, f. *hermēneis* interpreter.

**hermetic(al)** hāmētīk(əl) pert. to (the supposed writings of) *Hermes Trismegistus*; (hence) pert. to occult science, esp. alchemy; *h. seal* airtight closure (as used by alchemists). XVII. - modL. *hermētīcus*, f. (prob. after *magnēs, magnētīcus*) *Hermēs Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρις μέγιστος*, late L. *Hermēs termaximus*) 'thrice-greatest *Hermes*', name given by Neoplatonists, mystics, and alchemists to the Egyptian god *Thoth*, who was identified with the Grecian *Hermes* (god of science, etc.) as the author of occult science and esp. alchemy; see -IC, -ICAL. The adv. is earlier in XVII; after modL. *hermētīcē*.

**hermit** hō·mīt religious recluse, esp. of the desert. XIII. ME. *armitē*, (*h*)*ermite*, (*h*)*eremite* - (O)F. (*h*)*ermite* (mod. *ermité*) or ChrL. *erēmīta* (medL. *her-*) - Gr. *erēmītēs*, f. *erēmīā* desert, f. *erēmos* solitary, deserted. The initial *h* preserves a medL. variety of sp. Cf. EREMITÉ. So **he·rmitage**. XIII. - (O)F. (*h*)*ermitage* = Pr. *ermitatge*, etc., medL. (*h*)*er(ē)mitāgium*; as the name of a French wine (XVII), so called from a ruin on a hill near Valence supposed to have been a hermit's cell.

**hernia** hō·niā rupture of abdominal (etc.) wall. XIV (Ch.). - L. *hernia* (medL. also *hīrnia*).

**hernshaw** hō·īnjō see HERONSEW.

**hero** hīə·rou man of superhuman qualities, demigod XIV ('*Trevisa*; rare before XVI); illustrious warrior XVI; man admired for his great deeds and noble qualities XVII; chief man in a poem, play, etc. XVII (Dryden). In earliest use chiefly pl. *heroes*, with sg. *heroe* (both of 3 syll.) and *heros* - L. *hērōs*, pl. *hērōēs* - Gr. *hērōs*, pl. *hērōēs*. Cf. (O)F. *héros*, †*heroē*, Sp. *heroe*, It. *eroe*. The common *heroe* (XVI-XVIII) was superseded by *hero* (XVII), with pl. *heroes* (2 syll.). So

**heroic** hērou·īk. XVI. - F. or L. - Gr. *hērōīkōs*. **heroi**-CO·MIC (J. Warton), -CO·MIC·AL (Pope), after F. *hērōi-comique*, for \**hērōīco-comique*. **heroine**<sup>3</sup> he·rouin. XVII. - F. or L. - Gr. *hērōīnē*. **he·roism**. XVIII. - F. *hērōisme*.

**heroin** he·rouin sedative drug (diacetylmorphin) prepared from morphia. XIX. - G. *heroin*, said to be f. Gr. *hērōs* HERO because of the inflated notion of the personality which follows its use; see -IN.

**heron** he·rən, poet. **hern** hōrn long-necked long-legged wading bird, Ardea. XIV. ME. *heivoun, heroun, herne* - OF. *hairon* (mod. *héron*) = Pr. *agrōn*, Cat. *agró*, It. *aghirone, airone* - Germ. \**χαιγαρον* (whence OHG. *heigaro*; cf. ON. *hegrī*), dissimilated form of \**χραιγον* (cf. OE. *hrāgra*, MLG. *rēger*, MDu. *rīger*, OHG. *reigaro*, G. *reiher* with LG. cons.-change), usu. referred to IE. \**qriq-*, whence Gr. *krtzein*, aor. *krtzai* utter sharp cries, OSl. *kričati* cry out, etc. Hence **he·ronry**. XVII. So **heronsew** he·ransjū (young or little) heron. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *heronceau*, earlier -*cel*, dim. (L. -*cellus*); obs. or dial. vars. are *hernsew* (XV), *heronshew* (XVI).

**herpes** hō·ipīz (path.) skin disease. XVII. - L. - Gr. *hērpēs* shingles, lit. 'creeping', f. *hērpein* creep (see SERPENT).

**herring** he·riŋ small N. Atlantic sea-fish, Clupea harengus. OE. *hæring*, *hēring* = OFris. *hēreng*, MLG. *hērīnk*, *hārīnk* (Du. *haring*), OHG. *hāring* (MHG. *hærīnc*, G. *hāring*, *hering*) :- WGerm. \**χēringa*, beside which a var. with \**χar-* is repr. by medL. *haringus* (whence Pr. *arenc*, F. *hareng*; It. has aberrant *aringa*); poss. orig. 'greyish-white fish', f. HOAR; see -ING<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The long stem-vowel is preserved dial.

**Herrnhuter** he·rnhū:tər one of the sect of United Brethren or Moravians. XVIII. f. *Herrnhut* 'the Lord's keeping' (HEED), name of their first German settlement.

**hertz** hōrts (electr.) frequency of one cycle per second. f. name of H. R. *Hertz* (1857-94), German physicist.

**hesitate** he·zītīt hold back in doubt. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *hēsītāre* stick fast, stammer, be undecided, f. *hēs-*, pp. stem of *hērēre* stick, hold fast; see ADHERE and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **hesita**·TION. XVII (Bacon). - L.

**Hesperian** hespiə·riən western. XVI (Surrey), f. L. *hesperius*, Gr. *hēspēriōs*, f. *Hesperia*, Gr. *Hesperia* (poet.) land of the west, f. *Hesperus* (used from Ch. onwards), *Hēspēros*, as adj. western, as sb. evening star (see VESPER, -IAN).

**Hessian** he·sīən pert. to *Hesse*, a grand duchy of Germany: *H. boot*, top-boot with tassels in front first worn by H. troops XIX; *H. fly*, fly or midge, *Cecidomyia destructor*, so named because it was erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the H. troops during the War of Independence XVIII; see -IAN.



**hest** hest (arch.) bidding, BEHEST. XII. ME. *heste*, f. (on the model of abstr. sbs. in *-te*, e.g. *ishefte* creation) *hes*, OE. *hæs* :- \**χaittiz*, f. \**χaitan* call (see HIGHT).

**hetaira** hetaiā-rō concubine, harlot. XIX. - Gr. *hetairā*, fem. of *hetairos* companion, rel. to L. *satelles* SATELLITE. Hence **hetæris** hētiā-rizm open concubinage; tribal communal marriage.

**hetero-** he-təro(u), **heter-** comb. form of Gr. *heteros* other, in many techn. comps. (sometimes opp. to *auto-*, *homōo-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*). **heteroclitē**, (gram.) irregularly declined. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *heteroklitos* (-*klitos*, f. *klitēin* bend, INCLINE, inflect); **heterodox** (orthodox. XVII. - Gr. *heterodoxos* (*dōxā* opinion); **heterodyne**. XX; **heterogeneous**-ous -dʒiniəs diverse in kind or nature (homogeneous. XVII; - medL. *heterogeneus*, f. Gr. *heterogenēs* (*gēnos* KIND<sup>1</sup>); **hetero-**ou-sian) (homoousian, homoiousian. XVII.

**hetman** he-tmən military commander in Poland, etc. XVIII. - Pol. *hetman* (= Czech *hejtman*, Little Russ. *hetman*, Russ. *atamán*) prob. - G. *hauptmann* 'head man', captain, earlier *heubtmann*. Also *ataman* (XIX).

**heuristic** hjuri-stik serving to find out. XIX. irreg. f. Gr. *heuriskein* find (cf. EUREKA), after words in -ISTIC from vbs. in -*izein* -IZE.

**hew** hjū pp. **hewn** strike, cut with blows of an axe, etc. OE. *hēawan*, pt. *hēow*, pp. *hēawen* = OFris. *hawwa*, *howwa*, OS. *hawwan* (Du. *houwen*), OHG. *houwan* (G. *hauen*), ON. *hoggva* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) redupl. str. vb. \**χauwan*, pt. \**χεχau-*, pp. \**χauwan-*; f. IE. \**kou-* \**kow-*, found also in OSl. *kova*, *kovati* forge, Lith. *kauju* strike, forge, *kovà* battle.

**hexad** he-ksæd group of six. XVII. - Gr. *hexad-*, *hexás*, f. *hék* SIX; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**hexa-** he-ksæ, hék-sæ, hég-zæ, before vowel **hex-**, comb. form of Gr. *hék* SIX, used like HEPTA-, as in **hexamerón** hék-sæi-mə-rən six days of the Creation. XVI. Late L. - n. of Gr. *hexaēmeros* (*hēmērā* day); **hexagon** he-ksægən, -agonal<sup>1</sup> æ-gənəl. XVI; **hedron**. XVI; Gr. *hédra* seat, base, side of a figure; **hexameter** hég-zæ-mit-ər, hék-s-(pros.) line of six feet. XVI (Ch. has *exametron*). - L. - Gr. *hexámetros* (see METRE); **hexane**<sup>2</sup> paraffin containing six atoms of carbon; **hexapla** he-ksæplə sixfold text (of O.T. or N.T.) in parallel arrangement. XVII; Gr. *hexaplá*, n. pl. of *hexaplotis* (cf. -FOLD); **hexapod** he-ksæpəd six-footed animal. XVII (Wilkins, Ray); see FOOT; **hexastich** group of six lines of verse. XVII (Drayton; earlier -*stichon*). - modL. *hexastichon*; cf. STICHIC; **Hexateuch** -tjúk Pentateuch with Joshua. XIX; cf. HEPTATEUCH.

**hey** hei excl. to attract attention, express exultation, etc. XIII; used extensively with other words as †*hey go bet* XIV (Ch.); *hey trolly lolly*, *hey diddle diddle* XVI; *hey-pass* XVI (Marlowe), *hey presto* XVIII (Fielding);

*hey-go-mad* XVIII (Sterne). ME. *hei*, *hay*; cf. OF. *hai*, *hay*, Du., G. *hei*, Sw. *hej*. See also HEIGH.

**heyday**, **heigh-** hei-dei excl. denoting gaiety, surprise, wonder. XVI (*heyda*, SKELTON). The earliest form agrees with LG. *heida*, also *heidi* hurrah! Hence **hey-day** sb. state of exaltation or excitement XVI; prime, bloom XVIII (Smollett, Sterne).

**heyduck** hei-duk in Hungary and Poland, one of a body of foot-soldiers or retainers. XVII. - Czech, Pol., Serb *hajduk*, in Magyar *hajdú*, pl. -*dúk* - Turk. *haydud* robber, brigand (whence also Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod. Gr. *χαιρουτής*).

**hey-ho** heihou int. perh. of nautical origin and marking the rhythm of heaving or hauling; often used in refrains of songs. XV (*hay hoe*, *hey how*).

**hi** hai excl. to attract attention or †to incite. XV (*hy*). ☞ OE. *hig lā*, *hyg lā*, *hī lā hī* means 'alas!', like L. *heu*.

**hiatus** haieit-as gap, chasm XVI; interruption of continuity XVII; break between two vowels XVIII. - L. *hiātus* gaping, opening, f. *hiāre* gape (cf. YAWN).

**hibernate** hai-bæneit spend the winter esp. in a state of torpor. XIX (E. Darwin). f. pp. stem of L. *hibernāre*, f. *hiberna* winter quarters, n. pl. of *hibernus* pert. to winter = \**gheimrinós* (cf. Gr. *kheimerinós*), f. *hiems* winter, rel. to Gr. *khetma* winter, and various forms in Indo-Iranian, Slavonic, Baltic, and Celtic langs. So **hibernation** winterring XVII; (nat. hist.) dormant condition in winter XIX (E. Darwin).

**Hibernian** hai-bō-niən Irish. XVII. f. L. *Hibernia*, alteration of *Iverna*, *Iuverna*, *Iuberna* - Gr. *Ipérnē*, *Iérnē* - OCeltic \**Iveriu*, acc. \**Iverionem* (Ir. *Eriu*, acc. *Eirinn* Erin, later MÍR. *Eri*, whence OE. *Iraland* IRELAND); see -IAN.

**hibiscus** hibi-skəs malvaceous plant. XVIII. L., - Gr. *hibískos*, identified by Dioscorides with *althaiá* ALTHAEA.

**hiccough** hi-kəp spasm of the respiratory organs accompanied by a resonant gasping noise. XVI. imit.; early forms *hickop*, *hi(c)kup*, which superseded earlier †*hicket*, †*hickock*, of imit. origin; cf. ON. *hixti* sb., *hixta* vb., Du. *hik*, *hikken*, Sw. *hicka*, Da. *hik(ke)*, Russ. *ikát'*, and F. *hoquet*. ☞ The form *hiccough* (XVII) is due to assim. to *cough*, but the pronunc. has not been affected.

**hickory** hi-kəri N. Amer. tree allied to the walnut. XVII (-*ery*). Shortening of *pothickery* (in Eng. context XVII), the native Virginia form of which is cited as *paw-*, *powcohiccora* for milk or oil extracted from the nuts.

**hidalgo** hidæl'gou Spanish gentleman by birth. XVI. Sp., formerly *hijo dalgo*, i.e. *hijo de algo* 'son of something' (*algo* in OSp. and OPg. meant 'possession'), repr. L. *filius* son, *dē* DE, *aliquid* something (cf. ALIQUOT).

**hide**<sup>1</sup> haid skin. OE. *hȳd* = OFris. *hēd*, OS. *hūd* (Du. *huid*), OHG. *hūt* (G. *haut*), ON. *hūð* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χūðis* :- IE. \**kūtis* (cf. Gr. *kutos*, L. *cutis* CUTICLE). Hence as vb. beat the hide of, thrash, whence (colloq.) **hi·ding**<sup>1</sup> thrashing. XIX.

**hide**<sup>2</sup> haid measure of land reckoned as that sufficient to support a free family with dependants. OE. *hīd*, earlier *hīgīd*, f. *hīg-*, *hīw-* (in comb.) = OHG. *hī-*, ON. *hý-*, Goth. *heīwa-*, rel. to L. *civis* citizen (see CIVIC), and to a Germ. *n*-stem in OE. *hīwan* (pl.), OFris. *hīuna* members of a household, OHG. *hī(w)un*, ON. *hýn* man and wife; f. IE. \**kej-* \**ki-* dear, faithful, which with various suffixes is widely represented.

**hide**<sup>3</sup> haid pt. **hid** pp. **hidden** put or keep out of sight. OE. *hȳdan* = OFris. *hēda*, MDu. *hūden*, LG. (*ver*)*hūen* :- WGerm. \**χūdjan*, prob. based on IE. \**keudh-*, repr. also by Gr. *keúthēn*, W. *cuddio* hide.

**hideous** hi·diəs frightful, (hence) frightfully ugly. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *hidous* - AN. *hidous*, OF. *hidous*, -*eus* (mod. *hideux*), earlier *hisdos*, f. *hide*, *hīde* fear, of unkn. origin. The ending was assim. to -EOUS XVI.

**hie** hai †strive, exert oneself OE.; (arch.) hasten XII. OE. *hīgian*, of unkn. origin.

**hierarchy** haiə·rāki division of angels comprising three orders XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa); priestly or ecclesiastical rule XVI; body of ecclesiastical rulers XVII (transf. and gen., Milton). ME. *ierarchie*, *gerarchie* (superseeded by latinized forms in XVI) - OF. *ierarchie*, *gerarchie* (mod. *hiérarchie* = It. *gerarchia*) - medL. (*h*)*ierarchia* - Gr. *hierarkhiā*, f. *hierárkhēs* steward of sacred rites, high priest, f. *hierós* sacred, holy + -*arkhēs* -*arkhos* ruling, ruler; see ARCH-, -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **hie·rarch** ecclesiastical ruler XVI; archangel XVII (Milton). - medL. *hierarcha* - Gr. *hierárkhēs*. **hierar·chical**. XV. - medL. -*icus* + -AL - Gr.

**hieratic** haiə·rə·tik pert. to a priestly class, (hence) of a style of ancient Egyptian writing. XVII. - L. *hieraticus* - Gr. *hieratikós* priestly, sacerdotal, f. *hierásthai* be a priest, f. *hieréus* priest, f. *hierós* sacred.

**hieroglyphic** haiə·rə·glif·ik pertaining to ancient Egyptian writing; sb. character in such picture-writing; symbolic or enigmatic figure. XVI. - F. *hiéroglyphique* or late L. *hieroglyphicus* - Gr. *hierogluphikós* (n. pl. used as sb. by Plutarch for 'letters, writing'), f. *hierós* sacred + *gluphē* carving (cf. CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>). Hence, as back-formation or after F. *hiéroglyphic*, **hie·roglyph** hieroglyphic figure. XVII (*gieroglife*, after It., XVI).

**hierophant** haiə·rə·fənt expounder of mysteries. XVII. - late L. *hierophanta*, -*ēs* - Gr. *hierophántēs*, f. *hierós* sacred + -*phan-*, base of *pháinein* reveal (cf. PHENOMENON).

**higgle** hi·gl cavil as to terms. XVII. var. of HAGGLE, expressive of niggling.

**higgledy-piggledy** hi·gl·di·pi·gldi in huddled confusion. XVI. Rhyming jingle prob. based on PIC with ref. to swine herding together.

**high** hai having a considerable (or specified) upward extent; exalted. OE. *hēah* (inflectional stem *heag-*) = OFris. *hēach*, OS., OHG. *hōh* (Du. *hoog*, G. *hoch*), ON. *hár* (earlier *hór*), Goth. *hauhs* :- CGerm. \**χauχaz* :- IE. \**koukos* (cf. Lith. *kaukas* swelling, boil, *kaukarà* height, hill, and the remoter ON. *haugr* hill, Goth. *hūhma* heap, Russ. *kúcha* heap, Skr. *kucas* female breast). For the phonology cf. DIE<sup>1</sup>, EYE, THIGH; see also HEIGHT. Combs. **hi·gh**-BROW, back-formation from **hi·gh-browed** (orig. U.S.) c.1910; **high**CHUR·RCHMAN (whence **high church**) succeeded to **high**-FLY·ER XVII; **hi·gh**LAND. OE. *hēahland* promontory; thereafter (XV) applied spec. to the north and west mountainous district of Scotland; **hi·gh** STREET highway, main road; main street of a town; OE. *hēahstræt* often used of the Roman roads; **hi·gh**way public road; OE. *hēiweġ*; hence **hi·gh**wayMAN. XVII.

**high-falutin'** hai·fəl·ū·tin (orig. U.S. sl.) sb. bombastic speech; adj. absurdly pompous. XIX. f. HIGH + obscurely-formed el., which was poss. a whimsical pronunc. of *fluting*, prp. of FLUTE.

**high-flown** hai·floun †elevated, elated, intoxicated; hyperbolic, bombastic; †extreme in opinion. XVII. orig. f. *high* adv. + old strong pp. of FLOW, from the sense 'in flood', 'swollen'; later assoc. with pp. of FLY<sup>2</sup> (cf. *high-flyer* XVII).

**hight** hait in literary arch. use now only in pt. 'is called', 'was called', and pp. 'called, named'. The only surviving form of an orig. redupl. CGerm. vb. meaning 'call by name, name, call to do something, bid, command, promise', repr. by OE. *hātan*, pt. *heht*, *hēt*, pp. *hāten* (ME. *hote*, *hizt*, *heet*, *hoten*), OFris. *hēta*, OS. *hētan*, OHG. *heizgan* (G. *heissen* call, bid, be called; *es heisst* it is said), ON. *heita*, Goth. *haitan*, pt. *haihait*, pp. *haitans*; f. a base which has been related to L. *ciēre* summon, CITE. This vb. shows the only survival in Eng. of the IE. medio-passive form: OE. *hätte* is called, was called = Goth. *haitada*, the ending of which corr. to Gr. -*tai*. OE. *hätte* did not survive beyond XV; its place had begun to be taken as early as XIII by the active form of the pt. (*heht*, *hezt*, *hizt*, *hight*). The orig. pp. was superseded by forms of the pt. Some active uses remain dial., e.g. Sc. *hecht*, *hicht* promise.

**highty-tighty** hai·tai·ti var. of HOITY-TOITY. XVII.

**hike** haik jerk, pull, drag XVIII; move away or off; (latterly) tramp, esp. for pleasure XIX. Of dial. origin.

**hilarity** hil·ə·riti cheerfulness XVI; boisterous joy XIX. - F. *hilarité* - L. *hilaritās*, f. *hilaris* = Gr. *hilarós* cheerful, gay; see -ITY. Hence **hilarious** hil·ə·ri·əs, after *atrocious*, etc.

**Hilary** hi'ləri name of a saint and doctor of the Church, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose feast, falling on 13 January, gives his name to the first of the law and university terms of the calendar year. XVI. — medL. *Hilarius*.

**hill** hil small mountain. OE. *hyll* = Fris. *hel*, LG. *hull*, MDu. *hille*, *hil*, *hul* :- WGerm. (of the LG. area) \**χulni* :- \**kulnis*, f. IE. base \**kl-* \**kel-* \**kol-*, whence also L. *collis* hill, *celsus* lofty, *culmen* top (see EXCEL, CULMINATE), Gr. *kolónos*, *kolónē* hill, Lith. *kilnus* high, *kálnas* hill, *kélti* raise; cf. HOLM. Hence **hi-ll**OCK. XIV. **hi-ll**y<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Gower).

**hillo(a)** hilou<sup>r</sup> var. of HOLLOW, with altered quality of the unstr. syll. XVII (Sh.). ☞ Not continuous with obscure ME. *hilla* (XIV).

**hilt** hilt handle of sword or dagger. OE. *hilt* m. and n. and *hilte* fem., corr. to OS. *hilde*, *helta*, MLG. *hilde*, MDu. *helte*, OHG. *helza*, ON. *hjalt* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χeltaz*, \**χeltiz*, \**χeltjōn*, of unkn. origin (OF. *helt-e*, *heut-e*, It. *elso*, *elsa* are adoptions from Germ.); phr. *up to the hilt* or *†hiltis* (XVI–XVIII) completely. ☞ The pl. *hiltis* continues the ME. use of *hiltis*, which goes back to OE. *pā hilt*, *hiltas*, and *hiltan* (oð *pā hilt* or *hiltan* up to the hiltis), coll. pl. *gēhiltu*, ON. *hjōlt*, the reference of the pl. being to the two cross-pieces of the handle of a sword bounding the middle piece (ON. *meðal-kafli*), the lower one being the guard (cf. OE. *hiltleas sveord* sword without a guard).

**him** him orig. dative of HE<sup>1</sup>, IT; later also as direct object. OE. *him* = OFris. *him*, MDu. *hem(e)*, *him* (Du. *hem*), f. base of HE<sup>1</sup>, with inflexion parallel to OS., OHG. *imu*, *imo* (G. *ihm*), which are f. base \**i-* (L. *is* he, *id* it, Goth. *is*, *ita*, OHG. *er*, *eg*, G. *er*, *es*). ☞ OE. acc. *hine*, which survives dial. as *en*, *un*, was superseded by *him* in north. and midl. areas before 1200.

**hind<sup>1</sup>** haind female of the deer. OE. *hind*, corr. to OS. *hind|calf*, (M)Du. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta* (G. *hinde*), ON. *hind* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χinhjō* :- IE. \**kemti-*, f. \**kem-* hornless, repr. by Gr. *kemds* young deer, Skr. *omas*, Lith. *szmūlas* hornless.

**hind<sup>2</sup>** haind farm servant; farm bailiff. XVI. Later form of late OE. (north-midl.), ME. *hine* pl. household servants, (hence) sg. servant, esp. farm servant, lad, fellow; presumably developed from OE. *hina*, *higna*, g. pl. of *higan*, *hivan* (cf. HIDE<sup>2</sup>), as in *hina fæder* 'paterfamilias'. For the parasitic *d* cf. ASTOUND, SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**hind<sup>3</sup>** haind situated at the back, posterior. XIII. This and synon. **hinder<sup>1</sup>** hai'ndəri (XIV) appear to be abstracted from OE. *hindeweard* and *hinderweard* backward, back-, *bihindan* BEHIND. The uncompound OE. *hindan* from behind, *hinder* below (on *hinder* down, behind, backwards), corr. to OHG. *hintana* (G. *hinten*) adv. behind, Goth. *hindana* prep. beyond, and OFris. *hintera*, OS. *hindiro*, MLG. *hinder*, OHG. *hintar* (as adj. -aro), G. *hinter*, ON. compar. *hindri*, superl. *hinztr*,

Goth. *hinder* prep. beyond, the further relations of which are doubtful. Hence **hi-nder**-MORE, **hi-nder**MOST, and **hi-nd**MOST, which all appear in late XIV, having no chronological link with OE. superl. *hindema* (cf. Goth. *hindumists*).

**hinder<sup>2</sup>** hi'ndəri *†injure* OE.; keep back, delay XIV. OE. *hindrian* = MLG., MDu. *hinderen*, OHG. *hintarōn* (G. *hindern*), ON. *hindra* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χindarōjan*, f. \**χindar*; see prec. Hence **hi-nd**RANCE. XV.

**Hindi** hindī (str. variable) Aryan vernacular of N. India. XVIII. — Urdu *hindī*, f. *hind* India; in Pers. *hindwī*, *hinduwī*, whence formerly in Eng. *Hindevi*, *Hindavee*, *Hinduee*, etc. So **Hindu**, **Hindoo** hindū (str. variable) Aryan of N. India. XVII. — Urdu — Pers. *hindū*, formerly *hindō*, f. *hind* India = Av. *heidu*, Skr. *sindhu* river, prop. the Indus, (hence) region of the Indus, Sindh. **Hindustani** hindustāni formerly *Hindo(o)-stane* language of *Hindustan*, orig. of its Muslim conquerors, being a form of Hindi with admixture of Arabic, Persian, and other elements. XVIII (earlier *Indostan*, -stans). — Urdu — Pers. *hindustāni*, f. *hindū*, *†hindō* + -stān country + adj. suffix -i.

**hine** see HIND<sup>2</sup>.

**hinge** hin<sup>d</sup>3 movable joint of a gate or door. XIII (Cursor M.). Of obscure origin; ME. *heng*, *heeng*, *hing*, with deriv. (see -LE<sup>2</sup>) *hengle*, *heengle*, *hingle*, which survived dial. as *hi-n*gl, *he-n*gl, corr. to MLG., MHG. *hengel* (G. *hängel*), f. the base of HANG; cf. (M)LG. *henge* hinge, Du. *hengel* fishing-rod, handle, *hengsel* hinge, handle. The pronunc. with *d*3 (of obscure development) is not evident before XVI. Hence vb. XVII (Sh.).

**hinny<sup>1</sup>** hi'ni whinny. xv. Earlier *henny* — (O)F. *hennir* :- L. *hinnire*, to which the word was finally assim.

**hinny<sup>2</sup>** hi'ni offspring of a she-ass and a stallion. XVII. f. L. *hinnus* — Gr. *innos*, *ginnos*; assim. to prec.

**hint** hint *†opportunity*; slight indication or suggestion. XVII (Sh.). Of obscure origin; presumably var. of rare *†hent* grasp, intention, f. *hent* vb., OE. *hentan* seize, of unkn. origin. Hence **hint** vb. XVII.

**hinterland** hi'ntər-lænd region behind that lying along a sea or watercourse. XIX. G., f. *hinter* behind (see HIND<sup>3</sup>) + *land* LAND.

**hip<sup>1</sup>** hip projection of pelvis and top of thigh. OE. *hype* = MDu. *höpe*, *hüpe* (Du. *heup*), OHG. *huf*, pl. *huffi*, Goth. *hups*, pl. *hupais* :- Germ. \**χupiz*, rel. to HOP<sup>1</sup>.

**hip<sup>2</sup>** hip fruit of the (wild) rose. OE. *hēope*, *hōope*, corr. to OS. *hiopo* (Du. *joop*), OHG. *hiufo* thornbush, bramble :- WGerm. \**χeup-*. ☞ Shortening of the vowel was prob. due to the frequent comps. *hip-bramble* (OE. *hēopbremel*), *hip-tree*.

**hip<sup>3</sup>** hip *†excl.* of calling XVIII; as a cheer, in *hip hip hooray* XIX.

**hipped** hipt morbidly depressed. XVIII. Earlier *hypt*, *hypp'd*, f. *hyp*, *hip* (XVIII), short for HYPOCHONDRIA; see -ED<sup>2</sup>. Also **hi'ppish**<sup>1</sup>, *hyppish* (XVIII). Cf. Du. *hiep*, for *hypochonder* hypochondriac.

**hippo** hi'pou short for HIPPOPOTAMUS. XIX.

**hippo-** hi-po(u), *hipo-* comb. form of Gr. *hippos* HORSE. **hippocampus** sea-horse. XVI. - L. - Gr. (*kámpos* sea-monster); -CE'NTAUR XVI. - L. - Gr.; **hi'ppogriff** fabulous griffin-like creature. XVII. - F. *hippogriffe* - It. *ippogrifo* (*grifo* :- L. *grýphus* GRIFFIN<sup>1</sup>).

**hippocras** hi-po(u)kræs wine flavoured with spices. XIV (Ch.). ME. *ypocras* - OF. *ipo-*, *ypocras*, forms of the name *Hippocrates* (ancient Gr. physician v B.C.) used for medL. *vinum Hippocraticum* 'wine of Hippocrates', the wine being so called because it was strained through 'Hippocrates' bag', a conical bag used as a filter.

**Hippocrene** hi-po(u)krin name of a fountain on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, (hence) poetic inspiration. XVII. - L. *Hippocrēnē* - Gr. *Hippokrēnē*, f. *hippos* horse (cf. EQUINE) + *krēnē* fountain; so named because fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof.

**hippodrome** hi'pædroum circus (prop.) for horse and chariot races. XVI. - (O)F. *hippodrome* or L. *hippodromus* - Gr. *hippódromos*, f. *hippos* horse + *drómos* race.

**hippopotamus** hipæpótæmas large quadruped of African rivers. XVI. - L. *hippopotamus* - late Gr. *hippótamos* (Galen), for earlier *hippos ho potámios* the horse of the river (*potámios* river). ¶ Earlier forms (from XIV) were *ypotam(e)*, *hippotame*, *ypotamus*, -amus - OF. *ypotame*, medL. *ypotamus*.

**hircine** hǝ:rsain goatish. XVII. - L. *hircinus*, f. *hircus* he-goat; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**hire** haiæ payment for the temporary use of a thing; wages, reward. OE. *hýr* = OFris. *hēre*, OS. *hūria*, MLG., MDu. *hūre* (Du. *huur*) :- WGerm. (of the LG. area) \**χūrja*. Hence **hire** vb. OE. *hýrian* = OFris. *hēra*, MLG., MDu. *hūren* (Du. *huren*). **hi-re-ling**<sup>1</sup>. OE. (rare) *hýrling*; formed afresh in XVI (Coverdale), prob. after Du. *huurling*.

**hirsute** hǝ:rsjūt hairy. XVII. - L. *hirsutus*, rel. to *synon. hirtus*.

**his** hiz possessive adj. and pron. OE. *his*, genitive of HE<sup>1</sup> and IT, to which there are parallel forms from the base \**i-* (cf. HER) in OS., Goth. *is*, OHG. *is*, *es* (cf. HIM).

**hispid** hi'spid bristly, shaggy. XVII. - L. *hispidus*; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**hiss** his produce the characteristic sound emitted by geese and snakes. XIV (Wycl. Bible). imit., with an early by-form *hish*. Hence **hiss** sb. XVI.

**hist** hist excl. enjoining silence. XVII. Aspirated form of *†ist* (XVI), var. of ST (XVI) with the vowel of late ME. WHIST<sup>1</sup>.

**histo-** hi'stou, *histo-* repr. comb. form of Gr. *hístos* web, tissue, rel. to *histáinai* set up (cf. STAND), as in **histo**LOGY science of organic tissues. XIX. - F. *histologie*.

**history** hi'stəri *†story*, tale; methodical narrative of events, branch of knowledge dealing with these XV; methodical account of natural phenomena XVI. First recorded from Caxton (Gower has one ex. of the F. form *histoire*); - L. *historia* - Gr. *historiā* learning or knowing by inquiry, narrative, history, f. *hístōr* knowing, learned, wise man, judge :- \**fidtōr*, f. \**fid-* know (see WIT). So **historian** *histōriān*. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *historien*, f. L. *historia*, after *logician*, etc. **historic** *histōrik*. XVII; **historical**. XVI. f. L. *historicus* - Gr. *historikós*.

**histrionic** *histrionik* theatrical, dramatic. XVII. - late L. *histrionicus*, f. L. *histrion(n)* actor in stage plays, thought to be of Etruscan origin. See -IC. Also **histrionic**AL.

**hit** hit pt., pp. **hit** light upon XI (pt. *hytte*, AS. Chronicle); strike XIII (La3.). Late OE. (*ǣ*)*hittan* - ON. *hitta* light upon, meet with (Sw. *hitta*, Da. *hitte*), of unkn. origin; has taken over the orig. use 'strike' of OE. *slēan* SLAY. Hence **hit** sb. XVI. **hitty-missy** at random. XVI; perh. for \**hit I, miss I*; cf. WILLY-NILLY.

**hitch** hitʃ A. move jerkily XV; B. catch with a hoop, loop, etc. XVII. The earliest records are from E. Anglian areas (Promp. Parv., Skelton); varying with *itch* XVI-XVII; the connexion of A and B is not obvious. Hence as sb. XVII. Also comp. **hi-tch**-HIKE. XX.

**hithe, hythe** haið haven, landing-place. OE. *hýþ*, OS. *hūth*, MLG. *-hude* (in place-names); of unkn. origin. ¶ Preserved in the place-names *Hythe*, *Rotherhithe*, *Lambeth* (orig. *Lambhithe*), *Chelsea* (OE. *ƿealdchýþ*), *Bablockhithe*, *Hythe* Bridge in Oxford.

**hither** hi'ðær to this place. OE. *hider*, corr. to ON. *heðra* here, hither, Goth. *hidrē* hither, f. demonstr. base \**χi-* (see HE<sup>1</sup>, HENCE, HERE) + suffix appearing in L. *citra* on this side. For the change of d to ð cf. *father*, *mother*, *together*.

**hive** haiv receptacle for a swarm of bees. OE. *hýf*, f. Germ. \**χūf-*, whence also ON. *húfr* ship's hull; cf. L. *cūpa* barrel (see CUPOLA), Gr. *kúpē*, Skr. *kūpas* hole. The present form depends upon OE. obl. forms.

**ho** hou excl. of surprise, triumph, to attract attention, etc. ('stop!', 'halt!'), and (repeated) of laughter. XIII. Not recorded in OE.; partly - ON. *hó* (whence *hóa* call sheep together) or OF. *ho* halt! Cf. OHG. HEIGH-HO, SOHO, YOHO, and L. *eho* used as a summons, to express surprise, and equiv. to 'eh?'; cf. also HA, HE<sup>2</sup>.

**hoar** hǝ:ar (arch.) grey-haired, greyish-white. OE. *hār* = OS., OHG. *hēr* old, venerable (G. *hehr* august, stately, sacred), ON. *harr* hoary, old :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**χairaz*, f. base \**χai-* (repr. also, with *ð-*

suffix, by OE. *hādor*, OS. *hēdar*, OHG. *heitar*, G. *heiter* bright, ON. *heið* bright sky) :- IE. \**koira-* (cf. OSl. *sērū* grey). Survives in **HOARFROST** (XIII) and **hoarhound**, HOREHOUND. Hence **HOARFY** XVI.

**hoard** hō(ə)ɪd stock, store, treasure. OE. *hord* = OS. *hord*, *horth* treasure, secret place, OHG. *hort*, ON. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd* :- CGerm. \**χuzdam* :- \**kuzdhó-*, for \**kudhto-*, f. \**kudh-* \**keudh-* (see HIDE<sup>3</sup>). So **hoard** vb. OE. *hordian* (cf. OHG. *gihurten*, Goth. *huzdjan*). For the sp. cf. **board**.

**hoarding** hō(ə)ɪdɪŋ temporary fence made of boards. XIX. f. *hoard*, earlier *hord*, *hoard* (XVIII), which seems to be based ult. on AN. *hourdis*, *hurdis*, f. OF. *hourd*, *hort* (= OFrank. \**hurð* = OHG. *hurd* HURDLE) + *-is* :- L. *-itui-s*; see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**hoarhound** see HOREHOUND.

**hoarse** hō(ə)ɪs rough and deep-sounding. XIV. Late ME. *hors-e*, later *hoors*, *hoarse* (XVI-XVII) - ON. \**hārs* (:- \**hairsaR*), *háss*; this superseded ME. *ho(o)s*, OE. *hās* (Sc. and north. *ha(a)s*, *hais*) = OFris. *hās*, MLG. *hēs*, *hēsch* (Du. *heesch*), OHG. *heis(i)*, (M)HG. *heiser* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χais(r)az*, \**χairsaz*, of unkn. origin.

**hoax** houks deceive by a fiction; earlier, poke fun at. XVIII. prob. contr. of HOCUS.

**hob<sup>1</sup>** hɒb rustic, clown XIV; sprite, elf xv. By-form of **Rob** (as in *Kyng Hobbe*, i.e. Robert Bruce, XIV), short for *Robin*, *Robert* male Christian names (cf. HODGE); now dial. exc. as in **HO-BGO:BLIN** (cf. *Robin Good-fellow*) XVI.

**hob<sup>2</sup>** hɒb side of a grate, perh. orig. back of a grate formed of a mass of clay XVI (in form *hubbe*); peg or pin as a target XVI. Of unkn. origin; cf. **HUB**. Hence **HO-BNAIL** nail with a massive head and short tang. XVI.

**hobble<sup>1</sup>** hɒ-bl ʃmove unsteadily up and down; walk with unsteady rising and falling gait. XIV. prob. of LG. origin (cf. early Du. *hobbelen* toss, rock from side to side, halt, stammer), frequent. of *hobben*.

**hobble<sup>2</sup>** hɒ-bl fasten together the legs of a horse, etc. XIX. var. of earlier *hobble* (xvi), prob. of LG. origin (cf. early Flem. *hoppe-len*), infl. by prec.

**hobbledehoy** hɒ-blɪdhoi:, **hobbadehoy** hɒ-bɛdhoi: clumsy or awkward youth. XVI (*hobledehoye*, *hobbarde hoy*). Occurs in many forms, the origin of which is uncertain. If the *-l-* forms were the earliest, perh. f. **HOBBLE<sup>1</sup>** or ʃ*hobball*, *hobil*, *hobbel* clown, idiot (xvi); with the *-r-* forms and the second part of the word cf. ʃ*hoberd* term of abuse (xv) and *Hoberdidance*, *Hobbididance* (Sh.) name of a fiend, which are prob. f. by-form of the Christian name *Robert* (cf. **HOBB<sup>1</sup>**, **HOBBY<sup>1</sup>**).

**hobby<sup>1</sup>** hɒ-bi (arch., dial.) small horse XIV (Barbour); (*h.-horse*) in the morris dance, etc., figure of a horse manipulated by a performer; stick with a horse's head used as a

toy XVI; favourite pastime XVII. Earliest forms *hobyn*, *hoby*, i.e. *Hobin*, *Hobby* by-forms of the Christian name *Robin* (cf. **HOBB<sup>1</sup>**, **HODGE**). ¶ Hence arch. F. *aubin*, ʃ*hobin*, ʃ*haubby*, whence It. ʃ*ubino*.

**hobby<sup>2</sup>** hɒ-bi small species of falcon. xv (*hoby*). - OF. *hobé*, *hobet*, dim. of *hobe* small bird of prey, rel. to F. *hobereau*, OF. *hobel*, *hober(e)t*: cf. medL. *hobetetus*, *hobelus*, *oberus*; of unkn. origin.

**hobgoblin** see **HOBB<sup>1</sup>**. **hobnail** see **HOBB<sup>2</sup>**.

**hob-nob** hɒ-bnɒb drink together XVIII; be on familiar terms XIX. orig. *hob* or *nob*, *hob-a-nob*, *hob* and *nob*, f. phr. (*drink*) *hob* or *nob*, etc., drink to one another alternately (cf. 'hob, nob . . . giu't or take't', Sh. 'Twelfth Night' III iv 262); continuing earlier *hab-nab*, *hab* or *nab* (xvi) get or lose, hit or miss, repr. some part (perh. pres. subj., e.g. *habbe he*, *nabbe he*) of HAVE and its negative (OE. *habban* and *nabban*).

**hobo** hou-bou (U.S.) migrant labourer; tramp. XIX (c.1890). Of unkn. origin.

**hock<sup>1</sup>** now only in HOLLYHOCK. OE. *hoc* mallow.

**hock<sup>2</sup>** hɒk joint of the hind leg XVI; knuckle end of a gammon XVIII. Short for *hockshin* (*hokschyne* XIV), OE. *hōhsinu*; see HOUGH.

**hock<sup>3</sup>** hɒk German white wine. XVII. Short for ʃ*hockamore* - G. *Hochheimer* (*wein*) wine of *Hochheim* on the Main, Germany.

**Hockday** hɒk-dei second Tuesday after Easter Sunday. XII. ME. *hokedei* (3 syll.), of unkn. origin; so **HOCK TUESDAY** XIII, **HOCK MONDAY**, **HOCKTIDE** XV; only hist. after XVII.

**hockey** hɒ-ki outdoor game of ball played with sticks; stick so used. XIX. Earliest form *hawkey*, of unkn. origin. ¶ In 'hockie stickes or staves', recorded from Galway Statutes of 1527, *hockie* may be for *hooky* hooked; the 'sport' said by Cowper, 5 Nov. 1785, to be called *hockey* at Olney consisted of boys 'dashing each other with mud, and the windows also'. OF. *hoquet* bent stick, shepherd's crook, cannot be connected.

**hocus pocus** hou-kəs pou-kəs ʃconjurer, juggler; conjuring formula; jugglery, trickery. XVII (*hocas pocas* 1624, *hokos pokos* 1625). Based ult. on *hax pax max Deus adimax* (xvi), pseudo-L. magical formula coined by vagrant students. Cf. G. *hokus pokus*, as a formula *ox box*, *ox pox*, *okos bocos* (xvii). Hence as vb. juggle, hoax. XVII. Also, by shortening, **HO-CUS** ʃsb. juggler; jugglery. XVII; vb. play a trick upon XVII (Head); drug XIX. Cf. **HOAX**. ¶ Derivation from *Hoc est corpus meum* (This is my body) in the Mass is an unlikely guess.

**hod** hɒd open receptacle for carrying bricks, etc. XIV; receptacle for holding coal XIX. synon. with, and perh. alteration of, (dial.) *hot* XIII (*hott*, Cursor M.) - (O)F. *hotte* pan-nier, creel, prob. of Germ. origin.

**hadden** hə'dn (Sc.) coarse woollen cloth. xviii. Of unkn. origin; *hadden grey*, inversion for the sake of rhyme of *grey hadden* in Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' (1724) v ii (whence in Burns, Scott, etc.), is often written with a hyphen, as if *hadden* qualified *grey* or *hadden-grey* denoted a kind of grey.

**Hodge** hədʒ typical name for an English yokel. xvi. Pet-form of the Christian name Roger (ME. *Hogge*; see Ch. 'Cook's Prologue' 12, 21, Gower 'Vox Clamantis' 1791); cf. HOB<sup>1</sup>.

**hodge-podge** see HOTCHPOT.

**hodometer, odometer** (h)ədə'mitəɪ instrument for measuring distance travelled by a wheeled vehicle. xviii. - F. *odomètre*, f. Gr. *hodos* way (cf. PERIOD) + *mētron* measure (see -METER).

**hoe** həu implement for breaking up ground, etc. xiv (in AL. *hova* xiii). ME. *howe* - (O)F. *houe* - OFrank. \**hauwa* = OHG. *houwa* (G. *haue*), rel. to *houwan* HEW. The present form, replacing the normal *how*, was established by xviii; pronounced like *now* and *throw* acc. to Ray (1674). Hence **hoe** vb. xv (in AL. *howäre* xiii).

**hog** həg swine, esp. castrated swine, barrow-pig OE.; young sheep xiv; coarse or filthy person xv. Late OE. *hogg*, *hogc*, of which derivs. are *hoggaster* xii (cf. late L. *porcaster* young pig), *hogget* xiv, *hoggerel* xvi (AL. *hogerellus* xiii), applied to a boar of a particular age or to a young sheep; perh. of Celtic origin (cf. W. *hwch* pig, sow = Corn. *hogh*). ¶ The orig. application may have emphasized the age or condition of the animal.

**hogmanay** həgməneɪ (Sc. and north.) last day of the year. xvii. Corr. in meaning and use to OF. *aguillanneuf* last day of the year, new-year's gift (given and asked for with the cry 'aguillanneuf'), of which the Norman form *hoguānāné* may be the immed. source of the Eng. word. ¶ The F. word was meaninglessly analysed as *au-guy-l'an-neuf* (Cotgr.) 'to the mistletoe the new year'.

**hogo** həu'gəu †piquant flavour, relish; †highly seasoned dish; stench. xvii (current till early xix). Early forms also *hogoe*, *hogoo*; anglicization of F. *haut goût* (xvii, *hautgoust*, *hautgust*, etc.) high flavour (L. *altus* high, *gustus* taste; see OLD, GUSTO).

**hogshead** hə'gzhed large cask for liquids xiv; 52½ imperial gallons xv. f. *hog's*, g. of HOG + HEAD, but the reason for the name is unknown (Kluge compares G. dial. *bullenkop* measure for beer); rendered into L. by *caput porci* ('Liber Albus', an. 1417). ¶ Adopted on the Continent, it appears in altered forms and esp. with assim. of the first el. to 'ox', e.g. MLG. *hukeshovet*, Du. *okshoofd*, G. *oxhoft*, Sw. *oxhuvud*, Da. *oxehoved*.

**hoick(s)** hoik(s) call to incite hounds. xvii (Topsell). orig. *hoick* a with *boy*, or a hound's

name; var. of †*hike*, as in *hike a Bewmont* (xvi, Turberville); cf. YOICKS.

**hoist** hoist raise aloft (as by tackle). xvi. Alteration of *hoise* (xvi), perh. through taking the pt. and pp. as the stem-form (cf. *hoist* Sh. 'Hamlet' III iv 207, *hoised* Acts xxvii 40). Earlier forms were *hyse*, *hyss* (xv), Sc. *heis* (xvi), prob. - Du. *hijtschen* or LG. *hissen*, *hiesen* (whence also F. *hisser*, It. *issare*, etc., Icel. *hisa*, etc.), but the Eng. forms are earlier than any cited from elsewhere. The word appears early as an int. used in hauling; Eng. *hissa*, *heisau*, Sp. *hiza*, etc. ¶ The change in the stem-vowel of i to o is paralleled by *groin*, *joist*.

**hoity-toity** hoɪ'titoi'ti sb. riotous behaviour, romping; adj. frolicsome, flighty; int. expressing surprise at flighty conduct. xvii. Rhyming jingle f. †*hoit* indulge in riotous mirth, romp (xvi). Cf. HIGHTY-TIGHTY.

**hokey-pokey** həu'kipəu'ki A. (dial.) hocus pocus; B. cheap sort of ice-cream. xix. In A alteration of HOCUS POCUS; in B of unkn. origin.

**hold<sup>1</sup>** həuld pt., pp. **held** †guard; keep from getting away, falling, etc.; keep in a certain condition. OE. *haldan* (*healdan*), pt. *held*, pp. *h(e)alden* = OFris. *halda*, *held*, *halden*, OS. *haldan*, *held*, *gihaldan* (Du. *houden*, *hield*, *gehouden*), OHG. *haltan*, *hialt*, *gihaltan* (G. pt. *hielt*), ON. *halda*, *held*, *haldinn*, Goth. *haldan*, *hahald*, *haldans*; CGerm. orig. redupl. str. vb. with the primitive sense 'watch (cf. BEHOLD), look after', 'pasture (cattle)', as in Gothic, retained in the sense of keeping flocks in OE. *heorde* and *sēp healdan*, OHG. *hirta haldente*, ON. *halda fé*, *halda geitr*, hence the series 'guard, defend', 'rule', 'possess', 'retain, maintain, sustain'. The word had a wide development of meaning in OE., which was amplified, esp. in combination with advs., by contact with L. *tenere*, F. *tenir*, and their comps. The pp. **holden**, which began to be repl. by the pt. form *held* c.1500, is retained in some formal uses; dial. *hadden*, *haudden*, *hadden* are widespread. Hence, and partly - ON. *hald* hold, fastening, support, custody, **hold** sb. xii. See further, for the senses 'tenure', 'property', COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD; also HOUSEHOLD, STRONGHOLD. **holdfast** grasp; clamp, staple. xvi; prob. after Du. †*houdevast*, *howvast*.

**hold<sup>2</sup>** həuld cavity in a ship for the stowage of cargo. xvi. Alteration, by assim. to prec., of *hole*, *holl* (xv), prob. - (M)Du. *hol* HOLE.

**hole** həul hollow place; opening, aperture. OE. *hol*, inflected *hole*, *holes*, etc. = ON. *hol*, orig. n. sg. of *hol* hollow = OFris., OS., (M)Du., OHG. *hol* (G. *hohl*), ON. *holr*, CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**hulaz* (cf. OHG. *hulī*, G. *höhle*, OE. *hylu*, ON. *hola* hollow, *hole*, *hylr* deep place, pool); ult. f. var. of IE. \**kel-* cover, CONCEAL; cf. HELL, HELM<sup>2</sup>, HOLLOW. So **hole** vb. make a hole (in). OE. *holian* = OHG. *holōn*, Goth. *-hulōn*.

**holiday** hɔːlɪdi religious festival, holy day; day of cessation from work, day of recreation. OE. *hāligdæg*, late *hāliðæig*; also as two words inflected (cf. HOLY DAY).

**holla** hɔːlə int. †stop! cease!; shout to excite attention. XVI. - F. *holla*, i.e. *ho* (see HO), *là* there. Cf. HALLO, HOLLO.

**holland** hɔːlənd linen fabric orig. named *holland cloth* from *Holland*, a province of the Netherlands, its place of manufacture. xv. - Du. *Holland*, earlier †*Holllant*, f. *holt* wood (HOLT) + *lant* LAND.

**hollands** hɔːləndz kind of gin. xviii. Formerly *Hollands genever* and *gin*. - Du. *hollandsch* (pronounced with final s), *hollandsche genever* Dutch gin; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>, GIN<sup>2</sup>.

**hollo** hɔːlou cry out loud. xvi (Boorde). var. of HOLLA; dial. and vulgar *holler*.

**hollow** hɔːlou having an empty space inside; concave. xii. ME. *hol3*, *holu*, inflected *hol(e)we*, attrib. use of OE. *holh* hole, cave, obscurely rel. to *hol* HOLE. The origin of the phr. *beat hollow*, earlier *carry*, *have*, *get it hollow*, used advb. 'thoroughly', is unkn. Hence sb. hollow place xvi (not continuous with the OE. sb.), and **ho·llow** vb. xv.

**holly** hɔːli plant of the evergreen genus *Ilex*. xii (*holi*). Reduced form of OE. *holen*, *holegn*, ME. *holin*, -yn, later *hollen*, Sc. -in, rel. to OS., OHG. *hulis* (MHG. *huls*, G. *hulst*), OFrank. \**huls*, which is the source of F. *houx*, and further to W. *celyn*, Ir. *cuilenn*, Gael. *cuilinn*.

**hollyhock** hɔːlihɔk †marsh mallow, *Althæa officinalis* xiii; *Althæa rosea* xvi (W. Turner). f. HOLY + HOCK<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to some sacred association; cf. the W. name *hocys benīgaid* 'blessed hock' (in Ir. *ucas*, (*h*)*ocas*, OIr. *hociamsan*).

**holm(c)** hɔum islet, esp. in a river xi; low-lying land by a river xiii. - ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, lake, or river, meadow on the shore, corr. to OE. (poetic) *holm* billow, wave, sea, OS. *holm* hill. It is commonly assumed that the orig. sense was 'hill', which is not recorded in OE., but is found in early ME. (La3.), and that the base is therefore identical with that of HILL.

**holm-oak** hɔum ouk evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex*. xvi. f. *holm* holly (xiv), *holm-oak* (xvi), alteration of †*holin* HOLLY + OAK.

**holo-** hɔːlo(u), before a vowel **hol-**, comb. form of Gr. *hólos* whole, entire, in many technical terms.

**holocaust** hɔːlɔkɔst whole burnt offering xiii ('Genesis and Exodus'); complete sacrifice xv; complete destruction xvii (Milton). - (O)F. *holocauste* - late L. *holocaustum* - Gr. *holókauston*, f. *hólos* whole + *kaustós*, var. of *kautós* burnt, f. *katein* burn (cf. CAUSTIC).

**holograph** hɔːlɔgráf (letter, etc.) written wholly by the person in whose name it appears. xvii. - F. *holographe* or late L. *holographus* - Gr. *hológraphos*; see HOLO-, -GRAPH.

**holster** hɔuːlɪstɔ leather case for a pistol. xvii (Butler, 'Hudibras'). corr. to and contemp. with Du. *holster*, but the earlier history of neither word is apparent; the base may be Germ. \**χul-* \**χel-* CONCEAL.

**holt** hɔult (dial.) wood, copse. OE. *holt* = OFris., OS., ON. *holt*, (M)Du. *hout*, (O)HG. *holz* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χultam* :- IE. \**kl̥dos*; cf. OSl. *kladū* timber, beam, Gr. *kl̥dos* twig, OIr. *caill*, (mod.) *coill* (:- \**kaldēt*), Gael. *coill(e)*, W. *celli*.

**holus-bolus** hɔuːləsbɔuləs all in a lump, all at once. xix. The earliest evidence is dial.; presumably burlesque latinization of *whole bolus* or repr. assumed Gr. \**hólos bōlos* 'whole lump' (see BOLLUS).

**holy** hɔuːli kept apart for religious use; pert. or conformed to what is divine. OE. *hālig*, -eg = OFris. *hēlich*, OS. *hēlag*, -eg, OHG. *heilag* (Du., G. *heilig*), ON. *heilagr*, Goth. *hailag* (once only, in n. form) :- CGerm. \**χailagaz*, f. \**χailaz* WHOLE; the regular equiv. of L. *sanctus*, *sacer*; the primary meaning may have been either 'of good augury' or 'inviolate'. Derivatives and comps. show variety of vowel according to the period of shortening of the OE. stem-vowel *ā*; cf. HALLOW, ALL HALLOWS, HALIDOM, HOLIDAY, HOLLYHOCK, and the proper names *Halliday*, *Hallivell*, *Hollivell*, *Holywell* hɔːliwəl. Hence **holy** DAY hɔuːli dei: (eccL.) day of special observance as feast or fast. OE. *hālig dæg*; revived in xix; **Holy** GHOST the Third Person of the Trinity. OE. *se hālgā gāst* 'the holy spirit', *hālig gāst*, *hālig-gāst* (often as one word in ME.), tr. eccL. *sanctus spiritus* (**Holy** SPIRIT xiii); **holystone** hɔuːlistɔun piece of sandstone for scouring decks xix; called *bibles* and *prayer-books* (large and small); cf. Du. *bijbel* (so used) and vb. *psalmzingen* sing psalms, for the operation; said to be so named because the work is done kneeling; **holy** WATER. OE. *hāligwæter*, ME. *halivwater*; tr. eccL. *aqua benedicta* 'blessed water'.

**hom** hɔum sacred plant of the Persians. xix. - Pers. *hōm* = Skr. *sōma* SOMA.

**homage** hɔːmidʒ acknowledgement of allegiance as another's man. xiii. ME. (*h*)*omage* - OF. (*h*)*omage* (mod. *homage*) = Pr. *homenatge*, Sp. *homenaje* :- medL. *hominātium*, f. *homin-*, *homō* man (rel. to HUMUS); see -AGE.

**home** hɔum house, abode (*long home* grave) OE.; native place xiv; one's own place or country xvi (Sh.). OE. *hām* n. collection of dwellings, village, estate, house, corr. to OFris. *hām*, *hēm*, OS. *hēm* (Du. *heem*), (O)HG. *heim* n., ON. *heimr* m., Goth. *haims* fem. village (a more general sense is seen in Goth. *ana|heims* present, *af|haims* absent); the ult. relations of the Germ. base \**χaim-* are disputed. The Germ. acc. of direction without prep. (cf. L. *domum*) survives in the advs. OE. *hām*, (O)HG., ON. *heim*.



¶ The primitive sense 'village' survives in traditional place-names in Eng. *-ham*, G. *-heim*. Hence **home** vb. go home. XVIII; whence (of birds) **homer**<sup>1</sup>, **homer**. XIX. **home**ly<sup>1</sup> †domestic, familiar; plain, simple XIV; uncomely XVI (Sh.). prob. in part an accommodation of ON. *heimligr*; cf. also OFris. *hēmelik*, OHG. *heim(e)lich* (G. *heimlich*).

**homer** hou'mər Heb. measure of capacity. XVI. - Heb. *χōmer* 'heap'.

**Homeric** houme'rik pert. to Homer. XVIII. - L. *Homēricus* - Gr. *Homērikós*; see -IC. So †**Home**-RICAL. XVI.

**homicide**<sup>1</sup> hō'misid killer of another human being. XIV. - (O)F. *homicide* - L. *homicida*, f. shortened stem of *homin-*, *homō* man + *-cida* -CIDE<sup>1</sup>. So **homicide**<sup>2</sup> killing of a human being by another. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *homicide* - L. *homicidium*. Hence **homicidal**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII (Pope).

**homily** hō'mili religious discourse (to be) addressed to a congregation. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *omelie* - OF. *omelie* (mod. *homélie*) - ecclL. *homilia* - Gr. *homiliā* intercourse, converse, discourse, (eccl.) sermon, f. *hómilos* crowd, f. *homōū* together + *ilē* crowd, troop; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Finally assim. to the L. form in XVI. So **homiletic** -e'tik. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *homilētikós*, f. *homilētós*, vbl. adj. of *homilein* consort or hold converse with, f. *hómilos*.

**hominy** hō'mini maize boiled with water or milk. XVII (Capt. Smith). acc. to J. H. Trumbull, from Algonquian *appuminnéonash* parched corn, f. *appwōon* he bakes or roasts + *min*, pl. *minneash* fruit, grain, berry.

**homo** hou'mo(u) man. XVI ('*Homo* is a common name to all men', Sh.). L., rel. to HUMUS. **homo sapiens** seip'ienz (see SAPIENT), the human species.

**homo-** hō'mo(u), hōmō, before a vowel **hom-**, comb. form of Gr. *homós* SAME; in many techn. terms)(HETERO-). **homogeneous** -dʒi'niəs of the same kind throughout. XVII. f. scholl. *homogeneous*, f. Gr. *homogene-*, *-genēs*, f. *gene(s)-*, *génos* KIN; earlier **homogeneous**<sup>1</sup>. So **homogeneity** -i'ti. XVII. - scholl. **homologous** hōmō'ləgəs corresponding (spec. math. XVII, biol., chem., etc.) XIX; earlier †**homo**-logal<sup>1</sup> XVI (Dee). **homonym** hō'mōnim the same name to denote different things. XVII. - L. *homōnymum* - Gr. *homōnumon*, n. of *homōnumos* (see NAME); cf. medL. *homōnymus* namesake. **homophone** hō'mōfoun applied to words pronounced in the same way but differing in meaning XVII (only in dicts. before XIX). - Gr. *homōphōnos* (*phōnē* sound).

**homœopathy** houmiə'pəpi system of medical practice in which 'likes are cured by likes'. XIX (c.1830). - modL. *homœopathia*, G. *homœopathie*, f. Gr. *hómoios* like + *-pátheia*

-PATHY; cf. ALLOPATHY. So **homœopath** hou'miəpəp, **homœopathic** hou'miəpə'pik. - G. *homœopath*, *-pathisch*; cf. F. *homœopathe*, *-pathie*, *-pathique*.

**homoousian** hōmouə'siən, **homou-sian** (theol.) consubstantial )(heterousian and *homoiousian*. XVI. - late L. *homoūsianus*, f. *homoūsius* (Jerome) - Gr. *hom(o)ousios*, f. *homós* SAME + *ousiā* ESSENCE; see -IAN. )( **homoiousian** hōmouə'siən of like substance, believing that the Father and the Son in the Godhead are of like substance. XVIII. - late L. f. Gr. *homoioūsios*, f. *hómoios* like.

**homunculus** hōmʌ'ŋkjələs diminutive man. XVII. L., dim. of *homō* man; see -CLE.

**hone** houn whetstone. XIV. spec. use of OE. *hān* stone (often one serving as a landmark) = ON. *hein* :- Germ. \**χainō*, prob. to be referred to the same base as Gr. *kónos* CONE, Skr. *çānas*, and L. *cōs*, *cōt-* whetstone.

**honest** ə'nist marked by uprightness or probity; †comely, decent XIII (Cursor M.); †honourable, respectable; †chaste XIV. ME. *onest(e)* - OF. (*hōneste* (mod. *honnête*) = Pr., Sp. *honesto*, It. *onesto* - L. *honestus*, f. \**hones-*, *honōs* HONOUR. So **honesty**<sup>3</sup>. XIV (R. Rolle, R. Mannyng, Barbour, Ch.). - OF. (*hōneste* = Sp. *honestad*, It. *onestà* - L. *honestās*, for \**honestitās* (-TY); as a name of the plant *Lunaria biennis* (XVI, Gerarde) the ref. is to its semi-transparent seed-pods.

**honey** hā'ni sweet fluid collected from flowers by bees OE.; sweetheart XIV; sweetness XVI (Sh.). OE. *hunig* = OFris. *hunig*, OS. *honeg*, -ig, OHG. *honag*, -ang (Du., G. *honig*), ON. *hunang* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic, which has *miliþ* = Gr. *melit-*, *méli*) \**χuna(y)-gam*. The sp. with *o* (apart from its use as a graphic var. of *u* next to *n*) points to a widespread ME. form *hōni* (whence Sc. *hinny*, like *brither*, *mither*, from *brōther*, *mōther*). Hence **honeycomb**. OE. *hunig-camb*. **honey**MOON first month after marriage XVI (J. Heywood); expl. by early writers with ref. to affection of married people changing with the moon. **honey-suckle** clover XIII; woodbine, *Lonicera* XVI. ME. *humisucle*, -*soukel*, extension of *humisuce*, -*souke* (surviving dial.), OE. *hunigsūce*, -*sūge* (f. *sūcan*, *sūgan* SUCK). **honeyed**<sup>1</sup>, **honied** hā'nid sweetened as with honey. XIV (Ch.).

**honk** hɔŋk (U.S. and Canada) cry of the wild goose XIX (Thoreau); noise made by a motor-horn XX. imit. Cf. *honc*, earlier *cohonc* (XVIII), N. Amer. Indian name for a wild goose.

**honorarium** ənərə'riəm fee for services rendered. XVII (Evelyn). L., gift made on being admitted to a post of honour, sb. use of n. of *honōrārius*, whence **honorary**. XVII (Selden). So **honorific** conferring honour. XVII. - L. *honōrificus* (Cicero).

**honour**, U.S. **honor** əˈnɔː renown, reputation XII; high rank or dignity XIII; high respect or esteem; chastity XIV; upright character XVI. ME. (*honor*, (*honor*, *an(o)ur* - AN. *anur*, -our, OF. (*honor*, (*honor*, earlier *enor* (mod. *honneur*) = Pr. *enor*, Sp. *honor*, It. *onore* :- L. *honōrem*, nom. *honor*, earlier *honōs* (cf. HONEST). So **ho-nour** vb. XIII. - OF. *onorer*, *onurer* (F. *honorer*) :- L. *honōrāre*, f. *honōr*-. **ho-nour**ABLE. XV (as an honorific prefix). - (O)F. - L. (Cicero).

**honved** ɒnˈved Hungarian army in the revolutionary war of 1848-9; (later) militia reserve. XIX. Magyar, f. *hon* home + *ved* defence, corr. to G. *heimwehr*.

**hoo** hū int. XVII (Sh.) var. of WHOO.

**hooch** hūtfj (U.S.) alcoholic liquor, spirits. XX. abbrev. of Alaskan *hoochinoo*, name of tribe that made such liquor.

**hood** hud soft covering for head and neck. OE. *hōd* = OFris. *hōd*, MDu. *hoet* (Du. *hoed*), OHG. *huot* (G. *hut* hat) :- WGerm. \**χōda*, rel. to HAT. Hence **hoōd**MAN hooded man XVI; blindfolded player in *hoodman-blind*, the older name of *blindman's buff*. **hoodwink** hudˈwɪŋk cover the eyes to prevent vision XVI; fig. XVII.

**-hood** hud OE. *-hād* = OS. *-hēd*, (O)HG. *-heit*, orig. a CGerm. independent sb. meaning 'person', 'sex', 'condition, rank', 'quality', OE. *hād*, OS. *hēd*, OHG. *heit*, ON. *heiðr* (honour, worth), Goth. *haidus* (kind, manner), rel. to ON. *heið* bright sky, Skr. *kētūś* brightness, *kētas* form, shape, sign. The transition from independent status to that of suffix is illustrated by the coexistence of OE. *fæmnan hād* and *fæmnhād* virginity. This suffix may be added freely to most sbs. denoting a person or a concrete thing to express its condition or state, as OE. *childhād* childhood, *prēosthād* priesthood; it lends itself readily to nonce-formations, e.g. *doghood*, *I-hood*, *soulhood*. It has been added to a few adjs., e.g. *falsehood*, *hardihood* (Milton), *likelihood*, †*lustihood*, which superseded formations with the parallel **-HEAD**. Where comps. in **-head** and **-hood** survive side by side, as in *godhead* and *godhood*, *maidenhead* and *maidenhood*, there is differentiation of meaning. *Livelihood* is the result of perversion. A few comps. have developed particularized or semi-concrete meanings, as *brotherhood*, *knighthood*, *neighbourhood*, *sisterhood*.

**hoodlum** huˈdləm (U.S. sl.) street rowdy or loafer. XIX (c.1870 in San Francisco). Of unkn. origin.

**hoodoo** hūˈdū (U.S.). XIX (c.1880). unexpl. alteration of VOODOO.

**hoof** hūf pl. *hoofs*, *hooves* (hūvz) horny growth on the feet of horses, etc. OE. *hōf* = OFris., OS. *hōf* (Du. *hoef*), OHG. *huof* (G. *huf*), ON. *hōfr* :- CGerm. \**χōfaz* (exc. Gothic), rel. to synonym. Skr. *śaphās*, Av. *safa*.

**hook** huk bent length of metal, etc., for catching hold or hanging. OE. *hōc* = OFris., MLG., MDu. *hōk* (Du. *hoek*) corner, angle, point of land (cf. ON. *hækja* crutch), rel. to OE. *haca* bolt, OS. *haco* (MDu. *hake*, Du. *haak*), OHG. *hāko* (G. *haken*) hook, ON. *haki* (whence, or from MDu., dial. *hake* xv); Russ. *kōgot* 'claw, iron hook'; cf. HANK. Hence **hook** vb. †bend, curve XIII; attach (as) with a hook XVI.

**hookah** huˈkə Eastern tobacco-pipe. XVIII. - Urdu - Arab. *ḥuqqah* casket, vase, cup, bottle containing water through which the tobacco-smoke is drawn, in Urdu extended to the whole apparatus.

**hooker** huˈkɔː two-masted Dutch vessel XVII; one-masted fishing-smack XIX. - Du. *hoek*, f. *hoek* HOOK (in earlier *hoekboot*); see **-ER**<sup>1</sup>.

**hooligan** hūˈlɪgən (young) street rough. c. 1898. Said to be f. the name of a rowdy Irish family in London.

**hoop**<sup>1</sup> hūp circle of metal, etc. XII. Late OE. *hōp* = OFris. *hōp*, MDu. *hoop* (Du. *hoep*) :- Germ. (of the LG. area) \**χōpaz*, rel. to ON. *hōp* small land-locked bay.

**hoop**<sup>2</sup> hūp utter a cry of 'hoop'. XIV (PPL., Ch.). Late ME. *houpe*, *howpe* - (O)F. *houper*, f. *houp* (imit.). Hence *hooping* (later *whooping*) -cough. XVIII. Cf. WHOOP.

**hooray** hureiː, var. of HURRAH. XIX.

**hop**<sup>1</sup> hɒp spring on one foot. OE. *hoppian*, corr. to (M)HG. *hopfen*, ON. *hoppa*, f. a base repr. also in OE. *hoppetan*, G. *hopsen*, and prob. cogn. with synonym. OSl. *kūpēti*. Hence **ho-PPER**<sup>1</sup> creature that hops XIII; part of a grinding-mill having orig. a hopping movement XIV (Ch.).

**hop**<sup>2</sup> hɒp (ripened cone(s) of) the female hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus*. xv (*hoppe*). - MLG., MDu. *hoppe* (Du. *hop*), in OS. *feld|hoppo* = late OHG. *hopfo* (G. *hopfen*). The OE. word was *hymele* = MLG. *homele*, ONorw. *hunli* - OSl. *chūmelī*. ☞ MedL. *huppa*, *humulus*, Finn. *humala*, and F. *houblon* are from German.

**hope**<sup>1</sup> houp expectation of something desired. Late OE. *hopa*, also *tōhopa*, corr. to OLG. *tōhopa*, OFris., MLG., MDu. *hope* (Du. *hoop*). Also **hope** vb. Late OE. *hopian* = OFris. *hopia*, (M)Du. *hopen*. Not in OHG.; first in MHG. *hoffe*, *hoffen*; orig. words belonging to LG. areas, whence they spread to HG. and Scand. (Sw. *hopp*, *hoppa*, Da. *haab*, *haabe*); of unkn. origin.

**hope**<sup>2</sup> houp (Sc. and north. Eng.) piece of enclosed land OE.; small enclosed valley XIV; (from MLG.) inlet, haven XV. Late OE. *hop* = MLG. *hop* (in place-names), MDu. *hop* bay; ult. origin disputed.

**hoplite** hɒˈplait heavy-armed foot-soldier. XVIII. - F. *hoplite* - Gr. *hoplitēs*, f. *hoplon* weapon, pl. *hopla* arms; see **-ITE**.

**hopscotch** hɒˈpskɒtʃ children's game of hopping over a pattern of lines. XIX. f. HOP<sup>1</sup> + SCOTCH scored line or mark; earlier †*scotch-hoppers* (XVII), †*hop-scot* (XVIII).

**hourly** hɔːrli relating to the hours. XVII. – medL. *hōrarius*, f. *hōra* HOUR; see -ARY.

**horde** hɔːd tribe or band of Tartar nomads XVI (*horda*, *hord*); great troop, gang XVII. – Pol. *horda* (whence F., G., Du. *horde*, Sw. *hord*), corr. to Russ. *ordá*, It., Rum. *orda*; all ult. – Turki *ordí*, *ordú* camp (see URDU).

**hothead**, **hoarhound** hɔːˈhɑʊnd the plant Marrubium vulgare, characterized by a white downy pubescence. OE. *hære hūne*, f. *hār* HOAR + *hūne* 'marrubium', of unkn. origin. For the parasitic *d* cf. ASTOUND, BOUND<sup>2</sup>, SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**horizon** hɔːraɪˈzɒn line at which earth and sky appear to meet XIV (Ch., Trevisa, Gower); fig. XVII. Late ME. *orizont(e)*, *orizon* – OF. *orizonte*, *orizon* (mod. *horizon*) = Sp. *horizonte*, It. *orizonte* – late L. *horizont-*, nom. -*on* – Gr. *horizōn*, sb. use (sc. *kúklos* circle) of prp. of *horizein* bound, limit, define (cf. AORIST) f. *hōros* boundary, limit. In later OF. and Eng. conformed to the L. nom.; in early use stressed on the initial syll. So **horizontal**<sup>1</sup> hɔːrɪzɒˈntəl pert. to the horizon XVI; parallel to the plane of the horizon XVII. – F. or modL.

**horn** hɔːm bony excrescence (often curved and pointed) on the head of cattle, etc.; instrument made from or in imitation of this OE.; pointed projection XIII; substance of it xv. OE. *horn* m., corr. to OFris., OS. *horn* m., OHG., ON. *horn* n. (Du., G. *horn*), Goth. *haurn* n. :- CGerm. \**hornaz*, \**hornam*, rel. to L. *cornū* (whence Celtic *corn*, F. *corne*; see CORN<sup>2</sup>), Skr. *cr̥ṅgam*, and further to Gr. *kéras* (see HART). **hornblende** hɔːˈɪn-blend (min.). XVIII. – G. **horn**BOOK ABC tablet covered with horn. XVI (Sh.).

**hornet** hɔːˈnɪt insect of the wasp family. The present form appears xv, succeeding to earlier *hernet*, *harnet*, prob. all – MLG. *hornete*, MDu. *hornete*, *hornete*, corr. to OE. *hyrnet*, *hyrnetu*, earlier *hurnitu*, *hirmitu*, OS. *hornut*, OHG. *hornuz* (G. *hornisse*), which have the appearance of derivs. of HORN (cf. OS. *hornobero* 'horn-bearer', hornet); see -ET.

**hornito** hɔːniˈtoʊ low oven-shaped volcanic mound. XIX. Sp., dim. of *horno* (:- L. *furnus*) oven, FURNACE.

**horologe** hɔːrələdʒ timepiece, clock. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.). – OF. *orloge*, *oriloge* (mod. *horloge*) = Pr. *reloje*, Sp. *reloj*, It. *orologio* :- L. *hōrologium* – Gr. *hōrōlogion*, f. *hōrōlógos*, f. *hōrā* time, HOUR + -*logos* telling (see -LCGUE). Also **horologium** -louˈdʒɪəm, -ləˈdʒɪəm †horologe XVII; (Gr. Ch.) book containing the canonical hours XVIII. L.

**horoscope** hɔːrɒskɒp plan showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. XVI (earlier in L. form). – (O)F. *horoscope* – L. *hōroskopos* – Gr. *hōroskōpos*

sign in the ascendant at a birth, horoscope, f. *hōrā* time, HOUR + *skopós* observer (cf. SCOPE).

**horrible** hɔːrɪbl exciting horror. XIV. – OF. (*h*)*orribile* – L. *horribilis*, f. *horrere* (of hair) stand on end, tremble, shudder; see -IBLE. So **horrid**<sup>1</sup> bristling, shaggy, rough XVI (Spenser); horrible XVII (Sh.). **horror**<sup>2</sup> emotion combining loathing and fear. XIV. – OF. (*h*)*orrou* (mod. -*eur*) = Pr., Sp. *horror*, It. *orroro* – L. *horrōrem*, nom. *horror*.

**horripilation** hɔːrɪpɪleɪˈʃən 'goose-flesh'. XVII. – late L. (Vulgate) *horripiliatiō(n)-*, f. *horripilāre*, f. *horrere* (see prec.) + *pilus* hair; see -ATION.

**hors d'œuvre** (hɔːdɔːvr dish served as a relish at a meal. XVIII (Pope). F., something out of the ordinary course, prop. 'outside of work'; the els. of the phr. repr. L. *foris* out of doors, abroad, *dē* of, from, *opera* work. ¶ The usual Eng. pl. *hors d'œuvres* is non-French.

**horse** hɔːs the quadruped *Equus caballus* OE.; contrivance whose use suggests the service of a horse (cf. CHEVAL-GLASS) XIV (Ch.), xv. OE. *hors* n. = OFris. *hors*, *hars*, *hers*, OS. *hros*, *hers* (MLG. *ros*, *ors*, MDu. *ors*, Du. *ros*), OHG. (*h*)*ros* (MHG. *ros*, *ors*, G. *ross*) n., ON. *hross* m. :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**horsam*, \**horsaz*, of unkn. origin. The Germ. word was orig. neuter (like *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*) and applicable to male and female; OE. nom. sg. and pl. were identical, but pl. *horses* appears in early XIII; the uninflected form survives for 'horse soldiers, cavalry'. In attrib. use often denoting coarseness, roughness, or large size, as *horse chestnut* (xvi); cf. bot. L. *Castanea equina*, G. *rosskastanie*, *laugh* (xviii), *leech* (xv), *mackerel* (xvii), *mint* (xiii), *play* (xvi), *radish* (xvii). Hence **horse** vb. OE. *horsian*.

¶ The CIE. word is repr. by OE. *eoh* (Runic name), OS. *ehu/skalk*, ON. *jör*, Goth. *aihwā*-, L. *equus*, Gr. *híppos*, OS. *aspa*, Skr. *ápas*, Lith. *ašvā*, OIr. *ech*, W. *ep* :- \**ekwos*.

**hortatory** hɔːtətəri pertaining to exhortation. – late L. *hortatōrius*, f. *hortāt-*, pp. stem of *hortāri* EXHORT; see -ORY.

**horticulture** hɔːtɪkʌltʃə cultivation of gardens. XVII. f. L. *hortus* garden (see YARD<sup>2</sup>), after AGRICULTURE.

**hosanna** houzæːnə Jewish liturgical formula, adopted in Christian worship. In OE. and ME. *osanna*, later *hosanna* (Tindale) – late L. (*h*)*osanna* – Gr. (*h*)*osanná* – Heb. *hōsha'na*, abbrev. of *hōshī'ahná* save, pray!

**hose** hɔːz A. article of clothing for the leg OE.; B. flexible pipe for conveying liquid xv. Late OE. *hosa*, -e = OS., OHG., ON. *hosa* (Du. *hoos* stocking, water-hose, G. *hose*) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**huson*, -*on* (whence Rom. forms, OF. *huese*, OSP. *huesa*, It. *uosa*). Sense B is prob. from Du. Celtic forms are from Eng. Hence **hostler**<sup>1</sup> hɔːzˈlɪə maker of or dealer in hose. xv.

**hospice** hɒˈspɪs house of rest, 'home'. XIX. - (O)F. *hospice* - L. *hospitium* hospitality, lodging, f. *hospit-*, *hospes* HOST<sup>2</sup>.

**hospital** hɒˈspɪtəl (hist.) hostel, hospice XIII; asylum for the destitute or infirm XV; institution for the care of the sick XVI. - OF. *hospital* (mod. *hôpital*). - medL. *hospitāle*, sb. use of n. of *hospitālis*, f. *hospit-*; see prec. and -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. HOSTEL, HÔTEL, SPITAL. So **hospita-LITY**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **hospit-ABLE** affording hospitality. XVI. f. medL. *hospitāre* receive as a guest, f. *hospit-*, HOST<sup>2</sup>. **hospitallER**<sup>2</sup> member of certain charitable religious orders XIV; spiritual officer of a hospital XVI. - OF. *hospitalier* - medL. *hospitālarius*, f. *hospitāle*; see HOSTEL.

**hospodar** hɒˈspɒdɑːr governor in Wallachia and Moldavia. XVII. - Rum. *hospodar* - Little Russ. *hospodár* = Russ. *gospodár*, f. *gospód'* lord.

**host**<sup>1</sup> houst (arch.) army XIII; *h—s of heaven, Lord (God) of h—s* (see SABAOTH) XIV (Wycl. Bible); great company, large number XVII. - OF. (*h*)*ost*, (*h*)*oost* = Pr. *ost*, Sp. *hueste*, It. *oste*, Rum. *oaste* :- L. *hosti-s* stranger, enemy, in medL. army; see GUEST. ¶ The L. *h*, lost in Rom., was restored in OF. and ME. sp., and the aspirate was established in Eng. pronunc.

**host**<sup>2</sup> houst man who lodges and entertains XIII; (biol.) animal or plant having a parasite XIX (Ray Lankester, tr. G. *wirth*). - OF. (*h*)*oste* (mod. *ôte*) = Pr. *oste*, Sp. *huesped*, It. *oste*, Rum. *oaspete* :- L. *hostipen*, nom. *hospes* host, prob. f. *hostis* (see prec.). So **hostESS**<sup>1</sup> houˈstɪs. XIII. - OF. *ostesse* (mod. *hôtesse*). For sp. and pronunc. cf. prec.

**host**<sup>3</sup> houst †victim, sacrifice; Eucharistic wafer. XIV. - OF. (*h*)*oiste* :- L. *hostia* victim, sacrifice.

**hostage** hɒˈstɪdʒ †pledge given for the fulfilment of an undertaking by the handing over of a person; person thus held in pledge. XIII. - (O)F. *ostage*, *hostage* (mod. *otage*) = Pr. *ostaige*, OSp. *hostage*, It. *ostaggio* :- Rom. *\*obsidāticum*, f. late L. *obsidātus* hostage-ship, f. *obsid-*, *obses* hostage, f. *ob* OB- + *\*sed-* SIT; see -AGE. The initial *h* was induced by assim. to the words connected with HOST<sup>2</sup>.

**hostel** hɒˈstəl †place of sojourn, lodging XIII; public place of lodging XIV (Ch.); students' house of residence XVI. - OF. (*h*)*ostel* (mod. *hôtel* HÔTEL) = Pr., Sp. *hostal* :- medL. *hospitāle* HOSPITAL. So **hostelRY** (h)ɒˈslrɪ inn, hostel XIV. (Ch.). - OF. (*h*)*ostellerie* (mod. *hôtellerie*), f. (*h*)*ostelier*; see OSTLER.

**hostile** hɒˈstail pert. to an enemy, engaged in warfare XVI (Sh.); unfriendly, inimical XVIII. - F. *hostile* or L. *hostilis*, f. *hostis* enemy; see HOST<sup>1</sup>, -ILE. So **hostility** -iˈlɪti. XVI (Elyot). - F. or late L.

**host(e)ler** see OSTLER.

**hot** hɒt of high temperature, very warm. OE. *hāt* = OFris., OS. *hēt* (Du. *heet*),

OHG. *heiz* (G. *heiss*), ON. *heitr* :- CGerm. *\*χaitaz* (exc. Goth., but see HEAT). The typical ME. form was *hōt*, *hoot*, with compar. *hätter*, *hötter* (:- OE. *hättra*); the *ō* of the compar. and superl. *hötter*, *höttest* appears to have been established in the positive in XVI (as is shown by the sp. *hott(e)*) and the jingle *Little potte soone whot*. ¶ For *hot-short* see under COLD-SHORT.

**hotchkiss** hɒˈtʃkɪs machine-gun and rifle named after the inventor, B. B. *Hotchkiss*. 1880.

**hotch-pot** hɒˈtʃpɒt mixture, medley XIV (Ch.), spec. in cookery XV; (leg.) collation of properties to secure equality of division XVI. - AN., (O)F. *hochepot*, f. *hocher* shake, prob. of LG. origin + *pot* POT. Altered by rhyming assim. to **hotchpotch** XV (*hoche poche*), and further to †*hogpoch* (XV), †*hoge potche* (XVI), †*hodge-potch* (XVI-XVII), **hodge-podge** hɒˈdʒɒdʒ XVII.

**hôtel, hotel** houteɪl, outeɪl large †private or public residence XVII; house for entertainment of strangers and travellers XVIII. - F. *hôtel*, later form of *hostel*; see HOSTEL.

**Hottentot** hɒˈtɒntɒt member of a native S. African race. XVII. - Du. Afrikaans *Hottentot*, also †*Ottentot*, †*Hottentoo*, acc. to an early account, imit. word to denote stammering or stuttering, with ref. to the abrupt pronunc. and 'clicks' of the language; early vars. were *Hodmandod*, *Hodmodod*, *Hodmontot* (XVII-XVIII). ¶ Native names for the race were *Khoi-Khoim* 'men of men', *Quae Quae*, *Kwekheha*, †*Kuhkeub*.

**hough** hɒk quadruped's hock XIV; leg of beef, etc. XV; hollow behind man's knee-joint XVI (Sc.). ME. *hoz*, *houz*, prob. f. shortened first el. of OE. *höhsinu* hamstring, tendon of Achilles (corr. to ON. *hásin*), f. *hōh* heel + *sinu* sinew. Cf. HOCK<sup>2</sup>.

**hound** haund dog (also fig.) OE.; dog kept for the chase XIII; applied contemptuously to a person. OE. *hund* = OFris., OS. *hund* (Du. *hond*), OHG. *hunt* (G. *hund*), ON. *hundr*, Goth. *hunds* :- CGerm. *\*χundaz* :- *\*kwntós*, f. IE. *\*kwon-*, repr. by (O)Ir. *cú* (g. *con*), Gr. *kuōn* (g. *kunós*), Lith. *szuō* (g. *siūš*), Arm. *sun*, Skr. *çvās* (g. *çīnas*), Toch. *ku*, and (obscurely) rel. to L. *canis*. ¶ Superseeded in gen. sense by dog.

**hour** aʊəɪ 60 minutes; one of the twelve points on a dial; canonical service of prayer; occasion. XIII. ME. *ure*, *our(e)*, later *hour(e)* - AN. *ure*, OF. *ore*, *eure* (mod. *heure*) = Pr., It. *ora*, Sp. *hora*, Rum. *oară* :- L. *hōra* - Gr. *hōrā* season, time of day, hour (cf. YEAR); repl. OE. *tīd* TIDE and *stund*. ¶ The latinized sp. with *h-* has not influenced the pronunc., as it has in *herb*, *humble*, *humour*.

**hourī** huɔːrɪ nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. XVIII. - F. *hourī* - Pers. *hūrī*, f. Arab. *hūr*, pl. of *haurā*; in *hūr-āl-ʿayūn* (females) gazelle-like in the eyes, f. *hawira* be black-eyed like the gazelle.

**house** haus, pl. *houses* hau'ziz building for human habitation, occupation, or worship; household, family OE.; building for a specific activity of a body of people XVI. OE. *hūs* = OFris., OS., OHG. *hūs* (Du. *huis*, G. *haus*), ON. *hūs*, Goth. *hūs* (only in *gudhūs* temple) :- CGerm. \**χūsam*, of unkn. origin. So **house** hauz put in or receive into a house. OE. *hūsan* = MLG., MDu. *hūsen*, OHG. *hūsōn* (Du. *huizen*, G. *hausen*), ON. *hūsa*; f. the sb. Hence **household** †contents, etc., of a house XIV (Wycl. Bible); inmates of a house coll. XIV (Maund., Usk); †housekeeping XV (Caxton) - MDu. *huus-houd* (cf. HOLD sb.). **housewife** hau'swaif mistress of the household XIII (AnCrR.); †HUSSY XVI; HUSSIF XVIII. ME. *hūsewif*, later *hūswyfe*, *huswife* (-XVII), f. HOUSE + WIFE. Hence **housewifery**. XV (*huswyfery*, Promp. Parv.), †SHIP. XIII (AnCrR.).

**house** hau'zl (arch.) consecrated host at the Eucharist; holy communion. OE. *hūsl* (whence ON. *hūsl*) = Goth. *huns* sacrifice, *θuata*; of unkn. origin.

**hosings** hau'ziŋz cloth covering, esp. for a horse. XIV. f. synon. ME. *house* XIV (in AL. *hu(s)cia* XIII) - OF. *houce* (mod. *houste*) - medL. *hultia* for \**hulftia* - Germ. \**χulfti* (MDu. *hulfte* pocket for bow and arrow. MHG. *hulft* covering); see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**houyhnhnm** mi·nm combination of letters intended to symbolize a horse's neigh, invented by Swift in 'Gulliver's Travels' (1726) as the name of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason. Cf. YAHOO.

**hovel** hō·vəl, hā·vəl shed XV; rude dwelling-place XVII. The earliest exx. are from easterly areas; perh. of LG. origin, but no corr. form is known.

**hover** hō·vəɪ, hā·vəɪ remain suspended in the air. XIV. frequent. f. synon. ME. *hove* hover, tarry, linger (from XIII), of unkn. origin; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**how<sup>1</sup>** hau in what way, by what means. OE. *hū* = OFris. *hū*, *hō*, OS. (*h*)*wō*, *hwuo* (MLG. *woe*, Du. *hoe*), OHG. *wuo* :- WGerm. \**χwō*, adv. formation on \**χwa*- WHO, WHAT. ¶ A different synon. formation is repr. by OHG. (*h*)*wio* (G. *wie*), Goth. *hwaiwa*. Hence **howbeit** haubi·it (arch.) however IT may BE, †conj. although (XIV) formerly with corr. pt. †*how were it* (cf. ALBEIT). **howe**-VER (XIV), **howsoe**-VER (XV), superseded †*how so* (XIII), (dial.) *howsome*-VER (XIII).

**how<sup>2</sup>** hau (local) hill, mount, tumulus. - ON. *haugr*, f. Germ. \**χauχ*- HIGH.

**howdah** hau·də seat erected on an elephant's back. XVIII. - Urdu, Pers. *haudah* - Arab. *haudaj* litter carried by camel or elephant.

**howitzer** hau·itsɪ short piece of ordnance for high-angle firing. XVI. - Du. *houwitszer*; superseding synon. †*howitz* (XVII); both -

G. *haubitze*, †*hau(f)enitz*, introduced into German during the Hussite wars - Czech *houfnice* stone-sling, catapult. ¶ The G. word is also the source of F. *obus* †howitzer (now *obusier*), shell, *It.obice*, Sp. *obus*.

**howl** haul utter a prolonged, loud, doleful cry. XIV (Ch., Gower). corr. to MLG., MDu. *hūlen* (Du. *huilen*), MHG. *hiulen*, *hiuweln*, rel. to OHG. *hūwila* (MHG. *hiuwel*) owl; perh. immed. f. ME. *hūle* (XIII), later *howle* OWL (cf. also I. *uhulāre* howl, *ulula* owl, Gr. *hulān* bark).

**howlet** see OWLET.

**hoi<sup>1</sup>** hoi cry to excite attention (naut. in hailing or calling aloft). XIV (PPL.). Cf. AHOY.

**hoi<sup>2</sup>** hoi small sailing-vessel. XV. - MDu. *hoei*, var. of *hoede*, *heude* (mod. *heu*), of unkn. origin.

**hoya** hoi·ə genus of climbing herbaceous plants. XIX. modL., f. name of Thomas *Hoy*, Eng. gardener + L. fem. suffix -A<sup>1</sup>.

**hoyden** hoi·dn †rude fellow, boor XVI (Nashe); boisterous girl XVII. prob. -(M)Du. *heiden* HEATHEN, gipsy.

**hub** hʌb nave of a wheel. XVII. prob. identical with HOB<sup>2</sup>, of which *hub*(be) is the earliest form, the basic meaning being perh. 'lump, mass'. ¶ Its transf. use (e.g. *hub of the universe*) is mainly due to O. W. Holmes ('Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system', 1858).

**hubble-bubble** hʌ·blʌ·bl kind of hookah in which the smoke bubbles through water in a coco-nut shell XVII; bubbling sound XVIII. Rhyming jingle on BUBBLE.

**hubbub** hʌ·bʌb confused noise, as of shouting XVI (*an yrishe whobub*; *Irish hoobobbes*; *the hobub or the hue and crie*); noisy disturbance XVII. Of Ir. origin; cf. Ir. *abú* used in battle-cries, and Gael. *ub!* *ubub!* int. of aversion or contempt, *ubh*, *ubh* int. of disgust or amazement. So **hubbuboo** hʌ·bʌ·bʌ·bʌ·bʌ XVI (*the Irish hubbabowe*, Spenser).

**hubby** hʌ·bi colloq. (now vulgar or joc.) for HUSBAND. XVII; see -Y<sup>9</sup>.

**hubris** hjū·bris (academic sl.) wanton insolence. XIX. Gr., with traditional Eng. pronunc.; repr. also by latinized **hybris** hai·bris. XX. So **hubristic**.

**huckaback** hʌ·kəbæk stout linen fabric with a rough surface. XVII. (Also †*hugaback*, †*hag-a-bag*.) Of unkn. origin.

**huckleberry** hʌ·klbe:ri (U.S.) low berry-bearing shrub. XVII. prob. alteration of *hurtleberry*, WHORTLEBERRY.

**hucklebone** hʌ·klboun hip-bone, haunch-bone. XVI. f. *huckle* (XVI), dim. (see -LE<sup>1</sup>) of *huck*; parallel with *huck-bone*, late ME. *hoke-bone* (XV), Sc. *hukebane* (Dunbar), north. dial. *heukbeean*; perh. to be referred ult. to \**hūk-*, as repr. in MLG., MDu. *hūken*, *hukken* sit bent, crouch.

**huckster** hʌkstəɪ petty tradesman. XII (*huccstere*, Orm). The earliest repr. of a group based on \**huk-*, prob. of LG. origin (but MDu. *hoeker*, *hoekster* hawk, retailer, are not recorded so early), other members being *hucksterye* (†*hoxsterye*, †*huckstrye*, also *hokkerie*, etc., PPl.), dial. *huck* vb. (xv), †*hukker* sb. (xiii), *hucker* vb. (xvi); see -STER.

**huddle** hʌdl †conceal; pile or push together in disorderly fashion; crowd together confusedly. XVI. First recorded from G. Harvey and contemp. with †*huddle* adv. confusedly (Coverdale) and prp. *huddling* (Drant; *huddling Horace*, with rpf. to L. *satira* hotch-potch); perh. of LG. origin and ult. f. \**hūd*-HIDE<sup>3</sup>; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**Hudibrastic** hjuːdibræːstɪk burlesque-heroic like the 'Hudibras' of Samuel Butler (1663-78). XVIII. f. *Hudibras* (taken over from Spenser's 'Faerie Queene' II ii 17), after *fantastic*.

**hue** hjū †form, aspect; colour. OE. *hēw*, *hēow* form, shape, appearance, colour, beauty = ON. *hy* down on plants (Sw. *hy* skin, complexion), Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance :- Germ. \**xiujam*, of unkn. origin.

**hue and cry** hjuənˈkrai outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon. XVI. - legal AN. *hu e cri*, i.e. *hu* outcry (f. *huer* shout, of imit. origin), *e* and, *cri* CRY.

**huff** haf †blow, puff xvi; †bully; (at draughts) remove (an opponent's man) as a penalty (the removal being marked by blowing on the piece; so Sc. *blaw*, G. *blasen*, F. *souffler*). XVII. imit. of the sound of blowing or puffing. Hence **huff** sb. †puff of wind; †gust of anger; fit of petulance. XVIII.

**hug** hag clasp tightly. XVI. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. ON. (Norw.) *hugga* comfort, console, rel. to *hugr* thought, feeling, interest, *hugð* interest, affection, *hugs* think, OE. *hyge* mind, heart, mood, *hogian* think (about), be intent (on), *hogu* solicitude, OFris. *hei*, OS. *hugi*, OHG. *hugu*, OE. *hycgan* think, etc.

**huge** hjudʒ very large or bulky. XIII. ME. *huge*, *hoge*, *howge*, aphetic - OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, of unkn. origin.

**hugger-mugger** hʌgəɪmʌːgəɪ secrecy xvi; disorder, confusion xvii. Preceded by similar rhyming jingles, *hucker mucker* or *moker* (xvi), and *hoder moder* (xv); prob. based on (dial.) *mucker*, ME. *mokere* hoard, and ME. *hoder* huddle, wrap up; ult. origin unkn.

**Huguenot** hjūːgənət French Protestant. XVI. - F. *huguenot*, alteration, by assim. to the name of a Geneva burgomaster, Besançon *Hugues*, of †*éiguenot*, pl. †*aïgnos*, †*huge-naulx* - Du. *eedgeenoot* - Swiss G. *eidenoss* confederate, f. *eid* OATH + *genoss* associate = OE. *genæt* companion (CGerm. \**ga-* Y- + \**naut-* NEAT<sup>1</sup>, 'pasturing cattle together').

**huh** hʌ excl. of suppressed feeling. XVII.

**hulk** hʌlk A. ship, esp. large ship of burden OE.; body of a dismantled ship (cf. SHEER-hulk) xvii (Dryden); B. big unwieldy person XVI (Sh.). Late OE. *hulc*, prob. reinforced

in ME. from MLG. *hulk*, *holk(e)*, MDu. *hulc*, -*ke* (Du. *hulk*) = OHG. *holcho* (G. *holk*, *hulk*), whence OF. *hulque*, *hurque*; prob. a Mediterranean word (cf. Gr. *holkās* cargo ship, f. *hélkein* draw, and the derived medL. *hulcus*, -*a*, -*um*).

**hull**<sup>1</sup> hʌl (dial.) shell of pease and beans. Late OE. *hulu*, f. wk. grade of *helan* cover (cf. HELL, HELM<sup>1</sup>), whence also OE. *hylma*, OHG. *hulla* mantle, head-covering (G. *hülle*) :- \**χuljō*, and Du. *huls*, OHG. *hulsa* (G. *hülse* husk, pod) :- \**χulisō*.

**hull**<sup>2</sup> hʌl body or frame of a ship. xv (*hoole*, *hole*, *holle*, Promp. Parv.), perh. sb. use of *hol* HOLLOW, but the transf. from the interior to the exterior of the vessel is a difficulty.

**hullabaloo** hʌːləbəlū tumultuous noise. xviii (*hollo-ballo*, Smollett). First recorded from northerly sources; occurs with a great variety of forms in the first cl., viz. *hollo-*, *halloo-*, *hallo-*, *holli-*, *hulla-*, which corr. to those of the ints. HALLOO, HOLLA, HULLO; the addition of the jingle may have been suggested by *hurlyburly*.

**hullo(a)** həlouː var. of HALLO, HILLO, HOLLO. XIX.

**hum** hʌm make a low inarticulate murmuring sound. xiv (Ch.). imit.; cf. MHG. (G. dial.) *hummen*, and G. *summen*, *brummen*, Du. *brommen*. Also as int. xvi (Sh.), of very various significance.

**human** hjūːmən pert. to man. xiv (Trevisa). In earliest use *humain(e)*, -*ain(e)* - (O)F. *humain*, fem. -*aine* = Sp. *humano*, It. *umano* :- L. *hūmānus*, rel. to *homō* man (cf. HUMBLE); see -AN. The sp. *humane* persisted in gen. use till early xviii, but the form *human* (based directly on L.) occurs in late xvii (Dryden). The variant **humane** hjūmeɪn, with differentiated pronounc., became restricted during xviii for the senses (i) characterized by disposition or behaviour befitting a man (formerly spec. †gentle, courteous xv-xvi), and (ii) pert. to studies that tend to humanize or refine (xvii). So **hu·manism** †belief in the mere human nature of Christ xix (Coleridge 1812); devotion to human interests or the humanities (c. 1830); after **hu·manist** one devoted to the humanities xvi (earlier †*humanitian*, Holinshed, Jonson) - F. *humaniste* - It. *umanista*. **humanity** hjumæːnɪti humane disposition or conduct xiv (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); human quality or attributes xv (Lydg.; mankind xvi); polite learning, spec. (and from xviii pl.) the ancient Greek and Latin classics, literæ humaniores xv (Caxton); depending on uses of F. *humanité*, It. *umanità*, and ult. L. *hūmānitās* liberal education, as used by Cicero, Aulus Gellius, etc.). - (O)F. -L. Hence **humanita·rian** one who affirms the humanity of Christ xix (Moore); one devoted to humane action or the welfare of the human race c. 1830. **hu·manize**. xvii (Holland). - F. *humaniser*.

**humble** hɑːmbl having a low estimate of oneself XIII; of lowly condition XIV (Ch.). ME. (*humble* - OF. *umble*, (also mod.) *humble* - L. *humili-s* low, lowly, mean, base, f. *humus* ground, earth, rel. to *homo* man; cf. HUMILIATE, etc. Hence **hum-ble** vb. XIV. ¶ The pronunc. ɑːmbl, repr. the original, is still used by some old-fashioned speakers.

**humble-bee** hɑːmblbi large wild bee, bumble-bee. XV. prob. - MLG. *hummelbē*, *homelbē*, f. *hummel* = (M)Du. *hommel*, OHG. *humbal* (G. *hummel*) + *bē* BEE. Cf. †*humble* rumble, mumble (XIV) and *bumble-bee* (XVI).

**humble-pie** hɑːmblpai †pie made of the umbles of an animal XVII (rare); phr. to *eat humble-pie* (by assoc. with HUMBLE) to submit to humiliation XIX. f. unexplained var. of UMBLES + PIE<sup>2</sup>.

**humbug** hɑːmbʌg †hoax, imposture, fraud XVIII; pretence, sham; impostor XIX. Of unkn. origin; its vogue is commented upon in 'The Student', 1751 ('Of the Superlative Advantages arising from the use of the new-invented Science, called the Humbug').

**humdrum** hɑːmdrʌm monotonous, commonplace. XVI (once *humtrum*; as sb. in B. Jonson printed in italics as an out-of-the-way word); in XVII-XVIII †undecided, shilly-shally. Not common before XVIII; of unkn. origin, but app. based on HUM.

**humeral** hjūːmərəl pert. to the humerus or the shoulder(s). XVII. - modL. *humerālis*, f. *humerus* (used in anat. for 'upper arm'), with which cf. synon. Goth. *amsans* (acc. pl.), Skr. *āmsas*, Arm. *us*, Gr. *ōmos*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**humetty** hjumeːti (her.) said of an ordinary coupé so that the extremities do not touch the sides of the shield. XVI. f. †*humet*, †*hævmed* fess or bar so coupé - OF. \**heau-met*, dim. of *heau-me* bar of a rudder + -y<sup>5</sup>.

**humid** hjūːmid moist. XVI. - F. *humide* or L. *humidus*, var. of *ūmidus*, f. *īmēre* be moist; see HUMOUR and -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **humid-DRY**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**humiliate** hjumiːlieit †humble XVI; reduce the dignity of XVIII. f. pp. stem of late L. *humiliāre*, f. *humilis* HUMBLE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Earlier †*hu-mile* XV (Caxton) - (O)F. *humilier* - late L. So **humilia-TION**. XIV (Ch.). **humili-TRY**. XIV. - (O)F. - late L.

**hummock** hɑːmɒk protuberance of earth, etc. XVI. orig. and predominantly in naut. use; of unkn. origin. The orig. vowel of the first syll. is uncertain, the earliest exx. showing *ham-* beside *hom-*, both surviving dial.

**hummum, hummam** hɑːmɑm, hɑːmɑːm Turkish bath or bath-house. XVII (T. Herbert). - Turk. - Arab. *hammām* bath, rel. to *hummum* coal, fuel, ashes. ¶ A bathing establishment called The Hummums is said to have been set up in 1631 in Covent Garden, London.

**humour**, U.S. **humor** hjūːmər fluid, spec. any of the four chief fluids of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, melancholy) XIV;

mental disposition, orig. as determined by the proportion of these xv; mood, temper, inclination XVI; quality of action or speech which excites amusement; faculty of perceiving this XVII. - AN. (*humour*, OF. (*humor*, -ur (mod. *humeur*) = Pr. *umor*, Sp. *umor*, It. *umore* :- L. (*hūmōrem*, nom. (*hūmor*, f. (*hūm-*), as in HUMID. Hence **humour** comply with the humour of. XVI (Sh.). So **hu-mo(u)rist** †person subject to 'humours'; humorous or facetious person. XVI. - F. *humoriste*. **humorous** †moist, humid; pert. or subject to 'humours' XVI (Sh.); showing humour XVIII (Addison).

**hump** hʌmp protuberance on the back, etc. XVIII; (sl.) fit of ill humour XIX (perh. from 'humping the back' in sulkiness). Earlier in *humpback*, -backed (late XVII), repl. earlier synon. *crump-backed*, and perh. a blending of this with synon. *hunch-backed*; the similar LG. *humpe*, Du. *homp* lump, hunk (whence G. *humpe*) may be related.

**humph** hʌmf †excl. used as a signal (cf. HEM) XVII (Otway, who uses it also as vb.); excl. of doubt or dissatisfaction XVII (*humh?*, Jonson).

**Humpty-Dumpty** hɑːmptɪdɑːmptɪ A. †ale boiled with brandy XVII (by Bentley coupled with the drink *hugmatee*); B. short dumpy person (in the well-known nursery rhyme usu. taken to refer to an egg, which, once broken, cannot be restored). XVIII (Grose). The connexion of the two senses is not clear; f. HUMP and DUMP, but the ending -ty is unexpl.

**humus** hjūːməs (agric.) vegetable mould. XVIII. L., 'mould, ground, soil'.

**Hun** hʌn member of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads. OE. (pl.) *Hūne*, *Hūnas*, corr. to MHG. *Hūnen*, *Hūnen* (G. *Hunnen*), ON. *Húnar*, also *Hýnar* - late L. *Hunnī*, *Hūnī*, also *Chunnī*, *Chūnī*, medL. also *Hun(n)ones*, G. *Hoūnmoi* - Turki *Hun-yū*. In ME. *Humuze* (La3.), *Huneys* (R. Mannyng), later *Hun(n)es*, are of F. origin (OF. pl. *huns*, 'Chanson de Roland'), partly repr. late L. *Hunniscus*, whence **Hu-nnISH**<sup>1</sup> (XIX), †*Hunnian*, †*Hunnican* (XVII); cf. MHG. *hūnisch*, G. *hunnisch*, ON. *Húnskr*.

**hunch** hʌntʃ (dial.) thrust, shove XVI; compress into a hump XVII. So **hunch** sb. †push, thrust XVII; (dial.) lump, hunk XVIII. To be grouped with **hunch-backed** humpbacked XVI (whence **hunchback** XVIII), which are synon. with †*hunch-backed*, †*hulch-backed* (XVI); of unkn. origin. ¶ OE. *huncettan* to limp, though formally parallel, does not agree in sense.

**hundred** hʌːndrəd A. ten times ten, 100, C. B. division of a shire, reckoned as 100 hides of land OE. †C. in N. America, political division of a county XVII. Late OE. *hundred* = OFris. *hundred*, OS. *hunderod* (Du. *honderd*), MHG., G. *hundert*, ON. *hundrað* (whence *hundrað*, -eð in late Nhb., surviving dial. in *hunderth*): CGerm. (exc.



Gothic), f. \**xundam* hundred, whence OE., OFris., OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Goth. (pl. only) *hunda* = L. *centum*, Gr. *he|katón*, Lith. *szimítas*, OIr. *cét*, OW. *cant*, Skr. *çatám*, Av. *satəm*, Toch. *kánt(e)* :- IE. \**kmtóm*, poss. for \**d(e)kmtóm*, f. \**dekṃ* TEN; the ending is Germ. \**raþ* = number (Goth. *raþjō* RATIO). ¶ The pronunc. *hɑːndæd* continued in educated use till late XIX. Walker says: 'This word has a solemn and a colloquial pronunciation. In poetry and oratory the first mode [*hɑːndrəd*] is best; on other occasions the last [*hɑːndæd*].'

ME. *hundre*, surviving in Sc. *hunder*, is prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *hundra*). Beside *hund* (which was superseded by *hundred* c. 1200), OE. had *hundiēontig* = OHG. *zehanzug*, ON. *tiutiger*. ¶ ON. *hundrað* was orig. 120, which use of *hundred* survives in dial. Eng., equiv. to *great* or *long hundred* (XVI); cf. *hundredweight* 112 lb. (XVI).

**hung** hʌŋ pt. and pp. of HANG.

**Hungarian** hʌŋgɛəriən pert. to (native of) Hungary, country of central Europe. XVI. f. *Hungary*, medL. *Hungaria* (F. *Hongrie*), f. (H)ungari, Ungri, Ūgri (cf. UGRIAN), medGr. *Oúggroi*, G. *Ungarn*, foreign name of the people called by themselves MAGYAR.

**hunger** hʌŋgɛr craving appetite; †famine. OE. *hungor*, -ur = OS., OHG. *hungar* (Du. *honger*, G. *hunger*), ON. *hungr* :- Germ. \**xungrus* (Gothic has *hūhrus* :- \**xunxrus*); further relations are doubtful, but Gr. *kágkanos* dry, *kégkein* be hungry, Skr. *kákat* be thirsty, have been compared. So **hunger** vb. OE. *hyngnan*, -ian (= OS. *gihungrian*, Goth. *huggrian*) was superseded in ME. by *hungeren*, through assim. to the sb.; cf. MLG., MDu. *hungeren* (Du. *hongerēn*), OHG. *hungaren* (G. *hungern*). **hungrý**? OE. *hungrig* = OFris. *hungerig*, OHG. *hung(a)rag* (G. *hungrig*).

**hunk** hʌŋk (dial., colloq.) large piece cut off. XIX. prob. of LDu. origin (cf. WFlem. *hunke* chunk of bread or meat, of which there are no obvious cogns.).

**hunks** hʌŋks (arch., dial.) surly old person, miser. XVII (Dekker). Of unkn. origin.

**hunt** hʌnt go in pursuit of wild animals, trans. and intr. OE. *huntian*, f. wk. grade of base of *hentan* seize (arch. or dial. *hent*), repr. IE. \**kend-*, parallel to \**kent-* \**knt-*, whence OE. *hūþ* booty, OHG. *heri|hundu* spoils of war, Goth. *fra|hinþan* take prisoner, *hunþs* booty, OSw. *hinna* obtain. Hence **hunter**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *huntere*, evidenced in place-names; superseded OE. *hunta*, which survives in the surname *Hunt*. **hunteress**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.). **huntsman**. XVI.

**hup** hʌp call to a horse. XVIII. Cf. Du. *hop!* gee-up.

**hurdle** hɜːdl rectangular wattle frame-work. OE. *hyrdel* :- \**xurdǫlaz*, f. Germ. \**xurdiz*, repr. by OS. *hurth*, MLG. *hurt*,

*hort*, (M)Du. *horde*, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte*, *hürde*, G. *hürde*) hurdle, ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door; based on IE. \**krt-* (cf. Gr. *kártallos* basket, L. *crātis* hurdle); see -LE<sup>1</sup>; for the vocalism cf. *bundle*, etc.

**hurdy-gurdy** hɜːɪdɪgɜːɪdi (orig.) rustic instrument having strings producing a drone, with keys to produce the notes of the melody, (later) barrel-organ. XVIII. Rhyming comp. suggested by the sound of the instrument; cf. Sc. and north. *hirdy-girdy* uproar, disorderly noise (XV).

**hurl** hɜːl †be carried along with violence XIII (Cursor M.); impel or throw with violence XIV. corr. in form and sense to LG. *hurreln* toss, throw, push, dash, but no chronological contact has been established; they are prob. independent imit. formations.

**hurly-burly** hɜːɪlbɜːli commotion, tumult. XVI. Preceded by †*hurling* and *hurling*, a jingling collocation based on †*hurling* (XIV), †*hurl* (XV) strife, commotion, an obs. sense of HURL and its gerund. ¶ Connexion with the similar F. †*hurluburlu* (Rabelais), *hurluburlu*, †*brélu*, hasty person, and G. *hurliburlu* headlong, cannot be demonstrated.

**hurrah** hʌrə, in pop. use **hurray** **hurray** hurei excl. of exultation. XVII. Modification of HUZZA; the connexion, if any, with MHG. *hurrā* (f. imper. of *hurren* hasten, hurry + ā) and G. *hurra* (XVIII), LG., Sw., Da. *hurra*, Du. *hoera*, is doubtful; F. *hourra* is from Eng., *houra* from Russ. *urá*. Addison has *whurra*, Goldsmith *hurra*.

**hurricane** hʌˈrɪkən violent wind-storm of the W. Indies. XVI. Earliest forms *furacan(e)*, -ana, -ano, *haurachana*, *hurricane*, *uracan* - Sp. *huracan* and Pg. *furacão* - Carib *hura-*, *furacan*; from the same source are F. *ouragan*, It. *uracano*, Du. *orkaan*, G., etc. *orkan*. The present form (XVII, T. Herbert) has perh. been influenced by *hurry* in the sense 'disturbance'.

**hurry** hʌˈri move (trans. and intr.) with great haste XVI (Sh.); (dial.) agitate XVII. perh. earlier in dial. use, but a n.w. midl. pt. *horyed* (XIV) cannot be certainly identified with this word; otherwise, *whirry* carry along swiftly, is of equal date; similar formations are MHG. *hurren* move quickly, Du. *herrie* agitation. Hence **hurry** sb. †commotion, agitation XVI (Holland); excessive haste XVII. In its earliest use synon. with *hurly* (XVI, Sh.). **hurry-scurry** adv., adj., sb., vb. XVIII (Gray, Richardson, Foote). Jingling extension, perh. infl. by *scud* or *scuttle*.

**hurst** hɜːst (sandy) eminence; grove, copse. OE. *hyrst*, f. base repr. by OS., OHG. *hurst*, (also mod.) *horst*, which has been referred to the same source as W. *prys* copse, brushwood. ¶ Widespread in proper names, e.g. *Herst*, *Hirst*, *Hurst*; *Ashurst*, *Elmhurst*, *Lyndhurst*; *Amherst*.

**hurt** h̄at pt., pp. **hurt** †knock, strike; do harm to. XII (*hürtem*, Orm). - OF. *hurter* (mod. *heurter*) = Pr. *urtar* (whence It. *urtare*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**hürtare*, perh. of Germ. origin; a very early adoption, as is indicated by the ME. dial. differentiation *hürte*, *hirte*, *herte*, OF. *ü* being treated like OE. *y*. So **hurt** sb. †knock, blow; (bodily or material) injury, damage. XIII (L<sub>3</sub>). - OF. *hurt*, f. the vb. **hurter** shoulder of an axle against which the nave strikes. XIII. - (O)F. *hurt(ou)oir*, f. *hurter*.

**hurtle** h̄-ɪtl (literary or arch.) dash or knock (one thing against another) XIII; come into collision XIV; dash, rush XVI. f. HURT + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**hurtleberry** h̄-ɪtlberi whortleberry, bilberry. XV. Earlier than *synon. hurt* (XVI) and *whort*, *whortleberry* (Lyte); of unkn. origin.

**husband** h̄-ʌzbænd †master of a household OE.; man joined to a woman in marriage; †tiller of the soil, husbandman XIII; housekeeper, steward XV (*ship's husband* XVIII); †one who manages affairs XVI. Late OE. *hūsbonða* - ON. *hūsbondi* master of a house, husband, f. *hūs* HOUSE + *bóndi*, contr. of \**bóandi*, \**búandi*, sb. use of prp. of *bóa*, *búa* dwell, have a household = OE., OS., OHG. *būan*, Goth. *bauan* (cf. BOND<sup>2</sup>, BOWER<sup>1</sup>). Hence vb. XV; **husbandman** XIV (R. Mannyng), **husbandry** XIII.

**hush** h̄ʌf repr. an excl. enjoining silence. The earliest recorded word of this form is the vb. 'make or become silent' (XVI), which is followed by adj., int., and sb. in XVII; preceded by †*hust*, int. and adj. XIV (Ch.), (dial.) *hush*; cf. SH, ST, WHISHT. Hence **hushaby** h̄-ʃəbaɪ word used in lulling a child XVIII; cf. BYE-BYE, LULLABY, ROCKABY. comp. **hussh-money** money paid for hushing something up. XVIII (Steele, Swift).

**husk** h̄ʌsk dry outer covering of fruit or seed. XIV (Trevisa). prob. - LG. *hūske* little house, core of fruit, sheath = MDu. *hūskijn* (Du. *hūsken*), dim. of *hūs* HOUSE. Hence **husky** full of husks, dry as a husk XVI; dry in the throat XVIII; (U.S. and Canada) tough, hefty XIX.

**Husky** h̄-ʌski Eskimo; (h-) Eskimo dog. XIX. Supposed to be from **ESKIMO**.

**hussar** haz̄-ɪ one of a body of light horsemen raised in Hungary in XV; hence applied to light cavalry regiments raised elsewhere in Europe XVI. - Magyar *huszar* †freebooter, (later) light horseman - OSerb. *husar*, *gusar*, *hursar* - It. *corsaro* CORSAIR.

**hussif**, **huzzif** h̄-ʌzif var. of *huswife*, HOUSEWIFE in the sense 'case of sewing-necessaries'. XVIII.

**Hussite** h̄-ʌsɪt follower of John *Huss*, Bohemian religious reformer (1373-1415). XVI. - mod.L. *Hussita* (cf. Du. *Hussiet*); see -ITE.

**nussy**, **huzzy** h̄-ʌzi †housewife XVI; bold,

shameless, or †light woman or girl XVII. Reduction of *hūs-wif*, HOUSEWIFE; cf. GOODY<sup>1</sup>.

**husting(s)** h̄-ʌstɪŋ(z) sg. (hist.) deliberative assembly XI; court held in Guildhall, London XII (sg.; from XV pl.); †platform in Guildhall on which the members sat XVII; platform from which nomination of candidates for election to parliament was made, (hence) the election itself XVIII. Late OE. *hūsting* - ON. *hūsting* 'house assembly', one held by a king, etc., with his immediate followers, opp. to the ordinary *þing* (see THING) or general assembly.

**hustle** h̄-ʌsl †shake to and fro XVII (Otway); push about roughly XVIII (Smollett). - (M)Du. *husselen*, *hutselen* shake, e.g. in a cap, frequent. of *hutsen* = MHG. *hutzen* (cf. *hussen* run, *hutschen* push); f. Germ. imit. base \**xt-*. The second sense is of Eng. development.

**hut** h̄ʌt wooden structure for housing troops XVII; mean dwelling of rude construction XVII. - F. *hutte* (whence Sp. *huta*) - (M)HG. *hütte*, OHG. *hutt(e)a* (whence OS. *huttia*):- \**χudjōn*, prob. f. Germ. \**χūd-* HIDE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ A HG. word which has been adopted elsewhere prob. through military use.

**hutch** h̄ʌtʃ †chest, coffer XIV (R. Mannyng); box-like pen XVII. - (O)F. *huche*, (dial.) *huce* :- med.L. *hūtica* (AL. *hugia* XII), of unkn. origin.

**huzza** h̄z̄-ʌ hurrah. XVI (*my youthfullite hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes*, G. Harvey). Said by writers of XVII-XVIII to have been orig. a sailor's cheer or salute; as such it may be identical with the old hauling-cry †*heisau*, †*hissa* (see HOIST), but G. has *hussa* as a cry of pursuit and exultation. Cf. HURRAH.

**hyacinth** hai-əsinθ precious stone (cf. JACINTH); plant-name. XVI. - F. *hyacinthe* - L. *hyacinthus* - Gr. *huákynthos* purple or dark-red flower (fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus and to bear the initials AI or the int. AIAI), precious stone, a word of pre-Hellenic origin. So **hyacinthine**. XVII. - L. *hyacinthinus* - Gr. *huákynthinos* applied to hair.

**Hyades** hai-ədɪz group of stars near the Pleiades. XVI. - Gr. *huádes* fem. pl., popularly connected with *húein* rain, their heliacal rising being supposed to prognosticate rain, but perh. f. *hús* SWINE, the L. name being *suculæ* little pigs.

**hyaline** hai-əlaɪn glass-like, vitreous. XVII. - late L. *hyalimus* - Gr. *huálinos*, f. *húalos* transparent stone, amber, etc., glass (cf. L. *sualiternicum* reddish amber); see -INE<sup>2</sup>. So **hyalo-**, comb. form, **hyaloid**. XIX; F. *hyaloïde*, Gr. *hualoïdēs*.

**hybrid** hai-brid sb. and adj. half-breed, mongrel; also fig. XVII (rare before XIX). - L. *hybrida*, (*h*)*ibrida* offspring of a tame sow and a wild boar, one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother or of a freeman and a slave. Hence **hybridous**. XVII.

**hydatid** hai·dətíd (path.) watery cyst. XVII (in L. pl. form *hydatides*). - modL. *hydatid-*, -is - Gr. *hudatíd-*, -is, f. *hudat-*, *húdōr* WATER; see -ID<sup>2</sup>.

**hydra** hai·drə fabulous many-headed snake of Lerna whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off XVI (earlier in OF. or anglicized forms *ydre*, *idre*, *hydre*); genus of freshwater polyps, so named by Linnæus from the fact that cutting it into pieces multiplies its numbers XVIII. - L. *hydra* - Gr. *húdrā* water-serpent (cf. OTTER).

**hydrangea** haidræ·ndʒiə genus of shrubs. XVIII. - modL. *hydrangēa* (Linnæus), f. Gr. *húdr-*, *húdōr* WATER + *ággos* vessel; so called with ref. to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule.

**hydrant** hai·drənt apparatus for drawing water from a main. XIX (orig. U.S.). irreg. f. Gr. *húdr-*, *húdōr* water + -ANT.

**hydrate** hai·dreit (chem.) compound of water with another compound or an element. c. 1800. - F. *hydrate*, f. Gr. *húdr-*, *húdōr* WATER; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **hy·drIDE** †hydrate; compound of hydrogen with an element or radical XIX.

**hydraulic** haidrə·lik pert. to the drawing of water through pipes or operation by water-power. XVII. - L. *hydraulicus* - Gr. *húdraulikós*, f. *húdr-*, *húdōr* WATER + *aulós* pipe; see -IC.

**hydro-**, before a vowel **hydr-** hai·dr(ou), haidrə·, comb. form of Gr. *húdōr* WATER in many terms, mainly techn., of which some came from L. adoptions of Gr. words either direct or through French, but many are of mod. origin (whether through modL. or by immed. derivation); they may be grouped thus: (in gen. terms) **hydro·GRAPHER**, one concerned with **hydro·GRAPHY** description of the waters of the earth's surface XVI (Cunningham), -GRAPHICAL XVI (Dee), **hydro·MANCY** XIV (Maund.), **hydroPHO·BIA** XVI (Boorde), **hydroponics** -pə·niks cultivation of plants by means of water without soil (Gr. *pónos* labour) XX; (path.) denoting accumulation of fluid, as **hydrocele** -síl tumour of serous fluid XVI, **hydrocephalus** -se·faləs 'water on the brain' XVII (Gr. *húdro·képhalon*; *kephalē* head); (chem.) denoting combination with water, and (hence) with HYDROGEN (of which it functions as comb. form), as **hydrobro·mic**, -**car·bon**, -**chlō·ric**, -**cyā·nic**, -**fluō·ric**, †**sulphuric**, **hydro·XIDE** compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen; (physics) concerned with liquids, as **hy·droDYNÁ·MICS** XVIII, -**KINE·TIC**, -**MECHÁ·NICS** XIX, -**STA·TICS** XVII (Boyle).

**hydrogen** hai·drədʒən (chem.) gas forming two-thirds in volume of water ('Mr. Lavoisier and others of the French School have most ingeniously endeavoured to shew that water consists of pure air, called by them oxygene, and of inflammable air, called hydrogen', E. Darwin 'Botanic Garden' 1791). - F.

*hydrogène* (G. de Morveau, 1787), f. Gr. *húdro-*, *húdōr* WATER; see -GEN.

**hydrozoa** haidrə·zouə (zool.) class of the subprovince Radiaria of the province Radiata in R. Owen's classification. 1843. f. *hydro-*, used as comb. form of HYDRA + pl. of Gr. *zōion* (see ZOO-).

**hyena**, earlier **hyæna** hai·nə carnivorous quadruped of a family allied to the dogs. XVI (earlier in OF. or anglicized form *hyene* XIV, in Sh. 'AYL.' IV i 156 *hyen*). - L. *hyæna* - Gr. *húaina*, prop. fem. of *hús* SWINE, with suffix as in *léaina* lioness, etc.

**hygiene** haidʒi·n, -dʒi·n system of principles or rules of health. XIX (earlier, from XVI, in alien forms). - F. *hygiène* (earlier *hygiaine*, *igieinie* XVI) - modL. *hygieina* - Gr. *hugiainé* (sc. *tékhnē* art), sb. use of fem. of *hugiainós* healthful, f. *hugiés* healthy †- \**su·gwijēs* 'well-living', f. \**su-* (Skr. *su-*, Av. *hu-*, OIr. *su-*, *so-*) well + \**gwi-* living, QUICK.

**hygro-** hai·grou, haigrə· comb. form of Gr. *húgrós* wet, moist, fluid, as in **hygro·METER** / **hygroSCOPE** instruments for measuring / indicating humidity.

**hyleg** hai·leg (astrol.) ruling planet of a nativity. XVII. - Pers. (Turk.) *hailāj* calculation of a nativity; said by Persian lexicographers to be orig. Gr., meaning 'fountain of life'. Cf. OF. *yleg*, *ilech*.

**hylie** hai·lik pert. to matter. XIX. - lateL. *hýlicus* - Gr. *húlikós* material, f. *húlē* wood, timber, material, matter (whence medL. *hýlē*, in Eng. use XV-XVIII); see -IC. So **hylo-** hai·lou, hailə· comb. form of Gr. *húlē*, in techn. terms of nat. hist. (in the sense 'wood, forest') and philos. (in the sense 'matter'). **hylomorphISM** -mō·fifizm scholastic theory of matter and form XIX; see -MORPH. **hylozoISM** -zou·izm theory that matter has life XVII; see ZOO-, -ISM.

**hymen** hai·men (anat.) virginal membrane. XVII. - late L. *hymēn* (Donatus, Servius) - Gr. *humén* :- \**sjumen-*, f. IE. \**sjew-* SEW; cf. F. *hymen* (xvi, Paré). comb. form **hy·meno-**, as in **hymenoptera** hai·mənə·ptərə insects having four membranous wings. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), n.pl. of *hymenopterus* - Gr. *hymenópteros*, f. *humen-*, -*én* + *pterón* wing; see FEATHER, -A<sup>2</sup>.

**Hymen** hai·men Roman god of marriage XVI; †marriage; †wedding hymn XVII. So **hymenEAL**<sup>1</sup> -i·əl, -E·AN XVII. f. L. *hymenæus* - Gr. *hyménaios*.

**hymn** him song of praise to God; spec. metrical composition to be used at a religious service XIII; (gen.) XVI. ME. *imne*, *ymne* - OF. *ymne* - L. *hymnus* (whence OE. *ymen*) - Gr. *húmnos* song in praise of a god or hero, in LXX rendering various Heb. words meaning a song of praise to God, and hence in N.T. and other Christian writings. The later form was refash. after L.; the loss of final n in pronunc. is shown in XVI (*hymne*, *imne*). Hence **hymn** vb. XVII (Milton). So

**hymnal**<sup>1</sup> hi·mnəl sb. hymn-book. xv. — medL. *hymnāle* (*innāle*). **hymnody** hi·m-nədi singing or composing of hymns xviii; body of hymns xix. — medL. — Gr. *hymnōidīā* (cf. ODE). **hymno·grapher**, **hymno·logy** xvii. — Gr.

**hyoid** hai·oid *h.* bone, horseshoe-shaped bone in the root of the tongue. xix. — F. *hyoïde* — modL. *hyoïdēs* — Gr. *huoēidēs*, f. *hū* name of the letter *v*; see -OID.

**hyoscyamus** haiosai·əməs genus of solanaceous plants, henbane. xviii. modL., — Gr. *huoskúamos*, f. *huós*, g. of *hús* SWINE + *kiúamos* bean. Hence **hyoscyamine**<sup>5</sup> (chem.) alkaloid obtained from this. xix.

**hypæthral** hai·pə·trəl open to the sky. xviii. f. L. *hypæthrus* — Gr. *hūpaithros*, f. *hupó* under, HYPO- + *aithēr* air, ETHER; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**hypallage** hai·pə·lədʒi (rhet.) figure of speech in which two elements are interchanged. xvi. — late L. *hypallagē* — Gr. *hupal·lagē*, f. *hupó* HYPO- + *allag-*, stem of *allássein* exchange, f. *allos* other (see ALIEN, ALTER).

**hyper-** hai·pə, hai·pə·r repr. comb. form of Gr. *hupér* prep. and adv. 'over', 'above', 'overmuch', 'above measure', or denoting a condition above or beyond what is denoted by the compounded sb., adj., or vb. (in ancient and mediæval music applied to names of modes; chem. now gen. repl. by *per-*). Among the older comps. are: **hyperbaton** -baton (rhet.) inversion of logical or natural order. xvi. L. (Quintilian, Pliny) — Gr. *hupérbaton*, n. of *hupérbatos* 'overstepping' (used by Plato and Aristotle of transposition of words); f. \**ba-* (cf. BASIS). **hyperbola** -bələ (geom.) conic section having two equal and similar infinite branches, so called because it has an eccentricity greater than unity. xvii. modL. — Gr. *huperbolé*, f. *huperballein* exceed; f. *ballein* throw (cf. BALLISTA). **hyperbole** -bəli (rhet.) exaggerated statement. xvi (*yperbole*, More). L. (Quintilian) — Gr. (see prec.). So **hyperbolic** -bə·lik. xvi. **hyperbolical**. xv. — late L. *hyperbolicus* (Jerome) — Gr. **hyperborean** -bō·riən pert. to the extreme north. xvi (Sylvester). — late L. *hyperboreanus*, f. L. *hyperboreus* — Gr. *huperbóreos*; see BOREAL. **hypercatalytic** (pros.). xviii. — late L., repl. L. *hypercatalēctus* — Gr. **hypercritical** extremely or unduly critical. xvii (Camden). f. modL. *hypercriticus* (applied by Camden to the younger Scaliger). **hyperdulia** (theol.) superior veneration as paid to the Virgin Mary. xvi (Tindale). medL. **hypersthene** -spīn (min.) silicate of iron and magnesium, so called because of its superior hardness. xix. — F. *hypersthène* (Haüy, 1803); Gr. *sthénos* strength. **hypertrophy** hai·pə·itrəfi (physiol., path.) excessive enlargement. xix. — medL.; Gr. -*trophía*, *trophē* nourishment; cf. ATROPHY.

**hypericum** hai·pə·rikəm genus of plants (St. John's wort). xvi. L. *hypericum* — Gr. *hupéretikon*, f. *hupér* HYPER- + *erētkē* heath.

**hyphen** hai·f(ə)n sign used to connect two words or parts of a word. xvii. — late L. *hyphen* — late Gr. *huphēn* the sign ∪, sb. use of *huphēn* together, f. *huph-*, *hupó* under, HYPO- + *hén*, n. of *heis* one: \**sems*, rel. to *homós* SAME. Hence **hyphen** vb., **hyphenate**<sup>3</sup>. xix.

**hypnotic** hip·nə·tik A. soporific xvii; B. pert. to hypnotism xix. — F. *hypnotique* (Paré) — late L. *hypnōticus* — Gr. *hupnōtikós* narcotic, f. *hupnōin* put to sleep, f. *húpnos* sleep; see SWEVEN, -IC. In B, short for *neuro-hypnotic*. Hence **hypnotism** hi·p·nə·tizm production of a state resembling deep sleep in which the subject acts only on external suggestion. Short for *NEURO-hypnotism*, coined in 1842 by James Braid, of Manchester, for 'state of nervous sleep', and in 1843 shortened to *hypnotism*, whence he made **hypnotist**, **hypnotize**.

**hypo**<sup>1</sup> hi·pou sl. short for HYPOCHONDRIA. xviii.

**hypo**<sup>2</sup> hai·pou (photogr.) shortening of *hyposulphite* (of soda). c. 1860.

**hypo-** hai·pə(u), hi·pə(u), hai·pə, hipə, before a vowel *hyp-*, repr. Gr. *hup(o)-*, prefix-form of *hupó* under (adv. and prep.) = L. *sub* (see SUB-), in words derived immed. or ult. from Gr. (see below) with meanings 'under', 'beneath', 'below', 'slightly', 'slight' (in ancient music applied to names of modes), and in numerous mod. formations, often (EPI- or HYPER-). The earliest pronunc. with *hi* was superseded by *hai*, first in stressed positions, and finally in all, exc. in *hypocrisy*, -*crité*, and derivs. **hypocaust** hai·pə·kəst under-chamber for heating a house or bath. xvii. — L. *hypocaustum* (Pliny) — Gr. *hupó·kauston*, n. of *hupókaustos* (cf. CAUSTIC). **hypochondria** -kə·ndriə A. (anat.) region of the abdomen under the ribs, formerly held to be the seat of melancholy and 'the vapours' xvi; B. morbidity of mind, marked by depression and regarded as due to 'vapours' xviii (Dryden). — late L.; in A pl. of *hypochondrium* — Gr. *hupokhōndrion* (*khōndros* cartilage); in B taken as fem. in transf. sense. **hypocoristic** of the nature of a pet-name. xviii. — Gr. *hupokoristikós*, f. *hupokorizesthai* use endearing terms, f. *kóros*, *kórē* child, boy, girl. **hypocrisy** hipə·krisi false appearance of goodness. xiii (*ipocrisie*, AncrR.). — OF. *ypocrisie* (mod. *hypo-*) — ecclL. *hypocrisis* — Gr. *hupó·krisis* acting, feigning, f. *hupokrinesthai* play a part, pretend (*krinein* decide, judge; cf. DISCERN). So **hypocrite** hi·pə·krit. xiii (AnCrR.). — (O)F. — ecclL. — Gr. *hupokritēs* actor, pretender, dissembler. **hypocritical**. xvi; Gr. *hupokritikós*; earlier †-*critish* xvi (Tindale, Coverdale). **hypostasis** -ə·stəsis †sediment; (theol.) person of Christ, of the Godhead xvi; substance, essence xvii. — ecclL. (Jerome) — Gr. *hupó·stasis* (\**sta-* STAND). **hypotenuse** -ə·tənjūs, formerly often †-*thenuse*, side of a right-angled triangle subtending the right angle.

xvi (Digges). - L. *hypotēnusa* - Gr. *hupo-teinousa*, prp. fem. of *hupotēnein* stretch under (cf. TEND), the full expression being ἡ τῆν ὀρθῆν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα (sc. γραμμῆ or πλευρά). **hypotheC** hai-pō-ʔék legal security. xvi. - F. *hypothèque* - late L. *hypothēca* - Gr. *hupothēkē* deposit, pledge (*thē-* place, DO<sup>1</sup>). So **hypo-theCATE**<sup>3</sup> mortgage. xvii. f. pp. stem of medL. *hypothēcāre*. **hypo-thesis** -ō-ʔisis †particular case of a general proposition xvi; proposition set as a basis for reasoning; supposition to account for known facts xvii. - late L. - Gr. *hupóthesis* foundation, f. \**the-* place, DO<sup>1</sup>. So **hypo-the-tic** xvii, **-the-tical** xvi. - L. - Gr. *hupothetikós*. Cf. F. *hypothétique*. **hyped**, **hypish**, early variants of HIPPED, HIPPISH. xviii-xix. **hypsi-** hi-psi repr. Gr. *húpsi* on high, aloft; so **hypso-** hi-ʔso(u), hi-ʔə repr. Gr. *hupso-* (cf. L. *sus* in *susque dēque* from top to bottom). xix. **hypsiloid** hipsai-loid, hi-ʔs- U-shaped, or V-shaped. xix. - Gr. *úpsilón* 'slender u' + *-eidēs* -OID, w. assim. to prec. **hyrax** hai-ʔræks genus of rabbit-like quadrupeds. xix. modL. - Gr. *húrax*, prob. rel. to L. *sorex* shrew-mouse.

**hyson** hai-ʔən green tea from China. xviii. - Chinese *hsi-ch'un* (Cantonese *hei-ch'un*) 'bright spring'. *Young hyson* repr. *yü ch'ien* 'before the rains' (with allusion to the early picking of the leaf). **hyssop** hi-ʔəp bushy aromatic shrub; bunch of this used in ceremonial purification. OE. (*h*)*ysope*, reinforced in ME. by OF. *ysope*, *isope*, later assim. to the source, L. *hyssōpus*, -um - Gr. *hússōpos*, -on, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *ēzōb*). **hysteria** histi-ʔri-ʔ functional disturbance of the nervous system, which was thought to be due to disturbance of the uterine functions. xix. - modL. *hysteria*, f. L. *hystericus* - Gr. *husterikós*, f. *hustērā* womb (see UTERUS); see -IA<sup>1</sup>. So **hysteriC** histe-ʔrik. xvii; modL. *hysterica passio*, tr. Gr. *husterikā páthē*, *husterikē pnix*; sb. pl. xviii. **hyste-riCAl**. xvii. **hysteron proteron** hi-ʔtə-rən pr-ʔtə-rən figure of speech reversing the proper order of words. xvi. late L. (Servius) - Gr. *hústeron próteron* latter [put as] former; both words have Skr. cogns. **hythe** var. of HITHE.

I

**I** ai nom. pronoun of the 1st person sg. OE. *ic* = OFris., OS. (Du.) *ik*, OHG. *ih* (G. *ich*), ON. *ek(a)*, Goth. *ik* (= CGerm. \**eka*: \**egō*), corr. basically, but with variation of vowel, consonant, and ending, to L. *egō*, Rom. \**eo* (whence F. *je*, Sp. *yo*, It. *io*, Pg., Rum. *eu*), Gr. *egō(n)*, Skr. *ahám*, Av. *azem*, OSI. (*j*)*azū* (Russ. *ja*), Lith. *eo*, Lett., OPruss., Arm. *es*. The reduced form *i* of OE. *ic* appears xii; in stressed position this became *ī* (whence the mod. ai) and was finally generalized for all positions. The unstressed *i* remains in north. dial. use, e.g. *wad I* wa-di would I, while in north. use also a new unstressed form a or ə was developed by reduction of ai, əi, and this in turn has been lengthened in stressed positions to ā, ē. ME. *ich*, from the unclipped OE. *ic*, survived in southern and western dial. (with vars. *che*, *utch*, *utchy*) and combined with verbs is seen in *chad I* had, *cham I* am, *chill I* will, *chud I* would, etc. ¶ The inflexional system of the pronoun is made up of four distinct bases; see ME, MY (MINE), WE, US, OUR. **-i** ai in L. words, i in It. words pl. inflexion of L. masc. sbs. in -us and -er, and of It. sbs. in -o and -e, retained in Eng. in learned and techn. use, e.g. *cirri*, *foci*, *radii*; *banditti*, *dilettanti*; *illuminati*, *literati*. **-i-** L. stem- or connective vowel as in *omnivorus* OMNIVOROUS, *grānivorus* (f. *grāno-*) GRANIVOROUS, *herbivorus* (herba-) HERBIVOROUS; *grāminivorus* GRAMINIVOROUS; *pacificus* (paci-) PACIFIC; *uniformis* (unu-s) UNIFORM.

**-ia<sup>1</sup>** iə repr. the termination of L. and Gr. fem. sbs. denoting conditions, qualities, and entities; f. stem- or connective -i- + -A<sup>1</sup>. Exx.: *hydrophobia*, *mania*, *militia*; *dahlia*, *lobelia*; *ammonia*, *morphia*. **-ia<sup>2</sup>** iə repr. the termination of L. and Gr. pls. of sbs. in -ium or -e, and -ion, f. stem- or connective -i- + -A<sup>2</sup>. Exx.: *ganglia*, *paraphernalia*, *regalia*; *Mammalia*. **-ial** iəl repr. L. -iālis, n. -iāle (whence F. -iel, Sp. -ial, It. -iale), comp. prefix f. connective or stem-vowel -i- and -AL<sup>1</sup>. **iambus** ai-əmbəs (pros.) the foot ∨ -. xvi. L., - Gr. *iambos* metrical foot, pl. iambic (esp. satirical) verse. Anglicized **iamb** ai-əmb. xix; cf. F. *iambe*. So **ia-mbiC**. xvi. - F. *iambique*, - late L. *iambicus* - Gr. *iambikós*. **-ian** iən, earlier also -yan, repr. ult. (sometimes through F. -ien), L. -iānus, orig. f. -i- + -ānus -AN, as in CHRISTIAN, ICARIAN, ITALIAN, *Vergiliānus* Virgilian, subsequently by modification of L. forms, as BARBARIAN, EQUESTRIAN, HISTORIAN, PATRICIAN; used in mod. formations on proper names ad libitum, as in *Addisonian*, *Devonian*, *Gladstonian*, *Johnsonian*, *Pickwickian*, *Salopian*, *Wordsworthian*. See also -ARIAN, -ICIAN. **-iana** iei-nə see ANA. xviii (*Shakespeareiana*). **iatro-** ai-ə-trou, comb. form of Gr. *iātrós* physician (*iāsthia* cure), as in *iatrochemist* xviii, *iatromathematical* (Gr. *iātromathēmatikós*) xvii.

**ib., ibid.,** abbrevs. of **ibidem** *ibai·dem* in the same place, passage, book, etc. XVII. L., f. *ibi* there + *-dem*, as in **IDEM**, **TANDEM**.

**Iberian** *aibi·rian* pert. to an ancient people inhabiting parts of the Spanish peninsula, or their language. XVII. f. L. *Ibēria*, f. *Ibēres* – Gr. *Ibēres* SPANIARDS, also a people of the Caucasus; see **IANI**.

**ibex** *ai·beks* Alpine wild goat. XVII. – L. *ibex*, prob. Alpine word like *camox* CHAMOIS.

**ibis** *ai·bis* bird allied to stork and heron. XIV. – L. – Gr. *ibis*, of Egyptian origin (*heb*).

**-ible** *ibl* suffix repr. F. *-ible*, L. *-ibilis*, *-ibilis*, f. *-i-*, *-i-* connective or stem-vowel of vbs. in *-ēre*, *-ere*, *-ire* + *-ibilis* – BLE.

**-ic** *ik* formerly also *-ick*, *-ik(e)*, *-ique*, repr. (often through (O)F. *-ique*) L. *-icus*, as in *civicus*, *civique* CIVIC, *domesticus* DOMESTIC, *publicus* PUBLIC, or in adoptions from Gr., as in *cōmicus*, *kōmikos* COMIC, *poēticus*, *poiētikos* POETIC. The L. suffix became more widely used in late L. and Rom. in the comp. suffix *-aticus* (see **-ATIC**, **-AGE**). In chem., since 1796, depending on the use of F. *-ique* in 'Nomenclature Chimique' (1787), *-ic* has been spec. used to denote acids and other compounds having a higher degree of oxidation than those whose names end in *-ous*, e.g. *sulphuric acid* H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (*sulphurous acid* H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>).

Derivative abstract sbs. end in **-icity** *i·siti*, as *domesticity*, *publicity*.

Gr. words in *-ikos* were used absol. as sbs. (i) in the m. sg., e.g. *kritikos* CRITIC, *Stōikos* 'man of the porch', STOIC; (ii) in the fem. sg., in names of arts, or systems of thought, knowledge, or action (scil. *tékhnē*, *theōriā*, *philosophiā*), e.g. *hē mousikē* MUSIC, *hē ēthikē* ETHIC; (iii) in the n. pl., e.g. *tā oikonomikā* things pert. to economy, ECONOMICS, *tā politikā* affairs of state, POLITICS. The distinction between fem. sg. and n. pl. tended to become obliterated, so that *hē taktikē* and *tā taktikā*, *hē physikē* and *tā physikā* were synonymous. Moreover, in pairs like *physikē*, *physikā*, both forms gave L. *physica*, which might be repr. by *physic* or *physics*, according as it was apprehended as fem. sg. or n.pl. Early adoptions in Eng. usu. with *-ique*, *-ike*, after F., were in the sg. form, which has survived in *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*. Later, forms in **-ics** (*†-iques*) occur as names of treatises, e.g. *etiques*, i.e. Aristotle's *tā ēthikā*, the Ethics; this form was then applied to the subject-matter of such treatises, as *mathematics*, *physics*, *tactics*, and finally became the accepted form with names of sciences, as *acoustics*, *comics*, *linguistics*, *optics*, or matters of practice, as *athletics*, *gymnastics*, *politics*. More recently the sg. form has been preferred by some, after F. or G. usage, e.g. *dialectic*, *ethic*, *metaphysic*. Names of sciences in *-ics* are now construed as sg., names of practical matters as pl., e.g. 'Mathematics *is* the science of quantity', 'A woman's politics *are* the man she loves'. There are also many

sbs. formed from adjs. in *-ic* taken absol., as *cosmetic*, *emetic*, *epic*, *lyric*, *iambic*, *domestic*, *rustic*, *classic*. Words in *-ic* from Gr. or L. are regularly stressed on the penultimate syll. (which normally has a short vowel), as *drama·tic*, *enclī·tic*, *fana·tic*, *mecha·nic*, *pole·mic*, *splene·tic*; but in some older adoptions, mainly through French, like *ari·thmetic*, *ca·tholic*, *he·retic*, *lu·natic*, *rhe·toric*, the stress is on the antepenultimate. Pronunciation with a long penultimate is due to recent modelling on classical quantity, as in *cretic*, *exegetic*, *strategic*, and *psychic*, *scenic*; *acetic* is variously pronounced; *nitric* follows *nitre*.

**-ical** *ikl* comp. suffix consisting of **-IC** and **-AL**<sup>1</sup>, repr. (O)F. *-ical(e)*, late L. *-icālis*, as in *clērical*, *clēricālis*, *grammaticālis*; the number of these was increased in medL., e.g. *chirurgicālis* SURGICAL, *dominicālis*, *medicālis*, *mūsicālis*, *physicālis*. While F. adjs. in *-ical* are not numerous, Eng. formations are abundant, and are very freq. earlier than corr. words in **-IC**. A distinction of application is often made where there are parallel forms, e.g. *comic* in 'comic opera', 'the comic muse', *comical* in 'comical attitude', *economic* in 'economic theory', *economical* in 'economical housekeeper', *historic* in 'historic speeches', *historical* in 'English Historical Review', *optic* in 'optic nerve', *optical* in 'optical illusion'. In many cases the main distinction is that one form is more usual than the other, as *artistic*, *authentic*, *epic*, *idiotic*, *linguistic*, *sympathetic*, but *farical*, *oratorical*, *syntactical*, *theatrical*, *tropical*. Derivative sbs. end in **-ically** *ikæ·liti*, and advs. in **-ically** *ikæli*, which serves also for adjs. in *-ic*, e.g. *drastic* | *drastically*, *specific* | *specifically*.

**Icarian** *aikē·rian* pert. to Icarus, son of Dædalus, fabled in Gr. myth. to have flown so high that the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened on melted so that he fell into the sea; (hence) presumptuously ambitious. XVI. f. L. *Icarus* – Gr. *Ikārios*, f. *I'karos*; see **IAN**.

**ice** *ais* frozen moisture. OE. *īs* = OFris., OS., OHG. *īs* (Du. *ijs*, G. *eis*), ON. *iss* = CGerm. (exc. Gothic) *\*isam*, *\*isaz*, having analogues elsewhere in the Iranian langs. (e.g. Av. *isav-* icy). *Ice cream* (XVIII) is for earlier *iced cream* (XVII). Hence *icv*<sup>1</sup> *ai·si*; a new formation in XVI, not continuous with OE. *isig*. So **iceberg** *ai·sbærg* †Arctic glacier XVIII; detached portion of this in the sea XVIII. prob. – (M)Du. *ijsberg* (see **BARROW**<sup>1</sup>), whence also G. *eisberg*, Sw. *isberg*, Da. *isbjerg*.

**Icelandic** *aislæ·ndik* pert. to Iceland, large island of the Arctic Ocean between Norway and Greenland; esp. of its language. XVII. sb. the language of Iceland, one of the Germanic group, which retains in its essentials the features of the tongue anciently spoken over the whole Scandinavian region (cf. **NORSE**). XIX (Southey). f. *Iceland* (ME. *Island*, *Island* XIII) – ON. *Ísland*, f. *iss* ICE + *land* LAND; see **-IC**.

**ichneumon** iknjū-mən N. African weasel-shaped carnivorous quadruped of Egypt, *Herpestes ichneumon*, which destroys crocodiles' eggs XVI; insect of a family parasitic on the larvæ of others (after Aristotle's use of the name for a spider-hunting wasp) XVII. - L. *ichneumon* - Gr. *ikhneimōn* lit. tracker, f. *ikhneúein* track, f. *ikhnos* track, footstep.

**ichnography** iknə-grəfi ground plan. XVI. - F. *ichnographie* or L. *ichnographia* - Gr. *ikhnographiā*, f. *ikhnos* track, trace; see -GRAPHY.

**ichor** ai-kār blood; (Gr. myth.) ethereal fluid flowing in the veins of the gods; (med.) watery discharge. XVII. - Gr. *ikhōr*.

**ichthy(o)-** i:kpi(ou), i:kpiə repr. comb. form of Gr. *ikhthūs* fish, as in **ichthyocolla** -kə-lə fish-glue, isinglass. XVII. L. - Gr. (cf. COLLOID); **ichthyology** natural history of fishes. XVII (Sir T. Browne); **ichthyosaurus** -sə-rəs extinct marine animal combining features of fishes and SAURIAN reptiles. XIX (Lyell).

**-ician** i:ʃən as in *logician*, *musician*, *physician*, *statistician*, *tactician*, repr. F. *-icien* (e.g. *logicien*, *†médicien*, *physicien*, *rhétoricien*), L. *-iciānus* (whence also Pr. *-icia*, It. *-iciano*), f. names of sciences in *-ica* -IC(S) + *-iānus* -IAN. Its use has been extended in U.S., e.g. *beautician* expert in beauty culture (XX), *mortician* undertaker (1895).

**icicle** ai-sikl pendent formation of ice. XIV (Sir Gawain, PPL.). Late ME. *iisse* (*yisse*) *ikkle*, *ysekele*, *iseyokel*, f. ICE + *i(c)kel* (dial. *ickle*), *ʒokyl*, after MSw. *isikil* (= MDA. *isegel*); cf. Norw. *isjæk*, *-jökkel*; repl. OE. *\*isgicel* (whence ME. *isechele*), for which *ises gicel* 'icicle of ice' is attested; OE. *gicel*, *gicela* (ME. *ychele*) :- *\*jakilaz*, -on, cogn. with ON. *jökull* icicle, glacier :- *\*jakulaz* (cf. ON. *jaki* ice floe). ¶ From ME. *iseyokel* was evolved, by coalescence, dial. *iceshockle*, from which the second el. was detached as *shockle* (XVI), *shoggle* (XVIII).

**-icity** see -IC.

**icon**, **ikon** ai-kən †image, picture XVI; (Eastern Ch.) representation in the flat of a sacred personage XIX. - L. *icōn* (Pliny) - Gr. *eikōn* likeness, image, similitude, f. *\*eik-* be like. comb. form **icono-** aikō-nō, aikə-nə in the foll.: **iconoclast** one who favours the destruction of images XVII. - modL. *iconoclastēs* - Gr. *eikonoklastēs* (*klān* break); cf. F. *iconoclaste*; so **iconoklastic** XVII. **iconography** †drawing, plan; illustration by means of drawings. XVII. - medL. *iconographia* - G. *eikonographiā*. **iconostasis** screen bearing icons. - ecclL. - ecclGr. *eikonostasis* (*stāsīs* position, station, f. *\*stā-stand*); also in Russ. form, *ikonostās*. XIX.

**icosahedron** aikə(u)səh:drən, -hī- solid contained by 20 plane faces. XVI. - Gr. *eikosaedron*, n. of adj. used sb. (sc. *schēma* figure), f. *eikosi* :- *\*eikosi* (rel. to L. *viginti* twenty) + *hēdrā* seat, base (see SRT).

**-ics** iks see -IC.

**icteric** iktē-rik pert. to jaundice. XVI. - L. *ictericus* - Gr. *ikterikós*, f. *ikteros* jaundice; see -IC and cf. (O)F. *ictérique*.

**ictus** i:ktəs metrical stress. XVIII. L. 'blow, stroke', f. *ict-*, pp. stem of *icere* strike.

**id** id (biol.) unit of germ-plasm. XIX. G. (Weismann, 1893), the first syll. of *idioplasm* (see IDIO-, PLASM).

**id.**, abbrev. of **idem** ai-dem, i-dem the same name, title, author, as is mentioned above. XVII. L. *idem* m. (for *\*isdem*), *idem* n. (for *\*iddem*), f. *is*, *id* that one + *-dem*, as in IBIDEM.

**-id<sup>1</sup>** suffix repr. F. *-ide* - L. *-idus*, *-ida*, *-idum*, used to form adjs. chiefly from vbs. with *ē*-stems, as *acidus* ACID, f. *acēre*, *torridus* TORRID, f. *torrēre*, less freq. from *ī-* or cons.-stems, as *fluīdus* FLUID, f. *fluere*, and from sbs., as *morbus* MORBID, f. *morbus*.

**-id<sup>2</sup>** suffix of sbs., repr. F. *-ide* - L. *-idem*, *-ida*, nom. *-is*, Gr. *-ida*, nom. *-is*, as in *chrysalid*, *pyramid*; bot. denoting a member of a family, e.g. *irid* of Iridaceæ, *orchid* of Orchidaceæ. In *Æneid*, *Thebaid*, etc. - L. *Æneid-*, *-is*, *Thebaid-*, *-is*, the ending is orig. adj., scil. *mīsa*, *poēsis* poem.

**-id<sup>3</sup>** (zool.) in sbs. and adjs. from L. names of families in *-idæ* and of classes in *-ida*, m. and n. pl. respectively of L. - Gr. *-idēs*.

**-id<sup>4</sup>** early var. of -IDE still retained in U.S.

**ide** aid fish allied to the carp. XIX (Yarrell). - modL. *idus* (Linnæus) - Sw. *id*. So F. *id*.

**-ide** aid formerly also -ID<sup>4</sup>, -y(d)e, repr. F. *-ide*, †*-yde*, first used in OXIDE - F. *oxyde*, f. *oxygène* OXYGEN, on the analogy of which it is regularly affixed to a shortened form of the name of the element which combines with another element or a radical to form the compound so designated (see also -URET, which it replaced; cf. the synon. *sulphuretted hydrogen* and *hydrogen sulphide*).

**idea** aid:iə A. archetype (as in Platonic philosophy), conception, design; †form, figure; mental image, notion. XVI (with special developments in mod. philosophy). - L. *idea* (in Platonic sense) - Gr. *ideā* look, semblance, form, kind, nature, ideal form, model, f. *\*fid-* see (see WIT); analogues in origin and primary meaning to *species* (f. L. *specere* see). Earlier (xv) and still dial. *idee* aid:i - (O)F. *idé*. The comb. form is **ideo-**, as in **ideologue** aid:ə-ləg one who is occupied with (esp. unpractical) ideas XIX. - F. **ide-**AL<sup>1</sup> adj. XVII; sb. XVIII. - F. *idé*al - late L. *ideālis* (Martianus Capella).

**idem** the same; see ID.

**identity** aide-ntiti quality of being the same. XVI. - late L. *identitās* (whence also F. *identité*), f. L. *idem* same, prob. after *entitās* ENTITY, but possibly assoc. with *identidem* over and over again, repeatedly, rendering Gr. *ταυρότης* (Aristotle). Thus *ident(i)-* was established as the comb. form



of *idem*; so **ide-ntic**, -ICAL (XVII) – medL. *identicus*, **ide-ntify** (XVII) – medL. *identificāre*.

**ideology** aiðio·lədʒi science of ideas XVIII; ideal or visionary speculation XIX; system of ideas, esp. concerning social and political life XX. – F. *idéologie* (Destutt de Tracy, 1796), f. Gr. *idéā* IDEA + *-logia* -LOGY.

**Ides** aidz in the ancient Roman Calendar, the 8th day after the Nones. xv. – (O)F. *ides* – L. *idūs* (pl.), said by Varro to be an Etruscan word.

**idio-** i·dio(u), idiə· repr. Gr. *idio-*, comb. form of *idios* personal, peculiar, separate.

**idiom** i·diəm proper language of a people or country, dialect; specific character of a language XVI; expression peculiar to a language XVII. – F. *idiome* or late L. *idiōma* – Gr. *idiōma* property, peculiar phraseology, f. *idiōsthai* make one's own, f. *idios* own, private. So **idioma**-TIC. XVIII (Addison).

**idiosyncrasy** i·diōsi·nkrəsi peculiarity of constitution or temperament. XVII. – Gr. *idiosugkrāsia*, -*krāsīs*, f. *idios* IDIO- + *sugkrāsīs* commixture, tempering, f. *sūn* SYN- + *krāsīs* mixture (CRASIS); cf. F. *idiosyncrasie* (XVIII).

**idiot** i·diət mentally deficient person, natural fool XIII; †ignorant person, clown XIV. – (O)F. *idiot* = It., Sp. *idiota* – L. *idiōta* ignorant person – Gr. *idiōtēs* private person, plebeian, ignorant, lay(man), f. *idios* private, peculiar. ¶ Coalescence of *n* of the indef. art. produced (dial.) *nidiot*, *nidjet* (XVI). Hence **idiocy** i·diəsi. XVI (-*sy*, Skelton). prob. after *lunatic* / *lunacy*; but cf. Gr. *idiōtēā*; also **i·diotcy**. XIX. **idiotrc** idiə·tik XVIII, -ICAL XVII; earlier †**i·diotish**<sup>1</sup> XVI–XVIII.

**idle** ai·dl †empty; worthless, useless; doing nothing, inactive OE.; lazy, indolent XIII. OE. *īdel* = OFris. *īdel*, OS. *īdal* empty, worthless (Du. *īdel* vain, useless, frivolous, trifling, conceited, *ijl* thin, flimsy, raving), OHG. *ital* empty, useless (G. *eitel* bare, mere, worthless, vain); WGerm. only (Sw., Da. *idel* are – LG.); ult. origin unkn.; primary meaning prob. 'empty'. Hence **i·dlesse** XVI (Spenser), pseudo-archaism, after *humblese*, etc., revived by Scott.

**Ido** i·dou artificial language based on Esperanto, made public in 1907. The name in the language means 'offspring'.

**idol** ai·d(ə)l image of a deity XIII; object of devotion; phantom, fiction, false image XVI. ME. *ydel*, *ydol* – OF. *id(e)le*, (also mod.) *idole* – L. *idōlum* image, form, apparition, (eccl.) idol – Gr. *eidōlon* (same meanings), f. *eidōs* form, shape (cf. IDEA and see WIT). So **idolater** aiðo·lətəɹ worshipper of idols. XVI. Earlier †*idolater*, †*-trour* (XIV Wyclif to XVII Donne), either f. (O)F. *idolâtre* + -ER<sup>1</sup>, -our, -OR<sup>1</sup>, or f. *idolatry*, after *astronomer* / *astronomy*; the present form (XVI) was either a phonetic reduction of *idolater* or – F. *idolâtre* – CRom. (medL.) *idolatra*, for *idōlo-*

*latra*, -trēs – Gr. *eidōlolatrēs* (*latreuein* worship). **ido·latry**<sup>3</sup>. XIII. – (O)F. – CRom. (medL.) *idōlatrīa*, for ecclL. *idōlatrīa* (Tertullian) – Gr. (N.T.) *eidōlolatreiā* (cf. Latria). **i·dolize**. XVI (Sylvester); preceded by (arch.) **ido·latrize** XVI (Daniel). **ido·latrous**. XVI. f. †*idolater*; superseded †*idola*-trical, †*idolola*-trical.

**idyll** ai·dil short poem descriptive of a picturesque (rustic) scene or incident. XVII (earlier *idyllium*, -ion XVI). – L. *idyllium* – Gr. *eidūllion*, dim. of *eidōs* form, picture (cf. IDOL, IDEA). Hence **idy·llic**. XIX (earlier *idy·llian* XVIII).

**-ie**, frequent var. (formerly also †-ee) of -y<sup>6</sup>, e.g. *birdie*, *brownie* (XVI, G. Douglas), *dearie* (XVII), *doggie*, *jeanie*, *Willie*.

**-ier**<sup>1</sup> iəɹ, with var. -yer jəɹ, in agent-nouns based on native words and functioning as -ER<sup>1</sup>. Among the earliest exx. (XIII) are *tillere*, extension with -ere of OE. *tilla* tiller, cultivator, *bowiare* bowyer; these may have served as models for other formations of various and sometimes obscure origin, e.g. *brazier*, *clothier* (preceded by †*clother*), *collier*, *drovier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *haulier*, *hosier*, *lawyer* (also †*lawer*), *sawyer* (*y* is regular after *w*), *spurrier*.

**-ier**<sup>2</sup> iəɹ repr. F. -ier (:- L. -*ārius* -ARY), appears first in XVI, as in *bombardier*, *cashier*, *cavalier*, *halberdier*, *harquebusier*; later exx. are *brigadier*, *fusilier*, *grenadier*; in *financier* the stress is different. For a graphic var. see -EER<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In *farrier* and *furrier* -ier repl. -our (– OF. -our).

**-ies** iz pl. ending of certain ellipt. words, as *civvies* civilian clothes, *movies* moving pictures, *talkies* talking films, *undies* underclothes.

**-iety** ai·iti suffix repr. F. -*ieté* – L. -*ietās* expressing the quality or condition of what is denoted by adjs. in -ius -IOUS, as in *anxiety*, *contrariety*, *dubiety*, (in) *ebriety*, (in) *propriety*, *notoriety*, *society*, *variety* (on which was modelled †*rariety* XVI–XVII). A few are based on advs., as *satiety*, *ubiety*.

**if** conj. introducing a clause of condition or supposition. OE. *gīf*, *gýf*, corr. (with variation due to stress conditions) to OFris. *jeſ*, *ef*, *jof*, *of*, OS. *ef*, *of* (Du. *of*), OHG. *ibu*, *oba*, *ube*, also *niba*, *noba*, *mube* if not (G. *ob* whether, if), ON. *ef* if, Goth. *ibai*, *iba* whether, lest, *niba(i)* if not, *jabai* if, although; by some regarded as case-forms of a sb. repr. by OHG. *iba* condition, ON. *ef*, *if*, *efan*, *ifan*, etc., doubt, whence *efa*, *ifa* vb. (but this may be based on the conj.); ult. etym. unkn.

**-iferous** i·fərəs f. L. -*ifer*, f. stem- or connecting vowel *i* + -*fer* bearing, furnishing, f. base of *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; orig. in adoptions of L. words in -*fer* or F. words in -*fère*, whence in unlimited use with L. stems, esp. in terms of nat. hist.; see -ous.

**-ify** ifai see -FY.

**-igerous** i'dʒərəs f. L. *-iger*, f. stem- or connecting vowel *i* + base of *gerere* carry (cf. GESTATION); see **-OUS**.

**igloo** i'glū Eskimo dome-shaped hut. XIX.

**igneous** i'gnias fiery; resulting from the action of fire. XVII. f. L. *igneus*, f. *ignis* fire (rel. to OSL. *ognī*, Lith. *ugnīs*, Skr. *agnis*); see **-BOUS**. **ignite** ɪ'naɪt make intensely hot, spec. to the point of combustion or chemical change XVII; trans. set on fire XVIII (Johnson, defining the chemical use); intr. take fire (Todd, 1818, defining the chemical use). f. *ignit-*, pp. stem of L. *ignire* set on fire, f. *ignis* fire. So **IGNITION** (chem.) XVII; (pop.) XIX.

**ignis fatuus** i'gnis fæ'tjuəs will-o'-the-wisp. XVI. modL., 'foolish fire', so named from its erratic flitting from place to place. ¶ Rendered in F. by *feu follet*.

**ignoble** ɪ'gnəbl not noble. XVI. - F. *ignoble* or L. *ignobilis*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *gnobilis* NOBLE. So **IGNOBILITY**. XV. - L.

**ignominy** i'gnɒmɪni disgrace. XVI. - F. *ignominie* or L. *ignominia*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *\*gnōmen*, *nōmen* name, reputation; see **-Y<sup>3</sup>**. So **IGNOMINOUS**. XVI. ¶ Shortened forms were †*ignomy*, †*ignomious* XVI.

**ignoramus** ɪ'gnɒrɪməs †endorsement made formerly by a grand jury on a bill returned as not a true bill XVI; ignorant person XVII (generalized from the use of *Ignoramus* as a proper name, e.g. of a lawyer in Ruggle's play so entitled, 1615, which was written to ridicule the common lawyer; cf. R. Callis's 'The Case and Arguments against Sir Ignoramus, of Cambridge, in his Readings at Staple's Inn', 1648). L. 'we do not know', in legal use 'we take no notice (of it)', 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignorāre* IGNORE.

**ignorance** i'gnərəns want of knowledge. XIII. - (O)F. *ignorance* - L. *ignorantia*, f. pp. of *ignorāre* not to know, misunderstand, disregard, rel. to *ignārus* unaware; see **-ANCE**. So **IGNORANT**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *ignorant*. **ignore** ɪ'gnɔːr †not to know XVII; (of a grand jury) reject (a bill); refuse to take notice of XIX. - (O)F. *ignoror* or L. *ignorāre*.

**iguana** ɪ'gwɑːnə large arboreal lizard. XVI - Sp. *iguana*, repr. Carib *iwana* (to which some early forms approximate). Hence, after *mastodon*, **IGUANODON** large fossil lizard.

**ihram** ɪrɑːm Mohammedan pilgrim's dress. XVIII. - Arab. *ihram*, f. *harama* forbid (see HAREM).

**IHS** in ME., late and medL., etc., usually **IHS**, **IHC**, **IHS**, **IHC**, repr. Gr. **ΙΗΣ**, **ΙHC**, contraction or suspension of **ΙΗΣΟΥΣ**, **ΙΗCOYC** JESUS; commonly used as a symbolical or ornamental monogram of the sacred name, and popularly interpreted in various ways.

**il**<sup>-1</sup> assim. form of L. *in-* IN-<sup>1</sup> before *l*, as in **illuminate**.

**il**<sup>-2</sup> assim. form of negative *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> before *l*, as in **illegal**.

**-il** *il* former regular var. of **-ILE** surviving in a few words, viz. *civil*, *fossil*, *utensil*. Cf. APRIL.

**-ile** *ail*, (also, esp. formerly) *il* adj. suffix repr. F. *-il*, chiefly *-ile*, and its sources L. *-ilis*, *-ilis*, which was added to vb.-stems with the senses of capacity or suitability, e.g. *agilis* agile, *fragilis* fragile, and with wider meaning to noun-stems, e.g. *juvenilis* juvenile, *humilis* humble, *sterilis* sterile.

**ilex** aiːleks holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*. XVI. L., perh. a Mediterranean word.

**iliac** iːliæk A. (path.) *iliac* passion disease affecting the ileum or third portion of the small intestine. B. (anat.) pert. to the flank. XVI. - late L. *iliacus*, in form a deriv. of *ilia* (i) flanks, (ii) entrails, but the suffix is Gr. and sense A goes with L. *ileus* - Gr. *eileós* colic, prob. rel. to *eilein* roll.

**Iliad** iːliæd Gr. epic poem (attributed to Homer) concerning the ten years' siege of Ilium (or Troy) by the Greeks. XVI. - L. *Iliad-*, nom. *Ilias* - Gr. *Iliad-*, *Iliás*, sb. use of adj. (sc. *potēsis* poem) 'pert. to Ilium'. ¶ *Iliad* is used like **ÆNEID** in sg. and pl.

**ilk** ilk †same OE.; surviving only in phr. of that *ilk* of the same place or name (e.g. *Guthrie of that ilk* for Guthrie of Guthrie. XVI (erron. *that ilk* that family or set XIX). OE. *ilca* m., *ilce* fem. and n., f. *\*ī-* that, the same (as in Goth. *is* he, OHG. *ir*, also mod. *er*, L. *is* that, *idem*, *idem* same, Gr. *in* this one) + *\*lik-* form (see **LIKE** and cf. the formation of **SUCH**, **WHICH**).

**ilka** ilkə (now Sc.) each. ME. *ilk a(n)* XII (*ilc an*, Orm), i.e. *ilk* :- OE. *ylc* EACH + A<sup>1</sup>.

**ill** *il* A. (dial.) morally evil XII (Orm); causing harm, pain, or disaster XIII (Bestiary, Genesis and Exodus); of bad quality XIII (Cursor M.); of evil intent XIV (R. Mannyng). B. out of health, sick xv; sb. evil XII (Cursor M.); adv. evilly, badly XII (Orm). - ON. *illr* adj.; *illa* adv., *ilt* n. of adj. as sb.; ult. origin unkn. At first peculiar to areas of Scand. penetration; later much extended regionally in competition with *evil*, but still restricted in standard usage, the adj. being less common than the adv. (which is freely used in composition), and, exc. in predicative use (e.g. *he is ill*), mainly confined to traditional collocations, as *ill health* (ON. *ill heilsa*), *ill temper*, *ill usage*, *ill will* (XIII Cursor M. - ON. *illvili*; later modelled on L. *malevolentia* MALEVOLENCE); *ill-mannered*, *ill-tempered*. Sense B of the adj. appears to have been evolved from ON. impers. use with the neuter as in *mér er illt* I am ill, *varð þeim illt af* it made them ill. Hence (dial.) **illy**. XVI; see **-LY<sup>2</sup>**.

**illapse** ɪ(l)æːps (theol.) falling or sinking into. XVII (Jackson). - L. *illapsus*; see **IL-<sup>1</sup>**, **LAPSE**.

**illative** ɪleɪˈtɪv (gram.) inferential. XVI. - L. *illātīvus*, f. *illātus*, used as pp. of *inferre* INFER; see **-IVE**. So **ILLATION** inference. XVI. - L.

**illegal** ilī·gəl. XVII. - (O)F. *illégal* or medL. *illegālis*; see IL-<sup>2</sup>, LEGAL.

**illegitimate** ilidʒi·tīmət not born in lawful wedlock XVI; unauthorized XVII. f. late L. *illegitimus* (whence earlier †*illegitime*), after LEGITIMATE; see IL-<sup>2</sup>.

**illicit** ili·sit not allowed or authorized. XVII. - L.; see IL-<sup>2</sup>, LICIT.

**illiterate** ili·tərət ignorant of learning or education. XVI. - L.; see IL-<sup>2</sup>, LITERATE.

**ilth** ilþ ill-being) (*wealth*. r860 (Ruskin). f. ILL+·TH<sup>1</sup>.

**illuminate** il'ū·mineit light up, give light to XVI; decorate with colour XVIII (super-seding †*enlumine* - (O)F. *enluminer*, medL. *illumināre*; cf. LIMN) - pp. stem of late L. *illumināre*, f. in IL-<sup>1</sup>+ *lūmin*, *lūmen* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>; see LUMINOUS, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So ILLUMINATION spiritual enlightenment XIV (Trevisa); lighting up XVI; embellishment with colour XVII. - (O)F. - late L. *illu·mine* enlighten (first in spiritual sense). XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. *illuminer* - L. *illumināre*.

**illuminati** il'ū·minei·tai applied to several sects claiming special enlightenment: (i) the Sp. heretics *Alumbrados* XVI; (ii) G. *Illuminaten*, secret society founded by Adam Weishaupt XVIII; (hence gen.) persons claiming special knowledge XIX. L., pl. of *illuminātus*, pp. of *illumināre* (see prec.), or pl. of It. *illuminato*.

**illusion** il'ū·zən †deception XIV (R. Rolle); deceptive appearance, etc. XIV (Ch.); perception of an external object involving a false belief XVIII. - (O)F. *illusion* - L. *illūsiō(n)*, f. *illudere* mock, jest at (whence rare *illu·de* xv), f. in- IL-<sup>1</sup>+ *ludere* play, sport. So ILLUSORY<sup>2</sup>. XVI. - late L.

**illustrate** i·læstreit, (formerly) il·streit through light or lustre on; elucidate XVI; exemplify; elucidate with pictures XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *illustrāre*, f. in IL-<sup>1</sup>+ *lustrāre* illuminate, f. \**lukstrom*, rel. to *lūmen* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>. Earlier †*illustre* (Caxton). So ILLUSTRATION †illumination XIV; exemplification, example XVI; pictorial elucidation XIX. - (O)F. - L. (Quintilian). ILLUSTRATIVE il·strætiv serving to illustrate. XVII (Sir T. Browne). ILLUSTRIOUS distinguished by rank, etc. XVI (Sh.). f. L. *illustris*. Earlier †*illustre* (Dunbar) - F. or L.

**im-<sup>1</sup>** assim. form of IN-<sup>1</sup> before *p*, *b*, *m*.

**im-<sup>2</sup>** assim. form of IN-<sup>2</sup> before *p*, *b*, *m*.

**image** i·midʒ artificial representation of an object, likeness, statue; (optical) counterpart XIII; mental representation XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *image* = Pr. *image*, Sp. *imagen*, It. *immagine* - L. *imāginem*, nom. *imāgō*, rel. to *imitāri* IMITATE. So I·MAGERY. XIV. - OF. *imagerie*, f. *imageur* maker of images. **imagine** imæ·dʒin. XIV (R. Rolle, PPl., Ch., Wyclif, Gower). - (O)F. *imaginer* - L. *imāgināre* form an image of, represent, fashion, (mediopass.) *imāgināri* picture to

oneself, fancy. **imagina·TION**. XIV (R. Rolle, Maund., Trevisa, Ch., Gower). - (O)F. - L. (tr. Gr. *φαντασία* phantasy). **ima·ginABLE**. XIV (Ch.). - late L. (Boethius). **ima·ginARY**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. **ima·ginATIVE**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F.

**imago** imei·gou (entom.) final stage of an insect. XVIII. Mod. use (by Linnæus, 1767) of L. *imāgō* IMAGE.

**imam, imaam** imā·m priest of a mosque; Mohammedan leader. XVII. - Arab. *imām* leader, f. *amma* precede. Cf. F., Sp. *iman* (used also in Eng.).

**imbecile** i·mbisil, -il weak XVI; mentally weak, idiotic XIX. Earliest form *imbecille* - F. †*imbécille* (now -ile) - L. *imbēcillus*, -is, f. in- IM-<sup>2</sup>+ \**bēcillum*, var. of *baculum* stick, staff (cf. BACILLUS), the etymol. meaning being 'without support' (*sine baculo*). A notion that the L. form was \**imbecilis* (as stated by N. Bailey and Johnson) induced the form in -ile and consequently the pronunc. with il; but J. has *imbe·cile*, as Shelley has. So **imbeci·lITY**. XVI. - (O)F. - L. Cf. EMBEZZLE. ¶ 'Dr. Johnson, Dr. Ash, Dr. Kenrick, and Entick, accent the word on the second syllable, as in the Latin *imbecilis*; but Mr. Scott and Mr. Sheridan on the last, as in the French *imbecille*. The latter is, in my opinion, the more fashionable, but the former more analogical' (Walker).

**imb-** U.S. sp. of many words in EMB-.

**imbibe** imbai·b †A. soak, saturate XIV (Ch.); B. drink in, absorb. XVI. In A - F. *imbiber* soak (not recorded before XVI), in B - its source L. *imbibere*, f. in IM<sup>1</sup>+ *bibere* drink.

**imbricate** i·mbrikeit (nat. hist.) covered with scales overlapping like roof tiles. XVII. - pp. of L. *imbricāre*, f. *imbric-*, *imbrex* roof tile, f. *imber* rain; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**imbroglio** imbrou·ljou confused heap XVIII; confusion and entanglement XIX. - It. *imbroglio*, f. *imbrogliare* confuse, corr. to F. *embrouiller* EMBROIL; see IM-<sup>1</sup>, BROIL<sup>1</sup>.

**imbrue** imbrū· †sully XV; stain with blood XVI (More). Early forms *enbrowe*, *enbroue* - OF. *embruier*, *embrouer* bedaub, bedabble, f. en IM-<sup>1</sup>+ OF. *breu*, *bro* (cf. mod. *brouet* broth) - Rom. \**brodum* (cf. It. *imbrodolare* dirty, bedabble) - Germ. \**broß-* BROTH.

**imbue** imbjū· saturate, impregnate. XVI. In the earliest exx. in pp. f. F. *imbu*, †*imbu(i)t*, or its source L. *imbūtus*, pp. of *imbuere* moisten, stain, imbue.

**imburse** imbḅ·ɹs XVI. Survives gen. in RE-IMBURSE.

**imide** i·maid (chem.) derivative of ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radical. XIX. Arbitrary alteration of AMIDE.

**imitate** i·miteit make or become like or a copy of. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *imitāri* copy, rel. to *imāgō* IMAGE and *æmulus* rival, *æmulāri* try to be like, EMULATE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **imita·TION**. XVI. - (O)F. or L. **i·mitATIVE**. XVI. - late L. **i·mitATOR**. XVI. - L.

**immaculate** imæ·kjulət spotless. xv. - L. *immaculātus*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, MACULATE.

**immanent** i·mənənt indwelling, inherent. xvi (Lyndesay). - prp. of late L. *immanēre* (Augustine), f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*manēre* remain, dwell; see -ENT. So **immanence**. xix (Coleridge), -ENCY. xvii (Pearson).

**immarcescible** immā·se·sibl unfading. xvi. - late L. *immarcescibilis*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*marcēscere*, *marcēre* fade; see -IBLE.

**immaterial** imətiə·riəl incorporeal xiv (Trevisa; not freq. before xvi); unimportant xvii (¶ 'This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians', J.). - late L. (Ambrose, Jerome); see IM-<sup>2</sup>, MATERIAL.

**immediate** imi·diət having no intermediary; acting or existing without a medium or intervening agency; next adjacent, instant. xvi. - (O)F. *immédiat* or late L. *immediātus*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*mediātus* MEDIATE. So **immediately**<sup>2</sup>. xv; rendering L. adv. *immediatē*. Hence **immediacy** xvii. (Sh.).

**immemorial** imimō·riəl ancient beyond memory. xvii. - medL. *immemōriālis*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, MEMORIAL and cf. F. *immémoriai*.

**immense** im·əns extremely great xv (Caxton); †boundless, infinite xvi. - (O)F. *immense* - L. *immēnsus* immeasurable, f. (after Gr. *ámētros*) *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*mēnsus*, pp. of *mētirī* (see MEASURE). So **immensity**. xv. - (O)F.

**immerse** im·sɪz plunge in liquid. xvii. f. *immers*, pp. stem of L. *immergere*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*mergere* dip, MERGE. So **immersion**. xvii. - late L.

**immigrate** i·migrɛit go and settle in another country. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *immigrāre*; see IM-<sup>1</sup>, MIGRATE. So **immigrant** xviii, **immigration** xvii.

**imminent** i·minənt impending threateningly, close at hand. xvi. - L. *imminent-*, -ēns, prp. of *imminere* project, be impending, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*min-* (cf. EMINENT, PROMINENT).

**immolate** i·mōleit sacrifice. xvi. f. *immolāt-*, pp. stem of L. *immolāre* (orig.) sprinkle with sacrificial meal (*mola salsa* salted meal), f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*mola* MEAL<sup>1</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **immolation**. xvi.

**immortal** imō·rtəl not mortal xiv; lasting, everlasting xvi. - L. *immortālis* (pl. sb. the gods), f. *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*mortālis* MORTAL; sb. xvii; cf. (O)F. *immortel*. So **immortality**. xiv. - (O)F. - L. *immortelle* imō·rtel· everlasting flower. xix. - F. (for *fleur immortelle*).

**immune** imjū·n †free, exempt xv; secure from contagion, etc. xix (c.1880 after F. *immune* - L. *immūnis* exempt from a service or charge, f. *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*mūnis* ready for service (cf. COMMON). So **immunity** exemption from service or liability xiv; non-susceptibility to contagion, etc. (after F. *immunité*) xix.

**immure** imjuə·ɪ †wall in; shut within walls xvi; build into a wall xvii. - medL. *immūrāre* (perh. through F. *emmurer*), f. L. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*mūrus* wall, early *moiros*, *moerus* (rel. to *mœnia* fortifications; see MUNITION).

**imp** imp †young shoot, sapling OE.; scion, offspring, child xiv; 'child of the Devil, little demon, evil spirit xvi; mischievous child xvii. OE. *impa* or *impe*. So **imp** vb. †graft, engraft OE.; engraft feathers in a bird's wing so as to improve or restore its flight xv; enlarge, eke out xvi. OE. *impian*, corr. to OHG. *impfōn* (G. *impfen*), shortened analogues of OHG. *impitōn* (MHG. *impfeten*) - Rom. \**impotare*, f. medL. *impotus* graft (Salic Law) - Gr. *ēmphutos* implanted, engrafted, vbl. adj. of *emphuein* implant, f. *en* IN<sup>1</sup>, IN-<sup>1</sup>, EM-<sup>1</sup>+*phuein* (see BE C). ¶ (O)F. *ente*, *enter* graft (whence MDu., Du. *ent*, *ente*) have the same origin. Da. *ymp*, Sw. *ymp*, *ympa* are from LG.; W. *imp* sb., *impio* vb. are from Eng.

**impact** i·mpækt striking of one body on another. xviii. f. *impact-*, pp. stem of L. *impingere* IMPINGE, after CONTACT.

**impair** impɛə·ɪ make worse or weaker. xiv. ME. *empaire*, -*peire* - OF. *empierier* (mod. *empirer*) :- Rom. \**impējōrāre* make worse, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+late L. *pējōrāre* (cf. PEJORATIVE); the prefix was latinized to *im*- xv. The earlier ME. forms were *ampaire*, *ap(paire* - AN. \**apairer*, OF. *ampeirer*.

**impale** impɛi·l surround with a palisade, fence in xvi (Palsgr.); (her.) combine (coats of arms) palewise; fix upon a stake or point xvii. - F. *empaler* or medL. *impālāre*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*pālus* PALE<sup>1</sup>.

**impanate** i·pənənit embed in bread. xvi. f. pp. stem of medL. *impānāre*, f. L. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*pānis* bread; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **impanation**.

**imparisyllabic** impæ·risilæ·bik of Gr. and L. nouns that have not the same number of syllables in all their cases. xviii. f. L. *impar* unequal, f. *in*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+*par* equal, PEER<sup>1</sup>; see SYLLABIC.

**impart** impā·ɪt make partaker of xv; make known xvi. - OF. *impartir* - L. *impartire* (usu. *impertire*), f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*part-*, *pars* share, PART.

**impasse** ɛpə·s, i·mpæs cul-de-sac; insoluble difficulty. xix (Greville). F. (Voltaire), f. *im*-IM-<sup>2</sup>+stem of *passer* PASS.

**impassible** impæ·sibl incapable of suffering xiv; incapable of suffering injury xv; incapable of feeling xvi. - (O)F. *impassible* - ecclL. *impassibilis*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PASSIBLE. So **impassive**. xvii (Milton).

**impassion** impæ·sɪən inflame with passion. xvi. - It. *impassionare*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*passione* PASSION; chiefly in pp. (also †*impassionate*).

**impasto** impæ·stou laying on of colour thickly. xviii. It., f. *impastare*, f. *in*-IM-<sup>1</sup>+*pasta* PASTE.

**impatience**. xiii (Anchr.). - (O)F. *impatience* - L. (see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PATIENCE). So **impatient**. xiv (PPl.). - (O)F. - L.

**impeach** impī·tʃ †impede; accuse, charge XIV (Wyclif); charge with a high misdemeanour; call in question, disparage XVI. ME. *empече*, *-esche* - OF. *empēcher*, *-escher* (mod. *empêcher* prevent) = Pr. *empedegar* :- late L. *impedicāre* catch, entangle, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *pedica* FETTER. Superseded †*appeach* - AN. var. of *empēcher*. So **impeachment**. XIV. - OF. *empe(s)chement*.

**impeccable** impe·kəbl not liable to sin XVI; faultless XVII. - L. *impeccābilis*, f. in-IM-<sup>2</sup> + *peccāre* sin; see -ABLE.

**impecunious** impikjū·niəs in want of money. XVI (Nashe, Jonson). f. L. in-IM-<sup>2</sup> + *pecunia* money (cf. PECUNIARY).

**impede** impī·d hinder. XVII (Sh.; †*impēdite* is earlier). - L. *impedire*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT. Hence **impedance** impī·dəns (electr.). 1886 (Heaviside). So **impediment** -pe·d- hindrance XIV (Trevisa); †pl. baggage (of an army) XVI. - L. *impedimentum*, the pl. of which, **impedimenta**, is used in the second sense (XVI, Holland).

**impel** impe·l force or constrain to. XV (Caxton). - L. *impellere*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *pellere* drive (cf. PULSE<sup>1</sup>).

**impend** impe·nd hang threateningly XVI; be imminent XVII; hang over XVIII. - L. *impendēre*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *pendēre* (see PENDENT).

**imperative** impe·rətiv (gram.) expressing command; commanding, peremptory XVI; urgent XIX. - late L. *imperātivus* specially ordered (Macrobius), gram. (Martianus Capella); tr. Gr. *προστακτική*, sc. *ἐγκλισις*, f. *imperāt-*, pp. stem of *imperāre* command (cf. EMPEROR); see -IVE.

**imperfect** not perfect. XIV (R. Rolle, Ch.); (gram.) of a tense XVI (Palsgr.); (mus.) XVI (Morley). ME. *inperfit* - (O)F. *imparfait*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PERFECT. So **imperfection**.

**imperial** impiə·riəl pert. to an empire or emperor; commanding, majestic, exalted. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *impérial* - L. *imperiālis*, f. *imperium* rule, EMPIRE; see -IAL. The sb. uses, 'luggage case for the top of a carriage, the carriage roof itself (XVIII)', 'small beard beneath the lower lip' (1839), are from F. *impériale*. Hence **imperialism**. XIX, **imperialist** adherent of an empire or emperor XVII (after F. *impérialiste*); advocate of (British) imperialism XIX.

**imperial** impe·ril bring into peril. XVI (*emperill*, Spenser). f. EM-<sup>1</sup> IM-<sup>1</sup> + PERIL; prob. after *endanger*.

**imperial** impiə·riəs †imperial; †sovereign, majestic; overbearing; overmastering. XVI. - L. *imperiōsus*, f. *imperium* command, EMPIRE; see -IOUS and cf. F. *impérieux*.

**impressible** impə·skri·ptəbl for which no written authority can be adduced. XIX. f. L. in-IM-<sup>2</sup> + pp. stem of *perscribere* write out, f. *per* PER- + *scribere* write; see SCRIBE, -IBLE.

**impersonal** impə·rsənəl (gram.) used spec. in the 3rd person singular XVI (Whittington); not personal XVII. - late L. *impersonālis*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PERSONAL. Cf. F. *impersonnel*, †-onal.

**impersonate** impə·rsəneit invest with a personality XVII; assume the person of XVIII. f. L. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *persōna* PERSON, after *incorporate*.

**impertinent** impə·rtinənt †unrelated XIV (Wyclif); irrelevant XIV (Ch.); inappropriate, not consonant with reason XVI; presumptuously intrusive, insolent XVII. - (O)F. *impertinent* or late L. *impertinens* not pertinent, in medL. inept; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PERTINENT. Hence (of - F.) **impertinence**. XVII.

**imperturbable**. XV (rare before XVIII). - late L. (Augustine); see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PERTURB, -ABLE.

**impervious**. XVII. - L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PERVIOUS.

**impetigo** impitai·gou pl. -igines i·dʒiniz pustular skin disease. XVI. L., f. *impetere* assail, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *petere* seek (see PETITION).

**impetrate** i·mpitreit obtain by entreaty. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *impetrāre*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *patrāre* bring to an end, f. *patr-*, *pater* FATHER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup> and cf. PERPETRATE. So **impetration**. XV. - AN. *impetracioun* and L. -*atiō*.

**impetuous** impe·tjuəs acting with sudden energy. XIV. - (O)F. *impétueux* - L. *impetuōsus*, f. *impetus* onset, violent impulse, f. *impetere*; see IMPETIGO, -UOUS. **impetus** i·mpitəs. XVII. - L.

**impi** i·mpi force of Kaffir warriors. XIX, Zulu.

**impinge** impī·ndʒ †thrust upon XVI; strike, dash XVII. - L. *impingere*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *pingere* fix, drive in; see FACT and cf. IMPACT.

**impious** i·mpjəs not pious. XVI. f. L. *impius*; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PIOUS. So **impiety**. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. or L.

**implacable** implə·kəbl that cannot be appeased. XVI (More). - F. or L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PLACABLE.

**implant** implā·nt instil. XVI. - F. *implanter* or late L.; see IM-<sup>1</sup>, PLANT.

**implement<sup>1</sup>** i·mplimənt (pl.) equipment, outfit XV; (orig. pl.) apparatus, set of utensils, tools XVI. - medL. *implēmenta* (pl.) noun of instrument corr. to medL. *implēre* employ, spend, extended use (by assoc. with *implīcāre* EMPLOY) of L. *implēre* fill up, fulfil, discharge, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *plēre* FILL.

**implement<sup>2</sup>** i·mplimənt †essential constituent XVII; (Sc.) fulfilment XVIII. - late L. *implēmentum* filling up, noun of action of L. *implēre* (see prec.). Hence **implement** vb. (orig. Sc.) carry into effect. XIX. So **implication** filling up. XVI. - late L.

**implicate** i·mplikeit (arch.) intertwine, entangle; involve (as in guilt). XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *implicāre*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup> + *plīcāre* fold (see PLY); preceded by ppl. adj. *implicare* (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>). So **implication**. XV. - L.

**implicit** impli'sit implied but not plainly expressed XVI; †entangled, entwined XVII. - F. *implicite* (Calvin) or L. *implicitus*, later form of *implicātus*, pp. of *implicāre* (see prec.).

**implore** implōə:ɪ beg or pray (for) XVI (Dunbar); beseech (one) XVII (Sh.). - F. *implorer* or L. *implōrāre* invoke with tears, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*plōrāre* weep.

**implosion** implou:ʒən bursting inwards; (phonetics) closure of the glottis together with stop contact compressing the enclosed air. XIX. f. IM-<sup>1</sup>+*-plosion*, of EXPLOSION. So **implo-sive** formed by implosion.

**imply** implai: †enfold, involve XIV (Ch., Wyclif); involve the truth or existence of; express indirectly XVI. - OF. *emplier* :- L. *implicāre* IMPLICATE. The OF. var. *emplier*, *emploier* is the source of EMPLOY, with which *imply* to some extent overlapped XVI-XVII.

**impoli-te.** XVII (Drayton). See IM-<sup>2</sup>, POLITE.

**import** impō:ɪt A. carry as its purport, signify, imply XV (Lydg.); be of significance or importance (to) XVI; B. bring in from outside XVI. - L. *importāre*; in A in its med. sense of 'imply, mean' (so F. *importer*, It. *importare*); in B in the orig. sense 'carry in', f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*portāre* bring, carry, rel. to *portus* PORT.<sup>1</sup> Hence **i-mpor-t** A. purport, significance, consequence XVI (Sh.); B. commodity imported XVII. So **impor-tance.** XVI. - (O)F. *importance* - medL. *importantia* significance, consequence. **impor-tant.** XVI. - F. *important* - medL. *importāns*; cf. It. *importanza*, Sp. -*ancia*, It., Sp. -*ante*.

**importunate** impō:ɪt'fʊnət, -tj- persistent in asking. XV. f. L. *importūnus* +*-ate*<sup>2</sup>, perh. on the model of *obstinate*. **importune** adj. c. 1400. - F. *importun*, -*une* or L. *importūnus* applied to waves and storms )( *opportūnus* OPPORTUNE. **importu-nity.** XV. - (O)F. - L. **impor-tune** vb. XVI. - F. *importuner* or medL. *importūnāri*. The earliest of this group is *importune* adj. with the sense 'burdensome, troublesome', a notion which is common to them all.

**impose** impou:z †impute XV (Caxton); lay on (in various uses) XVI; exert influence upon, as with fraudulent intent or effect XVII. - (O)F. *imposer*, †*temposer*, f. *em-*, *im-* IM-<sup>1</sup>+*poser*, to repr. L. *impōnere* place on or into, inflict, set over, lay as a burden, deceive, trick; see POSE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **impo-sing**<sup>2</sup> exacting XVII; impressive XVIII; cf. F. *imposant* (Voltaire, 1732). So **imposition** impō:zi:ʃən laying-on of hands XIV (Wycl. Bible); impost XV; exercise imposed as punishment XVIII. - (O)F. or L.

**impo-ssible.** XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. - L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>. ¶ Recorded earlier than POSSIBLE.

**impost**<sup>1</sup> i'mpoust tax, duty. XVI (Grafton). - F. †*impost* (now *impôt*) - medL. *impostus*, -*um*, sb. use of *impostus*, *impositus*, pp. of L. *impōnere* IMPOSE.

**impost**<sup>2</sup> i'mpoust (archit.) upper course of a pillar XVII (Evelyn); horizontal block supported by upright stones XVIII. - F. *imposte* or its source It. *imposta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *imporre* :- L. *impōnere* IMPOSE.

**impostor** impō:stə:ɪ one who imposes on others. XVI. Earlier -*ur(e)*, -*our*, -*er* - F. *imposteur*, corr. to Sp. *impostor*, It. -*ore* - late L. *impostor*, contr. of *impositor* (cf. IMPOST<sup>1</sup>), f. pp. stem of L. *impōnere* IMPOSE; see -OR<sup>1</sup>. So **impo-sture.** XVI. - F. - late L.

**impost(h)ume** impō:stjūm (arch.) purulent swelling, abscess. c. 1400. - OF. *empostume*, alteration of *apostume*, later form of *aposteme* (whence ME. †*aposteme* XIV) - L. *apostēma* - Gr. *apōstēma* lit. separation (cf. ABSCESS), f. *apōstēnai*, f. *apō* APO-+*stēnai* STAND; finally assim. in prefix and ending to L. IM-<sup>1</sup> and *post(h)umus*.

**impotent** i'mpətənt physically weak. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, POTENT. **impotence** XV (Hoccleve), -ENCY. XV.

**impound** impau:nd enclose in a pound XVI; take (an object) into formal custody XVII. f. IN-<sup>1</sup>, IM-<sup>1</sup>+POUND<sup>2</sup>.

**impoverish** impō:vəriʃ make poor. XV (*em-porisshe* Lydg.). f. *impoveriss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *empou(e)rir* (mod. *empauvirir*), f. *em-* (*im-*), IM-<sup>1</sup>+*povre* POOR; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**imprecation** imprikei:ʃən invocation of evil. XVI. - L. *imprecātiō(n-)*, f. *imprecāri* (whence **i-mprecate** XVII), f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*precāri* PRAY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION. **i-mprecatory**<sup>2</sup>. XVI. - medL.

**impregnable** impre:gnəbl that cannot be overcome. XV. Late ME. *imprenable* - (O)F. *imprenable*, f. in- IM-<sup>2</sup>+*prenable* takeable, f. *pre-*, stem of *prendre* take :- L. *prehendere*; see PREHENSIBLE, -ABLE. The later forms *impre(ign)nable*, which depend upon OF. vars. (cf. PREGNANT<sup>1</sup>), induced the pronunc. with g.

**impregnate** i'mpregneit make pregnant; imbue, saturate. XVII. f. *impregnate*, pp. (XVI) or - its source late L. *imprægnātus*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*prægnāre* be PREGNANT; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**impresario** imprisə:riou, -zə:riou organizer of public entertainments. XVIII. It., undertaker, contractor, f. *impresa* undertaking, EMPRISE; see -ARY.

**imprescriptible** impriskri:ptibl that may not be taken away. XVI (Foxe). - F.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>.

**impress**<sup>1</sup> impre:s stamp, imprint (a mark, etc.), lit. and fig. XIV (Ch.); mark with a stamp XVI (Sh.); affect strongly XVIII. (In ME. also *en-*) - OF. *em-*, *impresser*, f. *im-*+*presser* PRESS<sup>1</sup>, after L. *imprimere*. Hence **impress** sb. i'mpres stamp, mark. XVI. So **impression** impre:ʃən effective action, effect XIV (Trevisa); mark produced by pressure XIV (Trevisa); printing XVI; notion impressed on the mind XVII. - (O)F. *impression* - L. *impressiō(n-)* onset, attack, (in Cicero) emphasis, mental impression, f.

*impress-*, pp. stem of *imprimere*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*premere* PRESS. **impre-ssionable**. XIX. - F. *impressionnable*. **impre-ssionist** (of painting). 1881. - F. *impressionniste* (1874), coined in an unfavourable sense with ref. to a picture by Claude Monet entitled *Impression*. **impre-ssive** †susceptible XVI (Nashe); making a deep impression XVIII.

**impress**<sup>2</sup> impre's levy, enlist, esp. by force. XVI (Sh.). f. IM-<sup>1</sup>+PRESS<sup>2</sup>. Hence **impress** sb. XVII (Sh.).

**imprimatur** imprimeitər licence to print given by the L. formula *imprimatur* let it be printed, 3rd sg. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimere*; see IMPRINT. XVII.

**imprimis** imprai'mis in the first place. xv (Paston Lett.). L., assim. form of *in primis* 'among the first things', i.e. *in* IN<sup>1</sup> and *primis*, abl. pl. of *primus* first (PRIME).

**imprint** i'mprint impressed mark or stamp xv (Caxton); publisher's name, etc., on a title-page XVIII. Late ME. *empreynte*, -*printe* - (O)F. *empreinte*, sb. use of pp. fem. of *empreindre* :- L. *imprimere* impress, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*premere* PRESS. So **impri-nt** vb. mark by pressure, impress. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *empreinter*; see PRINT.

**imprison** imprizn put in prison. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *emprisoner* (mod. -*onner*); see IM-<sup>1</sup>, PRISON. So **impri-sonment**. XIV.

**impromptu** imprəmptju adv. without premeditation; sb. extemporaneous performance. XVII. - F. *impromptu* (Molière) - L. phr. *in promptu* at hand, in readiness (*prō-mere*; see PROMPT).

**improper** imprəpəɪ XVI. - (O)F. or L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PROPER. ¶ Preceded by *improperlich* adv. (Gower), perh. after OF. *improprement* (Oresme).

**impropriate** improu'priet annex to a person or corporation. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *impropriare* (whence earlier †*improper* XIV-XVIII), f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*proprius* PROPER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**improve** imprūv (†refl.) make one's profit; turn (an event, etc.) to good account, turn to profit or advantage; now (U.S.) make use of, occupy; enhance, augment XVI; raise to a better quality or condition XVII. Early forms *em-*, *improwe* - AN. *emprouer*, *emprouer* (in AL. *approuare*, *approuare*), f. OF. *em-* IM-<sup>1</sup>+*prou* profit (:- late L. *prōde*, evolved from L. *prōdest* is of advantage), later infl. by PROVE. So **improvement**. XV (*employment* profitable use, profit).

**improvise** imprəvaiz compose without preparation. XIX (Disraeli). - F. *improviser* or its source, It. *improvvisare*, f. *improvviso* extempore - L. *improvvisus* unforeseen, f. in IM-<sup>2</sup>+*provvisus*, pp. of *prōvidere* PROVIDE. So **improvisation**. XVIII. Both prob. after the earlier adoption of It. *improvisatore* (mod. It. -*provva-*) XVIII (Smollett).

**impudent** i'mpjūdənt †immodest XIV (Ch.); unblushingly presumptuous XVI. - L. *impudēns*, f. in- IM-<sup>2</sup>+*puđens* ashamed, modest, orig. prp. of *puđere* feel ashamed, shame. So **impudence**. XIV (Ch.).

**impugn** impjū'n assail. XIV (PPl., Wycl. Bible). - L. *impugnāre*, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*pugnāre* fight (see PUGNACIOUS).

**impulse** i'mpʌls act of impelling; stimulation of the mind. XVII. - L. *impulsus*, f. pp. stem of *impellere* IMPEL; cf. PULSE<sup>1</sup>. So **impuls-ive** impelling to action XVI; actuated by impulse XIX. - (O)F. *impulsif*, -*ive* (rare before XVIII) or late L. *impulsivus*.

**impunity** impjū'niti exemption from punishment XVI; security XVIII. - L. *impūnitas*, f. *impūnis* unpunished, f. in- IM-<sup>2</sup>+*pæna* penalty; see PAIN, -ITY.

**impure** impjuəɪ. XVI. - L.; see IM-<sup>2</sup>, PURE. So **impur-ity**. xv. - L. Cf. F. *impur*, *impureté*.

**impute** impjūt lay the fault of (a thing) to XIV; (theol.) attribute by vicarious substitution XVI. - (O)F. *imputer* - L. *imputāre* bring into the reckoning or charge, f. in IM-<sup>1</sup>+*putāre* reckon (see PUTATIVE).

**in**<sup>1</sup> in prep. marking bounds or limits within which. OE. *in* = OFris., OS., OHG. (Du., G.), Goth. *in*, ON. *i*, rel. to L. *in* (older *en*), Gr. *en*, *ent*, OIr. *i n-*, *in*, W. *yn*, Lith. *ĩ*, OPruss. *en*, OSl. *vũ(n-)*, Russ. *v* (*vo*, *vn-*) :- IE. \**en*, \**n*. Reduced to *i* before cons. by 1200, and so retained arch. and dial., as in *i' th'* in the, and *i' faith*; cf. HANDICAP. Distinct in origin from **in** adv., which repr. (i) OE. *in(n)*, used with vbs. of motion (cf. INTO) = OFris., OS., Du. *in*, OHG. *in* (with secondary lengthening), G. *ein*, ON., Goth. *inn*, (ii) OE. *inne*, used with vbs. of position = OFris., OS. *inna*, OHG. *inna*, -*i*, -*e*, ON. *inni*, Goth. *inna*, orig. loc. Cf. OE. *hērinne* HEREIN, *hæwin*, -*inne* THEREIN. ¶ OE. *imman* adv. and prep. entered into the comp. *wifinnan* WITHIN.

Arising orig. from syntactical juncture of adv. *in* with a vb. are stable comps. such as *inbred*, *income*, *incoming*, *indwell(ing)*, *ingathering*, *ingrowing*, *inlay*, *inlet*, *inroad*, *inset*, *inturn*, many of the sbs. depending on phrasal units, as *inlet*, f. *let in*. In attrib. or adj. use *in* is or has been variously used, as in *in-land*, *inshore*, *inside*, and *in-patient* (sc. in a hospital). Cf. INNER, INMOST.

**in**<sup>2</sup> L. *in* (see prec.) with the abl. 'in', with the acc. 'into', 'against', 'towards', for the purpose of', in many phrases frequent in Eng. contexts from XVI onwards, as *in capite* in CHIEF, *in commendam*, *in extenso*, *in extremis*, *in flagrante delicto*, *in forma pauperis*, *in medias res*, *in memoriam*, *in partibus (infradelium)*, *in pontificalibus*, *in situ*, *in statu quo (ante, prius, or nunc)*, *in terrorem*, *in toto*, *in vacuo*. For designations of sizes of books, e.g. *in-folio*, see the sbs. FOLIO, etc.



**in-<sup>1</sup>** repr. L. *in-*, the adv. and prep. IN, used in combination mainly with vbs. and their derivs. with the senses 'in, into, within, on, towards, against'; in earlier L. the prefix retained its *n*, but later this was assim. to *l, m, r* (see IL-<sup>1</sup>, IM-<sup>1</sup>, IR-<sup>1</sup>). In OF. *in-*, *im-* became *en-, em-* (see EN-<sup>1</sup>, EM-<sup>1</sup>) in inherited words, but in learned words *in-, im-* were regularly retained.

**in-<sup>2</sup>** repr. L. *in-* (whence Sp., It. *in-*), cogn. and synon. with Gr. *a-, an-* A-<sup>4</sup> and CGerm. \**un-* UN-<sup>1</sup>, as in *fēlix* happy/*infēlix* unhappy, *nocēns* hurtful/*innocēns* innocent; in earlier L. the prefix retained its *n*, but later this was assim. to *l, m, r* (see IL-<sup>2</sup>, IM-<sup>2</sup>, IR-<sup>2</sup>); before *g* it was reduced to *i-*, as in *ignōrāre* ignore. In a few OF. words this *in-* became *en-*, e.g. L. *inimicus*, OF. *enemi* enemy, L. *invidia*, OF. *envie* envy; but most F. words containing this prefix are of learned origin and retain *in-* (*il-*, etc.).

**-in** (chem.) modification of *-INE*<sup>5</sup> introduced by A. W. von Hofmann for the names of neutral substances such as glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, proteids, which are thus distinguished from the names of alkaloids and basic substances in *-ine*. Some of such terms were formerly spelt with *-ine* and had passed into popular use before the nomenclature was established, esp. *gelatine* and *margarine*, which are still spelt thus in non-scientific use.

**-ina<sup>1</sup>** *i-nə* L. fem. suffix as in *rēgina* queen (f. *rēg-*, *rēx* king), in It. and Sp. and thence in Eng. forming female titles, as CZARINA, and in proper names, as *Clementina*; it is used for some names of musical instruments, as *concertina*, *flutina*, *ocarina*, *seraphina*. Cf. -A<sup>1</sup>.

**-ina<sup>2</sup>** *i-nə* n.pl. (sc. *animālia*) of L. *-imus* *-INE*<sup>4</sup> used in names of groups of animals, as *Bombycina*, f. generic name *Bombyx*. Cf. -A<sup>2</sup>.

**inadvertence** *inadvō-ʔitans* lack of attention. XVI. — medL. *inadvertentia*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, ADVERTENCE.

**-inæ** *ai-ni* suffix, fem. pl. (sc. *bestiæ* animals) of L. adjs. in *-imus* *-INE*<sup>1</sup> occurring in names of subfamilies, e.g. *Caninæ* (see CANINE), *Felinæ* (see FELINE).

**inamorato** *inæmorā-tou* male lover. XVI. — It. †*inamorato* (now *innam-*), pp. of *inam-* (*m*)*orare* = OF. *enamouere* ENAMOUR. So *innamora-ta* female lover. XVII.

**inane** *inei-n* †empty XVII; empty-headed XIX (Shelley). — L. *inānis* empty, vain. So *inanitū* *inæ-niti* †emptiness; vanity, hollowiness XVII; vacuity XVIII. — L.; cf. (O)F.

**ina-nimate** lifeless. XVI (Foxe). — late L. (see IN-<sup>2</sup>); cf. F. *inanimé*.

**inanition** *inani-tōn* †emptying of a body XIV; exhausted condition XVIII. — late L. *inānitō(n-)*, f. *inānīre*, f. *inānis*; see INANE and -ITION; so (O)F.

**ina-pt** XVIII; so **ina-ptitude** XVII; see IN-<sup>2</sup> and cf. INEPT.

**inasmuch** *inəzma-tʃ* in so far as, (hence) seeing that, considering that. XIV (Ch., Wyclif; earlier north. *in als mekil*, Cursor M.). tr. OF. *en tant (que)*, repr. L. *in tantum* (*ut*), in IN<sup>2</sup>, *tantum* so much (n. of *tantus* so great, f. *tam* so). Also INSOMU-CH (XV).

**inaugural** *inō-gjūrəl* pert. to inauguration. XVII. — F. *inaugural*, f. *inaugurer* inaugurate, after L. *augurālis*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **inaugurate**<sup>3</sup> admit formally to an office XVII; 'begin with good omens' (J.), initiate formally XVIII; initiate the public use of XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *inaugurāre* take omens from the flight of birds, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *augurāre* AUGUR. Earlier †*inaugure* (XVI) — (O)F. *inaugurer* or L. **inauguration**. XVI. — (O)F. or late L.

**inborn** (stress variable) † native OE. (newly formed XVII); implanted by nature XVI (G. Douglas). OE. *inboren*, after late L. *innātus* INNATE; cf. Du. *ingeboren*, G. *eingeboren*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, BORN.

**Inca** *i-nkə* king, or one of the royal family, of Peru before its conquest. XVI. Earlier *Inga*, Sp. alteration of *Inca*, the native form.

**incandescence** *inkænde-sənt* glowing with heat. XVIII. — F. *incandescence* — prp. of L. *incandescere* glow, f. *in* + *candescere* become white, f. *candidus*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, CANDID, -ENT.

**incantation** *inkænte-i-fən* (use of) formula of words to produce a magical effect. XIV (Gower). — (O)F. *incantation* — late L. *incantatio(n-)*, f. *incantāre* chant, charm, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *cantāre* sing, CHANT; cf. ENCHANT and see -ATION.

**inca-pable**. XVI (Sh.). — F. or late L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**incarcerate** *inkä-ʔsəreit* imprison. XVI (preceded by pp. *incarcerate* XV). f. pp. stem of medL. *incarcerāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *carcer* prison; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **incarceration**. XVI. — (O)F. or late L.

**incarnadine** *inkä-ʔnədin*, -dāin flesh-coloured, crimson, blood-red. XVI (Sylvestre). — F. *incarnadin*, *-ine* — It. *incarnadino*, north. var. of *incarnatino* carnation, flesh-colour, f. *incarnato* INCARNATE; see next and -INE<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. (Sh. 'Macb.' II ii 62).

**incarnate** *inkä-ʔnət* embodied in flesh XIV; flesh-coloured XVI. — ecclL. *incarnātus*, pp. of *incarnāri* be made flesh, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *car-ni*, *carō* flesh; see CARNAL, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. The second sense is from F. *incarnat* or modL. So **incarnation** embodiment in flesh XIII (concr. XVIII); †flesh-colour XV. — (O)F. — ecclL.

**incendiary** *inse-ndiəri* that sets on fire. XVII (also sb.). — L. *incendiārius*, f. *incendium* burning, fire; see next and -ARY.

**incense**<sup>1</sup> *i-n-sens* aromatic gum burnt to produce a sweet smell XIII; smoke of this XIV. ME. *ansens*, *encens* — (O)F. *encens* — ecclL. *incensum*, sb. use of n. of *incensus*, pp. of *incendere* set fire to, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + \**candere* cause to glow (*candēre* glow; see CANDLE). Hence **incense** vb. XIV; see CENSE.

**incense**<sup>2</sup> inse:ns †set on fire; inflame with wrath. xv. - OF. *incenser*, f. L. *incens-*, pp. stem of *incendere* (see prec.).

**incensive** inse:ntiv (something) that incites to action. xv. - L. *incensivus* that sets the tune, that provokes or incites (sb. *-ivum*), f. *incens-*, var. (cf. *incentiō*, *incensor*) of *incant-*; see INCANTATION, -IVE.

**inception** inse:pʃən beginning of an undertaking, etc. xv; (at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge) formal entering upon the status of Master or Doctor xvii. - (O)F. *inception* or L. *inceptiō(-n-)*, f. *incept-*, pp. stem of *incipere*; see INCIPIENT, -TION. So **incept** vb. (cf. COMMENCE). xix. **inceptive**. xvii.

**incessant** inse:sənt that does not cease. xvi. - F. *incessant* or late L. *incessant-*, *-āns*, f. IN-<sup>2</sup>+*cessāns*, prp. of *cessāre* CEASE; see -ANT. So **incessantly**<sup>2</sup>. xv; after L. *incessanter*.

**incest** i:nsest sexual commerce of near kindred. xiii (Anchr.). - L. *incestus*, or *incestum*, sb. use of n. of *incestus* impure, unchaste, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup>+*castus* CHASTE. So **incestuous**. xvi. - late L. *incestuosus*.

**inch**<sup>1</sup> inʃ twelfth part of a foot. Late OE. *ynce*, corr. to OHG. *unza*, Goth. *unkja* : *\*unþja* - L. *uncia* twelfth part (see OUNCE<sup>1</sup>); cf. MDu. *enke*.

**inch**<sup>2</sup> inʃ (Sc.) small island. xv (Wyntoun). - Gael. *innis* inɪʃ = (O)Ir. *inís*, W. *ynys*, prob. rel. (obscurely) to L. *insula* ISLE.

**inchoate** i:nkoueit, i:ŋ- just begun. xvi. - L. *inchoātus*, pp. of *inchoāre*, less correct form of *incohāre* begin; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **inchoative** spec. gram. of verbs denoting the beginning of an action. xvi. - late L.

**incident** i:nsidənt liable to befall or occur; attaching itself as a privilege, etc. xv. - F. *incident* or L. *incident-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *incidere* fall upon, happen to, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*cadere* fall; see CASE, -ENT. Also sb. accessory event. xv. - (O)F. *incident*, sb. use of adj. Hence **incidentally**<sup>1</sup> xvii; after *accidental*. **incidentally**<sup>2</sup> xvii; earlier †*incidently* xvi (More).

**incinerate** insi:nəreit reduce to ashes. xvi. f. pp. stem of medL. *incinerāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*ciner-*, *cinis* ashes; see CINERARY, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **incineration**. xvi. - medL.

**incipient** insi:pient beginning. xvii. - L. *incipient-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *incipere* undertake, begin, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*capere* take (cf. CAPTURE).

**incipit** i:nsipit beginning or first words of a literary work. xix. L., 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of *incipere* begin (see prec.); cf. EXPLICIT.

**incise** insai:z cut into. xvi. - F. *inciser*, f. *incis-*, pp. stem of L. *incidere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*cadere* cut (cf. CAESURA). So **incision** insi:ʒən. xv. - (O)F. or late L. **incisive**. xvi. - medL. So **incisor**<sup>1</sup> insai:zə front (cutting) tooth. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - medL.

**incite** insai:t urge on. xv. - (O)F. *inciter* - L. *incitāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*citāre* set in rapid motion, rouse; see CITE.

**incivism** see CIVISM.

**inclement** inkle:mənt †unmerciful; (of weather) not mild xvii (Milton). - F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, CLEMENT.

**incline** inklaɪ:n bend towards a thing, forward or downward. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *encline* - OF. *encliner*; these Eng. and F. forms survived till xvii, but forms assim. to the L. source *inclināre* finally prevailed; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, LEAN<sup>2</sup>. So **inclin-ation** inklin-. xiv (Ch., Trevisa; Lydg., Caxton; not common till xvi). - (O)F. or L. **inclinometer**. xix.

**inclose, inclosure** statutory forms of ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE, in ref. to inclosing land.

**include** inklɪ:d, i:ŋ- shut in; comprise. xv. - L. *includere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*cludere* shut; see CLAUSE. So **inclusion**. xvi. - L. **inclusive** xvi (Sh.); in quasi-adv. use ('from Monday to Saturday inclusive') xvi, based on medL. adv. *inclusivē*.

**incognito** inkŋ:gnitwə whose identity is concealed or unavowed. xvii. - It. *incognito* - L. *incognitus* unknown; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, QUAIN. Abbreviated **inco-g**. xvii.

**income** i:nkəm, i:ŋ- A. †entrance, arrival xiii (Cursor M.); †fee paid on entering xvi; B. receipts from work, etc., revenue xvii (*income tax* 1799). In ME. use prob. - ON. *innkoma* arrival; later, a new formation on phr. *come in* (cf. OUTCOME); in B preceded by (dial.) *incomin(s)* xvi.

**incommensurable** (math.) having no common measure. xvi (Billingsley). - late L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**incommod** inkəməu:d, i:ŋ- inconvenience. xvi. - F. *incommoder* or L. *incommodāre*, f. *incommodus* inconvenient; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, COMMODIOUS.

**incomprehensible** not to be circumscribed; not to be grasped by the understanding xiv (R. Rolle); (hence) that cannot be understood xvii. - L.; so in (O)F.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**incomunicado** (also erron. -mm-) i:nkəmu:nikə:dou (U.S.) having no opportunity of communication with others. c. 1840. Sp., f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup>+pp. of *comunicar* COMMUNICATE.

**incongruous**. xvii. - L. *incongruus*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>. So **incongruity**. xvi (Hooker).

**incontinent**, **-ent**<sup>1</sup> adj. xiv. - (O)F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, CONTINENT.

**incontinent**<sup>2</sup> adv. (arch.) without delay, straightway. xv. - OF. *en-*, *incontenat* = Sp., It. *incontinente* - late L. *in continenti*, sc. *tempore* 'in CONTINUOUS time', without an interval. Hence **incontinently**<sup>2</sup>. xv (Caxton).

**incorporate** inkŋ:ɪpəreit, i:ŋ- put into the body of something xiv; combine or form into one body, adopt into a body xvi. f. pp. stem of late L. *incorporāre*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, CORPORATE. So **incorporation**. xiv. - late L.

**incorre-ct.** xv. - F. or L. So **INCORRIGIBLE** inkōridʒɪbl̩ bad beyond correction. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, CORRECT.

**incrassate** inkɾæseit thicken. XVII (Holland). f. pp. stem of late L. *incrassāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*crassāre*, f. *crassus* CRASS; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**increase** inkri:s, iŋkri:s become or make greater. XIV. ME. *encres* - AN. *encre(s)-*, OF. *encreis(s)-*, stem of *encreistre* :- L. *incrēscere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*crēscere* grow (see CRESCENT); the prefix was assim. to L. xv. Hence **INCREASE** sb. XIV (*encre(e)s*, Ch., Wycl. Bible).

**increment** iŋkri:mənt, i-ŋ- increase xv; amount of increase, profit xvii. - L. *incrēmentum*, f. stem of *incrēscere*; see prec., -MENT.

**incriminate** inkri:mineit charge with a crime. xviii. f. pp. stem of late L. *incrimināre* accuse, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*crimen* charge; see CRIME, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **INCRIMINATION**. xvii.

**incrust** see ENCRUST. So **INCRUSTATION** formation of a crust; hard coating. xvii. - F. or late L.

**incubate** iŋkjūbeit, i-ŋ- hatch (eggs). xviii. f. pp. stem of L. *incubāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*cupāre* lie; see CUBICLE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **INCUBATION**. xvii. - L. **INCUBATOR**. 1857.

**incubus** iŋkjūbəs, iŋ- demon descending upon persons in their sleep XIV (Ch.; earlier *incubi demones*); nightmare XVI; oppressive person or thing xvii. - late L. *incubus*, earlier *incubo*, f. *incubāre*; see prec.

**inculcate** iŋkalkeit, i-ŋ- impress (a thing) upon a person. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *inculcāre* stamp in with the heel, press in, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*calcāre* tread; see CAULK, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**inculpate** iŋkalkpeit, i-ŋ- accuse, blame xviii; incriminate xix. f. pp. stem of late L. *inculpāre*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, CULPABLE.

**incumbent** iŋkʌmbənt falling as a duty or obligation xvi; leaning or resting with its weight xvii. - prp. of L. *incumbere* lie or lean upon, apply oneself to, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*\*cumbere*, f. nasalized stem corr. to *cupāre* (cf. CUBICLE); see -ENT. The sb. use of 'holder of an ecclesiastical benefice' (xv) is peculiarly Eng., and depends upon an AL. use of *incumbere* for 'possess, occupy'. ¶ From the same base are *concubine*, *cubicle*, *incubate*, *incubus*, *recumbent*, *succubus*.

**incunabula** iŋkjʌnəbjʊlə earliest stages or first beginnings; books produced in the 'infancy' of printing, i.e. before 1501 A.D. xix. L. n.pl., swaddling-clothes, cradle, birthplace, infancy, origin, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*cūnabula*, f. *cūnā* cradle, perh. :- *\*koinā*, rel. to Gr. *koitē* lair, *keisthai* lie down.

**incur** iŋkō-i, iŋ- †intr. run, fall (*into*); trans. run or fall into, become liable to. xvi. - L. *incurrere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+*currere* run (cf. COURSE); so OF. *encourre*, F. *encourir*. So **INCURSION** hostile inroad xv; running in or against xvii. - L.

**incus** iŋkəs (anat.) middle one of the three small bones of the ear. xvii. L., 'anvil'.

**Ind** ind (arch.) India. xiii (*ynde*). - (O)F. *Inde* :- L. INDIA.

**indebted** inde:tɪd under obligation. xiii. ME. *an-*, *endettēd* - (with suffix -ED<sup>1</sup>), OF. *endettē*, pp. of *endetter* involve in debt; assim. to L. in prefix and root (medL. *indebitāre*, Pr. *endeptar*, etc.).

**indeed** iŋdi:d in reality xiv (R. Rolle); as a matter of fact; it is true, truly; (interrog.) Is it so? xvi; as int. of contempt or incredulity xix. ME. adv. phr. *in dede*, i.e. IN<sup>1</sup> prep., d. of DEED; till c. 1600 as two words.

**indefatigable** iŋdi:fætɪgəbl̩ that cannot be wearied. xvi. - F. †*indefatigable* or L. *indefatigabilis*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, DE- 3, FATIGUE, -ABLE.

**indefinite** (first in gram.). xvi (Palsgrave). - L.; cf. F. *indéfini*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**indelible** iŋde:lɪbl̩ that cannot be blotted out. xvi (*indeleble*). - F. *indélébile* or L. *indēlebilis*, f. in- IN-<sup>2</sup>+*dēlebilis*, f. *dēlere* DELETE; the ending was assim. to -IBLE.

**indemnity** iŋde:mni:tɪ security against contingent injury xv; compensation for loss xvi; legal exemption from liabilities incurred xvii. - (O)F. *indemnitē* - late L. *indemnitās*, f. *indemnis* free from loss or hurt, f. in- IN-<sup>2</sup>+*damnum*; see DAMAGE, -ITY. So **INDEMNIFY** give indemnity to. xvii.

**indent** iŋde:nt make tooth-like incision in, spec. for the purpose of an INDENTURE xiv; make a covenant xv; †contract for xvi; engage (a servant) by contract, orig. in U.S. and Anglo-Indian use xviii (hence, official requisition for stores as made by an indentured servant xviii, whence a new sense, make a requisition *for*, draw upon xix); (typogr.) set back from the margin xvii (Moxon). - AN. *enderter*, AL. *indentāre*, f. in IN<sup>1</sup>+*dent-*, *dēns* TOOTH. So **INDENTURE** iŋde:ntʃəi deed between parties with mutual covenants executed in two or more copies, all having their edges correspondingly indented xiv; indentation xvii (Grew). Earliest in MSc. *en-*, *indenture* - AN. *indenture* (OF. *-eure*), medL. *indentūra* (also *indentātūra*), f. *indentātus*, pp. of *indentāre*. Hence as vb. engage by indenture. xvii.

**independent** not dependent or depending. xvii. f. IN-<sup>1</sup>+DEPENDENT, partly after F. *indépendant*. So **INDEPENDENCE**. xvii. Applied to the Congregational system of church polity c. 1640.

**index** i:ndeks pl. *indexes*, *indices* i:ndisiz forefinger; pointer; guiding principle; †table of contents; alphabetical list of subjects appended to a book xvi; (math.) xvii; etc. - L. *index*, pl. *indīcēs*, forefinger, informer, sign, inscription, f. in- †-*dex*, -*dic-*, as in *jūdex* JUDGE, *vindex* avenger, f. *\*dik-* point out; cf. INDICATE.

**India** i'ndiə In OE. *India*, *Indea*, but the present use dates from XVI (prob. immed. after Sp. or Pg.), the ME. form being IND. - L. *India* - Gr. *Indiā*, f. *Indós* the river Indus - Pers. *hind* (OPers. *hiñd'u*) = Av. *heñdu*, Skr. *sindhu* river, spec. the Indus, hence the region of the Indus, Sindh, (by extension, with Greeks and Persians) the country east of this (see HINDUSTAN), also the regions further east (*Further I.*); †applied to America or parts of it after Sp. and Pg. use XVI. Hence **INDIAN** adj. and sb. (cf. F. *indien*, medL. *Indiānus*). XV (in early sb. use applied spec. to a mahout); pert. to America and the West Indies XVII (*Indian rubber* XVIII, the earlier form for *India rubber* XIX). †*Indish* was used in XVI; cf. OE. *Indisc*. **Indies** i'ndiz orig. India with the adjacent islands, later called *East Indies* (*West Indies*, which had come to be applied to lands of the Western Hemisphere which were taken to be part of the Eastern group. XVI. pl. of †*Indie*, *Indy* (XVI-XVII) - L. *India*.

**indicate** i'ndikeit point out. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *indicāre* declare, mention, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *dicāre* proclaim; cf. INDEX and see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **INDICATION**. XVI (the earliest use is medical, as in F.) - F. - L. **indicative** i'ndi'kətiv. XVI (gram., Palsgrave); suggestive of XVII. - (O)F. *indicatif*, -ive, - late L. *indicātīvus* (gram.), tr. Gr. *ὀριστική* (sc. *ἐγκλίσις*).

**indict** i'ndai't bring a charge against. XIV. ME. *endite*, later with latinized prefix *indite*, and finally *indict* (XVI). - legal AN. *enditer* (XIII), corr. in form but not in sense to OF. *enditiere* declare, dictate, compose, INDITE :- Rom. \**indictāre* (in AL. *indict* XIII), f. *indict-*, pp. stem of L. *indicere* proclaim, appoint, impose, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *dicere* pronounce, utter (see DICTION). So **INDICTMENT**. XIV. - AN. *enditement*. The development of the AN., AL., and ME. sense is not accounted for.

**indiction** i'ndi'kʃən declaration or proclamation, spec. of the Roman emperors fixing the valuation for property tax at the beginning of each fiscal period of 15 years; the period from 1 Sept. 312 instituted by the emperor Constantine by which dates were reckoned, (also) specified year in such a period. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *indictiō(n)*, f. *indicere*; see prec. and -TION.

**indifferent** A. (arch.) impartial, neutral XIV; without interest; neither good nor bad XVI (euphem. not very good XIX); B. †not different; unimportant, immaterial XVI. - F. *indifférent* or L. *indifferēns* making no difference, of no consequence, indiscriminating; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, DIFFERENT. Hence **INDIFFERENCE**, -ENCY. XVI (More). **INDIFFERENTLY**<sup>3</sup>. XIV; after L. *indifferenter*, F. *indifféremment*.

**indigenous** i'ndi'dʒinəs produced naturally in a country. XVII. f. L. *indigena* native (adj. and sb.), f. *indi-*, strengthened form of *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *-gena* (corr. to Gr. *-genēs*), f. \**gen-*, base of *gignere* beget (cf. GENITAL, GENUS).

**indigent** i'ndi'dʒənt needy XIV; †wanting, deficient XV. - (O)F. *indigent* - L. *indigent-*, -ēns, prp. of *indigēre* lack, f. *indi-* (cf. INDIGENOUS) + *egēre* be in want, need; see -ENT. So **INDIGENCE**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**indign** i'ndai'n (arch.) unworthy. XV. - (O)F. *indigne* or L. *indignus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *dignus* worthy (cf. DEIGN). So **INDIGNITY** †unworthiness; unworthy treatment. XVI. - F. or L.

**indignant** i'ndi'gnənt 'inflamed at once with anger and disdain' (J.). XVI (Spenser). - L. *indignant-*, -āns, prp. of *indignāri* regard as unworthy, f. *indignus*; see prec., -ANT. So **INDIGNATION** †disdain XIV (Ch., Wyclif); anger at what is considered unworthy XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. or L.

**indigo** i'ndigou blue powder obtained from plants of the genus *Indigofera*. XVI. The usual form in XVI-XVII was *indico* - Sp. *indico* - L. *indicum* (Pliny) - Gr. *indikón* (Dioscorides) the blue Indian dye, sb. use of n. of *Indikós* INDIAN; cf. It. *indaco* (XIV). The form *indigo* (XVI), occas. †*endego*, repr. Pg. *indigo*, which passed also into F., Du., G., and Russian. (Cf. MHG. *indich*, early modG. *endigo*, *endich*.)

**indirect** (see IN-<sup>2</sup>, DIRECT). XV (Caxton). - (O)F. or medL. Hence **INDIRECTION**, after *direct* | *direction*. XVI (Sh.).

**indiscreet** †without discernment XV; injudicious, unwary XVI (Sh.). - L. *indiscretus*; cf. F. *indiscret*; so **INDISCRETION**. XIV (R. Rolle). - (O)F. or late L.

**indispensable** (eccl.) that cannot be allowed or condoned XVI (Cranmer); that cannot be remitted; that cannot be done without XVII. - medL.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, DISPENSABLE.

**indisposed** i'ndis'pouz'd †not in order; †unfitted; †ill-disposed XV; out of health XVI; not disposed or inclined XVII. Partly - F. *indisposé* or L. *indispositus* disordered, unprepared; partly directly f. IN-<sup>2</sup> + pp. of DISPOSE. So **INDISPOSITION** †unfitness XV; disordered physical state XVI. - F. or f. IN-<sup>2</sup> + DISPOSITION, after prec.

**indite** i'ndait †dictate; put into words, compose, write. XIV. - OF. *endit(i)er* :- Rom. \**indictāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *dictāre* declare, DICTATE. Cf. INDICT.

**individual** i'ndivi'dʒuəl †indivisible (XV; rare before XVII); existing as a separate entity; pert. to a single person or thing. XVII; sb. XVII. - medL. *individūālis*, f. L. *individuus* indivisible, inseparable, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *dividuus* divisible, f. *dividere* DIVIDE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *individuel*. So **INDIVIDUALISM**. XIX; after F. *individualisme*. **INDIVIDUALITY**. XVII (Selden, Milton).

**indivisible**. XIV (Wyclif; rare before XVI). - late L. *indivisibilis*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, DIVISIBLE.

**Indo-European** i:ndoujæræpi:ən common to India and Europe, spec. applied to the great group of languages spoken over the greater part of Europe and extending into Asia as far as northern India. 1814 (T. Young). Also called *Indo-Germanic*, after G. *indogermanisch* (Klaproth *Asia Polyglotta*, 1823), which repr. the extreme terms of his 'Indisch-Medisch-Sclavisch-Germanisch', used to describe the ethnological chain extending from India to Britain. Others have favoured *Indo-Celtic* as emphasizing Celtic as the most western member of the group. See also ARYAN.

**indolent** i'ndələnt (path.) painless XVII; averse to exertion XVIII. - late L. *indolent-*, -ēns ('dicamus ἀπηληγότες indolentes sive indolorios', Jerome in Eph. iv 17-19), f. *in-* IN-2 + prp. of *dolēre* suffer pain, give pain; see -ENT. So **indolence**. XVI. - F. *indolence* or L. *indolentia* freedom from pain (Cicero, rendering ἀπάθεια). See DOLOUR.

**indomitable** ində'mitəbl †untameable XVII; not to be overcome by difficulties or oppression XIX. - late L. *indomitābilis*, f. *in-* IN-2 + *domitāre*; see DAUNT, -ABLE.

**indoor(s)** ind5ə:ɪ(z) inside a house, etc.; adj. pert. to the interior. XVIII. See IN<sup>1</sup>, DOOR. For earlier *within-door(s)* XVI.

**indri** i'ndri babacootē. XIX. misapplication of Malagasy excl. *indry* lo! behold! or *indry* zzy there he is!, taken by the F. naturalist Sonnerat for the animal's name.

**indubitable** indjū'bitəbl not to be doubted. XVIII. - F. *indubitable* or L. *indubitābilis*; see IN-2, DUBITABLE. Succeeded to †*indubitāte* (XV-XVII).

**induce** indjū:s lead to some action, etc. XIV; †introduce; give rise to, lead to XV; infer XVI. - L. *inducere*, f. in IN-1 + *dūcere* lead (cf. DUKE); from XIV to XVIII often with *en-* after F. *enduire* (cf. ENDUE). Hence **inducement**. XVI (Sh.). So **induct** ində'kt (eccl.) introduce formally to a benefice XIV (Wyclif); conduct, introduce XVI (Holland). f. *induct-*, pp. stem of L. *inducere*. **induction** (eccl.) XIV (Wyclif); gen. †introduction, initiation XVI; (logic) opp. to *deduction* XV (Capgrave), after Cicero's use of *inductiō*, tr. Gr. ἐπαγωγὴ (Aristotle); (electr. and magn.) 1812 (Davy). **inductive** inducing XVII; (logic) XVII; (electr.) XIX. - late L.

**indulge** ində'ldʒ treat with undeserved favour, gratify by compliance XVII; give free course to XVII; take one's pleasure freely in XVIII. - L. *indulgēre* (perh. orig.) allow space or time for, (hence) give rein to, prob. rel. to words meaning 'long' (Gr. *dolikhós*, *endelekthés* continuous, Skr. *dāyghás*, OSI. *dlǔgú* (Russ. *dǔlgij*)). So **indulgence** act of indulging XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); in R.C.Ch. XIV (PPL., Wycl.). -(O)F. - L. **indulgent**. XVI. - F. or L. **indult** i'ndəlt special licence or privilege. XVI (first in Sc.). - F. *indult* - late L. *indultum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *indulgēre*.

**induna** indū'na officer under a chief or king among Zulus, etc. XIX. Zulu, f. nominal prefix *in-* + stem *duna* (cf. *iduna*, pl. *amaduna*) male, sire, lord.

**indurate** i'ndjureit harden. XVI (Latimer). f. pp. stem of L. *indūrāre*; see ENDURE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>; preceded by pp. †*indurate* xv. So **induration**. XIV (Ch.). - F. or late L.

**indusium** indjū'ziəm (anat.) amnion XVIII; (bot.) membranous shield of the sorus of a fern XIX. L., 'tunic', f. *induere* put on, f. *ind-*, strengthened var. of in IN<sup>2</sup> + \**ew-* (as in *exuere* strip, EXUVIÆ).

**industry** i'ndəstri †skill, dexterity xv (Caxton); diligence, assiduity; systematic labour, form or kind of this XVI. -(O)F. *industrie* or L. *industria*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **industrious** ində'striəs †skillful, ingenious; painstaking, hardworking. XVI. - F. *-ieux* or late L. *-iosus*. ¶ The L. idiom *dē industriā* 'of set purpose' was formerly repr. by uses of *industrious* for 'intentional, designed' and of the adv. for 'intentionally' (Sh.). **industrial**. XVI (isolated exx. before XIX). The first ex. is of fruits produced by labour (so obs. F. *industrial*); later partly - F. *industriel*, partly f. **INDUSTRY**; whence **industrialism**. XIX (Carlyle).

**indwell** indwe:l dwell in, inhabit. XIV (Wycl. Bible). f. IN<sup>1</sup> + DWELL, after L. *inhabitāre*.

**-ine<sup>1</sup>** suffix repr. F. *-in*, fem. *-ine* (= Pr. *-in*, *-ina*, Sp., It., Pg. *-ino*, *-ina*), and its source L. *-inus*, *-ina* (corr. to Gr. *-inos*, *-inē*), affixed to nominal and some other stems with the sense 'of or pert. to', 'of the nature of', as *asininus*, *caninus*, *divinus*, *geminus*, *masculinus*, *supinus*, sometimes in comb. with another suffix, as in *clandestinus*, *intestinus*, *vespertinus*. Formations on proper names, e.g. *Alpinus*, *Latinus*, *Saturninus*, have provided a pattern for many mod. derivs., as *Algerine*, *Caroline*, *Florentine*, *Johannine*, *Pauline*, *Socotrine*, and in the terminology of nat. hist. *-ine* (pronounced ain) is used freely in adjs. formed on generic names, as *accipitrine*, *passerine*, after *bovine*, *equine*, *murine*; cf. *riverine*. The variation in pronunc. between ain, in, and in depends on such circumstances as the date of introduction of the word, the channel through which it came, the position of the stress, etc.

**-ine<sup>2</sup>** suffix forming adjs., repr. F. *-in*, fem. *-ine*, or its source L. *-inus*, *-ina* (corr. to Gr. *-inos*, *-inē*), having in the Rom. langs. and in Eng. the same form and sense as **-INE<sup>1</sup>**; e.g. *adamantinus*, *corallinus*, *crystallinus*, *hyacinthinus*, *pristinus*. The pronunc. is now usu. ain, but was formerly in for many words, as *pristine* pri'stin.

**-ine<sup>3</sup>** suffix of fem. sbs., repr. F. *-ine*, L. *-ina*, Gr. *-inē*, as in Gr. *hērōinē*, L. *hērōina*, F. *héroïne* HEROINE (the only survival in Eng.).

¶ In *landgravine* and *margravine*, this form has absorbed G. and Du. *-in* (= -EN<sup>2</sup>). It has been extended in U.S., e.g. *actorine*, *doctroine*.

**-ine**<sup>4</sup> suffix repr. F. *-ine* (*-in*) or L. *-ina* (*-inus*), in origin identical with **-INE**<sup>1</sup>, used in abstr. formations on vbs. and agent-ncuns, as *doctrina, medicina, rapina, ruina*, and concr. sbs. on other stems, as *fascina, urina*. The adjs. in *-inus, -ina* were used also sb., as in *concupinus, -ina, consobrinus* COUSIN, and esp. in personal names, as *Agrippina, Augustinus, Constantinus*. Some are anglicized with *-in*, as *lupin, ruin, Justin*.

In techn. and commercial use this suffix has a vague application and forms names of textile materials, natural and artificial substances, etc., as *brillantine, dentine, grenadine, nectarine, victorine*.

**-ine**<sup>5</sup> in, (restrictedly) ain suffix of chem. terms, in a variation of **-INE**<sup>4</sup>, in such names as *gelatine* (now superseded by *gelatin* exc. in pop. use), and those of the four elements *bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine*; in later systematic nomenclature restricted (as opp. to **-IN**) to alkaloids and basic substances, as *caffeine, cocaine, nicotine, strychnine*. Its earlier use in the names of some minerals is now superseded by *-ite*.

**inebriate** in'brɪət make drunk. XV. f. *inebriate* ppl. adj. (XV) or pp. of L. *inebriare*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-1</sup> + *ebriare* intoxicate, f. *ebrius* drunk (cf. EBRIETY); see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>.

**ineffable** in'fəbl that cannot be uttered XV; that must not be uttered XVI. - F. *ineffable* or L. *ineffabilis*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + *effabilis*, f. *effari* speak out, f. *ex* EF- + *fari*; cf. **FABLE**, **-ABLE**.

**ineluctable** inil'ktəbl inescapable. XVII. - L., f. *in-* + *eluctari* struggle out; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **E-**, **RELUCTANT**, **-ABLE**.

**inept** in'ept †(leg.) void XVI; (arch.) unsuited, inappropriate; foolish XVII. - L. *ineptus*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + *aptus* APT.

**inequality**. XV (Caxton). - OF. or L.; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **EQUALITY**.

**inequity** unfairness. XVI. f. **IN**<sup>-2</sup> + **EQUITY**.

**inerrant** †(of a star) fixed XVII; unerring XIX. - L.; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **ERRANT**.

**inert** inə'tɪt inactive, inanimate XVII (H. More); sluggish XVIII (Burke). - L. *inert-*, nom. *iners* unskilled, inactive, f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + *ars* skill, ART; cf. F. *inerte*. So **inertia** inə'ɪʃə property whereby matter continues in its existing state. XVIII. - L.; see **-IA**<sup>1</sup>.

**inescutcheon** (her.) escutcheon charged on a larger one. XVII (Guillim). f. **IN**<sup>1</sup> + **ESCUTCHEON**.

**inestimable** too great to be estimated XIV (Ch.); priceless XVI. - (O)F. - L.; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **ESTIMABLE** (which is later).

**inevitable** in'evitəbl not avoidable. XV. - L., f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + *evitabilis*, f. *evitare*, f. *ē-* EX<sup>-1</sup> + *vitare* avoid; see **-ABLE**.

**inexorable** in'eksərəbl not to be moved or prevailed upon. XVI. - F. *inexorable* or L. *inexorabilis*, f. *in-* + *exorabilis* (equiv. of Gr. ἀπαραιτήτος), f. *exorare*, f. *ex* + *orare* pray; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **EX**<sup>-1</sup>, **ORATION**, **-ABLE**.

**inexpressible** in'ekspre'sɪbl unutterable XVII (Donne, Milton); sb. pl. breeches, trousers XVIII (Wolcot, Gibbon); so (in first half of XIX) *ineffables, inexplicables, unmentionables, unutterables* (so F. *inexprimables*).

**inexpugnable** in'eksɪpə'gnəbl that cannot be taken or overthrown. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *inexpugnabile* - L. *inexpugnabilis*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + *expugnabilis*, †*expugnare*, f. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup> + *pugnare* fight; see **PUGNACIOUS**, **-ABLE**.

**infallible** in'fælɪbl not liable to err. XV (Caxton). - F. or medL. *infallibilis* (Bede); see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **FALLIBLE**. So **infallibility**. XVII (A.V., Translators' Preface).

**infamous** i'nfəməs of ill repute. XIV (Wyclif). - medL. *infamōsus*, for L. *infāmis*; see **IN**<sup>-2</sup>, **FAMOUS**. So **infamy**<sup>3</sup>. XV. - (O)F. *infamie*, repl. earlier †*infame* (XIV, Usk) - OF. *infame* - L. *infāmia*.

**infant** i'nfənt child, (now) young child XIV (Wycl. Bible); (after legal AN.) minor XVI. Late ME. *enfaunt* (with early assim. to L.) - (O)F. *enfant* = Pr. *enfan*, Sp., It. *infante* :- L. *infant-*, *-fāns*, sb. use of *infāns* unable to speak, f. *in-* IN<sup>-2</sup> + prp. of *fari* speak; see **FABLE**, **-ANT**. So **infancy**. XV. - L. *infantia*.

**infante** XVI/infanta XVII prince/princess of Spain or Portugal. - Sp., Pg. **infantile**. XVII. - F. or L. **infantine**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. - F. †*infantini*, var. of (O)F. *infantini*. **infantry** i'nfəntri (coll.) foot-soldiers. XVI. - F. *infanterie* - It. *infanteria*, f. *infante* youth, foot-soldier.

**infatuate** in'fætʃueɪt †turn (a thing) to folly; make foolish, possess with foolish passion. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *infatuare*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-1</sup> + *fatuus* FATUOUS; see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>.

**infect** in'fekt affect with disease; taint, deprave XIV (Ch.); imbue, esp. injuriously XV; †dye, stain xv. f. *infect-*, pp. stem of L. *inficere* dip in, stain, taint, spoil, f. *in-* IN<sup>-1</sup> + *facere* put, DO<sup>1</sup>. So **infection**. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. or late L.; in Celtic grammar after modL. (Zeuss, 1853). Hence **infectious**. XVI. **infective**. XIV (Trevisa). - medL. (in L. in n.pl. *infectiva* dyes).

**infert** in'fe:t (Sc. law) var. of ENFEOFF with *t* from pt. and pp. So **infertment**. XV.

**infer** in'fɔ:ɪ †bring about, induce; †bring in, introduce; draw as a conclusion; imply. XVI. - L. *inferre* bear or bring in, inflict, make (war), cause, in medL. *infer*, f. *in-* IN<sup>-1</sup> + *ferre* BEAR. So **inference** i'nfərəns. XVI (Hooker, Bacon). - medL. *inferentia* (Abelard), repl. L. *illatio*.

**inferior** in'fɪərɪə lower XV (in physical sense now chiefly techn.); of lower or low degree XVI; sb. XVI. - L. *inferior*, compar. of *inferus* low, corr. (with superl. *infimus*) to Skr. *adharaś, adhamāś*; see **UNDER**, **-IOR**.

**infernal** in'fɔ:nəl pert. to hell XIV (Ch.); hellish, diabolical xv (Lydg.); (colloq.) execrable XVIII. - (O)F. *infernal* - Christian L. *infernalis* (Prudentius), f. *infernus*, parallel to *inferus* as *superus* SUPERNAL to *superus*

(*infernī* the shades, *inferna* the lower regions, in Christian use *infernus* hell); see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**infest** infest-†attack, assail xv; trouble with hostile attacks, swarm in xvii. - (O)F. *infester* or L. *infestāre*, f. *infestus* hostile, unsafe, perh. lit. 'directed against', f. in against (IN<sup>2</sup>) + *-festus*, as in *manifestus* MANIFEST.

**infidel** infidəl non-Christian xv (Malory); professed unbeliever xvi. - F. *infidèle* or L. *infidelis* unfaithful, (eccl.) unbelieving, f. in- IN<sup>2</sup> + *fidēlis* faithful, f. *fidēs* FAITH. So **infidelity** infide-*liti*. xvi. - (O)F. or L.

**infiltrate** infiltreit introduce or permeate by filtration. xviii. f. in- IN<sup>1</sup> + *FILTRATE*, after F. *infiltrer* (Paré). So **infiltration**. xviii.

**infinite** infinit (arch.) unlimited in number xiv (Ch.); having no limit or end xv. - L. *infinitus*; see IN<sup>2</sup>, FINITE. So **infinitesimal**<sup>1</sup> infinite-siməl reciprocal of an infinite quantity; indefinitely small. xviii. f. modL. *infinitēsimus*, f. L. *infinitus*, after *centēsimus* hundredth. **infinitive** infini-tiv (gram.). xvi (Whittington, Palsgr.). - L. *infinitivus*, f. in- IN<sup>2</sup> + *finitivus* definite; in Quintilian and Priscian *infinitus modus* 'unlimited mood', in Diomedes *infinitivus* 'because it has no definite persons or numbers'; tr. Gr. *ἀόριστος*. **infinitude**. xvii (Milton). f. L. *infinitus*, after *magnitudo*, *multitudo*. **infinitivity**. xiv (PPL., Ch.). - (O)F. - L.

**infirm** infō-*m* †weak, unsound xiv (Ch.); not firm, irresolute xvi; weak through age or illness xvii (Sh.). - L. *infirmus*; see IN<sup>2</sup>, FIRM<sup>1</sup>. So **infirmary**. xvii (Bacon, Pepys). - medL. *infirmāria* (sc. *domus*), f. L. *infirmus*. In xviii the common name for a public hospital; hence the traditional name of some provincial hospitals. **infirmity**. xiv (Barbour, Wycl. Bible). - L.; cf. F. *infirmité*.

**infix** infiks (philol.) element inserted in the body of a word. xix. f. pp. stem of L. *infigere*; see IN<sup>1</sup>, FIX.

**inflamm** infleim set on fire, lit. and fig. xiv (R. Rolle, Wycl. Bible); make feverish or morbidly hot xvi; aggravate xvii. ME. *inflaume*, *-flamme* - (O)F. *enflammer* - L. *inflammāre*, f. in IN<sup>1</sup> + *flamma* FLAME. So **inflammation** infləmei-*jən*. xvi. - L.; so F.

**inflate** inflei-t blow out as with air. xvi. f. pp. †*inflate* (xv) - L. *inflātus*, pp. of *inflāre*, f. in IN<sup>1</sup> + *flāre* BLOW. So **inflation**. xiv (R. Rolle). - L.

**inflect** infle-kt bend xv; (gram.) vary the termination of xvii; modulate the tone of xix. - L. *inflectere*, f. in- IN<sup>1</sup> + *flectere* bend (see FLEXION). **inflection**, **inflection** infle-*kʃən* bending, curvature xvi; modulation of voice xvi; (gram.) modification of form in declension, etc. xvii. - (O)F. or L.

**inflexible** infle-ksibl not FLEXIBLE, unbending; rigidly fixed. xiv. - L.; see IN<sup>2</sup>.

**inflict** infli-kt lay (blows, suffering) upon xvi (Sh.); assail with xvi. f. *inflict-*, pp. stem of L. *infligere*, f. in IN<sup>1</sup> + *figere* (cf. AFFLICT, CONFLICT). So **infliction**. xvi (More). - late L.

**inflorescence** infłōresəns arrangement of flowers in a plant. xvi. - modL. *inflōrescentia* (Linnaeus), f. late L. *inflōrescere* come into flower; see IN<sup>1</sup>, FLORESCENCE.

**influence** influəns (astrol.) emanation of ethereal fluid from the heavens affecting mankind xiv (Ch., Trevisa); †infusion of power; †influx xv (Lydg.); insensible action of one on another xvi (Sh.); power of ascendancy over xvi (Sh.). - (O)F. *influence* or medL. *influentia* (whence also Pr., Sp. *influenzia*, It. *influenza*), f. prp. of L. *influere* flow in, f. in IN<sup>1</sup> + *fluere* flow (cf. FLUID); see -ENCE. In the astrol. use medL. *influentia* succeeded to late L. *influxus* (*stellarum* of the stars); in scholl. it acquired the sense 'exertion of power'. Hence **influence** vb. xvii; cf. F. *influer* (1792). So **influential**. xvi. f. medL. *influentia*.

**influenza** infle:nzə contagious epidemic febrile disorder. xviii ('News from Rome of a contagious Distemper raging there, call'd the *Influenza*', 1743). - It. *influenza* INFLUENCE, used spec. for visitation or outbreak of an epidemic (e.g. *influenza di catarro*, *influenza di febbre scarlattina*), hence absol. epidemic, and esp. 'the epidemic' of 1743.

**influx** infłaks flowing in; continuous ingress. xvii (Bacon). - F. *influx* or late L. *influxus*, f. *influere* flow in; see IN<sup>1</sup>, FLUX.

**inform** infō-*m* †give form to xiv (R. Manning); give a character to, imbue, inspire xiv (Wyclif); furnish with knowledge xiv (R. Manning, R. Rolle); give knowledge of a thing to (a person) xiv (Ch.); †instruct in xiv (R. Rolle). ME. *enfo(u)rme* - OF. *enfo(u)rmer* (mod. *informe*) - L. *informāre* shape, form an idea of, describe, f. in- IN<sup>1</sup> + *forma* FORM. So **informant**. xvii. **information** action of informing xiv (Ch., Trevisa, Gower); (leg.) charge or complaint against a person xv. - (O)F. - L.

**infra-** infnrə prefix repr. L. *infra* adv. and prep. below, underneath, found occas. in comp. in late and medL., e.g. *infraforeānus* situated beneath the forum, *inframūrānus* lying within the walls, on the model of which are made formations such as *infra-axillary* below the axilla (*infra axillam*), *inframammary* below the breasts (*infra mammās*); it is extended to denotation of a condition, as in *infrabestial* below (that of) the beasts; it is attrib. or adverbial in *infraposition*, etc.; **infralapsarian** (theol.) pert. to the view that God's election of some was consequent to his prescience of the Fall of Man. xviii; L. *lapsus* fall, LAPSE. **infra-red**, applied to the rays that lie beyond the red end of the spectrum. xix.

**infrac-tion** infnrəkʃən violation, infringement. xvii. - L. *infractio(n-)*, f. *infract-*, *infringere* INFRINGE; cf. FRACTION.

**infra dig.** infnrədi:g. xix (Scott). abbrev. of L. *infra dignitatem* beneath (one's) dignity.



**infringe** infri:ndʒ break into, violate. XVI. - L. *infringere*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*frangere* break (see FRACTION).

**infundibulum** inf.ʌndi·bjʊləm (anat.) funnel-shaped part in the body. XVIII. L., f. *infundere* INFUSE.

**infuse** infjū·z pour in xv; instil; steep XVI. f. *infūs-*, pp. stem of L. *infundere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>—*fundere* pour (see FUSION). So **infusion** xv; concr. XVI. — (O)F. or L.

**infusoria** infjusō·riə (zool.) class of protozoa, so called because found in infusions of decaying matter. XVIII. sb. use (sc. *animalcula*) of n.pl. of modL. \**infūsōrius*, f. *infūs-*; see prec. and -IA<sup>2</sup>, -ORIOUS.

**-ing<sup>1</sup>** in suffix forming derivs. orig. of verbs, primarily nouns of action, but subsequently developed in application and meaning in various ways: OE. *-ung* and *-ing* (which superseded the more frequent *-ung* in early ME.) = OFris. *-unge*, *-inge*, *-enge*, OS. *-unga*, MLG., MDu. *-inge*, Du. *-ing*, OHG. *-unga* (G. *-ung*), ON. *-ung*, *-ing* (not known in Gothic and with no cogns. outside Germ.). In OE. the earliest and commonest use of the suffix is in formations from weak verbs, e.g. *ācsung* asking (f. *ācsian* ask), *čiding*, *-ing* rebuke (f. *čidan* blame, chide), *feding* (f. *fēdan* feed), *leorning* learning, study (f. *leornian*), *macung* (f. *macian* do, MAKE), *sorgung* (f. *sorgian* grieve). Extension to strong verbs began in OE., e.g. *brecung* breaking, *eting* eating, *hlēapung* leaping, *writing*; and before 1200 the suffix was used with verbs of any class, whether native or adopted. Formation on advs. by ellipsis of a verbal notion is typified by *inning*, *offing*, *outing*, (swan-)*upping*, *homing*. Nonce-words are freely formed on words and phrases of many kinds, e.g. *oh-oh-ing*, *hear-hear-ing*, *hov-d'ye-doing*, *to-and-fro-ing*.

In OE. itself was developed the notion of a completed action or process or the result of this, (whence) habit, art, e.g. *blētsung*, *-ing* blessing, benediction, *gaderung* collection, assembly, *leorning* learning, study, *tiding* tidings, *wedding* betrothal, wedding; transference to concrete or material accompaniment or product of a process followed, as in *bedding* bed-clothes, *eardung* dwelling, *innung* contents, revenue, (*ge*)*mēting* meeting, assembly, convention, *offrung* sacrifice, *sčēawung* spectacle, show; from *trynman* strengthen, confirm, array (TRIM), was formed *trynning* with the series of meanings 'strengthening', 'foundation', 'confirmation', 'edification', 'edifying matter'. Further extensions are: the addition of the suffix to the names of things used or dealt with, or the persons engaged in an action, e.g. *blackberrying*, *fowling*, *gardening*, *hop-ping* (hop-picking), *nutting*; *buccaneering*, *soldiering*; its use to designate a material thing in which the action or result is embodied, e.g. a *writing* on the wall, the *covering* of a chair, the *landing* of a staircase, a

*winding* in a river; the collective designation of material used, e.g. *carpeting*, *edging*, *sheeting*, *trimming*, *trouser*. The existence of a parallel sb. of the same form as the verb (as in *clothes/clothing*, *rail/railing*) has led to the creation of *-ing*-forms without a corresponding verb, as *coping*, *pip*, *scaffolding*, *tubing*. Individualized use, with consequent pluralization, began early and became prominent in later periods, e.g. a long *sitting*, three *sittings*; a bad *beginning* but a happy *ending*; an *outing*, frequent *outings*. In some plurals the concr. use appears almost exclusively, e.g. *earnings*, *filings*, *hangings*, *housings*, *innings*, *leavings*, *trappings*. EVENING and MORNING are special formations.

**b.** The outstanding development of the verbal sb. in *-ing* is its use as a gerund, so that it may be qualified by adjs. and advs. and may take an object and a predicative noun or adj., e.g. the habit of *rising early*, engaged in *building a house*, you *being strangers* and so much *alike*; (with an object and predicated pp.) after *having written a letter*. The germ of such constructions may be seen in such OE. comps. as *āpswerung* swearing of oaths, *feaxfallung* falling-out of hair, *mynter-clēnsung* purification of a church, *āfenwāding* lecture in the evening, *ūtspiwung* exhortation, where the first el. is a sb. in subjective, objective, or adverbial relation, or an adverb, and in such constructions as *oftrādlice rādunga hāligra bōca* frequent readings of holy books (objective genitive). The attrib. use of the gerund, as in *breeding place*, *counting house*, *dancing lesson*, *feeding ground*, *living room*, *mounting block*, *sinking fund*, *thanksgiving day*, *winning post*, has its antecedent models in the earliest periods; e.g. OE. *cemingstōw* birthplace, *huntingspere* hunting-spear, *writingfeber* pen, ME. *gretting word* salutation (Orm); the variety of application already in OE. is illustrated by *leorningčild* pupil, *-cniht* disciple, *-mann* student, *-craeft* scholarship, *-his* school.

**-ing<sup>2</sup>** in suffix of the prp., ME. alteration of OE. *-ende*, later *-inde*, in late Nhb. *-ande* (after ON.) = OFris., OS. *-and* (Du. *-end*), OHG. *-anti*, *-enti*, *-onti* (G. *-end*), ON. *-andi*, Goth. *-ands*, corr. to L. *-ant-* -ANT, *-ent-* -ENT, Gr. *-ont-*, Skr. *-ant-*. The forms *-inde*, *-ende* continued in the Kentish area till XIV, but from the end of XII there was a general tendency to assim. *-inde* to *-ing<sup>1</sup>*, perh. partly through assoc. with AN., (O)F. *-ant*, which is the ending of both prps. and gerunds (*-ant* repr. both L. *-antem*, *-entem* and *-andum*, *-endum*). Several words of ppl. origin or nature are used only or mainly as adjs., e.g. *cunning*, *daring*, *hulking*, *lumping*, *nonjuring*, *strapping*, *scingeing*, *topping*, *un-availing*, *willing*; others (mostly of F. origin) are prepositions, viz. *concerning*, *during*, *excepting*, *notwithstanding*, *pending*, *touching*.

As a morphological feature the prp. enters into the formation of the tenses with the verb *be*, variously known as progressive, a

continuous, indefinite: e.g. *I am coming*, 'They were fighting'; the use is found in the earliest OE.

**-ing<sup>3</sup>** in suffix forming masc. sbs. based on sbs. or adjs. with the sense 'one belonging to or of the kind of . . .', 'possessing the qualities of . . .', as a patronymic 'one descended from . . .'; OE. *-ing* (corr. to OHG. *-ing*, ON. *-ingr*, *-ungr*) as in: *æþeling* ATHELING, *cýning* KING, *iermíng*, *earníng* poor wretch, *flýmíng* fugitive, *hóring* whoremonger, *lytling* little one; patronymics, as *Æþelwulfing*/*Wodening* son of Æthelwulf/Woden; gentile names, as *Centingas* men of Kent, *Réadingas* (Reading), *Gomorríngas* people of Gomorra; names of coins, *þending*, *þenning* PENNY, *scílling* SHILLING; fractional parts, *feorþing* FARTHING, *þrídíng* RIDING (of ON. origin); ME. *efeníng* equal (Orm) is - ON. *jafríngi*. Other words, of various ages from OE. onwards, chiefly names of animals and fruits, are *bíffín* (beefing), *bunting*, *geldíng* (of ON. origin), *goldíng*, *herring* (OE.), *þíldíng*, *jenneting*, *sweetíng*, *whítíng* (OE.), *wíldíng*.

**inga** *ínga* plant of a (chiefly S. Amer.) genus allied to *Mimosa*. XVIII (P. Browne). Tupi.

**ingeminate** *índʒeːmíneit* utter twice, reiterate. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *ingemínare* redouble, repeat, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*gemínare* GEMINATE.

**ingenio** *índʒíːniou* (hist.) sugar factory in the W. Indies. XVI (Hakluyt). - Sp. *ingenio* *ínx̄eːnio* ENGINE (*i. de azúcar* sugar-mill).

**ingenious** *índʒíːnias* †of high intellectual capacity XV; skilful in invention XVI; †used for INGENUOUS XVI. - F. *ingénieux* or L. *ingeníus*, f. *ingeníum*; see ENGINE, -IOUS.

**ingénue** *éʒenü* artless (young) woman. XIX. F., fem. of *ingénu* - L. *ingenuus* (see next).

**ingenuous** *índʒeːnjuəs* †noble-minded; honourably straightforward XVI; free-born XVII. f. L. *ingenuus* native, inborn, free-born, noble, frank, f. IN-<sup>1</sup>+*\*gen-*, base of *gignere* beget; see KIN, -UOUS. So **ingenuity** *índʒínjüːiti* A. †free-born condition; †nobility of character; ingenuousness (now rare); B. †intellectual capacity XVI; skill in contriving XVII. - L. *ingenuitás*; cf. F. *ingénuité*, It. *ingenuità*. The uses of branch B are peculiarly Eng. for *ingeniosity* or *\*ingeniety*, and depend on the confusion of INGENIOUS and *ingenuous* in XVI-XVII.

**ingle** *íngl* (Sc., etc.) fire, flame, hearth. XVI (Dunbar). perh. - Gael. *aíngéal* fire, light.

**ingot** *íngot*, -gət †mould in which metal is cast XIV (Ch.); mass of cast metal xv. Origin obscure; form and meaning suggest deriv. from IN<sup>1</sup> and OE. *goten*, pp. of *geotan* pour, cast in metal (cf. *ingéoting* impouring, *ingyte* infusion), rel. to L. *fundere* (see FUSION); parallel forms are G. *einguss* infusion, ingot, Sw. *ingöte* neck of a mould for metals, and the vbs. Du. *ingieten*, Sw. *ingjuta*. ¶ Hence F. *lingot* (xv) for *l'ingot*, whence medL. *lingötus*, Sp. *lingote*, Pg. *linhota*.

**ingrained** *íngreíːnd*, (before a sb.) *íngreínd*. XVI. var. of *engrained*; see ENGRAIN; cf. AL. *íngránátus* (XIV).

**ingratiatē** *íngreíːsíteit* †bring into favour; refl., get oneself into favour. XVII (Bacon). f. L. phr. *in grátiam* into favour (see GRACE) + -ATE<sup>3</sup>, after It. †*íngratiare*, *íngraziare*.

**ingredient** *íngreíːdíent* something that enters into the formation of a compound or mixture. XV. - prp. of L. *íngredi* enter, f. *in*- IN-<sup>1</sup>+*gradí* step, go: see GRADE, -ENT; cf. F. *íngrédiént* (XVI, Paré). Primarily in medical use; the pl. was spelt †*íngredíence* XVI-XVII (cf. ACCIDENCE).

**ingress** *íngres* entrance. XV. - L. *íngressus*, f. pp. stem of *íngredi*; see prec. So **íngressíon** -eːʃən entrance, invasion. xv (Harding). **íngreːssíve** entering in. XVII (gram. inceptive).

**ínguínal** *íngwíːnəl* pert. to the groin. XVII. - L. *ínguínális*, f. *ínguín-*, *ínguén* (swelling in the) groin = Gr. *adén* (-: \**ngwén-*) gland, ON. *økk* (-: \**eykwaz*) tumour; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**íngurgítate** *íngõːrdʒíteit* swallow greedily. XVI (Levins). f. pp. stem of L. *íngurgítare*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*gurgít-*, *gurgés* whirlpool, gulf. So **íngurgítatíon**. XVI (Elyot).

**ínhabit** *ínhæːbít* dwell in, dwell. XIV (Ch., Gower). ME. *en-*, *ínhabíte* - OF. *énhabíter* or L. *ínhabítare*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*habítare* (see HABIT).

**ínhale** *ínheíːl* breathe in. XVIII (Pope). - L. *ínhálare*, f. *in*- IN-<sup>1</sup>+*hálare* (cf. EXHALE). So **ínhalatíon**. XVII. - medL.

**ínhere** *ínheíːr* exist as an attribute in XVI; †remain fixed in XVII. - L. *ínhærere*, f. IN-<sup>1</sup>+*hærere*; cf. ADHERE. So **ínheːrent**. XVI.

**ínherít** *ínheːrít* †make heir; take or receive as heir. XIV. ME. *en(h)eríte* - OF. *énheríter*, f. *en*- IN-<sup>1</sup>+*héríte* :- late L. *hèrédítare*, f. *hèréd-*, *hèrés* HEIR. So **ínheːrítance**. XIV (Gower). - AN. *ínherítaunce*. **ínheːrítór**<sup>1</sup>. xv. **ínheːrítítrix**. XVI.

**ínhíbit** *ínheíːbít* (eccl. law) forbid, interdict xv; restrain XVI. f. *ínhíbit-*, pp. stem of L. *ínhíberē* hold in, hinder, f. *in*- IN-<sup>1</sup>+*habere* hold (see HABIT). **ínhíbitatíon**. XIV. - OF. or L.

**ínhuːman**, **ínhumaːne**. xv (-*ayn*, Caxton). - F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, HUMAN, HUMANE. **ínhumaːnítý**. xv (Caxton). - F. or L.

**ínhume** *ínhjúːm* bury. XVII. - L. *ínhumare*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup>+*humus* ground (cf. HUMBLE and EXHUME). So **ínhumaːtatíon**. XVII. - F.

**ínímical** *íníːmíkəl* unfriendly, hostile. XVII. - late L. *ínímícalís*, f. *ínímícus*; see ENEMY, -AL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ †*ínímícus* (XVI) and †*ínímíctíous* (XVII); f. L. *ínímíctia* enmity were earlier attempts to naturalize the adj.

**íníquity** *íníːkwítí* unrighteousness. XIV. - OF. *íníquíté* - L. *íníquítás*, f. *íníquus*, f. *in*- IN-<sup>2</sup>+*æquus* just, righteous (see EQUITY).

**initial** iniːʃəl pert. to a or the beginning. XVI. - L. *initialis*, f. *initium* beginning, f. *init-*, pp. stem of *inire* enter upon, begin, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *ire* go, rel. to Skr. *éti* he goes, *inas* we go, Gr. *éimi* I shall go, *ímen* we go, *íasi* they go; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **INITIATE**<sup>3</sup>. XVII. **INITIATION**. XVI (Stubbes). - L. **INITIATIVE** sb. XVIII. - F. **INITIATORY**. XVII.

**inject** indʒekt drive or force in. XVII (Holland). f. *inject-*, pp. stem of L. *inicare* throw in, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *jacere* throw (see **ADJACENT**), rel. to Gr. *hiénai* throw, cast, or send forward. So **INJECTION**. XVI. - F. or L.

**Injun** iːndʒən colloq. and dial. U.S. form of **INDIAN**. XVII (*Ingín, Engiane*, later *Indjon*).

**injunction** indʒʌŋkʃən authoritative or emphatic admonition. XVI. - late L. *in-junctiō(n)-*, f. *in-junct-*, *injungere* ENJOIN; see -TION. So **INJUNCTIVE**. XVII; cf. F. *injonctif*.

**injury** iːndʒəri wrongful action XIV; loss, damage XV; †insult, affront XVI. - AN. *injurie* (mod. *injure* insult) - L. *injūria*, sb. use of fem. of *injūrius* unjust, wrongful, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *jūr-*, *jūs* right; see **JURY**, -r<sup>2</sup>. So **INJURIOUS** indʒuəriəs. XV (Henryson). - F. or L.

**ink** iŋk fluid used in writing and printing XIII; black fluid secreted by cuttle-fish, etc. XVI. ME. *enke*, later *inc(k)*, *inke* - OF. *enque* (mod. *encre*): - late L. *e·ncautum*, *e·ncaustum* (which with stress *encaustum* gave Pr. *en-caust*, It. *inchostro*) - Gr. *égkauston* purple ink used by Greek and Roman emperors for their signatures, f. *egkatein* burn in (see **ENCAUSTIC**); cf. Jewish F. *anket*, (M)Du. *inkt*. Comp. **I·NKHORN** vessel (orig. a horn) for holding ink XIV; cf. Du. †*inkthoren*; *i. term*, learned or literary word XVI (Bale). Hence **ink** vb. XVI. **inkY**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**inkle** iːŋkl linen tape or thread. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**inkling** iːŋkliŋ faint mention or report XIV; hint XVI. f. ME. *inkle* utter in an undertone (XIV), of unkn. origin †-ING<sup>1</sup>.

**in-law** iːnlə relative by marriage. XIX. sb. use of phr. denoting connexion by marriage, e.g. *brother-in-law* (c. 1300) sister's husband, *father-in-law* (XIV, Ch.) wife's father; after AN. *en ley*, OF. *en loi* (*de mariage*) 'in law (of marriage)'; also used of step-relationship.

**inlet** iːnlet (prob. after **OUTLET**) sma.l arm of the sea, creek XVI; f. phr. *let in* (LET<sup>1</sup>) (arch.) admission XVII. ¶ North. ME. *inlate* admission (XIII-XIV) is a distinct word.

**inly** iːnli (arch.) inwardly; closely, fully. OE. *in(n)licē*, f. *inn* IN-<sup>1</sup> (adv.) + -LY<sup>2</sup>.

**inmate** iːnmeɪt †lodger, subtenant; (fellow) occupier or occupant. XVI. prob. orig. f. INN dwelling (later assoc. with IN<sup>2</sup>) + **MATE**.

**inmost** iːnmoust, -most most inward. XIV. Earlier ME. *inmost*, *in(ne)mast* :- OE. *inne-most*. f. *in*, *inne* IN-<sup>1</sup>; see -MOST.

**inn** in ˠdwelling-place OE.; hostelry, hotel; lodging-house for (university or law) students. XIV. OE. *inn* :- \**innam* (cf. ON. *inni* :- \**innjam*); f. *inne* IN-<sup>1</sup>.

**innards** iːnɑːdz (colloq.) see **INWARD**.

**innate** ineɪt inborn, native. xv. - L. *innātus*, pp. of *innāsci* (see IN-<sup>1</sup>, **NATIVE**).

**inner** iːnəri more within or inward. OE. *inner(r)a*, *in(n)ra* = OFris. *inra*, OHG. *innaro*, -ero (G. *innere*), ON. *innri*, *iðri*; compar. f. IN<sup>1</sup> (adv.); see -ER<sup>3</sup>. Hence †**INNERMORE** adv. XIII; adj. xv. †**INNEREST**. XIII (Orm). **INNERMOST**. xv.

**innings** iːniŋz (cricket, etc.) portion of a game during which a side or player is 'in'. XVIII. f. IN<sup>1</sup> adv. + pl. of -ING<sup>1</sup>; invariable for sg. and pl. in Eng. use; in U.S. a sg. *inning* is current. ¶ No historical connexion with OE. *innung* contents, income, ME. and mod. Eng. *inning* enclosure, (dial.) in-gathering.

**innocent** iːnəsənt free from wrong, sin, or guilt XIV (R. Rolle); not injurious XVII. Also sb. XIV. - (O)F. *innocent* (= It. *innocente*, etc.) or L. *innocent-*, -ēns, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *nocēns*, pp. of *nocēre* hurt, injure; see **NOXIOUS**, -ENT. So **INNOCENCE**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **INNOCUOUS** iːnəkjuəs harmless. XVI. f. L. *innocuus*, f. *in-* + *nocuus*, f. *nocēre*.

**innovate** iːnəveɪt †renew, †introduce as new; bring in something new. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *innovāre* renew, alter, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *novāre* make new, f. *novus* NEW; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **INNOVATION**. XVI. - L. Cf. **RENOVATE**.

**innuendo** iːnjuːndəʊ †parenthetical explanation or specification; oblique hint or suggestion. XVII. - L., 'by nodding, pointing to, intimating', abl. gerund of *innuere* nod to, signify, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *nuere* nod (cf. Gr. *neúein*). ¶ Used in medL. as a formula in legal documents to introduce a precise inference in parenthesis, 'to wit'.

**inoculate** iːnəkjuːleɪt set in (a bud or scion), bud (a plant) xv; implant (a disease); impregnate with the virus of a disease XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *inoculāre* engraft, implant, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *oculus* EYE, bud; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**inordinate** iːnɔːdɪnət irregular; immoderate. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - L. *inordinātus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *ordinātus*, pp. of *ordināre* ORDAIN; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**inosculate** iːnɔːskjuːleɪt interpenetrate (trans. and intr.). XVII (Grew). f. IN-<sup>1</sup> + L. *osculāre* furnish with a mouth or outlet, after Gr. *anastomōin* (see **ANASTOMOSIS**).

**inquest** iːŋkwɛst, iːŋ- legal inquiry XIII; jury, esp. coroner's jury XIV. ME. *enqueste* - OF. *enqueste* = Pr. *enquesta*, It. *inchiesta* :- Rom. \**inquesta*, sb. use of fem. of pp. of \**inquērere*; see next.

**inquire, enquire** inkwaɪəːɪ, ɪŋ- ask about XIII; seek information XIV. ME. *enquere* - OF. *enquerre* (mod. new formation *enquerir*) = Pr. *enquerre*, It. †*inchierere, inchiedere* :- Rom. \**inquætere*, for L. *inquirere*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *quætere* ask (see QUESTION). Both prefix and stem-vowel were conformed to L. in XV, *inquere, enquire, inquire*. Hence **inquiry**<sup>3</sup> inkwaɪəːɪ, ɪŋ- investigation XV; interrogation XVI. Early form *enquery*, f. *enquere*; afterwards assim. to the later form of the vb.

**inquisition** inkwɪzɪːʃən, ɪŋ- inquiry, investigation; judicial inquiry XIV; (R.C.Ch.) ecclesiastical tribunal (the Holy Office) XVI. - (O)F. *inquisition* - L. *inquisitiō(n)* (legal) examination, f. *inquisit-*, *inquirere* INQUIRE; see -ITION. So **inquisitive** -ɪzɪtɪv. XIV (Ch.). - OF. - late L. **inquisitor**. XVI. - OF. - L.

**inroad** ɪnˈrəʊd hostile incursion, raid. XVI. f. IN-<sup>1</sup> + ROAD in the etymol. sense of 'riding'.

**insane** ɪnseɪn not of sound mind. XVI. - L. *insānus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *sānus* SANE. So **insanity**. XVI. - L.; orig. *insanity of mind*.

**inscribe** ɪnskraɪːb write in or on; (geom.) delineate within a figure XVI; enrol; mark with characters XVII. - L. *inscribere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *scribere* write (see SCRIPTURE). So **inscription**. XIV (concr.). - L.

**inscrutable** ɪnskɹuːtəbl that cannot be fathomed by the mind. xv. - late L. *inscrūtābilis* (Hilary, Augustine), f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *scrūtārī*; see SCRUTINY, -ABLE.

**insect** ɪnsekt (pop.) small invertebrate animal; (zool.) one of the Insecta. XVII (Holland). - L. *insectum*, pl. *insecta* (Pliny), sb. use of n. of pp. of *insecāre* cut into or up, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *secāre* cut (see SECTION); rendering Gr. *éntomon*, pl. *éntoma* (Aristotle), sc. *zōion, zōia* animal(s), rel. to *entémnein* cut up or in two (cf. ATOM).

**insert** ɪnsɛːt set or put in. XVI. f. *insert-*, pp. stem of L. *inserere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *serere* plant, join, put into (see SOW<sup>2</sup>). So **insertion**. XVI. - late L.

**insessores** ɪnsesəːrɪz (ornith.) order of perching birds. XIX. modL., pl. of late L. *insessor*, f. *insess-*, pp. stem of *insidēre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sedēre* SIT.

**inset** ɪnset leaf or sheet inserted. XIX. f. pp. *inset*, i.e. set in; see IN<sup>1</sup>, SET<sup>1</sup>.

**inside** ɪnsaɪːd sb. inner side or surface XVI; adj. ɪnsaɪd XVII (Sh.); adv. XIX; prep. XVIII. f. IN<sup>1</sup> (attrib.) + SIDE; cf. OUTSIDE.

**insidious** ɪnsɪːdiəs full of wiles, operating subtly. XVI. - L. *insidiōsus*, f. *insidiā* ambush, trick, rel. to *insidēre* sit in or upon, be settled, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sedēre* SIT; see -IOUS.

**insight** ɪnsaɪt †mental vision or perception XII (Orm); penetration by the understanding into XVI (Sidney). prob. of Scand. and LG. origin; cf. Sw. *insigt*, Da. *insigt*, Du. *inzicht*; G. *einsicht* (XVIII); comp. of IN<sup>1</sup> and SIGHT.

**insignia** ɪnsɪːgnɪə badges, emblems. XVII. L., pl. of *insigne* mark, sign, badge of office, sb. use of n. of *insignis* distinguished (as by a mark), f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *signum* SIGN (cf. Gr. *ἐπίσημος*); see -IA<sup>2</sup>.

**insinuate** ɪnsɪːnjuet introduce indirectly or stealthily. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *insinuāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sinuāre* curve, f. *sinus* curve; see SINUOUS, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **insinuation**. XVI. - L.

**insipid** ɪnsɪːpɪd tasteless. XVII. - F. *insipide* or late L. *insipidus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *sapidus* SAPID. Hence or - F. **insipidity**. XVII.

**insist** ɪnsɪːst †continue steadfastly in; dwell emphatically on. XVI. - L. *insistere* stand upon, persist, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sistere* STAND.

**insolation** ɪnsouleiːʃən exposure to the sun. XVII. - L. *insolātiō(n)*, f. *insolāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sōl* SUN; see -ATION.

**insolent** ɪnˈsələnt †haughty, arrogant XIV (Ch.); contemptuous of dignity or authority XVII. - L. *insolent-*, -ēns unusual, excessive, arrogant, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + prp. of *solēre* be accustomed; see -ENT. So **insolence**. XIV (Ch.). - L. Cf. F. *insolent*, -ence (XV).

**insoluble** ɪnsəːljubl †indissoluble XIV (Wycl. Bible); that cannot be solved XIV (PPL.); that cannot be dissolved in liquid XVIII. - (O)F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, SOLUBLE.

**insomnia** ɪnsəːmniə sleeplessness. XVIII. - L. f. *insomnis* sleepless, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *somnus* sleep + -IA<sup>1</sup>. Anglicized †*insomnie* (XVII). ¶ L. *insomnium* (prop.) dream, tr. Gr. *ἐνύπνιον*, has been irreg. used for *insomnia*.

**insomuch** ɪnsəːmʌtʃ †so much XIV (Wyclif, rare); †inasmuch as; to such an extent (*that*) xv. tr. OF. *en tant (que)*; at first alternative to INASMUCH, but later differentiated.

**insouciant** ɪnsūːsɪənt, || ɛnsusjə unheeding, indifferent. XIX (Scott). F., f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *souciant*, prp. of *soucier* care :- L. *sollicitāre* disturb, agitate (see SOLICIT).

**inspan** ɪnspæːn (S. Africa) yoke, harness. XIX. - Du. *inspannen*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *spannen* stretch, bend, put horses to (see SPAN<sup>2</sup>).

**inspect** ɪnspeːkt look carefully into or at. XVII. f. *inspect-*, pp. stem of L. *inspicere*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *specere* look (see SPECIES) or - L. frequent. *inspectāre*; cf. F. *inspecter*. So **inspection**. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - L. **inspector**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. - L.

**inspeximus** ɪnspeːksɪməs (leg.) charter in which the grantor avouches to have inspected an earlier charter. XVII. L., 'we have inspected', 1st pers. pl. pt. of *inspicere* INSPECT; the first word of the document.

**inspire** ɪnspaiːəɪ infuse into the mind; impart or suggest by divine agency; †breathe XIV; breathe in XVI. - (O)F. *inspirer* - L. *inspirāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *spirāre* breathe (see

SPIRIT). So **inspira**-TION. XIV (R. Mannyng, R. Rolle). - (O)F. - late L.

**inspissate** inspi'seit, i'nspeisit thicken. XVII (Bacon). f. pp. stem of late L. *inspissare*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *spissus* thick, dense; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **inspissat**-ION. XVII (Holland).

**install** instō'l invest with or place in an office, orig. by placing in an official stall XVI; (after F.) to place in position XIX. - medL. *installäre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *stallum* STALL; cf. (O)F. *installer*. So **installa**-TION. XVII. - medL.; so F. Hence **insta**-LEMENT<sup>1</sup>, U.S. **install**-installation. XVI.

**instalment**<sup>2</sup>, U.S. **install**- instō'lmənt †arrangement for payment; agreed part of a sum to be paid XVIII; part supplied at a certain time XIX. Alteration (prob. by assoc. with prec.) of earlier †*estallment*, aphetic †*stallment* (XV) - AN. *estalemēt* (AL. *(e)stallamentum*), f. *estaler* fix (AL. *stallare* pay debts by instalments); see STALL, -MENT.

**instance** i'nstans urgency, urgent action (now in phr. *at the instance of*) XIV; †case adduced in objection or disproof; example in support of a general proposition (= medL. *instantia*) XVI; (after Ulpian) process, suit (*court of first i.*, i.e. of primary jurisdiction); hence *in the first i.* as the first step XVII. - (O)F. *instance* eagerness, solicitation, judicial process, new argument rebutting the reply to a previous one - L. *instantia* presence, urgency, pleading or process, in scholl. (prop. *i. contradictionis*) objection, example to the contrary (tr. Gr. *énstasis* objection, f. *enistánoi* stand in the way, object), f. *instant-*, -*ans* INSTANT. Hence **i**-stance vb. †urge XV; cite as an instance XVII.

**instant** i'nstənt urgent XV; present (of time); of the current month; imminent, immediate XVI. - (O)F. *instant* assiduous, at hand - L. *instant-*, -*ans*, prp. of *instāre* be present or at hand, urge, apply oneself to, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *stāre* STAND. As sb. point of time, moment XV; after medL. *instāns* (sc. *tempus*) present moment of time. Hence **i**-stantLY<sup>4</sup> †urgently; †just now XV; forthwith XVI; after (O)F. *instamment* urgently, L. *instanter* urgently, pressingly. So **instant**-ANEOUS. XVII. f. medL. *instantāneus*, f. *instant-*, after ecclL. *mōmentāneus*.

**instate** instei:t establish in a position. XVII. f. IN<sup>1</sup> + STATE sb. Cf. REINSTATE.

**instauration** instō'rei:ʃən (arch.) renovation, renewal. XVII. - L. *instaurātiō*(*no*), f. *instaurāre* RESTORE; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, -ATION.

**instead** inste:d in the place or room (of another), as deputy or successor XIII; in its stead, as a substitute XVII. orig. written as two words and so regularly till late XVI, when the conjunct form began to appear; phr. *in (the) stead of* (see STEAD), after OF. *en* (now *au*) *lieu de*, which continued L. (*in*) *locō* with gen., 'in the condition or relation (of)'.  
[478]

**instep** i'nstep upper part of the foot between toes and ankle. XVI. Earlier forms *instep*(*pe*), also *instoppe*, -*stup*, -*stip*; the variation in form prob. points to adoption of a foreign word and away from immed. deriv. from IN<sup>1</sup> and STEP, though the elements are ult. identical with these; for the sense cf. Wfris. *ynstap* opening in a shoe for the insertion of the foot ('Dy skoen binne to nau, of to wiid, fen ynstap', the shoes are too narrow, or too wide, in the opening); also LG. *instappen* step in.

**instigate** i'nstigeit spur or urge on. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *instigare*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *stigāre* prick, incite, rel. to Gr. *stizein* prick (†-*\*stij-*; cf. STIGMA); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **instiga**-TION. XV. - F. or L.

**instil** insti:l put in by drops; infuse gradually. XVI. - L. *instillāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *stillāre*, f. *stilla* drop; cf. DISTIL.

**instinct** i'nstiŋkt †impulse XV; innate impulse or propensity; intuition XVI (Sh.). - L. *instinctus* instigation, impulse, f. *instinct-*, *instinguere* incite, impel, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *stinguere* prick (cf. DISTINCT, EXTINCT); formerly str. *insti*-*inct*. So **insti**-*inct* pp. †innate XVI; †impelled, excited XVII (Milton); imbued with XVIII. - L. *instinctus* pp. **insti**-*inctive* operating by instinct. XVII. **insti**-*inctively*<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Sh.).

**institute** i'nstitjūt †purpose; established usage; principle(s) or element(s) of instruction XVI; (after F. *institut* name of the institution created in 1795 to replace the old academies) society to promote an object; building used for this XIX. - L. *institutum* design, ordinance, precept, sb. use of n. of pp. of *instituere* establish, ordain, arrange, teach, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *statuere* set up (see STATUTE). So **i**-*nstitute* vb. set up, found XV; establish in an office, esp. eccl. XVI. f. pp. stem of *instituere*; preceded by the pp. †*institute* (XIV) and the inf. †*institue*, shortened †*instue* (XIV), - (O)F. *instituer*. **institu**-TION establishment, esp. eccl. in a benefice XIV (Wyclif); established law, etc. XVI; establishment or organization for the promotion of an object XVIII. - (O)F. - L. **institu**-TIONAL<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**instruct** instra:kt impart knowledge to XV; direct, command XVI; †put in order XVII. f. *instru*-*ct*, pp. stem of L. *instruere* set up, furnish, fit out, teach, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *struere* pile up, build (see STRUCTURE); cf. F. *instruire*. So **instru**-CTION imparting of knowledge, teaching; direction, order. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. - late L. **instru**-CTIVE. XVII. **instru**-CTOR. XV. - F. -*eur*.

**instrument** i'nstrumənt tool, implement XIII (earliest of a musical instrument); something used by an agent; means XIV; legal document XV. - (O)F. *instrument* - L. *instrumentum*, f. *instruere*; see prec. and -MENT. So **instrume**-ntAL<sup>1</sup> serving as instrument or means XIV (Trevisa); of music composed for instruments XVI; (gram.) of the case denoting 'with' or 'by means of' (after the

Skr. name *karana* means, instrument) XIX. - (O)F. Hence **instrumentalist** player on a musical instrument. XIX (earlier *†instrumentist* XVII; so F. *-iste*). **instrumentation** composition of music for instruments. c. 1845. - F. (1824 Stendhal). **instrumentality**. XVII (Baxter).

**insufflation** insʌfleiʃən breathing upon a person or thing as a means of exorcism XVI; (med.) blowing of air or vapour into the lungs, etc. XIX. - late L. *insufflatio(n)-*, f. *insufflare*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *sufflare* blow upon, f. sub SUF- + *flāre* BLOW<sup>1</sup>; see -ATION.

**insular** i:nsjʊləɪ pert. to an island XVII; characteristic of islanders, as being narrow or prejudiced XVIII. - late L. *insularis*, f. *insula* ISLAND; see -AR. So **insulate**<sup>3</sup> convert into an island XVI; detach, ISOLATE (also electr.) XVIII. **insulator**. c.1800.

**insulin** i:nsjʊlin specific for diabetes extracted from the *islands* of Langerhans in the pancreas of animals. 1921. f. L. *insula* ISLAND; see -IN<sup>1</sup>.

**insult** insʌlt glory or triumph over XVI; treat with scornful abuse or disrespect XVII. - L. *insultāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *saltāre*, iterative-intensive f. *salire* leap, jump (see SALIENT). So **insult** (arch.) attack; affront XVII. - F. *insulte* or - eccl. L. *insultus*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *saltus* leap. Earlier *†insultation*. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**insuperable** insjʊpərəbl ʃʊnconquerable XIV (R. Rolle); unsurmountable XVII (H. More). - (O)F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, SUPERABLE.

**insure** insjʊəɪ. XV. var. of ENSURE, with substitution of IN-<sup>1</sup> for EN-<sup>1</sup>, established in the sense of securing payment on death or damage (XVII). So **insurance**. XVII; in commercial use repl. ASSURANCE, which is retained in the titles of some long-established companies.

**insurgent** insɔ:ɪdʒənt one who rises in active revolt. XVIII (Falconer). - F. *†insurgent* (XVIII in connexion with the rising in N. America), - L. *insurgent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *insurgere* rise up (whence *†insurge* XVI); see IN-<sup>1</sup>, SURGE, -ENT. So **insurrection** insə:rekʃən rising in arms. XV. - (O)F. - late L. *insurrectio(n)-*, f. *insurrect-*, *insurgere*.

**intact** intækt untouched, unblemished. XV. - L. *intactus*, f. in IN-<sup>2</sup> + *tactus*, pp. of *tangere* touch (cf. TANGENT).

**intaglio** intæljou figure incised or engraved; incised gem. XVII (Evelyn). It., f. *intagliare* engrave, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *tagliare* cut; cf. ENTAIL.

**intake** i:nteik taking in or what is taken in, (dial.) place of this. f. phr. *take in*; see TAKE, IN<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In north. dial. in the sense of 'inclosure of land' *intack* from XVI, earlier *yntauk* (XIV, 'Selby Cartulary').

**integer** i:ntidʒɪ (denoting) a whole quantity. XVI (Digges). - L. *integer* intact, EN-

TIRE. So **integral**<sup>1</sup> making up a whole, made up of parts which constitute a unity XVI; (math.) XVIII. - late L. *integrālis*, f. *integr-*, *integrer*. **integerate**<sup>3</sup>. XVII; f. pp. stem of L. *integrāre*, f. *integrer*. **integration**. XVII. - L. **integr**ITY *inte-grīti*. XV. - F. or L.

**integument** inte:gjʊmənt covering, coating. XVII (Chapman). - L. *integumentum*, f. *integere* cover; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, TEGUMENT.

**intellect** i:ntilekt knowing and reasoning faculties of the mind. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - (O)F. *intellect* or L. *intellectus* perception, discernment, meaning, sense, f. pp. stem of *intellegere*; see below. So **intellection** understanding. XVII. - L. *intellectio(n)-*. **intellective** pert. to the understanding. XV. - late L. *intellectivus*; cf. (O)F. *intellectif*. **intellectual**<sup>1</sup> of the intellect; †spiritual, ideal XIV (Trevisa); †intelligent XV; highly gifted with understanding XIX. - L., f. *intellectus* understanding; cf. (O)F. *intellectuel*. **intellectualism**. XIX; after G. *intellectualismus*. **intellectualist**. XVII (Bacon). **intellectuality**. XVII (Florio). - late L. (Tertullian). **intelligent** inte-li-dʒənt quick to understand. XVI (Hawes). - prp. of L. *intelligere*, *-legere* lit. choose among, f. *inter* INTER- + *legere* pick up, gather, choose, read (see LECTON). So **intelligence**. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - L.; hence **intelligencer**<sup>1</sup> informer, spy, messenger XVI; as title of a newspaper XVII. **intelligentsia**, **-tzia** the 'intellectuals'. XX. - Russ. *intelligentsija* - Pol. *inteligencja* - L. *intellegentia*. **intelligible**. XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible).

**intemperate** inte:mperət XV (Lydg.). - L. *intemperātus*; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, TEMPERATE. So **intemperance**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**intend** inte:nd direct the mind or attention XIV (Ch., Gower); design for a purpose XVI (Sh.); various lit. and etymol. senses have been current. ME. *entende*, *in-* - (O)F. *entendre*, *†intendre* (= Pr. *entendre*, Sp. *entender*, It. *intendere*; in the Rom. langs. the sense 'hear' is common) - L. *intendere* extend, direct, intend, promote, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>1</sup>. So **intendant** superintendent, manager (chiefly F. officials). XVII (Evelyn). - F. - L. prp. of *intendere*. **intended**<sup>1</sup> purposed, designed; sb. intended spouse XVIII. **intendment** †understanding, meaning XIV (Ch., Gower); (leg.) XVI. - (O)F. *entendement*, f. *entendre*. **intense** existing in a very high degree. XIV (*intense cold*, Maund.). - (O)F. *intens(e)* or L. *intensus* stretched, tight, violent, pp. of *intendere*; hence **intensify**. XIX (Coleridge). **intension** tension, intentness, intensity XVII; internal content of a concept XIX (W. Hamilton). **intensive** †intense XVI; relating of or pert. to intensity; intensifying XVII (also irreg. *intensative*, *intensive* XIX); (*extensive* XIX. **intention**<sup>1</sup> intention XIII (Ancr.R.); end proposed XIV (R. Rolle); obs. exc. in phr. *to all intents* XVI). ME. *entent*

- OF. *entent* :- L. *intentus*, and *entente* - (O)F. *entente* :- Rom. \**intenta*, f. pp. of L. *intendere*. **inte·nt**<sup>2</sup> earnestly attentive or bent upon. XVII. - L. *intentus*, pp. of *intendere*. **inte·ntion** †understanding; †meaning, import; purpose XIV; (logic) direction of the mind to an object, conception (medL. tr. of Avicenna) XVI; (theol.) XVII. ME. *entencion* - OF. *entencion* (mod. *intention*) - L. **inte·ntional**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - F. *-ionnel* or medL.

**inter**<sup>1</sup> intə·ɪ bury. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *enter(re)* - (O)F. *enterrer* = Pr., Sp. *enterrar*, It. *interrare* - Rom. \**interrāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup>+ *terra* earth (cf. Ir., W. *tr* country), repl. L. *inhumāre* INHUME. The sp. was remodelled on L. Hence **inte·rment**. XIV.

**inter**<sup>2</sup> i·ntər L. prep. 'between', 'among' (cogn. with UNDER), occurring in a few L. phrases current in Eng.: *inter alia* (ei·liā) among other things, *inter nos* (nous) between ourselves, *inter se* (sī) among themselves.

**inter-** i·ntər, intə·ɪ L. prep. (see prec.), repr. in F. by *entre-* (see ENTER-), used as a prefix with the senses: (1) *between*, in between, in the midst, as in *intercalāre*, *-cēdere*, *-pōnere*, *-venire*, whence INTERCALARY, INTERCEDE, INTERPOSE, INTERVENE, *interdigitalis* lying between the fingers, INTERREGNUM, *intervallum* INTERVAL; (2) at intervals, as in *intermittere* INTERMIT; (3) with preventive or destructive effect, as in *intercipere* INTERCEPT, *interdicere* (see INTERDICT), *interficere* kill (f. *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>). The earliest adoptions of such words in Eng. came through F. forms with *entre-* (e.g. *entrechange*, *entrefere*), but in XVI remodelling of these forms on the L. *inter-* began, and at the same time the use of the prefix was widely extended in combination with various radicals, and functioning as adj. or as adv. Meanwhile the prefix had acquired a mutual or reciprocal sense (a trace of which is found in late L. *intermūtātis manibus* with crossed hands), illustrated by *intercommunion*, *interdependence*, *-ent*, *intermarriage*, *-marry*, *intermingle*, *interplay*, the like of which are numerous. The other large group of comps. in which *inter-* has become a living formative is that in which it governs prepositionally (with the senses 'between', 'among', and 'forming a link between', 'belonging in common to') the sb. implied in the radical part of the comp., on the model of late L. *interammus* placed between rivers (*ammis* river), *intermūrālis* situated between walls (*mūrus* wall), as in many gen. and techn. words like *intervalveolar*, *intercolonial*, *intercollegiate*, *interdenominational*, *interdental*, *international*, *interstellar*, *intervocalic*. The prefix enters freely into combination with sbs. to form attrib. phrases, as in *inter-county* match.

**intercalary** intə·ɪkəlɔri inserted at intervals (in the calendar) XVII; intervening XVIII. - L. *intercalārius*, *-calāris*, f. *intercalāre* (cf. CALEND. COUNCIL) proclaim the insertion

of a day, etc., in the calendar, from pp. stem of which is **inte·rcalāre**<sup>3</sup>. XVII; so **inte·rcalā·tion**. XVI (- F. or L.).

**intercede** intəɪsɪd †come between XVI; intervene on behalf of another XVII. - (O)F. or L. *intercēdere*, f. *inter* INTER-+ *cēdere* go. So **interce·ssion**. XVI (Dunbar, Tindale). - (O)F. or L. *interce·ssor*<sup>4</sup>. xv. - L.; hence **interce·ssory**, XVI.

**intercept** intəɪseɪpt seize on the way from one place to another, cut off (a person or thing). XVI. f. *intercept*, pp. stem of L. *intercipere*, f. *inter* INTER-+ *capere* take, seize (see HEAVE). So **interce·ption**. XVI (Sh.). - F. or L.

**intercha·nge** exchange mutually. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *entrenchange* - OF. *entrenchangier*; see INTER-, CHANGE. Hence as sb. XVI. So **intercha·ngeable**. xv. - OF.; -ABLY. XIV; after AN. *entrenchangeablement*.

**intercommu·nicate** have mutual communication. XVI. - AL.; see INTER-, COMMUNICATE. So †**interco·mmon** xv (Lydg.), -COMMUNE XIV (Ch.). - AN. *entrecomuner*.

**intercourse** i·ntɪkɔʊəz mutual dealings xv; social or spiritual communication XVI. Earlier *entrecours* - (O)F. *entrecours* - L. *intercursus* (in class. L. only in abl.), f. *intercurrere* run between or among, intervene; see INTER-, COURSE.

**interdict** i·ntəɪdɪkt (eccl.) sentence debarring the faithful from church functions and privileges XIII; authoritative prohibition or decree XVII. ME. *entredit* - OF. *entredit* - L. *interdictum* (to which the Eng. word was assim. XVI), sb. use of n. of pp. of *interdicere* interpose by speech, forbid by decree, f. *inter* INTER-+ *dicere* say (see DICTION). Hence **interdi·ct** vb. XIII; after OF. *entredire* - L. *interdicere*.

**interest** i·ntərəst, i·ntrɛst A. (legal) concern or right in xv; advantageous or detrimental relation XVI; matter in which persons are concerned XVII; feeling of one concerned XVIII; B. †injury, damages; money paid for use of money lent XVI. Late ME. alt. of †*interesse*, †*ent(e)resse* (Ch.), partly by addition of parasitic *t*, partly by assoc. with OF. *interest* damage, loss (mod. *intérêt*), app. sb. use of L. *interest* it makes a difference, concerns, matters, 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of *interesse* BE, be of importance, f. *inter* INTER-+ *esse* BE (the history is, however, obscure). So **i·nterest** vb. invest with a title or share; cause to have or take an interest XVII; affect with a feeling of concern XVIII. Alteration of †*interest* vb. XVI. - F. *intéresser* †damage, concern, f. L. *interesse*; ppl. adj. **i·nterested**<sup>1</sup> (XVII) was preceded by †**interested** (XVI) - F. *intéressé*. **i·nteresting**<sup>2</sup>. XVIII. †important (Shaftesbury), apt to excite interest (Sterne); cf. F. *intéressant*.

**interfere** intəɪfəɪɪ strike the inside of the fetlock with the hoof of the opposite foot,



knock one leg against another XVI; collide, clash, come into opposition, intermeddle *with* XVII; intervene XVIII. - OF. (refl.) *s'entreferir* strike each other, f. *entre-INTER-+férir* :- L. *ferire* strike (cf. OHG. *berjan*, ON. *berja*). Hence **interference**. XVIII. **interferometer**. XIX.

**interim** i'ntərim meanwhile (also *ad interim, per interim*); intervening time, interval of time. XVI. - L. *interim* in the meantime, f. *inter-INTER-+advb. suffix -im*, orig. ending of acc. sg. of *i-* stems (cf. *partim* partly).

**interior** intə'ri:ə situated (more) within. XV (Caxton). - L. *interior* inner, compar. adj. f. *inter* within (see *INTER*<sup>2</sup>, -*IOR*).

**interjection** ejaculation XV; (gram.) XVI (Palsg.). - (O)F. *interjection* - L. *interjectiō(n)-*, f. *interject-*, pp. stem of *intericere* interpose, f. *inter-INTER-+jacere* throw, cast (cf. *ABJECT*). So **interject** vb. XVI.

**interlace** intə'lei:s. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *entrelacier*; see *ENTER-*, *INTER-*, *LACE* vb.

**interlard** intə'lɑ:d †pass. have alternate layers of fat and lean; diversify by intermixture. XVI. Earlier *enter-* - (O)F. *entrelarder*, f. *entre-INTER-+larder* *LARD*.

**interleave** intə'li:v insert leaves between the leaves of (a book). XVII (Wood). f. *INTER-+leaves*, pl. of *LEAF*. Hence **interleaf**. XVIII (Richardson).

**interline** insert between the lines. XV. - medL. *interlineāre*; see *INTER-*, *LINE*<sup>2</sup>. So **interlinear**. XV. - medL. *interlineāris*.

**interlocutor** intə'lɔ:kjʊtɔ: one who takes part in a conversation. XVI (Barclay). - modL., f. L. *interloqui*, -*locutiō*; see *INTER-*, *LOCUTION*.

**interloper** i'ntə'lɔ:pə †unauthorized trader XVI; one who thrusts himself into an affair XVII. f. *INTER-* (as in *intermeddler*) + *loper* (as in *LANDLOPER*). Hence **interloper** vb. XVII. ¶ F. *interlope*, †*interlopre* ship trading without authority in countries allotted to a merchant company, and Du., LG. *enterloper*, are from Eng.

**interlude** intə'lju:d light or humorous dramatic representation, (later XVII-XVIII) comedy, farce XIV; interval in the performance of a play XVII; intervening time or space XVIII. - medL. *interludium*, f. *inter-INTER-+ludus* play (cf. *LUDICROUS*).

**intermeddle**. ME. *entremedle* (Ch.; Caxton) - AN. *entremedler* = OF. *entremesler*; see *INTER-*, *MEDDLE*.

**intermediate** intə'mi:diət coming between two things. XVII. - medL. *intermediātus*, f. L. *intermedius*, f. *inter-INTER-+medius* *MID*; cf. F. *intermediat*; see -*ATE*<sup>2</sup>. So **intermediary**. XVIII; after F. *intermédiaire*.

**intermezzo** intə'me:dzou (mus.) piece intervening between two main parts of a composition. XIX. It. - L. *intermedius* (see prec.).

**interminable** intə'minəbl. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or late L. ¶ Earlier than *terminable*.

**intermit** intə'mi:t leave off, discontinue. XVI. - L. *intermittere*, f. *inter-INTER-+mittere* let go. So **intermission**. XVI. - F. or L.

**intern** intə'in confine within prescribed limits of residence. XIX (c. 1865). - F. *interner*, f. *interne* = It. *interno* - L. *internus* inward, internal, f. *inter-INTER*<sup>2</sup> (cf. *externus* *EXTERNAL*).

**internal** intə'inəl pert. to man's inner nature XVI (Hawes); situated within XVI (Spenser); pert. to the thing or subject itself XVII. - modL. *internālis*, f. *internus*; see prec., -*AL*<sup>1</sup>.

**international** existing between nations. XVIII (Bentham). f. *INTER-+NATION-+AL*<sup>1</sup>. So **internationale** -næ'ʃjə'nəl, ||*ē*ternasjonal revolutionary hymn composed by Eugène Pottier in 1871. F. (sc. *chanson* song).

**internecine** intə'nɪ'sain attended with great slaughter XVII (Butler, 'Hudibras' i i 774 *internecine war*, after L. *internecinum bellum*); (misinterpreted by Johnson in his Dict. as) mutually destructive XVIII. - L. *internecinus*, f. *interneciō* general slaughter, massacre, extermination, f. *internecāre* slaughter, exterminate, f. *inter-INTER-+necāre* kill, rel. to *nec-*, *nex* violent death, *nocēre* injure, orig. put to death; see *NOXIOUS*, -*INE*<sup>1</sup>.

**internuncio**. XVII (Milton). - It. *internunzio*; see *INTER-*, *NUNCIO*.

**interpellation** intə'peli:ʃən †pleading, intercession XVI; †interruption XVII; (after modF.) interruption of the order of the day in the French Chamber XIX. - L. *interpellatiō(n)-*, f. *interpellāre* interrupt by speaking, f. *inter-INTER-+pellāre* thrust or direct oneself (as in *appellāre* *APPEAL*).

**interpleader** (leg.) suit pleaded between two parties. XVI. - AN. *entrepleder*, sb. use (see -*ER*<sup>2</sup>) of inf. (see *INTER-*, *PLEAD*).

**interpolate** intə'ɪpəleɪt alter a writing by the insertion of new matter, also gen. XVII; furbish up, alter, falsify, (math.) insert intermediate terms XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *interpolāre*, f. *inter-INTER-+polāre*, rel. to *polire* *POLISH*. So **interpolation**. XVII.

**interpose** intə'pəuz place between in space or time. XVI. - (O)F. *interposer*, based on L. *interponere*; see *INTER-*, *POSE*<sup>1</sup>. So **interposition**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**interpret** intə'ɪprɪt expound the meaning of. XIV (Wyclif). - (O)F. *interpréter* or its source L. *interpretārī* explain, translate, f. *interpret-*, -*pres* agent, broker, translator, interpreter, f. *inter-INTER-+unkn.* element. Hence **interpreter**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. So **interpretation**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**interregnum** intə're:gnəm †temporary authority exercised during a vacancy; period intervening between a ruler and his successor. XVI. - L., f. *inter-INTER-+regnum* *REIGN*. Earlier †*interreign* (Bellenden), partly - (O)F. *interrègne*.

**interrogate** intɛːrɛɪt ask questions of. XV (Caxton). f. pp. stem of L. *interrogāre*, f. *inter* INTER- + *rogāre* ask; see ROGATION, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **interrogation**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or L. **interrogative** -ɔːgətɪv. XVI (Whittington, Palsgr.). - late L. **interrogator**. XVI (More; var. *interrogatory* XVI-XVII). - late L. (Tertullian).

**interrupt** ɪntəˈrʌpt break in upon. XV (Lydg.). f. *interrupt-*, pp. stem of L. *inter-rumpere*, f. *inter* INTER- + *rumpere* break (see RUPTURE). So **interruption**. XIV (Gower, Caxton). - (O)F. or L.

**intersect** XVII; see INTER-, BISECT; so **inter-section**. XVI.

**interperse** ɪntəˈspɛːs scatter between or among, diversify with things at intervals. XVI. f. *interspers-*, pp. stem of L. *interspergere*; see INTER- and DISPERSE.

**interstice** ɪntəˈstɪs intervening empty space. XVII (preceded by the L. form). - late L. *interstitium*, f. \**interstit-*, pp. stem of *intersistere*, f. *inter* INTER- + *sistere* STAND.

**interval** ɪntəˈvæl period between two events or actions XIII (Cursor M.); open space between two things XV (Caxton). ult. - L. *intervallum* orig. space between ramparts, f. *inter* INTER- + *vallum* (see WALL), but the earliest forms, *entrevall*, *entervale*, *intervalle*, are - OF. *entrevall(e)*, later *-valle* (mod. *intervalle*).

**intervene** ɪntəˈvɛɪn †come between XVI; come in in the course of an action, etc. XVII (Bacon). - L. *intervenire*, f. *inter* INTER- + *venire* COME. So **intervention**. XV. - F. or L.

**interview** ɪntəˈvju meeting of persons face to face. XVI. Earlier form *entrevue(s)* - F. †*entrevueue*, *-vue*, f. *entrevoir* have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* see each other (f. *entre* INTER- + *voir* see), after *vue* VIEW.

**intestate** ɪntəˈsteɪt, -tɪt not having made a will. XIV (PPl.). - L. *intestātus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *testātus*, pp. of *testāri* bear witness, make a will, f. *testis* witness; see TESTIFY, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **intestacy**. XVIII.

**intestine** ɪntəˈstɪn internal. XVI (Stewart). - L. *intestīnus*, f. *intus* within (corr. to Gr. *entós*; cf. Gr. *énteron*, as in MESENTERY); sb. (esp. pl.) lower part of the alimentary canal. XVI. - L. *intestīnum*, sb. use of n. of adj. ¶ For the L. formation cf. CLANDESTINE.

**intimate** ɪntɪˈmeɪt inward, essential, intrinsic; pert. to the inmost thoughts; closely associated (also sb.). XVII. - late L. *intimātus*, pp. of *intimāre*, f. *intimus* inmost, f. *int-* INTER<sup>2</sup> + superl. suffix (cf. Skr. *āntamas*); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **intimacy**. XVII. So **intimate**<sup>3</sup> ɪntɪˈmeɪt make known formally; indicate indirectly. XVI. f. pp. of late L. *intimāre*, f. *intimus*. **intimation** formal announcement XV; expression by sign XVI. - (O)F. or late L.

**intimidate** ɪntɪˈmɪdeɪt inspire with fear. XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *intimidāre*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *timidus* TIMID; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**intinction** ɪntɪˈŋkʃən †dipping, infusion XVI; (ecccl.) dipping of the bread in the wine at the Eucharist XIX. - late L. *intinctiō(n)-*, f. *intingere*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, TINCTURE.

**intitule** ɪntaɪˈtjuːl ENTITLE (now leg. in ref. to acts of parliament). XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *intituler* - late L. *intitulāre*.

**into** ɪntuː orig. two words and so written till XVI; OE. *in(n) tō*, i.e. IN<sup>1</sup> adv. expressing motion towards an object, to prep. marking the place, point, or space entered, reached, or penetrated; in immaterial senses referring to various sorts of introduction, admission, or adaptation.

**into-lerable**. XV (Lydg.). - F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**intone** ɪntuːn recite in a singing voice XV (rare before XIX); sing the intonation of a melody XIX. - medL. *intonāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *tonus* TONE; in XV-XVI *entone* - OF. *entoner* (mod. *-onner*). So **intonation** opening phrase of a plainsong melody XVII: action of intoning, utterance of musical notes; modulation of the voice in speaking XVIII. - medL. *intonātiō(n)-*; so (O)F.

**intoxicate** ɪntəˈksɪkeɪt †poison; stupefy with a drug or strong drink. XVI. f. pp. stem of med L. *intoxicāre*, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + L. *toxicum* poison; see TOXIC, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **intoxication**. XV. - F. or medL.

**intra-** ɪnˈtrə prep., ‘on the inside’, ‘within’ (f. *in* IN<sup>2</sup> + *-trā* as in EXTRA-) used occas. in late L. as prefix, as in *intrāmūrānus* lying within the walls; taken up in Eng. techn. language in XIX in similar formations, e.g. *intralo-bular* within the lobe(s).

**intra-ctable**. XVI. - F. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**intradós** ɪntreɪˈdɔs (archit.) lower curve of an arch. XVIII. - F. *intradós*, f. L. *intrā* INTRA- + F. *dos* back (cf. DOSSAL).

**intransigent** ɪntræˈnsɪdʒənt, -træˈnz- uncompromising. c. 1882. - F. *intransigeant* (1875), based on Sp. *los intransigentes* party of the extreme left in the Spanish Cortes, (in 1873-4) extreme republicans; ult. f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + prp. of L. *transigere* come to an understanding; see TRANSECT, -ENT.

**intra-nsitive**. XVII. - late L. (Priscian); IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**intrepid** ɪntreˈpɪd fearless, undaunted. XVII (Dryden). - F. *intrépide* or L. *intrepidus*, f. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup> + *trepidus* agitated, alarmed, f. IE. \**trep-* \**trop-* \**trp-* (cf. Gr. *trapeîn* tread, Skr. *trpás*, *trpálas* alarmed, hurrying, Lith. *trpšėti*, Russ. *trpát’* tread under foot).

**intricate** ɪnˈtrɪkɪt perplexingly involved. XV (*interkat*, Henryson). - L. *intricātus*, pp. of *intricāre* entangle, perplex, f. *in* IN-<sup>1</sup> + *trīca* trifles, tricks, perplexities, *trīcārī* make difficulties; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**intrigue** intri'g †intricaey, maze; under-hand plotting. XVII. - F. *intrigue*, †*intrigue* - It. *intrigo*, -ico, f. *intrigare*, -icare :- L. *intricare*; see prec. So **intrigue** vb. XVII. - F. - It. - L.

**intrinsic** intri'nsik, -zik †inward, inner xv-xvii (later anat. xix); of its own, proper xvii. - (O)F. *intrinseque* - late L. *intrinsecus*, f. L. adv. *intrinsecus* inwardly, inwards; from the first the ending was assim. to -ic. So **intrin-sical**, -ically. xvi. ¶ *Intrinsecate* was ridiculed by Marston and used affectedly by Ben Jonson.

**intro-** i'ntrō(u) L. adv. *intrō* to the inside (parallel to *intra-*) used as a prefix in *introducere* INTRODUCE, *introitus* INTROIT, *intrōmittere* INTROMIT, acquired extensive currency in Eng. from xvii.

**introduce** intrōdjū's bring into a society, place, etc. xvi (More); bring into use or action xvii. - L. *introducere*, f. *intrō* INTRO- + *dūcere* lead, bring (see prec., DUKE). So **introduction** -dʌ'kʃən. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**introit** i'ntrōit †entrance; (eccl.) antiphon and psalm recited as the celebrant approaches the altar. xv. - (O)F. *introît* - L. *introitus* entrance, f. *introire* enter, f. *intrō* INTRO- + *ire* go. Cf. ADIT, EXIT, etc.

**intromit** intro(u)mīt interfere. xv. - L. *intrōmittere* introduce, f. *intrō* INTRO- + *mittere* send. So **intromission**. xvi. - F. or L.

**introspection** intro(u)spe'kʃən looking within, as into one's own mind xvii. (Hale, Dryden). Hence **introspective**. xix (Southey). Cf. INSPECTION and see INTRO-.

**invert** introuvē'it turn (the mind) upon itself. xvii. - modL. *invertētere*, f. *intrō* INTRO- + *vertētere* turn (cf. -WARDS). Hence **invert** sb. part turned within xix; (psych.) a wholly self-centred person xx.

**intrude** intrū'd thrust or force in. xvi. - L. *intrūdēre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *trūdēre* thrust (cf. THREAT). So **intrusion** (leg.) thrusting oneself into an estate or benefice xiv (Usk); un-invited entrance or appearance xvi (Sh.). - (O)F. or medL.

**intuition** i'ntju:ʃən †contemplation, view xv (rare before xvii); †regard, reference; (philos.) immediate knowledge or apprehension xvi (Hooker); (gen.) immediate insight xviii. - Late L. *intuitiō(n-)*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, TUITION. So **intuitive**. xvi (Hooker). - medL. Cf. F. *intuition*, -itif.

**intussusception** i'ntʌsəʃəpʃən taking-in of matter from outside xviii; (path.) introversion of an intestine xix. - F. or modL., f. L. *intus* within (cf. Gr. *entós*) + *suscipere* taking up, f. *sus* + *cipere* take; see SUS-, HEAVE, -TION.

**inundate** i'nandēit, (formerly) fō'ndēit overflow. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *inundāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *undāre* flow, f. *unda*; see WATER, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **inundation**. xv. - (O)F. or L.

**inure**, †**enure** injuə'ɪ accustom, habituate xv (*enure*, Caxton); †put into operation; (leg.) come into operation xvi. - AN. \**enurer*, f. phr. \**en eure* in use or practice, i.e. *en* IN<sup>1</sup>, \**eure* URE.

**inurn** i'nʊrn put (the ashes of a body) in an urn. xvii (*enurn'd*, Sh.). f. IN-<sup>1</sup> + URN.

**invade** invei'd make a hostile attack (upon). xv. - L. *invādere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vādere* go (see WADE). So **invasion**. xvi. - (O)F. or late L.

**invagination** i'nvædʒinei'ʃən introversion, intussusception. xvii. - modL.; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, VAGINA, -ATION.

**invalid**<sup>1</sup> i'nvælid not valid. xvi. - L. *invalidus*; see IN-<sup>1</sup>, VALID. So **invaliditate**<sup>3</sup>. xvi; after F. *invalider*. **invalidity**. xvi.

**invalid**<sup>2</sup> i'nvælid, -id, (formerly) i'nvæli'd infirm or disabled from sickness or injury xvii; sb. (spec. disabled soldier or sailor; cf. F. *Hôtel des Invalides*, *Les Invalides* hospital for these in Paris) xviii. spec. use of prec. with modified pronunc. after F. *invalidé*.

**invaluable** of inestimable value xvi; (rare) valueless xvii. See IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**invar** i'nvār alloy of nickel and steel with a negligible coefficient of expansion. Patent name (xx), abbrev. of **invari-able** (xvii).

**invecked** inve'kt (her.) bordered by or consisting of a series of convex lobes (encroaching upon the field). xv (Bk. St. Albans). Anglicized sp. of \**invect* - L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehere* carry in (see next); cf. †*inveckit* (Bk. St. Albans) introduced (of one colour into another). So **invected**<sup>1</sup>. xvii.

**inveigh** invei' †bring in, introduce xv; give vent to denunciation xvi (More). - L. *invehere* carry in, medio-pass. *invehi* be borne into, attack, assail with words, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vehere* carry (cf. VEHICLE); for the sp. cf. †*conveigh* CONVEY. So **inveective** inve'ktiv adj. (arch.) marked by denunciatory or vituperative language xv; sb. speech of this kind xvi. - (O)F. *invectif*, -ive adj., *invective* sb. - late L. *invectivus*, *invectiva* (sc. *oratiō*) as sb., f. *invect-*, pp. stem of *invehere*.

**inveigle** i'nvigl, -vei'gl †beguile, deceive xv; gain over by enticement xvi. Earlier *envegle* (-veugle) - AN. *enveglor* alteration (cf. ENSAMPLE) of (O)F. *aveugler* blind, f. *aveugle* blind, prob. :- Rom. \**ab oculis* 'without eyes'.

**invent** inve'nt †come upon, find xv; devise, esp. by way of original contrivance xvi. f. *invent-*, pp. stem of L. *invenire*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *venire* COME. So **invention** finding (surviving in *Invention of the Cross* church festival of 3rd May) xv; contrivance (abstr. and concr.) xvi. - L. Cf. F. *inventer* (xvi), *invention* (xiv), *inventive*. xv (Lydg.). - OF. **inventory**<sup>1</sup> i'nvənt(ə)rɪ detailed list of articles. xvi. - medL. *inventorium*, for late L. *inventarium* (whence (O)F. *inventaire*, Sc. †*inventare*, -aire xv).

**inverness** invæne's overcoat with a removable cape. XIX. Name of a town in the Highlands of Scotland (Gael. *Ionar-* or *Inbhirnis* 'mouth of the Ness').

**inverse** i'nvâ:is, (formerly) invô:is inverted (chiefly techn.); also sb. XVII. - L. *inversus*, pp. of *invertere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vertere* turn (see -WARD). So **inver:sion**. XVI. **invert** invô:it turn in an opposite direction. XVI. - L. *invertere* 'turn in, turn outside in', reverse. Hence **invert** one whose instincts are inverted. XX.

**invertebrata** invê:itibrei:tə (sb. pl.) animals having no backbone. XIX (1808). modL. (sc. *animālia* animals), after F. *invertébrés* (Cuvier, 1805), f. in IN-<sup>2</sup> + *vertèbre*, L. *vertebra* (see VERTEBRATE). Anglicized **inver:tebrate**. XIX (1826).

**invest** invest A. clothe, spec. with the insignia of office; establish in possession, endow with power; B. enclose with a hostile force XVI; C. put out (money) at interest XVII. - (O)F. *investir* or L. (rare) *investire* clothe, surround (extended in meaning in medL.), f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vestis* clothing (see VEST); in C after It. *investire*, the notion being that of giving the capital another 'form'; the use prob. passed from the Levant or Turkey Company to the East India Company. So **investiture** investing of a person with a dignity, etc. XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVI). - medL. *investitura*. Hence **investment** †clothing XVI (Sh.); investiture XVII (Milton); investing of capital XVII. ¶ *Vestment*, †vestment are of ME. date.

**investigate** inve:stigeit search into. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *investigāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vestigāre* track, trace out; see VESTIGE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **investiga:tion**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**inveterate** inve:tə:tə established by age or long standing; obstinately embittered. XVI. - L. *inveterātus*, ppl. adj. of *inveterāscere* grow old, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *veter-*, *vetus* old; see VETERAN, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **inve:teracy**. XVII.

**invidious** invidi:əs tending to or entailing odium. XVII. - L. *invidiōsus*, f. *invidia* ill will, ENVY; see -IOUS.

**invigilate** invid:zileit keep watch. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *invigilāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vigilāre* watch, f. *vigil* watchful; see VIGIL, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**invigorate** invig:oreit render vigorous. XVII (Sir T. Browne). f. pp. stem of L. \**invigō-rāre* (cf. F. *invigorer*, etc.), f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vigor* VIGOUR; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**invincible** invin:sibl unconquerable. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *invincible* - L. *invincibilis*, f. in IN-<sup>2</sup> + *vincibilis*, f. *vincere* conquer; see VICTOR, -IBLE.

**inviolate** invai:əlet not violated, intact. XV (Lydg., Hoccleve). - L. *inviolātus*, f. in IN-<sup>2</sup> + pp. of *violāre* VIOLATE.

**invisible** invi:zibl. XIV (R. Rolle). - OF. or L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>, VISIBLE.

**invite** invai:t ask to come to a place, etc. XVI. - F. *inviter* or L. *invitāre*. So **invita:tion**. XVI. - F. or L. **invitatory**<sup>2</sup> invai:tətəri that invites, spec. to liturgical worship. XIV (R. Rolle); sb. xv.

**invoice** i'nois list of items of goods sent to a purchaser. XVI. orig. pl. of †*invoiy* (which is, however, recorded only later) - F. †*invoiy*, *envoi*; see ENVOY. ¶ For the sp. -*ce* cf. *dice*, *mice*, *pence*, and (in pls. that have become sg.) *bodice*, *truce*. So *once*, *twice*.

**invoke** invou:k call upon in prayer or attestation. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *invocuer* - L. *invocāre*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *vocāre* call. So **invoca:tion**. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**involute** i'nvö:ükə envelope XVI; (bot.) whorl of bracts XVIII. - F. *involucre* or L. *invölūcrum* (also used in Eng. from XVII), f. *involvere* INVOLVE.

**involutary**. XVI. - late L.; see IN-<sup>2</sup>.

**involve** invə:lv wrap round, lit. and fig. XIV (Wycl. Bible); implicate in trouble, etc. XIV (Trevisa); implicate in a charge; include XVII. - L. *involvere*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *volvere* roll (see VOLUME). So **involute** i'nvö:üt rolled or curled up XVII; sb. (math.) XVIII. **involu:tion** involved condition XVII; (arith., alg.) raising of a quantity to any power XVIII, (geom.) system of pairs of points XIX; (physiol.) retrograde change in the body XIX.

**inward** i'nwə:ɪd adj. that is within; adv. towards the inside. OE. *innanweard*, *inne-weard*, *inweard*, f. *innan*, *inne*, *in(n)* IN<sup>1</sup> + -weard -WARD; a CGerm. comp. (cf. MDu. *inne-*, *inwert*, OHG. *inwart* adj., -wert adv., ON. *innanverðr* adj.). Also **inwards**. XIII; cf. MDu. *inwaerts*, MHG. *inwertes*, Icel. *innvortis*, etc.; sb. sg. †entrails OE.; inward part XIV, XIX; pl. internal parts, entrails XIII; vulgarly *innards*.

**iodine** ai:ədin, ai:ədaɪn (chem.) non-metallic element which volatilizes into a violet-coloured vapour. 1814 (H. Davy). f. F. *iode* (Gay-Lussac, 1812) - Gr. *iōdēs* violet-coloured, f. *ion* VIOLET + -*eidēs* -like; see -OID, -INE.<sup>5</sup> Hence **i-odoform** after CHLOROFORM.

**ion** ai:ən (chem.) electrically charged particle of an atom or a molecule. XIX (Faraday). - Gr. *ión*, prp. n. of *iénai* go. Cf. ANION, CATION. Hence **i-onize**.

**-ion** iən suffix repr. (O)F. *-ion* - L. *-iō(-n-)*, which forms nouns of condition and action from (i) adjs. or sbs., as *communiō* COMMUNION, f. *communis* COMMON, *dominiō* DOMINION; (ii) verb-stems, as *legiō* LEGION, f. *legere* collect, but chiefly from (iii) pp. or supine stems in *t*, *s*, *x* (see -TION, -SION).

**Ionian** ai:ən:ɪən pert. to (member of) the division of the Hellenes which occupied Attica and established many colonies. XVI. f. L. *Iōnius* - Gr. *Iōnios*; see -IAN. So **Ionian** ai:ə:nɪk (archit.) of an order, (mus.) of an ancient Gr. mode and of the 11th eccl. mode XVI; of a metrical foot, of a dialect of ancient Greek XVII.

**ionosphere** aiou'nösfiaɪ Heavyside layer (an ionized region of the atmosphere). XX. f. ION + -O- + SPHERE.

**-ior** iəɪ formerly also *-iour* - F. *-ieur*, † *-iour* - L. *-iorem*, nom. *-ior*, suffix of compar. of adj., as in *anterior*, *exterior*, *inferior*, *interior*, *junior*, *posterior*, *senior*, *ulterior*. ¶ In *warrior* the ending has another origin.

**iota** aiou'tə the letter ι, the smallest letter of the Gr. alphabet; (after Matt. v 18, *ἰῶτα ἐν ἡ μία κεφαλαία*) least particle, atom. XVII. - Gr. *iōta*, of Phœnician origin (cf. Heb. *jōd*). See JOT.

**iotacism** aiou'tasizm pronunciation of other Greek vowels and diphthongs like *iota*, i.e. as *ī*. XVII. - late L. *iotacismus* - late Gr. *iōtakismós*, f. IOTA + *-ismós* -ISM, with hiatus-filling *k*.

**IOU** aioujū document bearing these letters constituting acknowledgement of debt. (XVII) XVIII. usu. taken to be a symbolic repr. of *I owe you*.

**-ious** iəs comp. suffix meaning 'characterized by', 'full of', (i) repr. F. *-ieux*, L. *-iosus*, f. stem- or connective vowel -I- + *-ōsus* -OUS, or (ii) directly f. a L. suffix consisting of *i* and another suffix (viz. *-ia*, *-ius*, *-iō*, *-iēs*, *-ium*) + -OUS. See also -ACIOUS, -ITIOUS.

**ipecacuanha** ipikækjuə'nə root of the S. Amer. plant *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, used medicinally. XVII. - Pg. *ipecacuanha* ipika-kwānja - Tupi-Guarani *ipe-kaa-guēne* 'low or creeping plant causing vomit' (Cavalcanti). abbrev. colloq. **ipeccac** ipikæk.k. XVIII.

**ipomœa** aipo(u)mi'ə genus of convolvulaceous plants. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), f. Gr. *ip-*, *īps* worm + *hómoios* like, rel. to *homós* SAME.

**ipse dixit** i'psi di'ksit personal (dogmatic) assertion. XVI. L. 'he himself said' (it); tr. Gr. *αὐτὸς ἔφα*, phr. used of Pythagoras by his followers.

**ir**<sup>-1</sup> assim. var. of IN<sup>-1</sup> before *r*.

**ir**<sup>-2</sup> assim. var. of IN<sup>-2</sup> before *r*.

**irade** irā'dei written decree of the Sultan of Turkey. XIX. Turk. - Arab. *irādah* will, desire.

**Iranian** airei'nian pert. to the Asiatic group of IE. languages comprising Avestic (Zend, Old Bactrian) and Old Persian with their modern representatives. XIX. f. *Irān*, native name of Persia + -IAN.

**irascible** i-, airæ'sibl easily angered. XVI. - (O)F. *irascible* - late L. *irāscibilis*, f. *irāscē* grow angry, f. *ira* IRE; see -IBLE. So **irate**<sup>2</sup> airei't enraged. XIX. - L. *irātus*, f. *ira*; ME. had *†irous* in this sense (XIII) - AN. *irous*, OF. *iros* = Pr. *iros*, It. *iroso* :- Rom. *\*irōsus*.

**ire** aiəɪ (poet.) anger. XIII. - (O)F. *ire* = Pr. It. *ira* :- L. *ira*. Hence **irerul**<sup>1</sup>. XIII.

**irenicon**, **eirenicon** airi-nikōn proposal designed to promote peace. XVII. - Gr. n. of *eirēnikós*, f. *eirēnē* peace; see -IC.

**iridescent** iride'sənt displaying colours like those of the rainbow. XVIII (Kirwan). f. L. *irid-*, IRIS + -ESCENT.

**iridium** airi'diəm (chem.) white metal of the platinum group. 1803 ('I should incline to call this metal *Iridium*, from the striking variety of colours which it gives, while dissolving in marine acid', Tennant). modL., f. L. *irid-*, IRIS + -IUM.

**iris** aiə'ris pl. *i'rides* -iz, *i'ris*es species of crystal XIV (Maund.); rainbow XV (Caxton); flat circular coloured membrane in the aqueous humour of the eye; genus of tuberous or bulbous plants XVI. - L. *iris* - Gr. *iris* rainbow, coloured circle, etc., *iris* (plant), (*I-*) proper name of the female messenger of the gods, whose sign was a rainbow.

**Irish** aiə'riʃ pert. to Ireland. XIII (La3.). f. OE. *Irās* inhabitants of *Irland* Ireland (obscurely based on OIr. *Ériu*; see HIBERNIAN) + -ISH<sup>1</sup> (cf. ON. *I'rskr*).

**irk** ɛ:k †grow weary, be loath XIII (*forhirked* wearied); weary, annoy XV. contemp. with *†irk* adj. weary, loath; of obscure origin. Its first appearance in Scandinavianized areas has suggested deriv. from ON. *yrkja* work, Sw. *yrka* claim, demand, insist. Surviving in current Eng. chiefly in **irksome**<sup>1</sup> †tired, disgusted XV; wearisome, burdensome XVI.

**iron** ai'ən the most abundant and useful metal; chem. symbol Fe. OE. *iren*, perh. for *\*ijern*, alt. of *isern* (by assoc. with the var. *isen*) = OS., OHG. *isarn* (Du. *ijzen*, G. *eisen*), ON. *isarn*, Goth. *eisarn* :- CGerm. *\*isarnam*, prob. - Celtic *\*isarno-* (Gaulish *Ysarno-*, *Iserno-* in place-names, OBret. *hoiarn*, W. *haearn*, *hayarn*, Ir. *iarann*, Gael. *iarrunn*), prob. rel. to L. *æs* (earlier *ais*) bronze, OE. *ār*, Goth. *aiz*, Skr. *áyas*. ME. *ire* survives in s.w. dial. and in the surname *Iremonger*; in north. dial. *iren* was contr. to *irn*, *yrn*, surviving as *irn*, *ern*, *airn*; in Standard Eng. *iren* was syncopeated after diphthongization of *i*, ai'rən passing to ai'r(ə)n, thence to ai'ə(r)n. Hence **ironclad** cased with iron or steel plates, spec. of ships; preceded by *iron-cased*, *-clothed*, *-plated*, *-sided*. XIX. **ironmonger** dealer in ironware. XIV. **iron mould**, orig. -MOLE<sup>1</sup> spot of discoloration caused by iron. XVII (Holland). **ironside** nickname of a man of great hardihood XIII (*Edmond yrene syde*, RGlouc.); applied to Oliver Cromwell's troopers 1648.

**irony** ai'rəni figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed; pretence (as of ignorance; *Socratic irony*) XVI; condition of affairs opposite to that expected (F. *Pironie du sort* the irony of fate) XVII. - L. *irōnia* (Cicero) - Gr. *eirōneia*, f. *eirōn* dissembler; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. So **ironic** air'ə-nik. XVII. - F. *ironique* or late L. *irōnicus* (cf. *irōnicē* adv.) - Gr. *eirōnikós*; preceded by **ironical**, -ICALLY. XVI.

**irrational** xv (Henryson); (math., ult. tr. Euclid's *ἀλογος* 'without reason') xvi (Recorde). - L.; see IR-<sup>2</sup>.

**irredentist** iride'ntist advocate of the recovery and union to Italy of all Italian-speaking regions. XIX. - It. *irredentista*, f. (*Italia*) *irredenta* unredeemed or unrecovered (Italy); see IR-<sup>2</sup>, REDEEM, -IST.

**irrefragable** ire'frægəbl incontrovertible, undeniable. XVI. - late L. *irrefragabilis*, f. in IR-<sup>2</sup> + L. *refragāri* oppose, contest (cf. *suffragāri* (cf. SUFFRAGE); see -ABLE.

**irrelevant** ire'livənt XVI (Sc.); see IR-<sup>2</sup>, RELEVANT. Hence **irrelevance**. XVI.

**irrigate** i'riɡeit water (land) through channels. XVII. f. pp. of L. *irrigāre*, f. in IR-<sup>1</sup> + *rigāre* wet, water; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **irrigation**. XVII. - L.

**irritate** i'riteit 'tincite; excite to anger, fret XVI; excite to morbid action XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *irritāre*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Earlier 't'rite (xv) - (O)F. *irriter*. **irritable**. XVII (H. More). - L. So **irritation**. XVI. - L.

**irruption** ira'pʃən bursting in. XVI. - L. *irruptiō(n-)*, f. *irrupt-*, *irrumperē*, f. in IN-<sup>1</sup> + *rumpere* break; see RUPTURE, -TION.

**Irvingite** ɪ'vɪŋɡait member of the Catholic Apostolic Church, founded on principles promulgated by Edward Irving (d. 1834); see -ITE.

**is** iz see BE.

**isabella** izəbe'lə greyish yellow, light buff. XVI. In early use always *I. colour*; f. the female name, but the immediate ref. is unkn. Also **isabel** izəbel. XIX. - F. *isabelle*.

**isagogic** aisəɡə'dʒɪk introductory. XIX. - L. *isagogicus* - Gr. *eisagōgikós*, f. *eisagōgē* introduction, f. *eisagēin* introduce, f. *eis* into + *agēin* lead (cf. ACTION); see -IC.

**isatin** ai'sətin (chem.) crystalline substance, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, obtained from indigo. XIX. f. L. *isatis* woad (Pliny) + -IN.

**ischiatric** iskiæ'tik sciatic. XVII. - medL. *ischiatricus* (after *rheumaticus*), for L. *ischiadicus*, f. *ischiad-*, *iskhiás* pain in the hip, f. Gr. *iskhion* hip-joint (L. **ischium** i'skiəm XVII, Sir T. Browne); see -IC.

**-ise** see **-ize**.

**-ish<sup>1</sup>** if suffix forming adjs.: OE. *-isc* = OFris., OS., OHG. *-isc* (Du., G. *-isch*), ON. *-iskr*, Goth. *-isks* = -Germ. \**-iskaz* = Gr. dim. suffix *-iskos*; in some words reduced to *-sh*, with a var. *-ch*; in Sc. usu. *-is*, with reduced vars. *-s*, *-ce*. In OE., etc., words of old formation (mostly gentile names) have mutation; e.g. *Englisc* ENGLISH, Sc. †*Inglis*, *Scyttisc*, Sc. †*Scottis*, SCOTS (see SCOTTISH, SCOTCH), *Wielisc* WELSH, Sc. †*Walys*, †*Wal-lis*, *Demisc*, Sc. †*Dense* (see DANISH), *Frencisc* FRENCH, *Grēcisc*, †*Greekish*; similarly many adjs. of various dates and origins, as *Irish* (XIII), *Flemish*, *Pictish*, *Swedish*. Formations in OE. on common nouns are *æorlisé*, *ðierlisé* churlish, *ældisé* childish, *hæþenisé* heathen-

*ish*, *ütlandisé* foreign; their number was greatly increased in ME., at first with the uncoloured meaning of 'pert. to or of the nature of', but later chiefly on dyslogistic words, as *boorish*, *foolish*, *shrewish*, *thievish*, or with the derogatory force 'having the bad or unpleasant qualities of', as *apish*, *babyish*, *monkish*, *popish*, *selfish*, *womanish*, (with proper names) *Miss Mortineauish* (Tennyson), *Micawberish*, *West-Endish*, (with names of things) *aguish*, *bookish*, *feverish*, (with other parts of speech or phrases) *pettish*, *snappish*, *stundoffish*, *ticklish*, *uppish*, *alloverish*.

From XIV onwards *-ish* was added to adjs. with the sense 'approaching the quality of, somewhat, rather', first to adjs. of colour, as *bluish*, *reddish*, *whitish* (Trevisa), *greenish* (Ch.), but later to any (esp. monosyllabic) adjs., often with the intention of being neutral, as *softish*. This use has been extended in XX (prob. after *earlyish*, *latish*) to the qualification of hours of the day or numbers of years to denote 'roundabout', 'or thereabouts', as *four-ish*, *1940-ish*. ¶ Endings of other origin have been assim. to *-ish* in *garish*, *lavish*, *lickerish*, *peevish*, *squeamish*.

**-ish<sup>2</sup>** if repr. F. *-iss-*, extension of the stem of vbs. in *-ir*, e.g. *abolir* ABOLISH, *périr* PERISH, prp. *abolissant*, *périssant*, 3rd pers. pl. pres. ind. *abolissent*, *périssent*; originating in the *-isc-* of L. inceptive vbs., the use of which in F., Pr., and It. was extended to form a class corr. to L. vbs. in *-ire* and *-ere*, together with some others that were assim. to these. The earliest forms in Eng. were *-is*, *-ise*, *-iss(e)*, which were superseded by *-ische*, *-ishe*, *-ish*; in Sc. *-is(se)* remained to a later date and appeared in XVI as *-eis(e)*. (In a few words F. *-iss-* is repr. by *-ise* or *-ize*, viz. *advertise*, *aggrandize*, *chastise*, *amortize*; *ré-jour*, *réjouis-* has given *rejoice*.) ¶ Other F. endings have been assim. to this suffix in *admonish*, *astonish*, *diminish*, *distinguish*, *famish*, *lavish*, *minish*, *publish*, *relish*.

**isinglass** ai'sɪŋɡləs gelatin obtained from air-bladder of sturgeon, etc., fish-glue. XVI (*isomglas*, *ison-*). With assim. to *glass* - early Du. †*huysenblas*, f. †*huysen*, †*huys* sturgeon + †*blas* (mod. *blaas*) bladder (cf. G. *hausenblase*).

**Islam** i'slæm, -læm, is- Mohammedanism. XIX (Shelley). - Arab. *islām*, f. *aslama* he resigned himself (spec. to God), he became sincerely religious, 4th conjugation of *salama* he became or was safe. Cf. MOSLEM, SALAAM. So **Islamism** XVIII (F. *islamisme*, Voltaire), **Islamite** XVIII (F. *islamite*).

**island** ai'lænd land completely surrounded by water. OE. (Anglian) *ēgland*, (WS.) *iēgland*, *iġland*, later *iland* = OFris. *eiland*, MDu., MLG. *eiland* (Du. *eiland*), ON. *eyland*; f. OE. *iēg*, *iġ* island, in comp. water, sea, OFris. *ey* island, OHG. *ouwa* water, stream, watery meadow, island, peninsula (G. *aue*, *au* brook, meadow, pasture), ON. *ey* island = Germ. \**aujō* (repr. in

medL. *Austr[avia, Scadin]avia*, OE. *Scedenig*, ON. *Skáney*, for \**agwǫð*, adj. formation on \**agwō-* stream, water (whence OE. *ēa*, OFris. *ā, ē*, OS., OHG. *aha*, ON. *d*, Goth. *ahwa*), rel. to L. *aqua* water (cf. AQUATIC). The present. sp., dating from XVI, is due to assim. to next.

**isle** ail (arch. exc. as in place names) island. XIII. ME. *ile*, later *isle* – OF. *ile* (mod. *île*), (latinized) *†isle* = Pr., Sp. *isla*, It. *isola* :- L. *insula*, expl. by the ancients as f. in *salō* 'in the salt sea', but superficial resemblance to Gr. *nēsos, nāsos*, and Ir. *inís*, W. *ynys*, may point to gen. adoption from some Mediterranean (non-IE.) source. So **ISLET** ai·lit small island. XVI. – OF. *islette* (mod. *îlette*).

**-ism** izm repr. F. *-isme*, L. *-ismus* – Gr. *-ismós*, forming nouns of action for vbs. in *-izein* -IZE, e.g. *baptismós* dipping, BAPTISM. (A rel. suffix *-isma*, which expresses rather the finished action, is sometimes the source of *-ism*; see CHARISMA.) A frequent use of *-ismós* was to express the sense of acting like or adopting the habits of a body of people, as *Attikismós* siding with Athenians, Attic fashion or idiom; so *Ioudaismós* Judaism, *Khristianismós* practice of Christians, Christianity; on this model was formed medL. *pāgānismus* PAGANISM, whence OF. *païenisme, -ime* (cf. PAYNIM). In Eng. *Judaism* is recorded in xv, and from XVI formations with the suffix become numerous. The chief uses are: (1) to form a noun of action naming the process, the completed action, or its result, e.g. *baptism, criticism, exorcism, nepotism, ostracism*; (2) with emphasis on conduct, habit, or character, e.g. *barbarism, despotism, heroism, patriotism, blackguardism, priggism*; (3) forming the name of a system of theory or practice, based on the name of its subject or object, or on the founder's or a promoter's name, e.g. *Arianism, Catholicism, Epicureanism, positivism, ritualism, Romanism, Socinianism*, and (by extension) to designations of doctrines or principles, e.g. *agnosticism, altruism, bimetallicism, deism, egoism, egotism, hedonism, polytheism, romanticism, universalism*; (4) forming a term denoting a trait or peculiarity, as of language, e.g. *Americanism, Anglicism, Gallicism, Scottishism, colloquialism*, after *archaism, barbarism, Græcism, Hellenism, solecism*; for (3) and (4) there is an extensive record of nonce-words. Adjectives of sbs. in *-ism* end in -ISTIC. Hence **ISM** izm form of theory or practice of a distinctive character, such as may be designated by a word in *-ism*. XVII ('Jesuitism, Puritanism, Quakerism, and all Isms from Schism', 1680). The suffix *-ist* has been similarly used as a sb.

**iso-** ai·so(u), ai·sō, before a vowel sometimes **is-** ais, comb. form of Gr. *isos* equal, in many techn. terms, as: **isobar** line on a map, etc., connecting places at which the barometric pressure is the same. XIX. Gr. *báros* weight (cf. BAROMETER). **iso·chronal**<sup>1</sup> XVII, **-chronous** XVIII. f. modL. *isochronus*

– Gr. (*khronos* time) equal in duration. **iso·CRACY** equality of power. XVII. – Gr. *isokratía*. **isogloss, isome·ric** (chem.) composed of the same elements in the same proportions. XIX. – G. *isomerisch* (Gr. *mēros* part). **iso·nomy**<sup>3</sup> equality of laws. XVI (Holland). – It. (modL.) – Gr. *isonomía* (*nómos* law). **isother·mal**<sup>1</sup> pert. to localities having the same temperature. XIX. f. F. *isotherme* (Gr. *thérmē* heat).

**isolated** ai·səleitid placed or standing alone. XVIII. f. F. *isolé* – It. *isolato* :- late L. *insulātus* made into an island, f. *insula* ISLE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>. Preceded in use by *isolé* (XVIII), which was occas. semi-naturalized as *isolé d*. Hence **isolate** vb. (of which *isolated* is now regarded as the pp.) XIX, **ISOLA·TION** XIX; partly after F. *isoler* (It. *isolare*) and *isolation*.

**isosceles** ai·sōsiliz (math.) of a triangle, having two sides equal. XVI. – late L. *isoscelēs* – Gr. *isoskelēs*, f. *isos* ISO + *skēlos* leg.

**isotope** ai·sətoʊp (chem.) element having the same character as another element occupying the same place in the periodic table but differing in atomic weight and certain other properties. 1913 (Soddy). f. ISO + Gr. *tópos* place (cf. TOPIC). ¶ *Isotopic* was used by Cohen and Miller in a different sense in 1904.

**Israel** i·zriəl, -eial (In OE. in g. pl. *Israēla folc*; ME. *israel folk*) – ecclL. (Gr. *Israēl* – Heb. *yisrāēl* 'he that striveth with God', name conferred on the patriarch Jacob (Gen. xxxiii 28). So **Is·raelITE**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – late L. (Vulg.) *Israēlita* – Gr. *Isrāēlītēs* – Heb. *yisrāēli*. -ITISH<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Coverdale).

**issue** i·ʃu, i·ʃju egress, exit, outflow XIII; offspring, progeny; proceeds; outcome XIV; (leg.) point in question XVI (earlier in *join i*. submit jointly for decision xv); (from the vb.) public giving-out XIX. – (O)F. *issue*, *†eissue* :- Rom. \**exūta*, sb. use of fem. of pp. \**exūtus*, for L. *exitus*, pp. of *exire* go out or forth (see EXIT). Hence **issue** vb. XIV. prob. f. (O)F. pp. *issu*, of *issir* (whence ME. *isse, ische*) :- L. *exire*.

**-ist** ist repr. F. *-iste*, L. *-ista, -tēs* – Gr. *-istēs*, forming agent-nouns from vbs. in *-izein* -IZE, consisting of the agential suffix *-tēs* added to the vb.-stem, as in *baptistēs* BAPTIST. Several Gr. words were adopted into classical L. (e.g. *citharista* player on the cithara, *grammatista* grammarian, *sophista*, *tympānista* drummer), and many more by Christian writers (e.g. *baptista, exorcista, psalmista*); later it came into regular use for the designations of observers of particular tenets or rites or the followers of religious leaders (e.g. *Catharista, Platonista, nōminālista, reālista*). In Eng. and the mod. langs. the suffix forms not only agent-nouns having corr. verbs in *-ize*, but analogues of sbs. in *-ism* (e.g. *altruism, -ist*), and further, without such reference, names of followers of a leader or



a school, of adherents of a party, and of devotees or practisers of a profession or art, e.g. *Bonapartist, botanist, Chartist, copyist, cyclist, diarist, genealogist, nonconformist, philologist, royalist, socialist*; its present wide use is typified by such words as *artist, casuist, florist, Hebraist, humo(u)rist, journalist, materialist, novelist, Second Adventist, semi-finalist, tobaccoist, ventriloquist*. Cf. -ISM.

**-ister** istəɹ repr. OF. *-istre*, by-form of *-iste* -IST (perh. after *ministrer* minister, etc.), as in *evangelistre*, beside *evangeliste*; so *choristre* (whence ME. †*queristre*, CHORISTER), *sophistre* SOPHISTER.

**isthmus** i's(t)məs, i'spɪməs narrow neck of land. XVI. - L. *isthmus* - Gr. *isthmós* narrow passage, *isthmus*, perh. f. \**idh-* go (cf. Gr. *ithma* march, *eisithmē* entrance).

**-istic** i'stik repr. F. *-istique*, L. *-isticus* - Gr. *-istikós*, comp. suffix f. *-istēs* -IST+ *-ikós* -IC, as in *sophistikós* SOPHISTIC(AL); but used also where there is a CORR. VB. in *-izein* -IZE, and sb. in *-ismós* -ISM but not a sb. in *-istēs* -IST, as in *kharaktēristikós* CHARACTERISTIC. The use of this suffix was much extended in medL. and mod. langs., and supplies in Eng. the regular adjs. for forms in -IST, as well as for some in -ISM where no deriv. in -IST exists, as *altruistic, Calvinistic, Hellenistic, realistic, socialistic*. Some are used as sbs., e.g. *characteristic, syllogistic(s)*. An alternative secondary form is **-istical**, whence the gen. adv. **-istically**<sup>2</sup>; there is also a parallel **-isticate**<sup>3</sup> for related vbs.; e.g. *sophistic, -ical, -ically, -icate(d)*.

**it** neuter pron. of the 3rd pers. sg.; nom. and acc. of the orig. demonstrative stem \**xi-*, whence also HE<sup>1</sup>, HIM, HIS, HER. OE. *hit* = OFris. *hit, het*, (M)Du. *het* it, Goth. *hita* this. (The parallel stem \**i-* is the base of OS. *it*, OHG. *iʒ*, G. *es* it.) Loss of initial *h* (which is retained dial. for emphasis) took place at first in unstressed positions, but as early as 1200 *it* is found in stressed positions. Reduction to *t* in enclitic position (e.g. *is't* for *is it*) is equally early; in proclitic position (e.g. *'tis*) it is common from XVI. The orig. g. and d. were HIS, HIM; the present g. is ITS. Hence **ITSELF**. OE. *hit self*; in XVII-XVIII sometimes written *its self*.

**itacism** i'təsizm pronunciation of Gr. η, ε, ου, υ, υυ as i; substitution of *i* for any of these in MSS. XIX. - modL. *itacismus*, f. Gr. ἴτα ἰτα, with ending as in *rhotacism*.

**Italian** itə'liən pert. to Italy, its people, and its language. XV (of handwriting) (Gothic XVI). - It. *italiano* (whence F. *italien*), f. *Italia* Italy; see -IAN. So **ITALIANATE**<sup>2</sup> that has become Italian. XVI. - It. *italianato*. **ITALIC** pert. to a school of philosophy founded in Magna Græcia XVI; pert. to ancient Italy or its tribes; (*i-*) of printing type introduced by Aldo Manuzio of Venice (see ALDINE) XVII. - L. *Italicus* - Gr. *Italikós*; hence **ITALICIZE** print in italics XVIII.

**Ita-liot(ē)** pert. to Gr. colonies or colonists in ancient Italy. XVII. - Gr. *Italiótēs*. **Italo-**, used as comb. form of *Italian*. XVIII.

**itch** itʃ have or feel irritation of the skin OE.; have a restless desire XIII. OE. *giccān, gýccān*, corr. to OS. *jukkian*, (M)Du. *jeuken*, OHG. *jucchen* (G. *jucken*), f. Germ. \**juk-* (whence also OHG. *juchido*, MLG. *jeucte*, OE. *gýcþa* itch). So **ITCH** sb. OE. *gýcēe*. ¶ Initial *g* has disappeared as in *if* (OE. *gíf*), *Ipswich* (OE. *Gipeswič*).

**-ite** ait suffix corr. to F. *-ite* and Sp., It. *-ito*, G. *-it* - L. *-ita, -itēs* - Gr. *-itēs*, forming adjs. and sbs. with the sense 'pert. to or connected with', 'member of', as in *hoplitēs* heavy-armed (soldier), HOPLITE, *polítēs* citizen (see POLITIC). There were many formations in Gr. on proper names, as *Abderitēs, Staguritēs*; in LXX and N.T. and later Christian use this type was widely extended for the names of sects, heresies, etc., and in late L. and the mod. langs. the suffix has been used without limit for 'follower, devotee, or admirer', as in *Jacobite, Puseyite, Shelleyite, Wycliffite*; these tend to be depreciatory and when used attrib. or as adj. have often the implication 'having the bad qualities of the respective leader or originator'. **b.** In scientific terminology, *-ite* is used after the type of Gr. -L. words in *-itēs* or *-itis* in names of fossils and minerals (see AMMONITE, ANTHRACITE, BELEMNITE, HEPATITE, TRILOBITE, on which many terms have been modelled, with an el. expressing a physical character, a locality, or the name of a discoverer, etc.). In chemistry, it is used in the names of certain organic compounds (e.g. glucoses), and in inorganic chem. is the termination of salts of acids denominated by adjs. in *-ous*, e.g. *nitrite/nitrous*. It forms also certain names of explosives, e.g. *cordite, dynamite, lyddite*, and of commercial products such as *ebonite, vulcanite, xylonite*.

**item** ai'təm adv. likewise, moreover XIV; sb. †maxim, hint; article in an enumeration XVI; detail of news XIX. - L. adv., 'just so', 'in like manner', 'moreover', f. *ita* so (cf. synon. Skr. *iti, ittham*, Av. *iþa*), based on the pronominal stem \**i-* (see HE<sup>1</sup>, IT), with *-em* as in IDEM. Hence **ITEM** vb. XVII, **ITEMIZE** (esp. U.S.) XIX.

**iterate** i'tærit do or say again. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *iterāre* repeat, f. *iterum* again, compar. formation on the pronominal base \**i-* (cf. Skr. *itaras* other); see prec. and ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. REITERATE. So **ITERATION**. XV. - L. **ITERATIVE**. XV (Caxton). - F. or late L. (gram. of a vb. denoting repetition).

**ithyphallic** ipifæ'lik pert. to the phallus carried at the Bacchic festivals; (pros.) composed in the metre of Bacchic hymns. XVII. - late L. *ithyphallicus* - Gr. *ithuphallicós*, f. *ithúphallos*, f. *ithús* straight + *phallos* PHALLUS; see -IC.

**-itic** i'tik terminal el. of adjs. based on forms in (i) -ITE, (ii) -ITIS.

**itinerant** ɔiti'nærənt, iti'n- travelling (spec. of justices in eyre). XVI. — prp. of late L. *iīnerāri*, medL. -āre, f. L. *itiner-*, *iter* journey, f. \**it-* going (cf. *comit-*, *comes* COUNT<sup>2</sup>), f. IE. \**i-* go (L. *ire*, Gr. *ienai*); see TRANSIT, -ANT. So **itinerary** route of travel; account of a journey XV; guide to travel XVI (Leland). — late L. *itinerarium*; cf. (O)F. *itinéraire*. Cf. AMBIENT, EXIT, INITIAL.

**-ition** i'ʃən suffix repr. F. *-ition*, L. *-itiō(n-)*, *-itiō(n-)*, forming nouns of action (see -ION) on verbs with pps. in *-it-* and *-it-*, as *positiō* POSITION, *auditiō* AUDITION; medL. extension of the application of the suffix is seen in *fūtaritiō* (Bonaventura).

**-itious<sup>1</sup>** i'ʃəs comp. suffix f. L. *-icius*, *-icius* + -OUS; these L. endings were commonly written with *t* in medL. manuscripts and this form was perpetuated in ADVENTITIOUS, FACTITIOUS, FICTITIOUS, SUPPOSITITIOUS, etc.; extension of the suffix by analogy is seen in ADCSCITITIOUS, EXCREMENTITIOUS, etc.

**-itious<sup>2</sup>** i'ʃəs repr. L. *-itiōsus*, *-itiōsus*, f. *-itiō*, *-itiō* (of various origins) -ITION + -ōsus -OUS, as in AMBITIOUS, SUPERSTITIOUS; similarly NUTRITIOUS, SEDITIOUS.

**-itis** ai'tis suffix repr. Gr. *-itis*, prop. forming fems. of adjs. in *-itēs*, used to qualify *nōsos* disease, as *arthritīs* (disease) of the joints (*ārthron*), *pleuritīs* pleurisy (*pleurā* side, rib). On the analogy of these *-itis* came into use in mod. medical L. terminology for names of affections of particular parts, esp. of inflammatory disease, as APPENDICITIS, BRONCHITIS, MENINGITIS, TONSILLITIS. It has been extended in trivial use to the formation of sbs. descriptive of a state of mind or tendency regarded as a disease, e.g. *suffragitīs* (Asquith). The deriv. adjs. end in **-itic** i-tik.

**-itous** itəs comp. suffix f. *-it-* of -ITY + -OUS; corr. to F. *-iteux*, L. *-itōsus*, as L. *calamitōsus*, F. *calamiteux* CALAMITOUS.

**its** poss. adj. of *it*. XVI ('Musica Transalpina', 1597; in Florio's works 1598, etc.). f. IT + g. -s; superseded *it* (XIV-XVII in literature, later dial.), which was adopted as an unambiguous substitute for HIS (OE. to XVII). Not found in the works of Sh. published in his lifetime, but there are exx. in the First Folio of 1623; in A.V. 1611 there is no ex. of *its*, and only one of *it* (Lev. xxv 5), which disappeared from later editions.

**-ity** iti in ME. *-ite*, *-itie*, repr. (O)F. *-ité*, L. *-itātem*, nom. *-itās*, the form in which *-itās*, *-itātem* -TY usu. appears, the *-i-* being a stem- or connective vowel, as in *suāvitās* suavity, f. *suāvis*, *pūritās* purity, f. *pūrus*, *auctōritās* authority, f. *auctor*; after *i* the suffix became *-etās*, as in *pietās*, *varietās*, f. *pīus*, *varīus*; it was added to many adj. suffixes, whence the Eng. forms *-acity*, *-ality*, *-anity*, *-arity*, *-bility*, *-idity*, *-ility*, *-ivity*, *-ocity*, *-osity*, *-uity*; its organic repr. in OF. was *-eté* (cf. *safety*, *bounty*, *plenty*, and see -TY). Its trivial

use is illustrated by *cuppeity*, after *tableity* (tr. Erasmus's *menseitas*, Gr. *τραπέζοτης* Diogenes Laertius), *womanity* (after *humanity*).

**-ium** iəm terminal el. of the names of many metallic elements, used first by Davy (1807). CADMIUM was based on †*cadmia*; hence sodium on *soda*, etc.

**-ive** iv in ME. *if(e)*, *-yff(e)* = (O)F. *-if*, fem. *-ive* :- L. *-ivus*, *-ivum*, fem. *-iva*, suffix added mainly to pp. stems, e.g. *actīvus*, *-iva* ACTIVE, *captīvus*, *passīvus*, *nātiūus* inborn, NATIVE, but also to pres. stems, e.g. *cadīvus* falling, f. *cadere*, and to sbs., e.g. *tempestīvus* seasonable, f. *tempestās* TEMPEST. Eng. formations on vb.-stems often assume the appearance of being of the pp. type, as *adoptive*, *selective*; see also -ATIVE. Some L. adjs. were used sb., as *captīvus*, *fugitiūus*; of this usage there is a wide extension in mod. langs. and Eng. (*adjective*, *explosive*, *missive*, *sedative*). In early modEng. the suffix was freq. used with the force of -IBLE, esp. in adjs. of negative meaning, as in *expressive*, *extensive*, *in-* and *unexpressive*, *inflexive*, *in suppressive*. ¶ In *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*, the final *f* of the ME. forms *hastyf*, etc., fell away, leaving an ending identical with *-y*.

**ivory** ai'vəri hard white substance composing the tusks of elephants, etc. XIII. ME. *ivor*, *yvor(e)*, *yvory* — OF. *yvoire*, AN. \**ivorie* (mod. *ivoire*) = Pr. *ivori*, *evori*, *avori*, Cat. *bori*, It. *avorio*, *avolio* — Rom. \**eboreum*, f. L. *ebor-*, *ebur* ivory — a form rel. to Egyptian *āb*, *ābu*, Coptic *ebou*, ebu elephant, ivory (cf. Heb. *shenhabbim* ivory, Skr. *tīhas* elephant).

**ivy** ai'vi climbing evergreen shrub, *Hedera Helix*. OE. *ifīg*, obscurely rel. to OHG. *ebah* (mod. G. dial. *efa*, *efai*, *ewich*) and the first el. of MLG. *iflōf*, *iwlōf*, LG., Du. *eilof* (enlarged with the word LEAF), and OHG. *ebahewi*, MHG. *ebehōu*, *ephōu*, G. *efeu* (enlarged with the word HAY<sup>1</sup>); of unkn. origin, unless referable to the base of L. *IBEX*, with the sense 'climber' (cf. Fris., Du. *klimop* ivy, lit. 'climb-up').

**iwis**, **ywis** iwi's (obs. or arch.) certainly, indeed. XII. ME. *zewis*, *iwis*, *wiwise* :- OE. *gewis* = OHG. *giwis* (G. *gewiss*); f. Germ. \**ga-*, \**gi-* + \**wissa-* :- \**widto-*, ppl. formation on \**wid-* know (see WIT); freq. sp. *i wis*, *I wis*, and misinterpreted as 'I know'.

**ixia** i'ksiə (bot.) genus of iridaceous plants. XVIII. mod. use of L. *ixia* — Gr. *ixiā* kind of thistle.

**izard** i'zārd antelope of the Pyrenees. XVIII. — F. *izard*, Gascon *isart*, perh. of Iberian origin.

**-ize**, **-ise** aiz suffix of verbs, repr. F. *-iser* = Sp. *-izar*, It. *-izzare* — late L. *-izāre* — Gr. *-izein*, which was used to form both intr. and trans. vbs., as *barbarizein* play the barbarian, side with barbarians (f. *barbaros* BARBARIAN), *thesaurizein* treasure up (f. *thēsaurós*

TREASURE). Those formed on national, sectarian, or personal names were primarily intr. (cf. ATTICIZE, HELLENIZE); these and others connected with early Christianity were latinized in III or IV (cf. BAPTIZE, EVANGELIZE, CATECHIZE, ANATHEMATIZE, SCANDALIZE, etc.); later medL. formations are typified by CANONIZE, SYLLOGIZE. Many verbs have come into Eng. through French, in which they are spelt with *s*, with the result that *-ise* has been generalized, and is retained, as against *-ize*, in the practice of some printing houses; *exx.* are *civiliser* CIVILIZE, *humaniser* HUMANIZE. The two orig. uses of the Gr.

suffix remain in present usage with specialization in certain fields, viz. 'make or conform to, treat in the way of, what is expressed', 'make that which is denoted by the base of the deriv.', 'act like or in accordance with', 'follow a certain practice', 'treat according to the process of' (an inventor, scientist, etc.), 'charge, impregnate, or influence with, convert into'. The corr. nouns of action end in *-IZATION*, and agent-nouns in *-IZER*<sup>1</sup>.

**izzard** ɪˈzɑːd (arch. or dial.) name of the letter ZED. XVIII. Also *uzzard* (XVII to mod. dial.), †*ezod* (XVI), with other dial. vars. (*izzat*, *izot*, *uzzit*).

## J

**jab** dʒæb thrust or poke roughly. XIX. var., orig. Sc., of *JOB*<sup>1</sup>.

**jabber** dʒæˈbɔːr talk fast and indistinctly. xv (Promp. Parv.). imit.; a contemp. var. (now dial.) is *javer*. Hence as sb. XVIII (Milton has *jabberment*).

**jabbers** dʒeɪˈbɔːrɪz in Ir. phr. *be* (i.e. *by*) *jab(b)ers*, *Japers* (*Cripes*), euphem. deformation of JESUS dʒɛˈzʌs (CHRIST). XIX.

**jabiru** dʒæˈbɪrʉ large tropical wading bird. XVIII. Tupi-Guarani.

**jabot** ʒæˈbou frill on the bosom of a shirt, etc. XIX. - F., 'bird's crop', 'shirt-frill', prob. f. a base \**gab*- crop, maw, gullet, to which many Rom. words are referred.

**jacamar** dʒæˈkəmɑːr bird of the family Galbulidae. XIX. - F. *jacamar* - Tupi-Guarani *jacamaciri* (Marcgrave, 1648).

**jacana** dʒæˈkəna bird of the family Parridae. XVIII. prop. *jaçana* - Pg. *jaçand* - Tupi-Guarani *jasand*.

**jacaranda** dʒækərəˈndə (ornamental and fragrant wood of) tropical Amer. trees. XVIII. Tupi-Guarani.

**jacare** dʒækəˈreɪ S. Amer. alligator. XVIII. Tupi-Guarani.

**jacinth** dʒæˈsɪnθ precious stone. XIII. ME. *iacin(c)t* - OF. *iacinte* (mod. *jacinthe*) = Pr. *jiacint*, etc., or medL. *iacintus*, L. *hyacinthus* HYACINTH.

**jack**<sup>1</sup> dʒæk in numerous transf. applications of the name JACK to implements and machines, or their parts, the male of animals (cf. JACKASS), fishes (esp. pike, orig. young or small pike), etc., from XVI. Hence **jack** vb. (with *up*) hoist with a jack (lifting machine); (sl.) ruin; give up, abandon. XIX.

**jack**<sup>2</sup> dʒæk A. †jacket; (arch.) leather or iron-plated tunic XIV; B. (leathern) vessel for liquor XVI. - (O)F. *jaque*, of much disputed origin, perh. immed. - Sp., Pg. *jaco* (whence also It. *giaco*), of Arab. origin.

**jack**<sup>3</sup> dʒæk ship's flag smaller than the ensign. XVII. prob. spec. application of JACK<sup>1</sup> as to an object of a size smaller than the normal. comp. *jack-staff*. XVII.

**jack**<sup>4</sup> dʒæk (fruit of) an E. Indian tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. XVII (*Jaca*, Purchas; *Jack*, *Giack*, T. Herbert; *Jawk*, Fryer). - Pg. *jaca* - Malayalam *chakka*.

**Jack** dʒæk pet-form of the name *John* XIII; figure of a man on a clock XV; †fellow, chap XVI (cf. mod. *every man jack* XIX); sailor XVII (*Jack-Sailor*; cf. *Jack* TAR XVIII); knave of a card suit XVII; (also *j*-) male worker XVII (*jack-of-all-trades*; *cheap-jack*, *steeple-jack* XIX). ME. *Iacke*, *Iakke* (disyll.) used from the first as familiar by-form of *John*, perh. through dim. *Jankin*; the resemblance to F. *Jacques* James (†- Rom. \**Ja*-cobus, for L. *Jaco*-bus JACOB) is a difficulty. Forms the first cl. of various phrasal designations simulating proper names, nicknames, etc., as *Jack-a-Lent*, *Jack-in-the-box*, *Jack Straw*, *Jack-a-dandy*, *Jack-a-lantern* (= WILL O' THE WISP), *Jack-pudding* (buffoon); also in plant names, esp. of small species.

**jackal** dʒækˈkɔːl animal of the dog kind, known as 'the lion's provider'; fig. one who drudges for another. XVII. - (with assim. to JACK) Turk. *chacāl* - Pers. *shagāl*, *shaghāl*, rel. to Skr. *sr̥gāla*, *ṛgāla*; so F. *chacal*, whence Pg. *chacal*, It. *sciaccallo*, G. *schakal*. Formerly str. *jackarl*.

**jackanapes** dʒækˈkɔːneɪps †ape; pert aping fellow, coxcomb. XVI. First recorded, c. 1450, as a nickname (*Jac(k) Napes*) of William de la Pole, first Duke of Suffolk, whose badge was an ape's clog and chain; later, used a quasi-proper name for an ape and a man who performs ape-like tricks; and hence as above. This use of JACK is paralleled in *Jack Straw*, nickname of one of the leaders of the peasants' revolt of 1381; the origin of *Napes* is unkn.; the extended form *jack a napes* suggests assoc. with *Naples* (cf. *fustianapes* for *fustian of Naples*).

**jackaroo** dʒækərū Englishman newly arrived in Australia. XIX. f. JACK, with ending from KANGAROO.

**jackass** dʒæk·kæs he-ass XVIII (Arbutnot; fig. dolt, blockhead XIX); *laughing j.*, giant kingfisher of Australia, so called from its loud discordant cry XVIII. f. JACK<sup>1</sup> (denoting the male) + ASS.

**jackboot** dʒæk·būt large boot reaching above the knee. XVII. f. JACK<sup>1</sup> (of uncertain application) + BOOT<sup>2</sup>.

**jackdaw** dʒæk·kdɔ̄, (formerly) dʒæk·kdɔ̄ the bird *Corvus monedula*. XVI (Bale). f. JACK<sup>1</sup> + DAW.

**jacket** dʒæk·kit outer short upper garment with sleeves. XV. - OF. *ja(c)quet*, dim. of *jaque* JACK<sup>2</sup>; see -ET.

**jack-knife** large clasp-knife. XVIII (1711). orig. Amer.; presumably based on some application of JACK<sup>1</sup>. A suggested connexion with JOCKTELEG (dial. *jacklag*, -leg) cannot be maintained.

**Jacob** dʒei·kəb male personal name, being that of the third patriarch in the O.T. (see Gen. xxv, etc.), Heb. *ya'aqōb* 'supplanter', whence Gr. *Iakōbos*, ecclL. *īacobus* (see JAMES); in *Jacob's ladder* (i) garden plant *Polemonium cæruleum*, the leaves of which have a ladder-like appearance XVIII, (ii) rope ladder with wooden steps for ascending rigging XIX. ¶ In *Jacob's staff* instrument for taking measurements (XVI); the reference is unknown.

**Jacobean** dʒæk·kəbi·ən *J. lily*, *Sprekelia formosissima* (named after St. James the Greater) XVIII; pert. to the age of James I (spec. of a style of architecture); pert. to St. James the Less or his epistle XIX. f. modL. *īacobæus*, f. *īacobus*; see JACOB, -EAN.

**Jacobin**<sup>1</sup> dʒæk·kəbin A. Dominican (friar), orig. French member of the order so called from the church of Saint-Jacques (L. *īacobus*) in Paris near which they built their first convent XIV; B. member of a French political club established at Paris 1789 near the old convent of the Jacobin friars XVIII (Burke). - (O)F. *īacobin* - medL. *īacobinus*.

**Jacobin**<sup>2</sup> dʒæk·kəbin breed of the domestic pigeon with reversed feathers on the back of the neck suggesting a monk's cowl. XVII. - F. *īacobine*, fem. of *īacobin* (see prec.).

**Jacobite**<sup>1</sup> dʒæk·kəbait member of a monophysite sect taking its name from *īacobus* Baradæus, of Edessa (VI). XIV (Maund.). - medL. *īacobīta*; see -ITE.

**Jacobite**<sup>2</sup> dʒæk·kəbait adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his family. XVII. f. L. *īacobus* JAMES + -ITE.

**Jacobus** dʒəkou·bəs (hist.) Eng. gold coin of James I's reign issued as the SOVEREIGN. XVII. - ecclL. *īacobus* JAMES.

**jaconet** dʒæk·kōnet cotton fabric, orig. from India. XVIII. alt. of Urdu *īagannāthī*,

f. *īagannāth(pūri)* 'Juggernaut-town', in Cuttack, the place of origin.

**jactation** dʒæktei·ʃən boasting XVI; (path.) tossing of the body to and fro XVII. - L. *īactātiō(n-)*, f. *īactāre* toss about, discuss, boast, frequent. of *īact-*, *īacere* throw (cf. Gr. *hiēnai*); see -ATION. So **JACTIATION** tossing of the body, twitching. XVII. - medL. *īactitātiō(n-)* false declaration tending to someone's detriment, f. *īactitāre*, frequent. of *īactāre*.

**jade**<sup>1</sup> dʒeid poor or worn-out horse XIV (Ch.); reprehensible woman or girl XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**jade**<sup>2</sup> dʒeid hard mineral used for implements, etc. XVIII. - F. *īade*; *le jade* was for earlier *l'ejade* - Sp. *ījada* (in *pedra de ījada* 'colic stone'): - Rom. \**īliata*, f. L. *īliā* flanks (cf. ILIAC). Cf. synon. NEPHRITE.

**īag** dʒæg (dial.) stab, prick; slash, pink XIV; make ragged XVI. First in w.midl., varying with *jogge*; not common before XVI; prob. of symbolic formation; cf. RAG, TAG, JOG. Hence **īag** sb. something slashed or ragged. xv. **īaggēd**<sup>1</sup> dʒæg·gid. xv (Promp. Parv.).

**īäger, īaeger** jei·gəɪ German rifleman or sharpshooter, orig. infantryman recruited mainly from foresters XVIII; skua XIX. - G. *īäger* hunter, f. *īagen* (OHG. *īagōn* = OFris. *īagia*) hunt, chase. Cf. YAGER.

**īaggery** dʒæg·gəri coarse brown sugar. XVI (*īagāra, īagra*). - Indo-Pg. *īag(a)ra, īagre* - Canarese *īarkare* - Skr. *īarkarā* SUGAR.

**īaghire** dʒæg·iɪ assignment of the king's or government's share of the product of a district to a person as an annuity. XVII. - Urdu - Pers. *īāgir*, f. *īā* place + *gir* holding, holder.

**īaguar** dʒæg·gjuɪ large animal of the cat kind, *Felis onca*. XVII. - Tupi-Guarani *īaguara*, said to be prop. generic for carnivorous beast, the spec. name of the jaguar being *īaguareté*.

**īah** dʒā in Eng. Bibles repr. Heb. *īah*, shortening of *īahwe(h)* JEHOVAH. XVI. So **īah-VISM** *īā-vizm* religious system based on the worship of Jahveh; **īah-VIST** any of the authors of the Hexateuch who use *īahveh* as the divine name) (ELOHIST XIX.

**īail** see GAOL.

**īain** dʒain non-Brahmin sect of India. XIX. - Hindi *īaina* :- Skr. *īainas* pert. to a saint, f. *īinas* saint, buddha, lit. overcomer, f. *īi* overcome.

**īakes** dʒeiks (arch.) privy. XVI (*īakes, īa(c)ques, īaxe*). Of unkn. origin; perh. trivial use of the proper name *īacques* (see JACK) or of the g. of *īack*, quasi *īak(k)es*.

**īalap** dʒæl·əp, dʒɔ·ləp purgative drug from *Exogonium* (*Ipomœa Purga*); the plant itself XVII. - F. *īalap* - Sp. *īalapa*, short for *purga de īalapa* († *Xalapa*) - Aztec *Xala-pan* 'sand by the water', f. *xalli* sand + *ail* water + *pan* upon, near.

**jalousie** ʒæˈluːzi blind made with slats sloping upward from without. XIX. - F. *jalousie* JEALOUSY, applied to such a blind or shutter because it allows of seeing without being seen. Prob. - It. *gelosia* in this sense. ¶ Cf. †*jealous glass* translucent glass that cannot be seen through (XVIII).

**jam**<sup>1</sup> dʒæm press or squeeze tightly, wedge, ram. XVIII. Of symbolic origin; cf. *cham*, CHAMP. Hence **jam** sb., act or result of jamming. XIX.

**jam**<sup>2</sup> dʒæm conserve of fruit boiled to a pulp. XVIII. perh. identical with prec. sb.

**jamb** dʒæm side-post of a door, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *jambe* leg, vertical supporting piece = Pr., Cat. *camba*, It. *gamba* :- Rom. \**gamba* (\**camba*) leg, in late L. hoof, veterinary breeder's term - Gr. (cf. *kampē* flexure, joint). ¶ Final b has become mute as in *comb*, *lamb*, *tomb*, *womb*; in *limb* and *thumb* it is not original.

**jambo** dʒæmˈbou species of *Eugenia* (rose-apple, etc.). XVI. - vernacular reprs. of Skr. *jambu*, -ū rose-apple.

**jamboree** dʒæmbəriː noisy revel; boy scouts' festival. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**James** dʒeɪmz †ʃ. *Royal*, silver coin of James VI of Scotland XVI; (sl.) sovereign; burglar's jemmy XIX. - OF. *James* = Pr., Cat. *Jaume*, *Jaume*, Sp. *Jaime*, It. *Giacomo* :- Rom. \**Ja-comus* for L. *Ja-cobus*, altered form of *Jacō-bus* JACOB. Cf. JEMMY.

**jane** see JEAN.

**jangada** dʒæŋgəˈdə raft of logs or of boats fastened together. XVI. - Pg. *jangada* - Malayalam *changādam* - Skr. *saṃghāta* joining together.

**jangle** dʒæŋgl †chatter, babble XIII (Cursor M.); talk angrily or harshly; also trans. XIV; cause (a bell) to give out a discordant sound XVII (Sh.). - OF. *jangler*, *gengler* = Pr. *janglar*, prob. - Germ. form repr. by (M)Du. *jangelen*.

**janissary, janizary** dʒæˈnɪzəri one of the Sultan of Turkey's bodyguard; Turkish soldier; henchman. XVI. Early forms repr. various Rom. forms, the present prevailing sp. reflecting F. *janissaire*; cf. It. *giannizzero*, Sp. *jenizaro*, Pg. *janizaro*, modL. *jeni-*, *janizari*; all ult. - Turk. *yeñitšeri*, f. *yeñi* new, modern + *tšeri* soldiery, militia (- Pers. *charik* auxiliary forces).

**janitor** dʒæˈnɪtəri door-keeper. XVII. - L. *jānitor*, f. *jānuā* door, f. *jānus* arched passage (cf. JANUARY); see -TOR.

**Jansenist** dʒæˈnsənɪst adherent of Cornelius Jansen (d. 1638), bishop of Ypres, Flanders. XVII; see -IST. Also †*Jansenian*. XVII.

**January** dʒæˈnjuəri first month of the year. XIV. - L. *Jānuārius*, sb. use (sc. *mensis* month) of adj. of *Jānus*, name of an ancient Italian deity figured with faces looking for-

wards and backwards; see -ARY. Thence also, or from Rom. \**jenuarius*, Pr. *jenovier*, *januer*, Sp. *enero*, †*jenero*, Pg. *janeiro*, It. *gennaio*, *genaro*. The earliest Eng. forms are *Ienuer*, *Ieneuer*, *Ianeuer* (XIII) - AN., OF. *Jeneuer*, *Genever* (mod. *janvier*), the type *Janiveer* surviving dial., together with the semi-latinized *Janwar* (Burns).

**japan** dʒəpæːn exceptionally hard varnish, which came orig. from Japan. XVII. Like other Eur. forms of the proper name (F., Sp. *Japón*, Pg. *Japão*, It. *Giappone*, Du., G., etc., *Japan*) ult. - Malay *Japang*, *Japung* - Chinese *Jih pun* sunrise, orient (= Jap. *Nippon*), f. *jih* (Jap. *ni*) sun + *pun* (Jap. *pon*, *hon*). Hence vb. XVII. Hence **Japan**<sup>SE</sup>. XVII.

**jape** dʒeɪp †A. trick; †B. have carnal knowledge (of); C. jest. xiv (PPL, Ch., Wyclif). Appears to combine the form of OF. *japer* (mod. *japper*) yelp, yap, with the sense of OF. *gaber* mock, deride (cf. GAB). Hence **jape** sb. XIV. ¶ Because of its use in sense B it became gen. obs. during XVI, but was revived with sense C in XIX by Scott and Lamb.

**Japhetic** dʒəfɛːtɪk pert. to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. v 32, etc.), whose descendants were supposed to have peopled Europe and Northern Asia; hence sometimes applied to the Indo-European languages. XIX. f. modL. *Japheti* descendants of *Japheth*; see -IC. Cf. *Hamitic*, *Semitic*.

**japonica** dʒəpəˈnɪkə gardener's name for certain plants of Japanese origin, of which the specific name is *japonica*; fem. of modL. *Japonicus* JAPANESE.

**jar**<sup>1</sup> dʒɑːr harsh sound; discord, strife XVI; (from the vb.) act of jarring XIX. So **jar** vb. sound harshly, make a discord (Skelton); cause to vibrate; be at discord or strife. XVI. Early vars. are *gerre*, *ier*, *charre*; prob. imit.

**jar**<sup>2</sup> dʒɑːr (orig. large) earthen vessel of cylindrical form. XVI. - F. *jarre* = Pr. *jarro*, Sp., Pg. *jarra*, It. *giarra* - Arab. *jarrah*.

**jar**<sup>3</sup> dʒɑːr in phr. †at *jar*, (up)on the *jar*; see AJAR.

**jardinière** ʒɑːrdɪˈniɛə ornamented vessel for the display of flowers. XIX. F., fem. of *jardiniier* GARDENER.

**jargon** dʒɑːrgən (arch.) twittering or chattering of birds XIV (Ch.); meaningless talk XIV; debased or hybrid language; speech peculiar to a trade or profession full of gen. unfamiliar terms XVII. Late ME. *iargo(u)n*, *girgoun*, *gargoun* - OF. *jargoun*, *gergoun*, *gargon* = Pr. *gergó*, It. *gergo*, -one; cf. Sp. *jerga*, *gerigonza*, †*girgonz*, Pg. *giria*, *geringonça*; ult. origin unknown.

**jargonelle** dʒɑːrgəneɪ early variety of pear (orig. an inferior gritty kind). XVII. - F. *jargonelle*, dim. of *jargon* JARGOON (cf. -EL<sup>2</sup>).

**jargoon** dʒɑːgʊn variety of zircon. XVIII. - F. *jargon* - It. *giargone*; prob. to be identified ult. with ZIRCON.

**jarl** jɑ:rl chieftain of ancient Scandinavia. XIX. ON. = OE. *eorl* EARL.

**jarrah** dʒæ:rə mahogany gum-tree of W. Australia. XIX. - native name *djarryl*, *jerryhl*.

**jarvey** jɑ:vi (sl.) coachman. XIX. - *Jarvis* (personal name so used in Grose's 'Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue', 1796), var. of *Jervis*, *Gervase* (F. *Gervais*); perh. so applied in allusion to St. Gervase's emblem, a whip or scourge (he having been beaten to death with a leaded scourge).

**jasey, jazy** dʒe:zi (worsted) wig. XVIII. perh. alteration of JERSEY, so called because made of Jersey yarn.

**jasmine** dʒæ:smin, **jessamine** dʒe:samin climbing shrub, *Jasminum officinale*, with white or yellow flowers. XVI. The two forms (of equal date) repr. F. *jasmin* (= Sp. *jazmin*, Pg. *jasmim*) and †*jessemin* - Arab. *yās(a)min* - Pers. *yāsmīn*, *yāsmān* (cf. Gr. *iāsmē*, *iasmēlaion*, *iāsmīnion mīron* Persian perfume, perh. oil of jasmine). Earlier †*jasme* (XVI).

**jasper** dʒɑ:spəɹ precious stone. XIV. - OF. *jaspre*, var. of *jaspe* = Pr. *jaspi*, Sp. *jaspe*, It. *iaspide* - L. *iaspis* (-*id*-) - Gr. *iaspis* (-*id*-), of Oriental origin (cf. Heb. *yashpeh*, Ass. *ashpū*, Arab. *yashb*, Pers. *yashm*).

**jaundice** dʒɔ:ndis, dʒɑ:ndis disease marked by yellowness of the skin, etc. XIV. - OF. *jaunice* (mod. *-isse*) 'yellowness', f. *jaune* yellow (:- L. *galbinu-s*, f. *galbus*, ult. rel. to YELLOW) + *-ice* :- L. *-iitia*.

**jaunt** dʒɔ:nt, dʒɑ:nt †ride (a horse) up and down; †trudge about XVI; make a short trip XVII. Also contemp. sb. Of unkn. origin.

**jaunty** dʒɔ:nti †well-bred; †elegant; sprightly. XVII. In early use *jentee*, *junttee*, *ja(u)ntee* - F. *gentil* *zāti* (see GENTLE, GENTLE); assim. later to adjs. in *-y*<sup>1</sup>.

**javelin** dʒæ:vəlin light spear thrown with the hand. XVI. - (O)F. *javeline*, alteration of *javelot*, prob. of Celtic origin (OIr. *gabul*, W. *gafł*, *gafłach*).

**jaw** dʒɔ one of the bones forming the framework of the mouth, containing the teeth XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); (sl.) offensive or tedious talk XVIII (Smollett). Late ME. *iow(e)*, later *iawe*, with occas. vars. *gew*, *gowe*, beside †*chaw* (XVI-XVII), perh. by blending with CHEW; of unkn. origin.

**jawbation** see JOBATION.

**jay** dʒeɪ bird of the genus *Garrulus*. XIII. - OF. *jay* (mod. *geai*) = Pr. *gai*, Sp. *gayo*, Pg. *gaio* :- late L. *gaius*, beside *gaia* (whence Venetian It. *gazza*); the word has been identified with the L. proper name *Gaius* (cf. the use of other personal names, as *jackdaw*, *robin*, F. *richard*, *jacques*, *colin*, Du. *wouter*).

**jazerant, jesserant** dʒæ:zərənt, dʒe:s- (hist.) light coat of armour. XIV (*gess-*, *jesserant*). - OF. *jaseran(t)*, *-enc* = Pr. *jazeran*,

Pg. *jazerão*, beside Sp. *jacerina*, Pg. *jazerina*, It. *ghazzerina*; orig. adj. in OF. *osberc* (*hauberc*) *jazerant*, Sp. *cota jacerina*, f. Arab. *al|jazīrah* the island (see AL-<sup>2</sup>), pl. *Aljazā'ir* Algiers.

**jazz** dʒæz kind of ragtime dance, music to which it is danced. 1917. orig. U.S.; *Jas* as a pet-form of *Charles*, name of a Negro musician, has been suggested.

**jealous** dʒe:ləs suspicious of rivalry XIII; zealous (for) XIV; (dial.) suspicious XVI; suspiciously vigilant XVII. ME. *gelos*, *ielus* - OF. *gelos* (mod. *jaloux*) = Pr. *gelos*, Sp. *zeloso*, It. *geloso* :- medL. *zēlōsu-s*, f. ChrL. *zēlus* - Gr. *zēlos* ZEAL; see *-OUS*. ◻ Formerly also scanned as three sylls. ◻ **jealousy**<sup>2</sup>. XIII. - OF. *gelosie* (mod. *jalousie*).

**jean** dʒi:n twilled cotton cloth. XVI. orig. *ie(a)ne*, *ge(a)ne fustian*; attrib. use of *Jene*, *Gene* - OF. *Janne* (mod. *Gènes*) :- medL. *Janua* Genoa. The F. form with *-s* is repr. by Eng. *geanes*, *jennes* (XVI), U.S. *jeans*.

**jeep** dʒi:p small utility motor truck. orig. U.S. xx. f. initials *G.P.* dʒi pi 'general purposes', prob. infl. by Eugene the Jeep, name of animal in U.S. comic strip by E. C. Segar.

**jeer** dʒiəɹ scoff (at) with derision. XVI. Earliest forms are *gy(e)re*, *geere*; of unkn. origin; *fleer* and *leer* have affinities of form and meaning.

**jehad** var. of JIHAD.

**Jehovah** dʒi:həvə the Lord God. XVI ('Tindale, Exod. vi 3, 1530). alt. of the sacred tetragrammaton יהוה JHVH of the Hebrews, the ineffable name of the Almighty, produced by the insertion of the vowel-points repr. the vowels '(ā), ō, ā of *Adonai* as a direction to substitute this for the ineffable name (as is done by Jerome in Exod. vi 3). It is held that the orig. name was *Jahwe(h)*, *Yahwe(h)*.

**Jehu** dʒi:hju (fast) driver. XVII (Dryden). Allusive use of the name of *Jehu*, 'the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously' (2 Kings ix 20).

**jeune** dʒidʒu:n unsatisfying, meagre. XVII. - L. *jējunus* fasting, barren, unproductive, meagre; cf. DINE.

**jelly** dʒe:li article of food consisting chiefly of gelatin. XIV. ME. *gelt*, *-y(e)* - (O)F. *gelée* frost, jelly = Pr. *gelada*, Sp. *helada*, It. *gelata* frost :- Rom. *gelāta* (Reichenau Glosses), sb. use of fem. pp. of *gelāre* freeze, f. *gelu* frost (cf. CONGEAL). Hence **jellied** XVI; (back-formation) **jell** vb. orig. U.S. XIX.

**jemadar** dʒe:mədɑ:ɹ officer below a subahdar, etc. XVIII. - Urdu *jama'dār*, f. Pers. *jama'at* body of men (*jama'* collection) + *dār* holder.

**jemima** dʒi:mɑi:mə made-up tie XIX; pl. elastic-sided boots XX. Appellative use of the female name *Jemima*, eldest of the daughters of Job (Job xliii 14).

**jemmy** dʒeːmi burglar's crowbar. XIX. dim. of JAMES; see -y<sup>6</sup>.

**je ne sais quoi** ʒənsɛkwa indescribable something. XVII (Blount, Aubrey). F., 'I know not what'.

**jennet** dʒeːnit small Spanish horse. xv. - F. *genet* - Sp. *jinete* short-stirruped light horseman - Arab. *Zenāta* Berber tribe famed for horsemanship.

**jenneting** dʒeːnitiŋ early kind of apple. XVII. f. F. *jeannet*, pet-form of *jean* JOHN, as in Norman F. *pomme* (apple) *de jeannet*; cf. *pere ionette* (PPL, Ch.) and for the ending see -ING<sup>3</sup>. In XVII-XVIII sp. *junetin(g)*, *juneating*.

**jenny** dʒeːni pet-form (see -y<sup>6</sup>) of *Janet* (or *Jane*), used as a prefix to denote a female animal, as *j. ass*, *j. wren* (XVII), and in the names of machines, as *spinning-j.* (XVIII).

**jeofail** dʒeːfeil (leg.) mistake in pleading. XVI. - AN. *jeo fail* I am at fault, i.e. *jeo* (F. *je*) I, *fail*, 1st pers. pres. ind. sg. of *faillir* FAIL.

**jeopardy** dʒeːpɔːdi †chess problem; †(even) chance; risk of injury or death. XIV (Ch.. Barbour). - OF. *iu* (*ieu*, *giu*) *parti* 'divided play', even game, (hence) uncertain chance, uncertainty (= Cat. *joch partit*, Sp. *juego de partido*, medL. *jocus partitus*, i.e. *jocus* game, JOKE, *partitus*, pp. of *partiri* divide, PART). For the change of *t* to *d* cf. CARD, DIAMOND, MOUND; forms with *b* for *p* were frequent in xv-xvi, as in LEOPARD; for the sp. *eo* cf. leopard, people. A shortened form †*jeopard* was current XIV-XVII; cf. **jeopard** vb. XIV (disused from c. 1650 to c. 1820), which was superseded by **jeopardize** (XVII).

**jequirity** dʒikwiːriti woody twining shrub, Indian liquorice. XIX. - F. *jéqwirity* - Tupi-Guarani *jekiritti*.

**jerboa** dʒɔːbuːə small rodent, *Dipus sagitta*, remarkable for its jumping powers. XVII. - medL. *jerbōa* - Arab. *yarbu*, dial. *jerbō* 'flesh of the loins, hence applied to the animal from the highly-developed muscles of its hind legs; in F. *gerbo*, -boise, Sp. *gerbo*, -basia.

**jereded** dʒɔːriːd wooden javelin. XVII. - Arab. *jarid* midrib of the palm-leaf, rod, lance.

**jeremiad** dʒerimaiːəd lamentation. XVIII. - F.  *Jérémide*, f. *Jérémie* - ecclL. *Jeremias* Jeremiah, in allusion to the Lamentations of Jeremiah in O.T.; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**jerfalcon** see GERFALCON.

**jerk<sup>1</sup>** dʒɔːk †stroke with a whip; sharp sudden pull or thrust. XVI. gen. synonym. with †*jert* (XVI) and the earlier YERK; all three forms may be phonetically symbolical in origin.

**jerk<sup>2</sup>** dʒɔːk cure (beef) by cutting it into strips and drying it. XVIII. An earlier form is found in †*jerkin beef* (XVII); repr. Amer. Sp. *charquear*, f. *charqui* - Quichua *echarqui* dried flesh in long strips, and *echarquiní* prepare dried meat.

**jerkin** dʒɔːkɪn close-fitting jacket. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**jeroboam** dʒerəbuːəm large bowl or wine-bottle. XIX (Scott). So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, 'a mighty man of valour' (1 Kings xi 28), 'who made Israel to sin' (ibid. xiv 16).

**jerry<sup>1</sup>** dʒeːri (sl.) chamber-pot. XIX. Supposed to be short for prec; cf. y<sup>6</sup>.

**jerry<sup>2</sup>** dʒeːri (colloq.) unsubstantial(ly), as in *jerry-built*, -*builder*, -*building*. XIX. Said to have arisen in Liverpool; recorded in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire glossaries.

**jerrymander** see GERRYMANDER.

**jersey** dʒɛːzi (Jersey) worsted XVI; knitted close-fitting tunic XIX. Name of the largest of the Channel Islands, in which the knitting of worsted articles was a staple industry (cf. *Larnsey worsted* 1583). Cf. GURNESEY.

**Jerusalem** dʒerʊːsələm in A.V., O.T. *Ierusalem*, N.T. *Hierusalem*, the latter repr. a Hellenized form with initial aspirate and consequent assim. to *hierós* holy, the former deriving from Gr. Ἰερουσαλήμ, which prob. approximates to the earlier pronunc. Yerūshālēm of the Heb. name (interpreted as 'possession of peace'). *Ț. ARTICHOKE* (XVII).

**jess** dʒes (chiefly pl.) straps for a hawk's legs. XIV (ges). - OF. *ges* nom. sg. and acc. pl. (mod. *jet* cast) = Pr. *jet*, Cat. *get*, It. *getto* :- Rom. \**jectus*, for L. *jactus* throw, f. *jacere* (cf. EJECT).

**jessamine** see JASMINE.

**Jesse** dʒeːsi genealogical tree repr. the descent of Jesus Christ from 'the root of Jesse' (Isa. xi 1), the father of David (1 Sam. xvi 12). XV. *F. window*, one containing a J. tree.

**jest** dʒest †deed, exploit XIII; †idle tale xv; mocking speech; witticism, joke XVI. ME. *geste* - OF. *geste*, *jeste* = Pr. *gesta* history, race :- L. *gesta* doings, exploits, n. pl. of pp. of *gerere* do, perform (cf. GERENT).

**Jesuit** dʒeːzjuːt member of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius of Loyola in 1534. XVI. - F. *Jésuite* or modL. *Jésuīta*, f. *Jésūs* + -ita -ITE. Hence **Jesuitical** XVI; after F. *Jésuitique*.

**Jesus** dʒiːsəs, **Jesu** dʒiːzju the Founder of Christianity. Not used in OE., in which it was rendered by *Hælend* Saviour; in ME. (XII) not usu. written in full, but almost always in the abbreviated forms ihu and ihs, ihus, ihc, ihu, etc. (see IHS); repr. ChrL. *Iēsūs*, obl. cases *Iēsū* - Gr. *Iēsoūs*, *Iēsoū* - late Heb. or Aramaic *yēshūa*, for earlier *y<sup>h</sup>hōshua* Joshua, which is explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is salvation'. In early mod. Eng. bibles *Iesu* was the distinctive form for the obl. cases; it was frequent in the earlier forms of the Book of Common Prayer, and survives in the Gloria in excelsis Deo and the General Confession at Morning and Evening Prayer. *Jesús* is often pronounced as if *Jesús*'s dʒiːzjuːz. Editors of ME. texts have usu. expanded the form ihs as ihesus,



but such spellings first appear in print late in xv. In asseverations shortened to *gis(se)*, *iysse*, *lis* (xvi); in mod. fr. and U.S. exclamatory use deformed as *JABERS*, *jebers*, *jeepers*, *jee-whizz*.

**jet**<sup>1</sup> dʒet hard black form of lignite. xiv (Ch., Trevisa). ME. *geet*, *jeet*, later *jeat*, *jeit* - AN. *geet*, \**jeet*, OF. *jaïet*, *jayet* (mod. *jais*) :- L. *gagātēs* - Gr. *gagātēs*, f. *Gāgai* town in Lycia, Asia Minor.

**jet**<sup>2</sup> dʒet †project, protrude, jut xvi; spout forth xvii. - (O)F. *jeter* throw, cast, fling, dart = Pr. *getar*, Sp. *jetar* :- Rom. \**jectāre*, for L. *jactāre* (see JACTATION). Hence (partly - F. *jet*) **jet** sb. †projection; †swagger; stream of water, etc., shot out. xvii.

**jetsam** dʒe:tsəm goods thrown overboard to lighten a vessel and afterwards washed ashore. xvi. Early forms *jetson*, -*sen*, later -*sam* (cf. FLOTSAM), contr. form of JETTISON.

**jettison** dʒe:tsɪsən action of throwing goods overboard. xv. - AN. *getteson*, OF. *getaison* :- L. *jactātō(n)*-, f. *jact-*, *jactāre*; see JET<sup>2</sup>, -ATION. The contr. form *jetson*, JETSAM having become restricted to the concr. sense, the earlier form was restored in the language of marine insurance to distinguish the action (xviii). Hence **je-ttison** vb. throw overboard (often fig.). xix.

**jetty** dʒe:ti pier running out into the sea, etc.; †overhanging upper storey. xv. - OF. *jetee*, *getee* projecting part of a building, structure to protect a harbour, sb. use of fem. pp. of *jeter* throw; see JET<sup>2</sup> and cf. JUT.

**jeu** ʒø play. xviii. F. :- L. *jocu-s* pleasantry, jest, which repl. L. *lūdus* play in Rom.

**Jew** dʒu person of Hebrew race. xii (*Givv*, *Gyu*, *Iu*, *Iuw*, *Ieu*). - OF. *giu*, earlier *juin* (mod. *juif*) :- L. *jūdæu-s* - Gr. *ioudaïos*, f. Aram. *y'hūdāi*, Heb. *y'hūdāi*, f. *y'hūdāh* Judah, name of a Jewish patriarch and the tribe descended from him. OE. had pl. *Iudeas*, early ME. *Iudeow* (Orm). *Jew's* EAR fungus growing on trees, esp. the elder (on which Judas Iscariot, acc. to legend, hanged himself) xvi; mistr. of medL. *auricula Judæ* Judas's ear. *Jew's* HARP, earlier Jews' TRUMP (xvi), rudimentary musical instrument, the ascription of which to Jews is unexpl. Hence **Jewish**<sup>1</sup> dʒu:ɪʃ. xvi; OE. had *Iudeist*, early ME. *Iudaysse*, *Iudissk* (Orm). **Jewry** dʒu:əri Jews' quarter, ghetto xiii; Jews; †Judea, Palestine xiv. - AN. *juerie*, OF. *juerie* (mod. *juiverie*).

**jewel** dʒu:əl †costly ornament of gold, silver, or precious stone xiii (fig. 'treasure', 'gem' xiv); precious stone, esp. as an ornament xvi. ME. *iuel*, *iowel*, *gewel* - AN. *juel*, *jeuel*, OF. *joel* (nom. sg. *joiaus*; mod. *joyau*), whence Pr., Sp. *joyel*, It. *gioiello*; of doubtful formation, but ult. based on L. *jocus* jest, in Rom. game, sport. So **jew-eller**<sup>2</sup>. xiv. - AN. *jueler*, OF. *juelier* (mod. *joaillier*). **jew-ellery**, **jew-elry** in ME. (xiv) - OF. *juelerie* (mod. *joaillerie*); in mod. use (xviii) a new formation.

**Jezebel** dʒe:zɪbəl shameless woman. xvi. Allusive use of the name of the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Kings xvi 31, xix 1, 2, xxi, and 2 Kings ix 30-37).

**jib**<sup>1</sup> dʒɪb (naut.) triangular stay-sail xvii (*gibb*); phr. *cut of one's jib* personal appearance (orig. a naut. metaphor) xviii (orig. Amer.). Of unkn. origin; poss. abbrev. of GIBBER, with ref. to the suspension of the sail from the mast-head. So **jib** vb. (naut.) pull a sail round xvii; synonym with Da. *gibbe*, Du. *gippen*, G. *geipen*, but the initial cons. is against any immed. connexion; cf. GYBE.

**jib**<sup>2</sup> dʒɪb projecting arm of a crane. xviii. perh. abbrev. of GIBBER and so identical with prec.

**jib**<sup>3</sup> dʒɪb (of a horse, etc.) stop and refuse to go on. xix (*gib*, Jane Austen; *jibb*, Scott). Of unkn. origin; remarkably like OF. *giber* kick, *regiber* (mod. *regimber*), whence ME. (once) *regibben*, but no historical connexion may be supposed.

**jibbah** dʒɪbɑ Egyptian var. of JUBBAH.

**jibe** see GIBE, GYBE.

**jiboya** dʒɪboɪə great boa. xvii (*giboya*, Purchas). - Tupi *giboia*.

**jiffy** dʒɪ:fi (colloq.) moment, minute. xviii. Of unkn. origin; poss. rel. to *jiffle* fidget (xvii-mod. dial.). Also **jiff**. xviii.

**jig** dʒɪg lively springy dance, music for this; †lively ballad, light dramatic performance; (dial., sl.) joke, sport, game. xvi. Of unkn. origin; meaning and chronology do not favour deriv. from OF. *gigue* stringed instrument, fiddle (in senses 'dance' and 'dance tune', prob. from Eng.) = Pr., It. *giga*, of Germ. origin (cf. G. *geige* fiddle). The mod. (xix) applications to various mechanical devices are from **jig** vb. in the sense 'move rapidly or jerkily up and down or to and fro' (xvii), an extension of 'sing or play as a jig' (xvi), which most prob. derives from the sb., not from OF. *giguer* gambol, sport.

**jigger**<sup>1</sup> dʒɪ:gəɪ †dancer of a jig xvii; (naut.) small tackle; and in various names of mechanical contrivances similar to those called *jig* xviii. f. prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**jigger**<sup>2</sup> dʒɪ:gəɪ. xviii. Later var. of CHIGOE.

**jiggered** dʒɪ:gəɪd in (colloq.) *I'm jiggered*, euphem. substitute for a profane or indecent word. xix (Marryat, Dickens).

**jiggery-pokery** dʒɪ:gəri pou:kəri (colloq.) underhand or tricky dealing. xix. synonym. with and perh. alteration of Sc. and north. dial. *jookery pawkery* (Scott), earlier *juwkry-pawkry* (xvii), jingling formation on (dial.) *jouk* dart, dodge, duck (xvi, G. Douglas), of unkn. origin; see -ERY.

**jiggle** dʒɪ:gl move restlessly with slight jerks. xix. Partly f. JIG vb. + -LE<sup>2</sup>; partly modification of JOGGLE, to express smaller movements.

**jig-saw** dʒi:gsɔ̃ vertically reciprocating saw. XIX (orig. U.S.). f. JIG+SAW.

**jihad, jahad** dʒi'hɑːd religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers. XIX. Arab.

**jill** dʒil var. of GILL<sup>4</sup>. XVII.

**jilt** dʒilt flōose woman XVII (*an old cheating jilt*, Wycherley); 'a woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him' (J.) XVII. 'A new canting word' in Blount's 'Glossographia' of 1674, of unkn. origin; hence as vb., the earliest recorded ex. of which (1660) shows a wider sense of 'deceive, cheat'.

**jiminy** dʒiːmɪni trivial oath. XVII. Earlier *genini*, prob. of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *jemini*, G., Du. *jemine*, perversion of *Jesu Domine* O Lord Jesus).

**jim-jam** dʒiːm dʒæm †A. fanciful or trivial article XVI; B. pl. (orig. U.S.) delirium tremens XIX. Fanciful redupl. formation with vowel-alternation, as in *flim-flam*, *whim-wham*, but the basis is unknown.

**Jimmy** dʒiːmi var. of JEMMY.

**jingle** dʒiːŋgl give forth a combination of ringing sounds. XIV (*gynglen*, Ch.). imit.; cf. JANGLE, Du. *jengelen*, G. *klingeln* (OHG. *klīngilōn*); sp. with g- continued till XIX.

**jingo** dʒiːŋgou Recorded first (XVII) in conjuror's patter, usu. *hey* or *high jingo*, as a call for the mysterious appearance of something (opp. to *hey presto*), of unkn. origin; then (Motteux's Rabelais, 1694, tr. F. *par Dieu*) in *by jingo!*, a vigorous asseveration. The use of this excl. in the refrain of a music-hall song (1878) by G. W. Hunt, viz. 'We don't want to fight, yet by Jingo! if we do, | We've got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money too' |, gave rise to the slogan of those who supported Lord Beaconsfield in his resistance to the Russian advance on Turkey in 1878 and to the use of *jingo* as a nickname for such supporters, whence it became a gen. term for advocates of a belliscose policy in dealing with foreign powers. Hence **ji-ngoism**. 1878.

**jink** dʒɪŋk quick turn so as to elude XVIII (Burns); *high jinks* †frolic at a drinking-party XVII, lively or boisterous sport XIX. So **jink** vb. move with sudden quick motion, make a quick elusive turn. XVIII (Ramsay). orig. Sc., of unkn. origin.

**jinn** dʒɪn in Mohammedan demonology, (one of) an order of spirits. XVII (*dgen*). - Arab. *jinn*, pl. of *jinni* GENIE (also **jinnec** dʒɪni XIX).

**jirricksha** dʒɪrɪkʃɑ light two-wheeled man-drawn vehicle. XIX. - Jap. *jir-riki-sha*, f. *jir* man + *riki* strength, power + *sha* vehicle. Cf. RICKSHAW.

**jinx** dʒɪŋks (U.S.) person or thing that brings bad luck. XX. Of unkn. origin.

**jirga(h)** dʒɪɑːgɑ assembly of chiefs of Afghan tribes. XIX. Pushtu.

**jitter** dʒɪːtər (U.S.) act in a nervous way. XX. So **ji-tters** sb. pl., **ji-ttery**<sup>1</sup>. XX.

**jiu-jitsu** var. of JUJITSU.

**job**<sup>1</sup> dʒɔb pierce to a slight depth as with a pointed object. XV (Promp. Parv.). Of symbolic origin, expressive of a brief forcible action; cf. BOB<sup>2</sup>, STAB (†*stob*), JAB, DAB<sup>1</sup>.

**job**<sup>2</sup> dʒɔb piece of work XVI (*Iobb of werk*); transaction, operation XVII; position of employment XIX (orig. U.S. colloq.). poss. transf. use of †*job* piece, lump (XIV), cart-load (XVI), of unkn. origin.

**Job** dʒɔub patriarch of the O.T. taken as a type of destitution and of patience. XVI.

**jobation** dʒɔubeɪːʃən f. †*jobe* rebuke, reprimand (XVII), f. JOB, in allusion to the lengthy reproofs addressed to him by his friends; see -ATION. ¶ The var. *javba-tion* shows assim. to JAW.

**jobbernowl** dʒɔːbɔnɔul stupid head, block-head. XVI. f. †*jobard* (= F. *jobard*, f. OF. *jobe* stupid, silly) + NOLL.

**Jock** dʒɔk Sc. var. of JACK; rustic (cf. HODGE). XVI.

**jockey** dʒɔːki pet-form of JOCK; man of the people; lad XVI; †horse-dealer; professional rider in horse-races XVII. f. JOCK + -ey, -y<sup>6</sup>. Hence as vb. ride as a jockey XIX; play the 'jockey' with, outwit, trick XVII.

**jacko, jacko** dʒɔːkɔu, dʒæːkɔu chimpanzee. XIX. - F. *jacko* (Buffon, 1766), deduced from *engeco*, prop. *ncheko*, native name in the Gaboon country, W. Africa.

**jockteleg** dʒɔːktɔleg (dial.) clasp-knife. XVII. In earliest use Sc., in the form *jock the leg*, later *jocteleg*; referred by Lord Hailes (c. 1776) to *Jacques de Liege* (James of Liège), said to have been found inscribed on an old knife as the name of the cutler, but there is no confirmation of this.

**jocose** dʒɔkɔs characterized by sportive wit. XVII. - L. *jocōsus*, f. *jocus*; see JOKE, -OSE. So **jocular** dʒɔːkjʊləɪ disposed to joking; said or done in jest. XVII. - L. *joculāris*, f. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*.

**jocund** dʒɔːkænd, dʒɔuːkænd merry, cheerful. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *jocond*, *jocund* = Sp. *jocunde*, It. *giocondo* - L. *jōcundus*, late form of *jūcundus* pleasant, agreeable (:- \**juvicundus*), f. *juvāre* help, delight (cf. AID).

**jod** see YOD. **jodel** see YODEL.

**jodhpurs** dʒɔːdʒɔɪz riding breeches tight from knee to ankle. XIX. f. *Jodhpur*, name of a town in Rajasthan (Rajputana), India.

**joey**<sup>1</sup> dʒɔuːi young kangaroo. XIX. Native Australian (Kangaroo Island) *joē*.

**joey**<sup>2</sup> dʒɔuːi (sl.) fourpenny piece. XIX. dim. of *Joe*, pet-form of *Joseph*; said to have been named after *Joseph* Hume (d. 1855), who pressed for their coinage; see -y<sup>6</sup>.

**jog** dʒɔg †stab, prod; give a slight push to, nudge; intr. move as with a jolting pace. XIV. In late ME. in w.midl. texts, varying to some extent with *jag* and †*jug*, all symbolical of stabbing or jerking movement; not common in literature before XVI. Hence **joggle**² dʒɔ·gl shake to and fro. XVI (G. Douglas).

**Johannine** dʒouhæ·nain pert. to the apostle and evangelist John. XIX. f. ecclL. *Johannēs* JOHN + -INE¹.

**Johannisberger** dʒouhæ·nisbɔ·rgɔr white wine produced at *Johannisberg* in the Rheingau, Germany. XIX.

**John** dʒɔn one of the commonest Jewish and Christian names (the name of two saints of the N.T., John Baptist and John Apostle and Evangelist). ME. *Iohan*, *Ion*, later *Ihon*, *Iohn*, *John* (sp. being based partly on abbrevs. of the L. form, *Ihes*, *Ihōēs*, *Ioħs*, etc.) - late L. (Vulgate) *Iōannēs* (medL. *Iōhannēs*) - N.T. Gr. *Iōānnēs* - Heb. *yōhānān*, for *y'hōyānān*, expl. as 'God (Jah) is gracious'. Cf. OF. *Jehan* (mod. *Jean*), Sp. *Juan*, It. *Giovanni*, G., Du., etc., *Hans*, Russ. *Ivan*, W. *Ieuan*, *Ifan*, Gael. *Iain*, †*Eòin*, Ir. *Sean* (*Shane*). See also JACK. *John Bull* typical or individual Englishman; from the name of a character repr. the Eng. nation in Arbuthnot's satire 'Law is a Bottomless Pit', 1712. *John DORY* XVIII. Hence **johanny**⁵, -IE dʒɔ·ni (ʒ-) pet-form of *John*; transf. fellow, chap. XVII.

**join** dʒɔin put or bring together XIII (RGlouc.); come or be put together c.1300. - *joign-*, pres. stem of (O)F. *joindre* = Pr. *junher*, Sp. *unir*, It. *giungere* :- L. *iungere*, f. IE. \**jug-* (see YOEK). So **joinder**⁵ joining. XVII (Sh.). - legal AN. *joinder*, sb. use of OF. *joindre*. **joint** dʒɔint articulation, as of bones XIII; part so joined XIV; (U.S.) place of resort (orig. of meeting), esp. for illicit purposes XIX. - OF. *joint* and *jointe*, sb. uses of m. and fem. pp. of *joindre*. **joint** adj. joined, combined (now only attrib.) XIV; holding or held in conjunction XV. - (O)F. *joint*, pp. of *joindre*. **jointure** dʒɔi·ntʃɛr †junction, joint XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible); holding of property jointly, sole estate limited to the wife XV. - (O)F. *jointure* = Pr. *jontura*, Sp. *juntura*, It. *giuntura* :- L. *junctūra* JUNCTURE. ¶ The pronuncs. dʒain, dʒaint (still dial.) are shown by rhyme XVII-XVIII.

**joist** dʒɔist one of the timbers on which the boards of a floor, etc., rest. XIV. ME. *giste*, *gyste*, early mod. *iust* - OF. *giste* beam supporting a bridge (mod. *gîte*) :- sb. use of L. *jacitum*, n. pp. of *jacere* lie down (cf. ADJACENT). ¶ The development to *joist* is paralleled by *hoist*.

**joke** dʒɔuk something said or done to excite laughter. XVII (*joque*, Echaard). orig. sl.; poss. - L. *jocus* word-play, jest; cf. G. *jucks*, *jux* joke, spree, and Du. *jok* jest. So **joke** vb.

XVII. Hence **jo·ker**¹ jester, merry fellow XVIII; something used in playing a trick; odd card in a pack (orig. U.S.) XIX.

**jolly** dʒɔ·li (arch.) of gay disposition, lively, festive, jovial; †gallant, brave; †confident; †amorous XIV; splendid, fine; delightful, nice. XVI. ME. *jolif* - OF. *jolif*, (later and mod.) *joli* †gay, †pleasant, pretty = Pr., OCat. *joliu* (whence It. *giulivo*, OSP. *juli*), perh. f. ON. *jól* midwinter festival, feast, YULE, after \**festif* FESTIVE. ¶ Final *f* was lost as in *hasty*, *tardy*.

**jolly-boat** dʒɔ·libout ship's boat. XVIII. prob. alteration of app. synonym. †*jolywat*, *gellywatte* (XV-XVII), of unkn. origin.

**jolt** dʒɔult move with jerks from one's seat XVI; †butt, nudge XVII. synonym. with somewhat earlier †*jot*, but the origin of both words is unkn., as also of the formally corr. first el. of *jolthead* large clumsy head, block-head (XVI).

**jongleur** ʒɔ·glɔr itinerant minstrel in medieval France. XVIII. - F. *jongleur*, alteration of *jouleur* (OF. *jogleor*) :- L. *joculātōrem* jester (see JUGGLER).

**jonquil** dʒɔ·ŋkwil species of narcissus. XVII. In early use *junquilia* - It. *giunchiglia*; the present form is - modL. *jonquilla* or F. *jonquille* - Sp. *junquillo*, dim. of *junco* :- L. *juncu-s* rush, reed. Formerly pronounced dʒɔ·ŋkwil.

**jordan** dʒɔ·rdən †urinal; chamber-pot. XIV. - medL. *jurdamus*, of unkn. origin. ¶ Early forms with *u* do not support the conjecture of deriv. from the river *Jordan*.

**Jordan almond** fine variety of almond grown esp. at Malaga, Spain. XV. Late ME. *iardyne*, *jarden*; in medL. *amigdalum jardinum* (*jardanium*); prob. - (O)F. or Sp. *jardin* GARDEN; the present form is found in Gerarde (1597) and shows assim. to *Jordan* (cf. prec.).

**jorum** dʒɔ·rəm large drinking-bowl. XVIII (Fielding). perh. f. name of *Joram*, who 'brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass' (2 Sam. viii 10).

**joseph** dʒɔu·zif A. in plant-names, name of the spouse of the Virgin Mary. XVI; B. long (riding-)cloak; f. name of the patriarch *Joseph* of the O.T., in allusion to the outer garment which he left behind him (see Gen. xli 48-57).

**joss** dʒɔs Chinese idol. XVIII. perh. ult. - Pg. †*deos*, *deus* :- L. *deus* god (cf. DEITY), through Javanese *dejos*; cf. Du. *joosje*, *josie*.

**jostle** dʒɔ·sl †meet *with* in an encounter XIV; (trans. and intr.) knock or push (*against*) XVI. f. *just*, JOUST + -LE;³ the formerly prevailing form was *justle*.

**jot** dʒət least part or point. XVI (Tindale). Formerly also *iote*, *ioate* – L. *iōta* (pronounced *jō'ta*) – Gr. *iōta* ΙΟΤΑ; cf. Sp., Pg. *jota*, G. *jot*, †*jodt*. Hence (presumably) **jot** dʒət vb. set *down* in the briefest form. XVIII (Ramsay). In earliest use Sc., familiarized by Galt and Scott.

**joule** dʒul, dʒaul electrical unit, named 1882 after James Prescott *Joule*, English physicist.

**jounce** dʒauns jolt, bump. xv (Promp. Parv.). Of unkn. origin, like several other vbs. in *-ounce*, viz. *bounce*, *founce*, *pounce*, *trounce*, all of which are applied to kinds of abrupt or forcible movement.

**journal** dʒɔːnəl A. †diurnal (service-book) XIV; †itinerary; daily record of transactions; record of events XVI; daily newspaper XVIII. B. part of a shaft or axle that rests on the bearings XIX (1814). – OF. *jurnal*, *jornal* (mod. *journal*), sb. use of *journal* adj., for earlier *jornel* :- late L. *diurnālis* DIURNAL (cf. AJOURN). Sense B is first recorded from R. Buchanan's 'Shafts of Mills' and 'Millwork', in which *journal* is given as synonym.; the use presumably arose in Scottish workshops, but its *raison d'être* is unknown. Hence **journalist**. XVII; cf. F. *journaliste* (1704); whence **journalistic**. XIX (Carlyle); **journalism** XIX (1833 in a review of a F. work 'Du journalisme'); after F. (1781). **journalize** enter in a journal XVIII; practise journalism XIX.

**journey** dʒɔːni †day's travel; spell of travel, esp. by land XIII; (dial.) day's work (hence in *journeyman*, orig. one qualified to work for day wages) XIV; amount produced in a day's work (e.g. at the British Mint) XVI. – OF. *jerne* (mod. *ournée* day, day's work or travel) = Pr., Sp. *jornada*, It. *giornata* :- Rom. \**diurnāta*, f. L. *diurnum* daily portion, in Rom. langs. day, sb. use of n. of *diurnus* DIURNAL. So **journey** vb. travel. XIV. – AN. *journeyer*.

**joust** dʒaust, dʒüst combat of two men-at-arms on horseback. XIII. – OF. *juste*, *jouste*, f. *juster* (mod. *jouter*) bring together, unite, engage on horseback (whence **joust** vb. XIII) = Pr. *jostar* (whence Sp. *justar*, It. *giostrare*) :- Rom. \**juxtāre* come together, encounter, f. L. *juxtā* near together, rel. to *jugum* YOKE, *jungere* JOIN.

**Jove** dʒɔʊv Jupiter. XIV (Ch.). *By Jove* XVI. See next.

**joyial** dʒɔʊviəl †under the influence of the planet Jupiter, regarded astrol. as the source of happiness; characterized by mirth. XVI (Spenser, Drayton). – F. *joyial* (XVI) – It. *gioviiale*, f. *Giove* Jove, Jupiter :- L. *Jovem*, *Jovis*, etc., obl. cases of OL. *Jovis* (for which classical L. had the comp. with *pater* father, *Juppiter*, JUPITER, corr. to Skr. *dyaus pitar* 'heaven father'; cf. DEITY, DIVINE); see -IAL. Earlier †*joyy* joyial xv–xvii is – late L. *joivius*; *Jo-vian* (Palsgr.) – F. *jovien*.

**jowl**<sup>1</sup> dʒɔʊl, dʒaul jaw, jawbone; as in phr. *cheek by jowl*, which repl. *cheek by cheek*. XVI. Later form of *chawle*, reduction of ME. *chawel*, OE. *ceafl*, corr. to OS. \**kabal* (in d. pl. *kafstun*), Flem. *kavel* gum, rel. to MHG. *kivel*, Du. *kevel*.

**jowl**<sup>2</sup> dʒɔʊl, dʒaul dewlap, crop, wattle. XVI. Later form of ME. *cholle* (xiv), OE. *ceole*, -u = OS., OHG. *kela* (G. *kehle*), throat, gullet, synonym. with ME. *choller*, OE. *ceolur* = OHG. *kelur* (cf. Skr. *gala*).

**jowl**<sup>3</sup> dʒɔʊl, dʒaul head. (xiv; *jolrap* head-rope.) Later form of *cholle* (xiv), of unkn. origin; of the three sbs. *jowl*, *j*-forms appear earliest in this.

**joy** dʒɔi pleasurable emotion; state of happiness. XIII. – OF. *joie*, *joye* (mod. *joie*) = Pr. *joia*, Sp. *joya*, It. *gioia* :- Rom. \**gaudia*, fem. for L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy (whence Pr. *jo*), f. *gaudere*. So **joy** vb. †rejoice XIII (Cursor M.); †ENJOY XIV. – OF. *joir* (mod. *joir*) = Pr. *gaudir* :- Rom. \**gaudire*, for L. *gaudere* rejoice, f. \**gawedh-* (cf. synonym. Gr. *gēthein*, f. \**gāfēth-*). So **joyance**. XVI (Spenser). **joyous**. XIV. – AN. *joyous*, OF. *joios* (mod. *joyeux*).

**jubbah** dʒɑːbɑː, dʒuːbɑː outer garment of Moslems and Parsees. XVI. – Arab. *jubbah* (whence also F. *jupe* skirt, Pr. *jupa*, Sp. *aljuba*, It. *giubba*, *giuppa*). Cf. **jibbah**.

**jube** dʒuːbi rood-loft, choir-screen. XVIII. – F. *jubé* – L. *jubē*, imper. of *jubere* bid, order, first word of the formula *Jube, domine, benedicere* Sir, bid a blessing, addressed by the deacon to the celebrant before the reading of the Gospel, which, in some places, was done from the rood-loft.

**jubilation** dʒubɪleɪʃən exultant rejoicing. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – L. *jubilātō(n)-*, f. *jubilāre* (rustic word) call, halloo, (in Chr. writers) shout for joy; see -ATION. Also **ju-bilant**. XVII (Milton). ¶ Not orig. rel. to next.

**jubilee** dʒuːbɪli year of emancipation and restoration of the Jews, kept every 50 years (see Lev. xxv); fiftieth anniversary. XIV. – (O)F. *jubilé* (corr. to Sp. *jubileo*, It. *giubileo*). – ChrL. *jubilæus* (sc. *annus* year) – (with assim. to *jubilāre*; see prec.) ChrGr. *iōbēlatos*, f. *iōbēlos* = Heb. *yōbēl* jubilee, origin, (hence) ram's horn, with which the jubilee year was proclaimed.

**Judaic** dʒuːdeɪk Jewish XVII; earlier **Judaic** XV. – L. *Judaicus* – Gr. *Ioudaïkós*, f. *Ioudaïos* JEW. So **Judaism** dʒuːdeɪzɪm Jewish polity. XVI. – ChrL. *Judaismus* – Gr. *Ioudaïsmós* (2 Macc. ii 21), f. *Ioudaïos*. So **Judaize**. XVI. – ChrL. *judaizare* – Gr. *ioudaizein* (Gal. ii 14).

**judas** dʒuːdəs opening through which one can look without being seen. XIX. – F. *judas*, transf. use of the name of the disciple who betrayed Jesus Christ (Matt. xxvi 48).

**judge** dʒʌdʒ officer appointed to administer the law; arbiter, umpire. XIV. - OF. *juge* = Pr. *juige*, Sp. *juex*, It. *judice*, Rum. *jude* :- L. *judicem*, nom. *judex*, f. *jūs* right, law + *-dicus* speaking (see DICTION). So **judge** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar*, Sp. *juzgar*, It. *giudicare* :- L. *judicare*. **judg(e)MENT**. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *jugement*, f. *juger*. **judg-matic**, -ICAL dʒʌdʒmə'tik judicious. XIX; after *dogmatic*.

**judicature** dʒʉːdɪkətʃʉr action or office of a judge; body of judges. XVI. - medL. *judicatura*, f. pp. stem of *judicare* JUDGE; see -URE.

**judicial** dʒʉdiːʃəl pert. to judgement or a judge XIV; giving judgement XVI. - L. *judicialis*, f. *judicium* judgement, f. *judic-*, *judex* JUDGE; see -IAL. So **judi-cious** exercising good judgement. XVI. - F. *judicieux* = It. *giudizioso*, Sp. *juicioso*.

**Judy** dʒʉːdi wife of Punch. XIX. Pet-form of the female name *Judith*.

**jug<sup>1</sup>** dʒʌg deep vessel with a handle for holding liquid. XVI. prob. a use of the proper name *Jug*, pet-form of *Joan*, *Joanna*, and *Fenny*. sl. prison. XIX.

**jug<sup>2</sup>** dʒʌg imit. of the notes of the nightingale. XVI (Skelton).

**juggernaut** dʒʌˌgəˌnɔːt (ʃ-) title of Krishna, avatar of Vishnu; idol of this carried in an enormous car, under which (it was once said) devotees threw themselves. XVII; also fig. - Hindi *Jagannath* - Skr. *Jagannātha*, f.  *Jagat*- world + *nāthas* lord, protector.

**juggins** dʒʌˌgɪnz (sl.) simpleton. c. 1880. perh. a use of the surname *Juggins*, f. *Jug* (see **JUG<sup>1</sup>**) + suffix as in *Dickens*, *Jenkins*, *Tomkins*; cf. earlier *muggins*.

**juggler** dʒʌˌglɜːr †jester, buffoon; †magician, wizard; conjurer. XII. ME. *iugelere*, *iugelour*, *iogeler* - OF. *jog-*, *jug-*, *jouglere*, acc. *jogleor*, etc. (cf. **JONGLEUR**) = It. *giocolatore* :- L. *joculātor*, -*atōrem* (whence OE. *geogelere*), f. *joculārī* jest; also OF. *jogler* = Sp. *juglar*, It. *giocogliere* :- medL. *joculāris* buffoon, sb. use of the adj. (see **JOCULAR**). So **ju-gglerY**. XIII. - OF. *juglerie*. Hence (or - OF. *jugler*) **ju-ggle**. XIV.

**Jugoslav, Yugo-** jǔgouslāv Southern Slav, pert. to the state of Jugoslavia (proclaimed 30 Oct. 1918). XIX (*Yugo-Slav*, after F.). Austrian German, f. Serb *jugo-*, comb. form of *jug* south + SLAV.

**jugular** dʒʌˌgʉləɹ pert. to the neck or throat. XVI. - late L. *jugulāris*, f. L. *jugulum* collar-bone, dim. of *jugum* YOKE; see -AR.

**juice** dʒʉːs liquid part of vegetables and fruits. XIII (*iuys*). - (O)F. *jus* - L. *jūs* broth, sauce, vegetable juice (cf. Skr. *yūs*, OSl. *jucha* soup, broth, Gr. *zūmē* leaven), f. \**jeu-*mix.

**ju-jitsu, -jutsu** dʒʉdʒɪːtsu, -dʒʌːtsu system of wrestling and physical training. XIX. - Jap. *jūjutsu* (pronounced dʒʉdʒɪtsu), f. *jū* (Chinese *jeu* soft, yielding) + *jutsu, jutzs* (Chinese *shu, shut*) science.

**ju-ju** dʒʉːdʒʉ W. African fetish. XIX. gen. thought to be - F. *joujou* plaything, redupl. formation on *jouer* play :- L. *jocāre*.

**jujube** dʒʉːdʒʉb edible fruit of species of *Zizyphus* XIV; lozenge of the shape of or flavoured with this XIX. - (O)F. *jujube* or medL. *jujuba*, ult. - L. *zizyphum* - Gr. *zizuphon*. This became in Rom. *zizipus*, *zizupus*, later \**zizubo*, \**zuzubo*, whence, with change of *z* to *j*, and the use of n.pl. as fem. sg. as in plant-names, *jujuba*.

**julep** dʒʉːlep sweet or syrupy liquor. XIV. - (O)F. *julep*, corr. to Pr. *julep*, Sp. *julepe*, It. *giulebbe*, medL. *julapium* - Arab. *julāb* - Pers. *gulāb* rose-water, f. *gul* rose + *āb* water.

**julienne** ʒʉljɛːn vegetable soup. XIX. F. (XVIII), for *potage à la julienne*, f. proper name *Jules* or *Julien* (the reason is unkn.).

**July** dʒʉləi seventh month of the year. XIII. - AN. *julie* - L. *Jūlius* (sc. *mensis* month), so named after Caius *Julius* Caesar, who was born in this month, the orig. name *Quin(c)tīlis* being changed to *Julius* after his death and apotheosis. The unexpl. str. *July* established since Johnson's time. ¶ *July-flower* is a perversion of GILLYFLOWER.

**jumble<sup>1</sup>** dʒʌˌmbl ʃintr. move about in disorder; †make a confused or discordant noise; †mingle in confusion. XVI. Partly synon. with late ME. †*jumpere*, †*jombre* (Ch., Usk), both app. being formed on a symbolic base with iterative or frequent. suffix. sb. medley, disorder. XVII.

**jumble<sup>2</sup>** dʒʌˌmbl (now U.S.) sweet cake, formerly made in rings. XVII (*jumbal*). perh. a use of *gimbal*, GIMMAL.

**jumbo** dʒʌˌmbou big clumsy person, animal, etc. XIX (early). prob. the second element of MUMBO-JUMBO.

**jump** dʒʌmp move or be moved up and down as with a leap or spring XVI; leap over XVII; (U.S. and Colonial) take summary possession of (a claim) XIX. prob. imit. of the sound of feet coming to the ground; cf. *bump*, *thump*. Words of similar form and meaning are It. dial. *tzumpá*, *dzumbá*, *jumpai*, G. *gumpen*, Da. *gumpe*, Sw. dial. *gumpa*; but these can have no direct contact with the Eng. vb. Hence **jump** sb. XVI.

**junper** dʒʌˌmpɜːr loose garment for the torso. XIX. prob. rel. to (obs. or dial.) *jump* man's short coat, woman's bodice (XVII), perh. alteration of †*jupe* (XVII) - F. *jupe*, var. of *jupe* (see **JUBBAH**).

**junction** dʒʌˌŋkʃən joining. XVIII. - L. *junction(n-)*, f. *junct-*, pp. stem of *jungere* JOIN; see YOKE, -TION. Cf. F. *jonction*. So **ju-nc-ture** place of joining XIV (Wycl. Bible); convergence of events XVII. - L. *junctionis* joint (cf. **JOINTURE**).

**June** dʒʊn sixth month of the year. XIII. - (O)F. *juin* = Pr. *junh*, Sp. *junio*, It. *giugno* :- L. *Juniu-s* (sc. *mēnsis* month), var. of *Junōnius* sacred to the goddess Juno. ME. *juyn* (*ion*) was refash. after L.

**jungle** dʒʌŋgl (orig.) waste land; (hence) land overgrown with underwood. XVIII. - Hindi, Marathi *jāngal* :- Skr. *jāngala* dry, dry ground, desert. ¶ Hence G. *dschungel*, F. *jungle*.

**junior** dʒʊˈniəɹ younger XVII; of lower standing XVIII; sb. XVI. - L. *jūnior* (:- \**juvenior*), compar. of *juvenis* YOUNG.

**juniper** dʒʊˈnɪpəɹ genus of coniferous trees. XIV. - L. *jūniperus*. Cf. GENEVA, GIN<sup>2</sup>.

**junk**<sup>1</sup> dʒʌŋk old rope XV (hence, worthless stuff, rubbish XX); salt meat used on long voyages (compared to pieces of rope) XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**junk**<sup>2</sup> dʒʌŋk native sailing vessel, esp. of the China seas. XVII. - F. †*junque* (mod. *jonque*), Pg. *junco*, or Du. *jonk* - Javanese *djong*, Malay *adjong*.

**junker** juˈŋkəɹ young German noble; spec. reactionary member of Prussian aristocracy. XVI (but not common till XIX). G., for earlier *junkher(r)*, f. MHG. *junc* YOUNG + *herre* (mod. *herr*) lord, compar. of *hēr* exalted, eminent.

**junket** dʒʌŋkɪt (rush) basket for fish XIV (Wycl. Bible); dish prepared with cream, orig. laid in or on rushes XV; †dainty dish or confection; feast, banquet XVI. - (O)F. *jonquette*, f. *jonc* rush :- L. *juncus*; cf. Pr. *juncada*, medL. *juncata*. In the last two senses preceded by †*junkery* (XV-XVI).

**junta** dʒʌˈntə (in Spain and Italy) deliberative or administrative council XVII; body of men combined for a common (political) purpose XVIII. - Sp., Pg. *junta* (whence F. *junte*) = It. *giunta* :- Rom. sb. use of fem. pp. *juncta* of *jungere* JOIN; cf. JOINT. In the latter sense often also **juˈnto** (XVII), with ending assim. to Sp. sbs. in -o (cf. -ADO).

**Jupiter** dʒʊˈpɪtəɹ supreme deity of the ancient Romans XIII (in earliest use *Iubiter*); largest of the planets XIII; (alch.) †tin XIV (Ch.); †(her., in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies) azure XVI. - L.; see JOVIAL. Used in several plant names, esp. tr. L. g. *Jovis*, e.g. *Jupiter's beard*, *Barba Jovis*.

**jurassic** dʒʊrəˈsɪk (geol.) pert. to oolitic formations of which the Jura mountains chiefly consist. XIX. - F. *jurassique*, f. *Jura*, after *triassique* TRIASSIC.

**jurat**<sup>1</sup> dʒʊəˈræt municipal official or magistrate in the Cinque Ports, the Channel Islands, and some French towns, etc. XV. - L. *jūrātus* (cf. foll.); so F. *jurat*.

**jurat**<sup>2</sup> dʒʊəˈræt (leg.) memorandum of the swearing of an affidavit. XVIII. - L. *jūrātum*, pp. n. of *jūrāre*; see JURY.

**judicial** dʒʊriˈdɪkəl pert. to judicial proceedings. XVI. f. L. *jūdicicus*, f. *jūr-*, *jūs* law (with Indo-Iranian cogns.) + *-dicus* saying, f. *dicere* say (see DICTION). So **jurisconsul** - **lt** one learned in the law. XVII (Bacon). - L. *jūrisconsultus*, f. *jūris*, g. of *jūs* + *consultus*. **jurisdiction** dʒʊərɪsdɪˈkʃən exercise of judicial authority. XIII (Cursor M.). Earliest forms *iure-*, *iuridiccoun* - OF. *jure-*, (also mod.) *jurisdiction*, later conformed to the orig. L. *jūrisdictiō(n-)*; f. *jūris* + *dictiō* declaration; see JURY and DICTION. **jurisprudence** †skill in law XVII (Coke); system of law XVII; science of law XVIII. - late L. *jūrisprudentia* (in Cicero *prudentia jūris*). **jurist** dʒʊəˈrɪst †lawyer XV (Caxton); legal writer XVII (Bacon). - F. *juriste* or medL. *jūrista*, f. *jūr-*, *jūs*. **juror**<sup>1</sup> dʒʊəˈrɔɹ member of a jury. XIV (PPL., Wyclif). - AN. *jurour* :- L. *jūrātōrem*. **jury** dʒʊəˈrɪ company of men sworn to give a verdict. XIV. Late ME. *iuree* - AN. *juree* (in this sense) - OF. *jurée* oath, juridical inquiry, inquest - (AL. *jūrāta*) sb. use of pp. fem. of L. *jūrāre* swear, f. *jūr-*, *jūs*, an old term of law and religion; cf. JUDGE, JUST; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**jury-mast** dʒʊəˈrɪmɑst, -mɑst (naut.) temporary mast. XVI. The first el. is perh. identifiable with \**iuerie*, recorded as *i(u)werve* 'remedium' in Promp. Parv., which may be aphetic deriv. of OF. *ajurie* aid, f. *aju-* pres. stem of *aidier* AID + *-rie* -RY; see MAST<sup>2</sup>.

**jussive** dʒʌˈsɪv (gram.) expressing command. XIX. f. *juss-*, pp. stem of L. *jubēre* command, prob. f. IE. \**jeudh-* set in motion, repr. in Balto-Slavic, Gr., and Indo-Iranian with various sense-developments; see -IVE.

**just** dʒʌst righteous, fair; well-founded; proper, correct, †exact. XIV. - (O)F. *juste* = Pr. *just*, Sp. *justo*, It. *giusto* - L. *justus*, f. *jūs* (cf. JURY). Hence **just** adv. exactly, precisely XIV; precisely (now or then); not more than, barely XVII; not less than, quite XVIII. Cf. F. *juste*.

**just** see JOUST.

**justice** dʒʌˈstɪs exercise of judicial authority XII; judicial officer, judge XII; quality of being just XIV; rightfulness XVI (Sh.). Early ME. *justise* (Peterborough Chron., Vices and Virtues) - (O)F. *justice* = Pr., Sp. *justicia*, It. *giustizia* - L. *justitia* righteousness, equity, f. *justus* JUST; see -ICE. So **juˈsticer**<sup>2</sup> (hist.). XIV (R. Mannyng). - AN. *justicer*, OF. *justicier* - medL. **justiciar** -iˈʃiɑɹ (hist. or obs.) XV, **justiciary** -iˈʃiɑɹi XVI. - medL. *justitiarius*; see -AR, -ARY.

**justify** dʒʌˈstɪfaɪ †judge, condemn, punish; show to be just; make good, verify XIV; maintain the justice of; make exact, adjust (esp. printing type) XVI. - (O)F. *justifier* - ChrL. *justificāre* do justice to, vindicate, f. *justus* JUST; see -FY. So **justification**. XIV (theol. XVI). - (O)F. or ChrL. **juˈstifiable**. XVI. - F.

**jut** dʒʌt project, stick out. XVI. var. of JET<sup>2</sup>, by assim. to †*jutty* (xv) project, also †*jetty* (xvi), and †*jutty* (xv) pier, JETTY.

**jute** dʒʊt fibre from the bark of Indian trees (genus *Corchorus*) used for canvas, etc. XVIII. — Bengālī *jhōṭo*, *jhūṭo* :— Skr. *jūta*, var. of *ajā* braid of hair.

**Jute** dʒʊt member of one of the three Low German tribes which invaded and settled in Britain. XIV (*Iutes*, Trevisa). repr. medL. *Jutæ*, *Jutī* pl. (Bede), in OE. *Eotas*, *Iotas* (cf. Icel. *Iótar* people of Jutland in Denmark).

**juvenile** dʒʊˈvɛnəl young, youthful XVII

(Bacon); sb. young person XVIII. — L. *juvenilis*, f. *juvenis* YOUNG; see -ILE. †*Juvenal* sb. is earlier. XVI (Sh.). — L. *juvenālis*. **juvenilia** -iˈliə works produced in one's youth. XVII (Wither, Donne, Dryden). — L. n.pl.

**juxtaposition** dʒʌˈkʌstəpəzɪˈʃən placing close together. XVII. — F. *juxtaposition*, f. L. *juxtā* (cf. JOUST) + *position*. So **juxtapose**. XIX. — F. *juxtaposer*; earlier †*juxtaposīt*. XVII. See POSE, POSITION.

**jynx** dʒɪŋks wryneck. XVII. — modL. *jynx*, for L. *iyinx* — Gr. *lygx*.

## K

**k-** see also C-, KH-.

**kaama** kāmə hartebeest. XIX. Said by Burchell to be Hottentot, but current also in Sechuana.

**cabaya** kəbāˈjə light loose tunic. XVI (*cabie*, *cabaja*). The current form repr. Malay *cabaya* (whence Du. *kabaai*); vars. have occurred repr. F. *cabaye*, Pg. *cabaya*, -*aia*, all — Arab. *qabāya*, *qabā*, Pers. *qabā*.

**Kabyle** kəbail Berber of Algeria or Tunis. XIX. — Arab. *qabā'il*, pl. of *qabilah* tribe.

**kaddish** kəˈdɪʃ portion of the daily ritual of the synagogue. XVII (Purchas). — Aram. *qaddish* holy, holy one.

**Kaffir** kəˈfɪr, **Kafir** kəˈfɪr infidel; member of a S. African race of the Bantu family. XIX. — Arab. *kāfir*, prp. active of *kafara* deny, be unbelieving; for early forms see CAFFRE.

**kailyard** see KALE.

**kaimakam** kaiməkāˈm deputy (spec. of the Grand Vizier). XVII. — Turk. *qāimaqām* — Arab. *qā'im maqām* 'one standing in the place of another', i.e. *qā'im* standing, *maqām* place, station.

**kainite** kaiˈnait (min.) hydrous chlorosulphate of magnesium and potassium. XIX. — G. *kainit*, f. Gr. *kainós* new + -ITE; named by C. F. Zincken in 1865 with ref. to its recent formation.

**kaiser** kaiˈzɛr emperor. XVI. — G. *kaiser* and Du. *keizer*, †*keiser*, †*keser*, a Germ. adoption of L. CÆSAR through Gr. *kaisar*, repr. by OE. *cāsere*, OFris. *keisar*, OS. *kēsūr*, -ar, ON. *keisari*, Goth. *kaisar*. ME. *caisere* (XII–XV) was — ON.; the mod. use is independent of the ME. currency of the word. The alliterative formula *king and (or) kaiser* was common from XIII to XVII, and is recorded dial. in XIX; in literary use it was revived by Scott.

**kajawah** kadʒāˈwa, kaˈdʒəwə camel-litter, pannier. XVII (T. Herbert). Urdu (— Pers.) *kajāwah*, *kajawah*.

**kaka** kāˈka N.Z. parrot of the genus *Nestor*. XVIII. Maori, 'parrot'. So **ka-kapo** N.Z. owl parrot (*po* night), **kakari-ki** green parrakeet (*(r)iki* little). XIX.

**kakemono** kækimouˈnou wall picture on silk or paper. XIX. Jap., f. *kake*-hang, *mono* thing.

**kale, kail** keil cabbage XIII (*cale*, Cursor M.); cabbage broth xv (Henryson). north. var. of COLE. Hence **kailyard** cabbage-garden (YARD<sup>1</sup>), familiar since 1895 as an epithet of fiction and its authors (*literature of the k., k. school*) describing, with much use of the vernacular, common life in Scotland.

**kaleidoscope** kəlaiˈdɛskəʊp optical instrument in which reflections of pieces of coloured glass are made to form varying patterns. 1817 (David Brewster). f. Gr. *kālós* beautiful (cf. CALLI-) + *eidós* shape (cf. IDEA) + -SCOPE.

**kalends** see CALENDIS.

**kali** keiˈlai prickly saltwort, *Salsola Kali* XVI; †soda ash XVIII; (*lemon k.*) mixture of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda XIX. — Arab. *qalī*; see ALKALI.

**kalmia** kəlˈmiə genus of Amer. evergreen shrubs. XVIII. modL., f. name of Peter *Kalm*, a pupil of Linnæus; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**kampong** kəmpəŋ Malay village. XIX. See COMPOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**kamptulicon** kəmpˈtjuːlikən patent floor-cloth. 1844. f. Gr. *kamptós* flexible + *oûlos* thick + -ikón, n. of -ikós -IC.

**kana** kāˈnā Jap. writing, the chief varieties of which are hiragana and katakana. XVIII.



**kangaroo** kængərū Australasian marsupial mammal. XVIII. Said by Capt. James Cook (1770) and Joseph Banks (1770) to have been a native Australian name (*kangooroo*), which is supported by some later writers, but denied by others.

**kanoon** kənū'n species of dulcimer, harp, etc. XIX (Moore). - (Pers. -) Arab. *qānūn*.

**kantar** kəntā'r measure of weight (100 lb.). XVI (Eden). - Arab. *qintār* - medL. *centēnārium*, n. (sc. *pondus* weight) of L. *centēnārius* (f. *centēni* 100 at a time, f. *centum* HUNDRED), whence modGr. *kentēnāri*; cf. QUINTAL.

**Kantian** kənti'ən pert. to Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), G. philosopher; see -IAN. XIX (Kantianism, Beddoes).

**kaolin** kei'ōlin fine white porcelain clay. XVIII. - F. *kaolin* - Chinese *kao-*, *kau-ling* name of a mountain (*kao* high, *ling* hill) in N. China, whence the stuff was orig. obtained.

**kapok** kā'pök fine cotton wool from the seeds of a tree. XVIII (*capoc*). - Malay *kāpoq*, through F. *capoc*, Du. *kapok*, or G. *kapok*.

**kaput** kapu't finished, done for. G.; see CAPOT.

**Karaite** keə'reiait member of a Jewish sect which bases its tenets on literal interpretation of the scriptures. XVIII. f. Heb. *q'rāim* scripturalists, f. *qārā* read; see -ITE.

**karma** kā'rmə fate, destiny (as determined by one's actions in a former state of existence). XIX. Skr. *karma-n* action, effect, fate, f. IE. \**qwer-* shape, form.

**kaross** karə's skin mantle used by Hottentots, etc. XVIII. Afrikaans *karos*, poss. of Du. origin (*kuras* cuirass has been suggested).

**kar(r)oo** kərū' barren tract of land in S. Africa. XVIII. Of Hottentot origin, but precise details are unknown.

**karyo-**, also **caryo-** kə'riou comb. form of Gr. *kāruon* nut, kernel, in biol. terms referring to the nucleus of a cell. XIX.

**katabolism** kətə'bəlizm (biol.) destructive metabolism. XIX. f. Gr. *katabolē*, f. *kataballein* throw down; see CATA-, BALLISTA, -ISM.

**katydid** kei'tidid (U.S.) insect of the locust family, producing by stridulation a noise which the name is taken to echo. XVIII.

**kava** kā'və intoxicating beverage. XIX. SW. Polynesian; also *ava*.

**kavass** kəvə's armed police officer. XIX. Turk. - Arab. *qawwās* bow-maker, f. *qaws* bow.

**kayak** kai'æk sealskin canoe. XVIII. Eskimo.

**kayles** keilz (dial.) pl. ninepins, skittles. XIV. - (M)Du. *kegel*, †*keyl-* (in *keylbane* skittle-alley) = OHG. *chegil* (G. *kegel*) tapering stick, cone, skittle :- Germ. \**kagilaz*, f. \**kag-*. Cf. (O)F. *quille* from MDu. or MHG., and W. *ceilyls* from Eng.

**kazi** see CADI.

**kea** kei'ə parrot of N.Z., *Nestor notabilis*. XIX. Maori; imit. of the bird's cry.

**keck** see KEX.

**kedgee** kedʒ warp a ship by winding in a hawser attached to a small anchor. XV. Earliest form *cagge* (XIV), dial. *cadge*; for the variation of a with e cf. *cag* KEG, *calle* KELL, *cannel* KENNEL<sup>2</sup>, *castrel* KESTREL, *catch* KETCH. Hence *ke-dger*<sup>1</sup> small anchor or grapnel. XV; *kedgee* (-ANCHOR). XVIII.

**kedgeriee** ke'dʒəri Indian dish of rice with condiments; dish made from cold fish, etc., served hot. XVII (*kits-*, *ketch-*, *kichery*). - Hindi *khichri* :- Skr. *k'rsara* dish of rice and sesamum.

**keech** kitʃ lump of congealed fat. XVI (Sh.). Cf. dial. *keech* congeal as fat; of unkn. origin.

**keel**<sup>1</sup> kil lowest longitudinal timber (or iron plating) of a ship XIV; (nat. hist.) central ridge XVI (Gerarde). ME. *kele* - ON. *kjǫlr* :- \**keluz*. So *kee*-HAUL, also -HALE. XVII. - Du. *kielhalen*. See KELSON.

**keel**<sup>2</sup> kil flat-bottomed vessel, lighter. XIV. ME. *kele* - MLG. *kēl*, MDu. *kiel* ship, boat = OE. *cēol*, OS. *kiol*, OHG. *chiol* (Du., G. *kiel*) :- CGerm. \**keulaz*.

**keel**<sup>3</sup> kil (dial.) cool OE.; prevent (a pot) from boiling over XIV. OE. *cēlan* = OFris. *kēla* (Du. *koelen*), OHG. *chuolen* (G. *kühlen*), ON. *kæla* :- Germ. (exc. Gothic) \**kōljan*, f. \**kōl-* COOL.

**keelson** see KELSON.

**keen**<sup>1</sup> kin †wise; †brave, fierce OE.; having a sharp edge or point; acute, bitter; pungent, biting XIII; ardent, intense XIV; penetrating, acute XVIII. OE. *cēne* = OS. \**kōni*, MLG. *kōne* (Du. *koen*), OHG. *chuoni* (G. *kühn*) bold, brave, ON. *kænn* skilful, expert :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kōnjaz*, which has no certain cogns.

**keen**<sup>2</sup> kin (Anglo-Ir.) lament. XIX. - Ir. *caoinim* I wail.

**keep** kip, pt., pp. **kept** A. †seize, hold, watch (for); pay regard to, observe OE.; B. take care of, guard XII; preserve, maintain; reserve, withhold, restrain XIV; C. reside, dwell (in) XIV. Late OE. *cēpan*, pt. *cēpte*, of which no cogns. are known. Its sense-development has been infl. by its being used to render L. *servare*, with its comps. *conservare*, *observare*, *præservare*, *reservare*. Its meanings have close affinity with those of *hold*, but the meaning 'support, sustain' of the latter does not belong to *keep*. Hence **keep** sb. A. †care, heed; B. donjon of a castle XIII; C. act of keeping, being kept XVIII; sustenance XIX. (The origin of B is not certain.) **keepsake** kī'psaik thing kept for the SAKE of the giver XVIII (Mme d'Arblay); literary annual containing collections of tales, poems, etc., intended as a gift, common in early XIX.

**kef, keif, kief** kef, kaif, kif drowsiness, dreamy intoxication, enjoyment of idleness. XIX. - Arab. *kaif*, *kef* well-being, enjoyment (in Morocco, etc., Indian hemp).

**keffiyeh** kefi·jei kerchief. XIX. - Arab. *kaffiyah*, *kuffiyeh*, perh. - late L. *cofea*, *cuphia* COIF.

**keg** keg small barrel. XVII. dial. var. of north. *cag* (XV) - Icel. *kaggi*. ☞ For the change of vowel cf. KEDGE.

**kehaya** kehajā· Turkish viceroy, etc. XVI (*cahaia*; later vars. are numerous). - Turk. *kihayā* - Pers. *kathudā*, f. *kat* house + *khudā* master.

**kell** kel. XIV. var. of *calle*, CAUL, of which it has the main senses. ☞ For the change of vowel cf. KEDGE, KEG, KETCH.

**kelp** kelp large seaweed XIV; calcined ashes of seaweed XVII. Late ME. *culp(e)*, of which *kelp* and rare *†kilpe* appear to be dial. vars.; this variation points to an OE. *\*cylp*.

**kelpie** ke·lpi water-sprite of the Scottish Lowlands. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**kelson, keelson** ke·lson line of timber inside a ship parallel to the keel. XVII. ME. *kelsweyn*, *kelsweyn*, *kelsyng*, mod. *kelsine*, perh. points to an original *\*kelswin*, the nearest parallel to which, and the prob. source, is LG. *kielswin* (whence also G. *kiel-schwein*, Da. *kølsvin*, Sw. *kølsvin*), f. *kiel* KEEL<sup>1</sup> + (prob.) *swin* SWINE, used, like *cat*, *dog*, *horse*, for a timber. The form *keelson* is due to assim. to KEEL<sup>1</sup>.

**kempt** see UNKEMPT.

**ken<sup>1</sup>** †make known OE.; (arch., dial.) know XIII. OE. *cennan* (pt. *cende*, pp. *cenmed*) = OFris. *kenna*, *kanna*, OS. *kennian* (Du. *kennen*), OHG. *chenna* (G. *kennen*), ON. *kenna*, Goth. (CGerm.) *kannjan*, f. *\*kann*-I know, CAN<sup>1</sup>. Properly causative, 'make known', which was the only use in OE. and Gothic, but in Germ. langs. gen. it acquired the sense 'know' at an early period; in Eng. this use may be immed. due to Norse; in Sc. it has displaced *knaw*, KNOW. Hence **ken** sb. †measure of distance at sea; range of vision or perception. XVI.

**ken<sup>2</sup>** (sl.) house. XVI. Of cant origin.

**kennedy** kenī·diə genus of leguminous plants. XIX. modL. (Ventenat, 1804), f. name of one Kennedy, a Hammersmith gardener.

**kennel<sup>1</sup>** ke·nəl house for the shelter of a house-dog or hounds. XIV. - AN. *\*kenil* = OF. *chenil*, It. *canile* :- medL. *\*canile*, f. *canis* dog (cf. HOUND). Hence vb. be in, put into, a kennel. XVI.

**kennel<sup>2</sup>** ke·nəl street gutter. XVI. Later form of *can(n)el* watercourse (XIII), gutter (XIV) - ONF. *canel* = OF. *chanel* CHANNEL<sup>1</sup>. ☞ For the change of vowel cf. KEDGE.

**kenosis** kénou·sis (theol.) self-renunciation by Jesus Christ of attributes of the divine nature in the Incarnation. c. 1870. - Gr. *kénōsis* emptying, f. *kenōin* (f. *kénos*) empty, with ref. to *heautōn ekénōse* 'he emptied himself' (Phil. ii 7). So **kenotic** kinō·tik. XIX. - Gr. *kenōtikōs*.

**kenpeck** ke·nspek dial. (also **-spack**) easily recognizable, conspicuous. XVI. Of Scand. origin, but the immed. source is uncertain; cf. ON. *kennispeki* faculty of recognition, MSw. *kännespaker*, Sw. *känspak*, Norw. *kjennespak* quick at recognizing, f. ON. *kenna* KEN<sup>1</sup> + *spak-*, *spek-* wise, wisdom. Hence **ke·nspeckle(d)** (Sc. and north.). XVIII; cf. -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**Kentish** ke·ntiʃ OE. *Centisē*, f. *Cent* - L. *Cantium* (Cæsar), *Kántion* (Diodorus), *Kántion dkron* (Ptolemy), f. OCELTIC *\*kanto-*(i) rim, border, or (ii) white; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**kentledge** ke·ntlédz pig-iron for ballast. XVII. - OF. *quintelage* ballast, with assim. to *kentle* QUINTAL; see -AGE.

**kepi** kepi French military cap. XIX. F. *képi* - Swiss G. *käppi*, dim. of *kappe* CAP.

**ker-** (also *ke-*, *ca-*, *ka-*, *co-*, *che-*) in U.S. vulgar echoic formations designed to imitate the sound of the fall of a heavy body, e.g. *kerlam*, *-slash*, *-wallop*. XIX. perh. repr. G. or Du. pp. prefix *ge-* (see Y-).

**keratitis** keratī·tis inflammation of the cornea. XIX. F. Gr. *kerat-*, *kéras* HORN + -ITIS.

**kerb** kəɪb edging of stone for a raised path, etc. XVIII (*kerb-stone*). var. of CURB with quasi-phonetic sp.

**kerchief** kə·rtʃif (arch.) cloth head-covering. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *clo(r)chef*, *kerchief* - AN. *courchef* = (O)F. *couvre-*, *cueverchef*, f. *couvrir* COVER + *chief* head (see CHIEF). The form *kerchief*, for *\*keverchief*, is from the var. *cueverchef* (cf. ME. *uever* cover, from *cuevr-*, stressed stem of *couvrir*). Hence **handkerchief** hæ·ŋkətʃif. XVI (also **-kercher**). **ne·ckerchief**. XIV (*necke couerchef*, *neckerchef*, Wycl. Bible).

**kerf** kəɪf cut, spec. of a saw. OE. *cyrf* (ME. *kirf*, *kerf*) :- Germ. *\*kurbiz*, f. *\*kurb-* *\*kerb-* CARVE; cf. ON. *kurfr* chip, *kyrfa* cut, and ME., mod. dial. *carf* (continuing ME. *kerf*).

**kermes** kə·miz, -iz pregnant female of the insect *Coccus ilicis*, formerly supposed to be a berry; red dye-stuff obtained therefrom; (*k. oak*) evergreen oak on which it lives XVI; (*k. mineral*) red sulphide of antimony XVIII. - F. *kermès* - Arab. (Pers.) *qirmiz* (cf. CRIMSON).

**kermis** kə·mis fair, carnival. XVI. - Du. *kermis*, †-*misse*, f. *kerk* CHURCH + *misse* MASS<sup>1</sup>; orig. feast of dedication of a church accompanied by a fair.

**kern<sup>1</sup>** kəɪn light-armed Irish foot-soldier; one of the poorer class among the 'wild Irish'. XIV. - Ir. *ceithern* (ke·hərn, ke·ərn) :- OIr. *ceitern* band of foot-soldiers. Cf. CATERAN.

**kern**<sup>2</sup> kɔ̃ɪn part of a metal type extending beyond the body or shank. XVII (Moxon). perh. for \**carn* + F. *carne* corner, salient angle, Norman-Picard var. of OF. *charne* - L. *cardinem*, *cardo* hinge (cf. CARDINAL).

**kernel** kɔ̃ɪnəl †seed, pip; inner edible part of a nut; (dial.) enlarged gland OE.; nucleus, core XVI. OE. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn* seed, CORN<sup>1</sup>; other langs. have similar formations without mutation, as MDu. *cornel* coarse meal, MHG. *kornel* a grain; see -EL<sup>1</sup>. The present sp. appears XIV as a var. of north. and midl. *kirnel*.

**kerosene** keˈrɔ̃sɪn product of distillation of petroleum, paraffin oil. XIX (patent of 1854). irreg. f. Gr. *kērós* wax + -ENE.

**kerrie** keˈri, **keerie** kiəˈri (now *kierie* in S. Afr.) knobbed stick used by S. African natives. XVIII. - Hottentot or Bushman *kirri*; cf. KNOBKERRY.

**kersey** kɔ̃ɪzi kind of coarse cloth. XIV. prob. f. name of *Kersey* in Suffolk (cf. AL. *panni cersegi* XIII, *carsea* XV, AN. *drap de kersy* XIV); hence F. †*carisé* (whence Sp., It. *carisea*), MDu. *kerzey* (Du. *karsaai*), etc.

**kerseymere** kɔ̃ɪzɪmɪəɪ twilled woollen cloth. XVIII. alt. of CASSIMERE by assoc. with prec.

**kestrel** keˈstrəl species of small hawk. xv. Earliest form *castrell*, perh. for \**casserell* - dial. var. *casserelle* of F. *crécervelle*, †*créservelle* (dial. *cristel*), f. synon. *crécelle* rattle, kestrel, perh. f. imit. base \**krek-* (the bird is supposed to be so called from its cry). ¶ For the vowel cf. KEDGE.

**ketch** ketʃ two-masted vessel. XVII. Earlier *cache* (XV), perh. f. CATCH. ¶ For the vowel cf. KEDGE.

**ketchup** keˈtʃəp sauce made from mushrooms, etc. XVIII (earlier *catchup* kætʃəp XVII; *catsup*, Swift). - Chinese (Amoy) *kōe-chiap*, *kē-tsiap* brine of fish; cf. Malay *kēchap* (Du. *ketjap*), which is prob. from Chinese.

**ketone** kiˈtoun (chem.) any of a class of compounds, the lowest of the series being acetone. XIX. - G. *keton* (Gmelin, 1848), alteration of *aketon* ACETONE.

**kettle** keˈtl vessel for boiling liquids. XIII. - ON. *ketill* = OE. *çetel*, WS. *çietel* (which gave ME. and dial. *chetel*), OS. (Du.) *ketel*, OHG. *kezzil* (G. *kessel*), Goth. \**katils* (g.pl. *katilē*) :- CGerm. \**katilaz* (whence OPruss. *catils*, Lett. *katlo*, OSl. *kotilā*, Russ. *kotěl*) - L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* deep vessel for serving or cooking food. Hence **ke-ttle-DRUM** drum consisting of a hollow metal hemisphere covered with parchment. XVI.

**kex, kecks** keks hollow stem of cow-parsnip, etc. XIV (PPL.). The var. *kix*, *kix* was regularly current till XVII, and is recorded for mod. dial., together with a derived sg. *keck* (XVII), an extended form *kecksy*, *kexy* (XVI, *keksyes*, Sh.), also *gix*, *gicks*, and vars. with *a*, viz. †*casshes* (XVI-XVII), *cas(es)*; metaphoric forms are *kesk*, *kiskey*; perh. of Celtic

origin (cf. OCorn. *cegas* hemlock, W. *cegid*, Bret. *kegit* - L. *cicuta* hemlock; also Corn.-Eng. sg. *kager*, *kaiyer*).

**key**<sup>1</sup> ki instrument to lock and unlock. OE. *cæg* and *cæge* = OFris. *kei*, *kay*; not found elsewhere; of unkn. origin. The pronunc. ki is abnormal; kei (cf. *grey*, *clay*, *whey*) prevailed till c.1700, but evidence for forms anticipating the present pronunc. (which appears to be of north. origin) is as early as xv.

**key**<sup>2</sup> older form of QUAY; so **key**-AGE. xv.

**Keys** kɪz pl. of KEY in spec. application to the 24 members forming the elective branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man, more fully *House of Keys*. xv. ¶ The Manx name is *Yn Kiare as Feed* 'The Four-and-Twenty'.

**khaki** kəˈki dull-brownish yellow; fabric of this colour. XIX (1857); used by the English troops in the Indian Mutiny). - Urdu *khākī* dusty, f. *khāk* (- Pers.) dust.

**khalifa** kaliˈfa. XVIII. repr. Arab. original of CALIPH.

**khamshin** kəˈmshɪn hot wind in Egypt lasting about 50 days. XVII. - Arab. *khamshin*, mod. colloq. form of *khamshūn* fifty.

**khan**<sup>1</sup> kæn, kæn title of rulers (later of officials, etc.) in countries of the East. XIV (Maund.). Early forms *caan*, *can(e)*, *chan(e)* - OF. *chan* or medL. *ca(a)mus*, *canis* - Turki (hence Arab., Pers.) *khān* lord, prince, altered form of *khāqān*. Cf. CHAM.

**khan**<sup>2</sup> kæn, kæn caravanserai. XIV. - Arab. *khān* inn.

**khanjar** kəˈndʒɑː, also **handjar** hæˈndʒɑː Eastern dagger. XVII. - Pers. (Arab., Turk., Urdu) *khanjar*.

**khedive** kəˈdɪv title of viceroy of Egypt. XIX. - F. *khédive*, ult. - Pers. *khedīv*, *khidēv* prince, sovereign, var. of *khudāv* petty god, f. *khudā* God.

**khidmutgar, kitmudhgar** kiˈtmɔ̃tgɑːr in India, male servant at table. XVIII. - Urdu - Pers. *khidmatgār*, f. Arab. *khidmat* service + *-gār* agent-suffix.

**khilat** kiˈlɑːt dress of honour presented by a king, etc. XVII. - Arab. (Urdu, Pers.) *khil'at*, f. *khala'a* reward.

**kibble** kiˈbl large bucket used in mining. XVII. - G. *kübel* (cf. OHG. *miluh-chubili* milk-pail) = OE. *cyfel* - medL. *cupellus*, -a corn-measure, drinking-vessel, f. *cuppa* CUP.

**kibe** kaɪb chilblain. XIV (Trevisa). prob. - W. *cibi* (also *cibvst*).

**kibosh** kaɪˈbɒʃ in phr. *put the k. on* dispose of finally XIX (Dickens); sb. (app. assoc. with *bosh*) nonsense XIX. Cf. unkn. origin.

**kick** kɪk strike with the foot. XIV (Ch., PPL., Trevisa, Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *kike*, of unkn. origin. Hence **kick** sb. XVI. Other uses in cant or slang, viz. (1) the fashion, (2) sixpence, (3) pl. breeches XVII, are presumably connected, but in what way is unknown. ¶ W. *cicio* vb., Gael. *ceig*, Ir. *cic* sbs. are from English.

**kickshaw(s)** ki'kfʃ(z) fancy dish in cookery; trifle, gewgaw. XVII. orig. *quelque chose*, *quelkchöse*, *kickchöse*, *kikeshawes* - F. *quelque chose* kəkʃöz (formerly an elegant pronunc.) something.

**kid<sup>1</sup>** kid young of a goat XII (Orm); skin of a kid; (young) child XVI. - ON. *kið* :- \**kiðjom*, rel. to OHG. *chizzi*, *kizzin* (G. *kitze*) :- \**kittin*, \**kiðnin*, f. Germ. \**kið-*, of which no cogns. are known. (The -e of ME. *kide* is unexpl.) Hence **ki-ddy<sup>o</sup>** young goat XVI; (sl., colloqu.) little child XIX.

**kid<sup>2</sup>** small tub. XVIII. perh. var. of **KIT<sup>1</sup>**.

**kid<sup>3</sup>** (sl.) hoax, humbug. c.1810. perh. 'make a kid of', f. **KID<sup>1</sup>**; *kiddy* has been similarly used. Hence **kid** sb. humbug.

**kidnapper** ki'dnæpə, U.S. -*napper* one who steals children (and others), orig. to provide servants and labourers for the American plantations. XVII. f. **KID<sup>1</sup>** + *napper*, cant word (XVII) for 'thief' (f. *nap*, var. of **NAB** + -ER<sup>1</sup>). Hence **ki-dnap** vb. XVII. Formerly stressed *kidna:p*, -*na:p*per.

**kidney** ki'dni organ that secretes urine XIV; transf. temperament, nature XVI. Of obscure origin. The existence side by side of ME. sg. *kidnei* and pl. *kidneiren* suggests that the word was a comp. of *ei* egg, pl. *eiren* (OE. *æg*, pl. *ægru* egg<sup>1</sup>), the pl. *kidneires* being partly analogical, partly due to assoc. with ME. and dial. *ner(e)s* kidney(s) :- OE. \**nēore*, corr. to OHG. *nioro* m. (G. *niere* fem.), ON. *nýra*, rel. to Gr. *nephros* kidney, scrotum, L. *nefrōnes* loins. On the other hand, if the first el. is (dial.) *kid* pod (- OE. \**cydda* :- \**kuddjo* -; see **COB<sup>1</sup>**), the word may have been OE. \**cyd(e)nēora*, the ME. repr. of which was assoc. with *ei*, *eiren*, the shape of the kidney assisting the comparison.

**kief** see **KEF**.

**kie-kie** ki'ki N.Z. climbing plant. XIX. Maori.

**kier** kiəɹ vat. XVI (earlier in combs. *boiling-*, *brewing-*, *gyle-*, *gyling-*). - ON. *ker* vessel, tub = OHG. *char*, Goth. *kas*.

**kilderkin** ki'ldəkin cask for liquids, fish, etc.; measure of capacity. XIV. Late ME. *kilderkyn*, alteration of *kyn(d)erkyñ* - MDu. *kinderkin*, var. of *kin(n)eken*, -*kijn*, also *kyntken*, -*kijn*, *kindeken* (Du. *kinnetje*), dim. of *kintal*, *quintal* (G. dial. *kindel*) - medL. *quintāle*, -*ālūs* - Arab. *qintar*: see **KANTAR**.

**kill** kil †strike, beat XIII; put to death XIV. ME. *cülle*, *külle*, *kille*, *kelle*; these vars. point to an OE. \**cyllan* :- Germ. \**kuljan*, rel. by gradation to \**kwaljan* kill, QUELL. ¶ For the less specific sense cf. EFris. *kullen* vex, strike, beat, OHG. *chollen* vex, kill, martyr, and OE. *slean* SLAY.

**killadar** ki'lədār in India, governor of a fort or castle. XVIII. - Urdu (Pers.) *qil'adār*, f. Arab. *qal'ah* (pl. *qilā'*) fort †-*dār* holder.

**killcrop** ki'lkrɒp insatiable brat of popular folk-lore. XVII. - LG. *kilkröp* = G. *kilkröpf* (the second el. being **CROP**).

**kiln** kil, kiln furnace for burning or drying. OE. *cylene* :- \**cu'hina*, for L. *culi'na* kitchen, cooking-stove (for the shift of stress cf. **KITCHEN**) :- \**cocslinā*, f. *coqus* COOK. For the var. *kill* and pronunc. kil cf. **ELL**, **MILL**.

**kilo-** ki'lo(u) F. (1795), arbitrarily f. Gr. *khilioi* thousand, in weights and measures, as *ki'logramme* (abbrev. *kilo*), *ki'lo metre*, also *kilo-*; hence in *ki'lowatt*.

**kilt** kilt skirt of Highland dress. XVIII. f. north. dial. *kilt* vb. gird or tuck up, of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. dial. *kilta* swathe, Da. *kilte* (op) tuck up, OIcel. *kilting*, *kjalta* skirt, lap).

**kimono** kimou'nou long Jap. robe with sleeves; in Eur. use, form of dressing-gown. XIX. - Jap.; cf. **KAKEMONO**.

**kin** kin family, race; class, kind. OE. *cyn(n)* = OFris. *kin*, *ken*, *kon*, OS. *kunni* (Du. *kunne*), OHG. *chunni*, ON. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni* :- CGerm. \**kunjam*, f. weak grade of \**kin-* \**kan-* \**kun-* :- IE. \**gen-* \**gon-* \**gn-* produce (whence Gr. *gēnos*, L. *genus* race, kind, sex, GENUS, Gr. *gónos*, *gégona* I begot, *gígne-sthai* become, L. *gignere* beget). The sense 'gender, sex', which was in OE. and early ME., is the only sense in Du. *kunne*, Da. and Sw. *kön*. Cf. **AKIN**. Hence **kiNSFOLK** XV, **kiNSHIP** XIX (Mrs. Browning), **kiNSMAN** c.1200, **kiNS-WOMAN** XIV. ¶ For other derivs. of the IE. base, see *agnate*, *cognate*; *benign*, *malign*; *nation*, *nature*; *genus*, *general*; *generate*; *generous*; *degenerate*, *regenerate*; *genius*, *ingenious*; *ingenuous*, *ingénue*; *indigenous*; *kind*; *progeny*; -*gen*, *gono-*; *gentile*; *genital*, *genitive*, *germ*, *germinate*, *germane*.

**-kin** kin suffix forming dims., - MDu. -*kijn*, -*ken*, MLG. -*kin* = OHG. -*chin* (G. -*chen*); of WGerm. extent, but not in OE.; first found (XIII) in personal names, which were adoptions or imitations of dim. or hypocoristic forms current in the Low Countries, e.g. *Watekin* 'little Wat or Walter', *Wilekin* 'little Will'; these have survived in surnames, as *Jenkins* (*Jenkinson*), *Watkin(s)*, *Wilkins*, *Dickens* (*Dickinson*); formations on common nouns appeared in XIV, but they are not frequent till XVI (*boykin*, *ladykin*, *lambkin*); some are plain adoptions from Du. (*catkin*, *mannikin*); others are of obscure origin (*bumpkin*, *jerkin*). See also **-KINS**.

**kinchin** ki'ntʃin boy, girl, child. XVI (orig. a cant word). - G. *kindchen*, dim. (see **-KIN**) of *kind* child.

**kincob** ki'ŋkɒb rich stuff, as damask or gold brocade. XVIII. - Urdu - Pers. *kimkhāb*, f. *kimkhā* damask silk - Chinese *himsha* smooth satiny stuff, f. *kin* gold; cf. F. *camocan* rich brocade, Russ. *kamkā* damask.

**kind<sup>1</sup>** kaind †birth, descent; nature; manner; race, kin; class, genus, species. OE. *cynd*, -e, earlier *gēcynd*, *gēcynde* :- \**gakundiz*, -*jam*, f. Germ. \**ga*-Y + \**kunjam* KIN + \**-diz* :- IE. -*tis* (abstr. suffix). Hence **kind-**LY<sup>1</sup> adj. †natural; †lawful OE.; good-natured. XIV, **kindly<sup>2</sup>** adv. †naturally OE.; goodnaturally XIII. OE. *gēcyndeliē*, -*lice*.

**kind<sup>2</sup>** kaind †natural, native OE.; †well-born, well-bred; naturally well-disposed XIII; showing benevolence XIV. OE. *gēcynde* :- \**gakundjaz*, f. \**gakundiz* KIND<sup>2</sup>; the prefix was dropped in early ME.

**kindergarten** ki·ndərgārtən school for the instruction of young children according to Fröbel's method. XIX. G., 'children's garden', f. g. pl. of *kind* child + *garten* GARDEN.

**kindle<sup>1</sup>** ki·ndl set fire to. XII (Orm). f. ON. *kynda* + -LE<sup>2</sup>; suggested by ON. *kindill* candle, torch.

**kindle<sup>2</sup>** ki·ndl bring forth young. XIII. ME. *kündle*, *kindle*, *kendle* perh. :- OE. \*(*gē*-)*cyndlian*, f. *gēcynde*, in ME.; ME. (*i*)*cūnde*, *kind* birth, KIND<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**kindred** ki·ndrid relationship by blood; body of persons so related, kin. XII. ME. *cūn-*, *kinrede(n)*, f. KIN + -*rēd(e)*, -RED condition. ME. has also *kindreden* (perh. f. KIND<sup>2</sup>), but the present form appears to have arisen from intercalation of *d* between *n* and *r*, as in *thunder*.

**kine** kain (arch., dial.) cattle. XIII. ME. *cūn*, *kūyn*, *kyne*, *ke(e)n*, based on OE. *cýna*, g. pl. of *cū* COW<sup>1</sup>.

**kinema**, etc., see CINEMA.

**kinetic** kaine·tik pert. to motion. XIX. - Gr. *kinētikós*, f. *kinēin* move; see CITE, -IC.

**king** kiŋ male sovereign ruler of a state. OE. *cyning*, later *cyng*, *cing* = OFris. *kin-*, *kon-*, *kenung*, OS. *kuning* (Du. *koning*), OHG. *chuning* :- Germ. \**kunīgaz* (not in Gothic; ON. *konungr* has a var. form of the suffix), whence Finnish *kuningas* king, OSI. *kūnezi* prince, Lith. *kūningas* lord, priest, KNEZ, prob. f. \**kunjam* KIN + \**-īgaz* -ING<sup>3</sup>, as if 'scion of the (noble) race' (cf. OE. *dryhten* lord, f. *dryht* army, folk, people, ON. *fykkr* king, f. *folk* people, and Goth. *þiudans* king, f. *þiuda* people, nation). Hence **kingDOM** ki·ŋdɔm †kingship OE.; realm XIII (Genesis and Exodus, Cursor M.), OE. *cyningdōm*; so OS. *kuningdōm*, G. *königtum*, ON. *konungdóm*. **king**-FISHER, earlier †*king's*- (XV) small bird with a long beak and brilliant plumage, Alcedo ispida. XVI. So G. *königsfischer*, Da. *kongfiskr*. In comb. applied to large or principal features, as *king-bolt* (XIX), -*post* (XVIII). **king's evil** scrofula, for which the sovereign 'touched'. XIV (Trevisa). tr. medL. *regis morbus*; cf. OF. *le mal le roy*, MDu. *conūnces evel*. ¶ Reduced forms in Germ. langs. are repr. by OE. *cyng* (cf. *penny*), OS. *kunīg*, OHG. *kūnic*, G. *könig*.

**kink** kiŋk twist or curl in rope, etc., XVII; mental twist (orig. U.S.) XIX. orig. naut. - (M)LG. *kinke* (Du. *kinke*), whence also G. *kinke(e)*, Sw., Da. *kinke*, f. \**kiŋk-* bend, var. of \**kik-* (as in Icel. *kikna* bend at the knees).

**kinkajou** ki·ŋkədʒu quadruped of Central and S. America, honey-bear, *Circoleptes caudivulvulus*. XVIII. - F. *quincajou*, of N. Amer. Indian origin; cf. Algonkin *kwing-waage*, Ojibway *gwingwaage* wolverine.

**kino** ki·nou substance resembling catechu. XVIII. W. African (Gambia).

**-kins** kiŋz dim. suffix, var. of -KIN (from XVI) in certain oath-words, as *bodikins*, *lakins*, *maskins*, *pittikins*, and in words like *babykins*, *boykins*, *lambkins*.

**kiosk** kiɔ·sk open pavilion or summer-house XVII; light structure for sale of newspapers, etc., XIX. - F. *kiosque* (in It. *kiosco*) - Turk. *küshk* pavilion - Pers. *kūshk* palace.

**kipper** ki·pər A. (?) male salmon in the spawning season OE.; B. salmon, herring, etc., cured by rubbing with salt and drying XVIII. Of obscure history; identical in form with OE. *cypera* (-e?), once, in collocation with *leax* salmon = OS. *kupiro*, ME. *kypre*, *kiper* (XIV), *kepper* (XVI), used ap. in sense B; perh. the most plausible conjecture is that of connexion with OE. *copor*, etc., COPPER<sup>1</sup> with allusion to the colour of the male salmon. Hence **kipper** vb. cure (fish) in the above manner. XVIII.

**kirk** kerk, kɔrk (north. and Sc.) church. XII (Orm *kirrke*). - ON. *kirrja* - OE. *čir(i)ce* CHURCH.

**kirschwasser** ki·rʃva:səɹ liqueur made from wild cherries crushed. XIX. G. *kirsch(en)-wasser*, f. *kirsche* CHERRY + *wasser* WATER.

**kirtle** kɔ·rtl (obs. or dial.) man's tunic or coat; (arch. or dial.) woman's gown or skirt. OE. *cyrtel* = ON. *kyrtill* tunic - Germ. \**kurtiaz*, f. \**kurt-*, usu. taken to be - L. *curtus* short; see CURT, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**kismet** ki·smet fate. XIX. Turk. *kismet* - Arab. (Pers.) *qismet* portion, lot, fate, f. *qasama* divide.

**kiss** kis salute or caress with the lips. OE. *cyssan* (pt. *cyste*, pp. *cyssed*) = OFris. *kessa*, OS. *cussian* (Du. *kussen*), OHG. *chussen* (G. *küssen*), ON. *kyssa* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic, which has *kukjan*; cf. E. Fris. *kükken*) \**kussjan*, f. \**kussaz* a kiss, whence OE. *cos* (to XVI), OFris. *kos*, OS. *cos*, *kus* (Du. *kus*), OHG. *chus* (G. *kuss*), ON. *koss*. Hence **kiss** sb. XIV, superseding *cos*.

**kistvaen** ki·stvəin tomb constructed of stone slabs. XVIII. - W. *cist faen*, i.e. *cist* (see CHEST) and *faen* (*maen*) stone.

**kit<sup>1</sup>** kit circular wooden hooped vessel XIV (Barbour); soldier's necessities packed in a knapsack; outfit; set, lot XVIII. - MDu. *kitte* (Du. *kit* tankard), of unkn. origin.

**kit**<sup>2</sup> (arch.) small fiddle. XVI. perh. deduced from the first syll. of L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithará* CITHER.

**kit-cat** ki·tkaet title of a club of Whig politicians and men of letters. XVIII. Name of *Kit* (i.e. Christopher) *Cat* or *Catling*, keeper of the pie-house in Shire Lane by Temple Bar, London, where the club orig. met.

**kitchen** ki·tʃin room in which food is cooked. OE. *cyčene* = OS. \**kukina* (MLG. *kökene*, MDu. *cokene*, Du. *keuken*), OHG. *chuhhina* (MHG. *küchen*, G. *küche*): = WGerm. \**ko·cina*, for \**coč·na* pop. var. (whence F. *cuisine*, It. *cucina*, etc.) of late L. *coquīna*, f. *coquere* COOK. ¶ One of the Germ. adoptions of L. terms of cookery and gardening, like *cook*, *mint*, *pepper*.

**kite** kait bird of prey, *Milvus*, OE.; toy to be flown, consisting of a light frame with a light material stretched across it XVII. OE. *cýta*; the name, corr. to the base of MHG. *kūze* (G. *kauz*) screech-owl, and other words echoing various cries, may have been given from its shrill plaintive voice.

**kith** kij †knowledge; †native place; †one's friends, fellow-countrymen, neighbours OE.; *kith* and *kin* country and kinsfolk, (in mod. use) relatives generally XIV. OE. *cýþ(þ)*, earlier *cýþþu* = OHG. *chundida*: = Germ. \**kunþiþā*, f. \**kunþ-* known; see UNCOUTH.

**kithe, kythe** kaið (Sc. and north.) make known or manifest, display, †confess. OE. *cýþan* = OFris. *kētha*, OS. *kūðian*, OHG. *kunden*, ON. *kynna*, Goth. *kunþjan*, f. Germ. \**kunþ-* (see prec.).

**kitmudhgar** see KRIDMUTGAR.

**kitool, kittul** kitū·l jaggery palm, *Caryota* urens. XIX. - Cingalese *kitūl*.

**kitten** ki·tn young cat. XIV. Late ME. *kitoun*, *ketoun* - AN. \**kitoun*, \**ketoun*, var. of OF. *chitoun*, *chetoun* (mod. *chaton*), dim. of *chat* CAT; the ending was assim. to -EN<sup>1</sup>. Hence (dim.) **kit**<sup>3</sup>. XVI.

**kittiwake** ki·tiweik species of seagull. XVII. imit. of its cry.

**kittle** ki·tl (orig. Sc. and north. dial.) ticklish, risky, delicate. XVI. f. *kittle* vb. tickle, prob. of ON. origin, corr. to late OE. *kitelung* 'titillatio', noun of action from a vb. repr. by OS. *kitilōn* (Du. *kittelen*), MLG. *ketelen*, OHG. *chūzzilōn*, *chuzzilōn* (G. *kitzeln*), ON. *kīla*, f. Germ. \**kit-*, \**kut-*.

**kiwi** ki·wi N.Z. bird, apteryx. XIX. Maori.

**klepht** kleft one of the Greeks who refused to submit to the Turks after the conquest of Greece in xv; brigand XIX. - modGr. *kléptēs* = Gr. *kléptēs* thief; cf. next.

**kleptomania** kleptoumei·niā morbid tendency to theft. XIX. f. *klepto-*, comb. form of Gr. *kléptēs* thief, rel. to *kléptein* = L. *clepere*, Goth. *hlijfan* steal; see MANIA.

**klipspringer** kli·pspri:nəɹ S. African antelope. XVIII. Afrikaans, f. Du. *klip* rock (see CLIFF) + *springer*, agent-noun (see -ER<sup>1</sup>) of *springen* SPRING.

**kloof** klūf (in S. Africa) ravine. XVIII. - Du. *kloof* klōf, MDu. *clove* = OHG. *chlobo* (G. *kloben*), etc. :- Germ. \**klubon* (cf. CLEAVE<sup>1</sup>).

**kn-** initial cons. combination common to all Germ. langs. (in OE. *cn-*) and still retained by most of them with the pronunc. *kn*, but reduced in standard Eng. to *n*, which was finally established XVIII, though current earlier; the orig. pronunc. remains in some Sc. dialects., in some others it has become *tn*.

**knack** næk trick, dodge XIV (Ch., Wyclif); dexterous faculty; †toy, knick-knack XVI. prob. identical with *knack* sharp blow or sound (XIV); ult. of imit. origin, but perh. immed. - Du., LG. *knak*; cf. *knap* sharp blow (XIV), trick (XVII), of similar imit. origin.

**knacker** næ·kəɹ A. (dial.) saddler XVI; B. dealer in old horses, horse-slaughterer, etc.; C. (dial. and sl.) old worn-out horse XIX. In A perh. orig. maker of small articles belonging to harness (f. *KNACK* + -ER<sup>1</sup>); the semantic relation of the senses is obscure.

**knapsack** næ·psæk stout bag for necessities carried on the back by soldiers and travellers. XVII. - MLG. *knapsack*, Du. *knapsak*, (whence G. *knappsack*); the first el. is held to be identical with G. *knappen* bite, eat, and the second is *SACK*<sup>1</sup>.

**knapweed** næ·pwið species of *Centaurea* having its petals set on a hard globular head. XV (*knopweed*). f. *KNOP* + *WEED*<sup>1</sup>; altered to *knap-* XVI; cf. *strop*, *strap*.

**knave** neiv †boy; †male servant OE.; base fellow XIII; lowest court card of a suit XVI. OE. *cnafa* = OHG. *knabo* (G. *knabe* boy) :- WGerm. \**knabon*, rel. obscurely to synonym. OE. *cnafa* = OS. *cnapo*, and OHG. *knappo* (G. *knappe* page, squire). Hence **kna·VERY**. XVI. **kna·VISH**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.).

**knead** nid work up (moistened flour) into bread. OE. *cnedan* pt. *cnæd*, *cnædon*, pp. *cneden* = OS. *knedan* (in pp. *giknedan*; Du. *kneden*), OHG. *chnetan* (G. *kneten*); WGerm. str. vb. f. \**kned-* \**knad-*, of which another grade appears in ON. *knoða*. Weak inflexions and analogical pp. *knoden* (cf. *trodde*) appear XIV.

**knee** ni the joint between the thigh and lower leg. OE. *cnēo(w)* = OFris. *knū*, *knē*, *knī*, OS. *knio* (Du. *knie*), OHG. *chniu*, *kneo* (G. *knie*), ON. *kné*, Goth. *knīu* :- CGerm. \**knewom* :- IE. \**gneuom*, f. base \**gneu* \**geneu* \**goneu* (cf. L. *genū*, Gr. *gónu* knee, *gnúx* with bent knee; also \**gón-*, Skr. *jānu* knee, Gr. *gōntā* angle). So **kneel** nil (pt., pp. *kneeled* nild, *knelt* nelt) rest on the bent knee(s). OE. *cnēowlian*, corr. to (M)LG. *knēlen*, Du. *knienen*. The form *knelt*, which recalls *felt* and *dealt*, is of recent origin.

**knell** nel sound of a bell struck or rung. OE. *cnyll*, rel. to *cnyllan knell* vb. †bang, knock, ring a bell; the normal midland repr. of these was *knyll(e)* (xiv-xvi), of which there were ME. dial. vars. *knüll(e)*, *knell(e)*; but the present form appears to date from c.1500 and may be due to assoc. with *bell*. The base is WGerm. \**knell-*/\**knall-*/\**knull-*; cf. MHG. *er|knellen* resound, G. *knall*, *knallen*, Du. *knal*, *knallen*, applied to banging or cracking noises.

**knez** knez (in Slav countries) prince, duke. xvi. - Serb. *knez*, Czech *kněz*, Russ. *knjaz'* :- OSl. *kūnezī* - Germ. \**kuuningaz* KING.

**knickerbocker** ni-kəubəkək (pl.) loose-fitting breeches. xix. f. name of Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, the pretended author of Washington Irving's 'History of New York' (1809). The name is said to have been given to the garment from its resemblance to the knee-breeches of the Dutchman in Cruikshank's illustrations to the History. abbrev. (pl.) **knickers**. c.1880.

**knick-knack** ni-knæk †pretty trick or artifice; light dainty article, trinket xvii. redupl. of **KNACK**, with alternation of vowel as in *dilly-dally*, *riff-raff*, etc. Hence **knick-knack**:**ATORY** repository of knick-knacks. xviii; after *conservatory*, etc.

**knife** naif cutting instrument consisting of a blade fitted in a handle. xi. Late OE. *cnif* - ON. *knifr* = OFris., MLG. *knif*, MDu. *knijf* (Du. *knijf*) :- Germ. \**knibaz*, of uncertain etym. Hence **knife** vb. xix.

**knight** nait †boy, youth OE.; military follower; name of a rank, orig. in military service xi; *knight of the shire* c.1400. OE. *cnicht* boy, youth, man of arms, hero = OFris. *knecht*, *knucht*, OS. *knecht*, OHG. *kneht* (Du., G. *knecht*) :- WGerm. \**knehtaz*, of unkn. origin. The prevailing senses in Continental Germ. are 'servant', 'soldier', in the older periods also 'lad', 'youth'. Hence **knight**-E-RRANT. xiv. **knighthood**. xiii (OE. *cnihthād* boyhood). **knighthly**<sup>1</sup>. xiv (OE. *cnihthlic* boyish).

**knit** nit †tie in or with a knot OE.; draw close together xiv; form a close texture of yarn or thread xvi. OE. *cnyttan* = MLG., MDu. *knutten* (G. dial. *knütten*) :- WGerm. \**knuttjan*, f. \**knutton* KNOT<sup>1</sup>.

**knob** nob small rounded lump or mass xiv (Ch., Trevisa); knoll; small lump of coal, etc. xvii; the head (see **NOB**) xviii. - MLG. *knobbe* knot, knob, bud; cf. Flem. *knobbe(n)* lump of bread, etc., Du. *knobbel* bump, knob, knot, and **KNOP**, **NOB**, **KNUB**, **NEB**.

**knobkerry** nɔ-bke:ri stick with a knobbed head in S. Africa (where usu. spelt *knopkerie*). xix. f. **KNOB** + **KERRIE**, after Afrikaans *knopkerie*.

**knock** nok strike with a sounding blow. OE. *cnocian* = MHG. *knochen*, ON. *knoka*; f. imit. base (cf. the similar and synon. OE. *cnucian*, MLG. *knaken*, Sw. *knaka*).

**knoll**<sup>1</sup> noul †summit of a hill; hillock, mound. OE. *cnoll*, corr. to MDu. *knolle* clod, ball (Du. *knol* turnip, tuber), MHG. *knolle* clod (G. *knolle(n)* clod, lump, tuber), ON. *knollr* mountain summit, Norw. *knold* clod, tuber, perh. :- Germ. \**knudō*, f. base of **KNOT**<sup>1</sup>; for the formation G. cf. *knödel* seed-bud. ¶ Parallel forms with a different initial are OHG. *hnol* round eminence, *nollo* hill, Du. *nol* hill.

**knoll**<sup>2</sup> noul toll, ring a knell. xv. f. late ME. *knoll* church bell, tolling, perh. imit. alteration of **KNELL**.

**knop** nɔp small round protuberance xiv (Ch.); bud of a flower xiv (Wycl. Bible). prob. - MLG., MDu. *knoppe* (Du. *knop*) = OFris. *knop*, OHG. *chnoph* (G. *knopf* knob, knot, button); the parallel *knap* (xiv) appears to be - ON. *knappr* knob, stud, button; ult. connexions unknown.

**knot**<sup>1</sup> nɔt intertwining of parts of rope, etc. (fig. something intricate) OE.; hard lump xiii (AnCrR.); thickened tissue of a plant (Trevisa); cluster or small group xiv. OE. *cnotta* = Du. *knot*, MLG. *knotte*, MHG. *knotez* knob, knot :- WGerm. \**knutton* :- \**knudn-*; from other grades are OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto* (G. *knoten*) :- \**knuda'n*, *knw'pan*, ON. *knútr* knot, *knúta* (whence Russ. *knut* **KNOUT**) :- \**knúdn-*, and ON. *knǫttr* (:- \**knattuz*) ball. Hence **knot** vb. xvi. **knotted**<sup>1</sup>. xii (Peterborough Chron.).

**knot**<sup>2</sup> nɔt red-breasted sandpiper. xvi. Of unkn. origin; later vars. were *knat*, *gnat*. ¶ Camden's conjecture (followed by Drayton, and perpetuated in Linnæus's specific name *Canutus*) that the bird was named after King Canute (*Cnüt*), 'because believed to be a visitant from Denmark', has no foundation.

**knout** naut, nüt whip, scourge. xviii. - F. *knout* - Russ. *knut* - Icel. *knútr* (see **KNOT**<sup>1</sup>).

**know** nou, pt. **knew** njū, pp. **known** noun perceive, recognize, distinguish xi; be acquainted or familiar with; be aware of or conversant with, apprehend as fact or truth xii. Late OE. (rare) *cnāwan* (in pr. subj. and pp.), earlier *gecnāwan*, pt. *gecnēow*, pp. *gecnāwen*, corr. to OHG. *-cnāen*, *-cnāhen*, (G. pr. ind. *knā*, pl. *knegum*). In the earliest OE. and in OHG. this vb. appears only in comps.; it is absent from LG. and Du. areas and from Gothic; in ON. it had lost the pres. inf. and meant 'can', (as an aux.) 'do', and in OHG. it had lost the orig. str. pt. and pp. An orig. redupl. vb. based on IE. \**gn-*/\**gnō-*/\**gnō-*, repr. also by **CAN**<sup>2</sup>, **KEN**<sup>1</sup>, and **L. nōscere** (pt. *nōvi*) *cognōscere*, Gr. *gignōskein*, OSl. *znati*, Skr. *jānti* know, OIr. *gnáth*, Gr. *gnōtós*, Skr. *jāntás* known. ¶ Other derivs. of the IE. base are *cognition*, *incognito*, *noble*, *ignoble*, *notify*, *notion*, *ignorant*, *narrate*.

**knowledge** nɔ:lɪdʒ, (arch.) nou:lɪdʒ †confession; fact of knowing, acquaintance. xiii (Cursor M.). In earliest use north. (*knau-lage*), later in gen. use *knowleche*, *-lache*; prob.



f. †**knowledge** vb. acknowledge, recognize (XIII), early ME. *cnaw-, cnouleche* :- OE. \**cnāwelācan* implied in \**cnāwlæcung* (a parallel *cnāwelācing* is recorded), f. (*ge*)*cnāwan* know+ -*lācan*, f. *lāc* (see -**LOCK**). Hence **know-**ledg(e)****ABLE †(f. the vb.) recognizable XVII; (f. the sb.; orig. dial.) well informed XIX. ¶ For -*dge* cf. **PARTRIDGE**.

**knub** nAb small lump or swelling. XVI (Levins). - MLG. *knubbe*, var. of *knobbe* **KNOB**.

**knuckle** nA:kl †end of a bone at a joint XIV; spec. bone at a finger-joint xv. Late ME. *knokel* - MLG. *knökel*, corr. to OFris. *knok(e)le*, MDu. *knokel, knökel* (Du. *kneukel*), MHG. *knuchel, knüchel* (G. *knöchel*), dim. of the base of MLG. *knöke* (Du. *knök*), MHG. *knoche* (G. *knochen*) bone, perh. ult. rel. to **KNEE**.

**knut** nat, (also) kənA:t joc. var. of **NUT** in sense 'fashionable smart young man', c.1910.

**koa** kouə species of acacia of the Sandwich Islands. XIX. Hawaiian.

**koala** kouā:lə Australian arboreal marsupial. XIX. - native names *kūlla, kūlā*. The current form *koala* arose perh. as a misreading of *koola*, which was formerly current.

**kobold** kou:bəld (in G. folk-lore) familiar spirit, goblin, gnome. XIX. - G. *kobold*, MHG. *kobolt* = MDu. *cobout* (Du. *kabouter*), perh. for \**kobwalt*, f. *kobe* house, COVE<sup>1</sup> + stem of *walten* rule (see **WIELD**); cf. OE. *cofgodas, -godu* 'house-gods', lares and penates. Cf. **COBALT**.

**kodak** kou:dæk photographic camera. XIX. Arbitrary word invented by George Eastman as a trade-mark, patented 1888.

**koh-i-noor** kouinūə:ɪ famous Indian diamond; also gen. XIX (Thackeray). - Pers. *kōh-i nūr* mountain of light.

**kohl** koul powder used to darken the eyelids. XVIII. - Arab. *kohl*; cf. **ALCOHOL**.

**kohl-rabi** koulrā:bi cabbage with turnip-like stem. - G. *kohlrabi* - (with assim. to *kohl* **COLE**) It. *cauli* or *capoli rape*, pl. of *cauolo rapa* (whence F. *chou-rave*), repr. medL. *caulorapa*; see **COLE, RAPE**.

**koodoo, kudu** kūdū large antelope. XVIII. Xosa-Kaffir (*igudu*).

**kookri** see **KUKRI**. **koala(h)** see **KOALA**.

**kopje, koppie** kə:pɪ small hill in S. Africa. XIX. - Du. *kopje*, Afrikaans *koppie*, dim. of *kop* head = OE. *copp*, (O)HG. *kopf*.

**koran** kōrā:n, kōə:rən sacred book of Islam. XVIII (*currawan*). - Arab. *qurān* recitation, f. *qarā'a* read; cf. **ALCORAN**.

**Korean**, also formerly **Corean** kōri:ən pert. to (native of) Korea (Corea), a peninsula in E. Asia. XVIII. f. *Korea*, the Jap. name of which was *Chosen* (*cho sun* 'land of morning calm'); see -**AN**.

**kosher** kou:ʃəɪ adj. and sb. of meat prepared according to Jewish law. XIX. - Heb. *kāshēr* right.

**kotal** kou:təl mountain pass. XIX. Pushto.

**kotow, kow-tow** koutau:, kautau: Chinese gesture of respect by touching the ground with the forehead. XIX. - Chinese *k'o-t'ou*, f. *k'o* knock+*t'ou* head. Hence vb. act obsequiously. XIX (Disraeli).

**kotwal** kə'twəl chief officer of police in India. XVI. - (Hindi, Urdu) Pers. *kotwāl*.

**koumiss** kū:mɪs fermented liquor made from mare's milk. XVII (*chumis*; earlier in corrupt forms *cosmos, cosmus*). - F. *koumis*, G. *kumys*, Pol. *komis, kumys*, Russ. *kumys*, - Tatar *kumiz*.

**kourbash, courbash** kuə:ɪbæʃ whip of (hippopotamus) hide. XIX. - Arab. *qurbāsh* - Turk. *qırbāch* whip; cf. F. *courbache*.

**kraal** krāl Central or S. African village; cattle enclosure XVIII. - Afrikaans *kraal* - Pg. *curral, CORRAL*.

**kraken** krākən enormous mythical sea-monster. XVIII. - Norw. *kraken* (-*n* is the suffixed def. art.).

**krantz** krænts (in S. Africa usu. **krans**) wall of rock. XIX. - Afrikaans, Du. *krans* coronet, chaplet - OHG., (MH)G. *kranz* coronet, circle, encircling ring of mountains, f. a base meaning 'ring'.

**Kremlin** kre:mɪn citadel in a Russian town. XVII. - F. *kremlin* - Russ. *kreml'* citadel, of Tatar origin.

**kreutzer** kro:ɪtsəɪ small coin of Germany and Austria, orig. stamped with a cross, XVI (*crocherd, Boorde*). - G. *kreuzer*, f. *kreuz* CROSS, after medL. *denarius crucigerus* 'cross-bearing penny'.

**kriegspiel** kri:gspɪl, ||kri:kʃpɪl game simulating movements in warfare. XIX. G., 'war-game'.

**kris(s)** see **CREESE**.

**krumhorn** kru:mhɔ:n obs. wind-instrument; organ reed-stop (see **CROMORNE, CREMONA**<sup>2</sup>) XVII. G., 'crooked horn'.

**krypton** kri:ptən (chem.) rare gas discovered by William Ramsay 1898. - Gr. *kruptón*, n. of *kruptós* hidden (see **CRYPTIC**).

**kudos** kjū:dəs renown. XVIII (Coleridge). - Gr. *kúdos*.

**Ku-Klux-Klan** kjūklɪksklæ:n U.S. secret society. XIX. Fanciful invention said to be based on Gr. *kúklos* circle, **CYCLE**, and **CLAN**.

**kukri**, also formerly **kookri** ku:kri curved knife used by Gurkhas. XIX. - Hindi *kukri*.

**kulak** kū:læk well-to-do Russian farmer or trader; peasant proprietor. XIX. - Russ., 'fist', 'close-fisted person'.

**kultur** kultu:r civilization as conceived by the Germans. XX. G., - L. *cultūra* **CULTURE**.

**kumara, -era** ku:mərə (N.Z.) sweet potato, Ipomœa. XVIII. Maori.

**kummel** ku:məl, prop. *kümmel* küməl German liqueur flavoured with cummin. XIX. - G. *kümmel*, in OHG. *kumil*, var. of *kumīn* - L. (Rom.) *cuminum* **CUMMIN**.

**kunkur** kʌŋkʌɪ coarse limestone of India. XIX. - Hindi *kankar* - Prakrit *kakkaram*, Skr. *karkaram*.

**kuphar** kuːfəɪ circular coracle. XVIII. - Arab. *quffah* circular basket or wicker boat.

**kursaal** kʉːrʒāl public building for the use of visitors at a health resort. XIX (Thackeray). G., f. *cur*, *kur* - L. *cūra* CURE + *saal* hall, room.

**kvass** kvæs fermented beverage of Russia. XVI (*quass*). Russ. *kvass* (OSl. *kvasi* yeast :- \**kwātsa-*), cogn. with L. *cāseus* CHEESE (f. \**cāso-* :- \**kwātsō-*).

**kyanize** kaiːnaiz treat (wood) so as to pre-

vent decay. XIX. f. name of the inventor J. H. *Kyan* (1832) and -IZE.

**kyloe** kaiːlou; also locally *kyley*, etc., repr. old vars. of the Nhb. place-name *Kyloe* (OE. *cȳ-lēah* cow pasture). One of a small long-horned breed of Highland cattle. XIX.

**kyrie** kiəːriː, -ii, kaiəːri XVI; short for **kyrie eleison** kiəːriː eːleiːsɔn XIV. medL. repr. of Gr. *Κύριε ἐλέησον* (*Kúrie eléēson*) Lord, have mercy, as in the Gr. text of Ps. cxxii(i) 3, Matt. xx 30, 31.

**kyrielle** kiːriːl form of French verse in which couplets end with the same word, which serves as a refrain. XIX. F., f. *kyrie eleison* (see prec.).

**kythe** see KITHÉ.

## L

**la**<sup>1</sup> lā sixth note of the scale. XIV; see UT.

**la**<sup>2</sup> lā †excl. accompanying a conventional phr. or form of address; later, a mild substitute for *Lord!* or its var. *Lard!* XVI (Sh.). Weakened form of LO; cf. 'They cannot forgive loe' (T. More), beside 'You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la', and 'La you' (Sh.).

**laager** lāːgəɪ encampment. XIX. - Afrikaans *lager* (now *laer*) = G. *lager*, Du. *leger*; see LAIR, LEAGUER.

**labarum** læːbərəm Roman standard of the late Empire. XVII. - late L. (Prudentius, Tertullian), whence Byz. Gr. *labarón*.

**labdanum** læːbdənəm. XVI. med. form of L. *lādanum* (see LADANUM).

**labefaction** læbifækʃən overthrow, downfall. XVII. f. *labefact-*, pp. stem of L. *labefacere* weaken, f. *labi* fall (see LAPSE) + *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>; see -TION.

**label** leiːbəl †narrow band or strip XIV; narrow strip carrying the seal of a document XVI; slip containing name or description of an object XVII; dripstone XIX. - OF. *label* ribbon, fillet (now *lambeau* rag), prob. - Germ. form rel. to LAP<sup>1</sup>, with dim. suffix. Hence vb. XVI (Sh.).

**labialis** leiːbiəl pert. to the lips. XVI. - medL. *labialis*, f. *labia* lips; see LIP, -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **labiate**<sup>2</sup> leiːbiət lipped. XVIII. - modL.

**labile** læːbail prone to fall. xv. - late L. *lābilis*, f. *lābi* fall, LAPSE; see -ILE.

**laboratory** læːbərətəri, læbɔːrətəri building set apart for (scientific) research. XVII. - medL. *labōrātōrium*, f. *labōrāt-*, -āre; see next and -ORY<sup>1</sup>. Abbrev. **lab** læb. XIX.

**labor**, U.S. **labor** leiːbər toil, work XIII (Cursor M.); travail of childbirth XVI (Spenser). - OF. *labour*, *labor* (mod. *labour*

ploughing) - L. *labōrem*, nom. *labor* exertion, trouble, suffering, perh. orig. burden under which one staggers, rel. to *labāre* slip (see LAPSE). So **labour** vb. XIV ('till, cultivate'). -(O)F. *labourer* (now chiefly, plough) - Pr. *lavorar* - L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr-*. **labourer**. XIV. -(O)F. *laboureur*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>2</sup>. **laborious** læbɔːriəs. XIV (Gower; contemp. with †*laborous*, Ch.). -(O)F. *laborieux* - L. *labōriōsus*. Cf. *collaborate*, *elaborate*. ¶ The Rom. sense of 'ploughing' is developed from L. *boum labores* 'works of oxen', *laborare frumenta ceterosque fructus* cultivate corn and other crops.

**laburnum** læbɔːɪnəm leguminous tree with yellow pendulous flowers. XVI. - L. (Pliny), prob. of foreign origin.

**labyrinth** læːbɪrɪnθ structure made of intercommunicating passages of bewildering complexity. XVI. - F. *labyrinthe* or L. *labyrinthus* - Gr. *labūrinthos*, of non-Hellenic origin. ¶ Several deriv. adjs. have been used: *labyri·nthal* (rare) XVII, †*labyri·nthial* (XVI), *labyri·nthian* (XVI), *labyri·nthic* (XVII), *labyri·nthical* (XVII), *labyri·nthine* (XVII), the last of which remains alone in gen. use.

**lac**<sup>1</sup> læk dark-red resin, red dye. XVI (*lack(e)*, *lacca*). - (through Du. *lak*, F. *laque*, or Sp., Pg. *laca*, It. *lacca*) Hind. *lākḥ* :- Prakrit *lakḥa* :- Skr. *lākshā*. Cf. LAKE<sup>2</sup>, SHELLAC.

**lac**<sup>2</sup> see LAKH.

**lace** leis †noose, snare; string or cord for tying XIII; ornamental braid; openwork of cotton, silk, etc. XVI. ME. *las*, *laas*, (later) *lace* - OF. *laz*, *las* (mod. *lacs* noose) = Pr. *latz*, Sp. *lazo*, It. *laccio*, Rum. *laț* :- CRom. \**laciūm*, for L. *laqueu*-s noose, rel. to *lax* deception, *lacere*, -*licere* entice (cf. DELIGHT). So **lace** vb. XIII. - OF. *lacier* (mod. *lacer*) = Pr. *lasar*, Sp. *lazar*, It. *lacciare* :- CRom. \**laciāre*.

**lacerate** læ'səreit tear the flesh of. XVI. f. pp. stem of *L. lacerāre*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**lacetian** læsɔːɹjʃɪən, -tɪən pert. to the lizards. XIX. f. *L. lacerta* LIZARD + -IAN. So **lacr-tINE**<sup>1</sup>.

**laches** lætʃiz remissness, neglect XIV (PPL., Gower); (leg.) negligence in the performance of a legal duty XVI. - AN. *laches(se)* = OF. *laschesse* (mod. *lâchesse* cowardice), f. *lasche* (mod. *lâche*) = Pr. *lasc* :- Rom. \**lascus*, for *L. laxus* LAX; see -ESS<sup>2</sup>.

**lachryma Christi** læ'krɪmə kriːstai strong sweet wine of S. Italy. XVII. L., 'tear of Christ'; in It. *lagrīma* (or -e) *di Cristo*.

**lachrymal** læ'krɪməɪl pert. to tears. XVI. - medL. *lachrymalis*, *lacrimālis*, f. *lacrima*, earlier *lacruma* tear, rel. to Gr. *dákru*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. The sp. with *ch* and *y* reflects medL. practice; *y* is retained in Eng. by assoc. with the Gr. word. So **lachrymatory**<sup>1</sup> tear-vase. XVII (Sir T. Browne): after *chrismatory*, etc.

**lachrymose** tearful. XVII. - L. **lachrymōus**. XV (Caxton).

**laciniate** læsiːneit (nat. hist.) jagged, slashed. XVIII. f. L. *lacīnia* tuft, fringe, skirt of a garment + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**lack** læk vb. †be wanting XII; †blame, disparage XIII; be without XIV. So **lack** sb. †defect, fault XII; want, need XIV. The early appearance of these words and the existence of several cogns. suggest the possibility of a CGerm. \**lak-* orig. expressing 'deficiency', 'defect', which may have been actually repr. in OE.; cf. OFris. *lek* blame, *lackia*, *leckia*, MLG., MDu. *lak* deficiency, fault, blame (Du. *lak* calumny), *laken* be wanting, blame, ON. *laker* defective, ODa. *lække* depreciate; but some uses may be of Scand. or LG. origin.

**lackadaisical** lækədeɪːzɪkəl marked by vapid sentiment. XVIII (Sterne). prop. given to affected or languishing exclamation; f. *lackadaisy* (XVIII), extended form of *lack-a-day* (XVII), aphetic of *alack-a-day*, earlier *ALACK the day* (Sh.) + -ICAL.

**lackey, lacquey** læːki footman, valet. XVI. Formerly also *alokay* (XVI, Sc.) - F. *laquais*, †*alaguais* (whence also It. *lacchè*, Pg. *halagué*, and G. *lakai*) - Cat. *alacay* (whence also Sp. (a) *lacayo*, Pg. *lacayo*) = Sp., Pg. *alcaide* ALCALDE. Hence as vb. XVI.

**laconic** lækəːnɪk (L-) Lacedæmonian, Spartan; brief of speech. XVI. - L. *Lacōnicus* - Gr. *Lakōnikós*, f. *Lākōn* member of the Spartan race, renowned for brevity of speech (cf. *βραχυλογία τις Δακωνική*, Plato); see -IC.

**lacquer, U.S. lacker** læːkəɹ †flac (the dye) XVI; varnish made from a solution of shellac in alcohol XVII. Earlier *la(c)ker* - F. †*lacre* kind of sealing-wax, Sp., Pg. *lacre*, It. †*lacra*; app. unexpl. var. or extension of Sp., Pg. *laca* LAC<sup>1</sup>.

**lacrosse** lækrɔːs N. Amer. ball-game played with a racket-like implement called *crosse*. XVIII (*La Crosse*). f. F. (*le jeu de*) *la crosse* '(the game of) the hooked stick'. (O)F. *crosse* prob. - Germ. \**kruckjō* CRUTCH.

**lact-** lækt stem of *L. lac*, g. *lactis* milk (cf. Gr. *gála*, g. *gálaktos*; see GALAXY) in derivs.: **lacta-TION** suckling XVII (f. L. *lactāre*), **lact-AL**<sup>1</sup> XVII (f. L. *lacteus*), **lact-IBUS** XVII (Sir T. Browne), **lact-ESCENT** XVII milky, secreting a milky juice (f. L. *lactescere*), **lact-IC** (chem.) XVIII, whence **lact-ATE**<sup>1</sup> XVIII, **lact-IFEROUS** XVII (Ray), irreg. comb. form **lacto-** XIX, **lact-OS**<sup>2</sup> XIX.

**lacuna** lækjūːnə gap, hiatus. XVII. - L. *lacūna* pool, pond, ditch, cavity, cleft, orig. fem. of an adj. (sc. *agua*; 'water collected in a hollow'), f. *lacus* LAKE<sup>1</sup>.

**lacrim-, lacrym-** see LACHRIMAL, etc.

**lacustrine** lækə'streɪn pert. to a lake. XIX. f. L. *lacus* LAKE<sup>1</sup>, after *palūster* marshy (f. *palūs* marsh); see -INE<sup>2</sup>.

**lad** læd †serving-man, varlet XIII (Havelok); youth, young fellow XVI. ME. *ladde*, of unkn. origin; the earliest evidence and even modern currency point to concentration in the east and west midlands and so perh. to Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *aske* | *ladd* neglected child, (cap.) Boots, *tusse* | *ladd* duffer, muff). Hence **lad-dIE**. XVI.

**ladanum** læːdænəm gum resin derived from *Cistus*. XVI. - L. *lādanum* - Gr. *lādānon*, *lēdanon*, f. *lēdon* mastic.

**ladder** læːdər appliance consisting of parallel bars or steps fixed in a close series for ascending and descending. OE. *hlæd(d)er* = OFris. *hlēdere*, MDu. *lēdere* (Du. *leer*), OHG. *leitara* (G. *leiter*) :- WGerm. \**χlaidr-*, f. \**χlai-* \**χli-* (see LEAN<sup>2</sup>).

**lade** leid A. load (a ship, etc.); B. draw (water, etc.), bale. OE. *hladan*, pt. *hlōd*, pp. *gehladen*, corr. to OFris. *hlada*, OS., OHG. *hladan* (Du., G. *laden*), ON. *hlaða*, Goth. *-hlaþan*; CGerm. str. vb. rel. to OS. *kladq*, *klasti* lay, place. Cf. LAST<sup>2</sup>. Hence **lad-ING**<sup>1</sup>. XV.

**la-di-da, lardy-dardy** lædɪdɑː(dɪ) affectedly 'swell'. XIX. imit. of 'haw-haw' style of speech.

**Ladin** lædɪːn denoting a group of Romance dialects spoken in the Grisons, the Engadine, and Friuli (Switzerland). - It. *ladino* - L. *Latīnu-s* LATIN.

**ladle** leiːdl deep long-handled spoon. OE. *hlædel*, f. *hladan* LADE<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**lady** leiːdi †mistress of a household; (arch.) female ruler; (*Our L.*) the Virgin Mary OE.; woman of superior position (hence as a title); wife XIII; woman of refinement XIX. OE. *hlæfdǣge*, f. *hlāf* LOAF + \**-dǣg-* knead (cf. OE. *dǣge* kneader of bread, female (farm) servant, dairy-woman, corr. to ON. *deigja*

servant-maid, dairy-maid, housekeeper; also DOUGH); like LORD, peculiar to Eng. In ME. there were normal parallel developments *laddi*, *leddi*, the latter surviving in Sc. *leddy*; the form *lady* descends from ME. *lavedi*. The OE. g. *hlæfdigan* (ME. *ladie*) is repr. in *Lady Day* (ME. *ure lejdi day* XIII, i.e. 'Our Lady's day'); so *Lady chapel* XV; also in plant-names, as *lady smock* XVI (contrast *lady's laces*, *mantle*, *slipper*, *thistle*), and *lady-bird*; cf. G. *Marienhuhn*; earlier *lady-cow* (cf. G. *Marienuh*) and *cow-lady*.

**lag**<sup>1</sup> læg fail to keep pace, fall behind. XVI. contemp. with **lag** sb.<sup>1</sup> last or hindmost person, and adj. hindmost, falling behind, which may be a perversion of LAST<sup>3</sup> in the series *fog*, *seg*, *lag*, which is used dial. in children's games for 'first, second, last'.

**lag**<sup>2</sup> læg †carry off, steal XVI; (sl.) transport, apprehend XIX. Of. unkn. origin. Hence **lag** sb.<sup>2</sup> (sl.) convict; term of penal servitude. XIX.

**lag**<sup>3</sup> læg stave of a barrel XVII; lath or strip of material in a covering or casing (whence vb.) XIX. prob. of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. *laggar*, Sw. *lagg* stave (*laggkärl* cask), ON. *logg* rim of a barrel, f. \**lag*-LAY<sup>1</sup>.

**lagan** lægən goods or wreckage on the sea bottom. XVI. - OF. *lagan* (whence medL. *laganum*), perh. f. ON. *lagn*-, as in *logn*, g. *lagnar* drag-net, f. \**lag*-LAY<sup>1</sup>.

**lager** (beer) lægəbiəː light kind of beer. XIX. - G. *lagerbier* 'beer for keeping', f. *lager* store (cf. LAAGER, LEAGUER<sup>2</sup>) + *bier* BEER.

**lagoon** logūːn area of brackish water separated from the sea. XVII. - It., Sp. *laguna* (partly through F. *lagune*) :- L. *lacūna* pool (see LACUNA).

**laic** leiːk lay. XVI. - late L. *laicus* LAY<sup>3</sup>. So **laical**. XVI; **laicize** leiːsaiz. XIX.

**laidly** lædli (Sc.) offensive, hideous. XIII (*laithly*, Cursor M.). north. var. of LOATHLY.

**lair** læɹ †lying down; grave, tomb (Sc. graveyard plot); bed, couch OE.; animal's place of rest XV. OE. *leger* = OFris. *leger* situation, OS. *legar* bed (Du. *leger* bed, camp, LEAGUER<sup>2</sup>), OHG. *leger* bed, camp (G. *lager*, infl. by *lage* situation; cf. LAGER), Goth. *ligrs*; f. \**leg*- (see LIE<sup>3</sup>).

**laird** læɹd (Sc.) landed proprietor. XV. Sc. form of LORD (north. ME. *laverd*). ¶ For the vocalism cf. BAIRN.

**laity** leiːti body of lay people. XVI. f. LAY<sup>3</sup> + -ITY; in AN. *laité* (XIV) was used for 'lay property'.

**lake**<sup>1</sup> laik body of water surrounded by land; †pond, pool XIII; †pit, grave XIV. Early ME. *lac* - (O)F. *lac* - L. *lacu-s* basin, tub, tank, lake, pool, pit, rel. to Gr. *lakkos* hole, ditch, Gael., Ir. *loch* LOCH, LOUGH, OE. *lagu*, ON. *logr* sea, water, OS. *lakka* marsh. The present form, with long vowel, dating

from late XIII, may be due to assim. to OE. *lacu* stream, or to independent adoption of L. *lacus*.

**lake**<sup>2</sup> laik reddish pigment. XVII. unexpl. var. of LAC<sup>1</sup>.

**lakh** læk hundred thousand (of rupees). XVII. - Hind. *lākḥ* :- Skr. *lakṣa* mark, sign, token, 100,000.

**Lallan(s)** læːlən; also *Lallans* sb., Scottish dialect. XVIII (Burns). Sc. var. of LOWLAND(S).

**lallation** læleiːjən †childish utterance; pronunciation of r approaching that of l. XVII. - L. \**lallatiō(n)-*, f. *lallare* (Persius) make lulling sounds, such as *lalla*.

**lam** læm beat soundly. XVI. perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw., Da. *lamme* lame, paralyse, based on *lam*- of ON. *lamdi* pt., *lamdr* pp. of *lemja* beat so as to cripple, LAME. Hence synon. (dial.) **lambaste** læmbeɪːst. XVII; preceded by †*lamback* (XVI).

**lama** læːmə Buddhist priest of Mongolia and Tibet. XVII. Tibetan *blama* (with silent b). So **lamasery** læmæːsəri monastery of lamas. XIX. - F. *lamaserie* (P. E.-R. Huc, c.1850), irreg. f. *lama*.

**lamantin** læmæːntin MANATEE. XVII. - F. *lamantin*, -*entin*, alteration of Sp. *manaté*, perh. by assoc. with *lamentar* and ref. to the animal's wailing cry.

**lamb** læm young of the sheep. OE. *lamb* (Nhb. nom. sg. *lemb* :- \**lambiz*), pl. *lambru* (Nhb. *lombor*, *lomboro*) = OFris., OS., OHG. *lamb* (Du. *lam*, G. *lamm*), ON., Goth. *lamb* (in Goth. 'sheep') :- CGerm. \**lambaz* (n. of a class corr. to Gr. n. nouns in -os, L. in -us, as *génos*, *genus*), adopted in Finn. *lammas*; no certain cogns. are known outside Germ. Hence **lamb** vb. XVII. **lambkin**. XVI (Spenser, Sh.).

**lambda** læːmbdə 11th letter of the Gr. alphabet. XIV (Maund.), XVII (Holland). Gr. *lám̄bda*, *lábda*. So **lambdacism**, **lambdacism** too frequent repetition of l; faulty pronunciation of r resembling l. - late L. *la(m)bdacismus* - Gr. *la(m)bdakismós* (with interpolated k). **lambdoid** lambda-shaped. XVI. - F. *lambdoide* - modL. - Gr. *lambdoeidés*. -OIːDAL. XVII.

**lambent** læːmbənt (of flame) playing lightly upon a surface, shining with soft clear heat. XVII (Cowley). - L. *lambent-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *lambere* lick, rel. to LAP<sup>2</sup>.

**lamboys** læːmboiz (antiq.) skirt in steel of Tudor armour. XIX. Taken up by antiquaries from *lamboys* in Hall's Chronicle of Henry IV, where it may be an error for *Iamboys*, i.e. *jambœux* (leg-pieces).

**lambrequin** læːmbrəkin scarf worn over a helmet XVIII; (U.S.) cornice with a valance, pelmet XIX. - F. *lambrequin* - Du. \**lamperkin*, dim. of *lamper* veil; see -KIN.

**lame** leim crippled or maimed, esp. in the leg. OE. *lama* = OFris. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (G. *lahm*), ON. *lami* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**lamon*, orig. weak in the limbs, rel. to OHG. *luomi* dull, slack, gentle, OSl. *lomiti* break. Hence **lame** vb. XIII; first in pp. after ON. *lamidr*; repl. OE. *lemian* = ON. *lemja* (pt. *lamða*, pp. *lamidr*).

**lamella** læme'lə thin plate. XVII. - L., dim. of LAMINA.

**lament** læme:nt demonstrative expression of grief. XVI (Sh.). - L. *lāmentum*; or f. **lament** vb. XVI. - F. *lament* or L. *lāmentāri*. So (earlier) **lamentable** læmæntəbl. XV, **lamentation**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**lamia** leim'niə fabulous monster with the body of a woman. XVII. L. - Gr. *Lamia* female monster that devoured children, voracious fish.

**lamina** læ'minə thin plate or scale. XVII. - L. *lāmīna*, *lammīna*. Hence **la·minATE**<sup>2</sup>, **-ATE**<sup>2</sup>. XVII.

**Lammas** læ'məs 1st August, the feast of St. Peter in Chains, observed in A.-S. England by the consecration of bread made from the first ripe corn. OE. *hlāfmæsse*, f. *hlāf* LOAF + *mæsse* festival, MASS<sup>2</sup>.

**lammergeyer** læ'mærgaiə bearded vulture, Gypætus barbatus. XIX. - G. *lāmmergeier*, f. *lāmmer*, g. pl. of *lamm* LAMB + *geier* vulture.

**lamp** læmp vessel containing a substance burnt for the purpose of illumination. XII ('Vices and Virtues'). - (O)F. *lampe* = Pr. *lampe(z)a*, Sp. *lampana*, It. *lampada*, *-ana* :- late L. *lampada*, f. acc. of *lampas* - Gr. *lampās*, *lampad-* torch, rel. to *lāmpein* shine. comp. **la·mpBLACK**. XVI.

**lampas**<sup>1</sup> læmpəs swelling of the fleshy lining of the mouth in horses. XVI. - (O)F. *lampas*, prob. f. dial. *lāpā* throat, *lāpé* gums, f. nasalized var. of Germ. \**lap-* LAP<sup>2</sup>.

**lampas**<sup>2</sup> læmpəs A. †glossy crape XIV; B. flowered silk from China XIX. In A prob. - Du. †*lampers* (now *lamfer*); in B - F. *lampas*, †*-asse*, which may be a different word.

**lampion** læmpjən pot of (usu.) coloured glass with oil and wick, used in illuminations. XIX (Thackeray). - F. *lampion* - It. *lampione*, f. F. *lampe* LAMP.

**lampoon** læmpū'n virulent or scurrilous satire. XVII. - F. *lampon*, said to be f. *lampōns* let us drink (used as a refrain), 1st pl. imper. of *lamper* gulp down, booze, nasalized form of *laper* LAP<sup>2</sup>; see -OON. Hence vb. XVII.

**lamprey** læmpri fish having a sucker-like mouth. XII (XIII). - OF. *lampreie* (mod. *lamproie*) = Pr. *lampre(z)a*, Sp. *lamprea*, It. *lampreda* :- medL. *lampreda* (VIII), whence also OE. *lamprede*, Du. *lampreide*, OHG. *lampreta*, possibly alteration of *lampetra* (v), which is expl. as f. *lambere* lick + *petra* stone

(with allusion to the lamprey attaching itself to stones). Cf. LIMPET.

**lance** læns weapon with a long shaft and an iron or steel head. XIII. - (O)F. *lance* = Pr. *lansa*, Sp. *lanza*, It. *lancia* :- L. *lancea*, of alien origin (Iberian acc. to Varro, from Gr. *λόγκη* acc. to Festus, but prob. Celtic). The F. word was adopted into the Germ. langs. *Lance corporal* (XVIII) was based on LANCEPESADE; *lance sergeant* (XIX) was analogical. So **lance** vb. fling, hurl; (dial.) spring, bound; pierce, make incision in XIV. - (O)F. *lancer*, †*-ier*, f. *lance*; cf. LAUNCH<sup>1</sup>. **lan·CER**<sup>2</sup> soldier armed with a lance. XVI. - F. *lancier*; cf. late L. *lancearius*.

**lancegay** lænsgei (arch.) kind of lance. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *lancegay*, perh. alteration, by assoc. with LANCE, of *l'archegaye* ASSEGAI.

**lanceolate** lænsiəleit shape like a spear-head. XVIII. - late L. *lanceolātus*, f. *lanceola*, dim. of L. *lancea* LANCE; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**lancepessade** lænspezād (hist.) lance-corporal. XVI. - F. †*lancepessade* (now *anspessade*) 'the meanest officer in a foot company' (Cotgr.) - It. *lancia spezata* soldier on a forlorn hope, devoted adherent, lit. broken lance, i.e. *lancia* LANCE, *spezata*, fem. pp. of *spezare* break :- Rom. \**dispettiāre* (DIS·PIECE); vars. with *-pres-*, *-pris-* (-z-) are due to assoc. with Sp., It. *presa* seizure, capture.

**lancet** lænsit surgical instrument for making incisions XV; (archit.) applied attrib. to pointed windows XVIII. - (O)F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*; see LANCE, -ET.

**lancinate** lænsineit pierce. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *lancināre* tear, rel. to *lacer*; see LACERATE and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**land** lænd solid portion of the earth's surface; ground, soil; country, territory, realm, domain; †country (opposed to *town*); ridge in a ploughed field OE.; strip division of a field XIV; (Sc.) building divided into tenements XV. OE. *land* = OFris., OS., ON., Goth. *land*, OHG. *lant* (Du., G. *land*); :- CGerm. \**landam*, rel. to OCeltic \**landā* (Ir. *land*, *lann* enclosure, W. *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan* open space, plain, Breton *lann* heath), whence F. *lande* heath, moor, LAUND. The IE. base \**londh-* is not evidenced in other langs., but the var. \**lendh-* is repr. by OSl. *lēdna* heath, desert (Russ. *ljādā*, *ljadīna*), (O)Sw. *linda* fallow land. comp. **la·ndLA·DY**. XVI, after **la·ndLORD** OE. *landhlāford*; **la·ndMARK**<sup>1</sup> OE. *landmearc*. **la·ndSLIDE** U.S. (XIX) equiv. of **la·ndSLIP** XVII. Hence **land** vb. bring to land XIII (K. Horn); come to land XIV (Wycl. Bible); repl. OE. *lendan* :- \**landjan*. Whence **la·ndING**<sup>1</sup> disembarkation XV; platform in a flight of stairs XVIII. ¶ Several foreign comps. have been or are current, as *land·amman* (XVIII), *landdrost* (XVIII), *landgrave* (XVI), *landsturm* (XIX), *landtag* (XVI), *land·wehr* (XIX).

**landau** læˈndɔ̃ four-wheeled carriage. XVIII. Name of a town in Germany where the vehicle was first made. (The G. name is *landauer*, short for *landauer wagen* 'carriage of the people of Landau'.) Hence **landau-**LEˈT, **-le-tte**. XVIII.

**landloper** læˈndlou:pəɪ (hist.) vagabond. XVI. - MDu. *landlooper*, f. *land* LAND + *loopen* run, LEAP. (Earlier †*landleaper* (XIV), with accommodation to Eng.).

**landrail** læˈndreil corn-crake. XVIII. f. LAND + RAIL<sup>2</sup>; cf. G. *landrille*.

**landscape** læˈndskɛip, læˈnskip picture representing natural inland scenery XVI (*landskip*); view of such scenery XVII (*lant-skip*, Milton). - MDu. *lantscap*, (mod.) *landschap* landscape, province (cf. OE. *land-stiþe* region, tract, OS. *landskipi*, OHG. *lantscaf*, ON. *landskapr*); see LAND, -SHIP. Adopted from Du. as a painter's term, like *easel*; the form *landskip* repr. the Du. pronunc. læˈndsχəp.

**lane** lein narrow way or passage. OE. *lane* = OFris. *lana*, *laen*, MDu. *lāne* (Du. *laan*), of unkn. origin.

**langrage, -idge** læˈngriɔ̃z (hist.) case shot loaded with pieces of iron. XVIII. repl. †*langrel(l)*, *-ill* (XVII Capt. Smith); of unkn. origin.

**lang syne** læˈnsain (Sc.) long ago. XVI (Dunbar). Sc. *lang* LONG + *syne*, contr. form of *sithen* SINCE. ¶ Familiar in *auld lang syne* (from Burns).

**language** læˈŋɡwiɔ̃z body of words as used by a people; form of words, style of expression. XIII. ME. *langage*, later *language* - (O)F. *langage* (AN. also *language*, after *langue* tongue, speech) = Pr. *leng(u)atge* (whence Sp. *lenguaje*, It. *linguaggio*) †- Gallo-Rom. \**linguātium*, f. *lingua* tongue, language; see LINGUISTIC, -AGE.

**languish** læˈŋɡwiʃ grow weak or faint. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *languiss-*, lengthened stem of *languir* (= Pr., Sp. *languir*, It. *languire*) †- Rom. \**languire*, for L. *languere* languish, rel. to *laxus* slack, LAX<sup>2</sup>; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>. So **laˈnguid**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - F. or L. **languor**<sup>2</sup> læˈŋɡ(w)ɔ̃ɪ †disease, woeful plight, mental distress XIII (Cursor M.); faintness, weariness XVIII. - OF. *languor* (mod. *langueur*) - L. *languor*, *-ōrem*; reinforced later from L.

**langur** læˈŋɡuəɪ Indian long-tailed monkey. XIX (Heber). - Hindi *langur* (Skr. *lāṅgūlin* tailed).

**laniard** see LANYARD.

**laniary** læˈniəri (of teeth) adapted for tearing. XIX. - L. *laniarius*, f. *laniare* tear with the nails, etc.; see -ARY.

**laniferous** lei-, læniˈfərəs wool-bearing. XVII. f. L. *lānifer*, f. *lāna* WOOL; see -FEROUS. So **laniˈfic** wool-producing. XVII. - L. **laniˈgerous** wool-bearing. XVII. f. L.

**lank** læŋk loose, flabby, hollow OE.; straight and flat XVII. OE. *lānc*, f. Germ. \**χlanġk-*, which appears in (MH)G. *lenken* bend, turn

aside, OE. (*h*)*lanca* hip, loin, OHG. *lanġa*; cf. FLANK, FLINCH, LINK<sup>1</sup>. Hence **laˈnky**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**lanner** læˈnəɪ species of falcon. XIV. - (O)F. *lanier*, perh. sb. use of *lanier* cowardly (cf. medL. syn. *tardarius*), which was developed from a derogatory application of *lanier* weaver †- L. *lānarius* wool-merchant, f. *lāna* WOOL; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**lanolin** læˈnɔ̃lin fatty matter from sheep's wool. XIX. - G., f. L. *lāna* WOOL + *ol(eum)* OIL + -IN.

**lansquenet** læˈnskənət (hist.) mercenary soldier in Germany; German card-game. XVII. - F. *lansquenet* - G. *landsknecht*, f. g. of *land* LAND + *knecht* in the sense of 'soldier', KNIGHT.

**lantern** læˈntəɪn case of glass, etc., containing and protecting a light XIII (Cursor M.); glazed turret-like erection XV. - (O)F. *lanterne* = Pr., Pg., It. *lanterna* †- L. *lanterna*, f. Gr. *lampiēr* torch, lamp (f. *lāmpein* shine; cf. LAMP), after *lucerna* lamp. ¶ The frequent form *lanthorn* is due to assoc. with *horn*, lanterns having been formerly made with horn windows.

**lanthanum** læˈnþənəm (chem.) rare metallic element. XIX. modL. (Mosander), f. Gr. *lanthánein* escape the notice of; 'it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium' (1841).

**lanuginous** læˈnjuːdʒinəs downy. XVI. f. L. *lānuginōsus*, f. *lānūgō* down, f. *lāna* WOOL, see -OUS.

**lanyard** læˈnjəɪd †whip-lash XV; (naut.) short piece of rope XVII. - (O)F. *lanière*, earlier *lasniere*, f. *lasne*, perh. due to crossing of *laz* LACE and *nasle* - Germ. \**nastila-* (G. *nestel* string, lace); adopted earlier as †*lainer* (XIV, Ch.); the final syll. was assoc. with YARD<sup>2</sup>.

**Laodicean** leiˈɔ̃disiːən 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', like the church of Laodicea (Rev. iii 15, 16). XVII. f. L. *Lāodicēa*, Gr. *Lāodġkeia*, name of a city in Asia Minor (now Latakia); see -EAN.

**lap**<sup>1</sup> læp †skirt of a garment; †lobe OE.; †fold of a robe XIII; front part of a skirt and of the body from waist to knees XIII (La3.). OE. *læppa*, corr. to OFris. *lappa*, OS. *lappo*, OHG. *lappa*, with *pp* for *pf* from LG. (G. *lappen*); cf. ON. *leppr* clout, rag, lock of hair; Gr. *lobós* LOBE has been compared. comp. **laˈpdoc**. XVII (Evelyn).

**lap**<sup>2</sup> læp take up with the tongue. OE. *lapian*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *lapen*, OHG. *laffan*, f. Germ. \**lap-*, repr. also by OHG. *gilepphen* swallow, MHG. *leffen*, Icel. *lepja* (‡- \**lapjan*) lick, OS. *lepil*, MLG. *lepel*, OHG. *lefil* (G. *löffel*) spoon, and rel. to L. *lambere* (see LAMBENT), Gr. *lāptein* lick, lap; cf. also LIMPET. OE. *lapian* is repr. directly by ME., dial. *lape*, Sc. *laip*, the present *lap* being prob. due to (O)F. *laper* (of Germ. origin, if not independently imit.).

**lap**<sup>3</sup> læp wrap, enfold XIII; lay over, so as to cover; project beyond (cf. OVERLAP) XVII. Earlier in †*bilappe*, †*bileppe*, f. bi- BE- + *lappē*, \**lappē* LAP<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lap** sb. amount by which something overlaps XVIII; act of encircling, turn round a track XIX.

**laparo-** læ·pərou, læpərou comb. form of Gr. *lapará* flank, f. *laparós* soft, in medical terms, as *laparotomy*. XIX.

**lapel** ləpe:l part of a coat folded over towards the shoulder. XVIII (Mrs. Piozzi). f. LAP<sup>1</sup> + -EL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lapel**-LED. XVIII (Smollett). ¶ Formation and stress are abnormal.

**lapidary** læ·pidəri sb. one who cuts stones XIV; adj. suitable for monumental inscriptions XVIII. - L. *lapidarius*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone; see -ARY.

**lapilli** læpi·lai fragments of stone from a volcano. XVIII. pl. of It. *lapillo* - L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone.

**lapis lazuli** læ·pis læ·zjūlai silicate producing ultramarine pigment. XIV (Trevisa). f. L. *lapis* stone + *lazuli*, g. of medL. *lazulum*, varying with *lazur*, *lazurius*, f. Pers. *lāzward* AZURE.

**Lapp** læp of the Mongoloid race called by themselves Sabme. XIX. - Sw. *Lapp*, perh. orig. a term of contempt (cf. MHG. *lappē* simpleton), in medL. *Lappo* (-ōn-), whence **Lappo**-NIAN. XVII (Topsell). F. *Lapon*.

**lappet** læ·pit fold, flap XVI; lobe of ear, etc., XVII. f. LAP<sup>1</sup> + -ET.

**lapse** læps slip of the memory, etc.; fall from rectitude, grace, etc.; termination of a right XVI; gliding, flow XVII (Milton); passing (of time) XVIII. - L. *lapsus*, f. *laps-*, pp. stem of *labī* glide, slip, fall, rel. to *labāre* slip, *labor* LABOUR; cf. F. *laps* (*de temps*). So **lapse** vb. fall, pass away XVII; fall in, become void; glide, sink XVIII. Partly - L. *lapsāre* (f. *laps-*), partly f. the sb. ¶ For comps. see COLLAPSE, ELAPSE, RELAPSE.

**Laputan** læpjū·tən pert. to Laputa, visionary, chimerical. XIX (Swift's form is *Laputian*). f. *Laputa*, the flying island in 'Gulliver's Travels' III ii (1726); see -AN.

**lapwing** læ·pwiŋ bird of the plover family, pewit. OE. *hlæpewince*, the first el. of which is formally identical with LEAP<sup>1</sup>, and appears in Fris. names of the bird, e.g. *leap*, *lheap*, *mantsjeleap*, *wyŋkeleap*, the second el. contains the base (meaning 'move sideways or from side to side') of OE. *wincian* WINK. Variation of form is shown by ME. *lhapwynche* (Ayenbite of Inwyt), *lappewinke* (Gower), *lapwyng* (Lydg.); the present form is due to assoc. with LAP<sup>3</sup> and WING, 'because he lappes or clappes the wings so often', Minsheu, 1617.

**lar** læ pl. **lares** læ·rɪz, **lars** lærz household god(s); hearth, home XVI. - L. *lār*, pl. *lārēs*; prob. orig. 'infernal divinities' and hence rel. to *lārūa* spectre, ghost (LARVA).

**larboard** læ·rɒbdɔrd, -ərd side of a ship to the left of a person looking from stern to bows. XIV. orig. *lad(d)borde*, *lathebord*, the second el. of which is BOARD (OE. *bord*, ON. *borði* ship's side), the first is of uncertain origin, but may be from LADE, the orig. sense being 'the side on which deck cargo was taken in'. ¶ The OE. term was *bæxbord* 'the side at the back of the steersman' (the steering-paddle being worked over the right side) = L.G., Du. *bakboord* (whence G. *backbord*, F. *bâbord*).

**larceny** læ·rɪsəni theft. XV (Fortescue). - AN. \**larcenie*, f. (O)F. *larcin* :- L. *latrōcinium*, f. *latrō(n-)* brigand, robber, (earlier) mercenary soldier, f. Gr. *lātron* pay, *latreūs* mercenary, *latreuein* serve (cf. LATRIA).

**larch** lærtʃ coniferous tree, *Abies Larix* (L. europæa). XVI (introduced by William Turner 1548). - MHG. *larche*, var. of *lerche* (G. *lärche*) :- OHG. \**larīhha*, \**lerīhha* - L. *laricem*, nom. *larix*, prob. of alien origin. ¶ The L. form *larix* læ·rɪks was current XVI-XIX, with var. †*larinx*, †*larī(n)ch*.

**lard** lærd †(fat) bacon or pork; internal fat of swine's abdomen. XV. -(O)F. *lard* bacon = Sp., It. *lardo* :- L. *lār(i)dum*, rel. to Gr. *lārīnós* fat. So **lard** vb. -(O)F. *larder*. **larder**<sup>2</sup> room for storing provisions. XIV. - AN. *larder*, OF. -ier, medL. *lardarium*.

**lardy-dardy** see LA-DI-DA. **lares** see LAR.

**large** lærdʒ †liberal, generous XII; †ample; wide in range or capacity XIII; †broad XIV; great, big XV. -(O)F. *large* (now 'broad, wide') :- L. *largā*, fem. of *largus* abundant, bountiful; the form. early supplanted OF. m. \**larc* (= Pr. *larc*, Sp. *largo* long, It. *largo* wide). So **largess**<sup>2</sup> læ·rdʒes †liberality XIII; liberal bestowal of gifts XIV. -(O)F. *largesse* = Pr., Sp. *larguesa*, It. *larghezza* :- Rom. \**largitia*, f. L. *largus*. **largo** læ·rɒgou (mus.) slow and dignified; movement so marked. XVII. It., 'broad'.

**lariat** læ·rɪət rope used for picketing. XIX. - Sp. *la reata* the rope used to tie mules together, f. *reatar* tie up again, f. *re-* RE- + *atar* tie :- L. *aptāre* fit, f. *aptus* APT.

**lark**<sup>1</sup> lærk bird well known for its early morning song. OE. *lāferce*, older *læwerce*, *lāuricæ*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *læwer(i)ke* (Du. *leuwerik*), OHG. *lērähha* (G. *lerche*), ON. *lævirki* (perh. from Eng.); of unkn. origin. The Sc. var. **laverock** læ·vrək, læ·vrək descends from ME. *laverok*. comp. **larkspur**. XVI (*larkes spur*, Lyte, Gerarde); so called from the spur-shaped calyx.

**lark**<sup>2</sup> lærk (colloq.) play tricks, frolic. XIX. poss. repr. dial. *lake* play, sport (pronounced læk) - ON. *leika* = OE. *læcan* play, sport, MHG. *leichen*, Goth. *laikan* dance. Hence **lark** sb. XIX.

**larrikin** læ·rɪkɪn street rowdy, hooligan. XIX. Originated in Melbourne, Australia, c.1870; perh. f. *Larry*, pet-form of the name *Laurence*, common in Ireland; see -KIN.



**larrup** lærəp (colloq.) thrash. XIX. Of dial. origin; perh. based on *lather* or *leather*.

**larum** (arch.) lærəm. XVI. Aphetic of ALARUM.

**larva** lærvə A. †spectre, ghost XVII; B. insect in the grub state XVIII. - L., 'disembodied spirit', 'ghost', 'mask' (cf. LAR); sense B is due to Linnæus, and is an application of the sense 'mask', the notion being that the perfect insect or imago is not recognizable in the larva (Ray, 1691, had spoken of 'the same Insect under a different Larva or habit').

**larynx** lærɪŋks cavity in the throat containing the vocal cords. XVI. - modL. - Gr. *larynx*; comb. form *laryngo-*. Hence **laryngeal**<sup>1</sup> læriŋdʒəl. XVIII. f. modL. *laryngeus*.

**lascar** læskɑr East Indian sailor. XVII. ult. based on Urdu (-Pers.) *lashkar* army, camp, either as a misuse of this, or through early Pg. *laschar*, *lasquarin*, -im native (East Indian) soldier, the latter orig. - Urdu adj. *lashkari* military.

**lascivious** læsɪvɪəs inclined or inciting to lust. xv. - late L. *lasciviosus*, f. L. *lascivia* licentiousness, f. *lascivus* sportive, lustful, wanton, f. adj. \**laskos* or vb. \**lascāre*, which may be ult. rel. to LUST.

**lash**<sup>1</sup> læʃ A. make a sudden movement; dash XIV; B. †lavish XVI; C. (from the sb.) flog, scourge XIV. prob. echoic or symbolic, like the contemporary †*lush*; cf. the parallel *dash* | *dush*, *flash* | *flush*, *dash* | *mush*, *smash* | dial. *smush*. Hence **lash** sb. blow, esp. with a whip; flexible part of a whip. XIV. **la'sher**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**lash**<sup>2</sup> †lace xv; (naut.) make fast with a cord XVII. perh. of LG. origin; cf. MDu. *lasche* rag, patch, gusset, Du. *laschen* patch, sew together, scarf (timber).

**lashings** læʃɪŋz (Anglo-*Ir.*), 'floods', abundance. XIX. f. LASH<sup>1</sup> in sense 'lavish'; see -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**laspring** læsprɪŋ young salmon. XVIII. perh. alteration of \**laxpink*, †*lakspynk* (f. LAX<sup>1</sup>+*pink* minnow, young salmon), and interpreted as a contr. of *last spring*.

**lass** læs girl. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *lasce*, *las(se)*; of difficult etym., like *boy*, *girl*, *lad*; perh. north. development (cf. *ass* for \**ask* ashes, *ass* for *ask* vb., *buss* for *busk* vb.) of \**lask* :- ON. \**laskwa*, fem. of \**laskwar* unmarried, repr. by OSw. *lask kona* unmarried woman (spec. use of the sense 'unoccupied' or 'having no fixed abode', orig. 'free from ties'; in OIcel. *lpskr* means only 'weak, good for nothing').

**lassitude** læsɪtʃəd disinclination to exert oneself. XVI. - F. *lassitude* or L. *lassitudo*, f. *lassus* weary :- \**ladtos*, f. \**lad-* leave; see LET<sup>1</sup> and -TUDE.

**lasso** læsʊ, læ'sou rope with a noose to catch cattle. XIX. - Sp. *lazo* (in America pronounced la'so) = OF. *laz*, etc., LACE.

**last**<sup>1</sup> læst †footprint; shoemaker's wooden or iron model of a foot. OE. *lāst* m. footprint, *lāst* fem. boot, *lāste* shoemaker's last = MLG. *lēt(e)*, Du. *leest*, OHG. *leist* (G. *leiste-n*) last, ON. *leistr* foot, sock, Goth. *laists* footprint, track; rel. to OS. *lēsa*, OHG. (*wagan*)*leisa* track, rut (G. *geleise*, *gleise*): all f. CGerm. \**lais-* follow a track; cf. Goth. *lais* I know, L. *lira* furrow, *delirus* (see DELIRIOUS), and LAST<sup>4</sup>, LEARN, LORE.

**last**<sup>2</sup> læst denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity. XIV. OE. *hlæst* load, burden = OFris. *hleſt*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *last*, OHG. *hlast* (G. *last*) :- WGerm. \**hlatsta-*, -*sti-*, rel. to \**hlatto-* (ON. *hlass* load), f. \**hlap-* LADE.

**last**<sup>3</sup> læst following all the others, coming at the end. OE. *latost*, Northumb. *lætest*, corr. to OFris. *letast*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *letist* (Du. *laatst*, *lest*), OHG. *lazōst*, *lezgīst* (G. *letxt*), ON. *latastr* :- CGerm. \**latast-*, \**latist-*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. LATE; see -EST. (*Latest* XVI is a new formation on *late*.) For the reduction of the group -*tst*- cf. BEST.

**last**<sup>4</sup> læst †follow; †carry out, perform; go on, continue. OE. *læstan*, corr. to OFris. *lāsta*, *lēsta* fulfil, OS. *lestian* execute, OHG. (G.) *leisten* afford, yield, Goth. *laistjan* follow :- CGerm. \**laistjan*, f. \**laist-* LAST<sup>1</sup>.

**latakia** lætəkɪə kind of Turkish tobacco produced near *Latakia*, the ancient Laodicea, seaport of Syria. XIX.

**latch** lætʃ A. (dial.) loop, noose; B. fastening for door or gate. XIV. In sense A prob. var. of LACE (OF. var. *lache* of *laz*; see next); in sense B prob. f. (dial.) **latch** vb. OE. *læccan* seize, grasp, f. Germ. \**lakk-*, prob. :- \**lagn-*, rel. to Gr. *lāesthai* (:- \**lagj-*), or \**laqn-*, rel. to L. *laqueus* noose, LACE.

**latchet** lætʃɪt (now arch., after Mark i 7) thong, esp. to fasten a shoe. XIV. - OF. *lchet*, var. of *lacet*, f. *laz* LACE; see -ET.

**late** leit slow, tardy; delayed in time OE.; belonging to an advanced stage XIV; recently dead XV. OE. *læt*, infl. *lætes*, *lata*, etc. = OFris. *let*, OS. *lat*, OHG. *laz* (G. *lass*), ON. *latr*, Goth. *lats* :- CGerm. \**lataz* slow, sluggish, f. \**lat-* :- IE. \**lad-* (repr. by L. *lassus* weary :- \**ladtos*); see LET<sup>1</sup>. Also **late** adv. OE. *late* slowly, at an advanced period = OHG. *laz*, *lazzo* slowly, lazily. The mod. form *late* repr. infl. forms of OE. *læt*, and OE. adv. *late*. The regular compar. from OE. *lætra* is **latter** læ'tər (now restricted, except for phr. like *latter days*, *latter end*, to uses in contrast with *former*); hence **la'tter-ly**<sup>2</sup> XVIII (Richardson); **la'tter**MATH (dial.) AFTERMATH. XVI; **later** læi'təɪ, **la'test** (XVI) are new formations, cf. LAST<sup>3</sup>.

**lateen** læti'n triangular sail. XVIII. - F. *latine*, in *voile latine* 'Latin sail', so called from its use in the Mediterranean; fem. of *latin* LATIN.

**latent** læ'tənt hidden: opp. to *patent*. XVII. - L. *latēns*, -ēns, prp. of *latēre* lie hid; see LETHARGY, -ENT.

**lateral** pert. to or at the side. XVI. - L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So F. *latéral*. **lateri-** læ'təri comb. form of L. *later-*, *latus*, having a parallel form **la-tero-** (see -O-). XIX.

**laterite** læ'tərait (min.) red porous ferruginous rock. XIX. f. L. *later* brick+ -ITE<sup>1</sup>.

**lath** læp thin narrow strip of wood. OE. *lætt* (corr. to MDu. *latte*, Du. *lat*, G. dial. *latz*) survives in mod. dial. *lat*, but began to be replaced XIV in general use by *lappē*, which appears to repr. an OE. \**læpp-*, corr. to OHG. *latta* (G. *latte*). Connexion with MHG. *lade* plank (G. *laden* counter, shop) is gen. assumed, but the relation of the Germ. types is obscure; influence from the synon. and prob. cogn. OIr. *slat*, W. *llath* (:- OCeltic \**slattā*) is possible. ¶ The Germ. word has been adopted into Rom. langs. (cf. F. *latte*, Sp. *lata*, It. *latta*).

**lathe<sup>1</sup>** leið administrative district of Kent. XII. irreg. repr. OE. *læþ*, corr. to ON. *lād* landed possession, land, rel. to \**læð-* in Goth. *unlæds* 'unlanded', poor, OE. *unlæd(e)* wretched.

**lathe<sup>2</sup>** leið (dial.) barn. XIII (Genesis and Exodus). - ON. *hlada*, rel. to *hlada* LADE.

**lathe<sup>3</sup>** leið supporting structure, stand xv; machine for turning wood, etc. XVII. Varies in its earliest use with †*lare* (Cotgrave s.v. *Tournoir*); the two forms may repr. parallel adoptions of ODa. *lad* (xv) stand, supporting framework, as in *drejelad* turning-lathe, *savelad* saw-bench, *væverlad* loom, perh. a special use of *lad* pile, heap :- ON. *hlad*, rel. to *hlada* LADE.

**lathe<sup>4</sup>** leið movable batten of a loom. XVII. cogn. with synon. Sw. *lad*, and so ult. identical with prec.

**lather** læ'ðai, (formerly) læ'ðai froth made with soap and water. XVI. OE. *læðor* washing soda = ON. *lauðr* :- Germ. \**laupram* :- IE. \**loutrom*, whence Gr. *loetrón*, *loutrón* bath, OIr. *loathar* 'pelvis', 'canalis', Gaul. *lautra* 'balneo', f. \**low-* wash, LAVE + -tro- instru. suffix. In its mod. sense f. **lather** vb. cover with lather OE.; become covered with foam XIII. repl. OE. *læþran*, \**læþran* = ON. *leyðra* :- Germ. \**laupþran*.

**lati-** læ'ti comb. form of L. *lātus* broad, as in *latifolius* broad-leaved, **latifo-**lious. XVII.

**Latin** læ'tin pert. to Latium or the ancient Romans; sb. the Latin language. XIII. - (O)F. *latin* or L. *Latīnus*, f. *Latium* designation of the portion of Italy which included Rome. In OE. the learned form *latin* occurs occas.; the pop. repr. was *læden* Latin, language, ME. *leden* speech, utterance (OE. *bōclæden* 'book language' was spec. Latin). So **La-tinist**. XVI. - medL. *Latīnista*. **Latī-nity**. XVII. - L.

**latitat** læ'titæt (leg.) writ supposing the defendant to lie concealed, etc. XVI. - L., 'he lies hid', 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *latitāre*, frequent. of *latēre* be hid (see LATENT).

**latitude** læ'titjūd †breadth; angular distance on a meridian, etc. XIV (Ch.); (arch.) extent, scope XVI; freedom from restriction XVII (Bacon). - L. *latitūdō*, f. *lātus* broad; see -TUDE and cf. (O)F. *latitude*. ¶ The geographical applications of L. *latitudo*, Gr. *πλάτος*, and *longitudo*, μήκος, orig. referred to the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world, whence they came to be used for the distance of any place in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively from the circle which was taken as the origin of measurement. Hence **latitu-dinal**. XVII (Grew). **la-titudina-rian**. XVII (1662 in 'Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-Men' by S. P.).

**latría** læ'trai-ə worship that may be paid only to God (cf. DULIA. XVI. - Late L. - Gr. *latreía* service, divine worship, rel. to *latreúein* serve (as with prayer); cf. -LATRY.

**latrine** læ'tri:n privy. XVII. - F. *latrine* - L. *latrina* bath, privy, contr. of *lavātrina*, f. *lavāre* wash, LAVE.

**-latry** læ'tri repr. Gr. *latreía* worship, as in *eidōlatreía* IDOLATRY. On this model have been formed (e.g.) *bibliolatry*, *Mariolatry*, and, joc., *babyolatry*, *lordolatry*. The corr. personal designations end in **-later** (Gr. *-latrés*), the adjs. in **-latrous**.

**latten** læ'tən mixed brass-like metal. XIV. ME. *latoun*, *laton* - OF. *laton*, *leiton* (mod. *laiton*), obscurely rel. to Pr. *lato*, *latun*, Cat. *llautó*, Sp. (a) *laton*, Pg. *latão*, It. dial. *loton*, *lattice*, *lattice*, It. *ottone*, of unkn. origin. ¶ The Rom. word was adopted as Du. *latoen*, ON. *látun*, Russ. *latín*.

**latter** see LATE.

**lattice** læ'tis structure made of laths used as a screen. XIV. - OF. *lattice*, f. *latte* LATH+ -is :- L. -itium.

**latus** lei'təs L. *latus* side, as in *latus rectum* (in conic sections). XVIII.

**laud** lōd praise; pl. first of the day hours of the Western Church, the psalms of which end with psalms cxlviii-cl (called collectively *laudes*). XIV. - OF. *laude*, pl. *laudes* - L. *laud-ēs*, pl. of *laus* praise. So **laud** vb. praise. XIV. - L. *laudāre*, f. *laud-*. **laud-able**. XV. - L. (Cicero). **laud-a-tion**. XV. - L. **laud-a-tory**. XVI. - late L.

**laudanum** lō'dənəm preparation of opium. XVI. - modL. *laudanum*, Paracelsus's name for a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription of costly ingredients but which was early suspected to contain opium, whence the gen. application to opiate preparations; perh. alt. of **LADANUM** (LABDANUM).

**laugh** lāf make the characteristic noise expressive of mirth. OE. (Anglian) *hlæhhan* (WS. *hliehhan*), pt. *hlōh*, *hlōgon*, (pp. not recorded) = OFris. *hlakkia*, OS. \**hlahhian* (pt. pl. *hlōgun*), OHG. *hlahhan*, pt. *hlōch*, beside *hlahhēn*, pt. *hlahhēta* (Du., G. *lachen*, *lachte*, *gelacht*), ON. *hlæja*, pt. *hló*, *hlōgu*, pp. *hleinnr*, Goth. *hlahjan*, pt. *hlōh*; CGerm. str. vb., but later in most of the langs. wholly or partially weak, f. \**χλαχ-* \**χλόχ-* \**χλαγ-* :- IĒ. imit. base \**klak-* \**klōk-* (cf. Gr. *klōssein* cluck :- \**klōkjein*). So **laughter** lāftæ OE. *hleahtr* = OHG. *hlahtar* (whence G. coll. *gelächter*), ON. *hlátr* :- Germ. \**χλαχtraz*.

**launce** lōns sand-eel, Ammodytes. XVII. perh. an application of LANCE.

**launch**<sup>1</sup> lōnf, lānf †pierce, lance; hurl, shoot; be set in rapid motion; cause (a vessel) to move from land XIV (fig. XVII); put out from land XVI. - AN. *launcher*, ONF. *lancher*, var. of *lanzier* LANCE. Cf. *pinch*.

**launch**<sup>2</sup> lōnf, lānf largest boat of a man-of-war XVII; large boat propelled by steam, etc. XIX. - Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin; cf. Pg. *lanchara* - Malay *lancharan*, f. *lanchar* quick, nimble.

**laud** lōnd (arch.) glade, pasture. XIV. - OF. *launde* (mod. *landé*); see LAND, LAWN<sup>2</sup>.

**laundress** lō'ndris, lā'ndris woman who washes and gets up linen, etc. XVI. f. †*launder* (XIV) or the extended form (see -ER<sup>2</sup>) *launderer* (XV) man or woman whose occupation is washing clothes; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>. So **launder** wash and get up (linen). XVI, f. †*launder* sb. **laundry** †washing of clothes; establishment for this. XVI. *Launder* and *laundry* are contr. forms of (i) †*lavender* (XIII) - OF. *lavandier* m., -*ière* fem. = Sp. *lavandero*, -*era*, It. *lavandajo*, -*aja* - Rom. \**lavandārius*, f. *lavanda* things to be washed, n. pl. of gerundive of *lavāre* wash, LAVE; (ii) †*lavendry* (XIV) - OF. *lavanderie* (cf. L. *lavandāria* things to be washed); see -RY. For the vocalization of *v* cf. *auger*, *hawk*, *newt*.

**laureate** lō'riæt worthy of the laurel crown, as an eminent poet XIV (Ch.); (in sense of L. *laureus*) of laurel XV; crowned with laurel XVII. - L. *laureātus*, f. *laurea* laurel tree, laurel crown, sb. use of fem. of adj. *laureus*, f. *laurus*; see next and -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**laurel** lō'ræl bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. ME. *lorer* (XIII), *lorel* (XIV) - OF. *lorier* (mod. *laurier*) - Pr. *laurier*, f. *laur* (= OF. *lor*, Cat. *llor*, etc.) :- L. *lauru-s*, prob. of Mediterranean origin. The later form is due to dissimilation of *r . . r* to *r . . l*; cf. Sp. *laurel*.

**laurustinus** lōræstai'næs evergreen shrub, *Viburnum tinus*. XVII. - modL. *laurus tinus*, i.e. *laurus* LAUREL, *tinus* wild laurel.

**lava** lā'və †stream of molten rock; substance resulting from the cooling of this; fluid matter from a volcano. XVIII. - It. *lava*

(Neapolitan dial.) †stream suddenly caused by rain, the lava stream from Vesuvius, f. *lavare* LAVE.

**lavabo** lə'vei'bou, -ā'bou (eccl.) ritual washing of the celebrant's hands. XIX. L., 1st pers. sg. fut. ind. of *lavāre* wash, LAVE; first word of Ps. xxvi 6 'Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas' (I will wash my hands in innocency), the recital of which accompanies the ceremony.

**lavatory** lə'vətəri vessel for washing XIV; lavabo XVI; apartment for washing the hands and face XVII. - late L. *lavatorium*, f. *lavāt-*, pp. stem of *lavāre*; see LAVE, -ORY.

**lave** leiv (arch.) wash, bathe; pour out. XIII. - (O)F. *laver* = Pr., Sp. *lavar*, It. *lavare* :- L. *lavāre*, corr. obscurely to Gr. *louein* wash, Arm. *loganam* I bathe. Coalesced in ME. with OE. *lafian* wash by affusion, pour (water), if this vb. survived (= (M)Du. *laven*, OHG. *labōn*, G. *laben* refresh - L. *lavāre*). ☞ ABLUTION, ALLUVION, DELUGE, LATHER, LATRINE, LAVATORY, LOTION, LYE are derivs. of the same base.

**laveer** lə'viə'ɪ (naut.) beat to windward. XVI. - Du. *laveeren*, earlier †*loveren* - F. †*loveer* (mod. *louvoyer*), f. *lof* windward, LUFF; see -EER<sup>2</sup>.

**lavender** lə'vindəɪ fragrant labiate plant, *Lavandula vera*. XV. - AN. *lavendre*, for \**lavendle* - medL. *lavendula*, also *livendula*, *lavindula*, etc. (whence MHG. *lavendel(e)*, G. *lavendel*; cf. It. *lavandula* and *lavanda*, whence F. *lavande*). If the ult. source is L. *lavāre* LAVE, the sense-development is obscure.

**laver**<sup>1</sup> leiv'vəɪ (arch. or rhet.) vessel for washing; baptismal font. XIV. ME. *lavo(u)r* - OF. *laveor*, *laveoir* (mod. *lavoir*) - L. *lavātōrium* LAVATORY<sup>1</sup>.

**laver**<sup>2</sup> leiv'vəɪ (edible) seaweed. XVI. - L. *laver* applied by Pliny to a water-plant (whence OE. *laver*).

**laverock** see LARK<sup>1</sup>.

**lavish** lə'viʃ unrestrainedly liberal or profuse. XV. adj. use of †*lavish* sb., earlier †*lavas* (XV) profusion, prodigality - OF. *lavasse* deluge of rain (cf. OF. *lavis* 'torrent' of words), f. *laver* wash, pour, LAVE; cf. -ISH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lavish** vb. XVI.

**law**<sup>1</sup> lō body or code of rules; an individual rule. Late OE. *lagu* (pl. *laga*), whence ME. *laȝe*, *lawe*, repl. native OE. *lē*; - ON. \**lagu* (whence OIcel. *lög* coll. law), pl. of *lag* layer, stratum, share or partnership, fixed price, set tune :- \**lagam*, f. Germ. \**lag-* place (see LAY<sup>1</sup>, LIE<sup>1</sup>). In various langs. the word for 'law' is derived from bases meaning 'place, set down', e.g. OE. *dōm* DOOM, Gr. *thémis*, L. *statūtum* STATUTE, G. *gesetz* (see SET<sup>1</sup>). See also -IN-LAW. Hence **lawful**<sup>1</sup> XIII. **lawless** XII; after ON. *lögfullr*, *löglauss*, **lawyer** lō'jəɪ one versed in the law. XIV (*lawier*, beside *lawer*); see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -IER<sup>1</sup>.

**law**<sup>2</sup> lō (north. dial.) hill. XIII (Cursor M.). north. repr. of OE. *hlāw*, var. of *hlǣw*, corr. to OS. *hlēo*, *hlēw-*, OHG. *hleō*, Goth. *hlaīw* :- Germ. \**χlawaz-*, \**χlawiz-* :- IE. \**kloiwos-*, -es-, f. \**kloi-* slope (see LEAN<sup>2</sup>).

**law**<sup>3</sup> lō int., orig. asseverative, later excl. of surprise. XVI (Sh.). orig. var. of LA<sup>2</sup>, later coalescing with the excl. *lor'*, = LORD.

**lawk**(s) lōk(s) int. Lord! XVIII. var. of *lack!* (XVII), deformation of LORD, perh. suggested by ALACK.

**lawn**<sup>1</sup> lōn kind of fine linen. xv. prob. f. *Laon*, name of a town in France, an important place of linen manufacture. ¶ The prevailing early form *laund* shows parasitic *d* as in ASTOUND, BOUND<sup>2</sup>, POUND<sup>2</sup>, SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**lawn**<sup>2</sup> lōn (arch.) open space between woods XVI; portion of level grass-covered ground kept mown XVIII. Later form of LAUND. ¶ For loss of *d* cf. GROIN.

**lawyer** see LAW.<sup>1</sup>

**lax**<sup>1</sup> læks salmon. OE. *lax* (WS. *leax*) = LG. *las*, OHG. *lahs* (G. *lachs*), ON. (Sw., Da.) *lax* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**laxs-*, rel. to OPruss. *lasasso*, Lith. *lašiša*, Lett. *lasis*, Russ. *losós'*, Pol. *losós'*; cf. Toch. *lahs* fish. ¶ The OE. word appears to have died out, and the Scand. word, adopted in XIII, continued in local use till XVII; the present currency is due to adoptions from the Continent.

**lax**<sup>2</sup> læks (of the bowels) loose XIV; slack, not strict XV. - L. *laxus* loose; see SLACK<sup>1</sup>. So **la**-XATIVE relaxing. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. or late (medical) L. **la**-XITY. XVI. - F. or L.

**lay**<sup>1</sup> lei pt., pp. **laid** leid cause to lie. OE. *lecgan* pt. *legde*, pp. *gelegd* = OFris. *ledza*, *lega*, *leia*, OS. *leggian* (Du. *leggen*), OHG. *lecken*, *legen* (G. *legen*), ON. *legja*, Goth. (CGerm.) *lagjan*, f. \**lagz-*, var. of \**leg-* LIE<sup>1</sup>. The normal repr. of OE. *lecgan*, 1st pers. sg. pres. ind. *lecgē*, pl. *lecgap* is seen in ME. *legge* and mod. dial. *ledge* lay (eggs); the standard form *lay* derives from 2nd and 3rd pers. sg. (OE.) *legest*, *legeþ*, in which Germ. \**g* was orig. followed by \**i*, which did not cause gemination of the consonant.

**lay**<sup>2</sup> lei short poem of a kind intended to be sung. XIII. - (O)F. *lai*, corr. to Pr. *lais*, of unkn. origin.

**lay**<sup>3</sup> lei not in clerical orders. XIV. - OF. *lai* (now repl. by *laïque*) :- ecclL. *laicus* - Gr. *laĩkós*, f. *laĩós* the people. Hence **lay**-FOLK, **lay**-MAN. XV.

**lay**<sup>4</sup> lei †wager, stake; †layer, stratum; (dial.) impost, tax XVI; line of business, plan of work XVIII (Farquhar, Cibber). f. LAY<sup>1</sup>.

**layer** lei-əɹ A. one who lays XIV; B. thickness of matter spread over a surface; C. shoot or twig pegged down to take root XVII. Several words appeared to have coalesced under one form, all ostensibly f. LAY<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>; in sense B the earliest form is *lear*, which may be a var. of LAIR; sense C may be after synon. Du. *aflegger*.

**layette** lei-ət clothes, etc., needed for a newborn child. XIX. F., dim. of OF. *laie* drawer, box - MDu. *laege*; see -ETTE.

**lay**-FI-GURE jointed wooden model of the human figure used by artists. XVIII. f. *lay* as in synon. †**lay**MAN (XVII) - Du. *leeman* for \**ledenman*, f. *led* (now *lid*) limb, joint (cf. LIMB).

**laystall** lei-stōl †burial-place; place where refuse and dung are laid. XVI. f. LAY<sup>1</sup> + STALL<sup>1</sup>.

**lazar** lei-zəɹ (arch.) poor or diseased person, esp. leper. XIV (*lazre*, *laser*). - (partly through OF. *lasdre*, mod. *ladre*) medL. *lazarus*, appellative use of *Lazarus* name of the beggar in the parable (Luke xvi 20), 'full of sores' - Heb. *El'āzār* (Eleazar) 'God (my) help'; cf. F. *ladre*, Sp. *lázaro*, It. *lazzaro*. So **la**-ZARET (XVII) and **la**-ZARETTO house to receive 'lazars' XVI (slightly earlier *lazar house*); building set apart for quarantine XVII. - F. *lazaret*, It. *lazaretto*.

**Lazarist** læ-zə-ɹɪst one of the Congregation of Priests of the Mission, founded by St. Vincent de Paul (1624) and established in the College of St-Lazare, Paris. XVIII. - F. *Lazariste*, f. *Lazare* Lazarus; see -IST.

**lazy** lei-zɪ averse to action or effort. XVI. Early forms *laysie*, *lasie*, *laesy*; perh. of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *lasich* languid, idle). Hence, by back-formation, **laz** vb. XVI.

**-le**<sup>1</sup> l suffix of sbs., repr. OE. -el, as *hlædel* LADLE (varying with -els in *bridel-s* BRIDLE; cf. RIDDLE), -la, -le (cf. HANDLE), -ol (cf. CRADLE, SADDLE), and -l (cf. NEEDLE, SETTLE), and corr. to OFris. -le, OS., OHG. -il, -al, -la (LG., Du., G. -el), ON. -al, -ill, -ull, Goth. -ils, and rel. further to IE. \*(i)lo-, \*(u)lo-, \*(e)lā, as in L. *cingulus*, -ula, -ulum girdle, *sella* :- \**sedlā*) saddle, Gr. *hellā* seat, denoting appliances or instruments, like the OE. antecedents of *beetle* (hammer), *bridle*, *cradle*, *girdle*, *hurdle*, *ladle*, *prickle*, *saddle*, *settle*, *shuttle*, *spittle* (small spade), *steep*, *stickle* | *back*, *thimble*, beside which there are a few names of animals and plants, as *beetle*, *bramble*, *cockie*, *cuttle* | *fish*, *thistle* (with which may be grouped *darnel*, *weevil*); cf. *cripple*. The dim. sense exemplified (e.g. in Skr. *vr̥śālds* little or contemptible man, L. *porculus* pigling (cf. Lith. *paršelis*, G. *ferkel*), Goth. *Attila* 'Little Father'), was not found in OE. This suffix was not gen. productive, but some adoptions of words containing it were made from ON. and LG., as *axle* | *tree*, *kettle*, *pickle*, *scuttle*; later formations, such as *bristle*, *cobble*, *noddle*, *nozzle*, and *dottle*, are isolated and obscure; *spittle* (saliva) is a new formation of late-ME. date, the OE. form being *spāil*. In *fowl*, *reel*, *snail*, *stile*, the l has ceased to be syllabic. Cf. -CLE, -CULE, and -EL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In *angle*, *battle*, *bottle*, *candle*, *castle*, *cattle*, *chronicle*, *manciple*, *muzzle*, *participle*, *periwinkle*, *syllable*, *uncle*, etc., the ending is of other origin.

**-le<sup>2</sup>** 1 suffix of adjs., repr. OE. *-el*, *-ol*, *-ul*, corr. to OFris. *-ol*, *-el*, OS., OHG. *-al*, *-il*, Goth. *-ils*, *-uls*, and rel. further to IE. *\*ulo-*, *\*ilo-*, as in L. (esp. with pejorative force) *bibulus*, *credulus*, *garrulus*, *pendulus*, *querulus*, *tremulus* (cf. Goth. *sakuls* quarrelsome, OHG. *ezzal* greedy, OE. *slāpōl* sleepy, *wacol* vigilant), L. *agilis*, *facilis*, *similis* similar, *humilis* humble, Gr. *homalós* smooth. Surviving words of OE. date are *fickle*, *idle*, *little*, *mickle*, *nimble* (with which *evil* may be grouped); *brittle* is of ME. date (xiv, Wycl.).

**-le<sup>3</sup>** 1 suffix of verbs with frequent. or dim. force, repr. OE. *-lian*, corr. to OFris. *-lia*, OS., OHG. *-lōn* (Du., G. *-len*), ON. *-la* :- CGerm. *\*lōjan*; surviving words of OE. date are *handle*, *nestle*, *startle*, *twinkle*, *wrestle*. There were many new formations in ME. and modEng., chiefly expressive of repeated action or movement, some being adopted from foreign sources, some being of native echoic or symbolic creation, e.g. *babble*, *bubble*, *cackle*, *chuckle*, *crackle*, *dabble*, *dazzle*, *drizzle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *hobble*, *mumble*, *niggle*, *piddle*, *scribble*, *shuffle*, *sparkle*, *tickle*, *tootle*, *topple*, *wriggle*; redupl. forms are *argle-bargle*, *fiddle-faddle*, *tittle-tattle*, *wiggle-waggle*. Some show shortening of a stem vowel, as *dwindle*, *prattle*, *waddle*. *Darkle*, *sidle*, *suckle* are back-formations; cf. *grovel*.

**lea** li tract of open ground, (hence) grassland. OE. *lēah*, *lēa*, corr. to OHG. *lōh* 'lucus' (MHG. low brushwood, scrub-land) :- Germ. *\*lauχ-* :- IE. *\*louχ-*, repr. also by L. *lūcus* grove, Lith. *laukas* field, Skr. *lokās* open space; the basic meaning was prob. 'clearing', and developed from that of LIGHT<sup>1</sup>.

**lead<sup>1</sup>** led the heaviest of the base metals. OE. *lēad* = OFris. *lād*, MLG. *lōd* (Du. *lood*) lead, MHG. *lōt* (G. *lot*) plummet, solder :- WGerm. *\*lauda*; ult. rel. to Ir. *luaidhe*, Gael. *luaidh* :- *\*loudiā*. Hence **lea·DEN<sup>3</sup>** adj. OE.

**lead<sup>2</sup>** lid take with one, conduct; carry on (now mainly with *life* as obj.); precede, be foremost (in) xiv (first in *lead the dance*). OE. *lēdan* = OFris. *lēda*, OS. *lēdjan* (Du. *leiden*), OHG. (G.) *leiten*, ON. *leiða* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*laidjan*, f. *\*laidō* LOAD. Hence **lead** sb. XIII (first in northern use; later techn.; 'a low, despicable word' J.). **lea·DER<sup>1</sup>**, late OE. *lēdere*.

**leaf<sup>1</sup>** lif part of a plant; fold of paper. OE. *lēaf*, corr. to OFris. *lāf*, OS. *lōf* (Du. *loof*), OHG. *louf* (G. *laub*), ON. *lauf*, Goth. *laufs* :- CGerm. *\*laubaz*, *-am*, of which there are no certain cognates.

**leaf<sup>2</sup>** see LEAVE<sup>1</sup>.

**league<sup>1</sup>** lig distance of three miles. xiv. The earliest forms show two types, *leuge* and *leghe*, the first = late L. *leuca*, *leuga*, late Gr. *leugē* (of Gaulish origin), the second = the derived Pr. *lega* = (O)F. *lieue*, Sp.

*legua*, It. *lega*; and the second type has survived. Forms such as †*leuke*, †*leeke*, †*leaque*, reflect late L. *leuca* (Jerome), Gr. *leukē*.

**league<sup>2</sup>** lig covenant for mutual assistance. xv. Early forms (*ligg*, *ligue*, *leag(u)e*, *lege*) (i) show deriv. partly from F. *ligue* = It. *liga*, latinized form of *lega*, f. *legare* bind :- L. *ligāre* (cf. LIEN); (ii) partly immed. from It. *lega*. Hence as vb. xvii (Cotgr.). **lea·GUER<sup>1</sup>** member of a league. xvi; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**leaguer<sup>2</sup>** li·gəɪ (arch.) military camp; siege. xvi. - Du. *leger* camp, corr. to OE. *leger* LAIR; cf. BELEAGUER.

**leak** lik hole in a vessel containing or immersed in fluid. xv. So **leak** vb. pass away by a leak xv; allow the passage of fluid through a leak xvi. †**leak** adj. leaky. xvi. prob. all of LG. or Du. origin; cf. MDu. *lek*, *lĕk*- sb. and adj., *lĕken* vb. let water through, corr. to OE. *lec* (usu. *hlecc*) adj., OHG. *lechen* wk. vb., G. dial. *lech* adj., MHG., G. dial. *lechen* crack, become leaky, ON. *leki* sb., *lekr* adj., *leka* vb.; f. Germ. *\*lek-*, var. of *\*lak-* LACK.

**leal** lil (now Sc.) loyal, faithful, true. XIII (Cursor M.). - AN. *leal*, OF. *leel*, of which the var. *leial* became *loial* LOYAL.

**lean<sup>1</sup>** lin wanting in flesh. OE. *hlāne* :- Germ. *\*χlainjaz*, perh. rel. to Lith. *klýnas* scrap, fragment, Lett. *kleins* feeble.

**lean<sup>2</sup>** lin recline; incline. ME. *lĕnē* :- OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corr. to OFris. *lena*, OS. *hlinōn* (Du. *leunen*), OHG. (*h*)*linēn* (G. *lehnen*), f. Germ. *\*χlī-* :- IE. *\*klī-* (cf. Gr. *klímax* ladder, CLIMAX, L. *clivus* declivity, Skr. *çri* lean), with *-n-* formative as in Gr. *klínein* bend, L. *inclināre* INCLINE. Cf. LAW<sup>2</sup>.

**leap<sup>1</sup>** lip †run, rush; rise suddenly with both or all four feet to alight in another position. OE. *hlēapan*, pt. *hlēop*, *hlūpon*, pp. *-hlēapen* = OFris. (*h*)*lāpa*, OS. *-hlōpan* (Du. *loopen*), OHG. *loufan*, earlier *hlauffan* (G. *laufen* run), ON. *hlaupa* (whence Sc. LOUP), Goth. *-hlaupan* :- CGerm. *\*χlaupan*, without cogns. elsewhere. comp. **lea·P**-FROG game in which one person leaps over another whose crouching position suggests the attitude of a frog. xvi (Sh.). So **leap** sb. OE. *\*hlīep*, *hlīp* (whence ME. *lūpe*) :- *\*χlaupis*; cf. OFris. *hlēp*, Du. *loep*, OHG. *hlof* (G. *lauf*), ON. *hlaup*. **lea·P**-YEAR year having one day (29 February) more than the common year. xiv (Trevisa); prob. much earlier than it is recorded, since ON. *hlaupjár* is presumably, like other terms of the calendar, modelled on Eng.). The term prob. refers to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival falls on the next weekday but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year; cf. medL. *saltus lunæ* 'leap of the moon', subtraction of a day from the lunar month at the end of a 19-year cycle.

**leap<sup>2</sup>** lip (dial.) basket. OE. *lēap* = MLG. *lōp*, ON. *laupr*, of unkn. origin.

**learn** lǣn pt., pp. **learnt** A. acquire knowledge OE.; B. impart knowledge to, teach (now dial. or vulgar) XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *leornian* = OFris. *lernia*, *lirnia*, OS. *lirnon* (:- \**liznōn*), OHG. *lernēn*, *lirnēn* (G. *lernen*) :- WGerm. \**liznōjan*, \**liznējan*, f. \**lis-*, weak grade of \**lais-* (see LORE<sup>1</sup>, LAST<sup>1</sup>). Hence **learned**<sup>1</sup> lǣmid deeply read, erudite. XVI; in absol. use, after L. *doctus* (pp. of *docēre* teach); succeeding to the sense '(well) instructed', const. *in*, †*of*; preceded by ME., late OE. *lǣred*, pp. of *lǣran* teach.

**lease**<sup>1</sup> lis conveyance of property by contract; the contract itself; term for which the contract is made. xv. - AN. *les* = OF. *lais*, *leis*, f. spec. use of *lesser*, *laissier* (mod. *laisser*) let, leave (:- L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX), whence **lease** vb. grant by a lease, let on lease. XVI. Cf. LESSEE.

**lease**<sup>2</sup> liz (dial.) glean. OE. *lesan* (pt. *læs*) = OFris. *lesa* read, OS., OHG. *lesan* (Du. *lezen*, G. *lesen* gather, read), ON. *lesa*, Goth. (ga)*lisan* gather.

**leash** lif thong or line with which dogs are held. XIII. - OF. *lesse*, (also mod.) *laisse*, f. spec. use of *laisser* let (a dog) run on a slack lead; see LEASE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The development of F. s to Eng. f is paralleled in *crush*, *cushion*, *frush* (F. *froisser*).

**leasing** li·ziŋ (arch., dial.) lying, falsehood. OE. *lēasung*, f. *lēasian* tell lies, f. *lēas* false, untrue (corr. to OFris. *lās* free, OS., OHG. *lōs*, Du., G. *los*, ON. *lauss*, Goth. *laus* empty, vain; see LOSE, -LESS, LOOSE).

**leasow** li·sou, le·zə (dial.) pasture, meadowland. OE. *lǣswe*, obl. form of *lǣs* :- Germ. \**lǣswō*, perh. f. base of LET<sup>1</sup>, as if 'land let alone' (i.e. untilled). The OE. *lǣs*, obl. *lǣse* have given dial. *lease* pasture, common.

**least** list little beyond all others. OE. *lǣst*, contr. of *lǣsest* :- \**laisistas*, f. \**laisiz* LESS; see -EST. Hence **lea·stways**, -WISE.

**leat** lit open watercourse. OE., in *wætergelǣt* water channel; f. base of *lǣtan* LET<sup>1</sup>.

**leather** le·ðai skin prepared for use by tanning; strap, thong OE.; skin XIV. OE. *leþer* (only in comps.) = OFris. *lether*, OS. *ledar* (Du. *leer*), OHG. *ledar* (G. *leder*), ON. *leðr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**leþram* :- IE. \**letrom*, whence also OIr. *lethar*, W. *lledr*, Breton *ler*. Hence **lea·thern**, OE. *leþeren* (see -EN<sup>3</sup>); the earlier OE. form was *liþeren*, *liþrin* = OS. *liþarin*, OHG. *liðrīn*.

**leave**<sup>1</sup> liv permission. OE. *lēaf* = OHG. \**louba* (MHG. *loube*, G. †*laube*) :- WGerm. \**laubā*, whence \**laubjan* permit (OE. *lēafan*, etc.). The form *leave* repr. the OE. obl. forms in which the word was esp. frequent (*būtan lēafe* without leave, *be his lēafe* with his permission, *lēafe sellan* give leave); the nom. survives dial. in *leaf*, the form used by sailors and private soldiers. The etymol. meaning is prob. 'pleasure, approval', and the base that of LOVE, LIEF, BELIEVE, FURLOUGH.

**leave**<sup>2</sup> liv A. have as remainder, cause or allow to remain; B. depart (from). OE. *lēfan* = OFris. *lēva*, OS. -*lēbian* (in *farlēbid* left over), OHG. *leiban* (cf. OHG. *biliban*, G. *bleiben* remain), ON. *leifa*, Goth. -*laibjan* (in *bilaibjan* remain behind) :- CGerm. \**laibjan* remain, continue, f. \**laibō* remainder (OE. *lǣf* remainder, ON. *leif* heritage, etc., dial. *lave*), of which the vars. \**lib-* appear in LIFE, LIVE<sup>1</sup>. Referred to an IE. basec \**loip-* \**leip-* \**lip-* stick, adhere, repr. by Gr. *liparēs* persevering, importunate, *lipos* grease, Lith. *lipti*, OSl. *lipēti* adhere, Skr. *lip-*, *rip-* smear, adhere to.

**leaven** le·vn substance added to dough to produce fermentation. XIV. ME. *levain* = (O)F. *levain* = Pr. *levam* :- Gallo-Rom. use of L. *levāmen* lit. 'means of raising', only in sense 'alleviation, relief', f. *levāre* lighten, relieve, raise (cf. LEVITY). Hence vb. xv.

**lecher** le·tʃar grossly unchaste man. XII. - OF. *licheie* (nom.), *lecheor*, -*ur* (acc.), f. *lechier* live in debauchery or gluttony (mod. *lécher* lick) = Pr. *lecar*, It. *leccare* = Frank. \**likkōn* :- Germ. \**likkōjan* LICK. So **le·cherous**. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *lecheros*. **le·chery**. XIII. - OF. *lecherie*.

**lectern** le·ktærn reading- or singing-desk in church. XIV. ME. *lettorne*, *let(tryon)* - OF. *lettrum*, *leitrun* - medL. *lectrinum*, f. *lectrum*, f. L. *legere* read (see next), as *mulctrum* milking-pail, f. *mulgēre* milk. The present form goes back to *lectron*, *lectorn* (xv), which are due to assim. to medL.

**lection** le·kʃan reading; liturgical lesson. XVI. - L. *lectiō(n-)*, f. *lect-*, pp. stem of *legere* read, orig. gather, choose, rel. to Gr. *légein* collect, say; see -TION. So **lecture** le·ktʃær †reading xiv; discourse XVI. -(O)F. *lecture* or medL. *lectūra*. Hence **le·cture-ship**. XVII; orig. office of one appointed to give a series of discourses, e.g. in a church, (later) in a college; repl. (xx) in some universities by the paristic form *lecturership* (f. **le·cturer**<sup>1</sup> XVI). ¶ From the IE. base \**leg-* \**log-* are derived *collect*, *elect*, *select* (with corr. sbs. in -*tion* and -*tor*), *neglect*; *intellect*; *eligible*, *intelligible*, *negligible*; *intelligent*, *negligent*; *prelection*, -*tor*; *elegant*; *legend*; *legion*; *delight*; *lexicon*; *logic*, *logos*, *logistics*; *catalogue*, *eclogue*, *epilogue*, *prologue*; *syllogism*; *logo-*, -*logue*, -*logy*.

**ledge** ledʒ transverse bar or strip XIV; narrow projecting shelf XVI. poss. f. ME. *legge* le·dʒə LAY<sup>1</sup>; cf. MHG. *legge* layer, edge.

**ledger** le·dʒær A. sb. †book lying permanently in one place xv; principal one of a set of commercial books; horizontal timber, flat slab XVI. B. resident ambassador XVI; adj. †resident, stationary; (mus.) *ledger line* separate short line above or below the stave XVII. Early forms *legger*, *lidger*, *ligger*, corr. in sense to Du. *legger*, *ligger* (f. *leggen* LAY<sup>1</sup>, *liggen* LIE<sup>1</sup>) on which the Eng. forms were prob. modelled with phonetic accommodation to ME. *legge* le·dʒə LAY<sup>1</sup>, *ligge* li·dʒə LIE<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**lee**<sup>1</sup> li protection, shelter OE.; sheltered side xiv. OE. *hlēo*, *hlēow-* = OFris. *hli*, *hly*, OS. *hleō* m., *hleā* fem., ON. *hlé* :- Germ. \**χlēw-* (whence \**χlēw-* in ON. *hly*), not known outside Germ. The naut. sense was mainly from ON. The var. *lew* from OE. *hlēow-* (cf. LUKEWARM) survives locally. Hence **leeWARD** li-wǽrd, liū-wǽrd (on) the side turned away from the wind. XVI.

**lee**<sup>2</sup> li, usu. coll. pl. **lees** liz sediment, dregs. xiv (Ch., Gower). - OF. *lie* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *lia*, medL. pl. *liæ* (x), - Gaulish \**liġa* or \**liġja* (cf. OIr. *lige*).

**leech**<sup>1</sup> litʃ (arch.) physician. OE. *læce* = OFris. *letza*, *leischa*, OS. *lāki*, OHG. *lāhi*, OSw. *lākir*, Goth. *lekeis* :- CGerm. \**lækjaz* :- IE. \**légios* (cf. Ir. *liaigh*).

**leech**<sup>2</sup> litʃ blood-sucking worm, OE. *læce*, Kentish *lyce*, MDu. *lake lieke leke*; orig. a distinct word from prec. but assim. to it.

**leech**<sup>3</sup> litʃ (naut.) vertical or sloping side of a sail. xiv *lich(e)* (Sandahl), xv (*leche*, *lyche*, Sc. *lek*). Obscurely connected with ON. (naut.) *lik* (cf. Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* bolt rope).

**leek** lik herb allied to the onion, OE. *lēc*, corr. to MDu. *looc* (Du. *look*), OHG. *louh* (G. *lauch*), ON. *laukr* :- Germ. \**laukaz*, \*-am (whence Finnish *laukka*, OSL. *lukū*), of which no cogns. are known outside Germ.

**leer**<sup>1</sup> liər look askance (now only with a sly or malign expression). xvi. Early *leare*, *le(ey)re*, poss. f. *leer* sb. cheek (OE. *hlēor* = OS. *hleor*, etc., ON. *hlýr* pl.), as if 'to look over the cheek'. Hence **leer** sb. xvi (Sh.).

**leer**<sup>2</sup> liər (dial.) empty. OE. \**lære* (as in *lærnes* emptiness) = OS., OHG. *lāri* (Du. *laar*, G. *leer*) :- WGer. \**lāri*, of unkn. origin.

**leet**<sup>1</sup> lit court of record held by lords of certain manors. xv (*lete*, Promp. Parv.). - AN. *lete*, AL. *leta* (xi), of unkn. origin. ¶ OE. *læp* administrative district of Kent, which has been proposed as the source, is too remote in sense.

**leet**<sup>2</sup> lit (mainly Sc.) list of persons eligible or selected for an office. xv (*lite*, *lytte*, *lythe*). Of obscure origin, but prob. - AN., OF. *lit(t)e*, var. of *liste* LIST<sup>1</sup>.

**leettle** li-tl alt. of LITTLE expressive of diminutiveness. xvii.

**left** left side opposite to the right. xiii. ME. *lift*, *lift*, *left* :- OE. \**lyft* (as in *lyftād* 'left-disease', paralysis), Kentish *left* 'inanis'; the primary sense of 'weak, worthless' is found in Efris. *luf*, Du. dial. *loof*, and the derived sense in MDu., LG. *luchter*, *lucht*, *luft*, Nfris. *leeft*, *leefter*; the ult. origin is unknown. ¶ This is one of the words (cf. MERRY) in which a south-eastern (Kentish) form has established itself in gen. English.

**leg** leg bodily organ of support and locomotion. xiii (La3.). - ON. *legg* (also in comps. limb, viz. *armlegg*, *handlegg* arm, *lærlegg*,

*fótlegg* leg; cf. Icel. *uphandlegg* upper arm, *framhandlegg* forearm) :- \**lagjaz* (cf. Lombardic *lagi* thigh), of which there are no certain cogns. elsewhere. Superseded SHANK.

**legacy** le-gæsi †legateship xiv; bequest xv. - OF. *legacie* = Sp. *legacia* - medL. *légatia* legateship, f. *légatus* LEGATE. In the second and current sense repr. AL. *légantia* (xiii), f. *légare* (see LEGATE).

**legal** li-gəl pert. to or based upon law. xvi. - (O)F. *légal* or L. *légālis*, f. *lég-*, *lēs* law (an Italic and Indo-Iran. word); see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. LEAL, LOYAL. So **LEGALITY** xv. - F. or medL.

**legate** le-gət ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope xii (Peterborough Chron.); ambassador, delegate xiv. - (O)F. *légat* - L. *légātus*, sb. use of pp. of *légāre* depute, delegate; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **LEGATION** ligei-fən. xv. - (O)F. or L.

**legatee** le-gəti- person to whom a legacy is bequeathed. xvii. f. *legate* bequeath (xvi), f. pp. of L. *légāre*; see prec., -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -EE.

**legato** le-gə-tou (mus.) smooth and connected. xix. It. pp. of *legare* :- L. *ligāre* bind (cf. LIGATURE).

**legend** le-dʒənd A. story of a saint's life or collection of these xiv; book of liturgical lessons xv; non-historical story; B. inscription, motto xvii. - (O)F. *légende* = Sp. *leyenda*, It. *leggenda* - medL. *legenda*, prop. 'things to be read', n.pl. of gerundive of *legere* read (see LECTON), taken as fem. sg. For the formation cf. PREBEND. So **legend-ARY**. xvi. - medL. *legendarius* (sb. -ium).

**legerdemain** le-dʒərdəmeɪn sleight of hand xv (Lydg.); trickery xvi. - F. *léger de main*, i.e. *léger* (:- Rom. \**leviārius*, f. *levis* light), *de* of, *main* hand.

**leghorn** leghō-ɪn kind of straw plaiting; breed of fowls. xix. f. place-name *Leghorn* (Italy) - It. †*Legorno*, now *Livorno*, repr. L. *Liburnus*.

**legible** le-dʒɪbl that can be read, i.e. deciphered. xiv. - late L. *legibilis*, f. *legere* read; see LECTON, -IBLE. **legibi-LITY**. xvii.

**legion** li-dʒən body of infantry in the ancient Roman army; vast host. xiii (La3.). - OF. *legium*, -ion (mod. *légion*) - L. *legiō(n)-*, f. *legere* choose, levy (see LECTON).

**legislator** le-dʒɪsleɪtər one who makes laws. xvii. - L. *lēgis lātor*, i.e. *lēgis* g. of *lēx* law, *lātor* proposer, mover, agent-noun f. *lātus* :- \**tlātus*, pp. of *tolere* raise; after phr. *lēgem ferre* propose a law. So **LEGISLATION**. xvii. - late L. *lēgis lātō*. Hence **legislative**. xvii. **legislature**. xvii; after JUDICATURE.

**legitimate** li-dʒɪ-tɪmət lawful begotten xv; lawful, regular xvii. - medL. *lēgitimātus*, pp. of *lēgitimāre* declare to be lawful, legitimize, f. L. *lēgitimus*, f. *lēg-*, *lēx* law. So **legitimate** -eit vb. xvi. **legitima-TION**. xv. - medL. See -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **legitimist**. xix. - F. (political party). **legitimize**. xix. f. L. adj. Cf. LEGAL.



**leguminous** lɛgjuːmɪnəs pert. to pulse; of the pea and bean family (Leguminosæ). XVII. - modL. *legūminosus*, f. L. *legūmin-*, -*umen* pulse, bean (whence, through F., **legume** lɛˈgjuːm beans, peas, etc. XVII; pod of Leguminosæ XVIII); see -OUS.

**leisure** lɛˈzɔɪ, lɪˈzɔɪ †freedom or opportunity; freedom from occupation, free time. XIV. ME. *leisour*, -*er* - AN. *leisour*, OF *leisir* (mod. *loisir*) = Pr. *lezer* leisure, Cat. *lleer* permission, Pg. *lazer* leisure, opportunity; Rom. sb. use of L. *licēre* be permitted (see LICENCE). Cf. PLEASURE.

**leman** lɛˈmən (arch.) lover, sweetheart; illicit lover, paramour. XIII. ME. *leofman*, *lefman*, *lemman*, f. *lēof*, *lēf* LIEF + MAN.

**lemma** lɛˈmə, pl. *lemmata*, *lemmas* (math.) subsidiary proposition XVI; heading, title, theme XVII. - L. - Gr. *lēmna*, pl. *lēmната* something taken for granted or assumed, theme, argument, title, f. \**lab-*, base of *lambánein* take.

**lemming** lɛˈmɪŋ small arctic rodent. XVII. - Norw. *lemning*, rel. to Sw. *lemmel*, †*lemb* (pl. *lemmar*), Norw. *lemende*.

**lemon**<sup>1</sup> lɛˈmən pale-yellow ovate acid fruit, Citrus Limonum. XIV. ME. *lymon* - (O)F. *limon* (now restricted to the lime), corr. to Sp. *limón*, Pg. *limão*, It. *limone*, medL. *limō(n-)*; f. Arab. *limāḥ*, coll. *līm* fruits of the citron kind (see LIME<sup>2</sup>). So **lemonA**ˈDE. XVII. - F. *limonade*.

**lemon**<sup>2</sup> lɛˈmən in *lemon dab*, *lemon sole* certain species of plaice or flounder. XIX. - F. *limande* (XIII; beside *lime*; cf. It. *lima*, *limanda*), of unkn. origin.

**lemur** lɪˈmɜː Malagasy nocturnal mammal allied to the monkey. XVIII. - modL. *lemur* (Linnaeus), deduced from L. pl. *lemurēs* shades of the departed; so named because of the spectre-like suggestion of the face.

**lend** lend grant the temporary possession of; grant, bestow. XV. Late ME. *lende*, superseding *lēne(n)* :- OE. *lēnan*, corr. (with difference of conjugation) to OFris. *lēna*, *lēnia*, Du. *leenen*, OHG. *lēhanōn* (G. *lehnen* enfeoff); f. LOAN. The substitution of *lend-* for *lēn-*, which became established in XV, arose from the fact that the pt. *lende* and pp. *lent* of *lēne*, by assoc. with the conjugation of *bend*, *send*, *wend*, suggested an inf. *lende*.

**length** lɛŋ(k)θ quality of being long OE.; long stretch. XVI. OE. *lengþu* (rare, the usual word being *lengu*, *lengē*, which survived till XVII) = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* :- Germ. \**langipō*, f. \**langaz* LONG<sup>1</sup>; see -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **leŋgthen**<sup>2</sup> XVI; superseding †**length** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). **leŋgthy**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (c. 1690, N. Amer.).

**lenient** lɪˈniənt softening, relaxing XVII; indisposed to severity XVIII. - L. *lēmient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *lēmire* soothe, f. *lēmīs* soft, mild; see -ENT. Hence **leŋiency**. XVIII (Mme D'Arblay). **lentry** lɛˈnɪtɪ. XVI. - OF. - L.

**lenition** lɪnɪˈʃən (philol.) smoothing or softening of a sound. XIX. f. L. *lēmīs*; see prec., -ITION.

**leno** lɪˈnoʊ cotton gauze. XIX. prob. - F. *linon* lɪnɔ̃, f. *lin* :- L. *linum*; see LINEN.

**lens** lɛnz piece of glass, etc., with two curved surfaces or one straight and one curved. XVII (Halley). - L. *lens* LENTIL: so called on account of its shape; F. *lentille* is used in the same way.

**Lent** lent †spring; period from Ash Wednesday to Easter Eve. XIII. Shortened form of ME. *lenten*, OE. *lencten* = MDu. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizin*, *lenzin* :- WGerm. \**langgintinaz*, either f. \**langita-*, -*ton-* (whence MDu., Du. *lenta*, OHG. *langiz*, *languz*, also *lenzo*, G. *lenz*) with suffix -*ina-*, or f. \**langaz* LONG<sup>1</sup> + \**ina-* of Goth. *sinteins* daily, rel. to Skr. *dina*, Osl. *dni*, Lith. *dienà* day; the ult. deriv. from LONG<sup>1</sup> is undoubted and may have reference to the lengthening of the day in spring; the ecl. sense of the word is peculiar to Eng. *Lenten* survives in attrib. use and is apprehended as an adj. in -EN<sup>3</sup>.

**lenticular** lɛntɪˈkʊləɪ lens- or lentil-shaped. XVII. - L. *lenticularis*, f. *lenticula*; see next and -AR.

**lentil** lɛˈntɪl seed of a leguminous plant, Ervum lens, Lens esculenta. XIII. - (O)F. *lentille* :- Rom. \**lenticula*, for L. *lenticula* (whence Sp. *lenteja*, It. *lenticchia*), dim. of *lēns*, *lent-* lentil.

**lentisk** lɛˈntɪsk mastic tree. XV. - L. *lentiscus*, prob. of alien origin.

**leonid** lɪˈənɪd (astron.) one of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from Leo. XIX. f. L. *leōn-* LION + -ID<sup>2</sup>.

**leonine**<sup>1</sup> lɪˈənəɪn lion-like, pert. to a lion. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *léonin*, -*ine* or L. *leōnīnus*, -*īna*, f. *leōn-* LION; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. Identical in form and ult. in origin is **le-onine**<sup>2</sup> in *leonine verse*, Latin verse in which the final word of the line rhymes with that immediately preceding the caesural pause, from a medieval poet *Leo* or *Leonius*.

**leopard** lɛˈpɑːd large carnivorous quadruped, Felis panthera. XIII. ME. *leopard*, *leopard*, *lubard*, *lebard* - OF. *leopard*, *leopard*, *lebard* (mod. *leopard*) - late L. *leopardus* - late Gr. *leopardos*, also *leontopardos*, f. *leonto-*, *leōn* LION + *pardos* PARD; so named because supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard'.

**leper** lɛˈpɜː leprous person. XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible). prob. arising from attrib. use of †*leper* (XIII) leprosy - (O)F. *lèpre* - late L. *lepra*, cl. *lepræ* (Pliny) - Gr. *lèprā*, sb. use of fem. of *leprós* scaly, f. *lépos*, *leptís* scale. The ending -*er* would confirm the tendency to apprehend the word as a personal designation. So **le-prous**. XIII (AnctR.). - OF. *lepro(u)s* - late L. *leprósus*. Hence **le-prosy**<sup>2</sup>. XVI; repl. †*lepry* (XV).

**lepidoptera** lepidɔptərə order of insects characterized by scale-covered wings. XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), f. Gr. *lepidō-*, *lepis* scale + *ptērōn* wing (cf. FEATHER); see -A<sup>2</sup>.

**leporine** leˈpərain hare-like. XVII. - L. *leporinus*, f. *lepor-*, *lepus* hare; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**leprechaun** leprəˈxɔːn in Ir. folk-lore, a pygmy sprite. XVII (*lubrican*), XIX (*lepre(c)haun*). - Ir. *lupracán*, *leipracán*, *liopracán*, in MlR. *luchrupán*, OIr. *luchorpán*, f. *lu* small + *corp* body (- L. *corpus*; see CORPORAL).

**lepto-** leˈptɔ(u) comb. form of Gr. *leptós* fine, small, thin, delicate (prop. ppl. adj. of *lépein* scale, peel, rel. to *lepis* shell, scale), in many bot. and zool. terms.

**Lesbian** leˈzbiən pert. to unnatural sexual relations between women; also sb. XIX. L. *Lesbius*, f. *Lesbos* birthplace of Sappho (cf. SAPHISM) + -IAN.

**lese-majesty** lɪzmæˈdʒɪsti treason. xv. - F. *lèse-majesté* - L. *læsa mājestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people; *læsa*, pp. of *lædere* injure (see next); *mājestās* MAJESTY.

**lesion** liˈzən damage, injury. xv. - (O)F. *lésion* - L. *læsio(n)-*, f. *læs-*, *lædere* injure, hurt; see -SION.

**less** lɛs of not so great size or extent; functioning as compar. of *little* (cf. LEAST). OE. *læssa* = OFris. *læssa* :- Germ. *\*laisizō*, f. *\*laisiz* (whence OE. *læs* = OFris. *læs* adv.), compar. formation on *\*laisa-* :- IE. *\*loiso-* (cf. Gr. *loisthos* last). Hence *leˈssen*<sup>5</sup> vb. xiv, *leˈsser*<sup>3</sup>; double compar.

**-less** lɛs orig. an adj. rel. to LEASING, LOOSE, LOSE, OE. *læs* devoid (of), free (from), governing the genitive, e.g. *firena læs* free from crimes, but more freq. the second el. of adj. compounds, the first el. being a sb., e.g. *wiflæs* without a wife. In some instances the sb. is a noun of action coincident in form with the related vb., and some of the adjs. so formed have the sense 'not to be -ed', 'un-able', e.g. *countless*, *numberless*. On the supposed analogy of these -less has been appended (from late xvi) to many verbs, e.g. *dauntless*, *fadeless*, *tireless*.

**lessee** lesiˈ tenant under a lease. xv. - AN. *lessee*, OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser* (mod. *laisser* leave, let); see LEASE<sup>1</sup>. So *lesso*-r<sup>1</sup>. xv. - AN. *lesso(u)r*.

**lesson** leˈs(ə)n portion of sacred scripture read in divine service; portion of a book to be studied; portion or period of teaching XIII (AnCrR.); †lecture xiv. - (O)F. *leçon* :- L. *lectiōnem* LECTURE.

**lest** lest (so) that . . . not. OE. *þy læs þe*, 'whereby less that' (*þy* instr. case of the demons. and relative pron., *læs* LESS, *þe* relative particle; see THE<sup>2</sup>), late OE. *þe læste*, whence ME. *lest(e)*, by aphesis of the first word of the phr.; cf. for the meaning L. *quominus* 'whereby less', *lest*.

**let<sup>1</sup>** let †leave behind or undone, omit; put out to hire or rent; allow, cause. OE. *lætan*,

pt. *lēt*, *leort*, pp. *gélæten* = OFris. *lêta*, OS. *lätan* (Du. *laten*), OHG. *lāzan* (G. *lassen*), ON. *lāta*, Goth. *lētan* (pt. *lailōt*); CGerm. (orig. reduplicating) vb., f. *\*læt-* (: - *\*léd-*), rel. to *\*lat-* LATE :- *\*lad-*, repr. by L. *lassus* weary (: - *\*ladtós*); cf. ALAS, LASSITUDE. The primary sense was prob. 'let go through weariness', as in the Rom. synon. (e.g. F. *laisser*; see LEASE). The strong pp. (still dial. *letten*) began to be superseded by *let* in xiv.

**let<sup>2</sup>** lèt (arch.) hinder, prevent. OE. *lettan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *lezzen*, ON. *letja*, Goth. *latjan* (intr. delay) :- CGerm. *\*latjan*, f. *\*lata-* slow, LATE. Hence **let** sb. hindrance. XII.

**-let**, *lèt* suffix used since xvi, but not freq. till XVIII, to form diminutives; presumably deduced from *bracelet*, *crosslet*, and the like, which have the appearance of being f. *brace*, *cross*, but which are actually from F. words formed by the addition of -ette (-ET) to sbs. ending in -el (- L. -*ellum* or -*ale*), or from *tartlet*, which is - F. *tartelette*, dim. of *tarte* TART, through the by-form *tartre*, whence *\*tarterette*, and by dissimilation *tartelette*.

*Armet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*, denoting ornaments for parts of the body, were perh. first suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet*, and furthered by the common *bracelet*.

**letch** letʃ craving, longing. XVIII. poss. f. by-form of (dial.) *latch* seize, catch hold of (OE. *læccan*), but the transference of meaning is not clear.

**lethal** liˈpəl deadly, mortal. xvii. - L. *lethālis*, f. *lētum*, var. of *lētum* death, by assoc. with Gr. *lêthē* oblivion, used as a proper name in L. (whence **Lethe** liˈpi xvi) for a river in Hades, the water of which, when drunk, produced oblivion of the past; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**lethargy** leˈpɑːdʒi morbid drowsiness; torpor, apathy. xiv (Ch., Wyclif, Trevisa). Earliest form *litargie* - OF. *litargie* (mod. *lêth-*) - late L. *lêthargia* (medL. *litargia*, after medGr. pronunc.) - Gr. *lêthargiá*, f. *lêthargos* forgetful, f. *\*lêth-* (cf. prec.), var. of *\*lath-* in *lanthánein* escape notice, *lanthánesthai* forget, prob. rel. to L. *latēre* be hid (see LATENT). **lethargic** leˈpɑːrdʒik. xiv (Trevisa; rare before xvi). - L. - Gr.

**Lett** let member of a people inhabiting Baltic provinces. xix. - G. *Lette* - native name *Latvi*. Hence **Lettic** (i) Lettish, (ii) in wider use applied to the Baltic langs. **Lettitish**<sup>1</sup> IE. language of the Baltic group; after G. *lettisch*.

**letter** leˈtəɹ alphabetic character; epistle; pl. literature, learning. xiii. - (O)F. *lettre* :- L. *littera* (which took over the senses of Gr. *grámma*, pl. *grámmata*; see GRAMMAR) letter of the alphabet, pl. epistle, written document, literature, culture, also *littera*, var. *leitera* (by false assoc. with *linere* smear), perh. ult. - Gr. *diphthérai* writing tablets. So **lettered**<sup>1</sup> leˈtəɹd learned, educated. xiv; after (O)F. *lettré*, L. *litterātus*.

**lettuce** le-tis plant of the genus *Lactuca*. XIII. ME. *letus(e)*, obscurely rel. to OF. *laituē* (mod. *laituē*) = It. *lattuga* :- L. *lactūca*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, so called with ref. to the milky juice of the plant.

**leuco-** lju-kou before a vowel **leuc-**, comb. form of Gr. *leukós* white (see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>). XVII.

**levant** livə-nt decamp, steal away, bolt; esp. of an absconding debtor. XVIII. perh. f. *levant* in sl. phr. *come the l., run or throw a l.*, make a bet with the intention of absconding if it is lost, ult. based on *Levant*, as in the F. phr. *faire voile en Levant*, 'to bee stolne, filched or purloyned away' (Cotgr.). But cf. Sp. *levantarse con algo* seize something.

**Levant** livə-nt †the East; eastern part of the Mediterranean. xv. - F. *levant*, sb. use ('point where the sun rises') of prp. of *lever* rise (see LEVY). So **Leva-ntine**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; after F.

**levator** livei-tōɪ (anat.) muscle that raises. XVII. - late L., agent-noun of L. *levāre* (see LEVY, -ATOR).

**levee** le-vi, le-vei reception of visitors on rising from bed XVII; assembly held by a sovereign, etc., esp. in the early afternoon XVIII. - F. *levé*, var. of *lever* rising, sb. use of *lever* (inf.) raise, (refl.) rise :- L. *levāre* lift; see LEVY, -EE.

**level** le-vəl instrument to indicate a line parallel to the horizon XIV; †level condition XV; position marked by a horizontal line XVI; social, etc., plane; level surface XVII. ME. *level*, *livel* - OF. *livel*, later *nivel* (mod. *niveau*) = Pr. *livel*, *nivel*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *livel*, *nivel*, It. *nivello* :- Rom. \**libellum*, for L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* balance, scales (cf. LITRE). Hence adj. XVI, vb. xv.

**lever** li-vər bar serving to dislodge a heavy object. XIII. - AN. *lever*, (O)F. *levier*, alteration of OF. *leveor* by substitution of suffix (-*āriu-* for -*ōriu-*), f. *lever* raise (see LEVY); ME. had *levere* and *levour*.

**leveret** le-vər-it young hare. xv. - AN. *leve-ret*, dim. of *levre*, (O)F. *lièvre* :- L. *leporem*, *lepus* hare (of alien origin); see -ET.

**leviathan** livai-əpən large aquatic animal in the Bible; †Satan XIV (Wycl. Bible); used by Hobbes for the commonwealth 1651. - L. (Vulg.) *leviathan* - Heb. *livyāthān*.

**levigate** le-viceit make smooth. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *levigāre*, f. *levis* smooth (cf. Gr. *leíos*) + -ig-, var. of base of *agere* do, make; see ACT and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **leviga-tion**. xv. - L.

**levin** le-vin lightning. XIII ('Genesis & Exodus'). ME. *leuen(e)*, first in Scandinavianized areas; prob. of ON. origin, and perh. based on OSw. *liughn|elder* (Sw. *ljung|eld*, Da. *lygn|ild*) lightning flash, f. \**leuχ-* (see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>).

**levirate** li-vireit custom by which a brother of a deceased man marries his widow. XVIII. f. L. *levir* brother-in-law (corr. to OE. *tācor*,

OSl. *děverī*, Homeric Gr. *dāēr*, Skr. *devōr-*) + -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**levitate** le-viteit rise or cause to rise by reason of lightness. XVII (Marvell). f. L. *levis* light (see LEVITY) after GRAVITATE. So **levita-tion**. XVII (More).

**Levite** li-vait descendant of Levi; assistant to a priest XIII (Cursor M.); †deacon XIV (PPl.); †clergyman XVII. - ChrL. *levita*, *levitēs* - Gr. *levitēs*, f. *Leuī* - Heb. *Lēvī*. So **levi-tical**. XVI (Coverdale). f. late L. (Vulg.) *leviticus* - Gr. (LXX) *levitikós*.

**levity** le-viti lightness (physical, mental, or moral). XVI. - L. *levitās*, f. *levis* light, rel. to Gr. *elakhús* short, OSl. *ligūku* light; see -ITY.

**levy** le-vi action of raising money, an army, etc. xv (*levē(e)*, *levie*). - (O)F. *levée*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *lever* :- L. *levāre* raise, f. *levis* light (see prec. and -Y<sup>3</sup>). Hence **levy** vb. raise (money, taxes, etc.) XIV; raise (an army); make, start (war) xv.

**lew** lju see LEE<sup>1</sup>.

**lewd** ljūd †play, not clerical OE.; unlearned XIII; †flow, vulgar; †ignorant; †ill-conditioned; lascivious, unchaste XIV. OE. *læwede*, of unkn. origin; connexion with L. *lāicus* LAY<sup>3</sup> has been suggested.

**lewis** lju-is iron contrivance for raising blocks of stone. XVIII. perh. f. the name *Lewis*. Also called *lewison*, *levising* (XIX).

**lewisite** lju-isait vesicant oily fluid. 1937. f. name of the inventor, W. J. *Lewis* + -ITE.

**lexical** le-ksikəl pert. to the words of a language; of the nature of a lexicon. XIX. f. Gr. *lexikós* and *lexikón*; see next and -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**lexicon** le-ksikən word-book, dictionary. XVII. - mod L. - Gr. *lexikón*, n.sg. (sc. *biblton* book, BIBLE) of *lexikós* pert. to words, f. *lexis* phrase, word, f. *legein* speak; see LECTION. So **lexico-grapher**, -GRAPHY. XVII.

**ley** lei var. of LEA, repr. OE. *læge*, etc., obl. forms of OE. *lēah*; now used spec. by agriculturists.

li<sup>1</sup> li Chinese itinerary measure. XVI.

li<sup>2</sup> li Chinese weight. XVIII.

**liable** lai-əbl obliged by law xv; exposed or subject to XVI. poss. - AN. \**liable*, f. (O)F. *lier* :- L. *ligāre* bind (cf. LIGAMENT, LIEN); but, if this is the origin, the late appearance of the word and its absence from AN. and AL. records are inexplicable. Hence **lia-bi-lity**. XVIII. See -BLE.

**liaison** liei-zō †thickening for sauces XVII; illicit intimacy; (in F. phonetics) consonant-linking XIX; (mil.) co-operation of forces XX. - F. *liaison*, f. *lier* bind (cf. prec.).

**liane** liā-n tropical climbing and twining plant. XVIII. - F. *liane*, †*liene*, dial. *liorne*, *lierne* clematis (cf. LIERNE), perh. alteration, by crossing with *lier* bind, of dial. F. *viorne*, *vienne* :- L. *viburnum* wayfaring-tree. Also **liana** liā-nə (XIX), which either is a latinization or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.

**liar** lai-əɹ teller of lies. OE. *lēogere* (= OHG. *liugari*, ON. *ljúgari*), f. *lēogan* LIE<sup>2</sup>; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.  
 ¶ For the sp. -ar cf. *beggar*, *pedlar*.

**lias** lai-əs blue limestone rock XVII (*lyas*); (geol.) strata forming the lowest division of the Jurassic XIX. - F. *lias*, OF. *liois* in *marbre liois*, *Pierre lioise* some valuable kind of stone or marble, prob. of Germ. origin (cf. OS. *leia*, MHG. *lei(e)* rock, stone).

**libation** laibeɪ-fən pouring out of wine in honour of a god. XIV. - L. *libatiō(n)-*, f. *libāre* taste, pour as an offering, rel. to Gr. *leibein* pour drop by drop, *loibē* libation, *liba* (acc.) drop; see -ATION.

**libel** lai-bəl †formal statement or writing XIII; plaintiff's declaration or plea XIV; †published bill or pamphlet XVI; damaging or defamatory statement XVII. - OF. *libel*, (mod.) *libelle* - L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book (see LIBRARY). Hence **li-bel** vb. XVI. **li-bel-IOUS**. XVII.

**liberal** li-bərəl pert. to the arts considered 'worthy of a free man'; free in bestowing XIV; †unrestrained XV; free from prejudice XVIII; of political opinion (opp. to *Conservative*, *Tory*) 1801. - (O)F. *libéral* = Sp. *liberal*, It. *liberale* - L. *liberālis*, f. *liber* free :- \**louberos*, CItalic \**louferos* = Gr. *eleutheros*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **libera-LITY**. XIV. **li-ber-ATE**<sup>2</sup>. XVII. - f. L. *liberāt-*, -āre. **libera-TION**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**libertine** li-bərtin, -ain †freedman XIV (Wycl. Bible; thereafter from XVI); antinomian, free-thinker; licentious man XVI. - L. *libertinus*, f. *libertus* made free, f. *liber* free (see prec.); partly through F. *libertin*.

**liberty** li-bərti freedom XIV (Ch.); leave, permission; privilege, franchise; district of one's privileges XV. - (O)F. *liberté* = Pr. *libertat*, etc. - L. *libertātem*, -tās, f. *liber* free, see LIBERAL, -TY. Hence **liberta-RIAN**. XVIII.

**libidinous** libi-dinəs lustful. XV. - L. *libidinōsus*, f. *libidin-*, *libidō*, *lubidō* lust (cf. *libet*, *lubet* it is pleasing); see LIEF, -OUS. **libido** libai-dou, -i-dou (psych.). XX.

**Libra** lai-brə (astr.) constellation between Virgo and Scorpio; 7th sign of the zodiac. L., pound weight, balance; the constellation, denoted by ⚖, was perh. so named with ref. to the fact that, when the sun enters this part of the ecliptic, the days and nights are equal. Cf. LIRA, LIVRE. ¶ In medL. *libra* was used for 'pound'; hence the abbrevs. L., †li., lb. (weight), £ (sterling).

**library** lai-brəri place to contain books accessible for reading (Ch.); collection of books. XIV. - (O)F. *librairie* (now only 'bookseller's shop') = It., Sp. *libreria*, Pg. *livraria* - CRom. \**librāria* alteration of L. *librāria* bookseller's shop, sb. use (sc. *taberna* shop) of *librārius* pert. to books, f. *libr-*, *liber* book; see -ARY, -Y<sup>2</sup>. So **librarian** laibræ-riən †scribe XVII; keeper of a library XVIII. f. L. *librārius* + -AN.

**libration** laibreɪ-fən oscillation, balancing. XVII. - L. *librātiō(n)-*, f. *librāre* balance, f. *libra*; see LIBRA, -ATION, and cf. LIVRE, EQUILIBRIUM.

**libretto** libre-tou text of an opera, etc. XVIII. It., dim. of *libro* book (cf. LIBRARY).

**Libyan** li-biən pert. to *Libya*, a region of N. Africa, by some applied to the Berber language or the Hamitic group gen. XVII; see -AN.

**licence**, U.S. **license** lai-səns leave, permission; liberty of action XIV; formal permission from authority; excessive liberty XV; deviation from normal form XVI; licentiousness XVIII. - (O)F. *licence* = Sp. *licencia*, It. *licenza* - L. *licentia*, f. *licent-*, prp. stem of *licere* be lawful; see LICIT, -ENCE. Hence **li-CE** vb. XV. ¶ The difference of sp. between sb. and vb. is in accordance with the usage exemplified in *practice* sb., *practise* vb., *prophecy* sb., *prophesy* vb., which seems to be based on pairs like *advise* and *advise*, where the difference depends upon a historical phonetic distinction. So **lice-NTIOUS**. XVI. L. (Quintilian).

**lich** litʃ (dial.) body, corpse. OE. *lic* = OFris. *lik*, OS. *lic* (Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* (G. *leiche*, from MHG. *liche*), ON. *lik*, Goth. *leik* :- CGerm. \**likam* (IE. \**lig-* form, repr. in Balto-Sl. by words meaning 'like'). Survives in **li-CH-**, **ly-CH-GATE** roofed gateway to a churchyard under which the bier is set down at a funeral. XV (*lycheyate*). Cf. LIKE<sup>1</sup>, LYKEWAKE.

**lichen** lai-kən, li-tʃən †liverwort, one of a class of cellular cryptogams XVIII. - L. *lichēn* - Gr. *leikhēn*. So F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.

**lichi** see LITCHI.

**licit** li-sit lawful, allowable. XV. - L. *licitus*, pp. of *licere* be lawful (cf. ILLICIT).

**lick** lik pass the tongue over. OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccōn*, *leccōn* (Du. *likken*), OHG. *leckōn* (G. *lecken*) :- WGerm. \**likkōjan* (whence F. *lécher*, etc.; see LECHER); based ult. on IE. \**ligh-* \**leigh-* \**loigh-*, found in Skr. (Vedic) *redhi*, *ledhi*, Arm. *lizanem*, Gr. *leikhein*, *likhneuein* lick, *likhnos* dainty, L. *lingere*, *ligurrire*, OIr. *ligim*, OSl. *lizati*, Lith. *liēžti*, Goth. *bi|laigon* lick.

**lickerish** li-kəriʃ (arch.) dainty; greedy; lecherous. XVI. Alteration by substitution of -ISH<sup>1</sup> of †*lickerous* (XIII) - AN. \**ikerous*, var. of *lecheros* LECHEROUS (cf. OF. *liquerie*, var. of *lecherie* LECHERY). ¶ Perverted to *liquorish* (XVIII) to express fondness for liquor.

**lictor** li-ktōɹ officer in ancient Rome. XVI (earlier †*littour* XIV). L., of unkn. origin, but pop. assoc. with *ligare* bind (cf. LIGAMENT).

**lid** lid cover of the opening of a vessel OE.; eyelid XIII. OE. *hlid* = OFris. *hlid*, MLG. *lit* (-d-), Du. *lid*, OHG. (*h*)*lit* (now in G. (*augen*)*lid* eyelid), ON. *hlid* gate, gateway,

gap :- Germ. \**χliðam*, f. \**χlið*-cover, as in OE. *behliðan*, OS. *bihliðan* cover, OE. *onhliðan* OS. *anhliðan* open (see BE-, UN-<sup>2</sup>), Goth. *hleipra* tent, hut; IE. \**kli-* cover, shut, is repr. also in OIr., Balto-Sl., and Gr.

**lido** li·dou name of a bathing-place near Venice; transf. public open-air swimming-pool. xx. Venetian It. *lido* :- L. *litus* shore.

**lie**<sup>1</sup> lai pt. *lay* lei, pp. *lain* lein be in a prostrate or recumbent position. OE. *licgan*, pt. *læg*, pl. *lægon*, pp. *legen* = OFris. *lidz(i)a*, OS. *liggian* (Du. *liggen*), OHG. *liggen*, ON. *liggja* :- CGerm. \**ligjan* (OHG. *ligan*, G. *liegen*, Goth. *ligan* are abnormal), f. base \**leg-* \**lag-* \**læg-* :- IE. \**legh-* \**logh-* \**lēgh-*, repr. also by Gr. *lēktron*, *lēkhos* bed, *alokhos* bedfellow, *lōkhos* lying-in, lying in wait (cf. LOCHIA), ambush, L. *lectus* bed, OSl. *ležati* lie. The form *lie* (repl. normal ME. *ligge* li·dʒə) resulted from the generalization of the stem of the 2nd and 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. OE. *lig(e)st*, *list*, *lig(e)þ*, *liþ*; cf. LAY<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lie** sb. xvii.

**lie**<sup>2</sup> lai pt., pp. **lied** tell an untruth. OE. *lēogan*, pt. *lēah*, pl. *lugon*, pp. *logen* = OFris. *liāga*, OS. *liogan* (Du. *liegen*, *loog*, *gelogen*), OHG. *liogan* (G. *lügen*, *log*, *gelogen*), ON. *ljuga*, Goth. *liugan*; CGerm. vb. f. \**leug-* \**loug-* \**lug-* (whence OE. *lyge* lie); cf. OSl. *liža* lie. Hence **lie** sb. untruth. xiii; repl. OE. *lyge*.

**lief** lif †adj. beloved, dear. OE. *lēof* = OFris. *liāf*, OS. *lob*, *hof* (Du. *lief*), OHG. *liub*, *liup* (G. *lieb*), ON. *liúfr*, Goth. *liufs* (*liub-*) :- CGerm. \**leubaz* :- IE. \**leubhos* (whence OSl. *ljubā*); see also LEAVE<sup>1</sup>, LOVE. As adv. (compared *liever*, *lievest*) dearly, gladly xiii; developed mainly from arch. or dial. phr. *I had as lief. I had liever*, i.e. I should hold as dear, dearer, in which *would* was substituted on the analogy of *would rather*.

**liege** lidʒ entitled to feudal service (as *liege lord*, OF. *lige segnur*) xiii; bound to render this (as *liege man*, OF. *home lige*). - OF. *lige*, *liege* (cf. Pr. *litge*, It. *ligio*, medL. *lēgius*, *ligius*) - medL. *lēticus*, *læticus*, \**liticus*, f. *lētus*, *litus*, prob. - Germ. \**læpigaz* (cf. G. *ledig* free, unoccupied), \**læton*, -*az* (cf. Goth. *fra|lēts*, OE. *frēo|læta* freedman), f. \**læt-*, base of LET<sup>1</sup>. ¶ For the survival of the sense 'free' cf. legal *liege poustie* being in health and in possession of one's faculties, OF. *lige poestee*, medL. *ligia potestas*.

**lien** li·ən, U.S. *lin* (leg.) right to retain possession of property. xvi. - F. *lien*, OF. *loien* :- L. *ligāmen* bond, f. *ligāre* (cf. LIGAMENT).

**lierne** li·ərn (archit.) short rib in vaulting connecting principal ribs. xix. - F. (xvi), perh. transf. use of the term for climbing plants (see LIANE).

**lieu** l'ū place, stead. xiii (*lieue*). - (O)F. *lieu* :- L. *locu-*s place (cf. LOCUS).

**lieutenant** lēv-, lēfte·nənt, (U.S.) lute·nənt (arch.) vicegerent xiv; military and naval rank (orig. of one 'holding the place' of a captain) xvi. - (O)F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holder (see LIEU, TENANT, and cf. LOCUM TENENS), with OF. word-order retained. Forms with *f*, to which the traditional Eng. pronunc. corresponds, appear in xiv, e.g. *leaf-*, *leve-*, later *lief-*, *live-*, *lieu-*; infl. of LEAVE sb.<sup>1</sup> is possible. Hence **LIEUTENANCY**. xv. Also **lieutenant**-GENERAL †vicegerent xv (Caxton); rank next below a general xvi. - F. *lieutenant général*, in which the second word is orig. adj. In **lord-lieutenant** (from xv applied to various officers holding deputed authority from a sovereign) *lieutenant* is adj.

**life** laif animate existence; course or manner of living. OE. *lif*, corr. to OFris., OS. *lif* life, person (Du. *lijf* body), OHG. *lib* life (G. *leib* body), ON. *lif* life, body :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**libam* (\**libaz*), f. \**lib-*, the weak grade of which appears in LIVE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **li·fe**GUARD bodyguard of soldiers. xvii; prob. after Du. †*lijfgarde*, G. *leibgarde* (in which the first el. means 'body'), later assoc. with *life*.

**lift** lift raise, elevate. xiii (Cursor M.). - ON. *lypta* = MHG., G. *lüften* :- Germ. \**luftjan*, f. \**luftuz* air, sky (see LOFT). Hence **lift** sb. xvi (Malory).

**ligament** lig·əmənt short band of animal tissue xiv; ligature xvi. - L. *ligāmentum*, f. *ligāre* bind, tie (cf. ALLY); see -MENT. So **li·ga**TURE. xiv. - late L.

**light**<sup>1</sup> lait emanation from the sun, etc.; illumination; lighted body. OE. *lēoht*, Anglian *liht* = OFris. *liacht*, OS., OHG. *liocht* (Du., G. *licht*) :- WGerm. \**leuhtam* :- \**leuktom* (var. \**leukotom* is repr. by Goth. *liuhap*), f. IE. \**leuk-* \**louk-* \**lūk-*, repr. in Gr. *leukós* white, *leússein* see, *lúkhnos* (: \**luksnos*) lamp, L. *lux*, *lumen* (: \**leuksmen*) light (cf. LUMINOUS), *lucēre* (cf. LUCID), *lūna* (: \**leuksnā*) moon (cf. LUNAR), OIr. *luan* moon, *luach* shining, W. *llug* light, ON. *logi* :- \**lukón*) flame, OSl. *luča* beam, Skr. *ruc* shine, *rucás* bright. So **light** adj. OE. *lēoht*, *liht* = OFris. *liacht*, OS., OHG. *licht* (Du., G. *licht*). **light** vb. OE. *lihtan* = OS. *liuhtian*, etc., Goth. *liuhtjan*, largely superseded by **lighten**<sup>2</sup>. xiii (Cursor M.). Cf. ALIGHT<sup>2</sup>. comp. **li·gh**THOUSE xvii (Bacon).

**light**<sup>2</sup> lait of little weight. OE. *lēoht*, *liht* = OFris. *li(u)cht*, OS. *-liht* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liht(i)* (G. *leicht* easy), ON. *léttr*, Goth. *leihts* :- CGerm. \**lihtaz*, \**-tjaz*, f. \**lihtw-* :- IE. \**leñgh<sup>w</sup>*, as in Lith. *leñgvas* light; for the grade \**lygh<sup>w</sup>* - see LUNG. Hence **li·gh**TEN<sup>2</sup>. xv.

**lightning** lai·tniŋ discharge of electricity between groups of clouds. xiv. Special use of *lightening*, vbl. sb. of *lighten* (see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>) with differentiated sp. Superseded ME. *leiting* (xiii), which in turn superseded *leit*, *lait*, OE. *lēget*, *liġet*, f. base of LIGHT<sup>1</sup>.

**lights** laits lungs (now of slaughtered beasts). XII. ME. *lihte*, pl. of *liht* LIGHT<sup>2</sup> used sb.; cf. the etymol. meaning of LUNG and OIr. *scaman* light, sb. lungs, W. *ysgyfaint* lights, *ysgafn* light, Russ. *lëgkoe* lung, *lëgkii* light.

**lign-aloes** lainæ:louz aloes, aloes wood XIV (Ch.); aromatic wood of a Mexican tree (*Bursera*) XIX. - late L. *lignum aloës* 'wood of the ALOE' (*aloës*, gen. of *aloë*).

**ligneous** li'gniøs woody in texture. XVII (Bacon). - L. *ligneus*, f. *lignum* wood (-\**legnom*, f. *legere* COLLECT, fallen branches being collected for burning); see -EOUS.

**ligula** li'gju:lə tongue-like strip. XVIII. L., 'strap', 'spoon', var. of *lingula*, f. *lingere* LICK, assoc. with *lingua* TONGUE; cf. -ULE.

**like**<sup>1</sup> laik having the same character or quality. XII (Orm). ME. *lic*, *lik* - ON. *likr*, aphetic of *glíkr* = OE. *gelić* ALIKE. Hence **li'ken**<sup>5</sup> compare. XIV; cf. MLG. *likenen*, OHG. *gi|lihinōn*, Sw. *lika*. **li'ke**WISE. XV.

**like**<sup>2</sup> laik please, be pleasing OE.; find agreeable, be pleased with XII. OE. *lician* = OFris. *likia*, OS. *likōn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lihhen*, ON. *lika*, Goth. *leikan* = CGerm. \**likæjan*, \**likōjan*, f. \**likam* appearance, form (see LICH). **li'k(e)**ABLE. XVIII. **li'king**<sup>1</sup>. - OE. *licung*.

**likely** lai:kli probable XIII (Cursor M.); suitable, fit XIV; capable-looking; handsome xv. - ON. *likligr* (also *glíkligr*), f. *likr* LIKE<sup>1</sup> + *-ligr* -LY<sup>1</sup>. Also adv. probably. XIV (Wyclif). **li'keness** resemblance, similarity, image, portrait. OE. (*ge*)*licnes*.

**likin** li'kin Chinese provincial transit duty. XIX. Chin. LI<sup>2</sup> + *kin* money.

**lilac** lai:læk shrub *Syringa vulgaris*. XVII. - F. *lilac* (now *lilas*) - Sp. *lilac* - Arab. *lilak* - Pers. *lilak*, var. of *nilak* bluish, f. *nil* blue, indigo, NIL<sup>1</sup> (cf. Skt. *nīla*, whence Hindi *lil*). The earliest form *lelache* (Bacon), in mod. dial. *laylock*, may repr. Turk. *leilaq*. So named from the bluish tinge of the flowers of some varieties.

**lilaceous** liliei:ʃəs lily-like; (bot.) pert. to the family Liliaceæ. XVIII. - late L. *lilicæus* (Palladius), f. *lilium* LILY; see -ACEOUS.

**lilibullero** li:libu:lə:rou. XVII (-*burlero*). Refrain perh. orig. burlesquing Irish words.

**Lilliputian** lilipju:ʃiən diminutive. XVIII. f. *Lilliput* name of an imaginary country in Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' (1726), peopled by pygmies six inches high; see -IAN.

**lilt** lilt sound (a note), lift up (the voice), sing XIV; sing with a swing XVIII. ME. *lilte* (in *†liltling horn* 'kind of trumpet', Ch.), *lülte*, obscurely rel. to LG., Du. *lul* pipe (Du. *lullepijp* bagpipe; cf. rare Sc. *†liltpipe* xv and Sc. *lill*, *lilt* hole in a wind instrument xviii). Hence **lilt** sb. (Sc.) song, tune XVIII; swing of a tune or verse XIX.

**lily** li:li plant of the genus *Lilium* or family Liliaceæ. OE. *lilie* (weak fem.) - L. *lilium*, perh. - Gr. *leirion*, but the L. and Gr. words may have a common Mediterranean origin.

The L. word is almost universally repr. in Germ. and Rom. langs. (cf. FLEUR-DE-LIS).

**limb**<sup>1</sup> lim part of the body, spec. a member such as the arm, leg, wing; branch (*l. of Satan*, etc., imp, mischievous person; in OE. *deofles limu* 'devil's limbs'; whence simply *limb* xvii). OE. *lim* n., pl. *limu*, corr. to ON. *limr* m.; prob. rel. to OE. *liþ* limb (= Du. *lid*; see LAY-FIGURE). ¶ The parasitic b prob. arose in obl. forms, as pl. *limes*, was transferred to the nom. sg., and finally disappeared (as in other words in -mb).

**limb**<sup>2</sup> lim A. †limbo of Hell xv; B. edge or boundary of a surface or instrument xvi. - F. *limbe* or its source L. *limbus* (see LIMBO). So **li'mbic** (anat.). XIX. - F. *limbique*.

**limbeck** li'mbek. XIV. Early forms *lambyke*, *lembike*; aphetic of ALEMBIC.

**limber**<sup>1</sup> li'mbər shaft; forepart of a gun-carriage. xv. Earliest forms *lymo(u)r*, perh. for \**limmer*, \**limner* (cf. Sc. *lymmar* xvi), sb. use of medL. *limōnārius* adj., f. *limo(n)-* shaft, of unkn. origin (cf. (O)F. *limon* shaft xii, *limonière* shafts and fore-carriage, medL. *limōnārius* shaft-horse). Hence **li'mber** vb.<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**limber**<sup>2</sup> li'mbər pl. holes in timbers for the passage of water. XVII. - (O)F. *lumière* *lümjër* light, hole (used in the same techn. sense) = Rom. \**lumināria*, fem. sg. use of pl. of L. *lumināre* light, lamp, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* (see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>).

**limber**<sup>3</sup> li'mbər flexible, pliant. xvi. perh. from LIMBER<sup>2</sup> in allusion to the to-and-fro motion of shafts or a fore-carriage. Hence **li'mber** (up) vb.<sup>2</sup> XVIII.

**limbo** li'mbou region on the border of Hell XIV; prison, confinement xvi; neglect, oblivion xvii. orig. in phr. *in limbo*, *out of limbo*, repr. medL. *in limbō*, *e limbō*; abl. of L. *limbus* hem, selvaige, fringe, in Eng. use from c.1400 for *limbo*, from XVII for LIMB<sup>2</sup> B.

**lime**<sup>1</sup> laim birdlime; mortar, cement; calcium oxide. OE. *lim*, corr. to MDu. *lim* (Du. *lijm*), OHG. *lim* (G. *leim*), ON. *lim*; f. Germ. \**lim-*, var. of \**laim-* LOAM, ult. rel. to L. *limus*, which has been referred to \**loimos* and \**sloimos* SLIME. Hence **lime** vb. XIII.

**lime**<sup>2</sup> laim fruit of *Citrus Medica acida*. xvii (Sir T. Herbert). - F. *lime* - modPr. *limo*, Sp. *lima* - Arab. *limah* (see LEMON<sup>1</sup>).

**lime**<sup>3</sup> laim linden. xvii (Bacon). unexpl. alteration of *lime*, var. of *lind* (see LINDEN).

**lime-hound** see LYAM.

**limen** lai'men (psych.) limit below which a stimulus ceases to be perceptible. XIX. L., 'threshold', tr. G. *schwelle* (Herbart, 1824). Cf. SUBLIMINAL.

**limerick** li'merik kind of nonsense verse. c.1895. Said to be derived from a custom of singing 'Will you come up to Limerick?' at convivial parties at which nonsense verses were extemporized.

**liminal** li'minəl pert. to the threshold. XIX. f. L. *limin-*, *limen* threshold; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**limit** li'mit boundary; fixed point. XIV. - L. *līmit-*, *līmes* frontier; cf. F. *limite* (XVI). So **li'mit** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *līmīter* or L. *līmītāre*. **limit**A·TION. XIV. - L.

**limitrophe** li'mitrouf adj., on the frontier XIX; †sb. borderland XVI. - F. *limitrophe* - late L. *limitrophus*, f. *limit-* LIMIT + Gr. *-trophos* supporting (*tréphēin* support, nourish).

**limn** lim illuminate XV; paint, portray XVI. contr. of †*lumine* (XIV) - OF. *luminer* - L. *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>. So **limner**<sup>1</sup> li'mnər illuminator XIV; painter XVI. contr. of †*luminer* (XIV), f. *lumine*. ¶ For the vowel cf. *trifle* and for loss of n cf. *autumn*.

**limnology** limnə'lədʒi study of lakes. XIX. f. Gr. *līmnē* lake, marsh + -LOGY.

**limousine** limuzi'n motor-car with closed body. XX. F., f. *Limousin* name of a province of France; orig. caped cloak worn by natives of the province.

**limp**<sup>1</sup> limp walk lame. XVI. prob. f. †*limp-halt* lame, OE. *lemphealt*, *læmpihalt*, f. \**lamp-* :- IE. \**lomb-* (cf. Skr. *lāmbate* hangs down or loose, sinks) + *healt* HALT<sup>1</sup>; cf. MHG. *līmpfen* limp.

**limp**<sup>2</sup> limp wanting in firmness. XVIII. prob. of dial. origin; perh. ult. rel. to prec., the basic sense being 'hanging loose'.

**limpet** li'mpit mollusc of the genus *Patella*. ME. *lempet* :- OE. *lempedu* (cf. OHG. *lampfridea*) - medL. *lampreda*, -*ida* limpet, LAMPREY.

**limpid** li'mpid pellucid, clear. XVII. - F. *limpide* or L. *limpidus*, perh. rel. to *limpa*, *lumpa*, later *lymphā* LYMPH.

**linchpin** li'n'tʃpin pin in an axle-tree to keep the wheel in place. XIV (*lynspin*). ME. *līns* :- OE. *lynis* = WFr. *līns*, OS. *lunisa* (Du. *luns*, *lens*), MHG. *luns*, *lunse* (G. *lünse*); the base is seen also in ME. †*linnail* (XV), †*līnpin* (XIV), perh. OE. \**lyne* (- \**luni-*), rel. to OHG. *lun*, *luna* (G. dial. *lunn*, *lon*); cf. OHG. *luning* linchpin.

**Lincoln green** li'nkən grīn bright green stuff made at *Lincoln*, county town of Lincolnshire, England, a seat of cloth manufacture (cf. *Lincolnesaye* XIV). XVI.

**linden** li'ndən lime-tree, *Tilia europæa*. XVI. In *linden tree* - Du. *lindeboom*, †*lindenboom*, G. *lindenbaum*, f. *linde* (with weak inflexion) + *boom*, *baum* tree (BEAM). The first el. corr. to OE. *līnd*, *līnde* lime-tree, shield, ON. *līnd*, prob. rel. to Gr. *eladē* silver fir (- \**līntā*).

**line**<sup>1</sup> lain flax; flax thread or cloth. OE. *līn* = OS., OHG. *līn* (Du. *lijn-*, G. *lein-*), ON. *līn*, Goth. *lein* :- CGerm. \**līnam* = or - L. *linum* flax, rel. to Gr. *līnon*, Ir. *līn*, Lith. *līnai* pl. Now dial. exc. as surviving in LINSEED. Hence **line** vb.<sup>1</sup> apply a layer of material to the inside of (a garment). XIV (Ch.); with ref. to linen being used for the purpose.

**line**<sup>2</sup> lain cord, string; string, row, series OE.; thread-like mark, stroke XIII; serial

succession XIV; track, course XV. Two words of ult. identical etym. have coalesced: (1) OE. *line* rope, line, series, rule = MDu. *line* (Du. *lijn*), OHG. *līna* (G. *leine* cord), ON. *līna*, prob. CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - L. *linea*; (2) ME. *ligne*, *line* - (O)F. *ligne* = Pr. *linha*, Pg. *linha* :- Rom. \**linja*, for L. *linea*, *līnia*, orig. sb. use (sc. *fībra* fibre) of fem. of *līneus* pert. to flax, f. *līnum*; see prec. Hence **line** vb.<sup>2</sup> tie with a line, etc. XIV; trace with a line XVI; bring into line (cf. ALIGN) XVII.

**line**<sup>3</sup> lain cover (the bitch). XIV. - (O)F. *ligner*, also *aligner*; identical with LINE vb.<sup>2</sup>, but the sense-development is obscure.

**lineage** li'niidʒ ancestry, pedigree, ancestors. XIV. - (O)F. *lignage*, †*linage* = Pr. *linhatge*, Sp. *linaje*, It. *lignaggio* :- Rom. \**līneaticum*, f. *linea* LINE<sup>2</sup>; see -AGE. The sp. *lineage* (XVII) is due to assoc. with *line*; the pronunc. has followed it under the infl. of *lineal*.

**lineal** li'niəl pert. to a line or lines XIV; in the direct line of descent XV. - (O)F. *linéal* - late L. *līneālis*; see LINE<sup>2</sup>, -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **li'near**. XVII. - L. *līnēāris*; cf. (O)F. *līneaire*.

**lineament** li'niəmənt distinctive feature XV; †line, outline XVI. - L. *līnēamentum*, f. *līneāre* make straight, f. *linea* LINE<sup>2</sup>; see -MENT. So **line**A·TION. XIV. - L.

**linen** li'nin adj. made of flax OE.; now, as attrib. use of the sb., made of linen; sb. cloth woven from flax; garments, etc., of this. XIV. OE. *līnen*, *līnnen* = OFris. (Du.) *līnnen*, OS., OHG. *līnin* (G. *leinen*) :- WGerm. \**līnin*, f. \**līnam* LINE<sup>1</sup>; see -EN<sup>2</sup>.

**liner** lai'nər ship or aircraft belonging to a line (LINE<sup>2</sup>), i.e. a regular succession of vessels plying between certain places. XIX; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**ling**<sup>1</sup> līŋ long slender cod-like fish. XIII (Havelok). ME. *leng(e)*, prob. of Du. or LG. origin; cf. Du. *leng*, earlier *lenghe*, *linghe*; rel. to LONG<sup>1</sup> (cf. the synon. Scand. forms, ON. *langa*, Sw. *lång*, Da. *lange*).

**ling**<sup>2</sup> līŋ plant of the heather family. XIV. - ON. *lyng*, of unkn. origin.

**-ling**<sup>1</sup> līŋ suffix, of CGerm. origin, forming sbs., OE., OS., OHG. *-ling*, ON. *-lingr*, Goth. *-liggs*, comp. of \**-ila-* -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>, and \**-yga-* -ING<sup>2</sup>, but treated as a simple suffix. (i) In OE., added to sbs. to form sbs. denoting a person concerned with . . ., e.g. *hýrling* HIRELING; added to adjs. (occas. an adv.) to form sbs. denoting a person having the quality implied, e.g. *deorling* DARLING, UNDERLING. In ON. the suffix was dim. in force, esp. in names of the young of animals, e.g. *gæslingr* GOSLING, *kiðlingr* young kid. ME. and later formations on the same lines are *failing*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *sapling*; with unfavourable sense (since c. 1600), e.g. *groundling*, *worldling*. Formations on verb-stems are *changeling*, *shaveling*, *starveling*, *suckling* (so *nursling*). Many new dim. formations appear from XVI, e.g. *godling*, *lordling*, *princeling*.



**-ling<sup>2</sup>** liŋ also *-lings, -lins*, adv. suffix, repr. a var. of Germ. \**līng-* \**lang-* \**lung-*, all of which appear in OE., as *bæcling* on or towards the back, *andlang* ALONG<sup>2</sup>, *nihlanges* for a night, *grundlunga*, *-linga* to the ground; so MLG., MDu. *ling(e)*, Fris. *-lings*, etc. The orig. use to form advs. of direction is continued in ME. *grufelyng* (see GROVELING), *sideling(s)*; but more numerous are formations in which the suffix denotes condition or situation, as *darkling(s)*, *flatling(s)*.

**linger** li'ŋgəɪ †*dwell* XIII; stay behind, tarry, be tardy XVI. north. ME. *lenger*, frequent. (see *-ER<sup>4</sup>*) of †*leng* *linger* - ON. *lengja* = OE. *lengan*, whence ME. *lengge* le'ndʒə = MLG. *lengen*, OHG. *lengen* (G. *längen*) †-Germ. \**langjan* prop. make or be long, f. \**lang-* LONG<sup>1</sup>.

**lingerie** li'nʒəri, ||lɛʒəri *linen* (esp. women's) articles collectively. XIX. F., f. *linge* *linen* †- L. *lineu-s* of *linen* (f. *linum* LINE<sup>1</sup>), used sb.; see *-ERY*.

**lingo** li'ŋgou foreign language, strange or unintelligible language. XVII. prob. - Pg. *lingoa* †- L. *lingua* TONGUE.

**lingot** li'ŋgət INGOT. XV. - F.

**lingua franca** li'ŋgwə fræ'ŋkə orig. mixed jargon based on Italian, used in intercourse with Easterns in the Levant. XVII. It., 'Frankish tongue'; see FRANK, FERGINGHEE.

**linguist** li'ŋgwɪst one skilled in languages. XVI. f. L. *lingua* TONGUE, LANGUAGE †-IST. Hence **linguistic**. XIX (earlier *-ical*). Cf. F. *linguiste*, *-istique*.

**linhay** li'nhei shed open in front, often with lean-to roof. XVII (*linny*). Of obscure origin; is the first el. may be OE. *hlīnian* LEAN<sup>2</sup>.

**liniment** li'nɪmənt †*grease* XV; embrocation XVI. - late L. *linimentum*, f. L. *linere* smear, anoint; see *-MENT*.

**link<sup>1</sup>** liŋk loop of a chain, etc. XIV (implied in AL. *linkum*). - ON. \**hlenkr* (Icel. *hlekkur*, OSw. *lænker*) †- Germ. \**χlanhjaz*, rel. to OE. *hlenčan* pl. armour, MLG. *lenkhake* pot-hook, MHG. *gelenke* (coll.) flexible parts of the body, *gelenk* joint, link; cf. LANK (basic meaning 'to bend'). Hence **link** vb. XIV.

**link<sup>2</sup>** liŋk torch. XVI. poss. - medL. *linchinus*, alt. of *lichinus* wick, match, - Gr. *lúkhnos* light, lamp.

**links** liŋks (pl.) gently undulating sandy ground on the sea-shore (golf-course). OE. *hlīncas*, pl. of *hlīnc* (whence also dial. *linch* rising ground, ridge), perh. *k-*deriv. of the base of OE. *hlīnian* LEAN<sup>2</sup>.

**linn** liŋ (chiefly Sc.) cascade, pool XVI; precipice XVIII. - Gael. *linne*, Ir. *linn* (earlier *lind*) = W. *llyn*, Corn. *lyn*, Breton *lenn*.

**Linnæan, Linnean** liŋi'æn. XVIII. f. *Linnæus*, latinized form of the surname of Carl von Linné, Sw. naturalist (1707-78); see *-AN*.

**linnet** li'nɪt small song-bird, *Linota cannabina*. XVI. - OF. (Walloon, Picard) *linette*,

earlier *linot* (mod. *linot, linotte*), f. *lin* flax (see LINEIN) † Rom. dim. suffix *-ottus*, used in the names of small animals; the bird feeds on the seed of flax and hemp (cf. G. *hänfling*, f. *hanf* hemp, Sw. *hämpling*).

**linoleum** liŋou'liəm floor-cloth in which a coating of linseed oil is used. XIX (patented by F. Walton 1860 and 1863). f. L. *linum* flax, LINE<sup>1</sup> †-oleum OIL.

**linotype** lai'notaip (typogr.) machine for producing lines or bars of words. XIX (patented 1888). For *line o'* (i.e. of) *type*.

**linseed** li'nsɪd seed of flax. OE. *līnsæd*, i.e. LINE<sup>1</sup> † SEED; cf. MHG. *līnsāt*, Du. *lijnsaad*.

**linsey** li'nzi fabric, (now) of coarse wool on a cotton warp. xv. prob. f. name of *Lindsey* (near Kersey), in Suffolk, where the manufacture is said to have originated (cf. KERSEY). Hence **linsey-wolsey** li'nziwulzi. XV; † WOOL, with jingling ending.

**linstock** li'nstək staff to hold a lighted match. XVI. Early *linstocke* - Du. *lontstok*, f. *lont* match † *stok* stick; assim. to LINT in application to refuse of flax used as tinder.

**lint** liŋt flax; dressing for wounds prepared by scraping linen. XIV. ME. *lyn(n)et*, perh. - (O)F. *linette* (known only in the sense 'linseed'), f. *lin* flax, LINE<sup>1</sup> †-ETTE, -ET.

**lintel** li'ntəl upper horizontal of a doorway. XIV. - OF. *lintel* (mod. *linteau*), alteration of \**linter, linter* = Pr. *lunder*, Cat. *llindar* †- Rom. \**līmitāris*, alt. of *līmināris* pert. to the threshold (used sb.), by crossing of *limes, līmit-* LIMIT with *līmen, līmin-* threshold.

**lintwhite** li'ntwaɪt linnēt. OE. *līnetwīge*, north. ME. *lynkwwhyte*, Sc. *lyntquhyte*, f. *lin* flax, LINE<sup>1</sup> † \**twig-* (as in OHG. *zwīgōn* pluck; cf. OE. *þisteltwīge* thistle-finch).

**lion** lai'ən 'the king of beasts', *Panthera leo*. ME. *liun, lioun, leoun* - AN. *liun* (F. *lion*) = Pr. *leō*, Sp. *león*, It. *leone*, Rum. *leu* - L. *leō, leōnem* - Gr. *león*. (In OE. *leu*, whence ME. *le* (Orm); cf. OFris. *lawwa*, MDu. *leuwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *lewo* (G. *löwe, leu*), ON. *león, lión*; (partly from Germ.), Lith. *lėvas*, OSl. *līvŭ*; all ult. - L.). So **li-ONESS<sup>1</sup>**. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *lionesse*.

**lip** li:p edge of the mouth. OE. *lippa* = OFris. *lippa*, MLG., MDu. *lippe* (whence G. *lippe*), OSw. *lippe, lippa* †- Germ. \**lipjon*, rel. to synonym. OS. *lepor*, OHG. *leffur, lefs* (G. dial. *lefsze*) †- Germ. \**lepaz-*, \**leps*; f. \**lep-* †- IE. \**leb-*, rel. to L. *labia, labra* n. pl. lips, Pehlevi *lap* (Pers. *lab*). ☐ F. *lippe* thick lower lip is - LG.

**lipo<sup>-1</sup>** comb. form of Gr. *lip-*, weak grade of *leipein* leave, be wanting, hence as in *lipogram, lipography*.

**lipo<sup>-2</sup>**, comb. form of Gr. *lipos* fat, in scientific terms.

**liquefy** li'kwɪfaɪ reduce to or become a liquid. XVI. - F. *liquéfier* - L. *liquefacere*, pass. *liquefieri*, f. *liquère*; see LIQUOR, -FY. So **liquefaction**. XV. - F. or late L. **lique'scent**. XVIII.

**liquid** li'kwid adj. neither solid nor gaseous XIV; (of air, sound, light) pure, clear XVI. - L. *liquidus*, f. *liquere* (cf. LIQUOR). sb. (in phonetics) XVI; liquid substance (formerly *liquor*) XVIII. So **li-liquidate**<sup>3</sup> †make clear, set out clearly XVI; clear off (a debt) XVIII; set out the liabilities of XIX; (after Russ. *likvidirovat'*) wipe out XX. f. pp. stem of medL. *liquidare*. The financial senses are due to It. *liquidare*, F. *liquider*. **liquidation**. XVI. **liquor**<sup>2</sup> li'kɔr liquid substance. XIII. ME. *licur*, *licour* - OF. *licur*, *licour* (mod. *liqueur*) = Pr., Sp. *licor*, It. *liquore*), - L. *liquorem*, *liquor*, rel. to *liquere* liquefy, filter, *liqui* flow, *liquere* be fluid, perh. rel. to \**liq-*, *linguere*, LEAVE<sup>1</sup>. F. **liqueur** likɔ'r in its specific sense was adopted XVIII.

**liquorice**, **licorice** li'kɔris rhizome of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, preparation from this. XIII. - AN. *lycorys*, OF. *licoresse*, -*ece* - (with assim. to *licor* LIQUOR) late L. *liquiritia* (whence also It. *liquiritia*, *legorizia*, MHG. *lakeritze*, G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakkeris*, Sw., Da. *lakrits*) - Gr. *glukúrrhiza*, f. *glukús* sweet (cf. GLYCERINE) + *rhiza* root (cf. RHIZOME). ¶ Rom. langs. have also metathetic forms: OF. *recolisse*, *regolisse* (mod. *réglisse*), Pr. *regalicia*, Sp. *regaliz(a)*, It. *regolizia*.

**lira** li'rə unit of It. currency. XVII. It. - Pr. *livra* = F. *livre*, It. *libbra* - L. *libra* pound.

**Lisle** lail name of a French town, now Lille *lil*, used attrib. as in L. *thread*, *lace*. XIX.

**lisp** lisp speak with defective (sibilant) utterance. OE. \**wlispian* (only in *awolypian*), f. *wlisp*, *wlisp* adj. lispings; cf. MLG. *wlispēn*, *wlispēn* (Du. *lispēn*), OHG. *lisp* stammering, *lispēn* lisp (G. *lispeln*); imit.

**lispound** li'spaund unit of weight used in the Baltic trade. XVI. - LG., Du. *lispund*, for *livsch pund* 'Livonian pound'.

**lissom** li'sɔm lithe and agile. XVIII. Of dial. origin, for \**lithsom*, f. LITHE + SOME<sup>1</sup>, with shortening of the first syll.; cf. *lithe-some* (XVIII).

**list**<sup>1</sup> list A. border, edging, strip OE.; B. †boundary; pl. barrier enclosing space for tilting XIV. OE. *liste* = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *lista* (G. *leiste*) :- Germ. \**listōn*, which was adopted in Rom. as F. *liste*, It. *lista*. In its application to tilting used to repr. OF. *lisse* (mod. *lice*) = Pr. *lisa*, plausibly referred to Germ. \**listjōn*, f. \**listōn*.

**list**<sup>2</sup> list †be pleasing OE.; (arch.) desire. XIV. OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**lustjan*, f. \**lust-pleasure*, LUST. Hence **list** sb. †pleasure, desire XIII; whence **li-stLESS** without zest or spirit XV.

**list**<sup>3</sup> list (arch.) listen. OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* hearing, corr. to OS., ON. *hlust* :- Germ. \**χlustiz* :- IE. \**χlustis* (cf. Skr. *śruṣti* obedience), f. \**χlus-*, extension of \**χlu-* hear (see

LOUD). So **listen** li'sn OE. *hlysnan*, corr. to MHG. *lūsenen* :- WGerm. \**χlusnōjan*; cf. OE. *hlosnian* listen :- \**χlusnōjan*.

**list**<sup>4</sup> list catalogue of names, etc. XVII (Sh.). - F. *liste* (XVI) = Sp., It. *lista* presumably identical with LIST<sup>1</sup>, the special application being developed from 'strip' (of paper). Hence **list** vb. XVII.

**list**<sup>5</sup> list careening or inclination of a ship. XVII. Of unkn. origin. So **list** vb. XVII.

**Listerian** listiəriən pert. to the antiseptic methods of surgery promoted by Sir Joseph (later Lord) *Lister*; see -IAN. 1880.

**litany** li'təni liturgical form of supplication. XIII. ME. *letanie* (later assim. to L.) - OF. *letanie* (mod. *litanie*) = Pr., Sp. *letania*, etc. - ecclL. *litanía* (whence in OE. *letania*) - Gr. *litaneía* prayer, entreaty, f. *litanós* suppliant, f. *litē* supplication, *litēsthai* entreat.

**litchi**, **lichí** li'tʃi Chinese fruit. XVI (*lechia*, *lichea*). Chinese, f. *li-tchi*.

-**lite** lait final el. in many names of minerals, repr. F. -*lite* (in G. -*lit*, -*lith*), Gr. *lithos* stone (which is repr. directly by -*lith* in *monolith*, etc., LITHO-).

**literal** li'tərəl pert. to the or a letter or letters. XIV. - (O)F. *litéral* or late L. *lit(t)erālis*, f. *lit(t)era* LETTER; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **li-terary** pert. to letters or literature. XVII. - L. **li-terate**<sup>2</sup> educated, learned XV; literary. XVII. - L. *literātus*; sb. XVI. **li-terature** li't(ə)ritʃuə polite learning XIV; literary work XVIII. - (partly through F. *littérature*) L. *lit(t)erātūra* (coll.) alphabetic letters, linguistic science, grammar, learning ('grammaticae, quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt', Quintilian). **literate** -ei'tim letter by letter. XVII. medL., after L. *gradātum* step by step.

**litharge** li'pərdʒ monoxide of lead. XIV. ME. *litarge* - OF. *litarge* (mod. *litharge*) - L. *lithargyros* - Gr. *lithárgyros*, f. *lithos* stone + *árgyros* silver, rel. to L. *argentum* silver, ARGENT.

**lithe**<sup>1</sup> laið †gentle, mild OE.; pliant, supple xv. OE. *liþe* = OS. *lithi*, OHG. *lindi* (G. *lind*) soft, gentle :- WGerm. \**linþja-*, f. Germ., IE. \**len-*, whence ON. *linr* soft, yielding, OE. *liman*, OHG., Goth. *limnan*, ON. *linna* cease (cf. L. *lentus* pliant, slow.)

**lithe**<sup>2</sup> laið (obs. or arch.) listen. XIII. - ON. *hlýða*, f. *hljóð* listening, sound, rel. to Goth. *hliuma* sense of hearing, OE. *hlēoþor* sense of hearing, music, OHG. *hliudar*, f. \**χleu-*hear, LIST<sup>1</sup>.

**lithia** li'piə (chem.) oxide of lithium. XIX. modL., alteration, after *soda*, *potassa*, of modL. *lithion* (as if - Gr. *litheion*, n. of *litheios* stony, f. *lithos* stone), applied to the fixed alkali to designate its mineral origin. Hence **li-thium** metallic element of the alkaline group. XIX; see -IUM.

**litho-** lipō(u), lipō· corab. form of Gr. *lithos* stone. **litho·GRAPHY** making designs on stone to be printed from. XIX (in fugitive senses XVIII); hence **li·thoGRAPH**, -GRA·PHIC. **litho·TOMY**. XVIII. - late L. - Gr.

**lithonriptic** lipōntriptik, **lithonthryptic** (med.) having the property of breaking up stone. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - F. or modL. *lithonripticus* (corrected later to -*thrypticus*), repr. Gr. (Φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς) *λίθων θρυπτικά* (drugs) comminutive of stones (in kidneys); assoc. with *τριβειν* (rub) suggested 'wearing down'.

**Lithuanian** lipjuei·niən pert. to Lithuania and its language, a member of the LETTIC group; see -IAN. XVII.

**litigation** litigei·jən †disputation XVI; legal proceedings XVII. - late L. *litigatiō(n)*, f. *litigāt-*, -āre (whence **litigANT**, -ATE<sup>3</sup>), f. *lit-*, *lis* strife, lawsuit (OL. *stilis*) + *agere* do (see ACT). So **litigIOUS** *liti·dizios* indulging in litigation. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *litigieux* or L. *litigiosus*, f. *litigium* litigation.

**litmus** litmōs blue colouring matter from lichens. XVI. - ONorw. *litnosi*, f. ON. *litr* sb., *lita* vb., whence dial. *lit* dye + *mosi* MOSS.

**litotes** li·tōtiz (rhet.) affirmative expressed by the negative of the contrary, as 'a citizen of no mean city'. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *litótēs*, f. *litós* single, simple, meagre.

**litre** li·təz unit of capacity in the metric system. XIX. - F. *litre* (1793), suggested by †*litron* old measure of capacity, f. medL. *litra* - Gr. *litra* Sicilian. money of account, :- \**libra*, whence also L. *libra* LIVRE.

**litter** li·təz †bed XIII (Cursor M.); portable couch XIV; straw, etc., for bedding; number of young brought forth at a birth XV; disorderly accumulation of things lying about XVIII. - AN. *litere*, (O)F. *litière* = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litera*, It. *lettiera* :- medL. *lectāria*, f. *lectus* (F. *lit*) bed; see LIB<sup>1</sup>. Hence **li·tter** vb. furnish (horse, etc.) with litter XIV (Trevisa); bring forth (young) XV (Caxton); strew with litter, scatter disorderly XVIII.

**littl** li·tl not great or big. OE. *lytel* = OS. *luttil* (Du. *luttel*), OHG. *luzzil* (MHG. G. dial. *lützel*) :- WGerm. \**lüttila*, f. \**lüt-*, repr. also by OE. *lyt* adv. little. Compared LESS, LEAST. ¶ Not basically rel. to the synon. and similar EGerm. \**lüttilaz*, repr. by ON. *litill*, Goth. *leitils*; but the ON. word affected Eng. regionally, since mod. north. dial. *lätl*, *läl* repr. ME. *litel*.

**littoral** li·tərəl adj. pert. to the shore XVII. sb. region along the shore XIX. - L. *littoralis*, var. of *litorālis*, f. *litor-*, *litus* shore; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So F. (XVIII).

**liturgy** li·tərdʒi service of the Eucharist; form of (Christian) public worship. XVI. - F. *liturgie* or late L. *liturgia* - Gr. *leitourgia* public service, worship of the gods, f. *leitourgós* public servant, minister, f. \**leitós* public, prob. var. of *leitós* public (cf. \**leitón*

public hall), f. *leós*, Ionic form of *laós* people + -*ergos* performing (see WORK); cf. LAY<sup>3</sup>. So **li·tu·rgic(AL)**. XVII. - medL. - Gr.

**live<sup>1</sup>** liv have life, be alive; subsist. OE. (i) *libban*, pres. *libbe*, *liofast*, *liofaþ*, pl. *libbaþ*, pt. *lifde*, (ii) *lifian*, pt. *lifode*, corr. to OFris. *libba*, *liwa*, OS. *libbian*, *lebōn*, OHG. *lebēn* (G. *leben*), ON. *lifa* live, remain, Goth. *liban*, pt. *libaida*; see C.Germ. base \**lib-* remain, continue; f. LIFE, LEAVE<sup>2</sup>.

**live<sup>2</sup>** laiv living. XVI. Aphetic of ALIVE; repl. older †*lives*, g. of *lif* LIFE.

**livelihood** lai·vlɪhʊd means of living. XVI. Alteration, by assim. to LIVELY and -HOOD, of *livelode* course of life, conduct, maintenance, sustenance, OE. *liflād*, f. *lif* LIFE + *lād* course, way (see LOAD, LODE); cf. OHG. *libleita* subsistence, provisions.

**livelong** li·vlon, lai·vlon emotional intensive of the adj. *long*. XIV. ME. *lefe longe*, *leve longe*, i.e. LIEF, LONG<sup>1</sup>; of. G. *die liebe lange nacht* 'the dear long night'. In XVI apprehended as f. LIVE<sup>1</sup> or LIVE<sup>2</sup>, and consequently altered in form.

**lively** lai·vli †living; †vital OE.; vigorous, active XIII; life-like, animated, vivid XIV; gay XVI. OE. *liflic*, f. *lif* LIFE + -*lic* -LY<sup>1</sup>; cf. OHG. *liblich*, ON. *lifligr*. So **li·vely<sup>2</sup>** adv. (OE. *liflice*; but newly formed in XIV).

**liver** li·vəz bile-secreting organ. OE. *lifer* = OFris. *livere*, MDu. *lever* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara* (G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* :- Germ. \**librō*, having no certain cogns. ¶ There is no CIE. name for the liver.

**Liverpudlian** livəpʊdliən belonging to (a native of) *Liverpool*, of which the final syll. was joc. altered to *puddle*; see -IAN. XIX.

**livery** li·vəri dispensing of provisions to retainers XIII (Cursor M.); allowance of provender for horses; suit of clothes for retainers XIV; legal delivery of property XV. - AN. *livéré*, (O)F. *livrée* (whence Sp. *librea*, It. *livrea*), sb. use of fem. pp. of *livrer* DE-LIVER, dispense :- L. *liberāre*; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**livid** li·vid of bluish leaden colour. XVII (Bacon). - F. *livide* or L. *lividus*, f. *livēre* be bluish; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**livre** livr old French money of account. XVI. F. :- L. *libra* pound; cf. LIRA, LITRE.

**lixivium** liksi·viəm lye. XVII. - late L., sb. use of n. of *lixivius*, f. *lix* ashes, lye. So **lixi·viATE<sup>2</sup>**, **li·xivIA·TION**. XVII. - modL.

**lizard** li·zəd reptile of the genus *Lacerta*. XIV. ME. *lesard(e)* - OF. *lesard*, -*arde* (mod. *léz-*) = Pr. *lazert*, Sp. *lagarto*, It. *lacerta*, repr. L. *lacertus*, *lacerta*, which appears to be identical with *lacertus* muscle; cf. the etym. of MUSCLE. Early forms show variation of vowel (e, i, u) in the first syll.

**llama** lā·mə S.-Amer. ruminant allied to the camel. XVI. - Sp. *llama* lja·ma, cited as Peruvian in 1535 and 1560.

**llano** ljā:nou level treeless plain or steppe in the north of S. Amer. xvii. Sp. :- L. *plānum* PLAIN.

**Lloyds** loidz society of ship brokers and marine underwriters in London; f. name of Edward *Lloyd*, who in 1688 opened a coffee-house, which was a resort of shipping underwriters; so *Lloyd's News* from 1696, *Lloyd's List* from 1726.

**lo** lou int. repr. (i) ME. *lō* :- OE. *lā*, excl. of surprise, grief, or joy, (with voc.) OI; (ii) ME. *lō*, prob. short for *lōke* :- OE. *lōca*, imper. of *lōcian* Look (cf. north. imper. pl. †*los*, and local *loo thee* look you).

**loach** loutʃ small freshwater fish, *Cobitis barbatula*. xiv. - (O)F. *loche*, in AL. *lochia* (c.1200); of unkn. origin.

**load** loud †carriage OE.; burden xiii; transf. and fig. xvi (Sh.). OE. *lād* way, journey, conveyance = OHG. *leita* course, leading, procession (G. *leite*), ON. *leið* way, course :- Germ. \**laiddō*, whence \**laidjan* LEAD<sup>2</sup>. The development of meaning has been infl. by assoc. with LADE. Cf. LODE. Hence vb. xv.

**loadstone, lodestone** lou·dstoun magnetic oxide of iron; this used as a magnet. xvi. f. *load*, LODE+STONE; lit. 'way-stone', so named from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners.

**loaf**<sup>1</sup> louf, pl. *loaves* louvz †bread; portion of bread baked in one mass OE.; moulded conical mass of sugar xiv. OE. *hlāf* = OHG. *leip* (G. *laib*, †*leib*), ON. *hleifr* loaf, Goth. *hlaifs* bread :- CGerm. \**χlaibaz*. It is uncertain which was the primary sense, 'bread' or 'loaf'. ¶ Adoptions from Germ. are OSl. *chlebū* (Russ. *khleb*), Lith. *kliėpas*, Finnish *leipä*, etc.

**loaf**<sup>2</sup> louf (orig. U.S.) spend time idly. xix. prob. back-formation from contemp. *loafer*, which may be based on G. *landläufer* vagabond, tramp (whence U.S. *landloafer*), f. *land* LAND<sup>1</sup>+*laufen* (dial. *lofen*) run, LEAP<sup>1</sup>.

**loam** loum †clay, earth OE.; clay moistened to form a paste xv; fertile soil mixture xvii. OE. *lām* = (M)Du. *leem*, MLG. *lēm* (whence G. *lehm*), rel. to OHG. *leimo* (G. dial. *leimen*) :- WGerm. \**laimaz*, \**laimon*, f. \**lai-*, \**lī-* be sticky (see LIME<sup>1</sup>).

**loan** loun †gift, grant OE.; thing lent, act of lending xiii. - ON. *lán*, corr. to OE. *lān* (see LEND), MDu. *lēne* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lēhan* (G. *lehn*) :- Germ. \**laiχwiz*, -az- :- IE. \**loiqnes-*, -os- (cf. Skr. *rēhnas* inheritance, wealth), f. \**loiq-* \**leiq-* \**liq-*, repr. also by Gr. *leipein* leave, L. *linquere* (cf. DELINQUENT, RELINQUISH), Goth. *leihtwan*, OHG. *lihan* (G. *leihen*), OE. *lēon* lend. Hence vb. xvi (latterly esp. U.S.). comp. **loanword** word adopted from another language c. 1860; after G. *lehnwort* (Ebel, 1856).

**loath, loth** louþ †hostile; †hateful, loathsome OE.; (f. the vb.) disinclined, unwilling xiv. OE. *lāþ* = OFris. *leed*, OS. *lēð* (Du. *leed*), OHG. *leid* (cf. G. *leid* sorrow, pain, *leider* prop. compar. unfortunately), ON. *leiðr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**laiþaz*, adopted in Rom. as F. *laid*, Pr. *lait* (whence It. *laido*) ugly. So **loathe** louð be hateful OE.; be averse to, (later) dislike intensely xii. OE. *lāþian* = OS. *lēthon*, ON. *leiða* :- \**laiþōjan*. Hence **loathly**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *lāþlic* = OS. *lēðlik*, etc. **loathsome**<sup>1</sup>. xiii.

**lob** lɒb †pollack xiv; (dial.) bumpkin xvi; pendulous object xvii; lump xix. prob. of Low Du. origin and repr. adoptions of various dates and sources; cf. EFris. *lob(βe)* hanging lump of flesh, MLG., †Du. *lobbe*, *lubbe* hanging lip, Du. *lobbes* bumpkin, gawk. Hence **lob** vb. droop xvi; move or throw heavily xix (whence *lob* sb. a slow ball).

**lobby** lɒ·bi †(perh.) monastic cloister xvi; passage or corridor attached to a building xvi (Sh.), spec. in the House of Commons xvii. - medL. *lobium*, *lobia* (see LODGE); prob. orig. in monastic use.

**lobe** loub roundish projecting part forming a division of an organ. xvi. - late L. *lobus* - Gr. *lobós* lobe of ear or liver, capsule, pod :- \**logwós*, rel. to \**legw-* in Gr. *lēbinthoi* peas, L. *legumen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. So **lobate**<sup>2</sup> (nat. hist.) lobed. xviii. - modL. **lobule** lɒ·bjul small lobe. xvii. - modL.

**lobelia** loub·liə genus of herbaceous plants. xviii. modL., f. name of Matthias de *Lobel* (1538-1616), botanist to James I; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**loblolly** lɒ·blɔ·li thick gruel xvi; bumpkin xvii. perh. f. dial. *lob* eat or drink up noisily + *lolly* broth, soup. So prob. **lobscouse** lɒ·bskaus dish of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit xvii; in Da. *lapskaus*, Du. *lapskous*.

**lobster** lɒ·bstɑr large marine crustacean. OE. *loppestre*, *lopystre*, *lopustre* - L. *locusta* crustacean, LOCUST, with unexpl. *p* for *c*, and -*stre* after agent-nouns in -*stre* -*STER* (cf. OE. *myltestre* - L. *meretrix*).

**local** lou·kəl pert. to (a) place. xv (l. colour xviii). - (O)F. *local* - late L. *locālis*, f. *locus* place; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **locale** lou·kəl locality with special reference; later form of **local** xviii. - F. *local*, sb. use of the adj. **locality** lou·kəl·iti. xvii. - F. or late L. **locatē**<sup>2</sup> lou·kət appoint the place of. xviii. f. L. *locāt-*, *locāre*, f. *locus*. **location** hiring; placing. xvi. - L. **LOCATIVE** lɒ·k- (gram.). xix; first used in treating of Skr. grammar.

**loch** lɒχ (Sc.) lake. xiv (Barbour). - Gaelic *loch*; cf. LOUGH.

**lochial** lɒ·kiə discharge from uterus after childbirth. xvii. modL. - Gr. *lókhiā*, sb. use of n. pl. of *lókhios* pert. to childbirth, f. *lókhos* lying-in (see LIE<sup>1</sup>).

**lock<sup>1</sup>** lək division of a head of hair. OE. *loc*, corr. to OFris., OS. *lok*, MDu. *locke*, Du. *lok*, OHG. *loc*, G. *locke*, ON. *lokkr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**lokkaz*, \**lukkaz* (cf. ON. *lykkja* loop, bend) :- \**luggnos*, f. IE. \**lug-*, whence Gr. *lúgos* withy, *lugoún*, *lugtzein* bend, Lith. *pa|luginùs* compliant. Formally coincident and perh. ult. identical with next.

**lock<sup>2</sup>** lək A. contrivance for fastening a door, etc. OE.; mechanism of discharge in fire-arms XVI; B. barrier on a river XIII (?); C. (? f. the vb.) interlocking grip XVI. OE. *loc* = OFris. *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (G. *loch*) hole, ON. *lok* lid, end, conclusion (Goth. has *us|luk* opening) :- Germ. \**lokam*, \**lukam*, f. \**luk-*\**lūk-* close, enclose, whence CGerm. str. vb. \**lūkan*, OE. *lūcan*, pt. *lēac*, pp. *locen*, which was finally repl. by a new deriv. **lock** vb. of the native sb. or an adoption of ON. *loka* (XIII, Cursor M.). The diversity of meaning in the Germ. words suggests that several independent derivs. of the base may have coalesced in form.

**lock<sup>3</sup>** lək as in *lock hospital* (for venereal diseases). XVII (*The Lock*). The 'Lock lazaret-house' in Southwark (mentioned 1452) became such a hospital, whence the name was generalized; perh. orig. so called because specially isolated (LOCK<sup>2</sup>).

-**lock**, suffix surviving only in WEDLOCK, repr. OE. *-lāc*, the second cl. of some twelve comps., in which it may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as *beadolāc*, *feohtlāc*, *heapolāc* fighting, warfare, *brýdlāc* nuptials, *rēaflāc* robbery, *wedlāc* pledge-giving, espousals, nuptials; = ON. *-leikr*, identical with *lāc* play, sport, ON. *leikr*, Goth. *laiks* dance, rel. to a vb. repr. by OE. *lācan*, MLG. *lēken*, ON. *leika* (surviving in north. Eng. dial. *laik* play), further connected with various vbs. of the IE. group applied to activities such as playing, leaping, springing, dancing, fighting.

**locker** ləkəɹ box with a lock. xv. prob. of LDu. origin (cf. Flem. *loker*, Kilian) for LOCK<sup>2</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup>, and for the formation cf. *draver*.

**locket** ləkɪt †iron cross-bar of a window XIV; metal plate on a scabbard XVI; †group of jewels in a pattern; †catch or spring to fasten an ornament; small case hung as an ornament from the neck XVII. - OF. *loquet* (mod. *loquet* latch), dim. of (chiefly AN.) *loc* latch, lock f. the Germ. source of LOCK<sup>2</sup>.

**lockram** ləkɹəm linen fabric. xv. - F. *locrenan*, f. *Locronan*, name of a village in Brittany, the place of manufacture; for the m cf. *buckram*.

**locomotive** lou:kəməutiv, lou:kəməutiv pert. to locomotion; moving by its own powers XVII; of mechanism (e.g. *locomotive engine*, whence *locomotive* sb.) XIX. - modL. *locōmōtivus*, f. L. *locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōtivus* MOTIVE, after scholastic L. in *locō movēri* = *movēri locālīter* move by change of

position in space (cf. Aristotle's *ἡ κατὰ τόμον κίνησις*). So **locomotion**. XVII. (F. *locomotif*, -*motion* are from Eng.) **locomotor** sb. something having locomotive power XIX (Lamb); adj. (after F. *locomoteur*) pert. to locomotion (spec. in anat. and path.).

**locum tenens** lou:kəm tɪ:nənz temporary deputy. XVII (earlier Sc. †*locumtenent* xv). medL., 'one holding the place (of another)'; L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place, and *tenens*, prp. of *tenēre* hold; cf. LIEUTENANT, TENANT.

**locus** lou:kəs place, locality (spec. in math.). XVIII. L., 'place'; cf. LIEU.

**locust** lou:kəst A. destructive insect migrating in swarms XIII; B. fruit of the carob (supposed to have been the food of John the Baptist); carob-tree, etc. XVII. -(O)F. *locuste* - L. *locusta* locust, lobster or crayfish, held to be rel. to Gr. *lēkân* leap.

**locution** ləkju:ʃən †utterance; form of expression xv. -(O)F. *locution* or L. *locūtio(n)*, f. *locūt-*, pp. stem of *loquī* talk, speak; see -TION.

**lode** loud †way, journey OE.; watercourse; loadstone XVI; vein of ore (prob. after G. †*leite*) XVII. OE. *lād* LOAD, of which *lode* is a sp.-var. appropriated to the above meanings. **Iodestar** loud'stār pole star, guiding star. XIV (Ch.); cf. ON. *leidastjarna*, MHG. *leit(e)sterne*. **Iodestone** see LOADSTONE.

**lodge** lɒdʒ small house, tent, arbour XIII; small lodging, cottage, etc. xv. ME. *log(g)e* -(O)F. *loge* arbour, summer-house, hut (mod. hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *lotja*, Pg. *lotja*, It. *loggia* :- medL. *laubia*, *lobia* LOBBY - Germ. \**laubja* (OHG. *louppea*, *loba* sheltered or shady place, booth, hut, MHG. *loube* porch, balcony, hall, G. *laube* arbour, summer-house), prob. f. \**laubam* LEAF (cf. ME. *lefsel* arbour), but Kluge suggests connexion with ON. *lopt* LOFT.

**loess** lou:es, lös (geol.) deposit of loam. XIX. G. *löss* f. Swiss G. *löschi* 'loose', f. *lösen* :- \**lösjan*, f. \**lös-* LOOSE.

**loft** lɒft †air, sky (see also ALOFT) OE.; upper chamber, attic XIII; gallery, floor, storey XVI. Late OE. *loft* - ON. *lopt* (pronounced loft) air, upper room, balcony, rel. to LIFT. Hence **lofty**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; first recorded in fig. meanings, and even when literal always with rhetorical or emotional implications.

**log<sup>1</sup>** lɒg bulky mass of wood XIV (Trevisa); (naut.) apparatus for calculating a ship's speed consisting of a thin wooden float attached to a line XVI. prob. earlier; cf. AL. *loggiare* cut into logs XIII; of unkn. origin. In naut. sense (which is held by some to go back to Arab. *lauḥ* tablet) adopted in F. *loch*, †*lok*, Du., G., Da. *log*, Sw. *logg*.

**log<sup>2</sup>** lɒg (colloq.) short for LOGARITHM.

**loganberry** lou:ɡənbe:ri cultivated bramble named after J. H. Logan, of U.S.A., by whom it was first grown in 1881.

**logaedic** ləgəiˈdɪk (pros.) composed of dactyls combined with trochees or of anapaests with iambs. XIX. — late L. *logaedicus* — Gr. *logaoidikós*, f. *lógos* speech + *oidé* song; see LOGOS, ODE, -IC.

**logarithm** ləˈgərɪpm (math.) one of a class of functions invented by John Napier of Merchiston (d. 1617) used for abridging calculations. XVII. — modL. *logarithmus* (Napier 1614), f. Gr. *lógos* ratio + *arithmós* number (cf. LOGOS, ARITHMETIC), perh. based on Gr. ἀριθμῶν λόγος *arithmón lógos* ratio of numbers (Archimedes III B.C.).

**logger-head** ləˈgərɪhed †blockhead XVI (Sh.); large head XVI (applied to large-headed animals XVII); instrument with a long handle and bulbous head; at *loggerheads* quarrelling XVII. prob. f. *logger* (recorded only in mod. dialects but prob. earlier) hobble for horses, a deriv. of LOG + HEAD.

**loggia** ləˈdʒiə open gallery or arcade. XVII. It.; see LODGE.

**logic** ləˈdʒɪk science that treats of forms of thinking XIV; logical argumentation XVII. — (O)F. *logique* — late L. *logica* — Gr. *logikḗ* (Cicero), for *hē logikḗ tékhnē* the art of reasoning; *logikḗ*, fem. of *logikós*, f. *lógos* reasoning, discourse (see LOGOS). So **LOGICAL**. XVI. — medL. **LOGICIAN** lɔdʒiːʃən. XIV. — (O)F. *logicien*.

**logie** louˈgi zinc ornament giving the effect of jewellery. XIX. f. name of the 19th-cent. inventor, David *Logie*.

**logistic** lɔdʒiːstɪk pert. to calculation; pl. art of arithmetical calculation. XVII. — late L. *logisticus* — Gr. *logistikós*, f. *logizesthai* reckon, f. *lógos* calculation; see LOGOS, -ISTIC.

**logistics** lɔdʒiːstɪks art of moving and quartering troops and naval units. XIX. — F. *logistique*, f. *loger* quarter, LODGE; see -ISTIC, -ICS.

**logo-** ləˈgo(u), ləgəˌ comb. form of Gr. *lógos* mainly in the sense of ‘word’ (see next). The earliest recorded Eng. words are: **LOGOGRIPH** kind of enigma involving words (XVI), — F. *logogriphe*, f. Gr. *lógos* + *gríphos* fishing-basket, riddle; **LOGO-MACHY** contention about words (XVI) — Gr. *logomakhía*. Modern are **LOGO-LATRY** (Coleridge), **LOGOTYPE** type of several letters cast in one piece. c. 1815.

**logos** ləˈgɔs ‘the Word’ of John i 1. XVI. Gr. *lógos* account, ratio, reason, argument, discourse, saying, (rarely) word, rel. to *légein* gather, choose, recount, say (see LECTON).

**-logue** ləg, U.S. **-log**, repr. Gr. *-logos*, *-logon* speaking or treating of, chiefly through F., as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*, *monologue*. Words with this ending designating persons are now rare or obsolescent (except *ideologue*, *Sinologue*), derivs. in *-loger*, *-logist*, *-logian* being gen. preferred; cf. †*astrologue*, †*philologue*, †*theologue* and *astrologer*, *philologist*, *theologian*. The living formative is

**-logist** lədʒɪst (f. **-LOGY** + **-IST**, sometimes after F., e.g. *etymologist*); **-loger** lədʒər survives in *astrologer*, **-logian** ləuˈdʒiən in *theologian*, which are the earliest formations of their kind.

**-logy** lədʒi repr. F. *-logie*, medL. *-logia*, Gr. *-logiá*, which is partly f. *lógos* discourse, speech, partly f. *log-*, var. of *leg-*, *légein* speak; hence derivs. in *-logia* mean either (1) saying or speaking in such-and-such a way, as *brachylogy*, *eulogy*, *tautology*, or (2) the science or study with which a person (designated by *-logos* **-LOGIST**, **-LOGGER**, etc.) is concerned, or that deals with a certain subject. Of the latter class, the first el. is a sb. and in combination ends in *o*, so that the regular form of such words is in *-ology*; exceptions are **PETRALOGY** and **MINERALOGY**. Modern formations in *-logy* imply correl. formations in **-LOGICAL**, formerly also, now rarely, **-LOGIC** (F. *-logique*, L. *-logicus*, Gr. *-logikós*) and **-logist** (see **prec.**).

**loin** loɪn part of the body between short ribs and hip-bone. XIV. — OF. *loigne*, eastern var. of *longe* (in modF. loin of veal, = Pr. *lonza*, Sp. *lonja*); — Rom. \**lumbia*, fem. of \**lumbeus* **LUMBAR**, f. *lumbus* loin: — \**londhwos*; rel. to OE. *lendenu* pl. loins, OS. *lending*, OHG. pl. *lentin* (G. *lende*), ON. *lend*, perh. — Germ. \**landwinjā* (\**londhw-*); cf. OS. *lędwiya* (\**londhw-*), OE. *lundlaga* kidney, ON. *lundir* loins.

**loiter** loɪˈtər idle, (later) linger indolently. Late ME. *lotere* XIV (PPl.), *loytre* XV (Promp. Parv.), later *leut(ere)* XVI; perh. introduced by vagrants from the Low Countries and — MDu. *loteren* wag about, Du. *leuteren* shake, totter, dawdle (*oi* repr. Du. *ō*), f. base repr. also in MDu. *lutsen* wag about. Cf. G. *lottern*. ¶ The solitary ME. instance of prp. *loltrande* (XI), corrected by some to *loitrande*, may be a deriv. of LOLL.

**loll** ləl droop, dangle (intr. and trans.); lean idly XIV; hang out (the tongue) XVII (Sh.). perh. f. a base ult. identical with that of †*lill* (XVI) hang out the tongue; the orig. meaning may have been ‘allow to hang loose’.

**Lollard** ləˈlɑrd contemptuous name for certain heretics. XIV (implied in *lollardy*, Gower). — MDu. *lollaerd* lit. mumbler, mutterer, f. *lollen* mumble; see **-ARD**. The Du. name was orig. applied c.1300 to the Cellite or Alexian fraternity, also called *lollebroeders*, which was devoted to pious works, and later passed to other bodies, with implication of pretensions to piety and humility. ¶ The by-form †**loller** (Ch., PPl.) was current till XVI; as a personal designation *Lollere* occurs XII.

**lollipop** ləˈlɪpɒp sweetmeat. XVIII. perh. f. dial. *lolly* tongue (cf. LOLL) + **POP**.

**lollop** ləˈlɒp lounge, walk with lounging gait XVII; bob up and down awkwardly XIX. prob. f. LOLL, by assoc. with *trollop*.

**Lombard** lɑːmbærd one of the Langobardi who conquered Italy in VI and from whom Lombardy took its name; native of Lombardy; money-changer or banker of this nationality XIV (whence *Lombard Street* in London, and *Rue des Lombards* in Paris); †bank, pawnshop XVII. — MDu., MLG. *lombaerd* or *F. lombard* — It. *lombardo*, repr. medL. *Langō-*, *Longobardus* — Germ. \**Langobardaz*, -on (OE. pl. *Langbeardas*, -an, ON. *Langbarðar*), f. \**langga-* LONG<sup>1</sup> + ethnic name *Bardi*. See LUMBER<sup>2</sup>.

**lone** loun solitary. XIV. Aphetic of ALONE. Hence *lo·nelY*<sup>1</sup> XVI, *lo·nesome*<sup>2</sup> XVII.

**long**<sup>1</sup> lɔŋ great from end to end. OE. *lang*, *long* = OFris., OS. *lang*, *long*, OHG. *lang* (Du., G. *lang*), ON. *langr*, Goth. *laggs* :- CGerm. \**langaz*. The nature of the relation with L. *longus*, Ir. *long* long, and Gaulish *longo-* (in a proper name) is disputed, and the connexion formerly held between these and synon. Gr. *dolikhós* (cf. DOLICHOCEPHALIC), OSl. *dlügü*, Skr. *dirghas*, etc., is now gen. discarded.

**long**<sup>2</sup> lɔŋ †A. grow long OE.; B. (impers.) arouse desire in OE.; have a yearning desire XIII. OE. *langian* = OS. *langön* (MDu. *langen* seem long, desire, extend, offer (Du. *langen* offer, present), OHG. *langēn* impers. (G. *langen* reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. desire, *long* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**langōjan*, \**langǣjan*, f. \**langaz* LONG<sup>1</sup>.

-**long** lɔŋ suffix forming advs., first appears in *endlong* (XIII), in which it is orig. the adj. LONG, but in analogical formations like *headlong*, *sidelong*, it has, by assoc. with -*ling*, assumed its meaning.

**longanimity** lɔŋəniːmɪti long-suffering. xv. — late L. *longanimitās*, f. *longanimis* (f. *longus* long, *animus* mind), after Gr. *makrothumidā*; see -ITY.

**longevity** lɔŋdʒeːvɪti long life. XVII. — late L. *longævītās*, f. *longævus* (after Gr. *makraion*), f. *longus* long + *ævum* age (cf. AY<sup>1</sup>); see -ITY.

**longitude** lɔːndʒɪtjʊd length (spec. east or west in geog. and astron.); see LATITUDE ¶¶. XVII (Trevisa, Ch.). — L. *longitūdō*, f. *longus* LONG<sup>1</sup>; see -TUDE and cf. (O)F. *longitude*.

**long-shore** lɔːŋʃəɪ frequenting the shore. XIX. Aphetic of *alongshore* (XVIII), i.e. ALONG, SHORE<sup>1</sup>; cf. (a)cross-country, CROSS<sup>2</sup>. Hence **longshoreman**.

**long-sufferance** (arch.) long-suffering sb. (Tindale), adj. (Coverdale). XVI.

**loo** lū round card game. XVII. Shortening of *lanterloo* (XVII) — F. *lantur(e)lu*, orig. refrain of a song popular in XVII. Hence **loo** vb. subject to a forfeit at loo. XVII.

**looby** lūːbi lazy fellow, lout. XIV (*lobye*, PPI.). Of unkn. origin; prob. rel. to LOB.

**loofah** lūːfɑː fibrous substance of a plant used as sponge. XIX. Egyptian Arab. *lūfah*.

**look** luk direct one's sight OE.; have a certain appearance XIII. OE. *lōcian* = OFris. \**lōkia* (WFr. *loaitsje*), OS. *lōkon*, MDu. *loeken* :- WGerm. \**lōkōjan*, parallel to \**logǣjan*, whence OHG. *luogēn* (G. dial. *lügen*) see, look, spy; no further cogns. are known. Hence **look** sb. XII.

**loom**<sup>1</sup> lūm tool; bucket, tub XIII; weaving machine xv (for earlier *weblome* 'weaving implement' XIV). ME. *lōme*, aphetic of OE. *gelōma* utensil, implement, f. coll. *ge·y-* + \**lōma*, as in *andlōman* pl. apparatus, furniture.

**loom**<sup>2</sup> lūm (orig. naut.) move slowly up and down; appear indistinctly. XVI. prob. of LDu. origin; cf. EFr. *lōmen* (whence Sw. dial. *loma*) move slowly, rel. to MHG. *liemen* be weary, f. *lieme* slack, soft.

**loon**<sup>1</sup> lūn (chiefly north. and Sc.) rogue, scamp xv; man of low birth or condition, boor, clown; fellow, boy, lad XVI. orig. north. and Sc. in forms showing ū, which vowel has been preserved in the transference to Southern English.

**loon**<sup>2</sup> lūn name of various aquatic birds. XVII. prob. alteration of *loom* guillemot, etc. (XVII) — ON. *lōmr*.

**loony** lūːni (sl.) lunatic. XIX. f. LUN|ATIC, and assoc. with LOON<sup>1</sup>; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**loop** lūp A. opening in a wall to look or shoot through XIV (hence *loop-hole* XVI); B. doubling upon itself of a string, etc. XIV; curved piece or part XVII. In sense A identical with AL. *loupa* (xiv) loop-hole, of unkn. origin. The identity of later senses is not certain. In the sense 'outlet, means of escape' *loop-hole* was perh. infl. by Du. *loopgat*, f. *loopen* run + *gat* way, GATE.

**loose** lūs unbound, unattached XIII; not close XIV; not careful, inexact XVII (Sh.). ME. *lōs* (north. *lous*) — ON. *lauss* = OE. *lēas* lying, untrue, OFris. *lās*, OS., OHG. *lōs*, Goth. *laus* :- CGerm. \**lausaz*, f. \**laus-* \**leus-* \**lus-*; see LOSE, LEASING, -LESS. Hence **loose** vb. set free, undo. XIII (*louse*). **loo·sen**<sup>5</sup> XIV; cf. ON. *losna* get free.

**loosestrife** lūsːstraɪf *Lysimachia vulgaris* (†L. *lutea*, Yellow L.), *Lythrum Salicaria* (†*Lysimachia purpurea*, Purple L.). XVI (Turner). tr. L. *lysımachia* (= Gr. *lusi·makhēion*), acc. to a misconception (as old as Pliny) that it is directly f. Gr. *lusi-*, comb. form of *luein* LOOSE + *makhē* strife, whereas it is f. *Lustmakhos*, the personal name of its discoverer, an application of the adj. *lustmakhos* loosing (i.e. ending) strife. Hence vb.

**loot** lūt war booty. XIX. — Hindi *lūt*, repr. either Skr. *lōtra*, *lōpra* booty, spoil (f. *lup* = *rup* break), or Skr. *luṅ* rob.

**lop**<sup>1</sup> lɔp cut off branches, etc. of. OE. \**lop·pian*, implied in pp. *lopped* (æt *loppede thorne*, Birch 'Cartularium Saxonicum' iii 240); cf. AL. *loppāre* (xv); perh. f. \**lup-*, and rel. to Lith. *lūpti* strip, peel. Hence **lop** sb. smaller branches or twigs. xv.



**lop**<sup>2</sup> lɒp hang loosely. XVI. rel. to LOB. Hence **lop-ear**(ed). XVII. **lop-sided**. XIX (earlier *lap*- XVIII).

**lope** loup (dial.) leap xv; run with long bounding strides XVI. var. of dial. *loup* (XIV) - ON. *hlaupa* LEAP.

**lophiodon** lofai·ðɔn (geol.) genus of fossil mammals. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *lóphion*, dim. of *lóphos* crest + *odont*- TOOTH.

**loquacious** lɔkwei·ʃəs talking much. XVII (Milton). f. L. *loquaci-*, *loquax*, f. *loqui*; see LOCUTION, -IOUS. So **loquacity** lɔkwæ·siti XVII. - F. - L.

**loquat** lou·kwæt fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*. XIX. - Chinese *luh kwat* 'rush orange'.

**lorch(a)** lɔ·rtʃ(a) fast vessel of Chinese rig. XVII. - Pg. *lorcha*, of unkn. origin.

**lord** lɔrd master, ruler, †husband OE.; designation of rank XIV; peer of the realm xv. OE. *hláford*, once *hláfwæard* :- \**χlaifward-*, f. \**χlaif-* LOAF + \**ward-* keeper, WARD<sup>1</sup>. The etymol. sense expresses the relation of the head of a household to his dependants who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hláfæta* 'bread-eater', servant, and the similar G. *brotherr* 'bread-lord', employer, Sw. *matmoder*, etc., 'meat-mother', mistress). The word is, like LADY, a peculiarly Eng. formation (late Oicel. *lǫvarðr* is from ME.). It was reduced to one syll. (XIV) by the fall of *v* in *lǫverd* and coalescence of the vowels. Hence vb. XIII. **lɔ·rd**.Y<sup>1</sup>. OE. *hláfordlic*. **lɔ·rd**SHIP. OE. *hláfordstipe*.

**lore**<sup>1</sup> lɔə teaching; doctrine; learning. OE. *lār* = OFris. *lāre*, OS., OHG. *lēra* (Du. *leer*, G. *lehre*) :- WGerm. \**laisō*, f. \**lais-* LEARN.

**lore**<sup>2</sup> lɔə (nat. hist.) strap-like part. XIX. - L. *lorum* strap.

**lorgnette** lɔnjɛt eye-glasses, opera-glass. XIX. F., f. *lorgner* squint, f. *lorgne* squinting. So **lorgnon** lɔ·njɔ̃. XIX.

**loricate** lɔ·rikeit having armour of plates or scales. XIX. - L. *lōricātus*, f. *lōrica* breast-plate, f. *lorum* strap; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**lorikeet** lorikɪt Malay parrot. XVIII. f. LORY + -*keet*, of PARAKEET.

**lorimer, -iner** lɔ·rimɛɪ, -inɛɪ (hist.) maker of horses' bits, spurrier, etc. XIII (AncrR.). - OF. *loremier*, *lorenier*, f. *lorain* strap of harness :- Rom. \**lōrānum*, f. L. *lorum* strap, thong; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. ¶ *Lorimer* survives in the title of a London livery company and as a surname.

**loriot** lɔ·riət golden oriole. XVII. - F. *loriot*, for *l'oriot*, with def. art. incorporated; *oriot* is an unexpl. alteration of *oriot* ORIOLE.

**loris** lɔ·ris kind of lemur. XVIII. - F. *loris* (Buffon), said to be - Du. †*loeris* booby, clown.

**lorn** lɔrn †lost; (arch.) FORLORN. XIII (Cursor M.). contr. form of *loren*, pp. of OE. *lēosan*, ME. *leese* (see LOSE), of which it is the only surviving part.

**lorry, lurry** lɔ·ri, lɔ·ri long waggon without sides. XIX. Of north-country origin; the sp. *laurie* in the minutes of a meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway of 3 Dec. 1834 suggests that the vehicle was called after an inventor named *Laurie*.

**lory** lɔ·ri parrot-like bird of the Far East, etc. XVII. - Malay *luri*, dial. var. of *niri*, whence *nory*: earlier *lourey*, *lowry*, the present *lory* being due to Buffon's form *lori*.

**lose** lūz pt., pp. **lost** lɔst orig. intr. †perish, pass. *be lost* be brought to destruction; in late Nhb. OE. appears in trans. senses †(i) destroy, (ii) become unable to find, in the latter meaning finally repl. †*leese* (OE. *lēosan*). OE. *losian*, *losode*, *gēlosod*, f. *los* (see LOSS); corr. to OS. *lōsian*, -on (MLG. *lōsen*) become free, ON. *losa* loosen, refl. get loose. The normal repr. of *losian* would be *louz*, which is found in dial., and is reflected by the sp. *lose*. The pronunc. lūz is presumably due to the infl. of *loose*.

**loسل** lou·zəl (arch.) profligate, scoundrel. XIV. prob. f. *los-*, stem of LOSE; cf. synon. †*lore*l (XIV), f. *loren* LORN, and BROTHEL, f. *broþen*, pp. of *brēoþan* be ruined; see -EL<sup>1</sup>.

**losh** lɔʃ (Sc.) deformation of LORD (cf. GOSH), used in excl. XVII.

**loss** lɔs fact of losing or being deprived. XIV (PPl., Ch.). prob. back-formation from *lost*, pp. of LOSE; cf. the synon. contemp. †*lost* (Trevisa, Ch.). Not continuing OE. *los* (only in phr. *tō lose* to destruction), corr. to OHG. (*far*)*lor*, ON. *los*, f. Germ. \**lus-*\**laus-* (see LESS, LOOSE), \**leus-* (OE. *lēosan*, whence ME. *leese* lose, and LORN; also *forlēosan*, whence FORLORN), extension of IE. \**lou-* \**leu-* \**lu-* (Gr. *luēin* set free, L. *luere*, *soluere* pay, SOLVE).

**lot** lɔt object used in deciding a matter by appeal to chance; what falls to a person thus OE.; prize in a lottery XVI; plot of land XVII; set of articles XVIII; party or set XVI; large number XIX. OE. *hlot* portion, choice, decision, corr. to OFris. *hlot*, MLG. *lot*, (M)Du. *lot*, ON. *hlutr*, *hluti*; f. \**χlut-* (also in OE. *hlýt* lot), rel. to \**χleut-*, in OE. *hlēotan*, OS. *hliotan*, OHG. *hiozan*, ON. *hljóta* cast lots, obtain by lot, and to \**χlaut-*, in OE. *hlēt* (:- \**χlautiz*), OS. *hlōt*, OHG. (*h*)*lōz* (G. *loos*, *los*), Goth. *hlauts* lot; the primary Germ. sense is unknown. ¶ The Germ. word appears in F. lot, It. *lotto* LOTTO, Sp., Pg. *lote*. Cf. ALLOT, LOTTERY.

**lotion** lou·ʃən liquid preparation for external use XIV; †washing XVI. - (O)F. *lotion* or L. *lōtiō(n)-* washing, f. *lōt-*, *laut-*, pp. stem of *lavāre* LAVE; see -TION.

**lottery** lɔ·tɛri scheme for distributing prizes by lot. XVI. prob. - Du. *loterij* (early XVI), whence modL. *loteria*; cf. F. *loterie*, -Du., or It. *lotteria*; see LOT, -ERY.

**lotto** lɔ·tu, **loto** lou·tu card game on the principle of a lottery. XVIII. - It. *lotto* or its deriv. F. *lotto*; see LOT.

**lotus** lou-təs plant yielding a soporific fruit; water-lily of Asia, etc. XVI. - L. *lôtus* - Gr. *lôtós*, of Semitic origin.

**loud** loud strongly impressing the sense of hearing. OE. *hlūd* = OFris. (*h*)*lūd*, OS. *hlūd* (Du. *luūd*), OHG. *hlūt* (G. *laut*): - WGerm. \**χludaz* :- IE. \**klūtós*, pp. of \**kleu-* \**klu-* hear, a base of very wide extent, whence also Gr. *klúein* hear, *klutós* famous, *kléfos* glory, L. *cluēre* be famed, W. *clwyed* heard, OIr. *ro|chluiniur* I hear, OSl. *slava* glory, *slovo* word, Arm. *lu* known, Skr. *śru* hear, *śravas* glory. Cf. LIST<sup>3</sup>. ¶ For the pp. formation cf. *cold*, *old*, *sad*, *uncouth*, and G. *satt*, *zart*.

**lough** loχ in Ireland = Sc. LOCH. XIV. ME. *love*, *loze*, *lou(g)h*, repr. OE. (Nhb.) *luh* pool, strait, gulf - Ir. *loch*; the normal pronunc. of the Eng. word has been superseded by that of Ir. *loch*.

**louis** lū-i French gold coin. XVII. In full *louis d'or* (of gold); application of the name of many French kings :- *Ludovicus*, latinization of G. *Ludwig*.

**lounge** laundʒ move lazily XVI; recline lazily XVII. perh. f. †*lungis* lout, laggard - OF. *longis* :- L. *Longinus* name of the centurion who pierced the body of our Lord with a spear. Hence sb. XVIII.

**loup** laup (Sc.) leap. XIV (Barbour). - ON. *hlaupa* LEAP. Also sb. - ON. *hlaup*.

**lour** lau-əɪ look sullen XIII (King Horn); be dark and threatening xv. Of unkn. origin; similar forms in other langs. are not recorded early enough to be seriously considered as the source, nor are their meanings for the most part appropriate, viz. MHG., MLG. *lūren* (G. *lauern*) lie in wait, early modDu. *loeren* frown, look askance, (now only) lie in wait. ¶ In the second sense coincident in sp. and partly in meaning with LOWER vb. descend.

**louse** laus parasitic insect, *Pediculus*, OE. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs* (*lice* *lais*) = MLG., MDu., OHG. *lūs* (Du. *luis*, G. *laus*), ON. *hūs* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic); cf. W. *lleuen*, pl. *lau*. Hence **lousy**<sup>1</sup> laur-zi. xiv.

**lout** laut awkward ill-mannered fellow. xvi. perh. f. †*lout* vb. bend or bow low (OE. *lūtan* = ON. *lūta*).

**louver** lū-vəɪ dome on a roof XIV; series of sloping boards to admit air and exclude rain xvi. - OF. *lover*, -ier skylight, prob. - Germ. form rel. to those cited s.v. LODGE.

**lovage** lə-vidʒ plant-name. XIV. ME. *lov(e)ache*, alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love parsley'; ME. -(O)F. *ache* parsley :- L. *apium*) of OF. *lavesche*, *lwoesche* (mod. *livèche*) :- late L. *levisticum* (sc. *apium*), for earlier *ligusticum*, n. of *ligusticus* Ligurian. ¶ From medL. *lubisticum* (for *levisticum*) were adopted OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubestecco*, -*stichal* (G. *liebstockel*).

**love** ləv strong affection or attachment. OE. *lufu* = OFris. *luve*, OHG. *luba* :- \**lubō*

(cf. Goth. *brōþrulubō* brotherly love), f. weak grade of WGerm. \**leub-* \**laub-* \**lub-*, repr. also by OS. *lubig* loving, OHG. *gilob* precious, and OE., OS., ON. *lof*, OHG. *lob* praise; for the other grades see LIEF, LEAVE<sup>1</sup>, BELIEF, BELIEVE. Outside Germ. the base appears in L. *lubet* it is pleasing, *lubidō* (see LIBIDINOUS), OSl. *ljubū* dear, *ljubiti* love, Skr. *lubhyati* desires. So **love** vb. OE. *lufian* (WGerm.). The sense of 'no score' in games (XVIII) derives from the phr. *for love* without stakes, for nothing (XVII). comps.: †**lo-veday** day of settlement. XIII; tr. medL. *dies amoris*. **lo-velock**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Lyly). **lo-vely**<sup>1</sup> lə-vli †loving, amorous; †lovable; attractive on account of beauty. XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *luflic*. **lo-vesome**<sup>1</sup> (arch.) lovable, lovely. OE. *lufsum*.

**low**<sup>1</sup> lou (north. dial.) flame. XII (Orm). - ON. *logi* = OFris. *loga* :- Germ. \**logon*, \**lugon* :- \**lukón* rel. to MHG., G. *lohe* (also in *lichterloh* in a blaze) :- \**luxō* :- \**lūkā*, f. \**luk-*; see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>.

**low**<sup>2</sup> lou not high or tall. XII. Early ME. *lāh*, inflected *lāze* - ON. *lāgr* = OFris. *lēge*, *lēch*, MDu. *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du. *laag*), MHG. *læge* (G. dial. *lāg*) flat :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**lægzaz*, f. \**lægz-*, see LIE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **low** adv. XIII. ME. *lahe*, *laze*. **low-land** less hilly region of a country (spec. Scotland). XVI (*lowland*, Dunbar). Cf. LALLANS. **low-ly** adj. XIV (Ch.); see -LY<sup>1</sup>.

**low**<sup>3</sup> lou characteristic sound made by cattle. OE. *hlōwan*, pt. *hlōow* = OLFrankish *hluoten* (Du. *loeien*), OHG. *hluojen*, ON. *hlóa* (once) roar, redupl. str. vb. f. Germ. \**χlō-* :- IE. \**klā-*, as in L. *clāmāre* shout, Gr. *ki|klēskein* call.

**lower** lou-əɪ more low, inferior. XII (Orm). ME. *lahre*, compar. of LOW<sup>2</sup> (see -ER<sup>3</sup>). Hence **lower** vb. cause to go down. XVII (Sh.). So superl. **low-est**. XII (Orm).

**loxodromic** ləksoudrə-mik pert. to oblique sailing or sailing by the rhumb. XVII. - F. *loxodromique*, f. Gr. *loxós* oblique + *drómós* course; see -IC.

**loyal** loi-əl faithful to obligations. xvi. - F. *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial* - L. *légālis* LEGAL; cf. LEAL. So **loy-alty**. XIV. - OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*).

**lozenge** lə-zin-dʒ rhomb, diamond XIV (Ch.); medicated tablet, orig. diamond-shaped xvi. - OF. *losenge* (mod. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, It. *lozanga*; prob. deriv. of the word repr. by Pr. *lausā*, Sp. *losa*, Pg. *lousa* slab, tombstone, and late L. *lausia* (*lapides*) stone slabs, slates, of Gaulish or Iberian origin.

**L. s. d.** elesdī abbrev. of L. *libræ* pounds (see LIVRE), *solidī* shillings (see SOU), *denariī*, pl. of DENARIUS.

**lubber** lə-bəɪ clumsy fellow, lout XIV; clumsy seaman (cf. *land-lubber*) xvi. ME. *lobre*, *lobur*, possibly - OF. *lobeor* swindler, parasite, f. *lober* deceive, sponge upon, mock (perh. - MHG. *loben* praise) with assim. in sense to LOB.

**lubra** lū·brā aboriginal woman of Australia. XIX. – Tasmanian *loubra*, prob. f. *loo*, *lowa* woman + *proi* big (E. E. Morris).

**lubricate** lū·brikeit make slippery or smooth XVII; treat with oil XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *lūbricāre*, f. *lūbricus* SLIPPERY, f. IE. \**sleub-*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **lubri·CITY** -i·siti wantonness XV; slipperiness XVII. – F. – late L.

**luce** lūs pike. XIV (Ch.). – OF. *lus*, *luis* = Pr. *luz*, Cat. *llus*, It. *luccio*; – late L. *lūcius*.

**lucerne** lūs·in plant resembling clover. XVII (often *la lucerne*, with retention of the F. def. art.). – F. *luzerne* – modPr. *luzerno*, transf. use of *luzerno* glow-worm, with ref. to the shiny seeds.

**lucid** lū·sid shining XVI (Spenser); unclouded, clear XVII. – F. *lucide* or It. *lucido* – L. *lūcidus*, f. *lūcēre* shine; see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>, -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**Lucifer** lū·sifər morning star; Satan. OE. – L. *lūcifer*, f. *lūci-*, *lūx* LIGHT<sup>1</sup> + *-fer* bearing, -FEROUS. As the name of a friction match to produce instantaneous light *Lucifer* succeeded to *Promethean* (both recorded 1831).

**luck** lak fortune good or ill; good fortune. xv. prob. orig. as a gambling term – LG. *luk*, aphetic of *geluk*, in MDu. *ghelucke* (Du. *geluk*) = MHG. *gelücke* (G. *glück* good fortune, happiness), f. *ge-* Y- + a base of unkn. origin; the LG. word was adopted in Icel., OSw. *lukka*, etc. Hence **lu·ckY**<sup>1</sup>. xv.

**lucre** lū·kər gain, profit (now rare except in *filthy lucre*, Tindale's rendering of *αισχροπὸν κέρδος* Titus i 11). XIV (Wyclif, Ch.). – F. *lucre* or L. *lucrum* gain, f. IE. \**lu-* \**leu-* \**lou-*, repr. by Gr. *apolaitein* enjoy, Goth. *laun*, OS., OHG. *lōn* (Du. *loon*, G. *lohn*), OE. *lēan* wages, reward.

**lucubration** lūkjubrei·fən (nocturnal) study or its product. XVI. – L. *lūcubrātiō(n-)*, f. *lūcubrāre* work by lamplight, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>; see -ATION.

**lud** lad reduced form of LORD, used in excl. and the barrister's address *my Lud*. XVIII.

**ludicrous** lū·dikrəs †sportive, jocular; †frivolous, witty XVII; ridiculous XVIII. f. L. *lūdicrus*, f. *lūdicrum* stage play, f. *lūdere* play (cf. ALLUDE, etc.); see -OUS.

**lues** lū·iz plague. XVII. L.

**luff** laf (naut.) ME. *lof* †perh. a contrivance for altering a ship's course (XIII), often in phr. *wend or turn the luff*. – OF. *lof*, prob. of LG. or Du. origin; so also Sp., Pg. *ló*, G. *luw*, Sw. *luf*, Da. *luw*, used of the weather side or part of a ship or sail (in Eng. from XIV); ult. origin and orig. sense obscure. Hence **luff** vb. bring nearer to the wind. XIV (*love*, Gower); perh. immed. – Du. *loeven*.

**lug**<sup>1</sup> lag pull, tug, drag along. XIV. prob. of Scand. origin; Sw. *lugga* pull a person's hair, *lugg* forelock, nap of cloth; perh. rel. to Sc. and north. *lug* (i) flap, lappet xv, (ii) ear xvi, prob. orig. 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of'.

**lug**<sup>2</sup> lag large marine worm. XVII. perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Anglo-Ir. *lurg*.

**luge** lūj sleigh. xx. – F. *luge*, of Swiss (and ult. Gaulish) origin.

**luggage** la·gidz traveller's baggage. XVI (Nashe, Sh.). f. LUG<sup>1</sup> + -AGE, after *baggage*; prob. orig. applied joc. to inconveniently heavy baggage.

**lugger** la·gər vessel with four-cornered sails fore and aft. XVIII. f. *lugsail* (XVII) four-cornered sail hanging obliquely, prob. f. *lug* flap, lappet (xv), ear (xvi), of uncertain origin, but possibly rel. to LUG<sup>1</sup>.

**lugubrious** lūgjū·brīəs doleful, mournful. XVII. f. L. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* mourn (cf. Gr. *leugaléos*, *lūgōs* sorrowful); see -IOUS.

**lukewarm** lū·kwōrm tepid. XIV (Trevisa). f. ME. *luke* (XIII), of which the vars. *leuk*, *hleuc* suggest deriv. from *lew* (cf. *lew-warm* xv), OE. \**hlēow* (in *gehleow* warm, un|*hlēow* cold, *hlēowe* warmly) = ON. *hlýr* warm, mild, rel. obscurely to OHG. *lāo* (G. *lau*); cf. LEE<sup>1</sup>. See WARM.

**lull** ləl soothe to sleep or quiescence. XIV. imit. of the repetition of *lu lu* or similar sounds (cf. *lully*, *lulla*, *lullay* xv) appropriate to singing a child to sleep; cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle* hum a lullaby, Du. *lullen*, and further MDu. *lollen* mutter (see LOLLARD) and L. *lallāre* sing to sleep. Hence **lullaby** la·ləbai soothing refrain or song. XVI; cf. BYE-BYE<sup>1</sup>, HUSHBABY, ROCKABY.

**lumbago** lambei·gou painful affection of the loins. XVII. – L. *lumbāgo*, f. *lumbus* LOIN, whence medL. *lumbāris*. **lu·mbAR**. XVII.

**lumber**<sup>1</sup> la·mbər move clumsily or heavily. XIV (*lomere*). perh. of symbolic origin.

**lumber**<sup>2</sup> la·mbər useless odds and ends XVI; roughly prepared timber XVII. poss. f. LUMBER<sup>1</sup>, but later assoc. with *lumber* (house), *Lumber Street* var. of *lombard* (XVII) pawnshop (considered as a storehouse of odds and ends of property); see LOMBARD.

**lumbrical** lambrai·kəl pert. to a worm. XVII. – modL., f. L. *lumbricus* worm; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**luminary** lū·minari light-giving (celestial) body; source of intellectual, etc., light. xv. – OF. *luminarie* (mod. -*aire*) or late L. *lūminārium*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>; see -ARY. So **lu·minous** full of light. xv. – (O)F. *lumineux* or L. *lūminōsus*.

**lump**<sup>1</sup> lʌmp compact shapeless mass. XIII (Cursor M.). Of unkn. origin; the parallel forms in the Germ. langs. (unless those cited s.v. LUMP<sup>2</sup> are identical) are not recorded so early; nearest in form and meaning are Da. *lump(e)* lump, Norw., Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log; but the presumably orig. sense of 'shapeless piece' is seen also in Du. *lomp*, †*lompe* rag, Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* coarse, rude (whence G. *lumpen* rag).

**lump**<sup>2</sup> lʌmp spiny-finned fish of uncouth appearance, Cyclopterium lumpus. XVI. – MLG. *lumpen*, MDu. *lumpe* (whence modL. *lumpus*), perh. identical with LUMP<sup>1</sup>.

**lump**<sup>3</sup> lʌmp look sulky XVI; (coupled with *like*) be displeased at XIX. Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *hump*, *mump*.

**lunar** ʃūˈnəɪ pert. to the moon. XVII. - L. *lūnāris*, f. *lūna* moon; see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>, -AR. In *lunar caustic* the meaning is 'of silver', *luna* being used by alchemists for silver. So **lu-nary** (now rare). XVI. **luna-tion** time from one full moon to the next. XIV (Maund., Trevisa). - medL. *lūnātiō(n)*, f. *lūna*.

**lunatic** lūˈnætɪk orig. affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to depend on changes of the moon XIII; sb. XIV (PPl., Wyclif). - (O)F. *lunatique* - L. *lūnāticus*, f. *lūna* moon; see prec., -ATIC. Hence **lu-nacy**. XVI.

**lunch** lʌnʃ and **luncheon** lʌˈnʃən appear first towards the end of XVI in the sense 'thick piece, hunch, hunk'; perh. - Sp. *lonja* slice, the longer form being prob. an extension on the analogy of *punch* and *puncheon*, *trunch* and *truncheon*. The sense 'slight repast between morning meals' appears XVII, for *luncheon*, and first in the forms *lunch-in(g)*; the present use of *lunch* (XIX) is a shortening of this, whence **lunch** vb.

**lundyfoot** lʌˈndɪfʊt kind of snuff. XIX. Named after *Lundy Foot*, a Dublin tobacconist (XVIII).

**lune** ʃūn (pl.) fits of frenzy. XVII (Sh.). - L. *lūna* moon (cf. LUNAR, LUNATIC), in medical use 'fit of lunacy', whence also F. *lune*, MHG. *lūne* (G. *laune* whim, caprice).

**lunette** ʃūnɛt semicircular object. XVI. - F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon; see prec., -ETTE.

**lung** lʌŋ respiratory organ in the thorax. OE. *lungen* = OFris. *lungen*, MLG. *lunge*, MDu. *longe* (Du. *long*), OHG. *lungun* (G. *lunge*), corr. to ON. *lunga*; f. Germ. \**luyg-*: - IE. \**lygh-*; see LIGHT<sup>2</sup>. The lungs were so named because of their lightness; cf. LIGHTS.

**lunge**<sup>1</sup> lʌnɔ̃ sword-thrust. XVIII. Aphetic of *allonge*, *elonge* (XVII), f. vbs. of the same form - F. *allonger* lengthen (in phr. *allonger un coup d'épée* give a sword-thrust), f. à **AD+long** LONG<sup>1</sup>. So **lunge** vb. XVIII. Hence **lu-ngeous** †(of a fall) heavy; (dial.) rough and violent. XVII.

**lunge**<sup>2</sup> lʌnɔ̃ †thong XVII; long rope used in training horses XVIII. - F. *longe*, shortening of *allonge* (as in *allonge d'une courroie* piece to lengthen a leather), f. *allonger* (see prec.).

**lungi** luˈŋɡi loin-cloth. XVII (Sir T. Herbert). - Urdu - Pers. *lungī*, f. synon. *lung*.

**lupin** ʃūˈpɪn plant of the genus *Lupinus*. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *lupinus*, *lupinum*, prob. rel. to *lupus* WOLF.

**lupus** ʃūˈpəs (path.) ulcerous disease of the skin. XVI. L., 'WOLF'.

**lurch**<sup>1</sup> lɜːtʃ First recorded in *lurch* vb. (XIV) beat at a game in a particular manner; the sb. appears XVI in the senses †game

resembling backgammon, final state of the score in a game, †discomfiture, †cheat, swindle, and in phr. †*have in the lurch* have at a disadvantage, *leave in the lurch* leave in unexpected difficulty, which may be in part a modification of *leave in the lash* (of obscure origin). The immed. source appears to be F. †*lourche* (also *Pourche*) game resembling backgammon, also in phr. *demeurer lourche* be discomfited (orig. in the game), prob. - MHG. *lurz* (mod. dial. *lurtsch* left (hand), wrong, in modG. *lurz werden* fail in a game; cf. MHG *lürzen* deceive (cf. OE. *belyrtan*).

**lurch**<sup>2</sup> lɜːtʃ †be furtively about or in a place XV; get the start of, †be beforehand in securing XVI. perh. var. of LURK, infl. in meaning by LURCH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lu-rcher**<sup>1</sup> †forestaller of food; swindler XVI; loiterer; cross-bred dog between sheepdog and greyhound XVII.

**lurch**<sup>3</sup> lɜːtʃ sudden leaning over to one side. (XVIII) XIX. app. orig. in *lee-lurch*, prob. alteration of *lee-larch* (Falconer, 1769), for *lee-latch* (1708) drifting to leeward, f. LEE+ †*latch* (XVII) ? leeway, ? lurch, possibly f. F. *lâcher* let go (:- L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* LAX). Hence **lurch** vb. XIX.

**lurdan** lɜːrðən (obs. or arch.) sluggard, vagabond. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *lourdin*, f. *lourd* heavy, OF. *lort* foolish :- L. *lūridus* yellow, LURID, which in Rom. assumes many divergent meanings.

**lure** ʃūəɪ falconer's apparatus to recall a hawk; tempting thing XIV (Ch.); angler's device for alluring fish XVII. - OF. *luere* (mod. *leurre*) = Pr. *loire*, OCat. *lloure* - Germ. \**lōbr-* (cf. MHG. *luoder*, G. *luder* bait), prob. rel. to \**laþōn* invite (OE. *labian*, etc.). Hence **lure** vb. XIV (Ch.); cf. F. *lurrer*, OF. *loirrer*. See also ALLURE.

**lurid** ʃūəˈrɪd wan and sallow, sickly pale XVII; shining with a red glare; yellow-brown XVIII; ominous, 'ghastly' XIX. - L. *lūridus*, f. *lūrōr* wan or yellowish colour; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**lurk** lɜːk lie hid or in ambush. XIII (Have-lok). perh. f. *lūr-* LOUR+ frequent. suffix -*k* as in *talk*.

**luscious** lʌˈʃəs sweet and highly pleasant, sweet to excess. XVI. An isolated instance of *lucius* occurs XV, in a MS. which has also *licius*, aphetic of DELICIOUS; but there is no proof of continuity of this with the earliest forms of the present word, *looshious*, *lousious*, *lussyous* (XVI), which remain obscure.

**lush**<sup>1</sup> lʌʃ flaccid, soft XV; succulent and luxuriant. XVII (Sh. 'Tempest' II i 52, and in imitation). poss. var. of *lash* (XV) soft and watery (of plants), by assoc. with prec.

**lush**<sup>2</sup> lʌʃ liquor, drink. XVIII. perh. joc. application of LUSH<sup>1</sup>. The sl. **lushington** lʌˈʃɪŋtən drunkard (also in phr. e.g. *deal with Lushington* take too much drink) is a joc. use of the surname *Lushington* with punning allusion to this; the 'City of Lushington' was a convivial Society meeting at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, London, until about 1895.

**lust** last pleasure, desire, appetite; sexual desire OE.; passionate desire XVII. OE. *lust*, corr. to OFris., OHG. (G.) *lust*, ON. *losti*, Goth. *lustus*, f. CGerm. \**lust*- (cf. LIST<sup>2</sup>). Hence **lust** vb. XIII; now only arch., have inordinate desire XVI (Tindale). **lustful**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *lu·st·v*<sup>1</sup> †joyful; †pleasing XIII; †lustful; powerful, strong XIV; cf. MHG. *lustic*, ON. *lostigr*.

**lustre**<sup>1</sup> la'stər period of five years. XIV. - L. *lustrum*, prop. quinquennial purification, perh. :- \**loustrom*, f. *lavāre* wash, LAVE. The L. form (XVI) is more usual. So **lustration** expiatory sacrifice, etc., purification. XVII. - L. *lūstrātiō(n)-*, f. *lūstrāre*.

**lustre**<sup>2</sup> la'stər sheen, gloss; luminosity, brilliance. XVI. - F. *lustre* - It. *lustro*, f. *lustrare* :- L. *lūstrāre* light up :- \**lūcstrāre*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* LIGHT<sup>1</sup>. Hence **lustrous**. XVII (Sh.).

**lustring** la'striŋ glossy silk fabric. XVII. - F. *lustrine* or its source It. *lustrino* (said to have been first made at Genoa), f. *lustrum* LUSTRE<sup>2</sup>; with assim. to -ING<sup>3</sup>.

**lute**<sup>1</sup> lūt stringed musical instrument. XIV. - F. †*lut* (mod. *luth*), earlier *lēt*, prob. - Pr. *lauit* (= Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*) - Arab. *al'ūd* (see AL-<sup>2</sup>). ¶ The Rom. word appears in MHG. *lūte* (G. *laute*), Du. *luit*.

**lute**<sup>2</sup> lūt tenacious clay or cement to stop holes, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *lut* or medL. *lutum*, spec. use of L. *lutum* mud, potter's clay.

**luteous** lūt·təs of deep-yellow colour. XVII. - F. L. *lūteus*, f. *lūtum* yellow weed; see -EOUS.

**lutestring** lūt·tstriŋ glossy silk fabric. XVII (Pepys). app. alteration of LUSTRING, which however is evidenced rather later.

**luxation** laksei·fən dislocation. XVI. - F. *luxation* (Paré) - late L. *luxātiō(n)-*, f. *luxāre*, f. *luxus* dislocated; see -ATION.

**luxury** lək·jəri †lasciviousness XIV; use of and indulgence in choice or costly things XVII; means of such indulgence XVIII. - OF. *luxurie*, var. of *luxure* = Sp. *hujuria*, It. *lussuria* - L. *luxuria*, f. *luxu-s* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment, perh. the noun corr. to *luxus* (see prec.) and meaning orig. 'excess'. In L. and Rom. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. word being expressed by *luxus*, F. *luxe* (which has become familiar in Eng. in *train de luxe*, etc.), Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*. So **luxuriant** lagzj-, lagz-, laksjuə·riənt prolific XVI; profusely growing, etc. XVII. - prp. of L. *luxuriāre* grow rank (whence **luxuriate**<sup>2</sup> XVII, Burton), f. *luxuria*. **luxurious** †lascivious, †excessive XIV; self-indulgent XVII. - O(F) - L.

**-ly**<sup>1</sup> li suffix appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs. OE. *-lic*, ME. *-lich*, *-lik*, *-li*, corr. to OFris., OS., OHG. *-lijk* (Du. *-lijk*, G. *-lich*), ON. *-ligr*, *-legr*, Goth. *-leiks*. (The vowel was shortened in OE., ON., and G.; the Eng. forms in *-li*, *-ly* are due to ON.).

The orig. Germ. adjs. were comps. of \**likam* appearance, form, body (cf. LYCHGATE and SUCH, WHICH), e.g. \**frijōndlika*- friendly, having the appearance of a friend, \**zōdōlika*-goodly, having the appearance or form of what is good, of good appearance. The most general senses in all Germ. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'; *-ly* was added to sbs. of alien origin, as *courtly*, *princely*, *scholarly*; formations on designations of things are infrequent, as *earthly*, *heavenly*, *leisurely*, *worldly*. *Deadly*, *likely*, *lively*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *only*, *stilly* are exceptional in form. A use common to Eng. with other Germ. langs. is to denote periodic occurrence, e.g. *daily*, *yearly*; such adjs. are based on the corr. advs.

When *-ly* is appended to adjs., the derivs. denote a quality allied or approximating to that expressed by the primary, e.g. OE. *lēoflic* (f. *lēof* LIEF) 'such as may seem dear', beloved, pleasing, *lowly*, *kindly*, *poorly*, *sickly*.

**-ly**<sup>2</sup> li suffix forming advs. of manner. OE. *-lice*, ME. *-liche*, *-like*, *-lise*, *-li(e)* = OFris. *-like*, OS., OHG. *-lika* (Du. *-lijk*, G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, Goth. *-leikō*: f. -LY<sup>1</sup> with advb. suffix \**-ō*. (As in -LY<sup>1</sup> the ME. forms *-lī(e)*, *-ly* are due to ON.). In Germ. an adv. with this suffix no doubt orig. implied the existence of a corr. adj. in -LY<sup>2</sup>, but in OE. there are some advs. formed immed. on simple adjs., as *bealdlice* BOLDLY, *swētlīce* SWEETLY; and formations of this type increased greatly in ME. The general sense is 'in a manner characteristic of one who or a thing that is so-and-so' (as defined by the simplex), hence, 'in a so-and-so fashion', 'to a so-and-so degree'. Adverbs referring to moments or periods of time, such as *annually*, *formerly*, *instantly*, *lately*, *latterly*, *quarterly*, *shortly*, *yearly*, were prob. based at first on *early*; *firstly*, *secondly*, etc., were modelled on F. *premierement*, L. *primo*, etc.; formations on sbs. such as *namely*, *partly* are prob. based on L. *nominatim*, *partim*; *accordingly*, *mostly*, *purposely* are also particular instances; formations on pps., such as *admittedly*, *allegedly*, meaning 'as is admitted, alleged', have become latterly frequent.

Peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation are exemplified by the following: *able*, *ably*, *simple*, *simply*; *idly* (†*idley*); *whole*, *wholly*; *solely*, *vilely*; *fully* fu·li; *dully* dɑ·l(i)j, *coolly* kũ·li, *fouly* fau·li; *merry*, *merrily*; *dryly*, *drily*; *shyly*, *grayly*; *true*, *truly*; *frantically*, *publicly* (but *heroically*, *poetically*).

**lyam** lai·əm, **lyme** laim leash for hounds. XIV. - OF. *liem* (mod. *lien*) = Pr. *liams*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame* :- L. *ligāmen* LIEN. Hence **lyam-hound** bloodhound. XVI.

**lycanthropy** laikə·nɾəpi insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast (spec. a wolf). XVI. - modL. *lycanthrōpia* - Gr. *lukanthrōpiā*, f. *lukanthrōpos*, f. *lukos* WOLF + *ánthrōpos* man; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**lyceum** lais'əm the garden in Athens to which Socrates resorted and where Aristotle taught XVI; (after It. *liceo*, F. *lycée*) place of study or instruction XVIII. – L. *Lycēum* – Gr. *Lūkeion* (sc. *gymnasion* GYMNASIUM), n. of *Lūkeios* epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent.

**lychgate** see LICH.

**lychnis** li'knis (bot.) genus of plants (including campion and ragged robin). XVII. – L. – Gr. *lychnis* some red flower, f. *lychnos* lamp (cf. LIGHT<sup>1</sup>).

**lycopodium** laikōpou-diəm (bot.) genus of plants (club-moss). XVIII. modL. – Gr. *lykos* WOLF + *pod-*, *poús* FOOT; so named from the claw-like shape of the root.

**lyddite** li'dait kind of high explosive. XIX. f. *Lydd*, name of the town in Kent where it was first tested; see -ITE.

**Lydian** li'diən pert. to Lydia; spec. of a musical mode. XVI. f. L. *Lýdius* – Gr. *Lúdios*; see -IAN.

**lye** lai alkalized water or alkaline solution used for washing. OE. *lēag* = MDu. *lōghe* (Du. *loog*), OHG. *louga* (G. *lauge*) lye, ON. *laug* hot; bath :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**laugō*, f. \**lau-* (cf. LATHER) :- IE. \**lou-* wash, LAVE.

**lykewake** lai'kweik (local) watch kept at night over a dead body. XVI. Sc. *likewalk* (G. Douglas), preceded by *lychwake* (XIV Ch.,

Mirk); perh. – ON. \**likavaka*; see LICH, WAKE<sup>1</sup>.

**lymph** limf (rhet.) water; †sap XVII; colourless alkaline fluid in the body XVIII. – F. *lymphe* or L. *lymphā*, prob. hellenized form (by assoc. with Gr. *numphē* nymph) of *limpa*, *limpa* (cf. LIMPID), perh. :- \**dumpa* (cf. Oscan *Diumpais* Nymphis). So **lymphatic** A. †frenzied; B. pert. to lymph. XVII. – L. *lymphaticus* mad, adaption of Gr. *numpholēptōs* seized by nymphs (cf. *numphiān* be frenzied); in mod. scientific L. the ending has prob. been assoc. with *spermatic*.

**lynch law** lin'tʃlō, earlier †*Lynch's law* (XVIII) infliction of punishment by a self-constituted court. XIX. Named after Captain William Lynch, of Pittsylvania, Virginia, U.S.A., who first set up this self-created judicial tribunal. Hence *Judge Lynch*, imaginary authority from whom the sentences imposed were said to proceed. **lynch** vb. condemn and punish (esp. kill) by lynch law.

**lynx** links feline animal, Lynx, credited with very keen sight. XIV (Rolle). – L. *lynx* – Gr. *lūgx*, rel. to OE. *lox*, OHG. *luhs* (G. *luchs*), OSw. *lō*, Lith. *lūšis*, OPruss. *luyasis*, Mlr. *lug*; a widespread IE. name, prob. f. \**leuk-*, as in Gr. *leússin* see (see LIGHT<sup>1</sup>), the animal being named from its keen sight.

**lyre** laiəɹ stringed instrument of the harp kind. XIII (*lire*, La3.). – OF. *lire* (mod. *lyre*) – L. *lyra* – Gr. *lūrā*. So **lyric** li'rik. XVI. – F. *lyrique* or L. *lyricus* – Gr. *lurikós*; sb. lyric poem. XVI. **lyrical**. XVI (Sidney).

## M

**ma** mā see MAMMA<sup>1</sup>.

**ma'am** məm, məm, m. XVII (*mam*, Dryden), contr. of MADAM. ¶ The old pronunc. *mām* remains dial., and, repr. by **marm**, in the joc. (orig. U.S.) *school-marm* schoolmistress XIX.

**mac** mæk person whose name contains the prefix *Mac*. XVII. Ir., Gael. *mac* :- OCeltic \**makkos*, rel. to W. *mab*, OW. *map* :- OCeltic \**makwos*; a prefix in many Sc. and Ir. names.

**macabre** məkə'br in *Dance Macabre*, the Dance of Death xv (*daunce of machabree*, Lydg.); (from modF.) gruesome XIX. The form now usual repr. F. *macabre* (XIX), error for OF. *macabré* (*danse macabrée aux Innocens* xv), perh. alt. of OF. *Macabé* *Maccabæus* (cf. †*Judas Macabré*, medL. *chorea Machabæorum* dance of the Maccabees xv, MDu. *Makkabeusdans* xv); the orig. ref. may have been to a miracle play in which the slaughter of the Maccabees under Antiochus Epiphanes was enacted.

**macaco**<sup>1</sup> məkei'kou (orig.) S. African (Congo) monkey, (later) monkey of the genus

*Macacus*. XVIII. – Pg. *macaco* – native (Fiot) *makaku* some monkeys, f. *ma* numerical sign + *kaku* monkey. So **macaque** məkə'k. XVII. – F. – Pg.

**macaco**<sup>2</sup> məkei'kou lemur. XVIII. – F. *mococo* (Buffon); cf. MAKI.

**macadam** məkæ'dəm applied to a kind of roadway (or the material used for it) invented by John Loudon *MacAdam* (1756–1836). Hence **macadamize**, etc. XIX.

**macaroni** məkərou'ni Italian wheaten paste in tubes XVI; exquisite, fop XVIII. – It. *macaroni*, later *maccheroni*, pl. of *macca*, *maccherone*, f. late Gr. *makaria* barley food (Hesychius). ¶ The sl. application to dandies perh. orig. indicated a preference for foreign food.

**macaronic** məkərou'nik applied to burlesque verse in which vernacular words are mingled with Latin in a latinized form. XVII. – modL. *macaronicus* – It. †*macaronico* (*maccheronico*), joc. f. *macaroni* (see prec.). First recorded in 'Carmen macaronicum de

Patavinis' (1490) by Tisi degli Odassi. But the form was popularized by Teofilo Folengo, author of 'Liber Macaronices' (1517), who described his verses as a literary analogue of macaroni ('a gross, rude, and rustic mixture of flour, cheese, and butter').

**macaroon** mækəru:n small sweet biscuit of ground almonds, etc. XVII. - F. *macaron* - It. *maccarone* MACARONI.

**macartney** mækɑ:tni fire-backed pheasant. XIX. f. name of George, Earl *Macartney* (1737-1806), a specimen having been presented to him by the emperor of China.

**macassar** mækəsəɪ name of an unguent for the hair made in the early 19th cent. by Rowland & Son and represented to contain ingredients from *Macassar*, name (in the native form *Mangkasara*) of a district in the island of Celebes. XIX (1809). Cf. ANTI-MACASSAR.

**macaw**<sup>1</sup> məkəʊ bird of the parrot kind. XVII. - Pg. *macao*, of unkn. origin.

**macaw**<sup>2</sup> məkəʊ palm of the genus *Acrocomia*. XVII. Carib. cf. Arawak *mocoya*, *macoya*.

**maccoboy** mækəboi kind of snuff. XVIII (*macabao*, *macauba*). f. name of a tobacco called after *Macouba*, district in Martinique.

**mace**<sup>1</sup> meis heavy club XIII (RGlouc.); sceptre, staff of office XV; old form of billiard cue XVIII. - OF. *masse*, *mace* (mod. *masse* large hammer, etc.) = Pr. *masa*, Sp. *maza*, It. *mazza* :- Rom. \**mattea* club. So **MACER**<sup>2</sup> mei:səɪ mace-bearer; (Sc.) official in a court of law. XIV. - OF. *massier*.

**mace**<sup>2</sup> meis outer covering of the nutmeg. XIV (*macis*). - AL. *macis* (XIII) or (O)F. *macis* (XIV) - L. *macir* red spicy bark from India (Pliny): the form *macis* being apprehended as a pl., a new sg. *mace* was formed from it.

**mace**<sup>3</sup> meis small gold coin in Malaya. XVI. - Malay *mās*, said to repr. Skr. *māsha* weight of about 17 grains.

**macedoine** mə'sidoin, [məsedwan medley of fruits in syrup or jelly. XIX. - F. *macédoine*, presumably a sb. use of OF. adj. - L. *macedonicus* Macedonian.

**macerate** mə'səreit soften by steeping; cause to waste away. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *mācerāre*, f. \**māk-*, prob. corr. to \**mākj-* of Gr. *māssein* knead (cf. MAKE); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **MACERA**-TION. XV. - F. or L.

**machet** see MATCHET.

**machicolation** mətʃikəleɪʃən (archit.) opening between corbels supporting a parapet, through which missiles were dropped on the heads of assailants. XVIII. f. *machicolate* (XVIII), f. OF. *machicoler*, AL. *machicollāre*, ult. f. Pr. *machacol* (for \**macacol*), f. *macar* beat, crush + *col* neck; see -ATION.

**machination** məki:neɪʃən plotting, plot. XV. - (O)F. *machination* or L. *māchinātiō(n)-*, f. *māchinārī* contrive, f. *māchina* MACHINE; see -ATION.

**machine** məʃi:n †structure, fabric XVI; military engine; wheeled vehicle; apparatus for applying mechanical power, etc. XVII. - (O)F. *machine*, corr. to Sp. *maquina*, It. *macchina* - L. *māchina* device, contrivance, engine - *mākhanā*, Doric form of Gr. *mēkhanē*, f. *mēkhos* contrivance, rel. to Germ. \**magan* have power; see MAY<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The F. word has been adopted in all Germ. and Sl. langs. Hence **MACHI**-NERY. XVII; first used of stage appliances.

-**machy** məki always with connective -o-, repr. Gr. -*makhḗ* fighting, in sbs. derived from adjs. in -*makhos* that fights, rel. to *mākhē* battle; e.g. *logomachy* (see LOGO-).

**macilent** mə'silənt lean, thin. XVI. - L. *macilentus*, f. *macer* thin, MEAGRE, after *gracilentus* (f. *gracilis*); see -LENT.

**mackerel** mæk'k(ə)rəl sea-fish, Scomber scomber. XIII (Havelok). - AN. *makerel*, OF. *maquerel* (mod. *maquereau*), first recorded in medL. *macarellus*, from Flanders; of unkn. origin. See -REL.

**mac(k)intosh** mə'kintəʃ applied to a kind of waterproof material invented by Charles *Macintosh* (1766-1843). 1836.

**macle** mə:kl twin crystal; dark spot in a mineral. XIX. - F. *macle* - L. *macula* spot, mesh (cf. MAIL<sup>1</sup>). A var. *macule* of the F. word is repr. by **MACLE**, **MACKLE** blur in printing, blurred sheet XVIII, with a corr. vb. blur in printing XVI. - F. *maculer*.

**macramé** məkrə'mei fringe of knotted cord, etc. XIX. - Turk. *makrama* towel - Arab. *miqrāmā*<sup>h</sup> striped cloth.

**macro-** mə'krəʊ comb. form of Gr. *makrós* long, large, rel. to L. *macer* thin, MEAGRE. The chief and oldest comp. is **MACROCOSM** the universe (XVI) - medL. *macrocosmus*, repr. Gr. \**makrós kósmos* 'great world' (see COSMIC); cf. (O)F. *macrocosme*.

**macron** mə'krən horizontal mark - placed over a vowel sign to denote length. XIX. - Gr. *makrón*, n. of *makrós* MACRO-.

**mactation** məktei:ʃən slaughtering. XVII. - late L. *mactātiō(n)-*, f. pp. of *mactāre* slay; see -ATION.

**maculate** mə'kjuleit spotted. XV. - L. *maculātus*, pp. of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot (cf. MAIL<sup>1</sup>); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Now only in contrast with IMMACULATE.

**macute** məkjū:t (orig.) piece of cloth used as money; money of account (2,000 cowries). XVIII. Native African name (Congolese) *makuta* bundle of palm mats used as currency, f. †*kuta* tic (cf. *kutulula* untie).



**mad** mæd out of one's mind; foolish, (now) insanely foolish; wildly excited, furious. XIII (*mad, med*). Aphetic of ME. †*amad* (XIII), repr. OE. *gemæd(d)*, *gemæded*, pp. of \**gemædan* render insane, f. *gemād* insane = OS. *gimēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, *kineit* foolish, vain, boastful, Goth. *gamaips* crippled :- Germ. \**gamaidaz*, f. \**ga- y-* + \**maida-* :- IE. \**moitō-*, pp. formation on \**moi-* \**mei-* change (cf. L. *mūtāre*); the primary sense appears in Goth. *maidjan* adulterate, in *maideins* exchange, the corr. ON. *meiða* meaning to cripple. (The simplex \**mād* appears in OE. *mādmōd* folly.) Hence **madden**<sup>5</sup> mæ:dn. XVIII; superseded **mad** vb. (xiv) in gen. use.

**madam** mæ:dəm polite title of address used by servants to a mistress (usu. reduced to MA'AM) XIII; †lady of rank, fine lady XVI; kept mistress XVIII; hussy XIX. orig. *ma dame*, *madame* - OF. *ma dame* (mod. *madame*), i.e. *ma my, dame lady*; see DAME and cf. MADONNA. The form **madame** (abbrev. *Mme*) (XVII) is now mainly confined to use with the surname of a French married woman.

**madapollam** mædɔpɔ:ləm kind of cotton cloth. XIX. f. *Madapollam* (- *Mādhavapalam* - Telugu *Mādhavayya-pālemu*), a suburb of Narsapur, Madras presidency, India.

**madder** mæ:dər herbaceous climbing plant, *Rubia tinctorum*, cultivated for a dye-stuff; formerly in wider use. OE. *mædere*, corr. to OHG. *matara*, ON. *maðra* in place-names (Sw. *madra*, Norw. *modra*, *maure*), obscurely rel. to synon. WFrIs. *miede*, MLG., MDu. *mēde* (Du. *mede*, *mee*).

**madeira** mædiə:rə white wine of Madeira, an island off NW. Africa, once thickly wooded (whence its name). XVI. - Pg. *Madeira*, a use of *madeira* wood, timber = Sp. *madera* :- L. *materia* MATTER.

**mademoiselle** mæ:dəmweɪzəl title applied to an unmarried Frenchwoman, miss. XVII. F.; *ma my, demoiselle* young woman (see DAMSEL).

**madid** mæ:did moist. XVII. - L. *madidus*, f. *madere* be wet, rel. to Gr. *madān* be wet, flow; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**madonna** mædɔ:nə †my lady, madam XVI; the Virgin Mary, Our Lady, picture or statue of her XVII. - It. *madonna*, i.e. *ma*, old unstressed form of *mia my* (: - L. *mea*), *donna lady* (: - L. *domina*); cf. MADAM.

**madrasah, medressah** mædrə:si, -e:si Mohammedan college. XVII. repr. (through Indian, Turkish, or Pers. channels) Arab. *madrasa*<sup>h</sup>, f. *darasa* study.

**madrepore** mæ:dri:pɔ:ər perforate coral. XVIII. - F. *madrepore* or modL. *madrepora*, - It. *madrepora*, presumably taken by Fer-

rante Imperato, 'Historia Naturalis' 1599, to be f. *madre* MOTHER (perh. in allusion to the prolific growth of the 'plant') + *poro*, L. *porus* PORE, but the second el. may be L. *pōrus* - Gr. *pōros* calcareous stone, stalactite.

**madrigal** mæ:drigəl amatory lyrical poem, esp. to be set to music; kind of part song. XVI. - It. *madrigale* (whence F., Sp. *madrigal*) :- medL. *mātricālis* mother-, simple, primitive (*carmen matricale*), f. L. *mātrix* breeding animal, as adj. mother- (cf. medL. *ecclesia matris* mother church); see MATRIX. ¶ It. *madrigale* was altered later to *madriale*, and *mandriale*, as if 'pastoral song', by assoc. with *mandr(i)a* herd, f. L. - Gr. *māndra* sheepfold.

**maelstrom** mei:lstrəm whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean off Norway; sb. gen. XVII. - early modDu. *maelstrom* (now *maalstroom*), f. *maalen* grind, whirl round + *stroom* STREAM, whence the Scand. forms, e.g. Sw. *malström*.

**Mænad** mi:næd Bacchante. XVI. - L. *Mænad-*, *Mænas* - Gr. *Mainad-*, *Mainás*, f. *matnēsthai* rave (see MANIA).

**maffick** mæ:fik back-formation from *maf-ficking*, orig. applied to the uproarious rejoicings in London, etc., on the relief of the siege of *Mafeking* (17 May 1900) in the Boer War of 1899-1902, the place-name being treated as a gerund or prp. in -ING.

**mafia** mafi:ə violent hostility to law and order; body of people manifesting this. XIX. Sicilian Italian.

**mag** mæg (colloq.) chatter. XIX. f. MAGPIE, used for 'chatterer' from XVII; cf. *chattermag*.

**magazine** mægəzi:n, mægəzi:n storehouse, spec. for arms; stores, munitions XVI; †storehouse of information XVII; periodical publication, esp. for general readers XVIII ('The Gentleman's Magazine', 1731). - F. *magasin* - It. *magazzino* (Sp. *magacen*) - Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan* storehouse, f. *khazana* store up. ¶ With Arab. article (AL-) prefixed, Sp. has *almacen*, *almagacen*, Pg. *armazem*.

**Magdalen** mæ:gdəlin reformed prostitute XVII; home for the reformation of prostitutes XVIII. From the *Magdalen* (xiv, Ch.), after (O)F. *la Madeleine* - ecclL. (*Maria*) *Magdalēna*, -*lēnē* - Gr. (*Maria hē*) *Magdalēnē* (Mary) of *Magdala*, a town on the Sea of Galilee in Palestine, name of a disciple of Christ 'out of whom went seven devils' (Luke viii 2), identified with the 'sinner' of Luke vii 37, and regarded as a saint by the Church. See MAUDLIN.

**mage** see MAGUS.

**magenta** mædʒe:ntə brilliant crimson aniline dye discovered soon after the battle at *Magenta* in N. Italy, where in 1859 the Austrians were defeated by the French and Sardinians. 1860 (*M. red*).

**maggot** mæˈgət worm, grub XIV (Trevisa); whimsy, crotchet XVII. perh. AN. alteration of ME. *maddo(c)k*, earlier *madek* (cf. *madek* XV) - ON. *maðkr* (Da. *madike*), a *k*-deriv. (see -OCK and cf. MAWKISH) of the base of OE. *maþa*, *maþu* = OS. *matho*, OHG. *mado* (Du., G. *made*), Goth. *maþa* - Germ. \**maþon*, \**maþō*, of unkn. origin. For the change of *k* to *g* cf. *flagon*, *sugar*.

**magic** mæˈdʒɪk art of controlling events by occult means. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *magique* (superseded by *magic*) - late L. *magica* (*magicē* Pliny) - Gr. *magikē*, sb. use (sc. *tékhnē* art) of *magikós*, f. *mágos* MAGUS. So **magical** adj. XIV (Gower), **magical** XVI. (*M. lantern* tr. of modL. *laterna magica* XVII.) **magician** mædʒiˈʃən. XIV (*magicien*, Ch.). - (O)F. *magicien*.

**magilp** see MEGILP.

**magisterial** mædʒɪstɪəˈriəl pert. to a master or magistrate. XVII. - medL. *magisteriālis*, f. late L. *magisterius*, f. L. *magister* MASTER; see -IAL.

**magistral** mædʒɪˈstrəl †authoritative; devised by a physician for a particular case, †sovereign XVI; (fortif.) principal XIX. - F. *magistral* or L. *magistrālis*; see MASTER, -AL.

**magistrate** mæˈdʒɪstrət, -eit officer concerned with the administration of laws XIV; justice of the peace XVII. - L. *magistrātus* magistracy, magistrate, f. *magistr-* MASTER; see -ATE<sup>1</sup> and cf. F. *magistrat*. Hence **magistracy**. XVI. **magistrature** -trətʃəɪ office of a magistrate. XVII. - F.

**magma** mæˈgmə †dregs of a semi-liquid substance XV; thin pasty mixture of substances XVII; (geol.) stratum of fluid matter XIX. - L. *magma* - Gr. *magma* thick unguent, f. base \**mag-* of *mássein* knead (cf. MAKE).

**magnanimous** mægnæˈnɪməs nobly brave, great-souled. XVI. f. L. *magnanimus*, f. *magnus* great + *animus* mind, after Gr. *megalópsukhos*. So **magnanimity**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. See MAGNITUDE, ANIMAL, -OUS.

**magnate** mæˈgneɪt great man. XV (Lydg.; *magnates*, prob. the L. pl., and so until XVIII or XIX). - late L. (Vulg.) pl. *magnātes*, f. *magnus*; see MAGNITUDE and cf. PRIMATE; perh. infl. by F. *magnat* in XVIII.

**magnesia** mægnɪˈʃɪə A. †(alch.) mineral ingredient of the philosopher's stone XIV (Ch.); B. †(spec. *black m.*) manganese XVII; C. (spec. †*white m.*) hydrated magnesium carbonate, used medicinally; (chem.) magnesium oxide, MgO XVIII. - medL. *magnēsia* - Gr. (*hē*) *Magnēsia (lithos)* 'the Magnesian stone', (1) loadstone, (2) stone with silvery sheen; the development of sense B is obscure (there may have been simply formal confusion); sense C may depend on modL. *magnēs carneus* 'fleshy magnet', applied to a white powder which adhered to the lips as iron to a magnet. Cf. MAGNET. Hence **mag-**

**nesium** mægnɪˈzɪəm, -ɪˈsɪəm, -ɪˈʃɪəm chemical element, Mg, base of *magnesia*. XIX (Davy, who applied it first to manganese).

**magnet** mæˈgnɪt †magnetic oxide of iron XV (Promp. Parv.); †piece of loadstone; piece of iron or steel having the same attractive properties XVII. - L. *magnēta* (whence OF. *magnete*, perh. in part the source), acc. of *magnēs* - Gr. *magnēs*, for *hō Magnēs lithos* (also *hō Magnētēs lithos*, *hē lithos Magnētis*) the Magnesian stone (whence L. *lapis magnēs*, repr. by †*magnes stone* XIV Trevisa to XVII). So **magnetic** mægnɪˈtɪk XVII, -e-tical XVI. - late L. *magnētīcus*; so F. *magnétique*, etc. **magNETISM**. XVII. - modL. *magnētismus*, **magNETIZE**. XVIII. **magneto-**-ɪˈtəu (see -O-), first in *m.-electric* (1831, Faraday).

**magni-** mægnɪ comb. form of L. *magnus* great (see MAGNITUDE), as in **magni-loquent** grandiloquent XVII, f. L. *magniloquus* (*loqui* speak; see -ENT).

**magnific** mægnɪˈfɪk †renowned; †sumptuous XV (Caxton); (arch.) grand XVI; also **magnifical**. XVI. - F. *magnifique* or L. *magnificus*; see -FIC. So **magnificent** great in achievement; †royally munificent; grand, splendid. XVI. - F. *magnificent* or L. *magnificent-*, alt. stem of *magnificus*, after *benevolens* (var. of -*volus*). **magnificence**. XIV. - F. or L. **magnifico** title of magnates of Venice. XVI (G. Harvey). It., sb. use of adj. - L. *magnificus*. **magNIFY** A. (arch.) act for the honour of; B. (arch.) augment XIV (Wyclif); C. increase the apparent size of XVII. - (O)F. or L.; sense C is purely Eng.

**magnificat** mægnɪˈfɪkæt name of the canticle beginning 'Magnificat anima mea Dominum' My soul doth magnify the Lord (Luke i 46); 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of L. *magnificāre* MAGNIFY.

**magnitude** mæˈgnɪtjəd greatness XIV (Trevisa); (relative) size XVI. - L. *magnitūdō*, f. *magnus* great, large, rel. to Gr. *mégas* (cf. MEGA-), Skr. *mahant-* great, Germ. \**mikil-*MUCH; see -TUDE.

**magnolia** mægnouˈliə genus of large trees. XVIII. - modL., f. name of Pierre *Magnol* (1638-1715) professor of botany at Montpellier; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**magnum** mæˈgnəm bottle containing two quarts. XVIII (Burns). n. sg. of L. *magnus* large (see MAGNITUDE). So **magnum bonum** mæˈgnəm bouˈnəm large kind of plum XVIII; kind of potato XIX. n. sg. of L. *bonus* good; 'a large good one'.

**magpie** mæˈɡpaɪ common European bird, *Pica caudata*, noted for its noisy chatter and pilfering habits. XVII. f. *Mag*, pet-form of *Margaret* + PIE<sup>1</sup>. Earlier (dial.) *maggot-pie* (XVI), f. *Maggot* - (O)F. *Margot*, pet-form of *Marguerite* Margaret.

**maguey** mæˈɡweɪ, mageɪˈ American aloe. XVI. Sp., of Haytian origin.

**magus** meĩ'gæs, pl. **magi** meĩ'dʒai the 'wise men' who came 'from the East' to worship the child Jesus (Matt. ii 1) xiv; member of an ancient Persian priestly caste xvi. - L. *magus* - Gr. *mágos* - OPers. *magus*. Also anglicized **mage** meidʒ wise man, magician. xiv; cf. F. *mage* (xvii). Hence **magi**AN. xvi.

**mahal** məhā'l private apartments; summer palace xvii; territorial division in India xviii. - Urdu - Arab. *maḥall*, f. *ḥalla* lodge.

**mahaleb** mā'həleb kind of cherry. xvi (*macaleb*). - F. *macaleb* (now *mah-*) - Arab. *maḥlab*; later assim. to Arab. in form.

**maharajah** maharā'dʒa title of some Indian princes. xvii (*mau raja*). - Hind. *mahārājā*, f. *mahā* great (cf. MAGNITUDE) + *rājā* RAJAH. So **mahara-nee**. xix. - Hindī *mahārānī* (*rānī* queen).

**mahatma** məhə'tmə in Esoteric Buddhism, one possessing preternatural powers. xix. - Skr. *mahātman*, f. *mahā* (see prec.) + *ātman* soul (cf. OE. *æþm*, G. *atem* breath).

**mahdi** mā'di Mohammedan messiah. xviii. - Arab. *mahdīy* 'he who is guided right', pp. of *hadā* lead in the right way.

**mah-jong** mədʒoŋ game resembling dominoes. xx. Chinese, f. *ma* sparrow, *djung* play.

**mahlstick** see MAULSTICK.

**mahogany** məhə'gəni wood of a tree of tropical America, Swietenia Mahagoni. xvii (*mohogoney*). Of unkn. origin; adopted as bot. L. by Linnæus (1762) in the form *mahagoni*, whence the various Continental forms.

**Mahomet** məhə'mit. xiv (Wyclif, Ch.). ME. *Mac(h)amete*, *Maho-* - (O)F. *Mahomet*, †*Mach-*, medL. *Ma(c)hometus* - Arab. *Muḥammad*, now repr. by **Mohammed** mou'hæ'mid founder of the religion of Islam. So **Mahomet**AN. xvi. - medL. *Mahometānus*, etc.; so F. **Mahou-nd**, later form (xvi) of †*Mahoun*, †*Mahun* (xiii, Laʒ.). - OF. *Mahum*, -um, shortening of *Mahomet*. Cf. MAUMET.

**mahout** məhau't elephant-driver. xvii. - Hindi *mahāut*, *mahāwat* :- Skr. *mahā-mātra* high official, lit. 'great in measure'.

**Mahratta, -atti** older forms of *Maratha*, MARATHI.

**maid** meid. xii. Shortening of MAIDEN; in sense 'female servant' xiv (Gower). ¶ For the loss of final n cf. *clue*, *eve*, *game*.

**maidan** maidā'n esplanade, parade ground. xvii (Purchas). Pers.

**maiden** meĩ'dn girl, young woman; virgin; female servant. OE. *mægden* n. = OHG. *magatīn* :- Germ. \**magadīnam*, dim. (see -EN<sup>1</sup>), f. \**magadiz* maid, virgin, which is repr. by OE. *mæg(e)þ*, OS. *magath*, OHG. *magad* (G. *magd*; whence dim. *mädchen*),

Goth. *magabþ*, and is rel. to Germ. \**maguz* :- IE. \**moghus* boy, young man, whence OE., OS. *magu*, ON. *moggr*, Goth. *magus* son, young man, OIr. *mug* slave, Av. *magu* young man. ¶ The application to castles is usu. taken to imply 'virgin', i.e. unviolated, an interpretation not borne out by *Castrum Puellarum* 'maidens' fort', applied to Edinburgh in the Middle Ages. Cf. the equiv. G. *Magdeburg*.

**maieutic** meijū'tik pert. to the Socratic method of bringing out latent conceptions. xvii. - Gr. *maieutikós* obstetric (used fig. of Socratic methods), f. *maieústhai* act as midwife, f. *maía* midwife; see -IC.

**maigre** meĩgr involving abstinence from flesh meat. xvii. F.; see MEAGRE.

**mail<sup>1</sup>** meil ring or plate of armour; armour composed of rings or chain-work xiv; breast feathers of a hawk xv. - (O)F. *maille* mesh = Pr. *malha* (whence It. *maglia*, etc.) :- L. *macula* spot, mesh.

**mail<sup>2</sup>** meil (now Sc.) payment, tax, tribute. north. repr. of late OE. *māl* - ON. *mál* speech, agreement = OE. *māl* speech; prob. contr. form of the word appearing in OE. *mæpel* meeting, discussion, OS., OHG. *mahal* assembly, judgement, treaty, Goth. *maþl* meeting-place (whence medL. *mallum*): in sense the Eng. word corr. rather to ON. *máli* stipulation, stipulated pay. See also BLACKMAIL.

**mail<sup>3</sup>** meil (now Sc. and U.S.) pack, bag xiii; bag of letters for conveyance by post; person or vehicle conveying this. xvii. ME. *male* - OF. *male* (mod. *malle* bag, trunk) - Germ. (OHG. *mal(a)ha* wallet, bag). Hence vb. (orig. U.S.) send by post. xix.

**maim** meim mutilating injury. xiv. ME. *maheym* (rare), *maime*, later also *maine*, Sc. †*manyie* - OF. *mayhem*, *mahaing*, *main(e)*, f. *mahaingnier*, *mayner* (whence **maim** vb. xiii) = Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare* :- Rom. \**mahagnāre*, of unkn. origin. See also MAYHEM.

**main<sup>1</sup>** mein physical strength (surviving only in *with might and m.*). OE. *mægen* = OS. *megin*, OHG. *agan*, *megin*, ON. *magn*, *meg(i)n*, f. base \**mag-* have power; see MAY<sup>1</sup>.

**main<sup>2</sup>** mein (dial.) of great size xiii; strong, mighty (surviving only in sense 'sheer' in phr. *by m. force*); (dial.) great in number or degree xiv; chief in size, extent, or order xv. Partly repr. OE. *mægen* MAIN<sup>1</sup> in comps., as *mægenfolc* great company of people, *mægen-strengo* great strength, *mægenræs* mighty attack, *mægenbyrþen* heavy load; partly - rel. ON. *megenn*, *megn* strong, powerful, or *megin* (in combination). There are many special collocations: e.g. *m. chance* xvi, *mainland* xiv (prob. after ON. *meginland*), †*m. sea* xvi (cf. ON. *meginsjór*); *m. drain* xviii; from these, by ellipsis, arose sb. uses of the *m.*: e.g. (1) prob. from the *m. chance*,

a throw in the game of hazard, (hence) the most important part, subject, etc. (now chiefly in phr. *in the m.*) XVI; (2) from *m. sea*, the high sea XVI; (3) from *m. drain*, chief sewer XVIII. Hence **mai-nly**<sup>2</sup> †vigorously XIII; †greatly XIV; for the most part XVII (Milton).

**main**<sup>3</sup> mein (Sc. and north.) †pl. demesne lands XV; home farm XVI. Aphetic of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

**mainour** see MANNER<sup>2</sup>.

**mainpignor** mei'npō:ɪnəɪ (leg.) surety for a prisoner's appearance. XIV (PPl.). - AN. *mainpignour* (for *-prenour*), f. *mainprendre*, f. *main* hand (:- L. *manu-s*) + *prendre* take, the equiv. of medL. *manicipere* 'take in the hand', assume responsibility for. So **main-prize**. XIV (PPl.). - AN., OF. *mein-*, *main-prise*, f. *mainprendre*; see MANUAL, PRIZE<sup>2</sup>.

**maintain** meinte'n, mən- support the person or cause of XIII (Cursor M.); †practise habitually; carry on, continue; support, provide for XIV. ME. *maintene*, *-teine* repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *maintenir* (AN. *maintener*) = Pr., Sp. *mantener*, It. *mantenere* :- Rom. \**manūtenēre*, f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *tenēre* hold. So **maintenance** meint'nɪnəns †demeanour; support of a party or cause (spec. wrongful sustentation of a suit); provision of livelihood XIV. - OF. *maintenance*, f. *maintenir*; cf. Pr. *mantenensa*, etc.

**maiolica** var. of MAJOLICA.

**maison(n)ette** meizəne:t small house XIX; part of a house let separately XX. F., dim. of *maison*; see MANSION, -ETTE.

**maize** meiz Indian corn. XVI (*mais*, *mahiz*, *mayis*, etc.). - F. *mais*, †*mahiz*, or its source Sp. *maiz*, †*mahiz*, *-is*, †*mayz*, of Carib origin.

**majesty** mæ:dʒɪsti sovereign power (first of the glory of God) XIII; kingly dignity XVI. -(O)F. *majesté* (earlier *maesté*), corr. to Pr. *maiestat*, etc. - L. *mājestās*, *-tāt*, f. \**mājes-*, var. of \**mājōs*- (*mājus*, *mājor*); see MAJOR, -TY. Hence **maje-stic** XVII, -ICAL XVI.

**majolica** mædʒə'likə fine kind of Italian pottery. XVI. - It. *maiolica*. f. name of the island Majorca, formerly †*Majolica*, where acc. to J. C. Scaliger (1557) the best ware of this kind was made; cf. F. *majolique*, *maïolique*, †*majorique*.

**major**<sup>1</sup> mei'dʒəɪ officer below the rank of lieutenant-colonel. XVII. - F. *major*, short for *sergent-major* sergeant-major, which orig. designated a much higher rank than at present. Also in *m.-general* (XVII), earlier *sergent-m.-general* (XVII). - F. *major-général*, where *major* is sb. and *général* adj. (cf. G. *generalmajor*). - L. *mājor*; see next. **major-domo** mei'dʒəɪ dou'mou chief official of a household. XVI. Earliest forms *maior-*, *mayordome* - (partly through F. *majordome*) Sp. *mayordomo*, It. *maggiordomo* - medL. *mājor domūs* (*dōmūs*, g. of *domus*

house) highest official of the royal household under the Merovingians, 'mayor of the palace'. ¶ So *majores domus regiae* at the court of Theodoric (Cassiodorus).

**major**<sup>2</sup> mei'dʒəɪ greater, first in technical use in logic and math.; constituting the majority. XVI. - L. *mājor* (:- \**mājōs*) compar. of *magnus* great (see MAGNITUDE). Some uses may depend on F. *majeur*, †*maiour*, learned variant of OF. *maour*, acc. of *maire* MAYOR (cf. *Seinte Marie be maiour*, i.e. Santa Maria Maggiore, XIV). So **majority** mædʒə'ɪti †superiority; state of being of full age XVI; greater number or part XVII. - F. *majorité* - medL. *mājōritās*. ¶ In the sense 'rank of a major' a distinct word XVIII - F. *majorité*, f. *major* MAJOR<sup>1</sup>.

**majuscule** mædʒə'skjʊl †capital (letter); (palæogr.) large (also sb.). XIX. - F. *majuscule* - L. *mājusculus* somewhat larger, dim. of *mājor*, n. *mājus*; see MAJOR<sup>2</sup>.

**make** meik pt., pp. **made** meid bring into existence, subject to an operation, cause to be, cause (something to happen). OE. *macian* (early ME. *macan*, *macen*, *makie-n*) = OFris. *makia*, OS. *makōn* (Du. *maken*), OHG. *mahhōn* (G. *machen*) :- WGerm. \**makōjan*, f. \**mako-* MATCH<sup>1</sup> (MSw. *maka* construct, Sw. *make* move, Da. *mage* manage, arrange, are from LG.); plausibly referred to IE. \**mag-* repr. by Gr. *másein* (aorist pass. *magēnai*) knead, *mágeiros* cook, *mageús* baker, OSl. *mazati* anoint, grease. The sense-history is uncertain. OE. *macian* is not very frequent, and is used mainly in factitive and causative meanings, and *hit macian* behave, but in late use the verb, as in early WGerm., corr. in use to L. *facere* do. Hence sb. *manner*, style, form. XIV. **maker**<sup>1</sup> meik'kəɪ manufacturer, creator XIII (Cursor M.); (arch.) poet (ult. tr. Gr. *poētēs*) XIV (Usk). See MATCH<sup>1</sup>.

**maki** meik'i, mæ'ki lemur. XVIII. - F., repr. Malagasy *maka*.

**mal-** mæl, formerly often †*male-* (pronounced as one syll.), repr. F. *mal-*, L. *male* badly, ill (cf. MALE-), first in words adopted from F., later generalized, as in *maladministration* XVII, *malconduct* XVIII, *malcontent* XVI, *malodorous* XIX, *malpractice* XVII, *mal-treat* XVIII; less freq. repr. OF. adj. *mal*, L. *malus* bad, evil (rel. to IE. \**mel-*); cf. Gr. *méleōs* vain, useless, unhappy), as in †*mal-adventure*, †*malease* (cf. MALAISE), †*malengin*, †*maltalent*.

**malabathrum** mæləbæ'þrəm aromatic leaf (prob. of Cinnamomum), perfumed ointment from this. XVII (Holland). - L. *māla-*, *mālobathrum*, *-on* - Gr. *mālā-*, *mālobathron* - Skr. *tamālapattra*, f. *tamāla* name of various trees + *pattra* leaf.

**malachite** mæ'ləkait (geol.) hydrous carbonate of copper occurring as a green mineral. XVI (*melo-*). - OF. *melochite* (now *malachite*) - L. *molochitēs* (Pliny) - Gr. *molokhitis*, f. *molókhē*, var. of *malákhē* MALLOW.

**malaco-** mæ'ləkou comb. form of Gr. *malakós* soft, as in *malaco*-LOGY - F. *malocologie* science of molluscs.

**malady** mæ'lədi ill health, disease. XIII. - (O)F. *maladie*, f. *malade* sick, ill = Pr. *malapte*, *malaute*, Cat. *malalt*, OIt. *malatto* :- Rom. \**male habitu-s* 'in bad condition', i.e. L. *male* badly + *habitus* (cf. Massurius Sabinus, *equum nimis strigosum et male habitum*), pp. of *habēre* have, hold; see MAL-, HABIT, -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**malaga** mæ'ləgā white wine exported from *Malaga*, a seaport in the south of Spain. XVII (*Mallego*, *Maligo*).

**Malagasy** mæləgæ:si pert. to (a native of) Madagascar; sb. its language. XIX (1835). f. *Malegass*, -*gash*, varr. of *Madegass*, -*cass*, after or parallel with F. *malgache*, *madécasse*, adj. f. the name of the island, which is found as *Madagascar* in XVII.

**malaguetta** mæləgwe:tə capsules of *Arnoum Meliguetta*. XVI. Earlier forms *manguetta*, *manege*, *mellegette* - F. *maniguette*, †*guet*, alt. of *malaguette* - Sp. *malagueta*; cf. medL. *melegeta*, poss. dim. of It. *melica* millet; if of Eur. origin, perh. corrupted through some W. Afr. language.

**malaise** mæle:i:z bodily discomfort or suffering. XVIII (Chesterfield). - (O)F. *malaise* (adopted in ME. as *males*), f. OF. *mal* bad (L. *malus*) + *aise* EASE.

**malander, mallender** mæ'lində: scabby eruption in horses. XV. - (O)F. *malandre* (= It. *malandre*, etc.) :- L. *malandria* (pl.) pustules on the neck. Also pl. XVII.

**malapert** mæ'ləpə:it (arch.) impudent. XV. - OF. *malapert*, f. *mal*- (indicating the opposite) + *apert*, var. of *espert* EXPERT, but apprehended as if f. MAL- improperly + *apert* bold, PERT.

**malapropism** mæ'ləpɹɒpɪzəm ludicrous misapplication of language. XIX. f. name of Mrs. *Malaprop*, character in Sheridan's play of 'The Rivals' (1775), remarkable for her misuse of words, f. *malapropos* inopportune(-ly) XVII (Dryden) - F. *mal à propos* not to the purpose; see MAL-, APROPOS, -ISM. *Malaprop* was formerly so used, and as adj.

**malaria** mælə:riə fever formerly supposed to be caused by exhalations from marshy places. XVIII (*mal'aria*, H. Walpole). - It. *mal'aria* for *mala aria* 'bad AIR'; cf. MAL-.

**male** meil pert. to the sex that begets offspring. XIV (Barbour, PPI, Trevisa, Maund., Wycl. Bible). - OF. *male*, earlier *masle* (mod. *mâle*) = (mostly with specialized senses) Pr. *mascle*, Sp. *maslo*, Pg. *macho*, It. *maschio*, Rum. *mascur* :- L. *masculus* (see MASCULE and cf. MALLARD); in legal use the AN. sp. *masle* continued till XVII.

**male-**, repr. L. *male-*, comb. form of adv. *male* (see MAL-) in **malediction** mælidɪ:k-ʃən cursing, curse. XV. - L. *maledictiō(n)-*; see DICTION and cf. MALISON. **malefac-**

**tor** mæ'lɪfæktə: evil-doer, criminal. XV. - (partly through OF. *malfaicteur*) L. *malefactor* (*facere* DO<sup>1</sup>). **malefic** mæle'fɪk productive of evil. XVII. - L. *maleficus*. **male-fICIENT**. XVII (Cudworth). **male-volent** mæle'vələnt disposed to ill will. XVI. - OF. *malivoilent* or L. *malevolent-*, -*ēns* (*volēs*, prp. of *velle* WILL). **male-voLENCE**. XV (Caxton). - OF. or L.

**malfeasance** mælfɪ:zəns (leg.) official misconduct. XVII. - AN. *malfeasance*, f. *mal-faisour* (adopted in ME. XIV), f. phr. *mal faire* do evil; see MALEFACTOR, -ANCE.

**malgré** malgre see MAUGRE.

**malice** mæ'lɪs †badness XIII (Cursor M.); †harmfulness XIV (Wycl.); mischievous intent XIII (RGlouc.), spec. leg. XVI. - (O)F. *malice* - L. *malitia*, f. *malus* bad; see MAL-. So **malicious** mæli:ʃəs. XIII (AnCrR.). - OF. *malicious* (mod. -*ieux*) - L. *malitiōsus*.

**malign** mələi:n evil in nature and effects XIV (Shoreham); (arch.) malevolent XV. - OF. *maligne*, fem. of *malin*, or its source L. *malignus*, f. *malus* evil (cf. MAL-, MALE-, and for the ending BENIGN). **malign** vb. †speak evil, plot XV (Lydg.); †dislike, envy XVI; speak ill of XVII. - OF. *malignier* or late L. *malignāre* contrive maliciously. **malign-ITY** məli'gnɪti. XIV (Ch.). - OF. or L. So **malignant** məli'gnənt †disposed to rebel XVI (also sb., hist.); of evil effect or disposition XVI. - prp. of L. *malignāre*, f. *malignus* (the use of *ecclesia malignantium* 'congregation of evildoers' in the Vulgate of Psalm xxv[i] 5, used by patristic writers for followers of Antichrist, is the source of *Church Malignant*).

**malingering** məliŋgə:ɪ feign illness XIX; back-formation from **malingerer**<sup>1</sup> (XVIII). app. f. (O)F. *malingre* (as a personal name XIII), perh. f. *mal-* MAL- + *haingre* weak, thin, prob. of Germ. origin (cf. MHG. *hager* thin, lean). Cf. Du. *malenger*, vb. -*eren*.

**malison** mæ'lɪsən (arch.) curse. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *malison*, *maleison* - L. *maledictiō(n)-* MALEDICTION.

**malkin, mawkin** mō'kɪn †female personal name typical of lower classes XIII; (arch.) slut, drab XVI; (dial.) mop XV; (dial.) scarecrow XVII. dim. of ME. *Malde* Maud, Matilda (OF. *Mahault* - Germ. *Mahthildis* 'strength-battle'); see -KIN.

**mall** see PALL-MALL.

**mallard** mæ'lə:ɹd wild drake or duck. XIV. - OF. *mallart*, (now) *malart*, prob. for \**maslart*, f. *masle* MALE; see -ARD. ¶ The ME. vars. *mau(d)lard* agree with this deriv. as much as with that proposed from OHG. proper name *Madelhart* (= OE. *Mæpelheard*), since *madle*, *maule* are AN. and ME. vars. of MALE; cf. AL. *mathlardus*.

**malleable** mæ'liəbl that may be hammered without breaking. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *malleable* - medL. *malleābilis*, f. L. *malleāre* hammer, f. *malleus*; see MAUL<sup>1</sup>, -ABLE.

**mallet** mæˈlɪt (wooden) hammer. xv (*mailzet, mailet*). – (O)F. *maillet*, f. (with *-et* denoting instrument, as in *foret* borer, *jouet* plaything) *mailler* hammer, f. *mail* hammer, MAUL<sup>1</sup>.

**mallow** mæˈlou wild plant, genus *Malva*. OE. *mealuwe*, *-(e)we* – L. *malva*, rel. to Gr. *malákhē, molókhē*, and prob. of Mediterranean origin. (ME. and dial. vars. are *maul*, pl. *maus*). Cf. MAUVE.

**malm** mām soft friable rock, light loamy soil. OE. \**meal*m (in *mealstān* friable stone, and *mealmiht* sandy) = ON. *malmr* ore, metal, Goth. *malma* sand, f. \**mal-* \**mel-* grind (see MEAL<sup>1</sup>); cf. OS., MHG. *melm* dust, from the *e*-var. of the base.

**malmaison** mælmɛiˈzɔn variety of carnation. XIX. Short for *souvenirs de Malmaison* ‘memories of Malmaison’ (the name of the chateau at which the empress Josephine held her court), orig. the name of a blush rose.

**malmsey** māmzi strong sweet wine. xv (*malmesey*). – MDu., MLG. *malmesie*, *-eye* (in medL. *malmasia*), f. Gr. place-name *Monemvasia* (Μονεμβασία) in the Morea, of which the var. *Malvasia* gave MALVOISIE.

**Malpighian** mælpɪˈgɪən (anat.). XIX. f. name of Marcello *Malpighi* (1628–94), Italian physician; see *-IAN*.

**malt** mɔlt barley, etc., for brewing. OE. *malt*, (*mealt*) = OS. *malt* (Du. *mout*), (O)HG. *malz*, ON. *malt* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**malta* n. (whence Finnish *malitas* and Slovene *mlato*), rel. to Germ. \**malta-* or \**malu-* (cf. Skr. *mṛidu*) soft, repr. in OHG. *malt* (G. *malz*) soft, weak, ON. *maltr* rotten; f. base of MELT. Hence MAŁTSTER. XIV.

**maltha** mæˈlθə kind of cement xv; bitumen, mineral pitch or tar. XVII. – L. – Gr. *máltha, málthē* mixture of wax and pitch.

**Malthusian** mælpʰuːzɪən pert. to Thomas Robert *Malthus* (1766–1835), who advocated checks on the growth of population; see *-IAN*.

**malvaceous** mælvɛiˈfɪəs pert. to the mallows. XVII. f. L. *malvaceus* (Pliny), f. *malva* MALLOW; see *-ACEOUS*.

**malversation** mælvɛɪseɪˈʃən corrupt administration. XVI. – F. *malversation*, f. *malverser* – L. *male versāri* (male ill, MAL- + *versāri* behave, conduct oneself, f. *vers-*, pp. stem of *vertere* turn (see *-WARD, WORTH*).

**malvoisie** mæˈlvoɪzi (arch.) malmsey. XIV. ME. *malvesin, malvesie* – OF. *malvesie*, from the F. form (cf. It. *Malvasia*) of the place-name *Monemvasia*; see MALMSEY. ¶ The forms in *-in, -yn* suggest an OF. adj. formation; cf. medL. *vinum malvasinum*; the present form is that of modF.

**mam** mæm (dial.) mother. XVI. prob. repr. a child’s earliest instinctive attempts to articulate; cf. MAMMA. ¶ Identical with W. *mam* mother, but this is unlikely to be the immed. source. Hence MAMMY<sup>6</sup>. XVI.

**mamamouchi** mæmæmʊˈtʃi typical pom-

pous-sounding title. XVII (Dryden). The mock-Turkish title conferred by the Sultan on M. Jourdain in Molière’s ‘Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme’ (1670).

**mameluke** mæˈmɛljʊk one of the military body, orig. Caucasian slaves, that seized the throne of Egypt in 1254. XVI. – F. *mameluk* (OF. *mamelus*), It. *mammaluco*, Sp., Pg. *mameluco*, medL. *mameluc, -uchus* – Arab. *mamlūk* slave, sb. use of pp. of *malaka* possess.

**mamilla** mamiˈlə nipple. XVII. L., dim. of *mamma* breast, teat; see next. Hence MA-MILLARY. XVII; after L. *māmillāris*.

**mamma<sup>1</sup>, mama** mæmā mother. XVI. repr. redupl. of a syllable instinctively uttered by young children, who are also taught to use it as their word for ‘mother’, esp. where the ordinary word in the language begins with *m*; of IE. origin, \**mammā* being repr. by Gr. *māmḗ*, L. *mamma* (mother, teat, breast; see next), OSl., Russ., Lith. *mama*, Ir., W. *mam*. The L. word is repr. in Rom. by F. *maman* XVI, It. *mamma*, Sp. *mama* (*mamá* from F.), Rum. *mumă*. In educated Eng. use pronounced mæmā; dial. and U.S. vars. are mæˈmæ, mɔˈmæ. Shortened to **ma mā** (dial. and U.S.) XIX.

**mamma<sup>2</sup>** mæˈmæ (anat.) breast in mammals. XVII. L. (see prec.). Hence MA-MMARY. XVII.

**mammal** mæˈmæl (XIX) animal of the class **mammalia** mæmeɪˈliə, who suckle their young XVIII. modL. (Linnæus), n. pl. of L. *mammālis*, f. *mamma*; see prec., *-AL<sup>1</sup>*.

**mamnee** mæmiˈ large tree of tropical America. XVI. – Sp. *mamei* (whence F. *mamey*), of Haytian origin, whence modL. *mammea* (Linnæus).

**mammet** see MAUMET.

**mammon** mæˈmɒn (personification of riches. XVI (Tindale, following Luther). Earlier *Mammona* (e.g. in PPL) as a proper name for ‘the devil of covetousness’ – late L. (Vulg.) *mam(m)ōna, mam(m)on* – N.T. Gr. *mam(m)ōnās* (Matt. vi 24, Luke xvi 9, 11, 13) – Aramaic *māmōnā, māmōn* riches, gain.

**mammoth** mæˈmɒθ large extinct elephant. XVIII. – Russ. †*mamnot* (Ludolf, 1696), now *māmont*, of Ostiak (Siberian) origin. The Eng. form, F. *mammouth*, and G. *mammut* are ult. due to misreading of *ou* for *on* in Tatar *mamont*, said to be f. *mama* ‘earth’ because the animal was supposed to have burrowed.

**mamsell** mæmzɛˈl. XIX (Thackeray). – F. *mam’selle* MADEMOISELLE.

**man** mæn pl. *men* human being; adult male OE.; vassal, manservant XII; (dial.) husband XIII. OE. *man(n), mon(n)*, d.sg. *menn* (:- \**menni*), pl. *menn* (:- \**manniz*), also *manna, monna*, corr. to OFris. *man, mon*, OS. *man*, OHG. *man* sg. and pl. (Du. *man*, G. *mann*, pl. with numerals *mann*, new formations *mennen, männer*), ON. *maðr*, rarely *mannr* (g. *manns*, pl. *menn*), Goth. *manna*

(g. *mans*, pl. *mans*, *mannans*); the various forms belong to two Germ. stems \**mann-*, \**mannon-*; a third stem \**manno-* is repr. by the tribal names *Alemanni* (see ALEMANNIC) and *Marcomanni* 'boundary-people'; a pre-Germ. \**manw-*, \**mane-* appears in *Mannus* ('Tacitus' 'Germania'), a founder of the West Germanic peoples, and links with the base of Skr. *mānu-* man, mankind, *Mānu* progenitor of mankind, *mānuṣha* man, and OSL. (with *g-*suffix) *maži*.

The prominent sense in OE. was 'human being', the words distinctive of sex being *wer* and *wif*, *wæp(n)man* and *wifman* WOMAN. In some Germ. langs. this sense is expressed by deriv. (orig. adj.) in *-isk-* *-ish*<sup>1</sup> (e.g. OS., OHG. *mennisco*, Du., G. *mensh*), the simple word having at the same time specialized applications of the sense, as in Du. *iemand*, G. *jemand* anybody, Du., G. *niemand* nobody, Du. *men*, G. *man* 'one', people.

The sense 'ship' (as in *Frenchman*) appears in XV; so *merchantman*, (*East Indianman*). Among spec. phr. is *man-at-arms* XVI (formerly *†man of arms*, Gower), tr. OF. *homme d'armes* and *à armes*; cf. medL. *homo ad arma* (XIII). The sense of 'piece' used in chess appears uncompounded c.1400, and in XV in *chesemen and tabilmenys* (1469), *tabyll man* (1483), after AN. *hum*, medL. *homo*. Hence **man** vb. Late OE. (*gē*)*mannian*, with corr. forms in other langs. **ma**·**n**HOOD, †-HEAD XIII. **ma**·**n**ISH<sup>1</sup> †human; masculine XIV (Ch.); pert. to a grown man XVI; characteristic of a male XVIII. repl. OE. *mennisc* (of CGerm. origin). **ma**·**n**SLAUGHT·TER XVII (Cursor M.; leg. xv); superseded †*manslaughter*, OE. (Anglian) *mannslæht*, the second el. being †- Germ. \**slaxtiz*, f. \**slax-* SLAY.

**manacle** mæ·nəkl fetter for the hand. XIV. ME. *manicle* - (O)F. *manicle* handcuff, also (as in modF.) gauntlet - L. *manicula* little hand, handle, in medL. gauntlet, dim. of *manus* hand (see MANUAL); assim. later to words in *-acle*. Hence vb. XIV.

**manage** mæ·nidʒ training of a horse; action and paces of a horse XVI; riding-school XVII. - It. *maneggio* (whence F. *manège*), f. *maneggiare* (= Pr. *manejar*, Sp. *manosear*) †- Rom. \**manidiare*, f. *manus* hand (see MANUAL), whence **ma**·**nage** vb. train (a horse); handle, wield; conduct (an affair), control (a person) XVI; do successfully XVIII. First in the form *manege*, the ending of which was early assim. to *-AGE*; but in the techn. uses the F. form finally prevailed. In XVII-XVIII the vb. was often identified with F. *ménager* use sparingly (see MÉNAGE). Hence **ma**·**nage**MENT. XVI.

**manakin** mæ·nəkin small gaily-coloured passerine bird. XVIII. var. of MANIKIN. ¶ Hence modL. *Manacus* as the generic name.

**manatee** mænəti· large aquatic cetacean. XVI. - Sp. *manatí* - Carib *manattouí*. ¶ Identified with modL. *manātus* having hands, with ref. to the hand-like fins.

**manchet** mæ·ntʃit (hist.) finest wheat bread; small loaf of this. xv. perh. f. †*maine* (xv), aphetic of *demaine* in *pain-demaine* + †*cheat* (xv) wheat bread of second quality; or dim. of AN. \**menche* for †*demenche* †- L. *dominica*, fem. of *dominicus* DOMINICAL.

**manchineel** mæntʃini·l W. Indian tree Hippomane Mancinella. XVII. - F. *mance-nille* - Sp. *manzanilla*, dim. of *manzana* apple, alt. form of OSp. *mazana* (= Pg. *mazãa*) †- L. *matiāna* (sc. *poma*, mala apples), n.pl., taken as sg., of *Matianus*, f. *Mattius*, current designation of Gaius *Mattius* Calvena, author of a book on cookery, after whom the apple (*malum Matianum*) was prob. named.

**manacle** mæ·nɪpl official who purchases provisions. XIII (AncR.). - AN., OF. *man-ciple*, var. of *mancipe* †- L. *mancipium* purchase, slave (orig. one obtained by legal purchase), f. *manus* hand + \**cip-*, *capere* take; see MANUAL, CAPTURE.

**mancus** mæ·ŋkəs (hist.) Anglo-Saxon money of account. OE. *mancus* = OS. *mancus*, OHG. (acc. pl.) *manchussa* - medL. *mancusus*, - Arab. *manqūṣ*, sb. use (sc. *dīnār* DINAR) of pp. of *naqaṣa* paint, embroider, engrave, strike (coin).

**-mancy** repr. (O)F. *-mancie* - late L. *-mantia* - Gr. *manteiā* divination, f. *manteiasthai* prophesy, f. *mantis* prophet, diviner. Some of the comps. with this ending repr. words recorded in Gr., as *chiromancy*, *negeomancy*, others of late L. or medL., as *geomancy*, *hydromancy*; and others have been formed on Gr. models, as *crystallomancy*, *lithomancy*. ¶ Lydgate in 'Assembly of the Gods', c.1420, has: *Adryomancy*, *Ornomancy*, *Pyromancy* (l. 869).

**mandamus** mændeɪ·məs (leg.) writ directing the performance of a certain act. XVI. - L. 'we command', 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mandāre* (see MANDATE).

**mandarin**<sup>1</sup> mæ·ndərin Chinese official (the native name is *kwan*). XVI. - Pg. *mandarim* (after *mandar* command) - Malay *mantri* - Hindi *mantri* †- Skr. *mantrin* counsellor, f. *mantra* counsel, f. *man* (see MIND). So F.

**mandarin**<sup>2</sup> mæ·ndərin small kind of orange. XIX. - F. *mandarine* (sc. *orange*; cf. Sp. *naranja mandarina*), fem. of *mandarin* (see prec.); prob. so named from the yellow of mandarins' costume.

**mandate** mæ·ndeɪt, -ɪt command, spec. legal or judicial XVI; commission or contract by which one acts for another XVII. - L. *mandātum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *mandāre* enjoin, commit, f. *manus* hand + \**dō* (*dare*) give; see MANUAL, -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **ma**·**ndatary** XVII, **ma**·**ndatory** XVI. - late L. *mandātarius*, *mandātōrius*.

**mandible** mæ·ndɪbl jaw, jawbone. XVI. - OF. *mandible*, later *mandibule*, or its source late L. *mandibula*, -*ulum*, f. *mandere* chew.



**mandilion** mændi:ljon (hist.) loose coat or cassock. XVI. - F. *mandilion* - It. *mandiglione*, augm. of *mandiglia* - F. *mandille*, earlier *mandil* - Sp. *mandil* - Arab. *mandil* sash, turban cloth, handkerchief - medGr. *mandêlion* - L. *mantelium*, -*têlum* MANTLE.

**mandolin** mæ'ndolin instrument of the lute kind. XVIII. - F. *mandoline* - It. *mandolino*, dim. of *mandola*, var. of *mandora*; cf. BANDORE, PANDORE.

**mandragora** mændræ:gərə plant of S. Europe and the East having emetic and narcotic properties. In OE. in L. form; in ME. anglicized or - (O)F. *mandragore* - medL. *mandragora*, L. -*as* - Gr. *mandragoras*, prob. of pre-Hellenic origin. The L. form has been established since Sh. ('Othello' III iii 330).

**mandrake** mæ'ndreik mandragora. XIV. ME. also -*ag(g)e*, prob. - MDu. *mandrage*, *mandragre* - medL. MANDRAGORA; alt. to *mandrake* was prob. in allusion to the man-like form of the root of the plant, and assoc. with DRAKE<sup>1</sup> dragon (cf. the var. †*mandragon*) because of the plant's supposed magical properties.

**mandrel, -dril** mæ'ndrəl A. miner's pick XVI; B. arbor of a lathe XVII; C core of cast or moulded metal XVIII. Of unkn. origin; senses B and C are identical with those of F. *mandrin* (late XVI).

**mandrill** mæ'ndril largest of the baboons. XVIII. app. f. MAN + DRILL<sup>2</sup>.

**manducation** mændjukei:fən eating XVI; chewing XVII. - late L. *manducatiō(n)-*, f. L. *manducāre*, f. *manducō* guzzler, f. *mandere* chew.

**mane** mein long hair on the back of the neck of certain animals. OE. *manu* = OFris. *mana*, (M)Du. *mane*, OHG. *mana* (G. *mähne*, with irreg. mutation), ON. *mon* :- Germ. \**manō*. ¶ The orig. meaning of IE. \**mon-* appears to have been 'neck'; derivs. with the senses 'neck, nape of the neck, mane' are OIcel. *makki* (Sw., Da. *manke*), OIr. *muin*, *muinel*, *mong*, Skr. *mānyā*, and with the sense 'necklace, collar' OE. *mene*, OS. *meni*, OHG. *menni* pl., ON. *men* :- \**mani-*, L. *monile*, Doric Gr. *mān(n)os*, *mōnnos*, Gaulish *manikēs* (Polybius), OIr. *muince*.

**manege** mæ'neiʒ see MANAGE.

**manes** me:niz souls of the departed, esp. as beneficent spirits. (XIV) XVII. L. *mānēs* pl., plausibly (but not certainly) referred to *mānis*, *mānus* good, the opposite of which is seen in *im-mānis* cruel.

**manganese** mæ'ngəniz black mineral XVII, later recognized as an oxide of the mineral so named XVIII. - F. *manganèse* - It. *manganese*, unexpl. alt. of medL. *magnēsia* (also *mangnēsia*) MAGNESIA.

**mange** mein<sup>d</sup>ʒ cutaneous disease of hairy and woolly animals. XIV. ME. *manieve*, later *mangie*, shortened to *mange* (XVI) - OF. *manjue*, *mangeue* itch, f. *manju-*, pres. ind. sg.

stem of *mangier* (mod. *manger*) eat :- L. *manducāre* (see MANDUCATION). Hence **ma'ngy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Skelton).

**mangel-, mangold-wurzel** mæ'ngəl wɔ:ɪzəl variety of beet. XVIII. - G. *mangold-wurzel*, f. *mangold*, †*manegolt* beet + *wurzel* root (cf. WORT). The altered form G. *mangelwurzel*, due to assoc. with *mangel* want, was sometimes tr. 'root of scarcity' (so F. *racine de disette*).

**manger** me:n'dʒɔɪ trough for cattle fodder. XIV (*manyour*, *maniore*). - (O)F. *mangeoire*, f. *mangeure* = Pr. *manjadoira*, Cat. *menjadora*, It. *mangiatoia* :- Rom. \**manducātōria*, f. *manducāt-*; see MANDUCATION.

**mangle**<sup>1</sup> mæ'ngl hack or cut about. XIV. - AN. *mangler*, \**mahangler* (cf. medL. *mangulare*), prob. frequent. of *mahaignier* MAIM; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**mangle**<sup>2</sup> mæ'ngl machine for rolling and pressing laundered clothing, etc. (an old form of which consisted of a stone-filled chest worked with a rack and pinion). XVIII. - Du. *mangel*, short for synon. *mangelstok*, f. *mangelen* mangle + *stok* staff, roller, stock; ult. from Gr. *mágganon* (see MANGONEL).

**mango** mæ'ngou fruit of the tropical tree *Mangifera indica*. XVI (*manga*, -*as*). First - Pg. *manga* (whence modL. *mangas*), later altered to the Du. form *mango* - Malay *mangā* - Tamil *mānkāy*, f. *mān* mango-tree + *kāy* fruit.

**mangonel** mæ'ngənel military engine for casting stones. XIII. - OF. *mangonel*, -*elle* (mod. *mangonneau*), corr. to Pr. *manganel*, It. *manganelle*, - medL. *manganellus*, -*gon-*, dim. f. late L. *manganum* - Gr. *mágganon* engine of war, axis of a pulley.

**mangosteen** mæ'ngöstin fruit of the E. Indian tree *Garcinia Mangostana*. XVI. - Malay *mangustan* (now *manggis*).

**mangrove** mæ'ngrouv tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, esp. R. *Mangle*. XVII. Early forms *mangrove*, *mangrave*, later assim. to GROVE; obscurely connected with Pg. *mangue*, Sp. *mangle* (whence F. *mangle*), all recorded XVI, from the Arawaks of Hayti. ¶ Malay *mangi-mangi* may be of Pg. origin.

**manhandle** mæ'n'hændl †wield (a tool) XV; move by force of men alone XIX. f. MAN + HANDLE. The sense 'handle roughly' (XIX) is a distinct development, poss. based on dial. *manangle*, alt. form of MANGLE<sup>1</sup>.

**mania** me:nia highly excited form of madness XIV (Ch. has *manye*); great enthusiasm, craze XVII. - late L. *mania* - Gr. *manīā*, rel. to *manesthai* be mad, f. \**mn-* \**men-*; see MIND, -IA<sup>1</sup>. As a terminal el. it was used in later Gr., e.g. in *gunaikomantā* mad passion for women, *hippomaniā* passionate love of horses, on the model of which a number of comps. were formed in mod. medical L., e.g. *nympthomania*; later imitations of these are *kleptomania*, *megalomania*. The currency in XVII-XVIII of F. words in -*manie*,

e.g. *bibliomanie* mania for books, suggested corr. Eng. formations in *-mania*, some of which were transitory, e.g. *scribbleomania* (Coleridge). The sbs. in *-mania* have corr. adj. forms in *-maniac* (one) affected with the particular mania. So **MANIAC** *mei'niæk*, **MANIACAL** *məni'ækəl*. XVII. – late L. *maniacus* – late Gr. *maniakós*.

**Manichee** *mænik'i* heretic holding dualistic belief in God and Satan. XIV. – late L. *Manichæus*, f. name of the founder of the sect, *Manes* or *Manichæus*. Also **MANICHÆAN**. XVI.

**manicure** *mæ'nikjuə* one who treats 1880, treatment of 1887, the hands and fingernails. – F. *manicure* (1877), f. L. *manus* hand + *cūra* care; see MANUAL, CURE.

**manifest** *mæ'nifest* clearly revealed, obvious. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *manifeste* or L. *manifestus*, earlier *manifestus*, f. *manus* hand (see MANUAL) + *\*festus* struck (cf. *infestus* dangerous), f. base of *defendere* DEFEND. So **MANIFEST** vb. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *manifestar* or L. *manifestare*. **MANIFESTATION**. XV. – late L. **MANIFESTO** †proof; public declaration. XVII. – It. *manifesto* (f. the vb. *manifestare*), whence also **MANIFEST** sb. †manifestation XVI; †manifesto XVII; list of ship's cargo XVIII.

**manifold** *mæ'nifould* numerous and varied. OE. *manigfeald* = OFris. *manichfald*, OHG. *managfalt* (G. *mannigfalt*), Goth. *managfalps*, etc.; CGerm. f. MANY + -FOLD. As sb. pl. XIII; see MANYPLIES.

**manikin** *mæ'nikin* little man, dwarf XVII (Sh.); artist's lay figure XVIII. – Du. *manneken* (cited by Dee 1570), dim. of *man* MAN; see -KIN. Cf. MANNEQUIN.

**manilla**<sup>1</sup> *məni'lə* ring of metal worn by African tribes. XVI. – Sp. *manilla* (= Pg. *manilha*, It. *maniglia*), prob. dim. f. *mano* hand (see MANUAL).

**manilla**<sup>2</sup> *məni'lə* short for *Manilla hemp*. XIX; the correct form is *Manila*, name of the capital of the Philippine Islands.

**manille** *məni'l* second best trump or honour at quadrille and ombre. XVII (*mal-lilio*; in Pope *manillio*). The current form is – F. *manille* – Sp. *matilla*, dim. of *mala* used in the same sense, fem. (sc. *carta* card) of *malo* bad.

**manioc** *mæ'niək* cassava. XVI. Earliest form *manihot*, from F. (but *manioch* is found XVII); repr. Tupi *mandioca*, Guarani *mandio*, which denotes the roots of the plant, the leaves being called *manisoba*, the stalk *maniba*, *maniva*, and the juice *manipuera*.

**maniple** *mæ'nipl* (eccl.) vestment worn suspended from the left arm (said to have been orig. a napkin); subdivision of the Roman legion XVI; †handful XVII. – OF. *maniple* (mod. *manipule*) or L. *manipulus* handful, troop of soldiers, f. *manus* hand (see MANUAL) + an unkn. el. ¶ In the eccl. sense the earlier name was *fanon* (XV), and in OE. *handlin* 'hand-linen'.

**manipulation** *məni'pjulei'ʃən* method of handling chemical apparatus XVIII; manual management or examination XIX. – F. *manipulation* (= Sp. *manipulación*, It. *manipolazione*) – modL. *\*manipulātiō(n)-*, f. *\*manipulāre*, f. *manipulus* handful (e.g. of medicinal ingredients); see prec. and -ATION. So **MANIPULATE**<sup>3</sup> XIX; after F. *manipuler*.

**manis** *mei'nis* scaly ant-eater. XVIII. modL. (Linnaeus), said to be a spurious sg. of MANES.

**manitou** *mæ'nitū* (among Amer. Indians) spirit, fetish. XVII. – Algonkin *manitu*, *manito*, f. *manit* active pple. of a vb. meaning 'surpass' + predic. suffix ('he or it is *manit*').

**mankind** *mænkai'nd* human species. XIII (Cursor M.). repl. †*mankin*, OE. *mancynn* (MAN, KIN), by substitution of KIND<sup>1</sup>.

**manna** *mæ'nə* miraculous food of Exodus xvi OE.; juice from the bark of *Fraxinus Ornus* (manna ash) XVI. – late L. *manna* – Hellenistic Gr. *manna* (LXX, NT) – Aramaic *mannā* – Heb. *mān*, corr. to Arab. *mann*, Egyptian *mannu*, the word being prob. anciently current in the Sinaitic wilderness for the exudation of the tree *Tamarix gallica*. Traditionally derived (cf. Ex. xvi 15) from Aram. *mān hū* what is it? ¶ Current in most European langs. with fig. uses.

**mannequin** *mæ'nikin* later (F.) form of **MANIKIN**, in sense 'lay figure', 'dress-maker's model'. XVIII.

**manner**<sup>1</sup> *mæ'nə* kind, sort XII; way or mode of action; customary practice; (pl.) moral character; outward bearing XIII; (pl., †sg.) external behaviour XIV (Ch.); method or style XVII. ME. *manere* – AN. *manere*, (O)F. *manière* = Pr. *manera* (whence Sp. *manera*, It. *maniera*) :- Rom. *\*manuāria* sb. use of fem. of L. *manuārius* pert. to the hand, in Gallo-Rom. handy, convenient, f. *manus* hand (see MANUAL, -ARY). Hence **MANNERED**<sup>2</sup> showing mannerism. XIX; after F. *maniéré*. **MANNERISM**. c.1800. -IST. XVII (Dryden). **MANNERLY**<sup>1</sup> and -LY<sup>2</sup>. XIV.

**manner**<sup>2</sup> *mæ'nə* in phr. *with the m.* with the stolen thing in one's possession, (hence) in flagrante delicto. xv. orig. *manor*, *maner*, in law-book spelling *mainour* – AN. *mainoure*, *meinoure*, *mainoevere*, OF. *manœuvre* (see next). The etymol. sense would be 'act or fact (of a crime)', but law-F. shows the concrete sense 'thing taken'; the phr. *pris ov mainoure* (taken with 'mainour') was prob. framed to repr. OE. *æt hæbbendre handa gefangen* taken with the hand holding (the theft).

**manœuvre**, U.S. **maneuver** *mənū'və*, *mənju'və* evolution of naval or military forces. XVIII. – F. *manœuvre* (OF. *manœuvre*), f. *manœvrer* (whence Pr., Pg. *manobrar*, Sp. *maniobrar*, It. *manovrare*, and **MANŒUVRE** vb. XVIII) :- medL. *manuoperare*, for L. *manū operāri* (-āre) work with the hand; see MANUAL, OPERATE.

**manometer** mənə'mitə instrument for measuring the elastic force of fluids. XVIII. - F. *manomètre* (Varignon), f. Gr. *manós* thin, rare; see -METER.

**manor** mæ'nəɪ †mansion, country residence XIII; †mansion of a lord with the land appertaining XIV; territorial unit, orig. a feudal lordship XVI. ME. *maner(e)* - AN. *maner*, OF. *maneir*, (now) *manoir* dwelling, habitation (latinized *manerium*, -*eria*), sb. use of *maneir* dwell :- L. *manēre* remain, in Rom. dwell; see MANSION. The sp. with -*or* (XVI) is alt. of *mannor*, which succeeded to *manner*, *manoir*. Hence **manorial** mənə'riəl. XVIII; after AL. *manēriālis* (whence †**manerial** XVIII).

**-mans** unexpl. suffix in thieves' cant of XVI-XVII, as *crackmans* hedge, *darkmans* night, *harmans* stocks.

**mansard** mæ'n'sɑ:d broken roof. XVIII. - F. *mansarde* (phr. *couvert à la mansarde*, *toit en mansarde*), f. name of the F. architect François *Mansard* (1598-1666).

**manse** mæns †mansion house XV; (hist.) measure of land sufficient to support a family; ecclesiastical residence XVI. - medL. *mansus*, *mansa*, *mansum* dwelling, house, measure of land, f. *māns-* (see next).

**mansion** mæ'nʃən †dwelling, abiding; †abiding-place XIV; †manor-house XVI; stately residence XIX. - (O)F. *mansion* - L. *mānsiō(n-)* stay, station, abiding-place, quarters (whence (O)F. *maison* house), f. *māns-*, pp. stem of *manēre* remain, stay, rel. to Gr. *mēnein*, *mīmnein*, Arm. *mnam* I remain.

**mansuetude** mæ'nswitjūd (arch.) gentleness. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F., or L. *mānsuētūdō*, f. *mānsuētus* gentle, f. *manus* hand + *suētus* accustomed; see MANUAL, DESUETUDE.

**manswear** mæ'nswɛəɪ (chiefly Sc.) commit perjury OE.; perjure XIV. OE. *mānsverian*, f. *mān* wickedness (iv. OFris., OS. *mēn*, OHG. *mein*, surviving in *meineid* perjury, ON. *mein*) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**mainam*, rel. to MEAN<sup>1</sup> + *sverian* SWEAR. So pp. **ma'nsworn** perjured. XIII (Cursor M.).

**mantel** mæ'ntəl †movable shelter for besiegers; piece of timber supporting the masonry above a fireplace (hence *mantel-piece*, -*shelf*, †*tree*). xv. var. of MANTLE, with senses derived from F. *manteau* (*m. de cheminée*), †*mantel*.

**mantichore** mæ'ntikōəɪ fabulous monster having a lion's body, a man's head, etc. XIII. - L. *mantichōra* - Gr. *mantikhōrās*, corrupt reading in Aristotle's 'Historia Animalium' (quoting Ctesias) for *martikhōrās* - OPers. word meaning 'man-eater', f. *marīya-* (mod. *mar'd*) man + *χ<sup>o</sup>ar-* (mod. *χurden*) eat.

**mantis** mæ'ntis insect which holds its forelegs in a position suggesting hands folded in prayer. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *mántis* prophet, diviner, f. \**mn-* (see MANIA).

**mantissa** mænti'sə †unimportant addition XVII; (math.) decimal part of a logarithm XIX. - L. *mantissa*, -*isa* makeweight, said to be of Etruscan origin.

**mantle** mæ'ntl loose sleeveless cloak XIII; applied to various coverings from XIV. ME. *mantel* - OF. *mantel* (mod. *manteau*) = Pr. *mantel*, Sp. *mantillo* :- L. *mantellum*, var. of *mantēlum* (:- \**mantergsli-* 'hand-wiper') and rel. to *mantēlium*, -*èle*, *mantilium*, -*ile* towel, napkin, table-cloth, with shortened derivs., late L. *mantus*, medL. *mantum* (Isidore), \**manta* short cloak, whence Sp., It. *manto* (F. *mante*), Pr. *manta* cloak, Sp. *manta* blanket, tapestry, whence dim. *mantilla* woman's veil; perh. ult. of Celtic origin. Many adoptions of the Rom. forms or their derivs. are or have been current: †**mant** XVII - F. *mante* - Pr. *manta* or Sp. *manto*; **ma'nta** XVII; **ma'nteau** XVII; †**mantee'l** - F. *mantille* - Sp. *mantilla*; MANTEL; **mant(e)let** cape, cloak XIV; movable shelter for men-at-arms XVI; screen for men working a gun XIX. - OF. dim. of *mantel*; **mantelle'ta** XIX - It. dim. of *mantello*; **mantilla** XVIII - Sp.; **ma'nto** XVII - It. or Sp.; **mantua** mæ'ntjuə loose gown for women XVII; alt. of *manteau* by assoc. with the It. place-name *Mantua*. ¶ Germ. derivs. of L. are OE., OFris. *mentel*, OHG. *mantal* (later -*el*), ON. *møttull*. Hence **mantle** wrap in a mantle, cover up XIV; of a hawk spreading its wings XV; become covered *with* a coating XVI; suffuse or be suffused *with* glowing colour XVIII. partly - OF. *manteler*.

**Manton** mæ'ntən in full *Joe M.*, fowling-piece made by Joseph *Manton* (d. 1835), gunsmith.

**manu-** mæ'nju repr. abl. sg. of L. *manus* hand (see next) as in MANUFACTURE, MANUSCRIPT; e.g. **manu'duction** guidance XVI, **manu'mission** xv, after L.

**manual** mæ'njuəl pert. to the hands; autograph (e.g. in *sign m.* - OF. *seing manuel*). xv. Earliest form *manuel* (later assim. to L.) - (O)F. *manuel* (corr. to Sp. *manual*, It. *manuale*) - L. *manuālis*, f. *manus* hand, rel. to OE. *mund*, OHG. *munt* hand, protection, ON. *mund* hand (cf. Goth. *manwus* ready); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. As sb. small book for handy use (xv) based ult. on late L. *manuāle* (tr. Gr. *ἐγχειρίδιον*), sb. use of n. of adj.; as a term for the keyboard of an organ (xix) dist. from *pedal*.

**manucode** mæ'njukəud bird of paradise. XIX. - F. *manucode* (Buffon), shortening of modL. *manucodiata* (used in Eng. XVI-XVII), - Malay *mānuq dēwāta* 'bird of the gods'.

**manufacture** mænju'fektʃəɪ †product of manual labour XVI; †manual work; making things by physical labour or mechanical power, thing so made XVII (Bacon). - F. *manufacture* (xvi) - It. *manifattura* (xiv), with refash. after L. *manū factum* made by hand (see MANUAL, FACT, -URE). So **manu'factory** XVII; after FACTORY.

**manure** mənjuə:ɪ †occupy, administer; †till, cultivate XIV; (from the sb.) apply manure to XVI. Earliest forms *maynoyre*, *-oure*, *manour* – AN. *mainoverer*, OF. *man(u)urer* MANŒUVRE; assim. in ending to -URE. Hence **manu·re** sb. dung or compost used for fertilizing XVI; str. *ma·nure* as late as Cowper's 'The Task' (1784); in some dial. (mæ:nəɪ), repr. earlier by *man(n)or*, *-er*, *-ar* (XVI).

**manuscript** mæ'njuskript adj. written by hand; sb. writing; codex. XVI. – medL. *manūscriptus*, i.e. *manū* with the hand, abl. of *manus* and *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere* write; see MANUAL, SCRIPTURE, and cf. F. *manuscrit*, It. *manoscritto*, Sp. *manuscrito*.

**Manx** mæŋks pert. to, people or language of, the Isle of Man. XVI. Earlier *Manks* – (with metathesis) ON. \**Manskr* (whence immed. †*Maniske* XVI), f. *Man-* (nom. *Mōn* :- \**Manu* – OIr. *Manu*) + *-skr* -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**many** me:nɪ a great number of (with *a*, an XIII). OE. *manig*, *monig*, later *mænig*, corr. to OFris. *man(i)ch*, *monich*, *menich*, OS. *manag*, MDu. *menech*, Du. *menig*, OHG. *manag*, *menig* (MHG. *manec*, G. *manch*), OEN. \**mangr* (OSw. *mangher*), Goth. *manags* :- CGerm. \**managas*, \**manigaz* :- IE. \**monogho-* \**menogho-*, whence also OSI. *mūnogū* much (Russ. *mnoǰij*), OIr. *menice* abundant (Ir. *minic*), Gael. *minig* frequent, W. *mynych* often. As sb. in *a* (great) *many* (of), etc. XVI; orig. modelled on *a few*, but also assoc. with MEINIE. ¶ The old pronunc. mæ:ni survives in **manifold** mæ:nifould (OE. *manigfeald*); me:ni (from XIII) may be due to the analogy of *anijeni* ANY.

**manyples** mæ'niplaiz (dial.) omasum. XVIII (*monyple*, *manyplus*). f. MANY + pl. of PLY; modelled on synon. *manifold-s* (XIII).

**Maori** ma'ɔ:ri, mau'ɔ:ri (member of) aboriginal race of New Zealand. XIX. – native name, said to mean 'of the usual kind'.

**map** mæp representation of the earth's surface or of the heavens. XVI. – medL. *mappa*, short for *mappa mundi* 'sheet of the world', i.e. *mappa* (in class. L. table-cloth, NAPKIN), *mundi* g. of *mundus* world. ¶ *Mappa mundi* is repr. by (O)F. *mappemonde* (whence ME. *mappemonde* XIV, Ch.), etc. Hence **map** vb. XVI.

**maple** me:pl tree of the genus *Acer*. In OE. *mapeltrēow*, *mapulder* maple-TREE; cf. OS. *mapulder*, MLG. (with alteration of final element) *mapeldorn*. The simplex is first recorded XIV (Ch.). ¶ A parallel form with orig. *t* instead of *p* is found in OHG. *mazgaltra* (G. *massholder*, *masseller*).

**maquis** mæ'ki underground patriotic movement in France in the war of 1939–45. F.; 'scrub' – It. *macchia* spot, (hence) thicket appearing as a spot on a mountain side :- L. *macula* (cf. MAIL<sup>1</sup>).

**mar** mā †hinder; †spoil, impair OE.; harm, injure, ruin (now in lighter sense)

XIII. OE. *merran* (WS. *mierran*) = OFris. *meria*, OS. *merrian* hinder (Du. *marren* fasten, tie up, loiter), OHG. *marren*, *merrren* hinder (MHG. *merren*), ON. *merja* bruise, crush, Goth. (CGerm.) *marzjan* cause to stumble. ¶ The WGerm. \**marrian* was adopted in Rom. and is repr. by OF. *marrir* lead astray, distress (surviving in F. *marrir* grieved), Sp. *marrido* grieved, and (with prefix) OF., Pr. *esmarit* strayed, It. *smarrire* bewilder. ¶ Prefixed to sbs. (in object relation) to form comps. meaning 'a person or thing that mars . . .'; esp. in the pseudonym 'Martin *Marprelate*' of writers of violent anti-episcopal tracts (1588–9); gen. in *mar-all* (Florio, 1611), *mar-hawck* (Turberville, 1575), *marplot* (as the name of a character in Mrs. Centlivre's 'Busie Body', 1708).

**marabou** mæ'rəbū large stork or heron of W. Africa; downy feathers of these birds. XIX. – F. *marabout* – Arab. *murābiṭ*; see next (the stork is said to be *mrabt* holy).

**marabout** mæ'rəbūt Mohammedan hermit XVII; shrine marking the burial-place of one XIX. In various forms repr. the orig. Arab. or derivs. therefrom; the present form is – F. *marabout* – Pg. *marabuto* – Arab. *murābiṭ* hermit, monk, orig. one who betook himself to a frontier station (*ribāṭ*) to acquire merit against the infidel.

**maracock** mæ'rəkək fruit of Amer. passion-flower. XVII. – Virginian Algonkin.

**maranatha** mæ:rənə:θə Aram. phr. (in Gr. form *maranathā*) occurring in 1 Cor. xvi 22, variously interpreted as *māran athā* our Lord has come, or *maranā' thā* O our Lord, come thou; often erron. regarded as composing with the word preceding it in the text, a formula of imprecation, ANATHEMA *maranatha* (e.g. in the Wycl. Bible 'be he cursid, Maranatha, in the comynge of the Lord'); hence used for a terrible curse.

**maraschino** mæ:rəski'nou liqueur made from the marasca cherry. XVIII. It., f. *marasca*, aphetic of *amarasca* (sc. *ciliegia* cherry), f. *amaro* – L. *amārus* bitter.

**marasmus** mərə:zməs (path.) wasting disease. XVII. modL. – Gr. *marasmós*, f. *maratnein* wither, waste (see AMARANTH).

**Marathi** mārə'ti pert. to, language of, *Maratha* (a large district of India) :- Skr. *Māhārāshṭra* 'great kingdom'. XVII (*Moratty*).

**Marathon** mæ:rəθən name of the place at which the Athenians defeated the Persians in 490 B.C., applied to a long-distance foot-race introduced at the revived Olympic Games at Athens (1896) in allusion to the feat of the Gr. runner who brought the news of the battle to Athens.

**marauder** mərə'dəɪ one who roves in search of plunder. XVII (*maroder*). – F. *maraudeur*, f. *marauder*, whence, or as back-formation from the agent-noun, **marau·d** vb. XVIII. The F. vb. is f. *maraud* rogue, vagabond, scoundrel (XV), of unkn. origin.

**maravedi** mæɾəveɪ'di Sp. coin. xv. - Sp. *maravedi* - Arab. *Murābiṭin* (pl. of *murābiṭ* MARABOUT), name of a Moorish dynasty, usu. called *Almoravides* (with prefixed Arab. article AL-<sup>2</sup>), which reigned at Cordova 1087-1147.

**marble** mɑ:ɹbl limestone in a crystalline state. XII (*marbelston*). ME. *marbel*, *marbre* - OF. *marble*, by dissim. from (O)F. *marbre* = Pr. *marme*, Sp. *mármol*, It. *marmo*, Rum. *marmure* :- L. *marmor* - Gr. *mármaros* shining stone, orig. stone, block of rock, but later assoc. with *marmatrein* shine. ¶ The L. word was adopted early in Germ., as OE. *marmā*, *marm-*, *marmal-*, *marmor|stān*, OHG. *marmul* (G. *marmel*), etc.

**marc** mɑ:ɪk refuse after grapes are pressed. XVII (*marre*, Holland). - F. *marc*, f. *marcher* tread, MARCH. ¶ An obscure var. *murk*, *murc*, *mirk* was current XVII-XIX.

**marcasite** mɑ:ɪkəsait (crystallized) iron pyrites. xv. - medL. *marcasita* (whence also F. *marcasite*, etc.) - Arab. *marqashitā* - Pers.; assoc. with -ITE.

**marcella** mɑ:ɪsələ twilled cotton or linen fabric. XIX. f. *Marseilles*, France.

**march**<sup>1</sup> mɑ:ɪtʃ third (in the Roman pre-Julian calendar, first) month of the year. XII (*marrch*, Orm). - OF. *march(e)*, north-eastern var. of *marz*, (also mod.) *mars* :- L. *Martius*-s (sc. *mēnsis* month; lit. month of Mars), whence also Pr. *marz*, Sp., It. *marzo*, and OHG. *marzeo*, *merzo* (G. *mārz*), MDu. *maerte*, *merte* (Du. *Maart*), etc.

**march**<sup>2</sup> mɑ:ɪtʃ boundary. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *marche* = Pr., Sp., It. *marca* - Rom. (medL.) *marca* - OFrank. *\*marka* :- Germ. *\*markō* MARK<sup>1</sup>. So **march** vb. border upon. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *marchir*, f. *marche*.

**march**<sup>3</sup> mɑ:ɪtʃ walk in a military manner. XVI. - (O)F. *marcher* walk, orig. tread, trample (whence mod. techn. felt, full) :- Gallo-Rom. *\*marcāre*, f. late L. *marcus* hammer. Hence or - F. *marche* (f. *marcher*) **march** sb. XVI. ¶ In the military sense the F. vb. has been adopted in many Eur. langs.

**marchioness** mɑ:ɪʃənəs wife or widow of a marquis. XVI. - medL. *marchionissa*, f. *marchiō(n-)* prop. captain of the marches, f. *marca* MARCH<sup>2</sup>; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>.

**marchpane** mɑ:ɪtʃpeɪn marzipan. XVI. The various forms, *marc-*, *marts-*, *maza-*, *-pain(e)*, *-pan(e)*, repr. diverse Continental forms, as F. †*marcepain* (mod. *massepain*), It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, G. *marzipan* MARZIPAN (the present current form).

**marconigram** mɑ:ɪkou-nɪgrəm wireless telegram. 1902. f. name of Guglielmo *Marconi*, inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy; see -GRAM.

**mare**<sup>1</sup> mæɹɪ female of the horse, etc. Early ME. *māre* (XII), with stem-vowel from obl. cases of OE. *meaṛh* horse, finally superseding *mēre* (Ch. has both forms in rhyme),

*müre*, OE. *\*mēre*, *\*mūere*, *mýre* :- Germ. (not in Gothic) *\*marχjōn* (OFris., MLG., MDu. *mer(r)ie*, OHG. *mar(i)ha*, Du. *merrie*, G. *mähre*, ON. *merr*), f. *\*marχaz* horse (OHG. *marah*, ON. *marr*) :- *\*markos*, repr. also by Gaulish acc. sg. *márkan* (Pausanias), (O)Ir., Gaelic *marc*, W. *march*. Cf. MARSHAL.

**mare**<sup>2</sup> see NIGHTMARE.

**maremma** mæ:ɾmə low marshy land by the sea-shore. XIX. It. :- L. *maritima* (sc. *ōra* shore); see MARITIME.

**margarine** (strictly) mɑ:ɪgəɹɪn, (pop.) mɑ:ɪdʒəɹɪn legal name (by 50 & 51 Vict. c. 29, an. 1887) for any substitute for butter; repl. OLEOMargarine, in which *margarine* repr. Chevreul's term for the glyceride of his 'margaric acid', f. F. *margarique* (whence MARGARIC mɑ:ɪgə:ɹɪk XIX), f. Gr. *márgaron*, *margaritēs* pearl, with ref. to the nearly lustre of the crystals or scales of the acid.

**margaux** mɑ:ɪgəʊ, ||margo claret made in the commune of *Margaux*, Gironde, France. XVIII (*Margose*, -ou).

**margay** mɑ:ɪgeɪ S. Amer. tiger cat. XVIII. - F. *margay* (Buffon), alt. of *margaia* (Claude d'Abbeville 1614) - Tupi *mbaracáta*.

**margin** mɑ:ɪdʒɪn part just within the boundary of an object. XIV. - L. *margin-*, *margō*, rel. to MARK<sup>1</sup>. Little used in XVII, its place being taken by the altered form **margent** (XVI; earlier *marjant* xv), with which cf. ANCIENT, etc. F. *marge* was adopted in Eng. (now poet.) **marge** mɑ:ɪdʒ. xv. So **margin**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - medL. *marginalia* mɑ:ɪdʒɪneɪ'liə. XIX (Coleridge). - n. pl. of medL. *marginalis*.

**margrave** mɑ:ɪgreɪv German title orig. of the governor of a border province. XVI. - MDu. *markgrave* = OHG. *markgrāvo* (G. *markgraf*); see MARK<sup>1</sup>; the second el. is of obscure origin.

**marguerite** mɑ:ɪgərɪt daisy. XIX. - F. form (adopted xv-XVII as †*margarete*, -ite) of the female name *Margaret*, ult. - L. *margarita* - Gr. *margaritēs*, f. *márgaron* pearl, prob. of Oriental origin.

**marigold** mæ:ɹɪgould plant of the genus *Calendula*. XIV. In early use often pl. *marygoulden*, *marygoides*; f. proper name *Mary* (presumably with ref. to the Virgin Mary) + (dial.) *gold*, OE. *golde*, prob. rel. to GOLD. ¶ The marigold is called by names containing 'gold' and 'Mary' in other langs., as Du. *goldbloem*, G. *goldblume*, MLG. *marienblome*, MDu. *marienbloemkijn* 'solsequium'.

**marijuana**, **marihuana** mæ:ɹɪhwɑ:ɹə dried leaves of common hemp, smoked as a narcotic; the plant itself. XIX. Amer.-Sp.

**marinade** mæ:ɹɪneɪd pickle, pickled meat or fish. XVII. - F. *marinade* - Sp. *marinada*, f. *marinar* pickle in brine, f. *marino* MARINE; see -ADE. Hence **marina-de** vb. XVII.

**marine** mæri'n pert. to the sea. XV. - (O)F. *marin*, fem. *marine* = Sp., It. *marino*, -*ina* :- L. *marinus*, f. *mare* sea, rel. (with exceptional vocalism) to Goth. *marēi*, Ir. *muir*, W., Gaul. *mor* (as in *Aremorici* dwellers near the sea, thence *Armorica*), OSl. *more*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. So **mariner**<sup>2</sup> mæ:ri:nəɪ seaman. XIII. - AN. *mariner*, (O)F. *marinier* = Sp. *marinero*, It. *marinaio* :- medL. *marinarius*, f. L. *marinus*.

**Mariolatry** see -LATRY.

**marionette** mæriənət puppet actuated by strings. XVII. - F. *marionnette*, f. *Marion*, dim. of *Marie* MARY; see -ETTE.

**marish** see MARSH.

**marital** mæ:ritəl pert. to a husband or to marriage. XVII. - L. *maritalis*, f. *maritus* husband; see MARRY<sup>1</sup>, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**maritime** mæ:ritaim pert. to the sea. XVI. - (partly through F. *maritime*) L. *maritimus*, f. *maris*, -*mare* sea (see MARINE) + -*timus*, as in *finitimus* neighbouring, *lēgitimus* LEGITIMATE. Early vars. *maritayne*, -*itan(e)* -*itine* (XVI-XVIII) depend upon F. †*maritain*, †*-ain*, †*-itin*, which show assim. to other suffixes.

**marjoram** mɑ:rdʒərəm plant of the genus *Origanum*. XIV (Gower). ME. *majorane*, *mageram* - OF. *majorana* (mod. *marjolaine*, through \**marjoraine*) = Pr., Sp., It. *majorana*, Rum. *măgherana* - medL. *majorana* (in *Dioscorides maezurana*, which has been dubiously connected with L. *amāracus*, Gr. *amārakos*). ¶ The Rom. word has passed into Germ. and other langs.

**mark**<sup>1</sup> mɑ:k A. (hist.) boundary (*land-mark*); trace, orig. as a sign OE.; B. target XIII (La3.); C. (f. MARK<sup>2</sup>) remark, note XVI. OE. (Anglian) *merc*, (WS.) *mearc* = OFris. *mer(i)ke*, OS. *marka* (Du. *mark*), OHG. *marcha* (G. *mark*), ON. *mörk* (recorded only in derived sense 'forest'; Sw., Da. *mark* field, ground), Goth. *marka* :- CGerm. \**markō* str. fem., beside which some langs. have reprs. of a n. \**markam* sign, landmark, standard, e.g. MDu., MHG., ON. *mark*; rel. to L. *margō* MARGIN, OIr. *mruig* (Ir. *bruig*) boundary, territory, W., etc. *bro* district, Gaulish *brogae* territory (cf. tribal name *Allobrogēs*), Av. *marəzu* boundary, Pers. *marz* landmark. Hence **marks**MAN XVII (earlier †*markman* XVI); see B above. ¶ The Germ. word and its deriv. vb. were adopted widely in Rom., e.g. OF. *merc*, *marc* m., *marche* fem. MARCH<sup>1</sup>, north-eastern and mod. *marque* (which has infl. the native Eng. word), Pr., Sp., It. *marca*.

**mark**<sup>2</sup> mɑ:k weight of gold or silver; money of account. OE. *marc*, corr. to OFris. *merk*, MDu. *marc* (Du. *mark*), MHG. *marke*, ON. *mörk*; the Germ. forms, which vary in gender, are prob. all - medL. *marcus*, *marca*, whence also F., Pr. *marc*, Sp. *marco*, It. *marco*, -a, perh. ult. identical with MARK<sup>1</sup>.

**mark**<sup>3</sup> mɑ:k A. put a mark upon OE.; B. notice, observe, REMARK XIV. OE. *mearcian* = OFris. *merkia*, OS. (gi) *markon* appoint, observe (Du. *marken*), OHG. *marchōn* plan, ON. *marka* mark, observe :- Germ. \**markō-jan*, f. \**markō* MARK<sup>1</sup>. The Rom. langs. have a corr. vb. from the adopted sb., viz. (O)F. *marquer* (the source of some sense of the Eng. vb.), Pr., Sp. *marcar*, It. *marcare*.

**market** mɑ:rkɪt gathering of people for buying and selling XII; public place for this XIII; (opportunity for, rate of) purchase and sale XVI; seat of trade XVII. Early ME. *market* (XII, Peterborough Chron.), recorded earlier in the late OE. comp. *gēarmarkett* (XI), in which *gēar* YEAR corr. to the g. of the native term *gēares cēeping* 'year's market'; both simplex and comp. appear to be - OS. *iārmarket* :- OHG. *iārmarchāt*, of which the second el. - L. *mercātus* (in Rom. \**marcatus*, whence OF. *marchiet*, mod. *marché*, Pr. *markat-z*), f. *mercāri* buy, f. *merc-*, *merx* MERCHANDISE. Hence vb. (as in *marketable* Sh., *marketing*); cf. G. *markten*.

**markhor** mɑ:kħɔ:r large wild goat. XIX. - Pers. *mārkhōr* lit. 'serpent-eater', f. *mār* serpent + *khōr* -eating.

**marl** mɑ:ɪl kind of clayey soil. XIV. - OF. *marle* (still dial.; repl. in modF. by *marne*) :- medL. *margila* (whence also OHG. *mergil*, G. *mergel*), f. (after *argilla* white clay) L. *marga* (whence Sp., Oit., etc. *marga*), said by Pliny to be a Gaulish word (but Bret. *marg* does not corr. phonetically; Bret. *merl* is from F. dial. *merle*, W. *marl* and Ir., Gael. *marla* from Eng.). Hence vb. XIV (Trevisa); so MDu. *marlen*.

**marline** mɑ:ɪlɪn (naut.) small line. xv. Also *marling* - Du. *marlijn*, f. *marren* bind + *lijn* LINE<sup>1</sup>, and Du. *marling*, f. *marlen*, frequent. of *marren* + -ing -ING<sup>1</sup>; the corr. MLG. *merlink*, *marlink* has passed into other langs., e.g. Sw., Da. *merling*, F. *merlin*. Hence **mar-rlin**(g) SPIKE. XVII (Capt. Smith).

**marm** mɑ:m see MA'AM.

**marmalade** mɑ:ɪməleɪd preserve made by boiling quinces, oranges, etc., to form a consistent mass. XVI. - F. *marmelade* (whence G., Du. *marmelade*, etc.) - Pg. *marmelada* (whence Sp. *marmelada*), f. *marmelo* quince :- L. *melimēlum* - Gr. *melimēlon* kind of apple grafted on a quince, f. *mēli* honey (cf. MELLIFLUOUS) + *mēlon* apple; see -ADE.

**marmoset** mɑ:məzət †small monkey, (later) one of the Hapalidæ XIV; †grotesque figure xv (Lydg.); †term of playful reproach XVI. - (O)F. *marmouset* (latinized *marmosetus* XIII) grotesque image, little man or boy, (dial.) ape, of unkn. origin.

**marmot** mɑ:ɪmət rodent of the genus *Arctomys*, inhabiting the Alps and the Pyrenees. XVII (Topsell, citing Scaliger's use of F. *marmot*; *marmotto*, Ray; first naturalized by Goldsmith and Pennant).

- F. *marmotte* (whence Sp., Pg., and It. forms), prob. alt. of Romansh *murmunt* :- Rom. \**mürem montis* 'MOUNTAIN MOUSE' (whence OHG. *muremunto*, G. dial. *murmentel*, G. *murmeltier*, etc.).

**maroon**<sup>1</sup> *mæru:n* †sweet chestnut of S. Europe XVI; brownish crimson (as of the nutshell); firework (box of pasteboard) XVIII. - F. *marron* - It. *marrone* - medGr. *máraon*.

**maroon**<sup>2</sup> *mæru:n* negro of Dutch Guiana and W. Indies XVII; (in full *maroon party*), pleasure party, picnic XVIII. - F. *marron*, †*maron* - Sp. *cimarron* wild, untamed, runaway slave (occas. in Eng. as †*Symeron* XVII), f. *cimarra* furred coat; see -OON. Hence **maroon** vb. †pass. and intr. be lost in the wilds XVII; put ashore on a desolate coast XVIII.

**marque** *mæk* †reprisals; *letters of marque*, orig. royal licence authorizing reprisals on a hostile state. xv. - F. *marque* - Pr. *marca*, f. *marcar* seize as a pledge, perh. ult. f. Germ. \**mark-* MARK<sup>1</sup>, sign.

**marquee** *mæki:* large tent. XVII (also †*markee*). Spurious sg. form deduced from *marquise* (formerly so used in Eng.) apprehended as pl. and assim. in ending to -EE<sup>2</sup>.

**marquetry, -terie** *mæ:kitri* inlaid work. XVI. - F. *marqueterie*, f. *marqueter* variegated, f. *marque* MARK<sup>1</sup>; see -RY.

**marquis, marquess** *mæ:kwis* ruler (orig.) of a 'march' or frontier district; peer between the ranks of duke and earl XIV; †marchioness XVI-XVII. ME. *marchis*, *markis* - OF. *marchis*, alt. later to *marquis* after the corr. Pr. *marques*, Sp. *marqués*; f. Rom. \**marca* MARCH<sup>2</sup> + \**-ese* :- L. *-ensem* -ESE; prop. adj., sc. *comes* COUNT<sup>2</sup>. The sp. with -ess (XVI) is used by some holders of the title. ¶ The medL. equiv. was *marchio*; cf. MARCHIONESS. Hence **marquisate**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. So **marquise** *mæki:* kind of pear; †mar-quee. XVIII. - F., fem. of *marquis*.

**marquois** *mæ:kwois* epithet of a scale used for drawing equidistant parallel lines. XIX (sometimes written *Marquoi's*, *Marquois's*, as if possessive of a proper name). alt. of F. *marquoir* ruler used by tailors, f. *marquer* MARK<sup>2</sup> + -oir :- L. *-orium* -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**marram** *mæ:rəm* bent-grass, *Psamma arenaria*. XVII. - ON. *marálmr*, f. *marr* sea, MERE<sup>1</sup> + *hálmr* HAULM; chiefly E. Angl.

**marrow**<sup>1</sup> *mæ:rou* soft substance in the cavity of bones OE.; central or vital part XV; (*vegetable*) m., fruit of *Cucurbita ovifera* XIX. OE. *mærh*, *mærg* (WS. *mearh*, *mearg*), corr. to OFris. *merg*, *merch*, OS. *marg* (Du. *merg*), OHG. *mar(a)g* (G. *mark*), ON. *mergr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**mazgam*, \**mazgaz* :- IE. \**mazgho-*, which is repr. also in Slav. and Indo-Iranian.

**marrow**<sup>2</sup> *mæ:rou* (dial.) companion, mate xv (Promp. Parv.); husband or wife XVI.

prob. - ON. *margr* many, fig. friendly, communicative (with special Eng. development).

**marry**<sup>1</sup> *mæ:ri* join in or enter into wedlock. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (OF. *marier* = Pr., Sp. *maridar*, It. *maritare*, Rum. *mărita* :- L. *marītāre*, f. *maritus* married, husband (whence (OF. *mari*, etc.), usu. referred to IE. \**mer-* \**mor-*, repr. by various words meaning 'youngman', 'young woman'. So **marriage** *mæ:ridz* wedlock, wedding. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (OF. *marriage* = Sp. *maridaje*, etc., f. the vb.

**marry**<sup>2</sup> *mæ:ri* int. xiv (*Marie*). The name of the Virgin MARY used as an oath or ejaculatory invocation; in XVI the oath by *Mary Gipsy*, i.e. by Mary the Egyptian, appears to have suggested the addition of the ints. *gip*, *gup* to *Mary*, and, as these were used in driving horses, *come up* was later substituted for them (*Marry come up* was used in indignation, surprise, or contempt).

**Mars** *mā:z* Roman god of war; (astron.); (alch.) iron. xiv (Ch.). - L. *Mārs* (cf. MARTIAL).

**Marsala** *mā:sə:lə* species of white wine. XIX. f. name of a town on the west coast of Sicily.

**Marseillaise** *mā:sə:leiz*, ||*marsejēz* national song of the French Republic, composed 1792. XIX. F., fem. (sc. *chanson* song) of *Marseillais* of Marseilles; so named from having been first sung in Paris by a band of 'fédérés' from Marseilles.

**marsh** *mā:ʃ* low-lying watery land. OE. *mersc*, *merisc* = MLG. *mersch*, *marsch*, MDu. *mersch(e)* (whence G. *marsch*, Du. *marsh*) :- WGerm. \**marisk-*, whence medL. *mariscus*, the source of (OF. *marais*, †*mareis*, adopted in ME. as *mar(r)eis*, *mar(r)ais* (XIV), altered later to **mar-ish** (XVI), which is found in Spenser, A.V., Milton, Tennyson, and survives dial. Hence **mar-rshv**<sup>1</sup>. xiv.

**marshal** *mā:ʃəl* high officer of state, of the army, †of a court, in charge of ceremonies XIII; †farrier (cf. F. *maréchal-ferrant*) xiv. - OF. *mareschal* (mod. *maréchal*) = Pr. *manescalc-s*, It. *maniscalco*, †*mali-*, †*mari-* (It. *maresciallo*, Sp. *mariscal* are -F.) :- Frankish L. *mariscalcus* (Salic Law) - Germ. \**marʃaskalkaz* (OHG. *marahscalh*, G. †*marschalk*, later *marschall*), f. \**marʃaz* horse (see MARE<sup>1</sup>) + \**skalkaz* (OE. *scealc*) servant. For the development from the designation of a groom to that of a high officer cf. *constable*. Hence vb. xv. So †**ma-rshalcy** office or rank of marshal xiv (R. Mannyng). - AN. *mareschalce*, OF. *mareschaucie*; continued in the form **ma-r-shalsea** court formerly held before the steward and the knight marshal of the Royal Household, (also) a prison in Southwark under the latter's control; regarded in XVI-XVII as containing the sb. *see*.



**marsupial** mārsjū·piəl of or resembling a pouch XVII; epithet of mammals having a pouch for their young XIX. – modL. *marsūpiālis*, f. L. *marsūpium* pouch – Gr. *marsūpion*, *marshpion*, dim. of *mārsipos* purse, bag; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**mart** mārt †market, fair XV; market-place XVI; centre of commerce, emporium XVII. – Du. †*mart*, var. of *markt* MARKET.

**martagon** mā·rtəgən Turk's-cap lily. XV. – F. *martagon* – Turk. *martagān* orig. form of turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I.

**Martello** marte·ləu designation of a so-called tower or small circular fort. XVIII (*Mortella*), XIX (*Martello*). alt., perh. by assoc. with It. *martello* hammer, of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica (It. *mortella* wild myrtle), where there was a tower of this kind which the Eng. fleet captured in 1794.

**marten** mā·rtin fur-bearing animal, †orig. the fur itself. XV. Early forms *martren*, *martro(u)n* – MDu. *martren* – OF. *martrine* marten fur, sb. use (sc. *peau* skin) of *martrin*, f. *martre* (whence ME. *martre* XIII) = It. *martora* – WGerm. \**marpr-* (OHG. *marðar*, G. *marder*), ext. form of \**marpuz* (OE. *mearp*, ON. *moðorð*), whence (O)F. *martre*, Pr. *mart-z*, Sp. *marita*.

**martial** mā·rtʃəl pert. to war or battle XIV (*marcial*, Ch.); pert. to the army, military (*court martial*, *martial law*); warlike XV; of the planet Mars; of iron XVII. – (O)F. *martial* or L. *mārtiālis*, f. *Mārti-*, *Mārs* (for *Māvors*) the Roman god of war, the planet fourth in order of distance from the sun, in medL. iron (after Gr. *A'rēs*); see -IAL. So **MARTIAN** pert. to the planet Mars XIV (*marcien*, Ch.); to the month of March XVII. – OF. *martien* or L. *Mārtiānus* (*Mārtius*).

**martin** mā·rtin bird of the swallow family, Chelidon urbica. XV (Sc. *martoune*), prob. a use of the name *Martin*, a common male Christian name, after St. Martin of Tours. ¶ The proper name is applied in F. to several birds, as *martin-chasseur* hen-harrier, *martin-pêcheur* kingfisher, and the dim. *martinet* to the swift and the martin.

**martinet** mārtinet †system of drill devised by General Martinet XVII; officer who is a stickler for discipline; also gen. XVIII (Moore). f. name of a F. general, drill-master of the reign of Louis XIV.

**martingale** mā·rtiŋgeil A. strap for restraining the movements of a horse's head XVI; B. (naut.) rope for guying down the jib-boom XVIII; C. doubling the stake when losing at cards XIX. – F. *martingale* (Rabelais) in *chausse à la m.* kind of hose fastening at the back, which has been derived from modPr. *martegalo*, fem. of *martegal* inhabitant of *Martigue* in Provence; but connecting links between these forms and with Sp. *almartaga* halter (of Arab. origin), and the relation of senses A, B, C are not known.

**Martini**<sup>1</sup> mārti·ni short for *M.-Henry* (*rifle*), which combines Martini's breech mechanism with Henry's barrel. 1870.

**Martini**<sup>2</sup> mārti·ni name of a gin-and-vermouth cocktail. XIX. f. name of inventor.

**Martinmas** mā·rtinməs feast of the translation of St. Martin of Tours, 11 Nov. (in Scotland a term-day, in England a time for hiring servants and slaughtering cattle). XIII (RGlouc.). f. *Martin*+*MASS*<sup>1</sup>.

**martlet** mā·rtlit swift; (her.) imaginary bird without feet. XVI. – F. *martelet*, alt. of *martinet*, dim. of *Martin* MARTIN. In the her. sense F. has *merlette* (OF. *merlete*, *meslete*, AN. *mer(e)lot*), dim. of *merle* black-bird (see *MERLE*), and the orig. intention may have been to represent a 'little black-bird' without feet, later identified with the swift, which has short legs (whence its L. specific name *apus*, Gr. *apous* footless, in ornithology).

**martyr** mā·rtə (prop.) one who voluntarily undergoes death for the Christian faith. OE. *martir*, corr. to OFris., OS., OHG. *martir* – ecclL. *martyr* – Gr. *mártur*, Æolic and late form of *mártus*, *martur-* witness, (in Christian use) martyr, f. IE. \**smer* remember (see *MEMORY*); reinforced in ME. by OF. *martir*, *martre* (mod. *martyr*); the sp. was finally assim. to the L. form. Hence **MARTYR** vb. OE. (*ge*)*martyrian*, -*martrian*. **MARTYRDOM**. OE. So **MARTYROLOGY** list of martyrs. XVI. – medL. *martyrologium* – ecclGr. *marturologion* (*lógos* account); in sense 'history of martyrs' a distinct word (see -*LOGY*). The contr. forms medL. *martilogium*, -*legium*, gave ME. *martiloge*, -*logie*, -*lage* (XIV).

**marvel** mā·rv(ə)l †miracle XIII (Cursor M.); wonderful thing XIV. – (O)F. *merveille*, corr. to Pr. *meravelha*, Sp. *maravilla*, It. *meraviglia* :- CRom. use as fem. sg. of *mirabilia*, n.pl. of L. *mirābilis* wonderful, f. *mirāri* wonder; see *MIRACLE*, -*ABLE*. So **MARVEL** vb. XIII. – (O)F. *merveiller*. **MARVELLOUS**. XIII. – OF. *merveillos* (mod. -*eux*).

**marver** mā·rvəɹ glass-blower's polished slab of marble or iron. XIX. – F. *marbre* MARBLE; workman's approximation to F. pronunc. *marbr*.

**Mary** mə·ri mother of Jesus Christ ('the Blessed Virgin Mary'). OE. *Maria*, *Marie*, reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *Marie* – eccl. L. *Maria* – Gr. *Mariā* and *Mariām* – Heb. *Miryām* Miriam (Exod. xv); in asseverations from XIV (cf. *MARRY*<sup>2</sup>). ¶ See E. G. Withycombe, 'Dict. Eng. Christian Names'.

**marzipan** māzɪpə·n confectionary made of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc. XIX. – G. *marzipan*, earlier *marcipan*, etymol. alt. (quasi *Marci panis* 'Mark's bread') of *marczapan* – It. *marzapane* MARCHPANE.

**mascle** məˈskl †spot; †mesh XIV; (her.) lozenge-shaped charge with lozenge-shaped opening. XV. - AN. *mascle* - AL. *mascula*, alt. of L. *macula* MAIL<sup>1</sup> by assoc. with ME. *mask* (see MESH).

**mascot** məˈskɒt thing supposed to bring good luck. XIX. - F. *mascotte* - modPr. *mascotto*, fem. of *mascot*, dim. of *masco* witch - dial. It. *masca* witch, pl. ghosts of the dead - medL. *masca* witch (Lombardic Laws), of unkn. origin.

**masculine** məˈskjʊlɪn †male (Ch., Trevisa); (gram.) XIV (of rhyme XVI, Sidney); pert. to or characteristic of the male sex XVII. - (O)F. *masculin*, fem. -ine - L. *masculus*, -ina, f. *masculus* MALE; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**mash** məʃ malt mixed with hot water to form wort OE.; warm food of meal for cattle, etc.; pulpy mass. XVI. OE. *māst* (also in comp. *māxwyr̥t*) = MLG. *mēsch* (*mescheuert*), *māsch*, MHG. *meisch* crushed grapes (G. *maisch*) :- WGerm. \**maisk-*, of unkn. origin, but perh. rel. to OE. *miscian* (see MIX). Hence **mash** vb. infuse (malt) XIV; beat into a pulp XVII. ☐ ME. *meshe*, *meysse* (XIII) is independent, pointing to an OE. \**māscān* :- \**maiskjan*.

**masher** məˈʃɔɪ (sl.) fop posing as a lady-killer. Hence **mash** sb.<sup>2</sup> and vb. XIX (acc. to Barrère and Leland in theatrical parlance in U.S.A. c.1860).

**mashe** məˈʃi iron golf club with a short head. XIX. poss. - F. *massue* club = Rum. *măcucă* :- Rom. \**matteuca*, f. \**mattea*, deduced from L. *matola*.

**mask** mæsk covering to conceal the face. XVI (Berners). - F. *masque* (cf. MASQUE) - It. *maschera* (whence Sp., Pg. *máscara*) = Rum. *măcără* abuse, insult, perh. - Arab. *mashk-hira*<sup>2</sup> buffoon, f. *sakhira* ridicule. Hence vb. XVI. ☐ With the use of disguises at social gatherings, etc., the word has spread throughout Europe (so medL. *masc(h)a* VII, G., Du., Da. *maske*, Sw. *mask*, Serb. *masca*, Russ. *máška*). An earlier Eng. †*masker* (direct from It.), with var. †*maskeler*, was current in the first half of XVI.

**maskinonge** məˈskɪnɒndʒ(i) large pike of the Great Lakes of N. America. XVIII. Recorded in a great variety of forms, due partly to diversities of native dialect, partly to F. pop. etym., which interpreted the word as *masque long* or *allongé* long mask; ult. - Odjibwa *mackinonge*, *micikínonge* (c = ʃ), f. *mac*, *mici* great + *kinonge* pike (Cuog).

**maslin**<sup>1</sup> məˈzlin (dial.) brass. OE. *mæstling*, *mæslen* (X), presumably rel. to MHG. *mess(e)* brass (early mod. and dial. G. *mess*, *mesch*, *möss*, *mösch*) and cogns. with suffixes, MDu., MHG. *messinc*, *missinc* (Du., G. *messing*), LG. *mesken* (see -KIN); Icel. *messing*, *mersing* is of LG. origin. Connexion with Czech *mosaz*, Pol. *mosiądz*, has suggested ult. origin in Gr. *Mossúnoikos* pert. to a

people living on the shore of the Black Sea; the OE. word antedates the Continental forms and its formation (perh. with -LING<sup>1</sup>) is not certain.

**maslin**<sup>2</sup> məˈzlin (dial.) mixed grain. XIV. Many vars. typified by *mestlyon*, *mescellin*, *misselin*, *meslen*, *maslin* - OF. *mesteillon* :- Rom. \**mistiliōnem*, f. \**mistilium* (whence F. *méteil*), f. L. *mistus*, pp. of *miscēre* MIX; cf. MDu. *mastelūn* (Du. *mastelūn*).

**masochism** məˈz-, məˈsɒkɪzɪm form of sexual perversion in which a member of one sex takes pleasure in being dominated by one of the other. XIX. f. name of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, Austrian novelist, who described the condition; see -ISM. Hence **masochistic** a. XX.

**mason** meɪˈsɒn builder and worker in stone XIII; FREEMASON XV. Earliest forms *machun*, -oun - ONF. *machun*; later *mascun*, *masoun* - OF. *masson* (mod. *maçon*) = Pr. *masó*, Pg. *mação* :- Rom. \**matiōn-* or \**maciōn-* (cf. medL. *machio* Isidore VII; *matio* Reichenau Glosses VIII), prob. - Germ. \**matijon* (whence OHG. *mezzo*, *steinmezzo*, G. *steinmetz* stonemason), perh. rel. to MATTOCK. So **ma·sonry**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *maçonnerie*. **masonic** mə-, meɪsɒˈnɪk esp. pert. to freemasons or freemasonry. XVIII.

**mas(s)orah** məsɔˈrɑ body of tradition relating to the text of the Hebrew Bible. XVII (earlier *masoreth*, Purchas, B. Jonson). repr. Heb. *māsōreth* (Exod. xx 37), where it is interpreted 'bond (of the covenant)', f. *asar* bind, in post-biblical Heb. in the sense 'tradition', as if f. *masur* hand down. So **Mas(s)orete** məsɔˈrɪt one who contributed to this. XVI (Golding). - F. *Massoret* and modL. *Massōrēta*; orig. misapplication of *masoreth*, with subseq. assim. of the ending to L. -ēta, Gr. -ētēs.

**masque** məsk masked ball; histrionic entertainment consisting of dancing and dumb show XVI; dramatic composition for an entertainment of this kind XVII. var. of MASK, the F. sp. being now restricted to these senses.

**masquerade** məskɔˈreɪd assembly of people wearing masks and diverting themselves with dancing, etc. XVI. First in quasi-Sp. forms *mascarado*, *masquerada* (see -ADO), later superseded by *mascarade*, and (with assim. to MASQUE) *masquerade*; - F. *mascarade* - It. *mascherata* or Sp. *mascarada*, f. *maschera*, *máscara* MASK; see -ADE.

**mass**<sup>1</sup> mæs, məs Eucharistic service. OE. *mæsse*, *messe*, corr. to OFris., OS. *missa* (Du. *mis*), OHG. *messa*, *missa* (G. *messe*), ON. *messa* - ecclL. *missa* (Rom. \**messa*), whence also (O)F. *messe*, Pr., It. *messa*, Sp. *misa*, Pg. *missa*. L. *missa* is a verbal sb. (formed like *collecta* COLLECT<sup>1</sup>, *offensa* OFFENCE, *repulsa* REPULSE) from pp. stem *miss-* of *mittere* send, send away (cf. MISSION); it is first recorded from IV (385, St. Ambrose; and †Peregrinatio

Sylviae') and in the early centuries is applied to various religious services, but pre-eminently to the Eucharist; the primary meaning is disputed, but many hold that its application to a service results from a transference of meaning in phr. such as *Ite, missa est* Depart, it is the dismissal (i.e. the service is at an end), *Et missæ fiat* And let the dismissals be made (at the end of an office). ¶ The sense 'festival', 'feast day' survives in CANDLEMAS, CHILDERMAS, CHRISTMAS, HALLOWMAS, LAMMAS, MARTINMAS, MICHAELMAS, etc.

**mass**<sup>2</sup> mæs coherent body of raw material XIV; relatively large body of matter XV; dense aggregation, large amount XVI; solid bulk XVII; (in physics) XVIII. - (O)F. *masse* - L. *massa* - Gr. *māza* barley-cake, perh. rel. to *māssein* knead, f. \*mṣq- \*menq- (cf. AMONG, MINGLE). So **mass** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *masser*, f. *masse*.

**massacre** mæs:səkəɪ indiscriminate killing. XVI. - (O)F. *massacre*, with vars. *maçacre*, *macecle*, *macecle*, of unkn. origin. So **massacre** vb. XVI. - (O)F. *massacrer*, f. the sb.

**massage** mæs:səʒ curative kneading and rubbing of muscles, etc. XIX. - F. *massage*, f. *masser* apply massage to, used XVIII by French colonists in India, perh. - Pg. *amasar* knead, f. *massa* dough (MASS<sup>2</sup>), but Arab. *mass* handle, *masah* rub, have been suggested; see -AGE. So **masseur**, -**eu**·**se** XIX.

**massicot** mæs:sikət yellow oxide of lead. XV. Earlier *massicot* - F. *massicot*, †*masticot*, obscurely rel. to It. *marzacotto* unguent, cosmetic, Sp. *mazacote* kali, mortar, prob. based on Arab. *shabbqubti* Egyptian alum.

**massif** mæs:sif †block, mass XVI; large mountain mass XIX. - F. *massif*, sb. use of *massif* MASSIVE.

**massive** mæs:siv forming or consisting of a large mass. XV (Lydg.). - F. *massif*, fem. -ive, alt. of OF. *massiz* :- pop. L. \**massiceus*, f. *massa* MASS<sup>2</sup>; see -IVE. Finally repl. (arch.) **massy** XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa), perh. orig. - OF. *massiz*, with later assim. to -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**massoola** mæs:u:lə surf-boat used on the Coromandel coast. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**mast**<sup>1</sup> mäst long pole set up on the keel of a ship. OE. *mæst* = (M)LG., (M)Du., (O)HG. *mast* :- WGerm. \**masta* (ON. *māstr*, etc., being -MLG.) :- WIE. \**mazdos*, whence poss. L. *mālus* mast, OIr. *matan* club. ¶ The Germ. word was latinized as *mastus* (VII) and is repr. in Rom. by F. *mât*, Pr. *mas*, with extensions in Pg. *maestro*, Sp. *mastil*.

**mast**<sup>2</sup> mäst fruit of forest-trees, esp. as food for swine. OE. *mæst* = MDu., MLG., OHG. *mast* (in modG. fem.) :- WGerm. \**masta* :- \**mazdos*, prob. f. base repr. in MEAT.

**master** mə'stəɪ A. man having control or authority; B. teacher OE. (one who has re-

ceived an academic degree orig. conveying authority to teach XIV); C. title of rank or compliment XIII; title of presiding officer, etc. XIV. OE. *mægister*, *magister* (corr. to OFris. *māster* (and OS.) *mēster*, (O)HG. *meister*, ON. *meistari*), a CGerm. adoption from L.; reinforced by OF. *maistre* (mod. *mātre*) = Pr. *ma(g)estre*-s, Sp., It. *maestro*, etc. :- L. *magistru*-m, nom. *magister* (OL. -*ester*), usu. referred to *magis* adv. more, as *minister* to *minus* adv. less (but Etruscan forms with *macstr*- are cited, which may be the source). Cf. MISTER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **masterful**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. **masterpiece** XVII; after Du. *meesterstuk* (adopted in Sc. as *meisterstik* XVI) or G. *meisterstück* piece of work qualifying a craftsman. **ma'stery**<sup>2</sup>. ME. *meistrie* (XIII, AncrR.) - OF. *maistrie* (superseded by *maistrise*, mod. *maîtrise*, which was repr. in ME. by *maistris*, -ice, -yse).

**mastic** mə'stik gum or resin from Pistachia Lentiscus XIV (Trevisa); the tree XV. - (O)F. *mastic* - late L. *masticum* (Palladius), *masticha*, varr. of L. *mastichē* (Pliny) - Gr. *mastikhē*, presumed to be f. *mastikhân* (see next), the substance being used as a chewing-gum in the East.

**masticate** mə'stikeit chew. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *masticāre* - Gr. *mastikhân* grind the teeth, rel. to *masāsthai* chew, and perh. to synon. L. *mandere*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **mastication**. XVI. - (O)F. or late L. **ma'sticatory**. XVII. - modL.

**mastiff** mə'stif dog of a large powerful breed. XIV (R. Mannyng). repr. obscurely OF. *mastin* (mod. *mâtin*) :- Rom. \**mānsuētīnus* (Pr. *mastis*, It. *mastino*, etc., are -OF.), f. L. *mānsuētus* tamed, tame, earlier *mānsuēs*, f. *manus* hand (see MANUAL) + base of *suēs* *care* (pp. *suētus*) accustom, f. *suī* of oneself, *suus* one's own (cf. Goth. *swes* own). The OF. may have become familiar in England in the nom. sg. and obl. pl. form *mastis*, which seems to have been interpreted as \**mastifs*.

**mastigo-** mə'stigou, -gə comb. form in some scientific words of Gr. -*mástige* scourge, whip, which was used from XVII in the nom. as a second el. of designations of persons and books that deal severely with or are violently critical of a person, institution, etc., as *Homieromastix* (applied to Zoilus), *Histriomastix* (i.e. of the theatre, Prynne 1632), *Satiromastix* (Dekker, used of B. Jonson).

**mastodon** mə'stədɒn extinct elephantine mammal having nipple-shaped tubercles on the molars. XIX. - modL., f. Gr. *mastós* breast + *odont*- TOOTH; cf. F. *mastodonte* (Cuvier).

**mastoid** mə'stoid (anat., of bones, etc.) nipple-shaped. XVIII. - F. *mastoidé* (Paré) or modL. *mastoidēs* - Gr. *mastoieidēs* (ἀποφύσεις μαστοειδείς 'mastoid processes', Galen), f. *mastós* (woman's) breast (:- \**mādtós*; cf. MAMMA<sup>2</sup>, MAST<sup>2</sup>); see -OID.

**masturbate** mæːstəˈbeɪt practise self-abuse. XIX (earlier †*mastuprate* XVII). f. pp. stem of L. *masturbāri*, of unkn. origin, but commonly held to be alt. of \**man(ū)-stuprāre* ‘defile with the hand’.

**mat<sup>1</sup>** mæt piece of coarse fabric of plaited fibre OE.; piece of material laid on a surface for protection XV (naut.). OE. *mati*, *matte*, *meatte*, corr. to MDu. *matte*, OHG. *matta* (Du. *mat*, G. *matte*); WGerm. – late L. *matta* (whence It. *matta*; parallel late L. *natta* gives F. *natte* map, plait).

**mat<sup>2</sup>, matt** mæt lustreless, dull. XVII. – F. *mat*, identical with *mat* **MATE<sup>2</sup>**. So **mat** vb. make dull. XVII. – F. *mater*.

**matachin** mætʃɪˈn (antiq.) sword-dancer. XVI. – F. †*matachin* (now *matassin*) – Sp. *matachin*, prob. – Arab. *mutawajjihin*, active ppl. pl. of *tawajjaha* assume a mask, f. *wajh* face.

**matador** mætədɔːr in Sp. bull-fights, man appointed to kill the bull; principal card. XVII. – Sp. *matador*, f. *matar* kill, f. Pers. *māt* dead (cf. **MATE<sup>2</sup>**).

**match<sup>1</sup>** mætʃ A. †*mate*, fellow OE.; person equal or corresponding XIII; B. †*matching* of adversaries XIV; contest; matrimonial alliance XVI. OE. *gemæcca* :- \**gamakjon*, rel. to Germ. \**gamakon* (OE. *gemaca*, dial. *make* match, mate; corr. to OS. *gimaco*, OHG. *gimahho* fellow, equal), sb. use of \**gamakaz* (OE. *gemæz*, OHG. *gimah* well-matched, G. *gemach* easy, comfortable), f. \**ga-* Y- + \**mak-* fitting; see **MAKE**. Hence **match** vb. join as a pair or one of a pair in marriage, combat, etc. XIV.

**match<sup>2</sup>** mætʃ †wick XIV (PPl., Trevisa); piece of inflammable cord, wood, etc., to be ignited XVI (the present domestic article dates from c.1830). – OF. *meiche*, *mesche* (mod. *mèche*), corr. to Pr. *mecca*, *mecha*, Cat. *metxa*, Sp., Pg. *mecha*, It. *miccia*, which have been referred to L. *myxa* (= Gr. *múxā*) nozzle of lamp (in medL. lamp-wick), with crossing of Rom. \**muccare* blow the nose, snuff a wick. ¶ For the Eng. development cf. (dial.) *cratch* cradle from (O)F. *crèche*, *patch* from OF. *peche* PIECE.

**match<sup>3</sup>** mætʃ that matches, corresponding. XV (not *matche ne lyke to the*, Caxton). Arising from predic. and appositive uses of **MATCH<sup>1</sup>**; now mainly techn., as in **ma-tch-board** (XIX) board having a tongue along one edge and a groove along the other so as to admit of being fitted into others of like form.

**matchcoat** mætʃkəʊt mantle worn by American Indians. XVII. Earlier *matchco*, prob. – N. Amer. Indian word allied to Odjibwa *matchigode* woman’s dress; assim. to **COAT**.

**matchet** mætʃɪt broad heavy knife or cutlass. XVI (–*eto*). – Sp. *machete*, f. *macho* hammer :- late L. *marcus*.

**mate<sup>1</sup>** meɪt habitual companion (also in comps.) XIV; (naut.) officer assistant to

another XV; one of a wedded pair XV. – MLG. *mate*, *gemate* (Flem. *gemaat*, Du. *maat*) = OHG. *gimazzo* :- WGerm. \**gamaton*, f. \**ga-* Y- (denoting association) + \**mat-*, base of **MEAT**, the lit. sense being ‘messmate’.

**mate<sup>2</sup>** meɪt at chess, state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it; (fig.) total defeat. XIV. ME. *mat* – (O)F. *mat*, in *eschec mat* CHECKMATE. So vb. XIII (AncrR.). – OF. *mater*, f. *mat*.

**maté** məˈteɪ calabash in which leaves of the shrub *Ilex paraguayensis* are infused, (also) the infusion and the shrub. XVIII. – Sp. *mate* – Quechua *mati*.

**material** məˈtɪəriəl consisting of matter XIV (Rolle); pert. to matter (formal XIV (Ch.)); of substantial import XVI (More); sb. pl. XVI. ME. *materiel* (rare), *-ial* – (O)F. *matériel*, †*-ial* – late L. *materiālis* (Tertullian; also sb. *-āle*), f. *materia* matter; see **-AL<sup>1</sup>**. ¶ In CEur. use. So **materialism** XVIII, **-IST** XVII (H. More) – modL.; so in F. **materialize**. XVIII (Addison).

**materia medica** məˈtɪəri:ri:ə meˈdɪkə remedies used in medicine. XVII. modL., tr. Gr. ἰλη ἱατρική ‘healing material’; see **MATTER**, **MEDICAL**.

**matériel** məˈteɪəriəl, ||materjel material equipment or resources. XIX. F., sb. use of adj. *matériel* MATERIAL.

**maternal** məˈtɪəriəl pert. to a mother, motherly. XV (*our english and m. tongue*, Caxton). – (O)F. *maternel* or f. L. *māternus*, f. *māter* MOTHER; see **-AL<sup>1</sup>**. So **maternity**. XVII. – F. – medL.

**math** mæθ (dial.) mowing, crop mown. OE. *mæþ*, corr. to MHG. *māt*, *mād-* (G. *mahd*), f. Germ. \**mæ-* MOW<sup>2</sup>; see **-TH<sup>1</sup>**. ¶ The normal repr. of the OE. form would be \**meath*, but *math* has been generalized from the unstressed form in **AFTERMATH**, **lattermath**.

**mathematic, -ical** məθɪmætɪk(əl). XVI. – or f. (O)F. *mathématique* or its source L. *mathēmaticus* – Gr. *mathēmatikós*, f. *mathēmat-*, *máthēma* something learnt, science, f. \**math-* (see **MIND**), *mathánein* learn; see **-IC**, **-ICAL**. As sb. (XIV) ME. *matematik*, *math-*, *-ique*, – (O)F. *mathématique* (= Sp., It. *matematica* – L. *mathēmatica* (sc. *ars* or *disciplina*) – Gr. *mathēmatikḗ* (sc. *tékhnē* or *theória*), fem. of *mathēmatikós*; now **mathematics** XVI (Mulcaster); prob. after F. *les mathématiques* (XVI) – L. n. pl. *mathēmatica* (Cicero), Gr. *ta mathēmatiká* (Aristotle). colloq. abbrev. **maths** mæθs XX.

**mathesis** məθɪˈsɪs mental discipline. xv. late L. – Gr. *máthēsis* learning, f. \**math-*, of *mathánein* learn (cf. prec.). ¶ Formerly str. *ma·thesis* as in Pope ‘Dunciad’ IV 31.

**matico** mətɪˈkəʊ (leaves of) the Peruvian shrub *Piper angustifolium*. XIX. – Sp. *yerba Matico*, i.e. *yerba* HERB, *Matico* dim. of *Mateo* Matthew; said to have been named

after a soldier who discovered its styptic properties.

**matie** mei·ti herring in the best condition for eating. XIX. - Du. *maatjes* (*haring* herring), earlier *maetgens*-, *maeghdekins*, f. *maagd* MAID + *-ken* -KIN.

**matins, mattins** mæ·tinz canonical hour, prop. a midnight office XIII; Anglican morning prayer; morning song of birds XVI. ME. *matines* - (O)F. *matines* = Pr. *matinas* ? - ecclL. *mātūtinās*, nom. -*inæ* (prob. sc. *vigilæ* watches); see MATUTINAL. In medL., masc. sg. and pl. *mātūtinus*, -*inī* (cf. Sp. *matutino*, *matitinos*) were more usual; for the variation of gender cf. *vesperæ*, *vesperī* VESPERS. The sg. *matin* has been used poet. for 'morning', 'morning song', after (O)F. *matin* = Pr. *mati*, It. *matino* morning :- L. *mātūtinum* (sc. *tempus* time).

**matrass** mæ·trās glass distilling vessel. - F. *matras* = Sp. *matraz*, modL. *matracium*, of doubtful origin.

**matriarch** mei·triārk female corr. to patriarch. XVII. f. L. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother, after PATRIARCH, which was apprehended as being f. L. *pater* FATHER.

**matriculate** matri·kjūleit insert (a name) in a register, admit into a university, etc. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *mātriculāre*, f. late L. *mātrīcula*, dim. of *mātrīc-* MATRIX; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So MATRICULA·TION. XVI. ¶ The words are repr. in the Rom. langs.

**matrimony** mæ·trīmōni action of marrying, state of being married. XIV. - AN. *matrimonie* = OF. *matremoi(g)ne* (whence ME. *matermoine*, *matrimoi(g)ne*) - L. *mātrī-mōnium*, f. *mātri-*, *māter* MOTHER; see -MONY. So MATRIMONIAL -mou·niəl. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**matrix** mei·triks uterus; place or medium of production XVI; enclosing mass; mould XVII. - L. *mātrix* (-*ic-*) pregnant animal, female used for breeding, parent stem, (later) womb, register, roll, f. *mātr-*, *māter* MOTHER, with ending of fem. agent-nouns.

**matron** mei·trən married woman XIV; married woman having expert knowledge of pregnancy, etc. xv; woman in charge of domestic arrangements XVII. - (O)F. *matrona* = Sp., It. *matrona* - L. *mātrōna*, f. *mātr-*, *māter* MOTHER. ¶ For the suffix cf. COLONY.

**matross** mætrō·s (hist.) soldier next in rank below a gunner. Also *matroze*. XVII. - Du. *matroos* sailor (whence G. *matrose*, Sw., Da. *matros*) - F. pl. of *matelot* sailor.

**mattamore** mæ·tāmōai subterranean chamber. XVII. - F. *matamore* - Arab. *maṭmura*<sup>h</sup>, f. *ṭamara* store up.

**matter** mæ·təi thing, affair, concern; material of thought, speech, or action; subject or substance of discourse XIII (*subject m.*, tr. L. *subjecta materia*); substance serving as material; (*corrupt m.*) pus XIV; physical or corporeal substance XVII; things written or printed XVII. ME. *materie*, *mat(i)ere* - AN.

*materie*, *materie*, (O)F. *matière* - L. *māteria* (also -*ies*) hard part of a tree, timber, stuff of which a thing is made, cause, occasion, subject of discourse, matter)( mind or form (philos., rendering Gr. *ἔλη*), orig. substance of which consists the *māter* (MOTHER), i.e. the trunk of a tree regarded as producing shoots. Hence MATTER vb. form or discharge pus; be of importance. XVI.

**mattock** mæ·tək agricultural tool with metal head having adze-like blade. OE. *mattuc*, of unkn. origin. The ending appears to be the dim. suffix seen in OE. *bealluc* BALLOCK, *bulluc* BULLOCK. ¶ W. *matog*, Gael. *madag* are from Eng.

**mattress** mæ·tris horizontal support for a bed. XIII. ME. *materas* - OF. *materas* (whence G. *matratze*; modF. *matelas* from Pr. *matelas*) cogn. with or - It. *materasso*, parallel with OCat. *almatrach*, Sp., Pg. *almadrague* - Arab. *al-maṭraḥ* (AL-<sup>2</sup>) place where something is thrown, mat, cushion, f. *ṭaraḥa* throw.

**matüre** mætʃuə·i, mætjuə·i fully developed or ripened (lit. and fig.). xv. - L. *mātūrus* timely, early (whence F. *mür*, etc.), f. \**mātu-* (as in next), rel. to *māne* early, in the morning. So MATURE<sup>3</sup> ripen, spec. bring to a head. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *mātūrāre*, whence MATURE vb. XVI (occas. *madure* after OF. *madurer*), MATURA·TION. XVI. - F. or L. MATURATIVE causing maturation. c.1400. MATURITY. XIV (Barbour). - L.

**matutinal** mætjutai·nəl of the (early) morning. XVII. - late L. *mātūtinālis*, f. L. *mātūtinus* (whence MA·TUTINE xv), f. *Mātūta* goddess of the dawn, rel. to *māturus* early, MATURE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**maudlin** mō·dlin †weeping, tearful; weakly sentimental XVII; but the earliest recorded use is as adv. in *maudlin* (†*maudlayne*, †*mawdlen*) drunk XVI. attrib. use of *Maudlin*, ME. *Maudeleyn*, *Maudelen* (XIV) - (O)F. *Madelaine* - ecclL. *Magdalena* MAGDALEN. The reference to tears comes from pictures in which the Magdalen is shown weeping. ¶ The pronunc. of the saint's name is shown in the statutes of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the sp. *Mawdelayne*.

**maugre** mō·gəi sb. †ill-will; (arch.) prep. in spite of, notwithstanding (orig. to the displeasure of). XIII. - (O)F. *maugré* (mod. *malgré* prep.) = Pr. *mal grat*, It. *malgrado*, i.e. *mal* bad, evil :- L. *malu-m* (see MAL-), *gré* pleasure (mod. *bon gré mal gré* willy nilly, occas. anglicized †*boon gree mawgree*; cf. *savoir gré* be grateful) :- L. *grātum*, sb. use of n. of *grātū-s* pleasing (cf. GRATEFUL). ¶ F. *malgré* has been used in Eng. since XVII, and It. *malgrado* appears in 1590.

**maul, mall** mōl †club XIII; hammer, beetle XIV. ME. *meall*, *mal(e)* - (O)F. *mail* mal<sup>1</sup> = Pr. *malh*, Cat. *mall*, Sp. *maio* threshing-machine, Pg. *malho* flail, It. *maglio*, Rum. *maiu* :- L. *malleu-s* hammer (cf. OS. *mlatū*, Russ. *mólot* hammer, ON. *mjöllnir*). Cf.

MALL, MALLET. Hence **maul** vb. †beat down, hammer, batter XIII (*meallin*); damage XVI; handle roughly XVII.

**maulstick** mɔːlˈstɪk light stick used by painters to support the right hand. XVII (*mol.*). - Du. *maalstok*, f. *maalen* paint + *stok* stick; see MOLE<sup>1</sup>, STOCK.

**maumet** mɔːˈmit, **mammet** mæˈmit †false god, idol XIII (La3.); (arch., dial.) doll, puppet, guy XV; term of abuse XVI. - OF. *mahomet* (cf. Pg. *mafom*) idol, use of the proper name *Mahomet* due to the medieval belief that Mohammed was worshipped as a god. Hence **mau-metry** (arch.). XIII (Cursor M.).

**maund**<sup>1</sup> mɔːnd (wicker) basket XV; measure of capacity XVI. - (O)F. *mande* - MLG., MDu. *mande* (Du. *mand*) = OE. *mand*, of the survival of which there is no evidence; ult. origin unkn.

**maund**<sup>2</sup> mɔːnd weight current in India, etc. XVII (earlier *mana*; *mao* from Pg.). - Hindi (Pers.) *man*, perh. ult. - Accadian *mana*, whence also Gr. *mnâ*, L. *mina*.

**maunder** mɔːˈndɔɪ †grumble XVII; act or talk in a dreamy or inconsequent manner XVIII. perh. a use of †*maunder* (XVII), frequent. of †*maund* (XVI), both being canting words for 'beg', perh. - (O)F. *mendier* :- L. *mendicare*; see MENDICANT, -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**maundy** mɔːˈndi ceremonial washing of the feet of poor persons on the Thursday next before Easter. XIII. - OF. *mandé* :- med. use of L. *mandatum* command (see MANDATE), first word of the first antiphon sung at the ceremony, viz. '*Mandatum novum do vobis*' (A new commandment give I unto you), taken from the discourse which follows the washing by Christ of the Apostles' feet, John xiii; medL. *mandatum* was used for the ceremony, whence *diēs mandati* 'day of the maundy' (*Maundy Thursday* XVI). See -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**Mauser** mɔːzɔɪ in full *M. rifle* military rifle invented by Wilhelm *Mauser* and adopted by the German army in 1871.

**mausoleum** mɔːsɔːliːəm edifice erected as a commemorative burial-place. XVI (Holland; earlier †*Mausole*, James I). - L. *mausolēum* - Gr. *mausoleion* the magnificent tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria, erected 353 B.C. at Halicarnassus by his queen Artemisia and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

**mauve** muv bright but delicate purple dye. XIX. - F. *mauve* mallow, mallow-colour :- L. *malva* MALLOW.

**maverick** mæˈvɛrɪk (U.S.) calf, cow, or steer not having a brand. XIX. f. name of Samuel A. *Maverick*, a Texas cattle-owner who left the calves of his herd unbranded.

**mavis** meiˈvis song-thrush. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *mauvīs* (whence Sp. *malvis*, It. dial. *marvittse*), obscurely rel. to MBret. *milhuīt* (mod. *milfid*) thrush, (O)Corn. *melhuēt* lark.

**mavourneen** məvʊəˈɪnɪn (Anglo-*Ir.*) my darling. XVIII. - *Ir. mo mhuirín* (*mo* my, *mhuirín*, dim. of *muirn* affection, love; see -EEN<sup>2</sup>).

**maw**<sup>1</sup> mɔː stomach. OE. *maga*, corr. to OFris. *maga*, MDu. *maghe* (Du. *maag*), OHG. *mago* (G. *magen*), ON. *magi* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**magon*, -ōn.

**maw**<sup>2</sup> mɔː (dial.) sea-gull. XV. - ON. *már* = OE. *mæw* MEW<sup>1</sup>.

**maw**<sup>3</sup> mɔː (hist.) card game. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**mawkish** mɔːˈkɪʃ †nauseated, without appetite, nauseating XVII; feebly sentimental XVIII. f. *mawk* MAGGOT + -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**maxilla** mæksɪˈlə jaw, jawbone. XVII. L. *maxilla*, corr. to *māla* cheek, as *axilla* shoulder-blade to *ala* wing. Hence **maxillary** XVII; after L. *maxillāris*.

**maxim** mæˈksɪm †axiom XV; aphoristic proposition; rule of conduct XVI. - F. *maxime* or its source medL. *maxima*, sb. use (for *propositio maxima* 'greatest proposition', Boethius) of fem. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great (see MAGNITUDE).

**Maxim** mæˈksɪm *M.(-gun)*, machine-gun invented by Hiram S. *Maxim* (1840-1916).

**maximum** mæˈksɪməm greatest amount, highest limit. XVIII. - (through F.) modL. *māximum*, sb. use of n. of *māximus* (see MAXIM).

**may**<sup>1</sup> mei pt. **might** mait †be strong; †be able; be allowed; as an aux. of the subjunctive. A CGerm. vb. belonging by its conjugational form if not by origin to the class of preterite-presents (cf. CAN<sup>2</sup>). OE. *mæg*, 2nd pers. *meaht*, *miht*, pl. *magon*, pt. *meahte*, *mihte*, corr. to OFris. *mei*, *mugun*, *machte*, OS. *mag*, *maht*, *mugun*, *mahta* (Du. *mag*, *mogen*, *mochte*), OHG. *mag*, *maht*, *mugun*, *mahta* (G. *mag*, *mögen*, *mochte*), ON. *má*, *mátt*, *megom*, *mátti*, Goth. *mag*, *magt*, *magum*, *mahta*. The primary sense is 'have power' (cf. the cogn. sbs. MAIN<sup>1</sup>, MIGHT), and the IE. base, \**mogh-* \**mēgh-*, is repr. also by Gr. *mēkhos* contrivance, *mēkhané* MACHINE, OSl. *mogq* I can. It occurs in comps. with vbs. forming advs. meaning 'possibly', 'perhaps', viz. †*may-fall* (XIII), †*maychance* (XVI), *mayhap* (XVI). **MAYBE** meiˈbi. XV (cf. F. *peut-être* perhaps).

**may**<sup>2</sup> mei blossoms of the hawthorn. XVI. - (O)F. *mai* flowers and branches collected to celebrate 1 May, from the name of the month (see next), dial. hawthorn. So vb. celebrate May-day, chiefly in gerund (*a*)*may-ing* (XV, Malory), earlier †*tamaied* (Gower); cf. MDu. *meyen*, MHG. *meien*, and *meie* may-tree (G. *Maibaum*).

**May** mei fifth month of the year. - (O)F. *mai* = Pr. *mai*, Sp. *mayo*, It. *maggio* :- L. *Maiu-s* (sc. *mēnsis* month) prop. pert. to *Máia*, Italic goddess, daughter of Faunus and wife of Vulcan (later identified with Gr.

*Maia*, perh. for \**magiā* and rel. to *magnus* great (see MAGNITUDE); the name has passed into Germ. and Celtic. Hence **May-DAY** 1 May. xv.

**maycoq** mei:kək kind of melon. xvi (*macoquer*). - Algonkin (Powhattan) *mahcawq*.

**mayduke** mei:djūk kind of sour cherry. xviii. Conflation of *May cherry* and *duke cherry* (both in Evelyn, 1664).

**mayhem** mei:hem (leg.) crime of violently inflicting bodily injury. xv. - AN. *ma(i)hem*, *mahaym* MAIM.

**mayonnaise** mei:nei:z thick sauce as a dressing for salad, etc. xix (Thackeray). - F. *mayonnaise*, also *magnonaise*, *mahonnaise*, the latter being prob. fem. of *mahonnais* pert. to Port *Mahon*, capital of Minorca, taken by the duc de Richelieu in 1756 (cf. modPr. *faiou mahonenc* kind of bean).

**mayor** mæ:ɪ chief officer of a municipal corporation. xiii (RGlouc.). ME. *mer*, *mair* - (O)F. *maire* :- L. *māior* greater, compar. of *magnus* great (see MAGNITUDE), used sb. in late L. (cf. MAJORDOMO). The sp. *maio(u)r*, common in xvi, prob. reflects the orig. L. form, but as the *i* could be read as a vowel, such forms became coincident with those adopted from F.; the substitution of *y* for *i* was in accordance with the orthographical habits of xvi-xvii. So **mayoralTY** mæ:rælti. xiv. - OF. *mairalté*.

**mayweed** mei:wid stinking camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. xvi. alt. of †*maid-*, *mayde(n)wede* (xv), for \**maithē(n)wede*, f. †*maithē*, †*maithen*, OE. *maigoþe*, *mægþa* (obl. cases *maġoþan*, *mægþan*) + WEED.

**mazagan** mæ:zæɡən variety of broad bean. xviii. Said to be from *Mazagan* in Morocco, where it grows wild.

**mazame** mæ:zi:m Amer. species of deer xviii; Rocky Mountain goat xix. - F. *mazame* (Buffon) - Mex. *maçame*, pl. of *maçatl* deer, mistaken for sg.

**maz(z)ard** mæ:zæ:rd †*mazer*; (sl.) head xvii; face, phiz xviii. alt. of MAZER by assoc. with -ARD.

**mazarine** mæ:zəri:n deep rich blue. xvii. perh. f. name of Cardinal Jules *Mazarin* (1602-61) or the Duchesse de *Mazarin* (died 1699).

**maze** meiz (dial., arch.) stupefy, daze xiii; bewilder xv (Caxton). *synon. mased, amased*, and *bimased* all occur in texts of AncrR., being pps. of parallel formations on *mas-*, which is repr. in OE. by *amasod* (see AMAZE), of which poss. cogns. are Norw. dial. *mas* exhausting labour, whim, idle chatter, *masa* pass. doze off, and Sw. *mas*, *masa*. Hence **maze** sb. †*the m.*, delusion, deception xiii (RGlouc.); network of winding and intercommunicating paths xiv (Ch.).

**mazer** mei:zæɪ (hist.) hard (? maple) wood xii; bowl or goblet, orig. of mazer wood xiv. - OF. *masere* (of Germ. origin; in modF. *madré* veined, variegated, like maple-wood), perh. reinforced from MDu. *maeser* maple = OHG. *masar* (G. *maser*) esprescence on a tree, †maple, ON. *mąsurr* maple, f. \**mas-*spot (cf. MEASLES); obs. by 1700, revived by Scott.

**mazurka** məzə:ɪkə lively Polish dance. xix. - F. *mazurka*, G. *masurka* - Pol. *mazurka* woman of the province of Mazovia. Cf. POLKA.

**me**<sup>1</sup> mi, mi accusative and dative of the pronoun I. OE. *mē* (i) accus., corr. to OFris. *mi*, OS. *mī*, *mē* (Du. *mij*) and further to L. *mē*, Gr. *me*, *emē*, OIr. *mē* (Ir. *mí*), W. *mi*, Skr. *mā*; OE. had also *meo*, corr. to OFris. *nich*, OS. *mik*, OHG. *mih* (G. *nich*), ON., Goth. *mik* :- IE. \**mege* (Gr. *emēge*), in which a limiting particle \**ge* (Gr. *ge* at least) is added (other particles occur in Indo-Iranian and Slavic); (ii) dative, corr. to OFris. *mi*, *nir*, OS. *mī* (Du. *mij*), (O)HG. *nir*, ON. *nir*, Goth. *mīs* :- \**mes-*, with suffixed particle of doubtful origin. The base is \**me*, or which in all IE. langs. the obl. cases of the pronoun of the 1st person sg. are formed. See MINE<sup>1</sup>, MY.

**me**<sup>2</sup> mī see MI.

**mead**<sup>1</sup> mīd drink made by fermenting a mixture of honey and water. OE. *medu*, *meodu* = OFris., MLG. (Du.) *mede*, OHG. *metu*, *mitu* (G. *met*), ON. *mjóðr*, Goth. \**nīdus* (recorded v in Gr. form *mēdos*) :- CGerm. \**meduz* :- IE. \**medhu-*, whence Gr. *methu* wine (cf. METHYLATE), OIr. *mid*, W. *medd*, OSl. *medū* honey, wine, Lith. *midis* mead, Skr. *mādhu* honey, sweet drink.

**mead**<sup>2</sup> mīd (arch.) MEADOW. OE. *mæd*.

**meadow** me:dwou grass-covered piece of land. xiii. repr. OE. *mædwe*, etc., obl. cases of *mæd* MEAD<sup>2</sup> :- Germ. \**mædwō* :- \**nēdwā* 'mowed land', f. \**mē-* MOW<sup>1</sup>; cogn. words of similar meaning but divergent formation are OFris. *mēde*, OLG. *mada* (Du. †*matte*, *mat*), (M)HG. *matte*.

**meagre** mi:gəɪ lean, thin xiv; poor, scanty xvi. ME. *megre* - AN. *megre*, (O)F. *maigre* (cf. MAIGRE) = Pr. *ma(i)gre*, Sp., It. *magro*, Rlm. *macru* :- L. *macrum*, nom. *macer*, rel. to Gr. *makrós* long, *makednós* tall, slender, *mēkos* length; IE. \**makrō-* (Germ. \**magra-*) is repr. by OE. *mæġer*, MLG. (Du.) *mager*, OHG. *magar* (G. *mager*), ON. *magr*.

**meal**<sup>1</sup> mil powder of ground grain or pulse. Ol. *melu* (*melw-*) = OFris. *mel*, OS. *melo* (Du. *meel*), OHG. *melo* (G. *mehl*), ON. *mjöl* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**melwam*, f. \**mel-* \**n al-* \**mul-* :- IE. \**mel-* \**mol-* \**ml-*, whence OHG., Goth. *malan*, ON. *mala*, L. *molere*, OSl. *mlēti*, Lith. *malti*, OIr. *melim* I grind, W. *malu*, L. *mola* millstone, sacrificial meal, *mlina* MILL, Gr. *müllē*, *múlos* mill, millstone; see also MALM and cf. IMMOLATE, MOLAR.



**meal**<sup>2</sup> mīl †measure; habitual or customary occasion of taking food OE.; repeat XII. OE. *māl* mark, sign, measure, fixed time, etc., corr. to OFris. *mēl*, *māl*, OS. *-māl* sign, measure (Du. *maal* n. meal, m. time), OHG. *māl* time (G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal), ON. *māl* mark, measure, point or portion of time, mealtime, Goth. *mel* time :- CGerm. *\*mēlaz*, *-am*, f. IE. base *\*mē* MEASURE. The instr. pl. of the OE. word *mælum*, in the sense 'measure', 'quantity taken at a time', was used in comb. with sbs., e.g. *dropmælum* drop by drop, *limmælum* limb by limb (perverted dial. to *limb-small*); these were extended in ME., but the only surviving comp. in gen. use is PIECEMEAL.

**mealie** mī·li S. Afr. maize. XIX. - Afrikaans *mīlie* - Pg. *milho* MILLET, perh. through Bantu.

**mealy-mouthed** mī·limauðd soft-spoken, not outspoken. XVI. var. of contemp. †*meal-mouthed*, f. †*mealmouth* sb. and adj., f. MEAL<sup>1</sup> + MOUTH + -ED<sup>2</sup>; perh. based on a foreign idiom such as G. *Mehl im Maule behalten* (Luther) 'carry meal in the mouth', i.e. lack straightforwardness in speech.

**mean**<sup>1</sup> mīn have in mind, intend; import. OE. *mēnan* = OFris. *mēna* signify, OS. *mēnian* intend, make known (Du. *meenen*), (O)HG. *mēnen* (now chiefly, have an opinion) :- WGerm. *\*mainjan*, rel. outside Germ. to OSl. *miniti*; f. IE. *\*men-* (see MIND). Hence **mea·ning**<sup>1</sup> intention, signification. XIV; cf. MDu. *mēninge* (Du. *meening*), OHG. *meinunga* (G. *meinung*).

**mean**<sup>2</sup> mīn (dial.) common to two or more XII; inferior XIII; undignified, low XIV; ignoble XVII. OE. *māne* (rare), ME. *mene*, for OE. *gemāne* (ME. *-mene*) = OFris. *gemēne*, OS. *gimēni* (Du. *gemeen*), OHG. *gimeini* (G. *gemein*), Goth. *gamains* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) *\*gamainiz*, f. *\*ga-* Y- + *\*mainiz* :- *\*moinis* (repr. in *\*commoinis*, antecedent form of L. *communis* COMMON), f. *\*moi-* change, exchange; see MUTATION, MUTUAL, MUNICIPAL. The development of meaning from 'possessed by all' to 'ordinary', 'not exceptionally good', 'inferior', 'low', was assisted by the coincidence of the native Eng. form with MEAN<sup>3</sup>, which was often used disparagingly.

**mean**<sup>3</sup> mīn †middle; †intermediary; intermediate in time (now only in *mean time*, *mean while*); intermediate in kind or degree; mediocre, middling. XIV. - AN. *me(e)n*, OF. *meten*, *moien* (mod. *moyen*) = Pr. *meian*, Sp. *mediano*, It. *mezzano* (cf. MEZZANINE) :- L. *mediānu-s* MEDIAN. Hence **mea·n·time** adv. XVI (Sh.); **mea·n·while** adv. XV; reduction of advb. phr. *in the m. time* and *m. while* (XIV).

**mean**<sup>4</sup> mīn (dial.) complain (of), lament. OE. *mēnan*, rel. to MOAN.

**meander** miə·ndəɪ (pl.) windings (of a river, a maze), †intricacies (of affairs) XVI; circuitous course XVII. - (partly through F. *méandre*) L. *mæander* - Gr. *málandros*, appellative use of the name of a river in Phrygia famous for its notoriously winding course. Hence vb. XVII.

**measles** mi·zls infectious disease marked by an eruption. XIV. ME. *maseles* (pl.), prob. - MLG. *masele*, MDu. *masel* pustule, spot on the skin (Du. *mazelen* measles) = OHG. *masala* blood-blisters, f. Germ. *\*mas-* spot, excrescence (cf. MAZER). The change of form from *masel* to *mesel* (whence the present form) appears to be due to assim. to ME. *mesel* leper (- OF. *mesel* :- L. *misellu-s*, f. *miser* wretched, MISERABLE). ☞ Earlier (dial.) *measlings* is prob. of Scand. origin.

**measure** me·ʒəɪ prescribed or limited extent; action, result, or means of measuring XIII; 'measured' or rhythmic sound or movement XIV. ME. *mesur(e)* - (O)F. *mesure* = Pr., Sp., *mesura*, It. *misura*, Rum. *măsură* :- L. *mēnsūra*, f. *mēns-*, pp. stem of *mētīrī* measure, f. IE. *\*mēt-* (cf. Skr. *mātram* measure, Gr. *mētis* prudence, OE. *mæþ* measure, proportion, power, rank, respect), extension of *\*mē-* measure (cf. MEAL<sup>2</sup>, METRE). So **mea·sure** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *mesurer* - L. *mēnsūrāre*. **mea·surable** †moderate XIII; that can be measured XVI. - (O)F. *mesurable* - late L. *mēnsūrābilis* MENSURABLE. **mea·surement**. XVIII.

**meat** mīt food (arch. and dial. exc. as in *meat and drink*, *flesh meat*) OE.; flesh food XIV. OE. *mete* m. = OFris. *met(e)*, OS. *meti*, ON. *matr*, Goth. *mats* :- CGerm. *\*matiz* (a parallel *\*matam* is repr. by OS. *mat*, OHG. *maz*), f. *\*mat-* *\*met-* measure, METE.

**meatus** mie·təs passage, spec. in anat. XVII. L., 'passage, course', f. *meāre* go, pass (cf. PERMEATE). comb. form **mea·to-**.

**Mecca** me·kə name of Mohammed's birthplace, which is a place of Muslim pilgrimage, (hence) sacred spot of resort. XIX. - dial. var. of Arab. *Makkah*. ☞ Dryden (1687) has *Meccan* adj.

**mechanic** mi·kæ·nik pert. to manual work XIV (Gower), pert. to machines XVII; sb. handicraftsman, artisan XVI; skilled workman, esp. having to do with machinery XVII. - (partly through (O)F. *mécannique*) L. *mēchanicus* - Gr. *mēkhanikós*, f. *mēkhanē* MACHINE; see -IC. So **mecha·nical**. XV (first in *art or craft m.*, after F. *art mécanique*, L. *ars mēchanica*). **mecha·nics**. XVII. **mecha·nism** me·kəniz·m. XVII. **me·chanize**. XVII.

**mechlin** me·klin name of lace made at Mechlin in Belgium (F. *Malines*) XVII (earlier of a black cloth, *meighlyn blac xv*).

**mechoacan** meʃou·əkən root of a Mexican species of bindweed. XVI. f. name of a state (now *Michoacán*) of Mexico.

**meconic** mikə'nik (chem.) epithet of an acid obtained from opium. XIX (1803). f. Gr. *mēkōn* poppy+IC. So **MECONIUM** mikou-niəm ʔopium XVII; first fæces of a new-born infant from its dark colour likened to opium juice) XVIII. L. (Pliny) - Gr. *mēkōneion* (Dioscorides), f. *mēkōn*.

**medal** me'dəl †metal disk used as a charm, etc. XVI; coin-shaped piece of metal with an inscription, effigy, etc. XVII. - F. *médaille* - It. *medaglia* = OF. *m(e)aille*, Sp. *medalla* :- Rom. \**medallia* :- popL. \**metallea* (n. pl.), f. L. *metallum* METAL. So **medallion** mī-dæl-jən large medal or object resembling this. XVII. - F. *médailon* - It. *medaglione*, augm. of *medaglia*.

**meddle** me'dl †mix, mingle; intr. mix or mingle in company or conflict XIV; busy oneself with xv. - OF. *medler*, *mesdler*, var. of *mesler* (mod. *mêler*) = Pr. *mesclar*, Sp. *meczlar*, It. *mischiare* :- Rom. \**misculäre*, f. L. *miscere* MIX.

**mediæval, medieval** mīdī-vəl, med-pert. to the Middle Ages. XIX. 1827. f. modL. *medium ævum* (Melchior Goldast, 1604) 'middle age'+AL<sup>1</sup>; see MID, AGE. Cf. F. *médiéval* (1874); preceded by †middle-aged (XVIII). So **mediævalist** 1784 (Ruskin; earlier in sense 'one who lived in the Middle Ages'); cf. F. *médiéviste* (1867).

**medial** mī-diəl †(math.) mean XVI; that is in the middle; ordinary. XVIII. - late L. *mediālis*, f. *medius* MID; see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. F. *médial* (XVIII). So **me-dIAN** (first in anat.) *m. vein* XVI; (gen.) middle XVII. - F. *médian* (*veine médiane*) or L. *mediānus*; cf. MEAN<sup>3</sup>.

**mediastinum** mī-diastai-nəm (anat.) membranous septum between cavities. XVI. modL., sb.n. of medL. *mediastinus* medial, after L. *mediastinus* low class of slave. f. *medius* MID.

**mediate** mī-dieit †halve; effect by intercession XVI; be an intermediary XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *mediāre*, f. *medius* MID; in part prob. back-formation from the much earlier **media-TION** XIV (Ch.) - late L. *mediātō(n)-* (cf. F. *médiation* xv) or **me-dIA-TOR** XIII (Cursor M.) - (O)F. *médiateur*, †-our - ChrL. *mediātor*, which was perh. not formed from *mediāre* but directly from *medius* MID, after Gr. *mesitēs* (f. *mésos*) as used in N.T. So **me-dIATRIX** xv, †-trice xiv. - late L. (F.).

**medical** me'dikəl pert. to the healing art. XVII. - F. *médical* (Rabelais) or medL. *medicālis* (Columban), f. L. *medicus* physician, f. base of *mederi*; see REMEDY, -ICAL. So **medicament** mēdi-kəmənt substance used as a remedy. xiv. - F. *médicament* or L. *medicāmentum*, f. *medicāri* administer remedies to, whence **me-dICATE**<sup>3</sup> XVII, **medica-TION** XVII. So **medicine** me'd(i)-sɪn medicament XIII (AncrR.); art of preserving and restoring health xiv. - OF.

*medecine, medicine* (mod. *medecine*) = Pr. *mede-, medicina, metzina*, Sp., It. *medicina* - L. *medicīna* physician's art, physician's laboratory, medicament, f. *medicus*. **medicinal**<sup>1</sup> mēdi-sɪnəl xiv. - (O)F. *médicinal* - L. *medicīnālis*. **me-dICO** medical practitioner or student. xvii (Harvey). - It. - L. *medicus*. Also **me-dIC** xvii (surviving in U.S.).

**medick** me'dik plant of the genus *Medicago*. xv. - L. *medīca* - Gr. *mēdikē*, sc. *pōa* ('Median grass').

**mediety** mīdai-ēti †half xv; †(math.) MEAN<sup>3</sup>; (leg.) MOIETY XVII.

**mediocre** mī-dioukəɪ of middling quality. XVI. - (partly through F. *mediocre*) L. *mediocris* lit. 'of middle height', f. *medius* MID+OCRIS rugged mountain (= Umbrian *ukar* citadel, mountain, Gr. *ōkris* point, protuberance, Ir. *ochair*, W. *ochr* edge, Skr. *āsris* corner). So **mediocrITY** -o-kriti. XVI. - (O)F. - L.

**meditate** me'diteit consider, study; plan; exercise the mental faculties. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *meditārī*, frequent. f. IE. \**med-* \**med-* \**mod-* measure (see METE, MODE). So **medita-TION** meditative discourse XIII (AncrR.); action of meditating xiv. - (O)F. - L.

**Mediterranean** meditərei-nən (of water) land-locked XVI; (of land) midland, inland XVII. f. L. *mediterrāneus* inland, in late L. applied to the Mediterranean Sea, *Mare Mediterraneum* (for *Mare Magnum* 'Great Sea'), in which the orig. notion may have been 'in the middle of the earth' rather than 'enclosed by land'; f. *medius* MID+terra (corr. to Ir., W. *tir*) land, earth; see -EAN.

**medium** mī-diam middle degree or condition; †middle term, mean; intervening substance XVI (whence, pervading or enveloping substance XIX); intermediate agency, means XVII; (in painting) liquid vehicle XIX. - L. *medium* middle, midst, medL. means, sb. use of n. of *medius* MID; cf. F. *médium* (xvi).

**medlar** me'dlār (fruit of) the tree so named, *Mespilus germanica*. xiv. - OF. *medler*, f. \**medle*, for \**mesdle*, *mesle* :- L. *mespila*, -us, -um - Gr. *mespilē*, *mēspilon*. ☐ An altered form \**nespila* gave OF. *nesple*, mod. *nēfle*, Sp. *nespera*, It. *nespola*; the L. word passed into Germ. as MDu. *mispele*, OHG. *mespila*, *nespila*, Du., G., *mispele*.

**medley** me'dli †combat, conflict xiv; †combination, mixture xv; (in disparaging sense) xvii. - OF. *medlee*, var. of *meslee* (see *mêlée*) = Pr. *mesclada* :- Rom. \**misculāta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of medL. *misculäre* MEDDLE.

**medoc** mei'dək wine produced in *Médoc*, a district of SW. France. xix.

**medulla** mīd-ləɪ marrow, pith. xvii. - L. *medulla*, perh. f. *medius* MID. Hence **medu-lary** xvii; after L. *medullāris*; cf. F. *médul-laire* (xvi).

**medusa** mīdjū-zə (*M-*) one of the three Gorgons, having snakes for the hair of the head XVI (xiv *Meduse*, Gower); (*m-*) jellyfish, sea-nettle (after Linnæus' use of *Medusa* as a generic name, from the resemblance of some species to a head with snaky curls) XVIII. - L. *Medūsa* - Gr. *Médousa*.

**meed** mīd †wages, hire OE.; reward, guerdon XIV. OE. *mēd* = OFris. *mēde*, OS. *mēda*, *mieda*, OHG. *mēta*, *mieta* (G. *mieta*) :- WGerm. \**mēda*, rel. to OE. *meord*, Goth. *mizdō* reward :- Germ. \**mizdō*, -*ōn*); the IE. base \**mizdh-* is repr. also by Gr. *misthós*, OS. *mizda*, Skr. *mīḍhám* reward.

**meek** mīk †gentle, kind; free from pride and self-will XII (Orm); submissive XIV. Early ME. *meoc*, *mec* - ON. \**miúkr*, *mjúkr* soft, pliant, gentle, rel. to Goth. \**múks* in *mikamōdei* meekness, and (M)LG. *múke*, MHG. *múche* (G. dial. *mauche*) malanders; further cogns. are OIr. *mocht* :- \**mukto-* gentle, soft, W. *myytho* soften.

**meerkat** miə:ɪkæt †monkey XV; S. Afr. name for Cynictis pencillata and Suricata tetradactyla XIX. - Du. *meerkat* = G. *meerkatze* (in OHG. *mericazza*), MLG. *merkatte* lit. 'sea-cat'; perh. orig. alt. of an Oriental name (cf. Hindi *markat*, Skr. *markata* ape) by assim. to words meaning 'sea' and 'cat', with the notion of 'ape from overseas'.

**meerschaum** miə:ʃəʊm sepiolite found in soft white clay-like masses; tobacco-pipe having a bowl made of this. XVIII. - G. *meerschaum*, f. *meer* MERE<sup>1</sup> + *schaum* foam (SCUM), tr. Pers. *kef-i-daryā* 'foam of sea'.

**meetr** mīt †made to fit XIII (Cursor M.); (rhet.) suitable, fit XIV. Aphetic of earlier ME. *imete* :- OE. (Anglian) \**gemēte*, (WS.) *gemæte* = OHG. *gamāzi* (G. *gemäss*), f. \**ga-y-* + \**mæto* measure, f. \**mæ-* \**met-* measure, METE; the etymol. sense is 'commensurate'. ¶ Words of similar formation on the same base, but of divergent meaning, are OE. *mæte* insignificant, small, bad, ON. *mætr* valuable, excellent, lawful.

**meet**<sup>2</sup> mīt pt., pp. **met** come or light upon OE.; come face to face or into contact with XIII. OE. *mētan* (Nhb. *māta*), also *gemētan* (see *y-*) = OFris. *mēta*, OS. *mōtan* (Du. *moeten*), ON. *mēta*, Goth. *gamōtjan* :- CGerm. (not in HG.) \**ga|mōtjan*, f. \**mōtam* meeting, MOOT. Hence **meeting**<sup>1</sup> XIII; cf. OE. *gemēting* 'conventio', 'concilium'.

**Meg** meg. XVI. Sc. var. of *Mag* (*Magge* XIII; dim. *Maggie*), pet-form of *Margaret*, used for 'hoyden', 'coarse woman', and allusively in various phr.

**mega-** me:gə, before a vowel **meg-**, comb. form of Gr. *megas* great (see MAGNITUDE), as in **megali-thic**, **megaphone**, **megatherium** XIX; similarly **megal(o-)** me:gə-l(ou), the Gr. stem, as in **megalomania**, **megalosaurus** (see SAURIAN) XIX.

**megilp** megi:lp vehicle for oil colours. XVII. Some 30 var. spellings are recorded, some of which, with *mac*, *M<sup>c</sup>*, suggest poss. derivation from a surname; but there is no evidence.

**megrim** mi:grim severe headache. XIV ('Trevisa). Early forms *mygrame*, -*ane* - (O)F. *migraine* (cf. Sp. *migraña*, It. *magrana*) semi-pop. - late L. *hēmīcrānia* - Gr. *hēmīkrāniā*, f. *hēmī-* half, HEMI- + *krānton* skull, CRANIUM.

**meinie** mei:ni (arch.) household, retinue XIII; multitude XIV. - (O)F. *meinée*, *mesnée* = Pr. *mesnada* (whence Sp. *mesnada*, *manada*, It. *masnada*) :- Rom. \**mansiōnāta*, f. L. *mansiō(n-)* MANSION; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**meiosis** mai:ouis (rhet.) †diminishing figure of speech XVI; litotes XVII. - modL. - Gr. *meiōsis*, f. *meiōn* lessen, f. *meiōn* less (see MINOR).

**melan(o-)** me:lən(ou) comb. form of Gr. *mélās*, -*an-* black.

**melancholy** me:lənkəli, -ŋk- †morbid condition of having too much 'black bile'; †ill-temper; sadness and depression. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *mēlancolie* (= Pr., Sp., It. *mēlancolia*) - late (medical) L. *mēlanchoia* - Gr. *melagkholiā*, f. *mēlan-*, *mélās* + *kholē* bile; see prec., GALL<sup>1</sup>, -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **melancho-lic**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L. *mēlanchoicus* (Cicero, citing Aristotle) - Gr. **melancho-licious**. XIV (Wyclif, Ch.). - OF. *mēlancolieus*. Both adjs. were gen. superseded by an adj. use of the sb. (XVI), the termination of which suggests an adj. formation; cf. *dainty*.

**Melchite** me:lkait orig. Eastern Christian holding the faith as defined by the Councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon. XVII (Purchas). - ecclL. *Melchita* 'royalist' of the party of the Roman Emperor, f. Syriac *mal'kāyē*, f. *malkā* king; see -ITE.

**meld** meld (U.S.) declare at pinocle. late XIX. - G. *melden* announce (OHG. *mēldōn* = OE. *mēldian*, early ME *melde*).

**mêlée** me:lei irregular or confused fighting. XVII. - F. *mêlée*, earlier *mellée* MEDLEY, whence ME. *mellay* (xiv) hand-to-hand fight, mixed colour.

**melic**<sup>1</sup> me:lik pert. to poetry intended to be sung. XVII. - L. *melicus* - Gr. *melikós*, f. *mēlos*; see MELODY, -IC.

**melic**<sup>2</sup> me:lik species of grass. XVIII. - modL. *melica* (Linnæus), of unkn. origin.

**melilot** me:lilət plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*. xv. - (O)F. *mélilot* - L. *mēlilotos* - Gr. *mēlilotos* sweet kind of clover, f. *mēli* honey (cf. MILDEW) + *lōtos* LOTUS.

**meliorate** XVI; see AMELIORATE.

**mell** mel (arch., dial.) mingle. XIII. - OF. *meller* (mod. *mèler*), var. of *mesler* MEDDLE.

**mellifluous** meli-fluəs sweet as if flowing with honey. xv (Caxton). f. OF. *melliflue* (whence rare and late ME. *melliflue*) or its source late L. *mellifluus*, f. L. *mél* honey + *flu-*; see MILDEW, FLUENT, -OUS.

**mellow** me'lou soft with ripeness xv; ripe, mature xvi; (of sound, etc.) rich and soft; genial with liquor xvii. perh. from attrib. use of OE. *melu* (*melw-*), ME. *melow* MEAL<sup>1</sup>.

¶ Cf. early ME. *merow*, *meruw*, OE. *mearu* soft, tender (corr. to OHG. *marawi*, *murawi*, G. *mürbe*), which may have furthered the development.

**melodeon** milou-diən wind instrument with keyboard; kind of accordion. xix. alt. of *melodium* (f. MELODY, after *harmonium*), or f. MELODY after *accordion*.

**melodrama** me:lōdrām (orig.) stage play with appropriate music; (later) sensational play with a happy ending. xix (Southey). alt. (after *drama*) of earlier *melodrame* - F. *mélodrame*, f. Gr. *mēlos* song; see next and DRAMA. Hence MELODRAMA-TIC.

**melody** me:lədi sweet music xiii; tune, air xvii; element of musical form ) (*harmony* xviii. - (O)F. *mélodie* - late L. *melōdia* - Gr. *melōidia* singing, choral song, f. *melōidōs* singing songs, musical, f. *mēlos* song, rhythmic chant, orig. limb, member (cf. W. -*mal*, Corn. *mal*, pl. *mellow* joint) + *ōid-*; see ODE, -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **melodic** -ə'dik xix; **melodious** milou-diəs. xiv (Ch.). - OF. (mod. *mélodieux*).

**melon** me'lən kind of gourd, esp. *Citrullus vulgaris*. xiv. - (O)F. *melon* = Sp. *melon*, It. *mélone* :- late L. *mēlō(n-)*, shortening of *mēlopepō* - Gr. *mēlopepōn*, f. *mēlon* apple + *pēpōn*, sb. use of *pēpōn* ripe (cf. PEPTIC).

**melt** melt liquefy or be liquefied by heat. OE. (1) str. vb. *meltan* (*mealtan*), pt. *mealt* (pl. *mul-ton*), pp. *gemolten* :- \**meltan*, (2) wk. vb. (Anglian) *meltan*, (WS.) *mieltan* = ON. *melta* digest, malt (grain) :- \**maltjan* (cf. ON. *maltr* rotten, OHG. *malz* melting, Goth. *gamalteins* dissolution). The base \**melt-* \**malt-* (see MALT) \**mult-* repr. IE. \**mēld-* \**mold-* \**mīld-*, whence Gr. *mēldein* melt, L. *mollis* (:- \**moldweis*), Skr. *mṛdus* soft; cf. MILD, SMELT<sup>2</sup>. The str. pp. *molten* survives as adj. in literary use.

**melton** me'l-tən epithet of a hunting jacket formerly worn and of a stout cloth. xix. f. name of Melton Mowbray, town in Leicestershire, a famous hunting centre.

**member** me'mbər organ, limb xiii (R. Glouc.); constituent portion or individual xiv; one elected to a parliament, etc. xv; division of a sentence xvi. - (O)F. *membre* = Sp. *miembro*, It. *membro* :- L. *membrum*, perh. :- \**mēmsrom*, with which are compared OIr. *mīr* piece of meat (:- \**mēmsro-*), Skr. *māmsām*, OSl. *męso*, OPruss. *mensā*, Arm. *mis*, Goth. *minz* meat (:- \**mēmso-*), Gr. *mērōs* thigh, OSl. *męzdra* membrane (:- \**m(m)sro-*, \**mēmsdro-*).

**membrane** me'mbrein thin pliable sheet-like tissue. xvi (first in sense 'parchment'). - L. *membrāna* (partly through F.) 'skin covering a part of the body' (prop. sb. use of fem. of adj. in -*ānus* -AN, sc. *cutis* skin), f. *membrum* MEMBER. So **membrana**-CEOUS. xvii. f. late L. **membranous** me'mbrənəs. xvi. - F. *membraneux*, f. *membrane*.

**memento** mime'ntou either of two prayers beginning with *memento* ('remember') in the canon of the Mass xv; reminder, warning xvi; object serving as a memorial xviii. - L. *mementō*, imper. of *meminisse* remember, redupl. perf. formation ('have brought to mind') on \**men-* MIND; F. *memento* (xvi).

**memoir** me'mwāi, -wōr †note, memorandum xvi; (pl.) record of events, esp. from a personal or particular source; dissertation on a learned subject xvii. - F. *mémoire* (m.) specialized use of *mémoire* (fem.) MEMORY, arising from the appositional use as in *écrit mémoire*. **me-morable** worth remembering. xv. - F. or L. **memorandum** memə-rændəm 'note to help the memory' (J.). xvi. Derived from the heading of a note of something to be borne in mind, '(It is) to be remembered that . . .'; n. sg. of L. *memorandus*, gerundive of *memorāre* bring to mind, f. *memor* (below). **memorial** mimə'riəl preserving a memory xiv (Ch.); sb. commemorative act, record, etc. xv. - (O)F. or L.; cf. IMMEMORIAL. **memo-ria te-chnica** system of mnemonics, xviii. modL., 'artificial memory' (see TECHNICAL). **memorize** me'məraiz cause to be remembered xvi; commit to memory xix; f. next. **memory** me'məri faculty by which one remembers; recollection, remembrance. xiv. ME. *memorie*, *memoire* - OF. *memorie*, (also mod.) *mémoire* = Sp., It. *memoria* - L. *memoria*, f. *memor* mindful, remembering, redupl. formation on the base \**mer-*; see MOURN, -Y<sup>3</sup>. Cf. COMMEMORATE, REMEMBER.

**mem-sahib** me'msəib (in India) European married lady. xix. f. *mem*, repr. native pronunc. of MA'AM + SAHIB.

**menace** me'nəs threat. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *manas*, *manace* - OF. *manace* (later and mod. *menace*) = Pr. *menasa*, Sp. (*a*)*menaza*, It. *minaccia* :- L. *minācia* (only pl. in classL.), f. *mināc-*, *mināx* threatening, f. base of *mināri* threaten, *mināx* overhanging or projecting parts, threats, *eminēre*, *imminēre* (see EMINENT, IMMINENT, PROMINENT), rel. to *mōns* MOUNT. So **me-nace** vb. xiv. - AN. *manasser*, OF. *manacier* (mod. *menacer*) = Pr. *menasar*, etc. :- Rom. \**mināciāre*.

**ménage** meinə:ʒ housekeeping, domestic establishment. xvii. - F. *ménage*, earlier *mēnaige*, *manāige* :- Rom. \**mānsiōnāticum*, f. L. *mānsiō(n-)* MANSION; see MANAGE.

**menagerie** minə:dʒəri collection of wild animals, esp. for exhibition; †aviary. xviii. - F. *ménagerie* orig. domestic management of cattle, etc., f. *ménage*; see prec. and -ERY.

**mend** mend (arch.) free from fault or defect XII; †make amends for XIII (surviving in *Least said soonest mended*); restore to wholeness, repair XIV. - AN. *mender*, aphetic of *amender* AMEND (which is later).

**mendacious** mendei'ʃəs untruthful, lying. XVII. f. L. *mendāci-*, *mendāx* prob. orig. speaking incorrectly or falsely, f. *mendum* defect, fault. So **mendacity** -dæ'siti. XVII.

**Mendelian** mend'i-liən. xx. pert. to the doctrine of heredity of Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84); see -IAN.

**mendicant** me'ndikənt adj. begging XVI; sb. beggar XV. - pp. of L. *mendicare* beg, f. *mendicus* beggar, f. *mendum* fault, blemish; preceded by †*mendinānt*, †*mendivānt* (XIV) - OF.; see -ANT.

**menhaden** menhei'dən fish of the herring family. XVII. - Narragansett Indian *mun-nawhatteag*, prob. rel. to *munnohquohteau* he fertilizes, the fish being used by the Indians for manure.

**menhir** me'nhiər tall monumental stone. XIX. - Breton *men hir* (mean stone, *hir* long) = W. *maen hir*, Corn. *medn hir*; *hir* is cogn. with L. *sērus* late (cf. SINCE).

**menial** mi'niəl domestic XIV; proper to a domestic servant, servile XVII; sb. XIV. - AN. *menial*, *meignial*, f. *meinie*; see MEINIE, -IAL.

**meningitis** menindʒai'tis inflammation of the meninges (enveloping brain and spinal cord). XIX. - modL., f. *mēning-*, *mēnix*, Gr. *mēnigx*, pl. *mēnigges* mīni'ndʒiz used in Eng. from XVII; see -ITIS.

**meno-** mi'no(u), comb. form of Gr. *mēn* MONTH, used in path. terms for 'menses', as in **menopause** (Gr. *paūsis*); **menorrhagia** -ræ'dʒiə (Gr. *rhag-*, *rhēgūnai* break, burst forth); **menorrhœa** -ri'ə (Gr. *-rhotā* flow, flux).

**menology** mi'nɔ:lədʒi calendar, esp. of the Orthodox Church. XVII. - modL. *mēnologia* - late Gr. *mēnōlogion*, f. *mēno-*, *mēn* MONTH + *lōgos* account; see -LOGY.

**menses** me'nsiz monthly discharge from the womb. XVI. medical use of L. *mēnsēs*, pl. of *mēnsis* MONTH; CATAMENIA.

**menshevik** me'nʃivik member of the more moderate section of the Russian Socialist party. 1917. - Russ. *Men'shevik* (1903), f. *mén'she* less, compar. of *mályy* little; cf. BOLSHÉVIK.

**menstruum** me'nstruəm uterine secretion XVI; solvent XVII. - L. *mēnstruum*, in class L. only pl. menstrual blood, sb. use of n. of *mēnstruus*, f. *mēnsis* MONTH; cf. prec. The development of the sense 'solvent' in medL. arose from the alchemists' view of the transmutation of base metal into gold by a solvent liquid, which they compared to the development of the sperma in the womb by the agency of the menstrual blood. So **menstrual**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. - L. *mēnstruālis*; cf. F. *menstruel*. **menstruous**. XVI. - OF. or late L.

**mensuration** menʃurei'ʃən measuring. XVI (Digges). - late L. *mēnsūrātiō(n-)*, f. *mēnsūrāre* MEASURE; see -ATION. So in F., etc. So **measurable** measurable, (hence) having assigned limits XVII; (mus.) having fixed rhythm and length of notes XVIII (earlier *mensural* XVII). - F. *mensurable* or late L. *mēnsūrābilis* (also -*ālis*).

**-ment** mənt suffix forming sbs., repr. (O)F. **-ment** :- L. *-mentum*, which was added to vb.-stems to form sbs. expressing the result or product of an action or the means or instrument of it, e.g. *alimentum* means of nourishment (f. *alere*), *fragmentum* broken piece (f. *frag-*, *frangere*), *örnamentum* that with which a thing is arranged (f. *örnāre*), *pavimentum* floor of stones beaten down (f. *pavire*). In popL. it was extended to the formation of nouns of action (repl. -*tiō* -TION); this was continued in Rom. and is thus widely exemplified in Eng. adoptions from French, e.g. *abridgement*, *commencement*, *government*, *management*, alongside their vbs. *abridge*, etc. This set the fashion for the treatment of **-ment** as if it were native, as in *amazement*, *betterment*, *fulfilment*, *wonderment*; among such formations are many with *be-*, *em-*, *en-*, *im-*, *in-*. A notable range of sense-development is illustrated by *atonement*, *complement*, *compliment*, *embankment*, *escapement*, *government*, *management*, *refreshment*, *settlement*, *statement*. Formations on adjs. are uncommon, as *funniment*, *merriment*, *oddmints*; Spenser has *dreriment*, *hardiment*, *iollyment*, *vvruliment*. The corr. adjs. end in **-mental**.

**mental**<sup>1</sup> me'ntəl pert. to the mind. xv (Hoccleve). - (O)F. *mental* or late L. *mentālis*, f. *ment-* *mēns* MIND; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **mentality**. XVII (Baxter).

**mental**<sup>2</sup> me'ntəl pert. to the chin. XVIII. - F. *mental*, f. L. *mentum* chin; see MOUTH, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**menthol** me'nθəl crystalline camphor-like substance. XIX. - G. *menthol* (1861), f. *mentha* MINT<sup>2</sup>; see -OL.

**mention** me'nʃən act of commemorating by speech or writing. XIV. - (O)F. *mention* = Sp. *mencion*, It. *menzione* - L. *mentio(n-)*, f. base \**men-* of *meminisse* remember; cf. COMMENT. So **mention** vb. XVI (Palsgr.). - F. *mentionner* = Sp. *mencionar*, It. *menzionare*, medL. *mentioñāre*.

**mentor** me'ntɔ: experienced and trusted counsellor. XVIII. - F. *mentor*, appellative use of L. *Mentor* - Gr. *Mēntōr*, name of the Ithacan noble whose disguise Athene assumed to act as guide to the young Telemachus in the 'Odyssey'; the name was prob. chosen for its etymol. significance (f. \**men-* \**mon-* remember, think, counsel; cf. MONITOR). ¶ Its currency in F. and Eng. is derived from its prominence in Fénelon's 'Télémaque' (1699).

**menu** me·njū bill of fare. XIX. F., sb. use of *menu* small, MINUTE, for *menu de repas* 'list of items of a meal'.

**Mephistophelian** mifistofī·liən. XIX. of the character of *Mephistopheles* mēfistə·fīliz (abbrev. *Mephisto* mifi·stou) an evil spirit to whom Faust, the hero of the dramas of Marlowe and Goethe (viz. *Doctor Faustus* and *Faust*), sells his soul.

**mephitic** mifi·tik offensive to the smell, pestilential. XVII. - late L. *mephiticus*, f. L. *mephitis* noxious vapour, (also personified) goddess who averts pestilential exhalations; see -IC.

**mercantile** mē·ikəntail pert. to merchandise or commerce. XVII. - F. *mercantile* - It. *mercantile*, f. *mercante* MERCHANT; see -ILE.

**Mercator** mō·lkei·tōi name of Gerardus *Mercator*, latinization of Gerhard *Kremer* (1512-94), Flemish cartographer. XVII (*M.'s* projection).

**mercenary** mō·isnəri working merely for monetary reward, hired. XVI (More); sb. XIV (Ch.). - L. *mercēnārius*, earlier *mercēnārius*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* reward, wages; see MERCY, -ARY. Cf. (O)F. *mercenaire*.

**mercier** mō·isəi dealer in silks and other textiles (surviving as title of a livery company). XIII (AncrR.). - AN. *mercier*, (O)F. *mercier* = Pr. *merc(i)er*, Sp. *mercero*, It. *merciajo* = Rom. *\*merciārius*, f. L. *merci-*, *merx* MERCHANTISE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **me·rcERY**. XIII. - (O)F. *mercerie*.

**mercerialize** mō·isəraiz prepare (goods) with chemicals for dyeing. XIX. f. name of John *Mercker*, dyer of Accrington; see -IZE.

**merchandise** mō·itʃəndaiz †exchange of commodities; commodities of commerce. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *marchaundise*, *mercandise* - (O)F. *marchandise*, dial. †*marcandise*, f. *marchand* + -ise, repr. L. -itia. ME. syns. were †*merchandry*, -dy. So **merchant** mō·itʃənt trader. XIII. ME. *marchand*, -aunt - OF. (and mod.) *marchand*, †*marc(h)eant* = Pr. *marcadans*, It. *mercatante* = Rom. *\*mercātante*, sb. use of prp. of *\*mercātāre*, f. *mercāt-*, *mercāri*, f. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise, whence also *Mercurius* (see MERCURY). Also as adj. 'relating to trade', in *law m.*, *statute m. c.* 1400; 'serving for transport', as *m. ship* (xiv); 'occupied in commerce', as *m. guild*, *guild m.* (xv), *m. adventurer* (xv); attrib. in *m. tailor* XVI (surviving in *Company of Merchant Taylors*, *Merchant Taylors' School*).

**Mercian** mō·iʃiən pert. to, native of, the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia XVI; the dialect of Old English spoken there XIX. f. medL. *Mercia*, f. OE. *Merce*, *Mierce* (pl.) lit. people of 'the march', 'borderers'; see MARCH<sup>2</sup>, -IAN.

**mercured** mō·ikjəri (*M-*) Roman divinity identified with the Gr. *Hermes* (see HERME-

NEUTIC, HERMETIC), god of eloquence, messenger of the gods, patron of traders, thieves, and roads, guide of departed souls XIV (hence, messenger, go-between, guide XVI); planet nearest the sun (Ch.); quicksilver (Ch.); (after L. *herba mercurialis*) plant-name XIV. - L. *Mercurius*, orig. god of commerce, f. *merc-*, *merx* MERCHANTISE; the application to the planet appears in classL., and like other names of planets, *Mercurius* became in medL. the name of a metal; the application to plants is confined to Eng. So **mercurial** mō·ikjuə·riəl XIV (Gower, 'of the planet m. '); volatile XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**mercy** mō·isi forbearance and compassion shown to one who has no claim to kindness. XII. - (O)F. *merci*, now chiefly in sense 'thanks' (see GRAMERCY) and in phr. *à la merci de* in the absolute power of = Pr. *merces*, Sp. *merced*, It. *mercede* = L. *mercēdem*, nom. *mercēs* pay, reward, wages, fee, recompense, rent, revenue, in ChrL. used for *miseriordia* pity, and *gratiae* thanks. Hence **me·rciful**<sup>1</sup>. XIII; repl. earlier †*merciable* - OF. **me·rciless**. XIV.

**mere**<sup>1</sup> miəi †sea; lake. OE. *mere*, corr., with variations of gender, to OS. *meri* sea (Du. *meer* sea, pool), OHG. *meri*, *meri* (G. *meer*), ON. *warr* sea, Goth. *marī-* in *marisaiws*, *marei* = CGerm. *\*mari* :- IE. *\*mori-* *\*mari-*, whence OSL. *more* (Russ. *móre*), OIr. *muir* (:- *\*mori*), W. *mor* (cf. Gaulish *Armorica* 'dwellers near the sea', whence *Armorica* Brittany), L. *mare* (whence F. *mer*, Pr., Sp. *mar*, It. *mare*).

**mere**<sup>2</sup> miəi boundary. OE. (*ge*)*māre* = MDu. *mēre*, *meer*, ON. (*landa*)*mæri* land-mark = Germ. *\*(ga)mairjam*, poss. rel. to L. *nūtrus*, earlier *moeris*, *moiros* wall (cf. MURAL).

**mere**<sup>3</sup> miəi done without another's help xv; †unmixed, pure; †absolute, entire; that is only what it is said to be XVI. - (in legal use, e.g. *m. motion*) AN. *meer*, OF. *mier* (= Sp., It. *mero*) or its source L. *merus* not mixed, pure. Hence **merely**<sup>2</sup>. XVI.

**merel** mē·rel counter used in the game of *merels*, which is played by two players on a board with pebbles, discs, or pins. XIV (Gower). - OF. *merel* (mod. *mèreau*) token coin, counter, also *merelle*, *marelle* board game with counters, f. Rom. *\*marra* pebbles, shingle (cf. Ladin *mar*, *mara*, pebbles, heap of stone).

**meretricious** meritri·ʃəs characteristic of a harlot, showily attractive. XVII. f. L. *meretricius*, f. *meretric-*, -trix harlot, f. *merēre* earn money, serve for hire; see -TRIX, -ICIOUS.

**merganser** mē·igæ·nsəi goosander. XVIII. - modL. *merganser* (Gesner 1555), f. *mergus* diver (water-fowl), f. L. *mergere* dive (see next) + *anser* goose.

**merge** mǝɹdʒ †plunge, immerse XVII; (leg.) extinguish or be extinguished by absorption XVIII. - L. *mergere* dip, plunge; f. IĒ. \**mezg-*, whence also Lith. *masgóti* wash, Skr. *majj-* dive, sink; in legal use through AN. *merger*. Hence **me-rger**<sup>s</sup> extinguishment of a right, etc. XVIII; (U.S.) combination of one trading company with another XIX. - sb. use of the AN. vb.

**mericarp** me'rikāɹp (bot.) portion of a fruit that splits away as a perfect fruit. XIX. - F. *mericarpe*, irreg. f. Gr. *méros* part + *karpós* fruit; see MERO-<sup>1</sup>, CARPEL.

**meridian** me'ri:diən A. †midday XIV; point of sun's or star's highest altitude XV (Lydg.); B. great circle of the earth or a celestial sphere XIV (Ch.); individual locality XVI; adj. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *méri dien* or L. *meridiānus* (in sb. uses L. *meridiānum*, sc. *tempus* time, i.e. noon, medL. *meridiāna* noon, *siesta*), f. *meridiēs*, nom. f. loc. *meridiē*, by dissim. from \**mediei diē* at midday. In sense B ult. for L. *circulus meridiānus* meridian circle, tr. Gr. κύκλος μεσημβρινός (*μεσημβρία* f. μέσος MID, *ἡμέρα* day). So **meri-dional**<sup>1</sup>. - F. - late L. (after *septentrionalis*). XIV (Maundl.).

**meringue** mǝɹæ:ŋ(g) confection made from pounded sugar. XVIII. - F. *meringue* (1706 in Phillips), of unkn. origin.

**merino** mǝri:nou variety of sheep prized for its fine wool XVIII; stuff made from the wool XIX. - Sp. *merino*, of disputed origin.

**merit** me'rit fact or condition of deserving XIII (Anchr.); †what is deserved XIII (Cursor M.); something that entitles one to recompense XIV (Wyclif). - (O)F. *merite* - L. *meritum* price, value, service rendered, sb. use of pp. n. of *merēre*, -*ērī* earn, deserve, rel. to Gr. *meiresthai* obtain as a share, *moira*, share fate, *méros* part (cf. MERO-<sup>1</sup>). So **me-rit** vb. †reward XV (Caxton); deserve XVI. - F. *meriter*, f. *merite*. **merito**-RIOUS. xv. f. L. *meritorius*; earlier †*meritory* (XIV).

**merle** mǝɹl (poet.) blackbird. xv. - (O)F. *merle* = Pr., Sp. *merla*, It. *merla*, *merlo* :- L. *merula*, (late) *merulu-s*. ¶ Distant connexion with synonym. Germ. \**ams-* (repr. by OE. *ǝsle* OUSEL, OHG. *amsala*, G. *amsel*) and W. *mwyalch* is possible.

**mermaid** mǝ:mɛid fabulous being having the head and trunk of a woman and the tail of a fish. XIV (Ch.). f. MERE<sup>1</sup>+MAID. Also **me-rMAIDEN**. XIV (Ch.). Hence **mer-MAN**. XVII. ¶ Superseded *mer(e)min*, OE. *meremenen*, corr. to OHG. *meremanni*, *meriminna*, Du. *meermin*, ON. *marmennill*.

**mero**-<sup>1</sup> miǝ:rou, me'rou before a vowel **mer-**, comb. form of Gr. *méros* part (rel. to *moira* cf. MERIT), in many techn. terms. XIX.

**mero**-<sup>2</sup> miǝ:rou, miǝrǝ- comb. form of Gr. *mérós* thigh, rel. to MEMBER. XIX.

**-merous** mǝɹas ending of bot. terms denoting (see MERO-<sup>1</sup>, -OUS) 'having (a specified number of) parts', as *pentamerous*.

**Merovingian** me'rǝvi:ndʒiən pert. to the line of Frankish kings founded by Clovis (c.A.D. 500) and to the kingdoms ruled by them. XVII. - F. *mérovingien*, f. medL. *Merovingi* pl., f. L. form (*Meroveus*) of the name of their reputed founder; see -ING<sup>2</sup>, -IAN.

**merry** me'ri †pleasing, agreeable OE. (so orig. in *merry England*, in which it was later apprehended as 'joyous'); full of lively enjoyment XIV (hilarious from drink XVI), (arch., of a saying) amusing XV; (arch.) pleasantly amused XVII (Sh.). OE. *myri(g)e* :- Germ. \**murgjaz* (cf. MIRTH). Outside Eng. the only cognate corr. in sense is MDu. \**merch*, whence *merchte* mirth, *merchtocht* rejoicing, *mergelijc* joyful, *mergen* be merry; but the word may be identical with Germ. \**murgjaz* short, repr. by OHG. *murgfāri* of short duration, Goth. *gamaurgjan* shorten, f. IE. \**mrghu-*, whence Gr. *brakhús*, Av. *mǝɹəzu-* short; for the sense-development cf. ON. *skemta* amuse, f. *skamt* (SCANT), n. of *skammr* short. The standard form with *e* repr. a predominantly S.E. development; cf. *left*. Hence **me-rriment**. XVI. **Merry Andrew** buffoon, clown. XVII (Dryden); of unkn. origin. **me-rry-MAKE** XVI (Spenser), -*ma:king* XVIII; f. phr. *make n. me-rry-THOUGHT* furcula between neck and breast of a bird XVII (Dekker); like synonym. *wish-bone*, it refers to the custom of two persons pulling the bone so that it breaks between them.

**mesalliance** meizǝ:liās, ||mezaljās marriage with one of inferior social status. XVIII. F.; see MIS-<sup>2</sup>, ALLIANCE. The anglicized form **misall-ance** (used in a gen. sense) is somewhat earlier.

**mesecms** misǝ:mz (arch.) it seems to me. XIV. f. ME<sup>1</sup> (dative)+3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. of SEEM.

**mesembryanthemum** mǝse:mbriǝ:npi:məm (bot.) genus of plants of which several species open their flowers only about midday. XIX. modL. (Dillenius), for \**mesembri-*, f. Gr. *mesēmbriā* noon (f. μέσος MID, *hēmerā* day)+*ánthemōn*, f. *ánthos* flower (cf. ANTHOLOGY).

**mesentery** me'sintəri (anat.) fold of peritonæum. XVI. - medL. *mesenterium* - Gr. *mesentērion*, f. μέσος MID + *énteron* intestine (cf. ENTERIC).

**mesh** meʃ open space or interstice of a network. XVI. Early forms also *meish*, *meash*, *mash*, the first two indicating a long vowel; prob. - MDu. *maesche* (Du. *maas*), and *masche*, repr. Germ. \**māšk-* (whence OHG. *māska*) and \**mask-* (whence OE. *max*. \**māsc* net, *māscere* mesh, OHG. *masca*, G. *masche*; ON. *mǝskvi*, the source of ME. *mask*).

**mesmerism** me:zmǝɹizm (production of) a hypnotic state in a person by exercise of another's will-power. c.1800. f. name of Friedrich Anton *Mesmer* (1733-1815), Austrian physician + -ISM; so F. *mesmérisme* (1823). Hence **me-smerize**. c.1830.



**mesne** mīn (leg.) intermediate, mean. XV. - law F. *mesne*, var. of AN. *meen* MEAN<sup>3</sup>; for the unetymological s cf. DEMESNE. So **mesnalty** mī-nəlti condition or estate of a mesne lord. XVI. - law F. *mesnalte*, f. *mesne*, after *comunalte* COMMONALTY.

**meso-** me'so(u), before a vowel **mes-**, comb. form of Gr. *mésos* middle, MID, used in scientific terms of modern formation (XIX), many of which have correl. in PRO-, PROTO-, META-; those of **mesozoic** -zou'ik (geol.) secondary (1880) are CAINOZOIC tertiary (1838), PALÆOZOIC primary (1838).

**mesquite** me'skit leguminous tree of the genus *Prosopis*; species of grass growing in their neighbourhood. XIX. - Mex. Sp.

**mess** mes A. portion or serving of food, dish of food XIII (Cursor M.); made dish XV; mixed food for an animal XVIII; medley, confused or shapeless mass XIX; B. company of persons eating together XV. - OF. *mes* (in sense A), mod. *mets* (infl. by *metre* place) :- late L. *missu-s* course of food, (earlier) course, round, or heat in sports, f. *miss-*, pp. stem of *mittere* send (out), put forth, cast, (in Rom. use) put, place; cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc., MISSION. Hence **mess** vb. (dial.) serve up (food) XIV; take one's meals XVIII; make a mess (of) XIX. **me'ssmate** (sense B) XVIII. **me'ssy**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**message** me'sidʒ communication sent from one to another. XIII - (O)F. *message* = Pr. *messatge*, Sp. *mensaje*, etc. :- Rom. \**missāticum* (in medL. IX), f. *miss-*; see prec. and -AGE. So **messenger**<sup>2</sup> me'sindʒəɹ one who carries a message. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *mes-sager* (later *messenger*) - (O)F. *messenger*, f. *message*. ¶ For intrusive n cf. OSTRINGER, PASSENGER, SCAVENGER, WHARFINGER.

**Messiah** misai-ə Heb. title applied to a promised deliverer of the Jewish nation, and hence to Jesus of Nazareth. Earlier forms *Messie* XIV - (O)F. *Messie*, *Messias* XIII - late L. (Vulg.) *Messias* - Gr. *Messias* - Aramic *m'shihā*, Heb. *māshī'ah* anointed (in LXX rendered by *Khristós* CHRIST), f. *māshah* anoint. *Messias* occurs in translations of the Bible down to A.V. (here only in John i 41, iv 25); *Messiah* is an alt. form invented by the translators of the Geneva Bible of 1560, to impart a more Hebraic aspect to the word; it was adopted in A.V. (only in Dan. ix 25, 26). So **Messianic** mesia:nik. XIX. - modL. *Messianicus*; cf. F. *messianique*, G. *messianisch*.

**messieurs** me'seiz, ||mesjō. XVII. F., pl. of MONSIEUR.

**message** me'swidʒ orig. portion of land for a dwelling-house, (now) dwelling-house with appurtenances and land assigned thereto. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *mes(s)uage* house, household, AL. *mes(s)uāgium*, supposed to be misreadings of *mesnage*, *mesnagium* MÉNAGE, but the case is doubtful, the sense development being obscure.

**mestizo** misti'zou Sp. or Pg. half-caste; offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian. XVI. Sp. (= Pg. *mestiço*, Pr. *mestis*, F. *métis*) :- Rom. \**mixticius*, f. L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere* MIX.

**meta** mi-tə (Roman antiq.) conical column marking turning-point in a race in the Circus. XVI. L., 'conical object'.

**meta-** me-tə, mītə, before a vowel usu. *met-*, before *h meth-*, repr. Gr. *meta-*, *met-*, *meth-*, comb. form of Gr. *metá* with, after (see MID) denoting chiefly sharing, joint action, pursuit, quest, (and esp.) change, corr. to L. TRANS-; used freely (and not always in accordance with Gr. analogy) in scientific terms since c.1850, as in anat. and zool. 'behind', 'hinder', 'hindmost' (sometimes correl. with PRO- and MESO-), and in chem. (esp. as distinguishing compounds from others in ORTHO- and PARA-).

**metabolism** mītə'bəlizm process of chemical change in an organism. XIX. f. Gr. *metabolē* change, f. *metaballein*, f. *metá* META- + *ballein* throw; see BALLISTA, -ISM.

**metal** me-tl any member of the class of substances represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *métal*, †*metail* or its source L. *metallum* mine, quarry, metal - synon. Gr. *metallon*; has become CEur. So **metallic** mītə'lik. XVI (Maplet). - F. or L.: earlier **me-talline**<sup>1</sup> XV. - F. Hence **metallize**. XVI. See METTLE.

**metamorphosis** metəmō'fəsis, me:təmōɹ-fou'ris. - L. (in pl. as the title of a work by Ovid dealing with changes of shape) - Gr. *metamórphosis*; see META-, -MORPH-, -OSIS. So **metamorphose** -fouz. XVI. - F. *métamorphoser*, f. *métamorphose* sb. - L.; also †**metamorphize** (XVI Sh. to XVIII).

**metaphor** me-təfəɹ figure of speech involving the transference of a name to something analogous. XVI (Henry VIII). - (O)F. *métaphore* (Jean de Meung) or L. *metaphora* (Quintilian) - Gr. *metaphorá*, f. *metaphérein* TRANSFER; see META-, BEAR<sup>2</sup>. So **metaphorical** -fə'rikəl XVI (Latimer), **-phorically**. XVI (Golding); cf. late L. *metaphoricē* adv. (Isidore).

**metaphysic** metafizik branch of philosophical inquiry which treats of the first principles of things. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *metaphysique* (Oresme) - medL. *metaphysica* fem. sg., for earlier n.pl. (repr. by **metaphysics** XVI) - medGr. (*tà*) *metaphusiká*, for *tà metá tà phusiká* 'the things (works) after the Physics'; see META-, PHYSIC(S). So **metaphysic** adj. XVI (Tindale), -ICAL XV, -ICIAN XVI (G. Harvey). ¶ The title of Aristotle's work named *Metaphysics* derives from the fact that the books so designated followed in the received arrangement the treatises on natural science known as *tà φυσικά* 'the physics'; although Gr. *metá* does not normally imply 'beyond' or 'tran-

scending' it came to be so interpreted in this word prob. on the model of such a correspondence as *metaphor* and *transfer*.

**metatarsus** metətāˈɪsəs (anat.) group of bones lying between the tarsus and the toes. XVII. - modL.; see META-, TARSUS.

**metathesis** mītəˈpɪsɪs (result of) transposition of sounds or letters in a word. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *metáthesis*, f. *metatithénai* transpose; see META-, THESIS. So **metathetic** -pɛˈtɪk. XIX.

**mete** mīt (arch.) measure out. OE. *metan* = OFris. *meta*, OS. *metan*, OHG. *mezgan* (Du. *meten*, G. *messen*), ON. *meta*, Goth. *mitan* :- CGerm. \**metan*; the IE. base \**med-* is repr. also by L. *meditāri* MEDITATE, Gr. *médesthai* care for, OIr. *mídiur* I treasure, *méd* measure, beside \**mod-*, of L. *modus* MODE, *modius* bushel, Skr. *mastiṣ* measure, weight, and MEAT.

**metempsychosis** mitempsikouˈsɪs (for merely often str. on the third syll. after Gr.) transmigration of the soul. XVI. - late L. - Gr. *metempsychōsis*, f. *metē* META- + *en* IN + *psūkhē* soul (see PSYCHIC).

**meteor** mīˈtɪəɪ †atmospheric phenomenon xv; fireball, shooting star xvi (Sh.). - modL. *meteōrum* - Gr. *metéōron*, sb. use of n. of *metéōros* raised up, lofty, f. *metā* META- + \**eōr-*, var. of base of *aeterein* raise. Hence, or partly - medL. *meteōricus*, **meteoric** mīˈtɪəˌrɪk †elevated, lofty xvii; †pert. to the atmosphere xviii; pert. to meteors xix. Cf. F. *météore*, *météorique*. **me-teorite** meteoric stone. xix (Olmsted); earlier **me-teorolite** (-*lithē*, Southey). **meteorology** study of atmospheric phenomena. xvii. - F. or modL. - Gr. *meteōrologiā*. **me-teorology** (-*cal* XVI (Dee)); so F. *météorologique* (xvi).

**meter**<sup>1</sup> mīˈtɪəɪ (local) measurer. xiv (Wycl. Bible). f. METE- + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**meter**<sup>2</sup> mīˈtɪəɪ apparatus for measuring quantities. xix. First in *gas m.* (1815); perh. a use of **METER**<sup>1</sup> suggested by *gasometer* (1790).

**-meter** mītəɪ terminal el. in names of instruments for scientific measuring, the earliest of which (xvii) were adopted, partly through F., from modL. terms in *-metrum* (intended to repr. Gr. *métron* METRE<sup>3</sup>), e.g. *barometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, which are not, however, formed according to Gr. analogies. In xviii and xix hybrid formations came in, such as *alcoholometer*, *calorimeter*, *galvanometer*, *gasometer*, *lactometer*, *pedometer*, *taximeter*, *voltmeter*. Nonce-words of a joc. kind have been frequent, esp. in imitation of Sydney Smith's *foolometer* 'fool-measurer'. The corr. nouns of action end in **-metry** mītɪ (cf. GEOMETRY).

**methane** meˈpeɪn (chem.) light carburetted hydrogen, marsh gas, CH<sub>4</sub>. xix. f. METH|YL + -ANE.

**metheglin** mɪpɛˈɡlɪn spiced or medicated mead. xvi. - W. *meddyglyn*, f. *meddyg* medicinal (- L. *medicus* MEDICAL) + *llyn* liquor (= Ir. *linn*, Gael. *linne* pool).

**methinks** mɪpɪˈŋks (arch.) it seems to me. OE. *mē þyncþ*, ME., early modEng. *me thinketh*, repl. by *methinks* (xvi); see ME and THINK; p.t. **methought** mɪpɔˈt (xiii), repl. OE. *mē þūhte*.

**method** meˈpɒd †systematic treatment of a disease; special form of procedure; orderly arrangement. xvi. - F. *méthode* or L. *methodus* - Gr. *methodos* pursuit of knowledge, mode of investigation, f. *metá* (see MID) + *hodós* way. **methodical** mɪpɒˈdɪkəl (hist.) belonging to a school of physicians (between 'dogmatists' and 'empirics'); pert. to method xvi; (earlier †*methodic*). - late L. *methodicus* - Gr. **me-thodist** physician of the methodical school; one who follows a certain method xvi; member of the Holy Club established at Oxford in 1729; member of religious bodies originating in this (cf. WESLEYAN). - modL. *methodista*; hence **me-thodism**. ¶ The words have become CEur.

**methyl** meˈpɪl (chem.) hypothetical radical of wood spirit. 1840. - F. *méthyle* (1840), G. *methyl*, back-formations from F. *méthylène* (1835), G. *methylen* (whence **me-thylene** 1835), f. Gr. *méthū* wine MEAD<sup>1</sup> + *hülē* wood. Hence **me-thylated** pp. (see -ATE<sup>3</sup>).

**meticulous** mɪtɪˈkjʊləs †timid xvi; over-careful about details xix. f. L. *meticulōsus* (Plautus), f. *metus* fear, after *periculōsus* PERILOUS; see -OUS.

**métier** meiˈtʃeɪ one's trade, business, or line. xviii. F. :- Rom. \**misterium*, for L. *ministerium* service, MINISTRY, assoc. with *mysterium* MYSTERY.

**metonymy** mētɔˈnɪmɪ (rhet.) substitution for the name of a thing the name of an attribute of it, etc. xvi. First in late L. form *metonymia* - Gr. *metōnumiā*, f. *metā* META- + *ónoma*, Æolic *ónuma* NAME; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**metope** meˈtɔʊpi (archit.) square space between triglyphs of the Doric frieze. xvi (*methopa*). - L. *metopa* - Gr. *metópē*, f. *metá* between META- + *opai* holes in a frieze to receive the beam ends.

**metre**<sup>1</sup>, U.S. **meter** mīˈtɪəɪ form of poetic rhythm, metrical form, verse. xiv (Rolle, R. Mannyng, Ch.). -(O)F. *mètre*, corr. to Sp., It. *metro*, G. *meter* - L. *metrum* (which was adopted in OE.) - Gr. *métron*. f. IE. \**mē-* MEASURE + instr. suffix. Also in comps. *dimeter*, *hexameter*, *pentameter*, etc. So **metric**<sup>1</sup> meˈtrɪk science of metrical form. xviii; cf. F. *métrique*, G. *metrik*, etc. **me-trical** pert. to metre xv; relating to measurement xvii. - L. *metricus* - Gr. **me-trist**. xvi. - medL. *metrista*.

**metre**<sup>2</sup>, U.S. **meter** unit of length of the metric system. XVIII. - F. *mètre* - Gr. *mētron* (see prec.). So **me-tric**<sup>2</sup>. XIX.

**metro** me·trou short for Metropolitan Railway. XX.

**metro-** me·trou, mītrə', comb. form of Gr. *mētron* measure (see METRE), as in **metro-nome** instrument for marking time with an inverted pendulum. XIX.

**metropolis** mītrə·pəlis (hist.) see of the bishop of a province; chief city. XVI. - late L. *mētrópolis* - Gr. *mētrópolis* (Herodotus), f. *mētēr* MOTHER + *pólis* city (cf. POLITIC). Cf. (O)F. *métropole*, whence late ME. *metropole* (XIV). So **metropolitan** mētrə·pə·lītən. XVI. - late L. *metropolitānus*, f. Gr. *mētropolītēs* citizen of a metropolis, metropolitan bishop. **metroPOLI-TICAL** XVI. - medL. *metropoliticus*.

**mettle** me·tl quality of temperament XVI (*Swearing cometh of a hot mettall*, Lyly); (of a horse) vigour, spirit (Sh.); (of persons) XVI. In earliest use (late XVI) *mettal(l)*, -*ell*, vars. of METAL, which began to be established as *mettle* in early XVII to distinguish the fig. uses above defined, which are so far removed from the lit. senses that a graphic differentiation was appropriate.

**mew**<sup>1</sup> mjū sea-gull. OE. *mæw*, corr. to OS. *mēu* (MLG., MDu. *mēwe*, Du. *meeuw*; G. *möwe* is from LG) - Germ. \**mai(z)wiz*, rel. to \**maixwaz*, whence OHG. *mēh*, ON. *már* (pl. *mávar*, *máfar*).

**mew**<sup>2</sup> mjū cage for hawks while moulting; coop, breeding-cage. XIV. - (O)F. *mue* (corr. to Sp., It. *muda*), f. *muer* moult, shed horns, in OF. also change :- L. *mūtāre* (see MUTATION). So **mew** vb. cast (feathers), esp. of a hawk. XIV. - (O)F. *muer*. A second vb. **mew** put a hawk 'in mew', cage, (transf.) shut up, confine XV, is f. the sb. See also MEWS.

**mew**<sup>3</sup> mjū utter the characteristic cry of the cat. XIV. Echoic, varying with †*mewt* (XIV-XVIII), †*mute* (Skelton); cf. MIAOW.

**mewl** mjūl whimper, whine, mew. XVII (Sh.). Echoic; cf. *miaul*, MIAOW.

**mews** mjūz royal stables at Charing Cross, London XIV; stabling built round an open space XVII. pl. of (arch. and dial.) *mew* cage, coop (XIV) - (O)F. *mue*, f. *muer* vb. (MEW<sup>2</sup>).

**Mexican** me·ksikan pert. to Mexico. XVII. - Earlier Sp. *mexicano* (now *mej-*), f. *Mexico*, f. *Mexitli*, one of the names of the Aztec god of war; see -AN.

**mezeon** mīziə·rīən shrub *Daphne Mezereon*. XV (-*ion*). - medL. - Arab. *māzaryūn* (*Avicenna*).

**mezzanine** me·zanīn low storey between two higher ones. XVIII. - F. *mezzanine* - It. *mezzanino*, dim. of *mezzano* middle, MEAN<sup>3</sup>.

**mezzotint** me·dzoutint †half-tint; method of engraving a metal plate for printing. XVIII. Earlier in It. form **mezzoti-nto** (XVII); f. *mezzo* half (- L. *mediu-s* MID) + *tinto* TINT.

**mho** mou (electr.) unit of conductivity. XIX (W. Thomson, later Lord Kelvin). Reversal of OHM.

**mi, me** mī (mus.) third note of the scale. XVI. See UT.

**miaow** miau· MEW<sup>3</sup>. XVII. Echoic; cf. F. *miaou* and *miaul* (XVII) - F. *miauler*.

**miasma** maīə·zmə noxious exhalation. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *miasma* defilement, pollution, rel. to *miainein* pollute (cf. AMIANTHUS). So **mi-asm** XVII; after F. *miasme*.

**mica** mai·kə †small plate of talc, etc.; mineral consisting essentially of silicate of aluminium occurring in glittering scales or in crystals. XVIII. - L. *mīca* grain, crumb; the modL. use in min. was prob. orig. contextual ('a particle' of . . .), and the development of the specialized meaning was perh. furthered by assoc. with L. *micāre* shine. Hence **micā-CEOUS**. XVIII (Pennant).

**Michaelmas** mi·klməs feast of St. Michael the archangel, 29 September (a quarter-day). OE. *sancte Micheles masse* Saint Michael's mass (see MASS<sup>1</sup>), ME. *Mi(gh)elmasse* (XIII), *Mykylnes* (XV); *Michael* mai·kl repr. (ult.) Heb. *Mikhaēl* 'who is like God'.

**mickle** mi·kl **muckle** ma·kl (dial.) great, much. north. and eastern ME. *mīkel* (XIII, Ormulum, Bestiary, Cursor M.), later north. *mehil* (whence Sc. *meikle*) - ON. *mīkell* = OE. *mīcel* MUCH. The var. ME. *mukel* (XIV), later north. *muckle*, arose from assoc. with *muchel*, MUCH. Also adv. XIII, sb. XIV.

**micro-** mai·krou, before a vowel **micr-**, comb. form of Gr. *mīkrós*, var. of *smīkrós* small, poss. rel. to SMALL; used in many scientific terms. **microcosm** mai·kro(u)-kōzm man viewed as an epitome of the universe. XV (Ludg.). - F. *microcosme* or medL. *mīcro(s)cosmus* - Gr. *mīkrós kōsmos* little world. **micrometer** maīkro·mītə instrument for measuring very small distances. XVII. - F. *micromètre*. **microPHONE** instrument for intensifying sounds. XVII. **microSCOPE** mai·kroskoup magnifying glass for details. XVII (1656) - modL. *microscopium*.

**microbe** mai·kroub extremely minute living being, esp. bacterium. XIX. - F. *microbe* (1878, Sédillot), f. Gr. *mīkrós* MICRO- + *bios* life (used for 'living creature'); see BIO-.

**micturition** mīktjuri·jən desire to make water, (often simply) making water. XVIII. - L. *mīcturitiō(n-)*, f. pp. stem. of *mīcturire*, desiderative formation on *mīct-*, *mīct-*, pp. stem of *mingere* make water, formed with nasal infix, like OLith. *minžu* I urinate, on the IE. base \**meigh-* repr. by synonym. L. *meiere*. Cf. MIXEN.

**mid** mid (in partitive concord) the middle or midst of. OE. \**midd*, only in obl. forms *midde*, *middes*, *midne*, *midre*, *middum* (cf. AMID), corr. to OFris. *midde*, OS. *midði*, OHG. *mitti*, ON. *míðr*, Goth. *midjis* :- CGerm. \**miðja-*, \**meðja-* :- CIE. \**medhjo-*, whence also L. *medius* (cf. MEDIAL), Gr. *méssos* (:- \**methjos*), later *mésos* MESO-, Gaul. *medio-* (as in *Mediolánum*, It. *Milano* Milan), OIr. *mid* middle (sb.), *Mide* Meath, prop. 'middle province', *immedōn* in the middle or interior, OSI. *mežda* limit, *meždu* between, Russ. *mežá* boundary, Skr. *má-dhyas*, Av. *maidyo* in the middle of, Arm. *měj* middle (sb.); **mi'dday**, **mi'dnight**, **mi'dsummer**, **midwi'nter** occur in OE. both as two words (with *mid* inflected) and as comps.; in the Continental langs. the corr. terms are only comps., exc. ON. *míðr dōgr*, *míðr vetr*; **midland** mi'dlænd (xvi), contr. of ME. *middel land* (xiii); **mi'dmost** (xvii) alt. (by assoc. with -MOST) of OE., ME. *midmest*, also OE., OFris. *medemest*; for formation and development cf. FOREMOST; **mi'dway** adv. in the middle of the distance xiii. ME. *midwei*, for *o midweie*, OE. *on midwege*; cf. MDu. *middevech*.

**midden** mi:dn dunghill, manure heap. xiv. ME. *mydding*, of Scand. origin; identical with Da. *mødding*, earlier *møgdyng(e)*, f. *møg MUCK* + *dynge* heap (cf. DUNG), Norw. dial. *mykjardunge*, *mitting*.

**middle** mi:dl so placed as to have the same quantity or number on each side. OE. *middel*, *midl-* adj. and (by ellipsis) sb. m. = OFris. *middel* adj., OS. *midðil-*, in comps. (Du. *middel* adj. and sb.), OHG. *mittil* (G. *mittel* adj. and sb.) :- WGERM. \**midðila*, f. \**midði* :- Germ. \**miðja-* MID + -il -LE<sup>2</sup>. In OE. and ME. chiefly in superl. *midlest* (now obs. or dial.); in G. the prevailing form is the compar., which is not recorded in Eng.; *middlest* was repl. by **mi'ddlemost**, north. ME. *midelmast* (xiii). *Middle Ages* (1713), earlier †*Middle Age* (1621), rendering modL. *media ætas* (1518), *medium ævum* (1604).

**middling** mi:dlɪŋ †intermediate xv (Haye); of medium size or quality xvi. First in Sc. use, from which it passed into southern use in the reign of James I. prob. f. MID + -LING<sup>2</sup>. Cf. OE. *myðlinga* moderately.

**middy** mi:di (colloq.) midshipman. xix (Marryat); see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**midge** midʒ small gnat-like insect. OE. *myég(e)*, corr. to OS. *muggia* (Du. *mug*), OHG. *mucca* (G. *mücke*), ON. *mý* (Sw. *mygg*, *mygga*, Da. *myg*) :- Germ. \**mugjaz*, \**mugjōn*, rel. to L. *musca* fly (cf. MOSQUITO), Gr. *muía*, Lith. *musė*, OSI. (Russ.) *múkha*. Hence **midger** mi:dʒɪt sand-fly (in Canada) c.1850; extremely small person c.1865.

**midrash** mi:dræʃ Jewish commentary on the Hebrew scriptures. xvii. - Heb., f. *darash* investigate, search.

**midriff** mi:drɪf diaphragm. OE. *midhrif* (= OFris. *midref*), f. \**midd* MID + *hrif* belly = OFris. *hrif*, *href*, OHG. *href*, of obscure origin.

**midshipman** midʃɪpˌmən naval rank between cadet and lowest commissioned officer. xvii. Earlier †*midshipsman*, f. †*midships* (see AMIDSHIPS) + MAN. Hence **mi'd-ship**MITE<sup>2</sup> XIX.

**midst** midst middle point or position. xiv. ME. *middest*, alt. of †*middes* (xiv), which was evolved from advb. phr. *in middes*, on *middes*, which are alterations of *in middan*, on *middan*, where the prep. governs the dat. of *midde* sb. MIDDLE, or the weak-inflected adj. ¶ For parasitic *t* cf. *amongst*, *whilst*.

**midwife** mi:dwaɪf, (formerly) mi:d(w)ɪf. xiv. prob. f. MID (prep. and adv.) with, together + WIFE in the sense 'woman' (so †*midwoman* xiii), the notion being 'a woman who is with the mother at the birth' (cf. the etymol. meaning of *obstetric*). Hence **midwifery** mi:d(w)ɪfri. xv.

**mien** mɪn person's bearing or look. xvi (G. Douglas). Earlier *men*, *mene*, *meane*, *mine*; prob. aphetic of †*demean* sb. (xv; f. the vb.), later assim. to F. *mine* look, aspect.

**might<sup>1</sup>** maɪt quality of being able, power, strength. OE. *míht*, for *mieht*, non-WS. *mæht* = OFris. *mecht*, *macht*, OS., OHG. *maht* (Du., G. *macht*), Goth. *mahts* :- CGerm. \**maxtiz* (exc. ON. *máttir* :- \**maxtuz*), f. \**mag-* be able; see MAY<sup>1</sup>, -R<sup>1</sup>. Hence **mi'ghty<sup>1</sup>** OE. *míhtig* = OFris. *mahtig*, etc.

**might<sup>2</sup>** see MAY<sup>1</sup>.

**mignonette** minjəneɪt plant *Reseda odorata*. xviii. - F. *mignonnette*, fem. of †*mignonnet*, dim. of *mignon* delicately small, of unkn. origin; see -ETTE.

**migraine** mi:greɪn. xviii (Walpole). - F. (see MEGRIM).

**migration** maɪgreɪʃən moving in flight, etc. from one place to another. xvii. - F. *migration* or L. *migrātiō(n-)*, f. *migrāre*, prob. based on \**mei-* change (cf. MUTABLE); see -ATION. So or hence **migrā'te<sup>3</sup>**. xvii.

**mikado** mi:kə'dou title of emperor of Japan. xviii. Jap., f. *mi* august + *kado* door. ¶ Cf. *Sublime Porte* 'august gate' as the name of the central office of Ottoman government.

**milch** mi:lʃ giving milk, in milk. xiii. ME. *mielch*, *melche*, *milche*, repr. OE. \**mielce* (cf. *pri*milce month of May, in which cows can be milked thrice in the day), :- \**melukjaz*, f. \**meluk-*, *meolc* MILK. ¶ The form in use in OE. is identical with the sb. = MDu. *melch*, OHG. *melch*, G. *melk*, ON. *mjólk*.

**mild** mild †gracious, kind; gentle, not rough OE.; †tame XIII; operating gently XIV; not rough, strong, or severe XV. OE. *milde* = OFris. *milde*, OS. *mildi*, OHG. *milti* (Du., G. *mild*), ON. *mildr*, Goth. *-mildeis*, *-milds* (in *friapwa*/*mildeis* loving, un/*mildeis* unkind, *mildþa* kindness) :- CGerm. \**mildjaz*, \**mildiz*, f. IE. \**meldh-* \**mol dh-* \**mldh-*, whence Gr. *malthakós* (:- \**mldhygós*) soft, Skr. *márdh*, *mṛdh* neglect, despise, OIr. *meldach* pleasing, OSI. *mladú* young, tender, L. *mollis* soft (:- \**moldwis*); extension of \**mel-* \**mol-* (cf. MILL<sup>1</sup>).

**mildew** mi·ldjū †honey-dew OE.; morbid growth on plants, etc. XIV. OE. *mildæaw*, *meledæaw* = OS. *milidou* (Du. *meeldauw*), OHG. *militou* (G., with assim. to *mehl* MEAL<sup>1</sup>, *mehltau*), Sw. *mjöldagg*, Da. *meldug*; f. Germ. \**melip* (Goth. *milib*; cf. L. *mel*, Gr. *méli*) honey+ \**dauwaz* DEW.

**mile** mail Roman measure of 1,000 paces (*mille passus* or *passuum*) estimated at 1,618 yards; unit of measure derived from this, viz. 1,760 yards in English-speaking countries. OE. *mil* fem. = MDu. *mîle* (Du. *mijl*), OHG. *mil(l)a* (G. *meile*), ON. *mila* (prob. from OE.) :- WGerm. \**milja* - L. *milia*, *millia*, pl. of *mîle*, *mille* thousand. ¶ In Rom. langs. the L. sg. is repr. by F. *mil(le)*, It. *miglio*, the pl. by Pr., Sp. *milla*, Pg. *milha*.

**milfoil** mi·lfoil yarrow. XIII. - OF. *milfoil* (now *millefeuille*, after *feuille* leaf) :- L. *mîle-*, *millefolium*, f. *mîle*, *mille* 1000 + *folium* leaf (see FOIL<sup>2</sup>), after Gr. *murióphullon* (*mírios* myriad, *phullon* leaf); the ref. is to the finely-divided leaves.

**military** mi·liəri resembling millet seed. XVII. - L. *miliarius*, f. *milium* MILLET; see -ARY.

**milieu** mi·ljö environment. XIX. F., f. *mi* (:- L. *mediu-s* MID) + *lieu* place (:- L. *locu-s*).

**militant** mi·litənt engaged in warfare XV (*chirche m.*); combative XVII. - F. *militant* or L. *militant-*, *-āns*, prp. of *militāre* serve as a soldier, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier, perh. of Etruscan origin like *satelles* SATELLITE; see -ANT. So **mi·litarism**. XIX. - F. *militarisme*, f. *militaire*. **mi·litarist** †soldier XVII (Sh.); (now) one dominated by military ideas. **mi·litary** pert. to soldiers or an army. XVI. f. F. *militaire* or L. *militāris*; preceded by †**mi·litar**. **mi·litate**<sup>3</sup> †serve as a soldier; †conflict *with*, be evidence *against* XVII. **militia** mi·li·fə †military discipline or service; military force, esp. citizen army. XVI. - L., f. *milit-*; see -IA<sup>1</sup>; cf. F. *milice*.

**milk** milk fluid secreted by the mammary of female mammalia. OE. Anglian *milc*, WS. *meol(o)c* = OFris. *melok*, OS. *miluk* (Du. *melk*), OHG. *miluh* (G. *milch*), ON. *mjóluk*, Goth. *miluks* :- CGerm. \**meluks* fem., f. \**melk-* (repr. by the vbs. OE. *melcan*, OHG. *melchan*) :- IE. \**melg-* \**mlg-*, whence OIr. *melg* sb. and the vbs. L. *mulgēre*, Gr. *amél-*

*gein*, OSl. *mlěsti*, OIr. *bligim*. Hence vb. OE. *milcian*. comp. **mi·lksop** orig. sop dipped in milk, (hence) one who is fed on such food, †young infant, (transf.) effeminate fellow XIV (Ch.; as a nickname or surname XIII). Hence **mi·lk**<sup>1</sup>; *M. Way* tr. L. *via lactea*; cf. GALAXY. XIV.

**mill**<sup>1</sup> mil building fitted with apparatus for grinding corn OE.; the apparatus itself XVI; grinding in which an industry or manufacture is carried on XVI. OE. *mylen* m. and fem. :- \**mu·lino*, *-ina*, for late L. *molinum*, *-ina*, f. and repl. L. *mola* grindstone, mill, rel. to *molere* grind (see MEAL<sup>1</sup>). For the loss of final *n* cf. the common dial. pronunc. *kil* of *kiln*. comp. **mi·llstone** late OE.; cf. Du. *molensteen*, etc. Hence **mill** vb. XVI. ¶ The late L. fem. was adopted in other Germ. langs. and in OSI.; for the native Germ. word for hand-mill see QUERN.

**mill**<sup>2</sup> mil 1/1000 of a dollar. XVIII. Short for n. of L. *millesimus* MILLESIMAL.

**millboard** mi·lbōrd stout pasteboard made of coarse matter milled or rolled with high pressure. XVIII. alt. of *milled board*, i.e. board flattened by rolling or beating.

**millennium** mile·niəm period of 1000 years, spec. that during which Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx 1-5). XVII. - modL., f. L. *mille* 1000, after *biennium* (see BIENNIAL). So **millenarian** miline·əriən pert. to (sb. one who believes in) the millennium. XVII. f. L. *millenarius*, f. *millēni*, distributive of *mille*; see -ARIAN; whence also **millenary** mi·linəri. XVI.

**millepede** mi·lipid arthropod with many legs. XVII. - L. *millepeda* woodlouse, f. *mille* 1000 + *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT.

**miller** mi·lar one whose trade is grinding corn in a mill, proprietor or tenant of a corn-mill. XIV (PPl., Ch.). Late ME. *mulnere*, *mylnere*, *millere* prob. (with assim. to MILL<sup>1</sup>) - MLG., MDu. *molner*, *mulner* (Du. *moleenaar*, *mulder*), in OS. *mulineri*, corr. to OHG. *mulināri* (G. *müller*), ON. *mylnari* - late L. *molinārius* (CRom., exc. Rum.), f. *molina* MILL; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Superseded OE. *nyle(n)-weard* (orig.) custodian of a lord's mill, (later) miller. Three types survive as surnames, *Miller*, *Milner*, *Mil(l)ward*, with var. *Millard*, beside *Mil(l)man*.

**millesimal** mile·siməl thousandth (part). XVIII. f. L. *millesimus*, f. *mille* 1000; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**millet** mi·lit graminaceous plant, *Panicum miliaceum*. XIV (Maund.). - (O)F. *millet*, dim. of (dial.) *mil* (whence Eng. †*mill(e)* XVI) = Pr. *melh*, Sp. *mijo*, It. *miglio*, Rum. *mețu* :- L. *milium* (whence OE. *mil* and late ME. †*mile*), rel. to Gr. *melinē*, Lith. *málnos* pl. (this parallel evidence indicates that the plant was known in primitive IE. times).

**milli-**, comb. form of *L. mille* thousand (see MILE), used esp. in denominations of the metric system to denote the thousandth part of a unit, e.g. *milligramme*, *millimetre* (XIX).

**milliary** mi·liəri pert. to a mile or milestone. XVII. - *L. mil(l)iarius*, *f. mille*; see MILE, -ARY.

**milliner** mi·linər †vender of fancy ware such as was orig. made at Milan (e.g. *Melane justian*, *Myllen bonnettes*); maker-up of articles of female apparel (now esp. hats). XVI (*mylloner*, *mileyner*, *milliner*). *f. Milan*, name of the chief city of Lombardy, Italy, famous for textile fabrics and steel-work + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **mi·linERY**. XVII.

**million** mi·ljən a thousand thousands XIV; the multitude XVII. - (O)F. *million*, prob. - It. †*millione*, now *milione* (whence also Sp. *millon*, Pg. *milhão*), *f. mille* thousand (see MILE) + augm. suffix -one. ¶ The F. word has passed into Germ. and Sl. langs. So **millionaire** mi·ljənɛɹ. XIX. - *F. millionnaire* (XVIII); the F. form and the anglicized **millionary** have also been used.

**milt** milt A. spleen in mammals OE.; B. (perh. from Du.) soft roe. xv. OE. *milte* and *milt*, corr. to OFris. *milte*, MDu. *mülte* (Du. *milt*) spleen, milt of fish, OHG. *milzi* n. (G. *milz* fem.), ON. *milti* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**miltjaz*, \**miltjōn*, perh. rel. to \**meltan* MELT. ¶ The earlier name for male fish roe was *milc* XIV (so Du. *melk*, G. *milch*, Sw. *mjöлке*), the resemblance to which may have assisted the transference of meaning.

**mime** maim jester, buffoon; farcical drama of the Greeks and Romans. XVII. - *L. mīmus* -Gr. *mimos* imitator, actor. Cf. F. *mime*, Sp., It. *mimo*. Hence vb. XVII. So **mi·meoGRAPH** mi·miou- stencil device for multiplying manuscript or printed matter. 1889. irreg. *f. Gr. mīmēomai* I imitate. **mimesis** maimi'sis imitation. XVI. - Gr., *f. mīmēsthai*. **mimetic** maimē'tik pert. to imitation or mimicry. XVII. - Gr. *mimētikós*, *f. mīmēsthai* imitate, *f. mimos*. **mimic** mi·mik pert. to a mime or buffoon; imitative; sb. burlesque performer; imitator XVI. - *L. mīmicus* - Gr. *mīmikós*, *f. mimos*; cf. F. *mimique*, etc. Hence vb., **mi·micRY**. XVII.

**miminy-piminy** mi·mini pi·mini over-refined. XIX. Phonetically symbolic; cf. contemp. NIMINY-PIMINY and dial. *mim* (XVII), imit. of pursing the lips.

**mimosa** mi-, maimou-sə, -ou-zə sensitive plant, *Mimosa pudica*, and its allies. XVIII. - modL. *mīmōsa* (Colin, 1619), app. *f. L. mīmus* MIMÉ + -ōsa, fem. (*sc. herba, planta*) of -ōsus -OSE<sup>1</sup>, and so named from its imitation of animal sensitiveness.

**mina**<sup>1</sup> mai'nə unit of weight in the Near East; ancient Greek money. XVI. - *L. mina* - Gr. *mná*.

**mina**<sup>2</sup> mai'nə Indian starling. XVIII. - Hindi *mainā*; vars. with *my-*, *mai-*, *-ah*, *-ar*.

**minaret** mi·nəret tall slender tower of a mosque. XVII. - *F. minaret* or Sp. *minarete*, It. *minaretto* -Turcized form of Arab. *manārat*, *f. nār* fire (cf. *manār* lighthouse).

**minatory** mi·nətəri threatening. XVI. - late *L. minātōrius*, *f. mināt-*, pp. stem of *mināri* MENACE; see -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**mince** mins cut up small XIV; †minimize, disparage; extenuate, moderate; talk, walk, etc., affectedly XVI. - OF. *mincier* :- Rom. \**minūtiāre*, *f. L. minūtia* see MINUTIA; dial. vars. with -ch, -sh are -OF. dial. *minchier*. Hence sb. minced meat as a dish. XIX. ¶ *Mi·nce*meat, *mi·nce*-pie (both XVII) are for *minced* meat, *minced* pie.

**mind** maind memory (surviving in phr. *in m., to m., time out of m.*); thought, purpose, intention; mental faculty. XII. Early ME. *mind(e)*, with dial. vars. *münd(e)*, *mend(e)*, later *meende*; aphetic of *imünd*, etc. :- OE. *gemynd*, corr. to OHG. *gimunt*, Goth. *gamunds* memory :- Germ. \**gamundiz*, *f. \*ga-* Y- + \**mun-*, weak grade of the series \**men-* \**man-* \**mun-* :- IE. \**men-* \**mon-* \**mn-* revolve in the mind, think. Other Germ. derivs. are: OFris. *minne*, OS. *minnea*, OHG. *minna* (G. *minne*) love; ON. *minni*, Goth. *gaminþi* memory (:- \**gamenþjam*); OE. *manian* remind, exhort, advise, *gēmunan* (present *geman*) remember, OS. *far|munan* deny, despise, Goth. *munan* (present *man*) think, believe, *muns* thought, OE. *myne* (:- \**muniz*) memory, desire, love. Hence **mind** vb. REMIND; remember, give heed to XIV; (dial.) perceive, notice XV; contemplate XVI; be careful about XVIII. ¶ The IE. base was very prolific; many derivs. are given in the articles AUTOMATON, COMMENT, DEMENTIA, MANIA, MATHESIS, MEMENTO, MEMORY, MENTAL, MENTION, MENTOR, MNEMONIC, MONITION, REMEMBER, REMINISCENT.

**mine**<sup>1</sup> main poss. adj., of or pert. to ME. OE. *mīn* = OFris., OS., OHG. *mīn* (Du. *mijn*, G. *mein*), ON. *minn*, Goth. *meins* :- CGerm. \**mīnaz*, *f. IE. locative \*mej of me* ME + adj. suffix \*-no- (cf. THINE, SWAIN). A case-form of this adj., OE. *mīn*, etc., Goth. *meina* (cf. OSl. *mene*, Lith. *manę* for \**menę*, OPers. *manā*), was used as the genitive of I; in Eng. this did not survive the OE. period. In XIII the final *n* of the adj. was already dropped before a cons. in southern and midland Eng.; but it was retained in the north, and survived till xv in Sc. See MY.

**mine**<sup>2</sup> main dig in the earth for ore, coal, etc. XIII. - (O)F. *miner* = Pr., Sp. *minar*, It. *minare*, perh. orig. Gallo-Rom. deriv. of a Celtic word repr. by Ir., Gaelic *mein* ore, mine, W. *mwyn* ore, †mine. So (or hence) **mine** sb. excavation for mining xiv (R. Mannyng); †mineral, ore xiv (Maunder.); so (O)F. *mine* = Pr. *mina*, *mena* (whence It., Sp. *mina*), medL. *mina*. **mi·ner**<sup>2</sup> maker of underground mines XIII; excavator for mineral xiv; after OF. *mineor* (mod. *mineur*) = Pr. *minador*. ¶ Has become CEur. esp.

through the use of subterranean methods in warfare (cf. UNDERMINE).

**mineral** mi'nərəl substance obtained by mining. xv (Lydg.). - OF. *mineral* or medL. *minerāle*, sb. use of n. sg. of *minerālis*, f. *minera* ore - OF. *miniēre* mine = Pr. *meniera*, It. *miniera* :- Rom. \**mināria* (in AL. XIII), f. \**mina*, \**mināre* MINE<sup>2</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **mi'neral** adj. xvi. - F. or medL. **mineralogy** -æ'lədʒi. science of minerals xvii (Boyle). - modL., of irreg. formation; so **minera·logist**. xvii (Sir T. Browne).

**mingle** mi'ngl mix so as to unite or combine. xiv (*mengel*). f. ME. *meng*, *mung* mix - ON. *menga* = OE. *mengan*, OFris. *mengja*, (O)HG. *mengen* :- \**mangjan* (cf. AMONG) + -LE<sup>3</sup>, perh. suggested by (M)Du. *mengelen*. Hence **mi·ngle·ma·ngle**. xvi.

**miniature** mi'nitʃəɪ, mi'nitʃuəɪ reduced image, small representation xvi; †illumination in manuscripts xvii; portrait on a small scale xviii; adj. xviii. - It. *miniatura* - medL. *miniātūra*, f. *miniāre* rubricate, illuminate, f. L. *minium* native cinnabar, red lead, acc. to Propertius of Sp. origin. In the development of the sense 'small portrait' there has prob. been assoc. with the L. stem *min-* (see MINOR); cf. *facies minutæ* (Juvenal xiv 291) of the heads on coins. So **mi·niaturize** render minute xx; **mi·niaturiza·tion** xx.

**minify** mi'nifai diminish in estimated size, etc. xvii. irreg. f. L. *minor* less, *minimus* least (see MINOR, MINIM), after MAGNIFY.

**minikin** mi'nikin (dial.) playful term for a female xvi; diminutive thing xviii; adj. dainty, mincing, diminutive xvi. - Du. *minneken*, f. *minne* love (cf. MIND) + *-ken* -KIN.

**minim** mi'nim A. (mus.) note half the value of a semibreve xv; B. friar of the Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum; C. thing of the least size or importance xvi; single down stroke of the pen xvii. - medL. ellipt. or absol. uses of L. *minimus*, -a, -um least; see MINOR. So **mi·nimize**. xix (Bentham). **mi·nimum** †atom; least amount attainable, etc. xvii; lowest or least value, etc. xviii. - L., n. of *minimus* used sb. **mi·nimal**<sup>1</sup> extremely minute xvii.

**minion** mi'njən †lover, lady-love xvi (Dunbar); favourite (G. Douglas); printing type (cf. F. *mignonne*) xvii. - F. *mignon* (xv), which repl. OF. *mignot*, f. Gaul. \**mino* (cf. OIr. *mín* tender, soft) or Gaul. \**mino* (cf. OIr. *mín* small) + dim. suffix -*ottus*. Cf. MIGNONETTE.

**minish** mi'nif (arch.) lessen, reduce. xiv. - (with assim. to -ISH<sup>2</sup>) OF. *menu(i)sier* = Pr. *menzar*, It. *minuzare* :- Rom. \**minūtīāre*, f. *minūtus* MINUTE; cf. MINCE, DIMINISH.

**minister** mi'nistəɪ †servant, subordinate officer xiii; one engaged in the celebration of worship or officially charged with spiritual functions xiv; officer of state xvii. - (O)F. *ministre* - L. *minister* servant, f. \**minis-*, var.

of *minus* less, adv. of *minor* MINOR, in formation parallel to the corrol. *magister* MASTER. So **mi·nister** vb. (arch.) serve, supply, ADMINISTER. xiv. - (O)F. *ministre* - L. *ministrāre*. **ministerial** -tiəriəl pert. to or characteristic of a minister or ministry. xvi. - F. *ministériel* or late L. *ministrālis*, f. *ministerium*, but consciously referred to *minister* and *ministry*. **ministra·tion**. xiv (Rolle). - OF. or L. **mi·nistry** rendering of service; function of a minister of religion xiv (Wycl. Bible); body of ministers xvi (in politics xviii). - L. *ministerium* (cf. MISTER<sup>1</sup>).

**miniver** mi'nivəɪ fur of uncertain identity used for lining and trimming (since c.1900 applied to the ceremonial costume of peers). xiii. ME. *meniver*, *menuver* (the forms with *min-*, *myn-* date from xv) - AN. *menuver*, (O)F. *menu vair*, i.e. *menu* little (:- L. *minūtus* MINUTE), *vair* variegated fur (:- L. *varius* VARIOUS). *Pured m.*, *m. pure* repr. AN. *meniver puré* powdered miniver, but the pp. has been misinterpreted as 'pure white'.

**mink** miŋk skin or fur of stoat-like animals of the genus *Putorius* xv; the animal itself xvii. Early forms *menks*, *mynkes* (xv-xvi); prob. from the area of the Baltic Sea as the waterway for trading in furs; cf. Sw. *menk*, *mänk* mink, LG. *mink* otter.

**minnesinger** mi'nisiŋəɪ German lyric poet of xii-xiv, whose chief theme was love. xix. G., f. *minne* love (see MIND) + *singer* SINGER.

**minnow** mi'nou small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus*. xv. Early form *menow*, later *minew* (xvi), perh. orig. repr. OE. \**mynwe* (beside recorded OE. *myne* 'capito', 'mena') = OHG. *munwa* 'capedo' (i.e. L. *capito*), but infl. by ME. *menuse*, *menise* - OF. *menuse* :- Rom. \**minūtia* n.pl. small objects (cf. MINUTIAE).

**minor** mai'nəɪ less, smaller; applied first to Franciscan friars (*friars minor*, †*minors*) xiii; from xiv in various techn. uses, the earliest being in logic. - OF. *menour* (:- L. *minōrem*) in *freres menours* (medL. *fratres minores*); in other uses - L. *minor*, which functions as compar. of *parvus* small, and is rel. to *minuere* lessen, Gr. *minūthein*, and *meiōn* less. So **mi·norest**<sup>1</sup> nun of the second order of St. Francis. xiv. - OF. *menouresse*; a house of the order gave its name to *The Minories* in the City of London. **minority** mainɔ:riti. xvi. - F. or medL. ¶ Formations on the same base are COMMUNITE, DIMINISH, DIMINUTION, MINIM, MINISTER, MINUS, MINUSCULE, MINUTE.

**minorca** minɔ:ɪkə black variety of domestic fowl named after *Minorca*, one of the Balearic islands.

**Minotaur** mi'nɔ:təɪɪ fabulous monster confined in the Cretan labyrinth. xiv (Ch. Gower). - OF. *Minotaur* (now -*taure*) - L. *Minotaurus* - Gr. *Minōtauros*, f. *Minōs* Minos, king of Crete, whose wife Pasiphae was the mother of the Minotaur + *tauros* bull (cf. STEER<sup>1</sup>).



**minster** mi'nstər †monastery; church originating in a monastic establishment; large church. OE. *mynster* = OHG. *munistri* (G. *münster*), MDu. *monster*, ON. *mustari* - popL. \**monisterium* (whence (O)F. *moutier*, and adoptions in Celtic and Slav.) for ecclL. *monasterium* MONASTERY.

**minstrel** mi'nstrəl professional entertainer (*menestraus* pl., AncrR.) professional reciter of poetry, esp. with the accompaniment of music (in mod. revived use as F. *ménéstrel*). XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *menestral*, *ministrall*, -*el*, *men-*, *minstral*, -*el* - OF. *menestral*, -(*e*)*vel*, *mini-*, entertainer, handicraftsman, servant - Pr. *menest(a)ral* officer, attendant, employed person, musician - late L. *ministerial-is* official, officer, f. *ministerium* MYSTERY<sup>2</sup>, MÉTIER; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **minstrelsy** art of a minstrel; body of minstrels XIV; minstrel poetry XIX (Scott). - OF. *menestralsie*.

**mint**<sup>1</sup> mint †coin OE.; place where money is coined xv. OE. *mynet*, corr. (with variation of gender) to OFris. *menote*, *munte*, OS. *munita* (Du. *munt*), OHG. *munizga*, *muniz* (G. *münze*) - WGerm. \**munita* (ON, etc. *mynt* is from LG.) - L. *monēta*; see MONEY. Hence **mint** vb. coin XVI; not continuous with OE. *mynetian* = OHG. *munizōn* (G. *münzen*). **mi-NTAGE**. XVI.

**mint**<sup>2</sup> mint aromatic labiate plant, *Mentha* (esp. *Mentha viridis*). OE. *minte* = OHG. *minza* (G. *minze*) :- WGerm. \**mintā* - L. *menta*, *mentha* - Gr. *mínthē* (also *mínthos*), prob. of Mediterranean origin. ¶ There was also an unexpl. var. WGerm. \**munzja*, repr. by MDu. *munte* (Du. *munt*), OHG. *munza* (G. *münze*). ME. *mente* was prob. due to OF. *mente* (now *menthe*) or to MDu. *mente*.

**minuet** minjue-t, (formerly) mi'njuet stately dance in triple time. XVII. - F., sb. use of adj. *menuet* small, fine, delicate, dim. of *menu* MINUTE<sup>2</sup>, but infl. in form and pronunc. by It. *minuetto* (itself - F.); see -ET.

**minus** mai'nəs less (a certain quantity); (math.) verbal rendering of the sign -. xv. L. 'less', n. of *minor* (see MINOR) used as adv. The prepositional use (e.g. *four minus three*) appears to have arisen in the commercial arithmetic of the Middle Ages; *minus* is first found in German (xv) as the name of the sign -; It. *meno* is found earlier (xiv) as prep., and Leonardo of Pisa (xiii) uses *plus* and *minus* to denote the excess and deficiency in certain results.

**minuscule** mi'nə'skjūəl †(of a letter) small, not capital; (palæogr.) )( capital or uncial. xviii. - F. *minuscule* - L. *minuscula* (sc. *littera* letter), fem. of *minusculus* rather less, dim. of \**minuos*, MINOR.

**minute**<sup>1</sup> mi'nit A. 60th part of an hour or a degree xiv (PPL., Ch.); B. rough draft,

memorandum xvi. - (O)F. *minute* (whence also G. *minute*, Du. *minuut*) - late L. sb. use of L. *minūta*, fem. of *minūtus* MINUTE<sup>2</sup>. Sense A rests ult. on medL. *pars minuta prima* 'first minute part', the  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a unit in the (Babylonian) system of sexagesimal fractions (cf. SECOND<sup>1</sup> sb.); the system was employed by Ptolemy (A.D. II) to the degrees of the circle, to the 60 sections into which he divided the radius, and to the division of the day; the application to the division of the hour was later. Sense B depends (perh. through F.) on the mediæval use of L. *minūta* (in AL. xiv), which may be for *minuta scriptura* draft in small writing as dist. from the engrossed copy. Hence **minute** mi'nit vb. xvii.

**minute**<sup>2</sup> mainjū-t, minjū-t †chopped small xv; †lesser xvi; very small; very precise xvii. - L. *minūtus* (whence F. *menu*; see MENU), pp. of *minuere* lessen, diminish (see MINOR).

**minutia**, usu. pl. **minutiae** mai-, minjū-jii very small matters. xviii. - late L. *minūtia*, pl. -*ia*, f. *minūtus* MINUTE<sup>2</sup>; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**minx** miŋks †pet dog; pert young woman. xvi. Of unkn. origin; deriv. from a form resembling LG. *minske* has been suggested (cf. G. *mensch* wench, hussy; see MAN).

**miocene** see EOCENE.

**miracle** mi-rəkl marvellous event to be ascribed to supernatural intervention xii (Peterb. Chron.); wonderful thing; mediæval play based on the life of Christ or the saints xiv. - (O)F. *miracle* (= Pr. *miracle*, Sp. *milagro*, It. *miracolo*) - L. *mirāculum* object of wonder, f. *mirārī*, -*āre* wonder, look at (cf. ADMIRE), f. *mirus* wonderful, dubiously connected with SMILE. So **miraculous** miræ-kjūləs. xvi. - (O)F. or medL. (-*ōsus*).

**mirage** mirə-ʒ optical illusion produced by atmospheric conditions involving reflection. xix. - F. *mirage*, f. *mirer* refl. look at oneself in a mirror - L. *mirāre*; see prec., -AGE.

**mirre** maiəɹ †swamp, bog; mud. xiv. ME. *müre*, *myre* - ON. *mýrr* :- \**miuzjō* :- \**meusjā*, f. Germ. \**meus-* \**mus-* MOSS.

**mirk** see MURK.

**mirror** mi-rəɹ polished surface to reflect images. xiii. ME. *mirour* - OF. *mirour* (mod. *miroir*, from var. *mirëoir*) = Pr. *mirador* mirror, Sp. *mirador* watch-tower, It. *miratore* mirror :- Rom. \**mirātōrium*, f. \**mirāt-*, \**mirāre* look at, (in pre-classical L.) wonder (L. *mirārī*; see MIRACLE); from xvi the sp. was modelled on words in -OR<sup>2</sup>.

**mirth** mɔɹp joy, happiness OE.; rejoicing, gaiety xiii; gaiety of mind; diversion, sport xiv. OE. *myr(i)ġþ* (cf. MDu. *merchte*) :- Germ. \**murgjþō*, f. \**murgjaz* MERRY; see -TH<sup>1</sup>.

**mirza** mɔːzä royal prince; title of honour. XVII. – Pers. *mīrzā*, for *mīrzād*, f. *mīr* prince (– Arab. *amīr* AMEER, EMIR) + *zād* born.

**mis**<sup>1</sup> mis OE. *mis*- (ME. *mis*se-, *mys*se-, *mys*-, *mes*-) = OFris., OS. *mis*-, OHG. *missa*-, *missi*-, *mis*se-, *mes*- (Du. *mis*-, G. *miss*-), ON. *mis*-, Goth. *missa*- (as in *missa*dēþs misdeed) : CGerm. \**missa*- (whence \**missjan* MISS<sup>1</sup> vb.), meaning predominantly ‘amiss’, ‘wrong(ly)’, ‘improper(ly)’, which is the only sense recognized in new formations, but in OE. there are also exx. of a negative and of a pejorative intensive use. Cf. next.

**mis**<sup>2</sup> mis in a few comps. adopted from French, repr. OF. *mes*- (mod. *més*-, *mes*-, *mé*-) = Pr. *me(n)s*-, *menes*-, Sp., Pg. *menos*-, OIt. *menes*-, *minis*-, It. *mis*- : Rom. \**minus*-, a use of L. *minus* (see MINUS) in the senses ‘bad(ly)’, ‘wrong(ly)’, ‘amiss’, ‘ill-’, and with negative force; at first *mes*-, later assim. to MIS<sup>1</sup>, with which it is broadly synon.

**misadventure** misædvɛntʃəɪ ill-luck XIII; (leg.) homicide committed accidentally in the course of a lawful act XVI. ME. *mis*-*aventure* – OF. *mes**aventure*, f. *mes**avenir* turn out badly (f. *mes*- MIS<sup>2</sup> + *avenir* :– L. *advenire*; cf. ADVENT), after *aventure* ADVENTURE.

**misalliance** misələiːəns see MÉSALLIANCE.

**misanthrope** miːsənθrəʊp hater of mankind. XVII (earlier in L. or Gr. form XVI). – F. *misanthrope* (Rabelais), modL. *misanthroþus*, Gr. *misanthroþos*, f. *mis*(o)-, comb. form of base of *misēin* hate, *misos* hatred + *anthroþos* man. So **misanthrop**<sup>3</sup> misæːnθrəpi. XVII. – F. or modL. – Gr.

**miscall** miskɔːl misname XIV; (dial.) revile xv. MIS<sup>1</sup>.

**miscarry** miskæːri †go astray; †come to harm XIV; be prematurely delivered XVI; go wrong, fail XVII (Sh.). – OF. *mes**carier*; see MIS<sup>2</sup>, CARRY. Hence MISCA<sup>2</sup>RRIAGE †misconduct; mismanagement; untimely delivery; failure to arrive. XVII.

**miscegenation** misidʒineɪʃən mixture of races. orig. U.S. (said to have been copyrighted in 1863 by D. G. Croly, of New York), irreg. f. L. *miscēre* MIX + GENUS race + -ATION.

**miscellaneous** misələiːniəs of mixed character. XVII. f. L. *miscellāneus*, f. *miscellus* mixed, f. *miscēre* MIX; see -ANEOUS. A somewhat earlier adoption was †*miscellane*. So **miscellany** miːsələni, mis-ələni mixture, medley; collection of miscellaneous literary items. XVI. – (with assim. to -Y<sup>3</sup>) F. *miscellanées* fem. pl., or L. *miscellānea* n. pl. (which has been in Eng. use since xvi).

**mischance** mistʃɑːns ill-luck, calamity. XIII. – OF. *mesch(e)ance* (= Fr. *mescazensa*), f. *mescheoir*; see MIS<sup>2</sup>, CHANCE.

**mischievous** miːstʃiʃ †misfortune, distress XIII (Cursor M.); harm, injury XIV; cause of harm XVI; conduct causing petty trouble,

playful maliciousness XVIII. – OF. *meschief*, *meschef* (mod. *méchef*), f. *meschever* (= Pr. *mescabar*) meet with misfortune (whence **mischieve**. XIV), f. *mes*- MIS<sup>2</sup> + *chever* ‘come to a head’, happen :– Rom. \**capāre*, f. \**capum*, L. *caput* head. So **mischievous** miːstʃiʃvəs †unfortunate XIV; harmful XV; disposed to acts of playful malice XVII. – AN. *meschevous*, f. OF. *meschever*. Cf. CHIEF, ACHIEVE.

**miscreant** miːskriənt †heretical, infidel XIV; villainous XVI; also sb. with like dates. – OF. *mescreant* (mod. *mécréant*) misbelieving, unbelieving, prp. of *mescroire* (mod. *mécroire*) disbelieve, f. *mes*- MIS<sup>2</sup> + *croire* :– L. *crēdere*; see CREDIT, -ANT.

**misdeed** misdɪːd evil deed, crime. OE. *mysdæd* = OHG. *missitāt*, Goth. *missadēþs*; see MIS<sup>1</sup>, DEED.

**misdeemeanor** misdɪmɪːnəɪ (arch.) misconduct; (leg.) offence less heinous than a felony. xv. MIS<sup>1</sup>. Hence **misdeemeanor** one convicted of a misdemeanour. 1819; repl. †*misdeemeanor*, which was in prison use earlier.

**misdoubt** misdauːt (dial., arch.) have doubts about, be suspicious of. XVI. MIS<sup>1</sup>.

**mise** mɪz, maɪz †pl. expenses xv; payment made to secure a liberty xv; (leg.) issue in a writ of right XVI. – OF. *mise* action of setting, expenses, wager, arbitration (whence modL. *mis*a, *mis*ia), f. *mis*, pp. of *mettre* place, set :– L. *mittere* (see MISSION).

**miser** maɪːzəɪ A. †wretch; B. avaricious person. XVI. – L. *miser* wretched, unfortunate. So **miserable** miːzərəbl A. wretched XVI (Dunbar); B. †miserly xv (Caxton). – (O)F. *misérable* – L. *miserābilis* pitiable, f. *miserāri* be pitiful, f. *miser*. ¶ It., Sp., Pg. *miser* has both senses. Hence **miserly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. **miserere** miːzəriːri fifty-first (fiftieth) psalm, beginning Miserere mei Deus ‘Have mercy upon me, O God’ XIII; prayer for mercy; †‘iliac passion’ (strangulated hernia) XVII; misericorn (seat) XVIII. imper. sg. of L. *miserēri* have pity, f. *miser*; the last sense is a misuse. **misericorn** miːzəriːriːkɔːd †pity, mercy XIV; dagger for giving the coup de grâce xv; choir seat giving support to one standing XVI. – (O)F. *misericorde* – L. *misericorn*, f. *misericorn* pitiful, f. *miseri*-, stem of *miserēri* + *cord*-, *cor* HEART. **miser**<sup>2</sup> miːzəri wretchedness of external conditions XIV (Ch.); extreme unhappiness XVI (Coverdale); †miserliness XVI. – AN. \**miserie*, for (O)F. *misère*, or – L. *miseria*, f. *miser*.

**misfeasance** misfiːzəns (leg.) transgression, trespass. XVI (Bacon). – OF. *mesfaizance*, f. prp. of *mesfaire* (mod. *méfaire*), f. *mes*- MIS<sup>2</sup> + *faire* :– L. *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>; see -ANCE.

**misfortune** bad fortune, ill luck. xv. MIS<sup>1</sup>; as †vb. xv.

**misgive** misgi·v A. (of the heart, mind) suggest doubt or foreboding; B. (dial.) fail, miscarry. XVI. f. MIS-<sup>1</sup>+GIVE (in A with the ME. sense of 'suggest', in B with meaning as in *give out, give over*).

**mishap** mishæ·p †ill luck; unlucky accident. XIV (R. Mannyng, Ch.). f. MIS-<sup>1</sup>+HAP, prob. after OF. *mescheance* MISCHANCE.

**mish-mash** mi·ʃmæʃ medley, hodge-podge. XV (*myse masche*). redupl. of MASH, with variation of vowel.

**mishna(h)** mi·ʃna collection of *halakhoth* (legal decisions) forming the basis of the Talmud. XVII. - post-biblical Heb. *mishnāh* repetition, instruction, f. *shānah* repeat, teach or learn (oral tradition).

**miskal** mi·skəl Arabian money of account. XVI. ult. - Arab. *misqāl*, local var. of *miḡqāl*, f. *paqala* weigh. The earliest forms *mīḡal*, *mīḡal* came through Sp. and Pg.

**mislike** mislai·k (chiefly literary or dial.) not to like OE.; see DISLIKE. Hence **mislike** sb. †displeasure XIII; (rare) want of affection, dislike. XVI.

**misnomer** misnou·məɪ (leg.) mistake in naming XV; use of a wrong name XVII. - AN., sb. use of OF. *mesnom(m)er*, f. *mes-mis*-<sup>2</sup>+*nommer* :- L. *nōmināre*; see NOMINATE, -ER<sup>5</sup>.

**misogynist** mai-, misə·dʒɪnɪst woman-hater. XVII. f. Gr. *misogynēs*, f. *misō-*, comb. form of *mīsein* hate, *misos* hatred+*gunē* woman (see QUEAN); see -IST.

**misprision** mispri·ʒən (leg.) wrongful action or omission XV (*m. of treason or felony* XVI; often taken to mean 'failure to denounce'); (arch.) misunderstanding, mistake XVI (Sh.). - AN. *mesprisioun* = OF. *mesprison* error, wrong action or speech, f. *mesprendre* (mod. *méprendre*), f. *mes-mis*-<sup>2</sup>+*prendre* take (see PRISON).

**misprize** misprai·z (arch.) despise. XV (Caxton). - OF. *mespriser* (mod. *mépriser*), f. *mes-mis*-<sup>2</sup>+*priser* PRIZE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **misprision** mispri·ʒən contempt. XVI.

**misrule** misrū·l †disorderly conduct; bad government. XIV (*Lord, Abbot of M.* XV). f. MIS-<sup>1</sup>+RULE.

**miss**<sup>1</sup> mis A. fail to hit or reach OE.; fail to attain XIII; B. discover the absence of XII (Orm.); C. omit XVI. OE. *missan* = OFris. *missa*, (MLG., (M)Du. *missen*, (O)HG. *missen*, ON. *missa* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**missjan*, f. \**misso-* (cf. MIS-<sup>1</sup>, AMISS), ppl. formation with \*-to- on an IE. base \**mith-*, repr. by Skr. *mīthás*, OSl. *mītē* alternating, cogn. with Skr. *mēthati* alternates, L. *mūtāre* (see MUTATION), Goth. *maidjan* falsify. So **miss** sb. OE. *miss* loss, corr. to MLG., MHG. *misse* (Du. *mis*), ON. *missa*, -ir.

**miss**<sup>2</sup> mis (dial.) kept mistress; title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman. XVII. Clipped form of MISTRESS; cf. *mass*, *mess*, *mus* (from XVI), shortening of *master*,

now dial. (*misses and masses* occurs XVIII); cf. MISSIS. Hence **mi-ssy**<sup>4</sup>. XVII.

**missal** mi·səl mass-book. XIV (*messel*). - medL. *missāle* (whence OF. *messel*, mod. *missel*, the source of some early Eng. instances), use of n. sing. of *missālis* pert. to the Mass, f. *missa* MASS<sup>1</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**missel-thrush** mi·səlθrʌʃ thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) that feeds on mistletoe berries. XVIII (Goldsmith). Earlier *missel-bird* (XVII, Bacon); f. †*missel* mistletoe, OE. *mistel* = OHG. *mistil* (G. *mistel*), Du. *mistel*, ON. *mistil-*, of unkn. origin.

**missile** mi·sail adapted for throwing; sb. missile weapon. XVII. - L. *missilis* (n. sg. *missile* as sb.), f. *miss-*; see next and -ILE.

**mission** mi·ʃən †sending, esp. abroad XV; sending forth on a service (spec. Mission of the Holy Ghost) or with authority; body of persons sent; commission, errand XVII; establishment of missionaries XVIII; personal duty or vocation XIX; operational sortie XX. - F. *mission* or L. *missiō(n-)*, f. *miss-*, pp. stem of *mittere* let go, send; see -ION. So **missionary**. XVII. - modL. *missionarius*, whence also F. *missionnaire* (XVII). ¶ For other reprs. of the base see *admit, commit, emit, intermit, omit, permit, submit, transmit*, with corr. nouns of action, etc.; *compromise, demise, promise; missile, missive*; MASS<sup>1</sup>, MESS<sup>1</sup>.

**missis, missus** mi·sɪz, -is (illiterate) the *m.*, one's wife; servant's mistress. XIX. Slurred pronunc. of MISTRESS; mi·sɪz is now the oral equiv. of Mrs.

**missive** mi·sɪv letter *m.*, (orig. tech.) letter sent by a superior authority XV; †missile XVI; sb. letter (esp. and orig. official), in early use mainly Sc. XVI. - medL. *missivus* (in *litteræ missivæ*), f. *miss-* (see MISSION) + *-ivus* -IVE. Cf. F. *missive* (xvi) in *lettre missive*; Sp. *letra* and *carta misiva*, etc.

**mist** mist vapour of water; dimness, obscurity. OE. *mist* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *mist*, Icel. *mistur*, Norw. dial., Sw. *mist* :- Germ. \**mīχstaz*, f. \**mīg-* (cf. Du. *miggelen*, Wfris. *miggelje* drizzle) :- IE. \**migh-* \**meigh-*, as in Gr. *o/mikhhlē*, OSl. *mīgla*, Arm. *mēg*, Av. *maēya*, Skr. *mīh*, *mēghas* cloud, mist. Hence **mi-sty**<sup>1</sup>. OE.

**mistake** mistei·k †err, transgress XIII (Cursor M.); †take wrongly XIV; misunderstand XV; make a mistake XVI. In earliest use north. - ON. *mistaka* take in error, refl. miscarry (Sw. *mistaga* be mistaken), f. MIS-MIS-<sup>1</sup>+*taka* TAKE. Cf. OF. *mesprendre* (mod. *se méprendre*), which has prob. infl. the meaning. Hence **mista-ke** sb. XVII. **mista-ken** †wrongly supposed XVI; of wrong opinion XVII.

**mister**<sup>1</sup> mi·stər (obs. exc. arch. and dial.) handicraft, employment; (*this, what*) kind of; office, duty; need, necessity. XIII. - AN. *mester*, OF. *mestier* (mod. MÉTIER) = Pr. *meistier*, Sp. *mestiere* (It. *mestiere*, from F. or Pr.) :- Rom. \**misterium*, for L. *ministerium*, see MYSTERY<sup>2</sup>.

**mister**<sup>2</sup> mi'ster title of courtesy for a man, MR. XVI. Weakened form of MASTER originating from reduced stress in proclitic use; cf. MISTRESS.

**mistletoe** mi-zltou, mi-sl- parasitic plant *Viscum album*. OE. *mīsteltān* (= ON. *mīstiltēinn*), f. *mistel* mistletoe + *tān* twig (= Du. *teen* withe, OHG. *zēin* rod, ON. *teinn* twig, spit, Goth. *tains* twig). The normal development of the OE. word (with obscuration of the final syll.) is repr. by forms such as †*miss-*, †*miscelden*; the current form descends from a var. with strong secondary stress on the final and the same development as in *tān*, late WS. *tā*, TOE.

**mistral** mi-strāl cold north-west wind of the Mediterranean. XVII. - F. *mistral* - Pr. *mistral* :- L. *magistrālis* MAGISTRAL, sc. *ventus* wind lit. 'master wind'; cf. Sp. *maestral* and *viento maestro*.

**mistress** mi-stris female correlative of 'master' XIV (Ch., Barbour, Wyclif); feminine title of courtesy; female paramour xv. Late ME. *maïstresse* - OF. *maïstresse* (mod. *māîtresse*), f. *maïstre* MASTER<sup>1</sup> + *-esse* -ESS<sup>1</sup>. Forms in *mis-* (due to light stress) are recorded from xv; cf. MISTER<sup>2</sup>. See also MISS<sup>2</sup>, MISSIS.

**misunderstand** XII ('Vices and Virtues'); see MIS-<sup>1</sup>; so **misunderstanding**<sup>1</sup> mistake of meaning xv (Pecock); dissension XVII (Charles I); cf. G. *missverstehen*.

**mite**<sup>1</sup> mait minute insect; now spec. an acarid, and chiefly the cheese-mite. OE. *mite* = MLG., MDu. *mite* (Du. *mijt*), OHG. *mīza* gnat :- Germ. \**mītōn* (whence F. *mite*), perh. to be referred to \**mait-* (OHG. *meizan*, ON. *meita*, Goth. *maitan*) cut.

**mite**<sup>2</sup> mait Flemish coin of very small value; (hence) any small monetary unit; jot, whit XIV; very small object xvi. Recorded first in proverbial phr. 'not worth a mite', and consequently prob. in use long before our records - MLG., MDu. *mite* (Du. *mijt*) :- Germ. \**mītōn*, prob. identical with prec.

**mithridatism** mi-prideitizm immunity against the effects of poisons, produced by the administration of gradually increasing doses of the poison itself. XIX. f. *Mithridates*, king of Pontus (d. 63 B.C.), who was said to have made himself immune against poisons by constant use of antidotes. So **mi-thridatize**. XIX (Lowell).

**mitigate** mi-tigeit appease; alleviate, lessen the violence or burden of. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *mītīgāre*, f. *mītis* mild, gentle (cf. W. *mwydion* soft parts, Ir. *mōith* tender); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **mitiga-tion**. XIV (Ppl.) - (O)F. or L.

**mitosis** maitou-sis division of the nucleus of a cell into minute threads. XIX. - modL., f. Gr. *mītos* thread; see -OSIS.

**mitrailleuse** mitrajō'z machine-gun. XIX (1870 in ref. to the Franco-Prussian war).

F., fem. of *mitrailleleur*, agent-noun f. *mitrailer*, f. *mitraille* small shot or projectile, in OF. small money, pieces of metal, alt. of *mitaille*, coll. dim. of *mite* MITE<sup>2</sup>.

**mitral** mai-trāl pert. to a mitre XVII; of the left auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart, so called from its shape XVIII. - modL. *mitrālis*, L. *mītra* MITRE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So F.

**mitre** mai-tə ceremonial episcopal head-dress in the Western Church XIV (Wyclif, Ch.); joint between boards meeting at right angles resembling the outline of a mitre XVII. - (O)F. *mitre* - L. *mītra* - Gr. *mītrā* girdle, belt, headband, turban, perh. of Asiatic origin. ¶ The application to episcopal head-dress was suggested by its use in Vulg. and LXX for the Jewish high-priest's turban (Lev. xvi 4, Zech. iii 5).

**mitten** mi-tn glove-like covering for the hand with a separate division for the thumb only. XIV (Ch.). ME. *mytayne* - (O)F. *mitaine* = Pr. *mitana* (cf. medL. *mītan(n)a*) :- Rom. \**medietāna* (sc. *muffula* 'skin-lined glove cut off at the middle', f. L. *medietās* half, MOIETY. Shortened to **mitt**. XVIII.

**mittimus** mi-timəs (leg.) warrant to the keeper of a prison to hold the person sent. xv. L., 'we send', the first word of the writ; 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mittere* (see MISSION).

**mix** miks put together in union or combination (xv) XVI; intr. be mixed, associate with XVII. As infin. not earlier than the second quarter of XVI; back-formation from pp. *mixed*, var. of †*mixt* (xv in legal use) - (O)F. *mixte* (spec. in AN. law-phr. *accion mixte* action partly real partly personal) - L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscēre* mingle, mix, rel. to Gr. *mīsgēin* (\**mīgsk-*), *mīgnūnai*, (aorist pass.) *emīgēn*, Ir. *meascain* mix, Lith. *mīšras*, Skr. *mīśrás* mixed. ¶ Not repr. OE. *miscian* apportion, which did not survive; with OHG. *mīsgen*, *mīskan* (MHG., MLG., G. *mischen*) this prob. belonged to a WGerm. adoption of L. *miscēre*.

**mixen** mi-kʰən (dial., arch.) dunghill. OE. *mixen* :- \**mīxsinja*, f. \**mīxsa-*, parallel to \**mīxstuz*, whence OS., OHG. G. *mīst*, Goth. *māhstus* dung, f. \**mīg* make water (OE. *mige*, *migga* urine, OE. *mīgan*, LG. *mīgen*, ON. *mīga* urinate); for other reprs. of IE. \**mēigh-* see MICTURITION and cf. OE. *meox*, *miox* dung, OS. *mehs* dunghill.

**mixture** mi-kʰstʃəɹ action, fact, or product of mixing. xv. First in techn. use - F. *mix-ture* (xvi in medicine) or its source L. *mixtura*, f. *mixt-*, pp. stem of *miscēre*; see MIX and -TURE.

**miz(z)en** mi-zn (naut.) fore-and-aft sail set on the **mizen mast** (the aftermost mast of a three-masted ship). xv (*mesan*, -eyn, -on). - F. *misaine* (now, foresail, foremast) - It. *mezzana*, sb. use of fem. of *mezzano* middle; forms with *mi-*, *my-* appear in XVI.

**mizzle**<sup>1</sup> mi:zl drizzle. xv. orig. north. and eastern; prob. - LG. *miseln* = Du. dial. *miezelen*, Wflem. *mizzelen*, *mijzelen*, frequent. formation (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) on the LG. base found in Du. dial. *mies*/regen drizzle, *miezig*, LG. *misig* drizzling.

**mizzle**<sup>2</sup> mi:zl (sl.) decamp, be off. xviii. Of unkn. origin.

**mnemonic** nīmə:nik intended to aid the memory; sb. pl. (after medL. n. pl. xvii) system of rules for this. xviii. - medL. *mnēmonicus* - Gr. *mnēmōnikós*, f. *mnēmon-*, *mnēmōn* mindful, f. \**mnā-* remember (see MIND). So **mnemo·nical**. xvii.

**mo** mou (dial.; Sc. and north. *mae*) more. OE. *mā* = OFris. *mā(r)*, *mē(r)*, OS., OHG. *mēr* (MDu. *mee*, G. *mehr*), ON. *meir*, Goth. *mais* :- CGerm. \**maiz* :- IE. \**meis*, with compar. ending -is (cf. L. *magis* and see BETTER); cf. MORE, MOST. In OE. used as adv., sb., and adj. ('greater'); the use of *mā* with partitive g. pl., e.g. *mā manna* 'more of men', gave way to simple pl. concord, and the commoner use in later Eng. of adj. and sb. is with pl. reference.

**moa** mouə extinct flightless bird of N.Z. xix. Maori.

**moan** noun complaint xiii; (with imit. suggestion) long low inarticulate murmur expressing pain xvii (Milton). ME. *mone*, repr. unrecorded OE. \**mān* :- Germ. \**main-*, whence \**mainjan*, OE. *mānan*, ME. *mēne*, which was repl. by **moan** vb. complain (of), lament (for) xvi, from the sb.

**moat** mout ditch surrounding a town, castle, etc. xiv (PPL.); (dial.) pond, lake xv. ME. *mot(e)*, identical with †*mote* mound, embankment, with transference of sense as in *ditch*, *dike*, *dam*; - OF. *mote*, *motte* clod, hillock, mound, castle hill, castle (mod. *motte* clod, mound), whence MDu. *mote*, medL. *mot(t)a* mound, castle-hill, castle; the survival of apparent cognates in upper Italy, central France, and north Spain suggests a Gaulish origin.

**mob**<sup>1</sup> mɒb †strumpet; †négligé attire xvii; in full *mob-cap* women's indoor headgear xviii. var. of *mab* slattern, loose woman (xvi), short for the female name *Mabel*.

**mob**<sup>2</sup> mɒb disorderly or promiscuous crowd; the common mass of people xvii; gang of thieves xix. Shortening of earlier synon. †*mobile* (xvii), itself for L. *mobile vulgus* the excitable or fickle crowd (Stadius, 'Silvæ' II ii 123, Claudian 'Panegyricus de quarto consulatu Honorii' 302); see MOBILE, VULGAR. Hence vb. throng, gather in a mob. xviii. †**mob·ility** mob. xvii (Dryden); after *nobility*. **mobo·cracy** rule of the mob. xviii. ¶ Noted by Swift among the vulgarisms for which he censures Burnet's 'History'; one of a group of shortened forms (as *cit*, *rep*, *pos*, *incog.*) in Addison's 'Spectator' No. 135 (1711).

**mobile** mou·bail, -bil movable xv (Caxton); easily moved xix. - (O)F. *mobile* - L. *mobilis*, f. \**mō-*, *movēre* MOVE; see -ILE. So **mob·ility**. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. - L. **mo·bilize** mou·bilaz render movable; prepare for active service. xix. - F. *mobiliser*, f. *mobile*. **mo·biliza·tion**. xix. - F. *mobilisation*: earlier in the F. sense of 'conversion into personal property'.

**mocassin** mɒ·kasin, mɒkæ:sin leather footgear worn by N.-Amer. Indians. xvii (Capt. Smith). - Powhatan *mo·ckasin*, Ojibwa *ma·kasin*; other dialects have the stress on the second syll., e.g. Narragansett *moku·ssin*, Micmac *mku·ssun*.

**mocha**, **Mocha**<sup>1</sup>, mou·kə variety of chalcidony. xvii (*mocus*, *moc(h)o*). poss. the same word as next. ¶ G. *mokkastein*, F. *pierre de Mocha*, Sp. *piedra de moca* are prob. from Eng.

**Mocha**<sup>2</sup> mou·kə applied to fine coffee, orig. that produced in Yemen, in which *Mocha* (the port of shipment) is situated. xviii. f. name of an Arabian port at the entrance of the Red Sea; cf. F. *moka*.

**mock** mɒk hold up to ridicule; act or speak in derision xv (*mokke*, *mocque*, *mok*). - OF. *mocquer* (mod. *moquer*, refl. with de laugh at) deride, jeer, corr. to Pr. *mocar* :- Rom. \**mocāre*, f. \**mok-*, repr. by It. dial. *moka* (used in phr. denoting derision), Sp. *mueca* grimace, Pg. *moca* derision. Hence sb. xv, adj. xvi. **mo·ckery**. xv (Lydg.). - F. **mo·ck-up** model xx.

**mode** moud. A. †tune, melody xiv; †mood in grammar and logic xvi; (mus.) form of scale; manner (spec. in philos.) xvii; B. fashion xvii. In A - L. *modus* measure, size, limit of quantity, manner, method, tune, f. IE. \**mod-* \**med-*; see METE. In B - F. *mode* fem. (with change of gender due to final e, retained now for the sense 'fashion', whence Sp., It. *moda*) - L. *modus*; cf. ALAMODE. Hence **mo·dish**<sup>1</sup> xvii, **mo·diste** dressmaker. xix; F. ¶ The word has become CEUR.

**model** mɒ·dl †architect's plans; design, make xvi; representation or figure in three dimensions; exemplar, pattern xvii. - F. †*modelle*, now *modèle* - It. *modello* :- Rom. \**modellus*, for L. *MODULUS*. Hence vb. xvii; after F. *modeler*.

**moderate** mɒ·dərət avoiding extremes, of medium quantity or quality. xiv (Trevisa). - L. *moderātus* (whence F. *modéré*), pp. of *moderāri*, *moderāre* reduce, abate, control, f. \**moder-* :- \**modes-* (whence *modestus* MODEST), parallel with \**modos*, *modus* MODE. So **moderate** mɒ·dərēt render less violent or intense xv; control, preside over xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *moderāre*, -*ārī*. See -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. So **modera·tion** xv; pl. in the univ. of Oxford, First Public Examination for B.A., conducted by Moderators. - F. - L. **mo·derator** †ruler xiv (Trevisa) = L.

**modern** mə·dəɪn †now existing; pert. to or characteristic of present or recent times; †ordinary XVI. – (O)F. *moderne* (whence G. *modern*), corr. to Sp., It. *moderno*, or their source late L. *modernus* (VI), f. L. *modo* just now, after L. *hodiernus* of today (f. *hodiē* today). Hence **mo·dernist** †person of modern times XVI; supporter of modern ways XVIII (Swift); (theol.) XX: after modL. *modernista* (Luther); cf. F. *moderniste* (Rousseau). In recent theol. use from the encyclical Pascendi gregis 'de modernistarum doctrinis' of Pope Pius X (8 Sept. 1907). So **mo·dernism**. XVIII (Swift). **mo·dernity** mə·dəɪn·iti. XVII. – medL. **mo·dernize**. XVIII. – F.

**modest** mə·dist †well-conducted; having a moderate estimate of oneself; chastely decorous XVI; not excessive XVII; unpretentious XVIII. – (O)F. *modeste* – L. *modestus* keeping due measure, f. \**modes-* (see **MODE-RATE**) †\**-tos*, ppl. suffix. So **mo·desty**<sup>3</sup>. XVI. – (O)F. or L.

**modicum** mə·dikəm moderate amount. XV (Henryson). – L. *modicum* little way, short time, n. sg. of *modicus* moderate, f. *modus* (due or proper) measure, **MODE**.

**modify** mə·difai †limit, repress; moderate XIV; (Sc. law) assess award XV; †determine, differentiate XVII; change partially XVIII. – (O)F. *modifier* – L. *modificāre*, *-ārī*, f. *modus* **MODE**; see **-FY**. So **mo·difi·ca·tion**. XVI. – (O)F. or L.

**modillion** moudi·ljən (archit.) projecting bracket in certain orders. XVI. – F. *modillon*, †*modiglión* – It. *modiglione* :- Rom. \**mutellione*, f. \**mutellus*, for L. *mutulus* **MUTULE**.

**modulate** mə·djüleit †make melody XVI; regulate, adjust; attune XVII; pass from one key to another XVIII. f. pp. stem of *modulārī* measure, adjust to rhythm, make melody, f. *modulus* (dim. of *modus*) in Eng. use from XVI, and anglicized or – F. **mo·dule**. XVI; see **-ATE**<sup>3</sup>. So **modula·tion**. XIV (Trevisa). – L.; so F.; for mus. senses cf. It. *modulare*, *-azione*.

**Mæso-Gothic** misouə·pik, -z- pert. to the Mæso-Goths or their language. XIX. – modL. *Mæsogeticus*, f. *Mæsogethī* f. *Mæsi* people of *Mæsia* (corr. to Bulgaria and Serbia) †pl. of *Gothus* **GOTH**.

**mo·fussil** mo(u)·fʌ·sil in India, rural localities of a district. XVIII. – Hind. *mufaṣṣil* – Arab. *mufaṣṣal*, pp. of *faṣṣala* divide, separate.

**Mogul** mou·gʌl, mou·gʌl Mongolian; *The (Great or Grand) M.*, the Emperor of Delhi XVI. – Arab., Pers. *muyal*, *-ul*, pronunc. of **MONGOL**.

**mohair** mou·hæɪ fine camlet made from Angora goat's hair, (later) fabric imitating this. XVI (*mocayare*, *moochary*, *mockaire*). ult. – Arab. *mukhayyar* cloth of goat's hair, lit. 'select, choice', pp. of *khayyara* choose;

but coming into Eng. through various channels (e.g. F. *moucyar*, It. *moccaiaro*) and later assim. to **HAIR**.

**Mohammedan** mou·hæ·midən pert. to *Mohammed* (lit. laudable); see **MAHOMET**, **-AN**. XVII.

**Mohawk** mou·hɔk name of a tribe of N.-Amer. Indians of terrifying character XVII; step in skating XIX. Earlier †*Mohock*; Narraganset *Mohowcauuck* 'they eat living things' is compared.

**mohock** mou·hɔk aristocratic street ruffian. XVIII. transf. use of prec.

**moidore** moi·dɔɪ Portuguese gold coin. XVIII (*mayodore*). – Pg. *moeda d'ouro* 'coin of gold' (*moeda* **MONEY**, *ouro* :- L. *aurum* gold).

**moiety** moi·iti half. XV (*moite*, *moitie*). – OF. *moité*, (also mod.) *moitié* = Pr. *meitat*, Sp. *mitad*, It. *metà* :- L. *medietatem*, *-tās*, f. *medius* middle, **MID**; see **MEDIETY**. The sp. with *-ety* (XVI) is due to latinization.

**moil**moil (dial., arch.) moisten, soil, bedaub XIV; toil, drudge (as in wet and mire) XVI. – OF. *moillier* wet, moisten, paddle in mud (mod. *moûiller*) :- Rom. \**molliāre*, f. L. *molliis* soft (cf. **MOLLIFY**, **EMOLLIFY**).

**moire** mwāɪ, mwōɪ, mɔɪ watered mohair, (later) watered silk. XVII (Pepys). – F. *moire*, later form of *mouaire*, **MOHAIR**. Also **moiré** mwā·rei, mɔɪ·ri watered. XIX. – F. *moiré*, pp. of *moirer* give a watered appearance to.

**moist** moist †new, fresh; †liquid, watery; slightly wet. XIV (Ch., Gower, Trevisa). – OF. *moïste* (mod. *moite*), perh. :- Rom. \**muscidu-s* mouldy, (hence) wet, alt. of L. *mucidus* (cf. **MUCUS**) by assoc. with *musteus* new, fresh, f. *mustum* **MUST**<sup>2</sup>. Hence **moist·en**<sup>5</sup> moi·sn; preceded by (dial.) **moist**. XIV (PPL, Wyclif, Trevisa). So **moisture**. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). alt., by substitution of suffix, of OF. *moi(s)tour* (mod. *moiteur*), f. *moïste*. **moisty**<sup>1</sup> new (of ale) XIV (Ch.); damp; extension of **moist**.

**mother** moi·ðəɪ worry, perplex XVII; be incoherent or wandering XIX. Of dial. and obscure origin.

**mokaddam** məkæ·dəm headman. XVII. Hind. – Arab. *muqaddam*, pp. of *qaddama* place in front.

**moke** mouk (sl., dial.) donkey. XIX. prob. derived from a proper name applied to the ass; cf. 'Mocke hath lost her shoe' (Skelton), where *Mocke* may be the name of a mare or donkey (cf. Skelton's 'mockyshe mare'). ¶ *Mokus* is recorded for Hampshire and Devon. Welsh Gypsy *moxiō* may be from Eng.

**molar** mou·ləɪ grinding (tooth). XVI. – L. *molāris* of a mill, sb. millstone, grinder tooth, f. *mola* millstone; see **MEAL**<sup>1</sup>, **MILL**<sup>1</sup>, and **-AR**; cf. F. *molaire* and AN. *dentz moellers*.

**molasses** mɒlə'sɪz syrup obtained from sugar. XVI (*melasus*, *molassos*, *malassos*). - Pg. *melaço* = It. *melazzo* :- late L. *mellāceum* must, n. sg. of \**mellāceus* (cf. -ACEOUS), f. *mell-*, *mel* honey (see MILDEW); a fem. form \**mellācea* is repr. by Sp. *melaza*, F. *mélasse* (whence It. *melassa*).

**mole**<sup>1</sup> mou̯l †discoloured spot (cf. IRON-MOULD) OE.; spot or blemish on the human skin (now spec.) XIV. OE. *māl*, corr. to MLG. *mēl*, OHG. *meil*, *meila*, Goth. \**mail* (in g. pl. *maile*) :- Germ. \**mailam*, \**mailōn-*, whence also OE. *mālan*, OHG. *meilen* stain.

**mole**<sup>2</sup> mou̯l small burrowing mammal of the family Talpidae. XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *molle*, *mulle*, *mole*, prob. - MDu. *mol*, *moll(e)*, (M)LG. *mol*, *mul*, repr. in an early L.-Frankish form *mulī* pl. (Reichenau Glosses VII). ☐ Identical in form with OS., OHG. *mol*, (M)HG. *molch* (with suffix as in *habicht* hawk); both words may be in some way rel. to MOULD<sup>1</sup> (cf. MOULDWARP).

**mole**<sup>3</sup> mou̯l A. (stone) pier or breakwater, (hence) harbour; B. †large mass XVI. - F. *môle* - MGr. *mōlos*, *mōlos* - L. *mōlēs* shapeless mass, huge bulk (whence sense B), dam, pier. ☐ Gr. *mōlos* is also the source of It. *molo* (whence G. *molo*, *mole*), Cat. *moll* (whence Sp. *muelle*, Pg. *molhe*).

**molecule** mɒ'likjʊl, mou̯- minute particle of material substance. XVIII. - F. *molécule* (XVII) - modL. *mōlēcūla*, dim. of L. *mōlēs* MOLE<sup>3</sup>. Hence **MOLECULAR** mōle'kjʊləɪ. XIX; after *corpuscular*.

**molest** mōle'st †vex, annoy XIV (Ch.); meddle with injuriously XV. - OF. *molester* or L. *molestāre* trouble, annoy, f. *molestus* troublesome, perh. rel. to *mōlēs* mass, MOLE<sup>3</sup>. So **MOLESTATION**. XIV. - (O)F. - medL.

**moll** mɒl (sl.) prostitute, female paramour. XVII. Appellative use of *Moll*, var. of †*Mall*, pet-form of MARY; cf. MOLLY, MAWKIN. ☐ *Mall* or *Moll Cutpurse* was the familiar nickname of a notorious woman Mary Frith, in the first half of XVII.

**mollify** mɒ'lɪfai soften, soothe. XV (Hoccleve, Lydg.). - F. *mollifier* or L. *mollificāre*, f. *mollis* soft, rel. to *molere* grind; see MILL<sup>1</sup>, -FY. So **MOllIFICATION**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - medL.

**mollusc** mɒ'ləsk one of the Mollusca. XVIII. - F. *mollusque*, f. modL. *mollusca* (XVII), n. pl. of L. *molluscus* soft (used in fem. sg. of a soft nut and in n. sg. of a fungus), f. *mollis* soft (see prec.). ☐ *Mollusca* was applied by Linnæus (1758) to a group of invertebrates forming the second order of the class Vermes.

**molly** mɒ'li (dial.) lass, wench; (sl.) milk-sop. XVIII (D'Urfey). f. MOLL<sup>1</sup> -Y<sup>8</sup>. Hence **MOlly-COBBLE** sb. and vb. XIX.

**Moloch** mou'lək Canaanite idol to whom children were offered as burnt offerings (Lev. xviii 21), represented by Milton as one of the devils; hence transf. XVII. - late L.

(Vulgate) *Moloch* - Gr. *Mólokh*, *Molókh* - Heb. *Mōlek*, held to be alt. of *Melek* (king), by substitution after the Captivity of the vowels of *bōsheth* shame.

**molten** mou'ltɒn pp. of MELT.

**moly** mou'li fabulous herb (Odyssey x 305) XVI; liliaceous genus *Allium* (A. moly, wild garlic) XVII. - L. *mōly* - Gr. *mōlu*, rel. to Skr. *mūlam* root.

**molybdenum** mōli'bɒdnəm (min.) metallic element (symbol Mo). XIX. f. †*molybdēna* (XVII), former name of salts of m., use of L. - Gr. *mōlybdaina* angler's plummet, f. *mōlubdos* lead.

**moment** mou'mənt very brief portion of time XIV; †small particle XIV; importance, weight XVI; †motive of action XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *moment* (= Sp., It. *momento*) - L. *mōmentum* (i) movement, moving power, (ii) importance, consequence, (iii) moment of time, particle :- \**movimentum*, f. *movēre* MOVE; see -MENT. So **MOmentARY**. XVI (Tindale). - L.; in competition during XVI-XVII with derivs. of late L. *mōmentāneus*, viz. †*momentane* XVI after OF. †*momentain*; *momentaneus* XVII and †*momentany* XVI (after F. *momentané*). Hence **MOmentOUS** of moment. XVII. **MOmentUM** mo(u)mə'ntəm product of mass of a body by its velocity. XVII. - L.; see prec.

**Momos** mou'məs L. - Gr. *Mōmos* god of ridicule (*mōmos*); transf. captious critic. XVI.

**monachal** mɒ'nəkəl monastic, monkish. XVI. - (O)F. *monacal* or ecclL. *monachālis*, f. *monachus* MONK; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **MONACHISM** monasticism. XVI; cf. F. -isme.

**monad** mɒ'næd the number one XVII; ultimate unit of being XVIII; simple organism, element, etc. XIX. - F. *monade* or its source late L. *monad-*, *monas* - Gr. *monás* unit, f. *mōnos* alone, MONO-; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**monarch** mɒ'næk absolute ruler, (hence gen.) sovereign. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *monarque* or late L. *monarcha* - Gr. *monárkhēs*, more freq. *mōnarkhos*, f. *mōnos* alone (MONO-) + *arkhos* ruling, *árkhēin* rule (cf. ARCH-). So **MONARCHAL**<sup>1</sup> -ā'ɪk-. XVI, -IAL. XVI; -IC. XVII, -ICAL. XVI; cf. F. -ique - Gr. *monárkhikós*. **MONARCHIST**. XVII; cf. F. -iste. **MONARCHY**<sup>2</sup>. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - late L. - Gr.

**monastery** mɒ'næstəri house for religious, esp. monks. XV. - ecclL. *monastērion* - ecclGr. *monastērion*, f. *monázēin* live alone, f. *mōnos* alone, MONO-. In early use also †*monaster* - (O)F. *monastère*. Cf. MINSTER. So **MONASTIC** mɒnæ'stik XVI (Sh.); an earlier use (by Pecoock XV) of absolute government is erratic. - (O)F. *monastique* or late L. *monasticus* - Gr. *monastikós*, f. *monázēin*. **MONASTICAL**. XV.

**monaul** mɒnɔ'ɪ Impeyan pheasant. XVIII (John Latham). - Hind. *munāl*, *monāl*.



**Monday** mɑːndi second day of the week. OE. *mōnandæg*, corr. to OFris. *mōne(n)dei*, MLG., MDu. *mān(en)dach* (Du. *maandag*), OHG. *mānatag* (G. *Montag*), ON. *mānadagr*; f. MOON + DAY, tr. late L. *lūnæ diēs* 'day of the moon' (after Gr. ἡμέρα Σελήνης), of which the var. *lūnis diēs* gave OF. *lunsdis* (mod. *lundi*), It. *lunedì* (cf. Pr. (di)luns, Sp. *lunes*, Rum. *luni*).

**monde** mōd the fashionable world. XVIII (Walpole). F., 'world' :- L. *mundu-s* (cf. MUNDANE). Cf. DEMI-MONDE.

**monetary** mɑːnitəri pert. to coinage or currency (Bentham); pecuniary. XIX. -F. *monétaire* or late L. *monētārius*, f. L. *monēta* MINT<sup>1</sup>; see -ARY.

**money** mɑːni pl. *moneys*, *monies* mɑːniz coin, cash, esp. in ref. to its purchasing power XIII (S.Eng. Leg.); particular coin or coinage XV. ME. *money(e)*, *-ei(e)*, *monē* -OF. *monēie* (mod. *monnaie* change) = Pr., Sp. *moneda*, Pg. *moeda* (cf. MOIDORE), It. *moneta* :- L. *monēta* mint (in Rome), money, orig. epithet of Juno, in whose temple (also so named) the mint was housed. The pl. *monies* used for sg. has been attributed to Jews since XVI (cf. Sh. 'Mer.V.' I iii 117) and their pronunc. of it rendered by *monish* mɑːnij. So **moneyer**<sup>2</sup> mɑːniəɹ †money-changer XIII (Cursor M.); †banker, capitalist XVIII; coiner, minter XV (Hoccleve). -OF. *mon(n)ier*, *-oier* (mod. *monnayeur*) :- late L. *monētāriu-s* minter.

**mong** mɑŋ in ME. XII (Orm) *mang*, *mong*, aphetic of *amang*, AMONG or †*imong*; from XVI (e.g. Sh.) poet. clipping of AMONG, and so written 'mong'. So **mongst** mɑŋst. XVI.

**monger** mɑŋgəɹ dealer, trader; now used only in conscious analysis of words like *cheesemonger*, *fishmonger*, *ironmonger*, which, with *costermonger*, *scandal-monger*, *whoremonger*, are the commonest exx. OE. *mangere* (= OHG., ON. *mangari*) agent-noun of *mangan* (= OS. *mangōn*, ON. *manga*) :- Germ. \**mangōjan*, f. L. *mangō* dealer, trader (who furberishes his wares), prob. f. Gr. *maganeúein* trick out; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**Mongol** mɑŋgəl pert. to (one of) a yellow-skinned straight-haired Asiatic type of mankind. XVIII. Said to be f. Mongolian *mong* brave. Also, person afflicted with mongolism XX. Hence **Mongolian** mɑŋgouːliən XVIII. Cf. MUGUL.

**mongoose**, **mongoose** mɑŋgūs, mɑŋgūs ichneumon, common in India, *Herpestes griseus*. XVII. - Marathi *mangūs*. The form *mangoust* (-F. *mangouste* -Sp. *mangosta*) was to some extent current in Eng.

**mongrel** mɑŋgrəl dog of mixed breed XV; in various transf. uses XVI. Early forms *meng-*, *mang-*, *m(o)ung-*, *mongrel(l)*, the variety of which suggests derivation, with pejorative -(e)REL (as in DOGGEREL, SCOUNDREL, WASTREL), from vars. of Germ. \**mang-* \**mong-* mix, MINGLE.

**monial** mouːniəl (archit.) mullion. XIV (*moinel*). -OF. *moinel* (mod. *meneau*), sb. use of *moi(e)nel* adj. middle, f. *moien* MEAN<sup>3</sup> + *-el* :- L. *-āli-s* -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**moniliform** mɑniːlifɔ:m necklace-shaped. XIX. -F. *moniliforme* or modL. *moniliformis*, f. *monile* necklace; see MANE, -FORM.

**monish** mɑːnij (arch. or obs.) ADMONISH. XIII (Cursor M.). Aphetic -OF. *amonester*.

**monism** mɑːnizəm doctrine of one (supreme) being; theory which denies the duality of matter and mind. XIX. -modL. *monismus*, f. Gr. *mónos* single; see MONO-, -ISM.

**monition** mɑniːʃən warning. XIV. - (O)F. *monition* - L. *monitiō(n)-*, f. *monit-*, pp. stem of *monēre* advise, warn; see MIND, -ITION. So **monitor** mɑːnitəɹ one who warns or advises; senior pupil in a school, etc. XVI; †backboard XVIII; species of lizard supposed to give warning of crocodiles XIX. - L. *monitor*, agent-noun; cf. F. *moniteur*. **mo-nitor** (poet.) to guide XIX; (var. techn. uses) control, regulate XX. f. the sb. **mo-nitory**<sup>2</sup> warning, admonishing. xv. - L. *monitōrius*.

**monk** mɑŋk man devoted to the religious life in a community (in a monastery). OE. *munuc* = OFris. *munek*, OS. *munik* (Du. *monnik*), OHG. *munih* (G. *mönch*), ON. *múnkr*; CGerm. (except Gothic) - popL. \**monicus*, for late L. *monachus* (cf. \**monisterium* MINSTER) - late Gr. *mónakhos*, sb. use of adj. 'single, solitary', f. *mónos* alone (see MONO-); the word belongs, with *nun* and *minster*, to the earliest stratum of ChrI. words adopted in the Germ. langs. Though Gr. *mónakhos* is applied strictly to a solitary or hermit it was early transferred to cœnobites. From pop. L. \**monicus* (Rom. \**monio*) are derived OF. *monie*, (also mod.) *moine*, Pr. *monge* (whence Sp., Pg. *monge*); the word is CEur. Hence **monkery**, -ISH<sup>1</sup>. XVI. **MONKSHOOD** Aconitum Napellus, etc., having hood-shaped flowers. XVI (Lyte, Gerarde). ¶ OE. fem. *mynecearu* nun (see -EN<sup>1</sup>), ME. *minchen*, survives in *Mincing Lane*, London, where there was a nunnery.

**monkey** mɑːŋki mammal of a group closely allied to man. Of unkn. origin; a poss. source has been suggested in a LG. \**moneke*, dim. of Rom. \**monno*, -a, repr. by F. †*monne*, It. *monna*, Sp., Pg. *mono*, -a, which has been referred to Turk. *maimun* ape.

**mono-** mɑːnɔ(u), -ɔ, mɑnɔː comb. form of Gr. *mónos* alone, only, single, occurring in numerous words adopted from Gr. (many through late L. or medL.), but in recent times combined with words or stems of any origin, as *monocycle*, *monodrama*, *monomark*, *monoplane*, *monotint*, *monotype*, *monoxide*. The following are of early standing: **mo-no-CHORD** one-stringed musical instrument, etc. xv. - (O)F. *monocorde* - late L. *monochordon* - Gr. *monókhordon*, sb. use of n. of *monókhordos* having a single string.

**mo·nochrome** painting in different tints of one colour XVII (Evelyn); representation in one colour XIX; the earlier use - medL. *monochroma*, evolved from Gr. (L.) *monokhrōmatos* of one colour; later - F. *monochrome* - Gr. *monókhromos*. **mono·gamy**<sup>3</sup> marriage with one person. XVII. - F. - ecclL. - Gr. (*gámos* marriage). **mo·no·GRAM** A. †sketch without shading or colour; B. character composed of two or more letters interwoven XVII; in sense A - L. *monogrammus*, attributed by Cicero to Epicurus as descriptive of the gods, by Lucilius used sb. of an unsubstantial or colourless person, a mere shadow (resembling a picture in line only before colour is applied); in sense B - F. *monogramme* - late L. *monogramma*, f. Gr. \**monógrammos*. **monograph** *mə·nɔ·gráf* (nat. hist.) separate treatise on a species, genus, etc.; (more widely) one on a single object or topic. XIX (1821); repl. earlier **mono·GRAPHY**. XVIII (Gilbert White) - modL. *monographia* (XVIII), f. *monographus* (Linnaeus) writer of a treatise on a single genus or species; the form in -y<sup>3</sup> was discarded prob. because it suggested an abstract sense (cf. *telegraph* and *telegraphy*). **monolith** *mə·nɔ·lɪθ* single block, mass, pillar of stone. XIX. - F. *monolithe* - Gr. *monólithos* (see -LITE). **monologue** *mə·nɔ·ləg* dramatic scene or composition in which a single actor speaks. XVII (Dryden). - F. *monologue* (xv), after *dialogue*; cf. late Gr. *monólogos* speaking alone. **monomania** *mə·nɔ·mei·niə* madness on a single subject. XIX. - modL. *monomania*, after F. *monomanie*. **monophysite** *mə·nɔ·fisait* one who believes that there is only one nature in the person of Jesus Christ. XVII. - ecclL. *monophysita* - ecclGr. *monophysitēs* (Gr. *phúsis* nature; see **PHYSIC**). So **mono·thelite**. XVI (earlier xv in corrupt forms *monacholite*, *monalechite*). - medL. *monothelita* - (with assim. to -*ita*, -*ite*) late Gr. *monothelētēs*, f. *thélein* will. **mono·THEISM**, -**THEIST** belief, believer in only one God. XVII (H. More). **monotone** *mə·nɔ·təʊn* having but one tone or note XVII; sb. utterance on one tone XVII. - modL. *monotonus* - Gr. *monótonos*; so F. **monotonous** *mə·nɔ·tənəs* XVIII. **mono·tony**<sup>3</sup> - F. - Gr. *monotonia*. **monotype** *mə·nɔ·taɪp* inventor's name for a patent type-composing machine. 1895.

**monocle** *mə·nɔ·kl* single eye-glass. XIX. - F. *monocle*, sb. use of adj. 'one-eyed' - late L. *monoculus*, f. Gr. *mónos* MONO + *oculus* EYE, after Gr. *monóphthalmos*.

**monody** *mə·nɔ·di* ode sung by a single voice in Greek tragedy; mournful song, dirge. XVII. - late L. *monódia* - Gr. *monóidia*, f. *monóidos* singing alone, f. *mónos* + \**oid-* sing; see MONO-, ODE, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**monopoly** *mə·nɔ·pəli* exclusive possession of the trade in some article XVI (More), also fig.; commodity subject to this XIX. - L. *mono-*

*pōlium* (Suetonius, Pliny) - Gr. *monopóliion*, -*pōliā*, f. *mónos* MONO + *pōlein* sell. Also †**mo·nopole**. XVI - (O)F. *monopole*. So †**mono·poler**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; after OF. *monopolier*, F. *monopoleur*; repl. by **mono·polist**. XVII; cf. It. *monopolista*, G. *monopolist*. **mono·polize**. XVII; cf. F. *monopoliser*.

**monsieur** *mə·sjə·* F. equiv. of Mr. xv. F., f. *mon my*, *sieur* lord :- Rom. \**seiðre*, for L. *seniōrem*, SENIOR; cf. SIRE, MESSIEURS. Formerly sp. *mounseer* and pronounced maunsiə·ɪ (XVII onwards) and *mossoo* *mə·sə·* (XIX). So **monsei·gneur**. XVI, **monsi·gnor**, -**SIGNO·RE**. XVII.

**monsoon** *mə·nsū·n* seasonal wind esp. in the Indian Ocean XVI; rainy season (time of the south-west monsoon) XVIII. - early modDu. †*monssoen*, †*monssoyn* (mod. *moesson*, infl. by F. forms) - Pg. *monção*, †*moução* - Arab. *mausim* (whence also Malay *moesim*) fixed season, f. *wasama* mark. ¶ Adopted in Rom. and Germ. langs.

**monster** *mə·nstəɪ* misshapen creature XIII (Cursor M.); †prodigy; horribly cruel or savage person; huge object XVI. - (O)F. *monstre* - L. *mōnstrum* something marvellous or prodigious, orig. divine portent, f. *monēre* warn (see MONITION, and cf. DEMONSTRATE, REMONSTRATE); for a similar use of -*strum* in a religious term cf. LUSTRUM. So **mo·nstrous**. xv - OF. *monstreux* or L. *mōnstrōsus*; earlier †**mo·nstruous**. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *monstrueux* - L. *mōnstrōsus* (irreg. formation). **monstrosity** -ə·sɪti. XVI. - late L.

**monstrance** *mə·nstrəns* (eccl.) vessel in which the Host is exposed. XVI. - medL. *mōnstrantia*, f. prp. stem of L. *mōnstrāre* show, f. *mōnstrum*; see prec. and -ANCE. Cf. G. *monstranz*, F. dial. *monstrance* (for which Standard F. has *ostensoir*). ¶ In late xv and early xvi there was much variety in the form used, e.g. †*moustre*, †*monstyr*, †*mustrance*? (xv), *monstral*? (Cranmer), †*monstraunt* (Bp. Fisher), †*monstrate* (1524).

**montbretia** *mə·ntbrɪ·fə* genus of iridaceous plants. XIX. modL., f. name of A. F. E. Coquebert de *Montbret*, French botanist (1780-1801); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**monte** *mə·nti* Spanish card game. XIX. - Sp. *monte* mountain (MOUNT), applied to the stock of cards left after each player has received his share.

**month** *mə·ntʃ* one of the twelve portions into which the year is divided. OE. *mōnaþ* = OFris. *mōnath*, *mōn(a)ð*, OS. *mānoth* (Du. *maand*), OHG. *mānōd* (G. *monat*), ON. *mánuðr*, Goth. *mēnōþs* :- CGerm. \**mēnōþ* (*āz*), rel. to \**mēnon*-MOON. ¶ The reckoning of time by the revolutions of the moon was CIE.; see MOON for the relation of IE. words for 'moon' and 'month'. Hence **mo·nthly** adj. and adv. XVI; see -LY<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.

**monument** mə·njumənt †place of burial (cf. *W. mynwoent* graveyard) XIII (Cursor M.); †written document, piece of evidence xv; commemorative object or structure xvi. Early forms also †*mony-*, †*moniment* - (O)F. *monument*, †*moniment* = Sp., It. *monumento* - L. *monumentum*, *monimentum*, f. *monēre* remind; see MONITION, -MENT. Hence **monume·ntal**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.); so late L.

**-mony** məni, repr. (1) L. *-mōnia*, as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, (2) *-mōnium*, as in *matrimony*, *parsimony*, *patrimony*, *testimony*, and both in *alimony*, *ceremony*; rel. by gradation to *-men* (as in *forāmen* opening), of which *-mentum* -MENT is an extended form.

**moo** mū. XVI (also *mo*, *moʷ*). imit. of the characteristic voice of the cow.

**mooch, mouch** mūtʃ (dial.) play truant XVII; loaf, skulk; steal XIX. Relation to late ME. *moʷche* (of doubtful meaning) is uncertain; prob. - OF. *muchier* (Norman dial. *mucher*) hide, skulk, perh. of Gaulish origin.

**mood<sup>1</sup>** mūd †mind, thought, feeling OE. (to c.1400); †pride OE.; †anger XII; frame of mind, disposition. OE. *mōd*, corr. with variety of gender to OFris., OS. *mōd* (Du. *moed*), OHG. *muot* (G. *mut*), ON. *mōðr* anger, grief, Goth. *mōþs*, *mōð-* anger, emotion †- CGerm. *\*mōðas*, *\*mōðan*, of which the ult. origin is unkn. Hence **moo·dy<sup>1</sup>** †brave, †proud OE.; †angry XII; subject to fits of ill humour, etc. XVI (Sh.).

**mood<sup>2</sup>** mūd (logic) class of syllogism; (gram.) form in the conjugation of a verb indicating function; †(mus.) mode. XVI. alt. of MODE by assoc. with MOOD<sup>1</sup>.

**moovēe** mū·lvi Mohammedan doctor of law; learned man. XVII (Purchas). - Urdu *mulvī* - Arab. *maulawīyy* orig. adj. judicial, used sb. in the sense of *maulā* MULLAH, of which it is a derivative.

**moon** mūn the satellite of the earth OE.; (lunar) month XIV. OE. *mōna* = OFris. *mōna*, OS. *māno* (Du. *maan* fem.), OHG. *māno* (G. *mond*), ON. *máni*, Goth. *mēna* †- CGerm. *\*mēnon*, prob. rel. to *\*mēnōþ-* MONTH; cogn. words for 'moon' and 'month' based on *\*mēn(es)-* are found throughout the IE. langs., e.g. L. *mēnsis* month, Gr. *meis*, *mēn* month, *mēnē* moon, Skr. *mās* moon, month, Ir. *mí* month, Lith. *mėnesis*, OSl. *měsęci* moon, month; referred ult. to base *\*mē-*, as in *mētīrī* MEASURE, the moon being the star by which time is measured.

The foll. comps. are of special interest: **moonCALF** †false conception XVI; born fool XVII; perh. after G. *mondkalb* (Luther); cf. G. *mondkind*, MLG. *maanenkind* 'moonchild'. **moonLIGHT**. XIV (Ch.); cf. Du. *maanlicht*, G. *mondlicht*; hence **moonlighting<sup>1</sup>** operation (esp. illicit) by night c.1880. **moonLIT**. XIX (Tennyson). **moonSHINE** moonlight; appearance without substance, empty talk, etc. (orig. *m. in the water*). XV. **moonSTONE**. XVII; after L. *selēnitēs* SELENITE.

**moonSTRUCK** deranged, as if by the influence of the moon (cf. *lunatic*). XVII (Milton); cf. Gr. *σεληνόβλητος*, *-πληκτος*. **moonWORT**. XVI (Lyte, Gerarde); after Du. *maankruud*, G. *mondkraut*, late L. *lūnāria*.

**moonack** mū·næk woodchuck, Arctomys monax. XVII. - Lenape *monachgeu*, f. *monach* dig.

**moonshee, munshi** mū·nʃi in India, native secretary, teacher of languages. XVIII. - Urdu *munshi* - Arab. *munshī*<sup>1</sup>, prp. of *ansha'a* a compose, causative of *masha'a* grow up.

**moonsif** mū·nsif native judge in India. XIX. - Urdu *moonsif* - Arab. *muñcif* just, honest, prp. of *ançafa* be bisected, be impartial, f. *miçf* half.

**moor<sup>1</sup>** muəɹ, mōəɹ tract of unenclosed waste ground. OE. *mōr* waste land, marsh, mountain, corr. to OS. *mōr* marsh, (M)Du. *moer*, (M)LG. *mōr* (whence G. *moor*, Da. *mor*), OHG. *muor* †- Germ. *\*mōraz*, *\*mōram*, perh. rel. to MERE. comp. **moor·LAND**. OE. *mōrlānd*.

**moor<sup>2</sup>** muəɹ, mōəɹ secure a floating boat, etc., to a fixed place. xv. Early mod. *more*, prob. - (M)LG. *mōren*; cf. OE. *mārels*, *mārels* mooring-rope, MDu. vbs. *māren*, *mēren* (Du. *meren*), *moeren*.

**Moor** muəɹ, mōəɹ (in ancient times) native of Mauretania, (later) of north-west Africa (cf. BLACKAMOOR) xiv (Gower, Trevisa, Maund.); Mohammedan, esp. of India xvi. Late ME. *More* - (O)F. *More*, (mod.) *Maure* - L. *Maurus*, medL. *Mōrus* - Gr. *Maūros*. ¶ For **MOOR·ISH<sup>1</sup>** (*morys*, xv) cf. MORRIS-DANCE, -PIKE.

**Moorpark** mōə·ɹpɑɪk variety of apricot. XVIII. f. name (*Moor Park*) of Sir William Temple's (1628-99) house.

**moorpork** see MOPOKE.

**moose** mūs N.-Amer. animal allied to the elk. Early forms *mus*, *moos* - Narragansett *moos* = Abenaki *mus*, Penobscot *muns*, (according to Trumbull) f. *moosu* he strips or cuts smooth, in allusion to the animal's habit of stripping trees when feeding.

**moot** mūt assembly of people, esp. for a judicial purpose XII; †argument, discussion XIII; discussion of a hypothetical case in the Inns of Court xvi. Early ME. *mōt*, *imōt* †- OE. *mōt* (in comps. only; later reinforced from ON.), and *gemōt* †- Germ. *\*(ga)mōtam*; cf. MDu. *moet*, (also mod.) *gemoet*, MHG. *muoze* meeting, attack, ON. *mōt*, and MEET<sup>2</sup>; ult. origin unkn. Hence **moot** adj. debatable, arguable xvi; developed from attrib. uses of the sb. (*m. case*, *m. point*).

**mop<sup>1</sup>** məp bundle of yarn, etc., fixed to a stick for use in cleaning. xv. First in naut. use and in the form †*mapp(e)*, which survived till XVIII, the form *mop* appearing XVII (but †*moppe* is recorded for 'rag doll' xv); obscurely rel. to somewhat earlier †*mappel*,

†*mopolt*, -*old* (xv), of which Sc. †*mappat*, †*moppat*, -*et* (xvi) appear to be vars.; ult. connexion with L. *mappa* (see *NAFKIN*) and dim. *mappula* is poss., but the immed. source remains obscure.

**mop**<sup>a</sup> mɒp (arch.) grimace, esp. one made by a monkey. Also vb. xvi. Chiefly in phr. *mops and mows*, *mop and mow*; perh. imit. of the pouting of the lips; prob. of LG. origin (cf. Du. *mop* pug-dog, *moppen* be surly, pout).

**mope** moup (dial.) wander; be listless and dejected. xvi. prob. rel. to †*mope* (xvi), earlier †*mopp(e)* fool (xiv), and †*mop(p)ish* bewildered (xiv), which are perh. of Scand. origin (cf. OSw. *mopa* befool, Sw. dial. *mopa* look discontented, sulk, Da. *maabe* be stupid or unconscious); but cf. prec.

**mopoke** mou'pouk, **morepork** mɔə'ɪpɔrk name of various Australasian birds. xix. imit. of the bird's note. ¶ Cf. *BOBOLINK*.

**moquette** mɔkə't material used for carpeting. xviii. - F. *moquette*, said to be alt. of *mojade*, *mockado* (xvi), poss. alt. of It. *mocaiardo* mohair.

**mora** mɔə'rə (leg.) delay xvi; (pros.) unit of metrical time xix. - L. *mora*.

**moraine** mɔreɪ'n mountain debris carried down by a glacier. xviii. - F. *moraine* - Savoyard It. *morēna*, f. southern F. *mor(re)* muzzle, snout :- Rom. \**murrion* (cf. *MORION*).

**moral** mɔrəl pert. to character or conduct. xiv (Rolle, Ch., Trevisa). - L. *mōrālis* (Cicero, tr. Gr. ἠθικός ETHICAL), f. *mōr-*, *mōs* custom, pl. *mōres* manners, character; cf. F., Sp., Pg. *moral*, It. -*ale*; sb. pl. rendering the L. title *Moralia* of certain works xiv; sg. moral lesson xv; pl. moral habits xvii. So **morale** mɔrəl. F., fem. of *moral* used sb. †*morals* xviii; (now, in the sense of F. *moral*) disposition and spirit as of troops xix. **moralITY** mɔrəl'iti. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. or late L. **moRALIZE** interpret morally xv (Hoccleve), -*ATION* xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. or medL.

**morass** mɔræs wet swampy tract (now only literary exc. in the W. Indies, where it survives with the pronunc. mɔ'ræs). xvii. - Du. *moeras*, †-*asch*, alt. by assim. to *moer* MOOR<sup>1</sup>, of MDu. *maras*, *marasch* - (O)F. *marais* MARSH; cf. MLG. *maras*, whence G. *marass*, *morass*, later *morast*.

**moratorium** mɔrətɔəriəm legal authorization to postpone payment. xix. modL., sb. use of n. sg. of late L. (legal) *morātōrius*, f. pp. stem of *morāri* delay; see *MORA*, -*ORY*.

**moray** mɔreɪ tropical species of eel. xvii (Capt. Smith). - Pg. *moreia* = Sp. *morena* - L. *mūræna*, -*ēna* - Gr. *mūraina*, rel. to *máros*, *smáros* eel.

**morbid** mɔ'ɪbɪd pert. to disease xvii; unwholesome, sickly xix. - L. *morbidus*, f. *morbus* disease; see -*ID*<sup>1</sup>. So **morbiFIC**. xvii. - F. or modL.

**morbleu** mɔɪbləʊ F. oath used chiefly in xvii, euphem. alt. (with assim. to *bleu* blue) of *mortdieu* 'God's death', which was also used, as †*mor du* (Marlowe), †*mortdew*.

**mordant** mɔɪdənt biting. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *mordant*, prp. of *mordre* bite :- Rom. \**mordere*, for L. *mordēre* (see *MORSEL*).

**mordent** mɔɪdənt (mus.) kind of grace. xix. - G. *mordent* - It. *mordente*, sb. use of prp. of *mordere* bite (L. *mordēre*); so called in allusion to the force of the 'attack'.

**more** mɔəɪ A. greater (surviving in (*the*) *m.*'s *the pity*, *the m. fool you*, etc.). B. existing in greater quantity or degree xiv. C. a greater number of, more numerous xvi. D. additional xiii. OE. *māra*, fem., n. *māre* = OFris. *māra*, OS. *mēro* (MDu. *mēre*, repl. in modDu. by *meerder*), OHG. *mēro* (G. *mehr-*, with compar. suffix *mehrere* several), ON. *meire*, Goth. *maiza* :- CGerm. \**maizon*, f. \**maiz* MO. In sense B modelled on the use of MO. Hence as sb. late OE., as adv. xii. Hence **moreover** mɔrəʊvɔɪ in phr. and *yet more over* 'and still more beyond' xiv (Ch.); whence, introducing an additional statement, 'besides' (xiv, Wycl. Bible).

-**more** mɔəɪ use of prec. in advs. denoting place in the compar. degree, many of which have given rise to adjs. of the same form; added chiefly to advs. ending in -*ER*<sup>2</sup>, as *backermore*, *innermore*, *uttermore*; the majority of such words have parallel forms in -*MOST*. The earliest, *farthermore* (Orm), *farthermore*, and *innermore* (Cursor M.), are based on Scand. forms (ON. *-meir*, OSw. *-mer*), which indicates the immed. source of the use.

**moreen** mɔri:n stout stuff for curtains, etc. xvii (-*ine*, *Etherege*). perh. fancifully f. MOIRE.

**morello**, -**a** mɔre'lou, -e'lə dark-coloured bitter cherry. xvii. Of It. form and presumably a use of *morello*, fem. -*a* blackish :- medL. *mo-*, *maurellus*, f. *Maurus* MOOR.

**mores** mɔə'rɪz (pl.) conventions, customs of social group. xx. - L., pl. of *mōs*, *mōr*-custom (see *MORAL*).

**moresque** mɔre'sk Moorish. xvii. - F. *moresque* - It. *moresco* (also in Eng. use xvi, beside the Sp. form *morisco*, whence †*morisk*); see *MOOR*, -*ESQUE*.

**morganatic** mɔɪgənætɪk applied to a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior station in which wife and children do not share in his rights. xviii. - F. *morganatique*, G. *morganatisch*, or their source medL. *morganaticus*, evolved from phr. *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, of which the last word is prob. based on Germ. \**morgangeba* (G. *morgengabe*) = OE. *morgengifu* (f. *morgen* MORN + \**geb-* GIVE) gift made by husband to wife on the morning after consummation of the marriage and relieving him of further liability.

**morgue**<sup>1</sup> mōɪg, [morg haughty demeanour. XVI. - F. *morgue*, of unkn. origin.

**morgue**<sup>2</sup> mōɪg building in Paris where people found dead are exposed for identification. XIX. Presumed to be identical with prec., the F. word having passed through the intermediate sense of 'place in a prison where prisoners were examined on entry'.

**moribund** mō·ri·bʌnd about to die. XVIII. - L. *moribundus*, f. *morī* die (see MORTAL). Cf. F. *moribond*, etc.

**morion** mō·ri·ən soldier's helmet without beaver or visor. XVI (in earliest use also *mirrioun*, *murrion*, *murren*). - F. *morion* - Sp. *morrión*, f. *morro* :- Rom. \**murrum* round object. Cf. MORAINE.

**morling** mō·liŋ wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep. XV. Also †*mortling*, prob. (with substitution of -LING<sup>1</sup> for -kin) f. †*mor(t)kin* beast that dies by disease or accident (xv) - AN. *mortekine*, var. of OF. *mortecine* - late L. *morticina* carrion, n. pl. of L. *morticius* (of an animal) that has died (without being slaughtered), f. *mort-*, *mors* death (see MORTAL); cf. It. *lana morticina* wool of dead animals.

**Mormon** mō·mɔn member of 'the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints'. Name of the alleged author of 'The Book of Mormon', which Joseph Smith (Manchester, New York, 1830) professed to have translated from the original written on gold plates and miraculously discovered by him.

**morn** mōɪn beginning of the day; early part of the day; the next morning, the next day. (All the senses are CGerm.) OE. *morgen*, inflected *mor(g)n-* = OFris. *morgen*, *morn*, OS., OHG. *morgan* (Du., G. *morgen*) :- \**murganaz*; cf., with variation of suffix, ON. *morgunn*, -*onn*, inflected *morn-*, also OE. *myrgen-*, ON. *myrginn*, Goth. *maurgins* (:- \**murginaz*), and, with different vowel grade of the base, OE. *mergen*, MDu. *margin*, *mergen*, ON. *merginn* (ÖSw. *marghan*) :- \**marganaz*, \**marginaz*. The ult. connexions of the CGerm. base are doubtful. The typical ME. developments of OE. *morgen* were: *morzen*, *morwen*; *morun*, *moren*, *morn*; *morve*, *moru*, MORROW. Hence (after EVENING) **morning** mō·ɪniŋ. XIII; ME. also freq. *morwening*.

**Morocco** mō·rɔku applied to things originating in the country of north-west Africa so named, esp. to leather of goatskin. XVII. - It. *Marocco*, corr. to Sp. *Marruecos*, F. *Maroc* - Arab. *mayrib-al-aqā* 'the extreme west'.

**moron** mō·rɔn adult person with the intelligence of a child aged 8 to 12 years. 1910. - n. of Gr. *mōrús* stupid (Skr. *mūrás*).

**morose** mō·rou·s of sour unsociable temper. XVI. - L. *mōrōsus* peevish, wayward, fastidious, scrupulous, f. *mōr-*, *mōs* manner (in

the special sense of 'humour', 'fancy'); see MORAL, -OSE<sup>1</sup>. So **morosity** mō·rɔ·siti. XVI (now rare). - F. or L.

**-morph** mōɪf terminal element repr. Gr. *-morphos*, f. *morphē* shape (cf. MORPHO-). The corr. adjs. and abst. nouns end in *-morphic(al)*, *-morphous*, *-morphism*, *-morphy*.

**morpheme** mō·ɪfim (philol.) morphological element. XX. - F. *morphème* (1905), f. Gr. *morphē* form, after PHONEME.

**morphia** mō·ɪfiə narcotic principle of opium. XIX. - modL. *morphia*, alt. of *morphiūm* (named by W. Sertürner after opium), f. *Morpheus* (f. Gr. *morphē* shape), Ovid's name for the god of dreams, son of the god of sleep. Also **mo·rphine**<sup>6</sup>.

**morpho-** mō·ɪfɔ, mōɪfɔ·, comb. form of Gr. *morphē* shape, form, as in **MORPHOLOGY** branch of biology dealing with living forms, (1830), branch of grammar concerned with the formation and inflexion of words (1869).

**morris**<sup>1</sup> mō·ris dance by persons in fancy costume representing characters esp. from the Robin Hood story. XV. orig. in *mor(e)ys* DANCE; var. of *Moorish* (see MOOR), perh. after Flem. *moorishe dans*, Du. *moorsche dans*; cf. G. *moriskentanz*, F. *danse moresque*. ¶ For the form cf. *morris-pike* (xv), a pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

**morris**<sup>2</sup> mō·ris (antiq.) game with counters (xvii, Sh.), of which the early name was *merels*, pl. of late ME. *mere* - OF. (later *méreau*), of unkn. origin.

**morrow** mō·rou morning; the day after. XIII. ME. *morwe*, *-ewe*, *-owe*, *moru*; see MORN and for the phonology cf. SORROW. Survives in gen. use only in TO-MORROW.

**morse**<sup>1</sup> mōɪs fastening of a cope. XV. - OF. *mors* - L. *morsu-s* bite, catch, f. *mors-*, pp. stem of *mordere* bite.

**morse**<sup>2</sup> mōɪs sea-horse or walrus. XVI (*morsse*). Caxton has *mors marine* (xv), corr. to F. *morce marin* (xvi), of which the immed. source is unkn.; ult. - I. appish *moršša*, whence Finnish *morsu*, Russ. *morzh*.

**morse**<sup>3</sup> mōɪs system of telegraphy (dots, dashes, and spaces) invented by S. F. B. Morse (1791-1872). XIX.

**morsel** mōɪs(ə)l bite, mouthful, small piece. XIII. - OF. *morsel* (mod. *morceau*) = It. *morsello*, dim. of *mors*, *morso* :- L. *morsu-s*; see MORSE<sup>1</sup>, -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**mort**<sup>1</sup> mōɪt (antiq.) note sounded at the death of the deer. XVI. - (O)F. *mort* :- L. *mortem*, nom. *mors* (cf. MORTAL).

**mort**<sup>2</sup> mōɪt (dial.) great quantity or number. XVII (Echard). poss. alt. of synon. north. dial. *murth* (- ON. *mergð* multitude, f. *margr* MANY) by assoc. with *mortal* excessive(ly).

**mortal** mō·ɪt(ə)l subject to death, human; deadly, fatal XIV; (of sin) XV; of or pert. to death XVI. - OF. *mortal*, latinized var. of OF. (also mod.) *mortel*, whence ME. *mortel*; or directly - L. *mortalis*, f. *mort-* mors death, f. IE. \**mor-* \**mer-* \**mṛ-* die, as in L. *morī* die, *mortuus* dead, Gr. *brotoi* mortals (see AMBROSIA), *émorten* died (Hesychius), OS. *mīro*, Lith. *mīrštu* I die, Skr. *mriyāte* dies, *mṛtis* death; see -AL<sup>2</sup>. So **MORTALITY** mō·ɪtə·lɪtɪ. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**mortar**<sup>1</sup> mō·ɪtəɪ A. cup-shaped vessel in which drugs, etc., are pounded with a pestle XIII; B. short piece of ordnance (so named from its squat shape) XVII (orig. *mortar-piece* XVI). ME. partly - AN. *morter*, (O)F. *mortier* = Pr. *mortier*, Sp. *mortero*, It. *mortaio* :- L. *mortarium* (to which the Eng. sp. was finally assim.); partly - LG. (see below). ¶ Not continuous with OE. *mortere*, which corr. to MLG. *mortēr* (Du. *mortier*), OHG. *mortāri* - L.

**mortar**<sup>2</sup> mō·ɪtəɪ mixture of lime and sand with water, used for building. XIII. - AN. *morter* = (O)F. *mortier* (see prec.), with transference of meaning from the vessel to the substance produced in it. Cf. MDu., MHG. *morter*, (with dissimilation) *mortel* (Du. *mortel*, G. *mörtel*).

**mortgage** mō·ɪgɪdʒ conveyance of property by a debtor (mortgagor) to a creditor (mortgagee) as security for a money debt. XIV (*morgage*; the sp. *mortgage* was established by legal usage XVI). - OF. *mortgage* 'dead pledge', f. *mort* dead :- popl. var. \**mortu-* of L. *mortuus* (see MORTAL) + *gage* GAGE<sup>1</sup>; AL. *mortuum vadium* (XII). Hence **MORTGAGE** vb. XVI; **MORTGAGEE**<sup>1</sup> mōɪgɪdʒɪ·, **MORTGAGOR**<sup>1</sup> mōɪgɪdʒɔ·ɪ. XVI.

**mortician** mōɪtɪ·fəɪn (U.S.) undertaker. XIX. f. MORT|UARY + -ICIAN.

**mortify** mō·ɪtɪfai †kill XIV (Ch., Wyclif); bring (the body, etc.) into subjection; (Sc. law) dispose of in mortmain XV; (cookery) make tender by hanging XVI; become gangrenous; humiliate or vex deeply XVII. - (O)F. *mortifier* - ecclL. *mortificāre* kill, (Tertullian) subdue (the flesh), f. *morti-*, *mors* death; see MORTAL, -FY. So **MORTIFICATION** subjection of the flesh XIV (Ch.); (Sc. law) disposal in mortmain XV; gangrene, necrosis XVI; humiliation, vexation XVII. - (O)F. - ecclL. (Tertullian).

**mortise, -ice** mō·ɪtɪs hole made in a piece of wood to receive the end of another piece. XIV (Maund.). ME. *mortais*, -*eis* - OF. *mortoise* (mod. *mortaise*) = Sp. *mortaja* - Arab. *murtazz* fixed in, f. *razza*.

**mortmain** mō·ɪtmeɪn condition of lands inalienably held by a corporation. XV. - AN., OF. *mortemain* - medL. *mortua manus* (XIII) 'dead hand', i.e. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus* dead, *manus* hand (cf. MORTAL, MANUAL); the term may be intended as a metaphor for 'impersonal ownership'.

**mortuary** mō·ɪtjuəri sb. gift claimed by the parson from the estate of a deceased parishioner XIV (Wyclif); †obsequies XV; dead-house XIX; adj. pert. to burial or death XVI. As sb. orig. - AN. *mortuarie* - medL. *mortuārium*, n. sg. of *mortuārius* (whence the Eng. adj.; cf. F. *mortuaire*), f. *mortuus* dead; see MORTAL, -ARY.

**mosaic** mōzei·ɪk decorative pattern made with small coloured pieces of stone, etc.; also adj. XVI. - F. *mosaïque* - It. †*mosaico*, *musaico* (whence also Sp., Pg. *mosaico*) - medL. *mōsaicus*, *mūsaicus*, obscurely f. late Gr. *mouσαῖον*, *mouσιον* mosaic work (see MUSEUM), whence late L. (*opus*) *mūsēum* and *mūsivum* (cf. ARCHIVE, OLIVE); so L. *mūsēiārius* worker in mosaic, late Gr. *mouσιᾶτῶρ* id., *mouσιῶμα*, *mouσιῶσις* mosaic work, *mouσιῶν* vb. work in mosaic. ¶ OF. had *musec*, *music*, whence rare ME. *musycke* XIV.

**Mosaic** mōzei·ɪk pert. to Moses, the founder and lawgiver of Israel. XVII. - F. *mosaïque* or modL. *Mōsaicus*, f. *Mōsēs*; see -IC.

**moselle** mōze:l dry white wine. XVII. - F. name (= G. *Mosel*, in L. *Mosella*) of a river which joins the Rhine at Coblenz and in the neighbourhood of which the wine is produced.

**Moslem** mō·zlem, **Muslim** mɑ·z-, mɑ·slɪm Mohammedan. XVII. - Arab. *muṣlim*, active pple. of *aslama*; see ISLAM.

**mosque** mɔsk Mohammedan temple. XIV (*moseach*, -*eak* Maund.), XVI (*moskay*, *mosquee*). The earliest forms are of obscure origin; the present form is a shortening (XVII) of *mosquee*, - F. *mosquée* - It. *moschea* (whence also G. *moschee*) - Arab. *masjid*, †local var. of *masjid*, f. *ṣajada* worship. ¶ There has been much variety of sp., together with adoption of other forms, as from Sp. *mez-*, Pg. *mesquita*, or (direct from Arab.) *masjid*, *mosged*, *muschid*.

**mosquito** mɔskɪ·tu kind of gnat (*Culex*). XVI. - Sp., Pg. *mosquito* (whence F. *moustique*), dim. of *mosca* :- L. *musca* fly (see MIDGE).

**moss** mɔs A. (dial.) bog, swamp OE.; B. small plant of the class Musci. XIV. OE. *mos* = MLG., MDu. *mos* bog, moss (Du. *mos*), OHG. *mos* (G. *moos*) :- Germ. \**musam*, rel. to ON. *mosi* wk. m. bog, moss, and further to OE. *mēos*, OHG. *mios* (G. *mies*) moss (:- Germ. \**meus-* \**meuz-*), ON. *mýrr* MIRE, and outside Germ. to L. *muscus*, OS. *mūchū* moss :- IE. \**mus-*). The application in Eng. to the plant may be due to ON. *mosi*, traces of the formal adoption of which as *mose* are found from XII, appear in place-names, and survive in eastern dial. *mozy* mossy (late ME. *mosy*). Cf. LITMUS.

**mossbunker** mɔs·sbɑ·ŋkəɪ (U.S.) menhaden. XVII (*marbancker*), XVIII (*mos-*). - Du. *marbanker*, of unkn. origin.

**most** moust greatest OE.; greatest amount of XIV; adv. in the greatest degree OE. The present form repr. partly OE. *māst*, which is recorded only from late Nhb., partly a modification of ME. *mēst*, OE. *māst*, by assim. to MO, MORE; *mōst* is found in XIII in easterly texts (the north. form *māst* survives dial. in *meast*, Sc. *maist*; OE. *māst* = OFris. *māst*, *maest*, OS. *mēst* (Du. *meest*), (OHG. *meist*, ON. *mestr*, Goth. *maists* :- CGerm. *\*maistaz*, f. base of *\*maiz* MO+ *\*-ista-* -EST. Hence **mo·stLY**<sup>2</sup> for the most. part. XVI. ¶ The ordinary OE. *māst* continued in ME. *mēst*, presumably descended from *\*māist* (Ch. has *meest* and *moost* in rhyme).

**-most** moust, *mēst* suffix forming superl. adjs. and advs.; alt. form of OE. *-mest* = Goth. *-umists*, which is a combination of two Germ. (and IE.) superl. suffixes, viz. *\*-mo-*, as in OE. *forma* first, L. *primus* first (PRIME) and *\*-isto-* -EST. The OE. superls. so formed are based mostly on adv.-preps.; see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST, HINDMOST, INMOST, UTMOST (an exception is *midemest* MIDMOST); by analogy, the suffix was added to several adjs. of local or temporal meaning, e.g. *ēastmest* most easterly, *lætmost* latest. It became identified in late OE. and ME. with *māst*, *mēst*, and later with MOST; it was added to compar., as *furthermost*, *hindermost*, *outermost*, *uttermost*, usu. denoting position in place, time, or serial order (an exception is *bettermost*). Cf. -MORE.

**mot** mou, ||mo saying. F. 'word' (whence It. MOTTO) :- Gallo-Rom. *\*mottum*, alt. of L. *muttum* (not) a word or syllable, rel. to (colloq.) *muttire* MUTTER, murmur.

**motē**<sup>1</sup> mout particle of dust. OE. *mot*, corr. to WFrīs., Du. *mot* sawdust, dust of turf (in MDu. *steenmot*, *turfmot*), of unkn. origin. The present form (ME. *moot* XIV) descends from OE. obl. case-forms (*mott*, repr. the uninflected form, survived till XVIII).

**motē**<sup>2</sup> mout see MUST.

**motet** mou·tē part-song; later spec. harmonized vocal composition, esp. for church use. XIV. - (O)F. *motet*, dim. of *mot* word, saying (see MOTTO); cf. medL. *motetum*, It. *mottetto*, Sp. *motete*; see -ET.

**moth** mōþ insect of the genus *Tinea* or (earlier) its larva OE.; nocturnal lepidopterous insect XVIII ('those butterflies which fly by night, and which the French thence call *papillons nocturnes*, and we vulgarly *moths*', 1753 Chambers's 'Cycl. Supp.'). OE. *mōþe*, *mōðe*, from the former of which the present form descends, from the latter ME. *mōzðe*, *mohþe*, *mouzthe*, later *mought* and *moath* (XVI); obscurely rel. to synonym. MLG., MDu. *motte* (Du. *mot*), (M)HG. *motte*, ON. *motti*.

**mother**<sup>1</sup> mā·ðai A. female parent OE.; term of address to an elderly woman; applied to the B.V.M. XIV; head of community of nuns XVII (Sh.). B. †womb XIV; †hysteria XV. OE. *mōdor* = OFris., OS. *mōdar* (Du. *moeder*), OHG. *muotar* (G. *mutter*), ON.

*mōðir* :- CGerm. (wanting in Gothic; cf. FATHER) *\*mōðar-* :- IE. *\*māter-*, whence also L. *māter* (cf. MATERNAL), Gr. (Doric) *mātēr*, (Attic, Ionic) *mētēr*, OSl. *mati* (*mater-*), OIr. *māthir* (Ir., Gael. *máthair*), Skr. *mātr̥*, *mātár-*, Tokh. *mācar*. ¶ A Germ. and IE. term of relationship like *father*, *brother*, *sister*, *son*. Important collocations are: *m. country* (XVI), after F. *terre mère*; *m. earth* (XVI), cf. L. *Terra Mater*, taken as a goddess; *m. land* (XVIII); *m. tongue* (XIV, Wyclif), in which *mother* is orig. uninflected g.; *m. wit* (XVI), earlier *moderis*. Hence **mo·ther** vb. be a mother to. XVI. *Mothering Sunday*, Midlent Sunday, so called from the custom of going a-mothering (XVII), i.e. visiting parents, on that day. **mo·therLY**<sup>1</sup>; OE. *mōdorlic*.

**mother**<sup>2</sup> mā·ðai †dregs, scum XVI (Elyot); (in full *m. of vinegar*) mucilaginous substance produced in vinegar by fermentation XVII (Holland). corr. in form and sense to MDu. *moeder* (mod. *moer*), G. *mutter* MOTHER<sup>1</sup>, and in use to F. *mère* (*de vinaigre*) and Sp., It. *madre*; the orig. notion may have been that the substance was a portion of the 'mother' or original crude substance which remained mixed at first with the refined product. So also in **mo·ther-of-pea·rl** iridescent inner layer of shells (XVI), earlier also †*mother perle*, tr. F. †*mère perle*, corr. to It., Sp. *madreperla*, Du. *paarlmoer*, G. *perl-mutter*.

**motif** mou·tif, mou·tif distinctive constitutive feature of an artistic composition. XIX (Mrs. Jameson). F., 'MOTIVE'.

**motion** mou·ʃən action or process of moving XV (Lydg.); formal proposition XVI. (Several other meanings were formerly current.) - (O)F. *motion* - L. *mōtiō(n-)*, f. *mō-* of *movēre* (*mōtum*) MOVE; see -TION and cf. *commotion*, *emotion*, *promotion*. Hence **motion** vb. †propose, move XVI; make a gesture XVIII. **motive** mou·tiv †motion, proposition XIV (Ppl.); that which moves a person to act XV (Hoccleve); motif XIX. ME. *motyf*, *-yve* - (O)F. *motif*, sb. use of adj. - late L. *mōtivus*, whence **mo·tive** adj. XVI; cf. *locomotive*. So **mo·tivate**<sup>3</sup> supply a motive for or to. XIX (intr. 1863 Lytton); after F. *motiver*.

**motley** mō·tli diversified in colour XIV; sb. †varicoloured fabric XIV (Ch.); particoloured dress of a jester XVI (Sh.). Late ME. *mottelay*, *-ley*, perh. - AN. *\*motelé*, f. MOTE<sup>1</sup> (but the formation remains obscure).

**motor** mou·tər agent or force producing motion XVI; machine supplying motive power XIX. - L. *mōtor* (rare, Martial) mover, later in philos. use, f. *mōt-*, *movēre*; see -OR<sup>1</sup>; prob. partly after F. *moteur*. Hence vb. drive an automobile, whence **mo·torist**. XIX. **mo·torway** XX.

**mottle** mō·tl surface variegated with spots; so vb. and ppl. adj. *mottled*. XVII. prob. back-formation from MOTLEY.



**motto** məˈtəu orig. word or phrase attached to an emblematic design. XVI. - It. *motto* (see MOT).

**motu proprio** mouˈtjü prəˈpriou papal rescript the terms of which are decided by the pope himself. XIX. L., 'by one's own motion', abl. of *mōtus* motion, *proprius* PROPER.

**moufflon** müˈflon wild sheep *Ovis musimon*. XVIII (Goldsmith). - F. *moufflon* (Buffon) - It. *muflone* - Rom. \**mufrō*(n-).

**mouillé** muje (phonetics) palatalized, fronted. XIX. F., pp. of *mouiller* moisten, make 'liquid' :- Rom. \**mōlliäre*, f. L. *mollis* soft (cf. MOLLIFY).

**moujik, muzhik** müˈzik Russian peasant. XVI (*mousick, musick*). - Russ. *muzhik*.

**mould<sup>1</sup>**, U.S. **moild** mould (dial.) friable earth, surface soil; (poet.) earth of the grave; the earth's surface OE.; garden soil XIV. OE. *molde* = OFris. *molde*, (M)Du. *moude*, OHG. *molta*, ON.  *mold*, Goth. *mulda* :- CGerm. \**molđō*, \**mulđō*, f. \**mul-* (\**mel-*\*) pulverize, grind (cf. OE. *myl*, MDu. *mul*, *mol* dust, and MEAL<sup>1</sup>).

**mould<sup>2</sup>** mould (dial.) top of the head, fontanelle. OE. *molđa*, -e = MDu. *moude*, rel. to Skr. *mūrdhān* highest point, head, Gr. *blōthros* tall, f. IE. *m̥dh-*.

**mould<sup>3</sup>**, U.S. **moild** mould A. native character XIII; (bodily) form XVI; B. pattern or matrix by which a thing is shaped XIV. Presumably metathetic alt. of OF. *modle* (whence modF. *moule*, Sp. *molde*; cf. Pr. *motle*, It. *modano*) - L. MODULUS. Hence **mould** vb. xv.

**mould<sup>4</sup>**, U.S. **moild** mould woolly or furry growth consisting of minute fungi. xv. prob. developed from †*mould*, †*mouled*, pp. of †*moule*, earlier †*muwle* (AncRR.) grow mouldily - ON. \**mugla*, rel. to synon. ON. *mygla*. Hence **mou-ldy<sup>1</sup>**. xiv (Trevisa).

**moulder**, U.S. **moilder** mouˈldəɪɹ crumble to dust. XVI. poss. f. MOULD<sup>1</sup>+ER<sup>4</sup>; but adoption from Scand. is more likely (cf. Norw. dial. *muldra* crumble. **mouldwarp** mouˈldwɔɹp (dial.) mole (Talpa). xiv. prob. - MLG. *moldewerp* (whence Da. *muldvarp*) = OHG. *multwurf*, WGerm. comp. of \**molđō* MOULD<sup>1</sup> and \**warp-* throw, WARP.

**moult**, U.S. **moilt** moult (of feathers) be shed in the change of plumage xiv (Rolle); shed (feathers) xv. ME. *moute*, *movte*, later *molt* (xvi), *moult* (xvii); repr. OE. \**mūtian* (as in *mūtung*, *bīmūtian* exchange) = MLG., MDu. *mūten* change, moult, OHG. *mūzzōn* (G. *mause*(r)n; cf. Du. *muut* cage for moulting birds); CWGerm. - L. *mūtāre* change (see MUTATION). The intrusion of *l* before *t* (whence the present sp.-pronunc.) resembles that in *assault*, *fault*. Cf. MEW<sup>2</sup>.

**mound<sup>1</sup>** maund †world XIII; orb intended to represent the globe XVI. - (O)F. *monde* = Sp. *mundo*, It. *mondo* :- L. *mundus* world (see MUNDANE).

**mound<sup>2</sup>** maund (dial.) hedge, fence; embankment XVI; artificial elevation of earth or stones, tumulus XVIII (Pope). perh. f. the somewhat earlier *mound* vb. enclose with a fence, but the origin of this is unknown.

**mound<sup>1</sup>** maunt mountain, hill OE.; †earth-work; †mound. XVI. OE. *mun̄t*, reinforced in ME. from (O)F. *mont* = Sp., It. *monte* :- L. *montem*, *mōns* (cf. EMINENT).

**mound<sup>2</sup>** maunt go upwards, ascend, rise (Ch., PPl., Gower); cause to ascend, etc., set in position XVI. - OF. *munter*, (also mod.) *monter* = Pr., Sp. *montar*, It. *montare* :- Rom. \**montāre*, f. *mont-* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>; for the sense cf. F. *amont* uphill, upstream, and AMOUNT, with which *mound* was synon. XIV-XVIII. Hence **mound** sb. †amount XIV; mounting xv; fitting, setting; ridden animal XIX (for these two senses cf. F. *monture*).

**mountain** mauˈntɪn hill of notable height. XIII (La3.). - OF. *montaigne* (mod. -agne) = Pr., Pg. *montanha*, Sp. *montaña*, It. *montagna* :- Rom. \**montānia* or -ea, fem. sg. or n. pl. (quasi 'mountainous region') of adj. \**montānius*, -eus, f. L. *mont-*, *mōns* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>; see -AN. Hence **mountain**ER<sup>1</sup> XVII (Sh.); superseded †*mountainer*. **mountainous**. xv (rare before XVII); partly after F. *montagneux* (= Sp. *montañoso*, etc.).

**mountebank** mauˈntɪbæŋk itinerant quack, juggler, etc., appearing on a platform; charlatan. XVI. - It. *montabanco*, *montimbanco*, for *monta in banco* 'mount (imper.) on bench'; see MOUNT, BANK (cf. rare OF. *montenbanque*).

**mourn** mɔɹn, muɹn feel sorrow (for) OE.; lament (a death, someone dead) XIII. OE. *murnan* pt. str. *earn*, *murnon*, wk. *murnde*, corr. to OS. *mornon*, *mornian*, OHG. *mornēn* be anxious, ON. *morna* pine away, Goth. *maurnan* be anxious; prob. to be referred to IE. \*(s)mer-, repr. by Skr. *smārati*, Av. *maraiti* reflect, Gr. *mērīmna* care, sorrow, *mērmeros* anxious, L. *memor* mindful (see MEMORY). Hence **mourn**FUL<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**mournival** mɔɹːnɪvəl set of four aces or court cards in one hand. XVI (*mornnyfle*). - F. *mornifle* in that sense XVI, (now) slap, taunt, the form of which suggests connexion with words meaning 'sniff', as dial. F. *morniflan* sniffing, F. *renifler* snuffle.

**mouse** maus, pl. **mice** maɪs small rodent (Mus). OE. *mūs*, pl. *mȳs* = OFris., OS., OHG. *mūs* (Du. *muis*, G. *maus*), ON. *mūs*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) and IE. \**mūs-* is repr. also by L. *mūs*, Gr. *mūs*, OSl. *myšĭ*, Skr. *mūṣ-*; f. a base identical with one meaning 'steal, rob'. Cf. MUSCLE. Hence **mouse** vb. mauz. XIII. **mou-ser<sup>1</sup>** mauˈzɔɹ, -sɔɹ. OE. *mūserē* mouse-hawk.

**mousquetaire** muskəˈtɛɹ one of the soldiers of the French king's household troops. XVIII. See MUSKETIER.

**mousse** mūs frothy dish. XIX. F., 'moss'.

**moustache** mūstāf hair on the upper lip. XVI. - F. *moustache* - It. *mostaccio* MUSTACHIO.

**mouth** maup cavity in the head used for eating and speaking. OE. *mūþ* = OFris. *mūth*, later *mund*, OS. *mūth*, *mund* (Du. *mond*), (O)HG. *mund*, ON. *munur*, *muðr*, Goth. *munþs* :- CGerm. \**munþaz* (for the loss of *n* in OE., etc., cf. FIVE, OTHER, TOOTH, UNCOUTH) :- IE. \**mytos*, corr. to L. *mentum* chin (cf. MENTAL<sup>2</sup>). Hence **mouth** vb. maud. XIII (Cursor M.).

**mouton** mū-tən (hist.) F. gold coin bearing the figure of the Lamb of God. XIV (PPL.). - OF. *motoun* sheep (MUTTON).

**move** mūv change the position of, or one's position; affect, stir, prompt. XIII. - AN. *mover* = OF. *moveir* (mod. *mouvoir*) = Pr., Sp. *mover*, It. *muovere* :- L. *movēre*, pt. *mōvī*, pp. *mōtus* (cf. MOBILE, MOMENT, MOTION, etc.), f. IE. base \**mou-* \**meu-* \**mu-* (with other reprs. in Skr., Gr., and Lith.). Equally common from XIII to XVI was the var. *meve*, *meeve*, earlier *meove*, *moeve*, derived from the OF. forms with radical stress, e.g. 3rd pl. pres. ind. *moevent* (mod. *meuvent*) :- L. *mōvent* (contrast *moveir*, *mouvoir* :- L. *movēre*); cf. PEOPLE, *preve* PROVE. Hence **move** sb. (XV), XVII. So **mov(e)able** mū-vabl. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - OF. *movable*. **movement**. XIV (not evidenced after Ch., Gower, and Sir G. Haye, till late XVII, when, and later, it appears in various techn. uses). - (O)F. *mouvement* - medL. *movimentum*.

**mow**<sup>1</sup> mau stack of hay, corn, etc. OE. *mūga*, *mūha*, *mūwa*, corr. to ON. *mūgi* swath, (also *mūgr*) crowd, and so in comp. *almūge*, *almūgr* (Sw. *allmoge*, Da. *almue*) common people, of unkn. origin.

**mow**<sup>2</sup> mou cut down (grass, etc.) with scythe or machine. OE. *māwan*, pt. \**mēow* (whence ME. and dial. *mew*, superseded gen. by *mowed*), pp. *māwen* (whence *mown*; *mowed* from XVI); CWGerm. vb., in other langs. weak, repr. by OFris. *mēa*, MDu. *maeien* (Du. *maaien*), OHG. *māen* (G. *māhen*), f. \**mā-* (see MEAD<sup>1</sup>).

**mow**<sup>3</sup> mau, mou (arch., dial.) grimace. XIV. prob. - OF. *moe*, (also mod.) *moue* †mouth, †lip, pouting; otherwise - MDu. *mouwe*, which may be the source of the OF. word. Hence vb. xv (Lydg.).

**Mozarabic** mouzæ-rəbik epithet of the ancient ritual of the church in Spain, prob. so called from being used by the Mozarabs after being disused by others. XVIII. f. Sp. *Mozarabe* (in medL. pl. *Mozarabes*) - Arab. *mustarīb*, active pp. of desiderative conjugation f. 'arab ARAB; see IC.

**moz(z)etta** moze-tə (eccl.) cape with a hood. XVIII. It., dim. of *mozza* (see AMICE).

**mpret** Albanian title of ruler. - L. *imperātor* EMPEROR.

**Mr** as a title orig. abbrev. of *Master* xv; †in 16th and 17th cent. used gen. for MASTER, as in *Mr of Arts*, *Mr Gunner*; its present oral equiv. is MISTER<sup>2</sup>.

**much** matʃ †great (surviving in place-names, as *M. Wenlock*); great amount of XIII; adv. greatly; sb. great deal xiv. ME. *muhe*, *moche* (with vars. *miche*, *meche*), shortening of *muchel*, *mochel*, repr. late OE. *mycel*, var. of *micel*; for the development of *ū* to *ʌ* cf. *blush*, *crutch*, *cudgel*, *rush*, *such*, *thrush*; the loss of *l* may have been furthered by the relation of *lut* to *lutel* LITTLE, but for the loss of *l* after *ch* cf. *wenchel* WENCH. OE. *micel* = OS. *mikil*, OHG. *michil*, ON. *mikill* (cf. MICKLE), Goth. *mikils*; CGerm. deriv. of IE. \**meg-*, repr. by L. *magnum* (cf. MAGISTRATE, MAGNATE, MAGNITUDE, MAJOR, MASTER), Gr. *megas* (see MEGA-, MEGALO-), Skr. *māhā-* great (see MAHARAJAH, MAHATMA), *majmán* greatness, Toch. *māka-*, *māk-*; cf. ON. *mjǫk* much, very (:- \**meku-*). Hence **mu-chly**<sup>2</sup>. XVII (in XIX a new joc. formation). **mu-chness**. XIV (*m. of a muchness* XVIII).

**mucilage** mjū-silidʒ viscous fluid xiv; gummy secretion xvii; (U.S.) adhesive gum XIX. - (O)F. *mucilage* - late L. *mūcilāgō*, -āgin- musty juice, f. *mūcus* MUCUS. Hence **mucilaginous** -æ:ʒinas. XVII.

**muck**<sup>1</sup> mak dung XIII; dirt, filth xiv. prob. of Scand. origin (the earliest ME. exx. are from eastern areas) and - forms rel. to ON. *myki*, *mykr* dung, Da. *møg*, †*mugh*, *mug*, *mog*, *møk*, Norw. *myk*, f. Germ. \**muk-* \**meuk-* soft (see MEEK), poss. repr. in rare OE. *hlōs* (pigsty) *moc*.

**muck**<sup>2</sup> mak in *run a muck* (*runs an Indian muck*, Dryden). XVII. Second syll. of AMUCK, wrongly taken to be a sb. preceded by A<sup>1</sup>.

**muckender** ma-kindəɹ (dial.) handkerchief. xv. prob. - s.w. dial. equiv. of F. *mouchoir*, f. *moucher* clear the nose :- popL. \**muc-cāre*; for the intrusive *n* cf. *colander*.

**mucus** mjū-kəs viscid or slimy substance. XVII. - L. *mūcus*, also *muccus* mucus of the nose, rel. to synonym. Gr. *mūxa*, *mūssesthai* blow the nose, *muktēr* nose, nostril (f. \**muk-*), also L. *ē|mungere* wipe the nose. So **mu-cous**. XVII. - L. *mūcōsus*; cf. F. *muqueux*.

**mud** mad wet and soft earth. xiv. prob. - MLG. *mudde* (LG. *mudde*, *mod*, *mōde*, *mūde*; cf. Du. *modden* dabble in mud), MHG. *mot* (G. dial. *mott*) bog, bog-earth, peat; an extended form of the base is shown in MLG., Du. *modder* mud (whence G. *moder*), MHG. *moter* (G. dial. *motter*). Hence **mu-ddy**<sup>1</sup>. xvi. **mu-dlark** grubber or worker in dirty places XVIII; joc. formation after *skylark*.

**muddle** ma'dl †swallow in mud; make muddy, (hence) confuse. xvii. perh. - MDu. *moddelen*, frequent. of *modden*; see MUD, -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**muezzin** muez̄in in Mohammedan countries, public crier who proclaims the hours of prayer. XVI. - dial. var. (with *z̄z̄*) of - Arab. *muadh̄in*, active pple. of *adh̄ana*, frequent. of *adh̄ana* proclaim, f. *uḏn* ear.

**muff**<sup>1</sup> maf cylindrical covering for the hands. XVI (B. Jonson). - Du. *mof*, shortening of MDu. *moffel*, *muffel* (corr. to F. *moufle*, It. *mufla*) - medL. *muff(u)la*, of unkn. origin.

**muff**<sup>2</sup> maf awkward person at sport, (gen.) duffer. XIX (Dickens). Of unkn. origin. Cf. WFlem. *moef*, of similar meaning. Hence vb. make a muffle of.

**muffin** ma·fin (dial.) wheat- or oat-cake; flat spongy cake eaten toasted and buttered. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; perh. cf. OF. *moufflet* soft (bread). Hence **muffinEE**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**muffle**<sup>1</sup> ma·fl wrap up, as in a cloth XV; †blindfold, stifle XVI; deaden the sound of XVIII. perh. aphetic of OF. \**amoufler*, *en-moufler*, f. *en-* EN- + *moufle* thick glove (cf. **MUFF**<sup>1</sup>). Hence **muffler**<sup>1</sup> scarf. XVI.

**muffle**<sup>2</sup> ma·fl thick part of upper lip and nose (of beasts). XVII (Holland). - F. *muflle*, of unkn. origin.

**mufti** ma·fti Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law; in Turkey, official head of the state religion. XVI. - Arab. *muftī*, active pple. of *aftā* give a *fatwa* or decision on law. The sense 'plain clothes' ('uniform' (XIX) may be a joc. application of this, orig. with allusion to dressing-gown, smoking-cap, and slippers as suggesting the costume of a mufti on the stage.

**mug**<sup>1</sup> maḡ (dial.) pot, jug XVI; cylindrical drinking-vessel XVII. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *mugge*, Sw. *mugg* pitcher with handle, of uncertain connexions).

**mug**<sup>2</sup> maḡ (sl.) face. XVIII. prob. transf. use of prec., drinking-mugs being freq. made to represent a grotesque face.

**mug**<sup>3</sup> maḡ (sl.) simpleton, duffer. XIX. perh. transf. use of **MUG**<sup>2</sup> with ref. to stupid looks. Hence synonym. **muggins**, prob. by assoc. with the surname *Muggins*.

**muggy** ma·gi (dial.) moist, damp; (of weather) damp and close. XVIII. f. dial. *mug* sb. mist, drizzle, dull weather (XVIII) or *mug* vb. drizzle (XIV) + -Y<sup>1</sup>; ult. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *mugga* mist, drizzle, Norw., Sw. dial. *mugg* mould, mildew, prob. rel. to **MUCUS**).

**mugwort** ma·ḡwōrt plant *Artemisia vulgaris*. OE. *muçgwyrt*, f. base of **MIDGE** + **WORT**.

**mugwump** ma·ḡwamp (U.S.) great man, boss; one who holds aloof from party politics. XIX. - Natick (Algonkin) *mugquomp* great chief.

**mulatto** mjula·tou offspring of a European and a Negro. XVI (*mulatow*). - Sp., Pg. *mulato* young mule, (hence) one of mixed race, obscurely f. *mulo* MULE<sup>1</sup>; whence F. *mulâtre* (assim. to -âtre -ASTER), It. *mulatto*.

**mulberry** ma·lbari tree of the genus *Morus*. XIV. OE. *mōrberie*, \**mūrberie* (cf. *mūrbēam* mulberry tree), ME. *murberie* (XIII), corr. to Du. *moerbezie*, OHG. *mōr-*, *mūrberi* (MHG. *mülber*, G. *maulbeere*); f. \**mōr* - L. *mōrum* mulberry, *mōrus* mulberry-tree (perh. of Mediterranean origin) + BERRY; the dissimilation of *r . . r* to *l . . r*, parallel to that in MHG. and giving the present form, is evidenced XIV (Trevisa).

**mulch, mulsh** malʃ half-rotten straw. XVII. sb. use of *mulsh* adj. (xv) soft, (dial.) of 'soft' weather, rel. to (dial.) *melsh* mellow, soft, mild (XIV *melch*, *melissche*, Trevisa) :- OE. *mel(i)sē*, *mīl(i)sē*, *myslē*, f. \**mel-* \**mul-* (see -ISH<sup>1</sup>), whence also MHG. *molwic*, G. *mollig*, *mollleicht*, *molsch*, *molsh* soft, OHG. *molawēn* be soft, cogn. with L. *mollis* tender (cf. **MOLLIFY**).

**mulct** malkt inflict a fine on. XV (*multe*). - F. †*multer*, *mulcter* - L. *mulctāre*, prop. *multāre*, f. *multica*, *multa* (whence **MULCT** sb. XVI), a purely Italic word.

**mule** mjül offspring of he-ass and mare (also pop. hinny) XIII (RGlouc.); transf. of various hybrids, e.g. spinning machine consisting of a combination of Arkwright's warping machine and Hargrave's wool machine XVIII. - OF. *mul* m., (also mod.) *mule* fem. = Pr. *mul*, *mula*, Sp., It. *mulo*, *mula* :- L. *mūlu-s* m., *mūla* fem., prob. of Mediterranean origin, the ass not having a CIE. name. ¶ OE. *mūl*, which would have given \**mozul*, was prob. inherited from a CGerm. adoption from L.; cf. MLG., OHG. *mīl* (Du. *mul*, G. *maul*, now in comps. *maulesel*, -*pferd*, -*tier*), ON. *mūll*. So **muletter**<sup>1</sup> mjūlitē·r mule-driver. XVI. - F. *muletier*, f. *mulet*, f. OF. *mul* (which it superseded); see -ET, -EER<sup>1</sup>.

**mull**<sup>1</sup> mal promontory. XIV. In Gael. *maol*; in Icel. *mūli*, perh. identical with *mūli* snout = OHG. *mūl* (G. *maul*) snout.

**mull**<sup>2</sup> mal make (wine, beer, etc.) into a hot drink with sugar, spices, etc. XVII (*mulled sack*). Of unkn. origin.

**mull**<sup>3</sup> mal (sl.) muddle, mess. XIX. perh. f. (dial.) *mull* pulverize, crumble (xv), f. *mull* dust, ashes (XIV) - (M)Du. *mul*, *mol* (see **MULLOCK**).

**mullah** ma·lə Mohammedan theologian. XVII. - Pers., Turk., Urdu *mullā* - Arab. *maulā*.

**mullein** ma·lin plant of the genus *Verbasicum* (having woolly leaves and yellow flowers). xv. - OF. *moleine* (mod. *molène*) - Gaulish \**melēna* (*mēlinus* 'color nigrus') sb. fem., corr. to Breton *melen*, W. *melyn* yellowish (cf. Gr. *mélās*, *mélaina* black; see **MELAN**-).

**mullet**<sup>1</sup> mɑ·lit fish of the genera *Mullus* and *Mugil*. xv (*molet*). - OF. *mulet*, dim. f. *L. mullus* red mullet - Gr. *millos*, rel. to *mélās* black (cf. prec.).

**mullet**<sup>2</sup> mɑ·lit (her.) five-pointed star. xiv. - AN. *molet*, (O)F. *molette* rowel, dim. of *meule* millstone :- *L. mola* (see MILL<sup>1</sup>). The orig. form was perh. pierced to represent a spur-rowel.

**mulligatawny** mɑ·liɡətəʊ·ni Indian highly-seasoned soup. xviii. - Tamil *milagutannir* 'pepper-water' (Yule).

**mulligrubs** mɑ·liɡrʌbz state or fit of depression; (later) colic. xvi (*mulliegrubs*, Nashe). Fanciful formation perh. based on *mully* dusty, powdery (xvi), f. (with -y<sup>1</sup>) *mull* (see MULL<sup>3</sup>) and GRUB; but the early form *mulliegrubs* is perh. reminiscent of *grumble*.

**mullion** mɑ·ljən (archit.) vertical bar dividing the lights of a window. xvi. Metathetic alt. of ME. *munial*, MONIAL, as the contemp. **mu·nion** is an assim. form (n . . l to n . . n).

**mullock** mɑ·lək (dial.) rubbish, refuse xiv; (Austral.) rock not containing gold xix. f. dial. *mull* (xiv) dust, ashes, rubbish, rel. to OE. *myl* dust, cogn. with (M)Du. *mul*, *mol*, ON. *moli* crumb, *mylja* crush, f. \**mul-* (cf. MULL<sup>3</sup>, MEAL); see -OCK.

**multi-** mʌlti comb. form of *L. multus* much, many, esp. in parasynthetic comps. such as *multicaulis* many-stalked; the earliest in Eng. are **multifo·rmit**y, **multi·loquy** (xvi) talkativeness, **multifarious** -fə·ri·əs (xvii) many and various (*L. -fāriam* adv.), and the el. becomes prolific later, esp. in techn. use, e.g. **multila·teral**, **multino·mial** (after BINOMIAL) xvii; an ex. of the gen. use is **mu·lti·MILLIONAI·RE** (1858 O. W. Holmes).

**multiple** mɑ·ltipl consisting of many elements. xvii. - F. *multiple* - late *L. multiplex*, f. *multus* (see prec.); cf. *duplus* DOUBLE. So **mu·lti·Plex**. xvi (Recorde, Billingsley). *L.* (cf. -FOLD). **multipli·city**. xvi. - late *L. mu·ltiply* cause to be much, many, or more; also intr. xiii. - (O)F. *multiplier* - *L. multiplicāre*, f. *multiplic-*, MULTIPLEX. **mu·ltiplica·tion**. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. or *L. multitudine* mɑ·ltitjūd great number. xiv. - (O)F. - *L. multitu·dinous*. xvii.

**multure** mɑ·ltʃəɪ, -tjəɪ toll of grain carried or flour made. xiii. - OF. *molture*, *moulture* (mod. *mouture*) :- medL. *molitūra*, f. *molit-*, pp. stem of *molere* grind; see MILL<sup>1</sup>, -URE.

**mun**<sup>1</sup> mʌm †inarticulate sound made with closed lips; command to be silent or secret. xiv. imit.; cf. MLG. *mummen*, Du. *mommen*.

**mun**<sup>2</sup> mʌm (hist.) beer orig. brewed in Brunswick, Germany. xvii. - G. *mumme*, said by Adelung to have been named (1489) after Christian *Mumme*, a brewer of Brunswick, Germany.

**mun**<sup>3</sup> see MUMMY<sup>2</sup>.

**mumble** mɑ·mbl eat as with toothless gums; speak indistinctly. xiv. ME. *momele*, frequent. formation on MUM<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>3</sup>; cf. LG. *mummelen*, Du. *mommen*, *mummelen*, G. *mummeln*, Sw. *mumla*, Da. *mumle*, and ME. *mamele* mutter, chatter (corr. formally to OHG. *mammalōn* stammer). Cf. MUMP.

**numbo-jumbo** mɑ·mbɔdʒɑ·mbɔu grotesque idol said to have been worshipped by African negroes; (transf.) object of unintelligent veneration. xviii. Of unkn. origin.

**numchance** mɑ·mtʃɑns †dicing game; †masquerade xvi; (dial.) one who acts in dumb show, dummy xvii; adj. silent xvii. - MLG. *mummschance*, -*scanze*, -*kanze* game of dice, masked serenade (= MDu. *mommeçanse*), f. *mummen* (see MUMMER) + *schanz* - (O)F. *chance* CHANCE.

**nummer** mɑ·mɔɪ †mutterer xv; actor (†in dumb show) in a Christmas play xvi. - OF. *momeur*, f. *momer* act in dumb show, rel. to *momon* mask, Sp. *mommo* grimace; perh. of Germ. origin (cf. MDu. *momme*, Du. *mom* mask, MLG. *mummen* mask, disguise); see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **mu·mmery** mummer's performance; play-acting. xvi. - OF. *mommerie* (mod. *momerie*); whence Sp. *momeria*, Du. *mommerij*, G. *mummerei*. **mu·mming**<sup>1</sup>. xv. ¶ The relative chronology of this group is obscure.

**mummy**<sup>1</sup> mɑ·mi †medicinal preparation of the substance of mummies, unctuous liquid xiv; †sovereign remedy, etc. xvi; body embalmed for burial xvii. - (O)F. *momie*, †*mumie* (= Sp. *momia*, It. *mommia*) - medL. *mumia* - Arab. *mūmiyā* embalmed body, f. *mūm* wax (used in embalming). Hence **mu·mmify**. xvii; after F. *momifier*.

**mummy**<sup>2</sup> mɑ·mi nursery variety of MAMMY (s.v. MAM). xix. Also **mun**.

**mump** mʌmp †grimace; (pl.) swelling of the parotid and salivary glands in the neck (with ref. to the appearance produced). xvi. So **mump** vb. mumble, grimace, munch, sulk. xvi. Symbolic repr. of the movement of the lips in muttering and mumbling or chewing. Cf. Icel. *mumpa* take into the mouth, eat greedily, *mumpaskælar* grimace with the mouth, Du. *mompēn*, *mompelen* mumble in utterance, G. *mumpfeln*, -en mumble in eating.

**mumpsimus** mʌ·mʌpsiməs †obstinate adherent to old ways; tradition bigotedly adhered to. xvi. In allusion to the story related in Richard Pace 'De Fructu' (1517) p. 80 of an illiterate English priest, who, when corrected for reading 'quod in ore mumpsimus' (for 'sumpsimus')—what we have taken with our mouths) in the post-communion of the mass, replied 'I will not change my old mumpsimus for your new sumpsimus'.

**mun** mʌn, mən (dial.) must. xii (Orm). - ON. *muna*, f. the base of MIND; the var. *man* of the pres. sg. gave dial. *maun*.

**munch** mənʃ chew steadily. XIV (Ch.). imit.; cf. *crunch*, *scrunch*.

**mundane** maˈndeɪn worldly, earthly XV; cosmic XVII. orig. *mondaine* - (O)F. *mondain* - late L. *mundānus* (as sb. in Cicero), f. *mundus* world, (earlier) universe of celestial bodies, spec. use of *mundus* personal adornment, after Gr. *kósmos* (see COSMETIC, COSMOS). Later assim. to L. (see -ANE<sup>1</sup>).

**mungo**<sup>1</sup> maˈŋɡoʊ †mangoose; *m. root*, plant Ophiorhiza Mungo. XVIII. var. of *mungos*, MONGOOSE; acc. to Kämpfer, 'Amoenitates Exoticæ', 1712, p. 574, the Portuguese called the animal *mungo* and the plant *raje mungo* 'mungo root'.

**mungo**<sup>2</sup> maˈŋɡoʊ superior kind of shoddy (of Yorkshire origin). XIX. perh. a use of Sc. Christian name *Mungo*, in Yorkshire often applied to dogs, with allusion to *mung*, *mong* mixture.

**mongoose** see MONGOOSE.

**municipal** mjuːnɪˈsɪpəl †pert. to the internal affairs of a state; pert. to local self-government, esp. of a town. XVI. - L. *municipālis*, f. *municipium* Roman city of which the inhabitants had Roman citizenship, f. *municip-*, -*ceps*, f. *munia* civic offices + *capere* take (cf. HEAVE). So **MUNICIPALITY**. XVIII. - F.

**municipicent** mjuːnɪˈfɪsənt splendidly generous. XVI. f. L. *municipicent-* (cf. BENEFICENT, MAGNIFICENT), used as stem of *municipicus*, f. *munus* office, duty (cf. MUNICIPAL), gift :- \**moinos*, f. \**moi-* \**mei* \**ni-*; see COMMON, IMMUNE, MIGRATE, MUTABLE, and -ENT. So **MUNIFICENCE**, †-ENCY. XVI.

**muniment** mjūˈnɪmənt document preserved as evidence of rights or privileges. XV. - (O)F. *muniment* - L. *munimentum* (in medL.) title-deed, f. *munire* fortify, secure, earlier *mœnire*, f. *mœnia* walls, ramparts, rel. to *murus*, *mœrus* wall; see MURAL, -MENT.

**munition** mjuːnɪˈʃən †fortification; AMMUNITION (q.v.). XVI. - (O)F. *munition* - L. *munitiō(n)-*, f. *munit-*, *munire*; see prec. and -ITION.

**munition** maˈnjən (see MULLION). XVI.

**munshi** see MOONSHEE.

**muntjak** maˈntdʒæk small Asiatic deer. XVIII. - Sunda *munchek*.

**mural** mjuːrəl pert. to a wall; (of a crown) embattled. XVI. - (O)F. *mural* (*coronne mural* mural crown) - L. *mūrālis*, f. *mūrus*, earlier *mœrus*, *moiros* wall; see MUNIMENT, -AL<sup>1</sup>. So sb. †wall XV; wall-painting XX.

**murder** mɜːdər criminal homicide. OE. *morþer* (ME. *morþre*, *murþre*) = Goth. *maurþr* :- Germ. \**murþram*, f. IE. \**murt-* (see MORTAL), repr. also by Germ. \**mortam* (whence OE., OS., ON. *morð*, (O)HG. *mord*, Du. *moord*); reinforced in ME. by OF. *murdre* (mod. *meurtre*) - Germ., whence the establishment of the forms with *u* and *d*. So

**murder** vb. XIII (*morþren*, *murþren*), prob. f. the sb., there being no clear repr. in ME. of the mutated OE. vb. (*ā-*, *for-*, *of-*) *myrþrian* exc.Orm's *murrþrenn*. **MURDERER**. XIII (Cursor M.). partly f. the vb., partly - AN. *murdreour*.

**murex** mjuːrɛks shell-fish yielding a purple dye. XVI. - L. *mūrex*, pl. *mūricēs*, perh. rel. to Gr. *muax* sea-mussel.

**muricatic** mjuːrɪəˈtɪk †pert. to brine; 'marine' (acid), hydrochloric. XVII. - L. *murīaticus*, f. *muria* brine (the acid, 'spirits of salt', being obtained by heating salt with sulphuric acid); see -ATIC.

**muricate** mjuːrɪˈkeɪt furnished with sharp points. XVII. - L. *mūricātus*, f. *mūric-*, *MUREX*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**murk**, **mirk** mɜːk (dial.) darkness. XIII. So adj. dark XIII (Havelok). The ME. evidence points to Scand. origin (ON. *myrkr* sb. and adj. = OS. *mirki* adj.) rather than to OE. *mirce*, though this may have preserved k of an original \*kw, as in *þicce* THICK. Hence **MURKY**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (R. Rolle). No cogns. are known outside Germanic.

**murmur** mɜːmɜːr subdued continuous sound XIV (Maund.); inarticulate complaining XIV (Ch.); softly spoken word(s) XVII. - (O)F. *murmure* or L. *murmur* rumbling noise, murmur, rel. to vb. *murmurāre* (whence (O)F. *murmurer*, Eng. vb. XIV), corr. to Gr. *mormūrein*, Skr. *marmaras* noisy, and with variation OHG. *murmurōn*, -*ulōn* (G. *murmeln*), Du. *murmelen* burble, Lith. *murmėti*, *murmėnti*; redupl. f. imit. base (cf. Du. *morren* murmur, complain).

**murphy** mɜːfɪ (sl.) potato. XIX. f. the common Ir. surname *Murphy*, with allusion to the potato being a staple article of food of the Irish peasant. Cf. synonym. *donovan*.

**murrain** maˈrɪn †plague XIV (R. Rolle); infectious disease of cattle XV. - AN. *moryn*, (O)F. *morine*, †*moraine*, f. stem of *mourir*, †*morir* :- Rom. \**morire*, for L. *mori* die (see MORTAL); the F. suffix is that of *ruine* RUIN.

**murrey** maˈrɪ (arch.) purple-red. - OF. *moré* adj. and sb., *morée* sb. - medL. *morātum*, -*āta*, f. L. *morum* MULBERRY; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**murrhine** maˈrɪn (Roman antiq.) pert. to **murra** maˈrɛ fine earth of which precious vases, etc., were made. XVI. - L. *murr(h)inus*, f. *murra*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**musa** mjūˈzə plantain or banana tree. XVI. - modL. - Arab. *mauzah*.

**muscat** maˈskæt strong sweet wine (XVI) from the grape so called (XVII). - (O)F. *muscat* - Pr. *muscat*, f. *musc* MUSK; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **MUSCATEL**, **MUSKADEL** maskəˈtɛl, -deɪl in the same senses (XIV and XVI). - OF. *muscadel*, -*tel* (cf. It. -*dello*, -*tello*, Sp., Pg. -*tel*); and **MUSCADINE** maˈskədaɪn (XVI and XVII) respectively, of doubtful origin.

**muscle** mɑːsl contractile fibrous bundle producing movement in an animal body. XVI. - (O)F. *muscle* - L. *mūsculus*, dim. of *mūs* MOUSE, the form and movements of some muscles suggesting those of a mouse (cf. L. *lacertus* lizard, upper arm muscle, F. *souris* mouse, muscle, Gr. *mūs* mouse, fleshy part, OSl. *myřica* arm, Skr. *muřkā*-scrotum, pudendum muliebri); sp. with *-sk(e)l-* survived till XVIII; cf. MUSSEL. So **muscular** mɑːskjʊlə. XVII. - modL.; cf. F. *musculaire*. **mu'sculo-**, comb. form of L. *mūsculus*, as in *mu'sculo-arterial* (Coleridge).

**musculology** mʌskʊlədʒi bryology. XIX. - modL. *muscologia*, f. L. *musculus* MOSS; see -LOGY.

**muscovado** mʌskʊvɑːdou unrefined sugar. XVII. - Sp. (*azúcar*) *mascabado*; cf. F. *moscovade*, †*mascovade*.

**Muscovy** mʌˈskʊvi (arch.) Russia. XVI. - F. *Muscovie*, †*Moscovie* - modL. *Moscovia* (see -IA<sup>1</sup>), f. Russ. *Mosková* Moscow. So **Mu'scovite** Russian. XVI. - modL.; so F. *Moscovite*.

**musel** mjüz be absorbed in thought. XIV (Ayenbite). - (O)F. *muser* †meditate, waste time, trifle = Pr. *musar*, It. *musare* stare vacantly, idle, loiter :- Rom. \**musāre*, presumably rel. to medL. *mūsum* (see MUZZLE), but the sense-development is not obvious. Cf. AMUSE.

**Muse, muse**<sup>2</sup> mjüz goddess inspiring learning and the arts; a poet's inspiring goddess. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *muse* or L. *mūsa* - Gr. *moīsa*. Cf. MUSEUM, MUSIC.

**museum** mjūziːəm †building devoted to learning and the arts (regarded as 'a home of the Muses'); building for exhibition of objects of art or science (first applied to 'Mr. Ashmole's Museum at Oxford'). XVII. - L. *mūsēum* library, study - Gr. *mouseton* seat of the Muses, sb. use of n. of *mousetos*, f. *moīsa* MUSE<sup>1</sup>; the sp. with *æ* was freq. XVII-XVIII. ¶ Of CEur. range.

**mush**<sup>1</sup> mʌʃ (N.-Amer.) porridge made with meal XVII; (f. the vb.) pulpy mess or substance XIX. prob. symbolic alt. of MASH. So as vb. XVIII. Hence **mu'shy**<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**mush**<sup>2</sup> mʌʃ (sl.) umbrella, short for MUSHROOM. XIX.

**musha** mʌˈʃɑ Ir. excl. of strong feeling. XIX. - Ir. *muise*, var. of *máiseadh*, i.e. *má* if, *is* is, *eadh* it.

**mushroom** mʌˈʃrum umbrella-shaped fungus. XV. Late ME. *musseroun*, *musheron*, by assim. *musherom* (XVI) - (O)F. *mousseiron* - late L. *mussiriō(n-)* (Anthimus). Hence as vb. XVIII (once, trans.), XIX (intr.).

**music** mjūˈzɪk art of combining sounds in a certain order for æsthetic effect XIII; sounds in melodic or harmonic combination XIV (Ch.); company of musicians, band XVI;

musical score XVII. - (O)F. *musique* - L. *mūtica* - Gr. *mousikē*, sb. use (sc. *tékhnē* art) of fem. of *mousikós* pert. to a Muse or the Muses, concerning the arts, poetry, literature, f. *moīsa* MUSE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Of CEur. range. So **MU'sICAL**<sup>1</sup> pert. to music. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. - medL. **mu'si-cian**. XIV (-ien). - (O)F., f. *musique*.

**musk** mʌsk odoriferous substance secreted by the musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *muscus* (Jerome) - Pers. *mushk*, perh. - Skr. *muřká*-scrotum (the shape of the musk-deer's musk-bag being similar); cf. (O)F. *musc*, etc., Du., G. †*muřch*, late Gr. *mōsk(h)os*, and medL. *mos(c)hus*, which has been adopted in Germ. langs. ¶ The word has become CEur.

**musket** mʌˈskɪt hand-gun for infantry. XVI. - F. *mousquet* (Brantôme), †-ette - It. *moschetto*, -etta (formerly) bolt from a cross-bow, f. *mosca* fly :- L. *musca*, rel. to Gr. *muīta*, OSl. *mucha* fly, *mūřica* gnat, and MIDGE. Hence **musket**<sup>ER</sup> XVI (Marlowe); after F. *mousquetaire*. So **musketoon** short variety of musket with large bore. XVII. - F. *mousqueton* - It. *moschettone*. **mu'sketry**. XVII. - F. *mousqueterie*.

**Muslim** mʌˈzɪm see MOSLEM.

**muslin** mʌˈzɪn fine cotton fabric. XVII. - F. *mousseline* - It. *mussolina*, -ino (whence some early forms), f. *Mussolo* Mosul (Arab. *mauřil*), where muslin was formerly made; cf. -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**musquash** mʌˈskwʌʃ large aquatic rodent, musk-rat. XVII (*mussascus*, *musquassus*, Capt. Smith). - Algonkin (e.g. Abnaki *muřkwessu*).

**mussel** mʌˈsl bivalve mollusc. OE. *muscle*, *muřle*, *muřle* (-L.) was superseded by MLG. *mussel*, MDu. *mossele* (Du. *mossel*) = OHG. *muscula* (G. *muschel*) - Rom. \**muscula* (whence OF. *mouřle*, F. *moūle*), alt. f. L. *mūsculus*, dim. (see -CLE) of L. *mūs* MOUSE; sp. with *-sk-* survived till XVII, but *-ss-* occurred XV.

**Mussulman** mʌˈslmən, pl. -mans Moham-medan. XVI. - Pers. *mussulmān*, prop. adj. f. *muslim* MOSLEM. ¶ With the incorrect pl. *Mussulmen* cf. G. *Muselmänner*.

**must**<sup>1</sup> mʌst unfermented juice of the grape. OE. *must* = (O)HG. *most* - L. *mustum* (whence also F. *moût*, Sp., It. *mosto*), sb. use of n. of *mustus* new, new-born.

**must**<sup>2</sup> mʌst †in OE. and ME. *mōste* as pt. of *mōte*, was able or permitted to; as a present (and in certain conditions) a past tense, is obliged or required to. XIII (Cursor M., K. Horn). OE. *mōste*, pt. of *mōt* am permitted or obliged, may, must = OFris. *mōt*, OS. *mōt*, *muot* (Du. *moet*), OHG. *muoz* find room or opportunity, may, must (G. *muř*), Goth. *ganōt* (it) has room, rel. to MLG. *mōte*, OHG. *muoza* (G. *musse*) leisure :- CGerm. (exc. Scand.) \**mōtā*, of unkn. origin.

**must<sup>3</sup>** mast mustiness, mould. XVII. Back-formation from MUSTY.

**must<sup>4</sup>** mast (of animals) in a state of dangerous frenzy. XIX. - Urdu *mast* - Pers. *mast* intoxicated.

**mustachio** müstá·tʃiου MOUSTACHE. XVI (*mustaccio*, -*achio*, *mastacho*). - Sp. *mostacho* and its source It. *mostaccio* (cf. medL. *mustacia*), based ult. on Gr. *mustak-*, *mústax* upper lip, moustache, poss. crossing of *mástax* mouth, jaws, and *bústax* moustache.

**mustang** ma·stæŋ wild horse of the American plains. XIX. app. blending of Sp. *mestengo* (now *mesteño*) and *mostrenco*, both applied to wild or masterless cattle, the former being f. *mesta* (:- L. *mixta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *miscēre* MIX) association of graziers, who appropriated wild cattle that attached themselves to the herds.

**mustard** ma·stærd seeds of black and white mustard (species of cruciferous plants of the genus *Sinapis*, now included in *Brassica*) powdered and used as a condiment, etc. XIII. - OF. *mo(u)stardē* (mod. *moutarde*) = Pr., Cat., Pg., It. *mostarda*, Rum. *mostar*, f. CRom. \**mosto*, L. *mustum* MUST<sup>1</sup>, whence also Cat. *mostassa*. Sp. *mostaza*; prop. applied to the condiment as orig. prepared by making the ground seeds into a paste with must. ¶ The F. word was adopted into Germ. langs. as MDu. *mostaert* (Du. -*aard*), whence MHG. *mostert* (G. *mostert*).

**mustee** masti· mestee mesti· offspring of a white and a quadroon. XVII. - Sp. *mestizo* mesti·po; see MESTIZO.

**muster** ma·star A. †exhibition, display; †pattern, example, sample; B. assembling of soldiers, etc.; assembly, collection. XIV (Wyclif, Ch., Maund.). Late ME. *mostre*, *moustre* - OF. *moustre* (later in latinized form *monstre*, mod. *monstre*) = Sp. *muestra*, Pg., It. *mostra*, repr. CRom. sb. f. \**mostrare* :- L. *mōnstrāre* show (cf. MONSTER). So **muster** vb. † show, display XIII (Cursor M.); collect, assemble xv (Lydg.). - OF. *moustrer* (mod. *montrer*).

**musty** ma·sti 'moist and fetid' (J.), smelling of mould. XVI. perh. alt. of MOISTY by assoc. with MUST<sup>1</sup>. A rel. verb and an adj. *must* are contemporary.

**mutable** mjū·tabl liable to change. XIV (Ch.). - L. *mūtābilis*; see -ABLE. So MUTATION changing XIV (Ch.); (mus.) change from one hexachord to another XVI (Morley); (philol.) change of an initial consonant in Celtic; umlaut XIX. - L. *mūtātiō(n)-*, f. *mūtāt-*, *mūtāre* change, f. \**moit-*, extension of the base \**moi-* \**mei-*, repr. also in MEAN<sup>2</sup>, etc., MUTUAL; cf. (O)F. *mutation*. Hence, by back-formation, MUTA·TE<sup>3</sup> XIX.

**mutch** matf (dial., esp. Sc.) cap, coif. xv. - MDu. *mutse* (Du. *mutts*), corr. to (M)HG. *mūtze*, shortened by-forms of MDu. *amutse*, *almutse* (= MHG. *armuz*, *almuz*) - medL. *almucia* AMICE.

**mutchkin** ma·tʃkin (Sc.) fourth of old Scots pint ( $\frac{3}{4}$  imperial pint). xv. - early mod. Du. *muðseken* (now *mutse*), dim. of *mudde* (= OS. *muddi*, OHG. *mutti*, G. *mutt*) - L. *modius* bushel; see -KIN.

**mute** mjūt silent, dumb. XIV (Ch., PPI.). Early forms also *mewet*, *muwet* (two syll.); - (O)F. *muēt*, dim. formation on OF. *mu* = Pr. *mut*, Sp. *mudo*, It. *muto*, Rum. *mut* :- L. *mūtu-s*, f. symbolic syll. \**mu*, expressing lack of articulation, as in Gr. *múdos*, *múndos*, *mútēs*, *mukós*, Skr. *mūkas* dumb, Arm. *munj*, and MUTTER. The form became permanently assim. to L. XVI. Hence vb.

**mutilate** mjū·tileit deprive of a limb or principal part. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *mutilāre* cut or lop off, f. *mutilus* maimed; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So MUTILATION. XVII. - late L.

**mutiny** mjū·tini open revolt against authority. XVI. f. (after words in -Y<sup>3</sup>) †*mutine* - (O)F. *mutin* rebellious, mutinous, sb. rebel, mutineer, in XVI rebellion, *mutiny*, f. *muete* (mod. *meute*) = Pr. *mouta* signal, Sp. *muebda* movement, excitement :- Rom. \**movita* movement, f. \**movit-*, for L. *mōt-* (see MOTION). Hence **mutiny** vb. XVI. So **MUTINEER**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.), after F. *mutinier*. **MUTINOUS**. XVI. ¶ Members of the group to which these words belong made their first appearance for the most part (esp. in translations) in the second half of XVI; much variety of formation existed and continued into XVII; the following did not survive: *mutinado* mutineer (cf. Sp. *amotinado*); *mutine* sb. (superseded by *mutiny* and *mutineer*) and adj. (superseded by *mutinous*); *mutine* vb. - F. *mutiner*; *mutiner*; *mutinery* (F. *mutinerie*); *mutinous*; *mutinist*; *mutinize*.

**mutter** ma·tæŋ speak almost inaudibly with nearly closed lips. XIV (Ch., Wyclif). Frequentative formation (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) on a base \**mut-*, repr. also in MUTE; cf. G. dial. *muttern*, beside synon. ON. *muskra* murmur, Norw. *mustra* whisper, mumble, in Eng. dial. *muster* (xv), L. *mussāre*, *mussitāre*, *muttire*, Gr. *múzein* mutter, moan.

**mutton** ma·tŋ flesh of sheep XIII; sheep XIV; loose woman XVI. ME. *moto(u)n* - OF. *moton* (mod. *mouton*) = Pr., Cat. *moltó*, OSp. *moton*, It. *montone*, dial. *moltone* :- medL. *multō(n)-*, prob. of Gaul. origin (cf. OIr., Ir. *molt* ram, Gael. *mult* wether, W. *mollt*, Corn. *mols*, Breton *maout* sheep).

**mutual** mjū·tʃuəl, -tj- felt or done by each to the other xv; respective; pert. to both, common XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *mutuel* = Sp. *mutual*, f. L. *mūtuus* borrowed, mutual :- \**moitwos*, f. \**moi-* change, as in *mūtāre*; see MUTABLE, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**mutule** mjū·tjūl (archit.) projection of stone or wood, modillion. XVI. - F. *mutule* - L. *mutulus*, perh. of Etruscan origin.

**muzhik** see MOUJIK.



**muzzle** mʌ·zl A. beast's nose and mouth xv; open end of a gun xvi; B. contrivance confining an animal's mouth xiv (Ch.). Late ME. *mosel* - OF. *musel* (mod. *museau*) = Pr. *muzel* :- Gallo-Rom. \**müselum*, dim. of medL. *müsum* (cf. Pr. *mus*, It., OSp. *muso*), of unkn. origin. Hence vb. thrust out the m.; put a m. on. xv.

**muzzy** mʌ·zi †(of places, etc.) dull, gloomy; stupid, fuddled. xviii (Mrs. Delany). In early use also *mussy*; words similar in form and meaning are *mossy* †stupid, dull (xvi-xvii), dial. *mosey* mouldy, muggy, hazy, stupid, *mosy* downy (xv), *muzz* study intently, 'mug', fuddle (xviii), *muzzle* fuddle (xviii); but their relations and origin are obscure.

**my mai** (possessive pron.) of or pert. to me. xii. ME. *mi*, reduced form of *min* MINE<sup>1</sup>, orig. before a cons., as *my son* (mine eyes; cf. THY).

**myall**<sup>1</sup> mai·əl wild aboriginal of Australia. xix. Native name in Bigambel (Dumaresque River) *mail* the blacks (*namail* a black).

**myall**<sup>2</sup> mai·əl Australian acacia. xix. Native name: in Kamilaroi (Hunter River) *maiäl*.

**myceto-** maisi·tou comb. form of Gr. *mükēs* (-ēt-) mushroom.

**mylodon** mai·lōdōn gigantic extinct sloth. xix. modL., f. Gr. *mülē*, *mülos* molar, prop. MILL, millstone + *-odon* TOOTH.

**mynheer** mainhē·r, mənē·r Du. equiv. of 'sir', 'Mr'; Dutchman. xvii. - Du. *mijnheer*, f. *mijn* MY + *heer* lord, master (= G. *herr*), repr. compar. of Germ. \**χairax* HOAR (lit.) grey-haired, (hence) honourable, majestic, august (G. *hehr*; cf. L. *senior* SIRE).

**myo-** mai·ou, mai· comb. form of Gr. *müs* MUSCLE, as in **myo**-LOGY science of muscles (xvii) - modL.

**myopia** maiou·piə short-sightedness. xviii. - modL. - late Gr. *müōpiā*, f. *müōps*, f. *müein* shut (cf. MYSTERY<sup>1</sup>) + *ōps* EYE. Hence **myo**-PIC -ə·pik.

**myosotis** maiōsoti·s plant of the genus so named. xix. L. - Gr. *muōsōtis*, f. *muōs*, g. of *müs* MOUSE + *ōt-*, *ōis* EAR<sup>1</sup>; so called from the soft hairy leaves.

**myriad** mi·riəd 10,000; countless number. xvi. - late L. *mýriad-*, *mýrias* - Gr. *múriad-*, *múriás*, f. *múrios* countless, innumerable, pl. *múrioi* 10,000. Cf. F. *myriade* (xvii); see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**myrmidon** mǝ·mǝidōn one of a warlike race of Thessaly xiv; †soldier of a bodyguard, faithful follower; unscrupulously faithful attendant xvii. - L. pl. *Myrmidones* - Gr. *Murmidónes*, acc. to legend created orig. from ants (*múrmēkes*).

**myrobalan** mairə·bələn plum-like fruit used now in tanning, etc. xvi. - F. *myrobalan* (= Sp., It. *mirabolano*), or its source L. *myrobalanum* - Gr. *murobálanos*, f. *múron* balsam, unguent + *bálanos* acorn, date, ben-nut. ¶ Among dyers called *m'rabs*.

**myrrh** mǝr gum resin from species of Commiphora. OE. *myrra*, *myrre*, corr. to OS. *myrra* (Du. *mirre*), OHG. *myrra* (G. *myrrhe*), ON. *mirra*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) = L. *myrrha* (*murrha*, *murra*) - Gr. *múrrā*, of Semitic origin (cf. Arab. *murr*, Aram. *mūrā*); reinforced in ME. from OF. *mirre* (mod. *myrrhe*).

**myrtle** mǝ·rtl †myrtle-berry xiv; plant of the genus *Myrtus* xvi. - medL. *myrtilla*, -us (whence OF. *myrtille*, -til, It. *mirtillo*), dim. of L. *myrta*, -us - Gr. *múrto*.

**myself** maise·lf, mise·lf OE. *mē self* (accus. *selfne*); see ME and SELF; altered to *mi self* (xiii) partly by loss of stress, partly on the analogy of HERSELF, in which *her* was apprehended as genitive; cf. THYSELF, OURSELVES, dial. *hisself*, *theirselves*.

**mystagogue** mi·stəgəg one who introduces to religious mysteries. xvi. - F. *mystagogue* or L. *mystagōgus* - Gr. *mustagōgós*, f. *mústēs* initiated person + *agōgós* leading, *agein* lead (see ACT).

**mystery**<sup>1</sup> mi·stəri †phr. in (a) m., mystically xiv; religious truth or doctrine; hidden or secret thing xiv; religious rite xvi; (after F. *mystère*) miracle play xviii. - AN. \**misterie* (OF. *müstere*, mod. *mystère*) or immed. - the source L. *mystērĭum* - Gr. *mustērĭon* secret thing or ceremony, f. \**mus-* as in *mústēs* initiated one, *mustikós* MYSTIC. So **mysteri**-OUS *misti·ri·as*. xvii. - F. *mystérieux*; earlier †*myste·rial* (xvi, Skelton), -ally adv. (xv) - late L. (with adv. *mysteriāliter*).

**mystery**<sup>2</sup> mi·stəri occupation, handicraft, art xiv; trade guild or company xv. - medL. *misterĭum*, contr. of L. *ministerium* MINISTRY, by assoc. with *mystērĭum* (see prec.).

**mystic** mi·stik spiritually symbolical xiv; occult, enigmatical; pert. to direct communion with God xvii; sb. exponent of mystic theology; one who practises mystical communion xvii. - (O)F. *mystique* or L. *mysticus* - Gr. *mustikós*, f. *mústēs* initiated one, f. *müein* close (of eyes, lips), *muēn* initiate. So **my**-STICAL secret, occult, symbolical xv; pert. to mystics or mysticism xvii. **my**-STICISM -sizm opinions and practice of mystics. xviii; so G., F. **mystique** *misti·k*. xx. F., sb. use of adj.

**mystify** mi·stifai bewilder intentionally; involve in mystery or obscurity. xix (Hazlitt 1814, Southey 1816; 'To bewilder, or in the French phrase, to *mistify* the attentive world', Blackwood's Magazine, 1818, iv 222). - F. *mystifier* (xviii), irreg. f. *mystère* MYSTERY<sup>1</sup> or *mystique* MYSTIC; see -FY. So **my**-STIFICA·TION. xix (1815). - F.; often assoc. with MIST, MISTY, a homonymous deriv.

of which had been used earlier in pp. *mist-*, *mystified* 'beclouded, befogged' (XVIII).

**myth** miþ, maiþ fictitious narrative usu. involving supernatural things. XIX (c.1830). Formerly also *mythe* (cf. F. *mythe*); - mod L. *mýthos*, maiþəs used in Eng. context (from Coleridge), beside *mythos* (from XVIII)

- late L. *mythos* - Gr. *máthos*. So **mythi-**(AL) miþ-. XVII. - late L. *mýthicus* - Gr. *múthikos*. **mythology** miþ-, maiþə-lədʒi †exposition of myths or fables XV (Lydg.); †symbolical story, mythical meaning XVII (Holland); body of myths XVIII (Gibbon). - F. *mythologie* or late L. *mýthologia* - Gr. *múthologiā*.

## N

**nab**<sup>1</sup> (OE. *nabban*) see HOB-NOB.

**nab**<sup>2</sup> næb (colloq.) catch, seize. XVII. Of unkn. origin; parallel to *synon.* and *contemp.* *nap* (cant and sl.), which survives in KID-NAPPER.

**nabob** nei·bɒb Mohammedan official acting as deputy governor in the Mogul empire XVII; rich person, spec. one who has returned from India XVIII (*Mogul Pitt and Nabob Bute*, H. Walpole 1764; Foote *The Nabob* 1773). - Pg. *nababo* or Sp. *nabab* - Urdu *nawwāb*, var. of *nawwāb* (whence **nawab** XVIII) - honorific pl. of Arab. *nā'ib* deputy, governor, prince (whence **naib** XVII).

**nabs** næbz (colloq.) *his nabs* himself, †*my nabs* myself. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; cf. *synon.* NIBS.

**nacre** nei·kəʃ shell-fish yielding mother-of-pearl XVI; mother-of-pearl XVIII. - (O)F. *nacre*, corr. to Sp. *nácar*, *nácara*, It. *nacchera* (now only 'kettledrum', formerly also 'nacre'), †*naccara*: see NAKER. Hence **na-creous**, -ous. XIX.

**nadir** nei·dəʃ (astron.) †point in the heavens diametrically opposite to another XIV (Ch.); point opposite to the zenith XV; lowest point XVIII. - (O)F. *nadir*, corr. to Sp., It. *nadir* - Arab. *naḍīr* opposite to, over against, opposite point. In the second sense for *naḍīr es-semt* opposite to the ZENITH.

**nævus** ni·vəs mole on the skin. XIX. L.

**naffy** næ·fi canteen in charge of N.A.A.F.I. (Navy Army and Air Force Institutes). f. the initials with terminal el. assim. to -y<sup>6</sup>.

**nag**<sup>1</sup> næg small riding-horse. XIV. Of unkn. origin; cf. Du. *neg(ge)*.

**nag**<sup>2</sup> næg (dial.) gnaw; be persistently worrying or annoying. XIX. Also *gnag*, *knag*; of dial. origin; repr. by *naggy* XVII (*knaggie*) adj.; perh. of Scand. or LG. origin (cf. Norw., Sw. *nagga* gnaw, nibble, irritate, LG. (*g*)*naggen* (XV) irritate, provoke).

**Nagari** nā·gari. XVIII. = DEVANAGARI.

**Nahuatl** nā·hwätl name of a group of Central-Mexican langs., f. national name *Nahua*. XIX.

**Naiad** nai·æd young nymph of the rivers and springs. XVII (Sh.). - L. - Gr. *Naiad-*,

nom. *Naiás*, rel. to *naiein* flow. The pl. *Naiades* (XIV, Gower) repr. F. *Naiades* or L. *Naiadēs*.

**naïant** nei·ənt (her.) swimming. XVI. - AN. \**naiant* = OF. *noiant*, prp. of *noier*, *noer* swim (mod. *noyer* drown) = It. *nuotare* :- Rom. \**notāre*, for L. *natāre* (see NATATION).

**naib, naïf** see NABOB, NAÏVE.

**naik** nā·ik, nei·ik Indian title of rank XVI; military officer XVIII. - Urdu *nā'ik* - Hindi *nāyak* chief, officer :- Skr. *nāyaka* leader.

**nail** neil hard terminal covering of finger and toe; small spike of metal OE.; the applications to (i) measure of weight (now dial.; cf. MDu., MHG. *nagel*) and (ii) measure of length,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a yard, are of uncertain origin. OE. *næg(e)l* = OFris. *neil*, OS., OHG. *nagal* (Du., G. *nagel*), ON. *nagl* :- CGerm. \**naglaz* (not in Goth., but cf. *nagljan* vb.). IE. base \**nogh-* or \**noqh-* is repr. also by Lith. *nāgas* nail, claw, *nagà* hoof, OSl. *nogūti* nail, *noga* foot, Gr. *ónux*, *onukh-*, OPers. *naxun*, Skr. *nakhás*, *nakhám*, rel. further to L. *unguis*, OIr. *ingen*, OW. *eguin*. Hence **nail** vb. OE. *næglan*; of CGerm. range.

**nainsook** nei·nsuk cotton fabric of Indian origin. XIX. - Urdu (Hindi) *nainsukh*, f. *nain* eye + *sukh* pleasure.

**naissant** nei·sənt (her.) issuing from the middle of an ordinary. XVI. - (O)F. *naissant*, prp. of *naître* be born :- Rom. \**nascere*, for L. *nāsci*; see NASCENT.

**naïve, naïve** nā·iv, neiv unaffected, artless. XVII (Dorothy Osborne, Dryden). - (O)F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* (adopted earlier in Eng. XVI) :- L. *nāiviu-*s NATIVE. So **naïveté** nā·ivtei. XVII (Dryden), anglicized **naï·vety** XVIII. Cf. NEIF.

**naked** nei·kid unclothed; bare (lit. and fig.). OE. *nacod* (early *næcad*) = OFris. *naked*, -et, MLG., MDu. *naket* (Du. *naakt*), OHG. *nackut* (G. *nackt*), ON. *noḱkviðr*, Goth. *naqaps*, -ad- :- CGerm. \**naquaðaz*, \**-eðaz* :- IE. \**nogwoðhos*, \**-edhos*, ppl. deriv. of \**nogw-*, repr. also in L. *nūdus* NUDE, OIr. *nocht* (:- \**nogwotos*), Skr. *nagnás*, OSl. *nagū* (Russ. *nagóŭ*), Lith. *núogas*.

**naker** nei·kəɪ (arch.) kettledrum. XIV (not in use later till revived by Scott). - OF. *nacre*, *nacaire* = It. *nacchera* (cf. medL. *nacara*, medGr. *anákara*) - Arab. *naqqārah* drum. See NACRE.

**namby-pamby** næ·mbipæ·mbi weakly sentimental, childishly simple. XVIII. joc. redupl. formation (cf. *handy-dandy*) on the name of Ambrose Philips (d. 1749), author of pastorals, which were ridiculed by H. Carey and Pope (cf. 'So the Nurses get by Heart Namby Pamby's Little Rhimes', Carey; 'Beneath his reign shall . . . Namby Pamby be prefer'd for Wit', Pope 'Dunciad' iii 319, 1733).

**name** neim particular designation OE.; reputation XIII. OE. *nama*, *noma* m. = OFris. *nama*, *noma*, OS. *namo* (Du. *naam*), OHG. *namo* (G. *name*), ON. *nafn*, *namn* (with retention of *n* and original *n* gender), Goth. *namo* n. :- CGerm. \**namōn*, -*on*. An ancient and widespread word (CIE. base \**onōmen*-, \**enōmen*-) repr. by L. *nōmen* (cf. NOMINATE), Gr. *ónoma*, dial. *ónuma*, *ónum*- (cf. ANONYMOUS, SYNONYMOUS), OSl. *imę* (Russ. *imja*), Czech *jměno*, OPruss. *emmens*, acc. *emnen*, OIr. *aínm*, pl. *anmann*, OW. *anu*, pl. *enuin* (W. *envu*), Arm. *anun*, OPers., Av., Skr. *nāman*-; the long grade appears in the vbs.: OFris. *nōmia*, MLG. *nōmen*, Du. *noemen*, MHG. *be|nuomen*. So **name** vb. OE. (*ge*)*namian*, of WGerm. extent; a new formation on the sb. in late ME. repl. ME. *nemne*, OE. *nemnan* :- \**namnjan*. **NAMELY**<sup>2</sup> nei·mli ʃespecially XII; that is to say xv. ME. *name*-, *nomeliche*, corr. to OFris. *name*-, *nomelik*, MDu. *namelike* (Du. *namelijck*), MHG. *nam(e)liche* (G. *nämlich* especially), ON. *nafnliga* by name; rendering L. *nōminātim* by name, expressly, in detail. **NAMESAKE** nei·mseik person or thing having the same name as another. XVII. prob. orig. said of persons or things coupled together 'for the name(s) sake'.

**nankeen** næŋkī·n cotton cloth orig. made at *Nankin* or *Nanking*, lit. 'southern capital' (cf. *Pekin* 'northern capital'), chief city of the province of Kiangsu, China. XVIII.

**nanny** næ·ni children's nurse. Appellative use of pet-form of the female name *Ann(e)*; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. So **na·nny**-GOAT she-goat. XVIII; cf. BILLY-GOAT.

**nantz** nænts brandy from *Nantes* (the place of manufacture) on the river Loire, France. XVII (*Nants*).

**nap**<sup>1</sup> næp take a short sleep. OE. *hnappian*, rel. to OHG. (*h*)*naffazan* slumber (MHG. *nafzen*), of unkn. origin. Hence **nap** sb. XIII (Cursor M.).

**nap**<sup>2</sup> næp surface of cloth raised and cut smooth. xv (*noppe*). - MLG., MDu. *noppe* (whence G., Da. *noppe*), rel. to MLG., MDu. *noppen* trim by shearing the nap. ¶ For the change of vowel cf. *strap*.

**nap**<sup>3</sup> næp ʃnapoleon (20-franc piece); card-game in which the player who calls five is said to *go nap*, formerly *go the Napoleon*. XIX. Short for *Napoleon*, Christian name of certain emperors of the French, esp. Napoleon I (1769-1821), after whom the coin so named was called.

**napalm** nei·pām jellied petrol. XX. f. initial sylls. of NA|PHTHA and PALM|ITATE.

**nape** neip (hollow at) the back of the neck. XIII. ME. *naupe*, of unkn. origin; the similarity of synon. words in Eng. and other langs. does not go beyond the initial *n*; cf. OFris. (*hals*)|*knap*, OHG. (*h*)*nac* (G. *nacken*, *genick*; see NECK); (O)F. *nuque* (whence It. *nuca*, Sp. *nuca*), of Arab. origin (*mukhā* spinal marrow).

**napery** nei·pəri household linen. XIV. - OF. *naperie*, f. *nape*; see NAPKIN, -ERY.

**naphtha** næ·fθə, (vulgarly) næ·pθə inflammable oil from coal. XVI. - L. *naphtha* (Pliny) - Gr. *nāphtha*, also *nāphthas*, of Oriental origin (cf. Accadian *naptu*, f. *nafātu*, *nabātu* burst into flame); in anglicized form ʃnapte (xiv), also ʃnaphte, ʃnapthe (xvii), partly after F. *naphte* (xvi). Hence **na·phthaline**<sup>5</sup> (1821, Kidd), with hiatus-filling *l*.

**Napier's bones** nei·piəz bounz slips of bone, etc. used to facilitate multiplication and division according to a method devised by John *Napier* of Merchiston (1550-1617). XVII. So **NAPIERIAN** nei·piəriən applied to the logarithms invented by him. XIX.

**napkin** næ·pkin piece of linen for wiping the lips, etc. at table. xv. f. (O)F. *nappe* linen cloth :- L. *mappa* MAP for the change of *m* to *n* cf. F. *natte* :- L. *matta* MAT, *nefle* :- L. *mespilus*) ʃ-kin. ¶ The formation suggests a Du. comp., but none is known.

**Napoleon** see NAP<sup>3</sup>.

**napoo** nāpū· (orig. soldier's sl.) xx. - F. *il n'y en a plus* there is nothing left.

**narcissism** nārsi·sizm morbid self-love. XX. f. *Narcissus*, in Gr. myth. name of a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own reflection and pined away; see -ISM.

**narcissus** nārsi·səs bulbous plant. XVI. - L. - Gr. *nārkissos*, the termination of which suggests a Mediterranean origin; prob. infl. by *nārkē* numbness (see next), as the plant has narcotic properties.

**narcotic** nārkə·tik substance inducing stupor XIV (Ch.); adj. xvii. - (O)F. *narcotique* or medL. *narcōticus*, sb. -*icum* - Gr. *nārkōtikós*, sb. -*ikón*, f. *narkōin* benumb, stupefy, f. *nārkē* numbness, stupor; cf. SNARE and see -OTIC.

**nard** nārd aromatic unguent XIV, derived from the plant so named (cf. SPIKENARD) XVI. - L. *nardus* - Gr. *nārdos*, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *nēr'd'*, pl. *n'rādīm*, Arab. *nārdīn*). Cf. OF. *narde* (mod. *nard*).

**nare** nɛ:ɪ (arch.) nostril, spec. of a hawk. XIV. - L. *nāris*, pl. *nārēs*, rel. to NOSE.

**narghile** nɑ:ŋgɪli hookah. XIX. - (partly through F. *narghileh*, *narguilé*) Pers. (Turk.) *nārgīleh*, f. Pers. *nārgil* coco-nut, of which the receptacle for the tobacco was made.

**nark** nɑ:k (sl.) police spy or informer. XIX. - Roman *nāk* nose (cf. the use of *nose* in the same sense).

**narrate** nɑ:reɪt give an account or history of. XVII (only occas. before c.1750; stigmatized as Sc. by Richardson, Johnson, and Beattie; cf. 'the abominable verb "narrate", which must absolutely be proscribed in all good writing', Quarterly Review, 1813, July, 433). f. pp. stem of L. *narrāre* (f. *gnārus* knowing; cf. *ignōrāre* IGNORE), or back-formation from *narrāTION* (XV). - (O)F. or L. So **narrative** nɑ:rətɪv sb. (in earliest use Sc., spec. in law) XVI; adj. XVII. - F. *narratif*, -ive adj. and †sb. - late L. *narrātīvus*. ¶ In AL. *narrare*, *narratio*, and *narrator* were used from XII spec. in law with ref. to the statement of a claim or plea.

**narrow** nɑ:rou having little breadth OE.; (dial.) parsimonious, 'close'; strict, close XIII; lacking in breadth of view or sympathy XVII. OE. *nearu* (stem *nearw-*) = OS. *narū* (MDu. *nare*, *naer*, Du. *naar*) :- Germ. \**narwaz* (repr. in MHG. *narwe*, G. *narbe*, MLG. *nar(w)e* scar, sb. use of the adj.), of which no certain cogns. are known. So **nar-row** vb. OE. *nearwian* confine, †oppress, become narrow; but in ME. (XIII) a new formation on the adj.

**narthex** nɑ:ɪpeks (archit.) vestibule extending across the west end of a church. XVII. - L. *narthēx* - Gr. *narthēx* giant fennel, stick, casket, and eccl. (as above).

**narwhal** nɑ:ɪwəl delphinoid cetacean. XVII. - Du. *narwal* - Da. *narhval* (whence also G. *narwal*, F. *narval*); the second el. is WHALE. The relation to *synon.* ON. *náwhalr* is obscure; the latter appears to be f. *nár* corpse, and the allusion is supposed to be to the colour of the animal's skin.

**nary** see NEVER.

**nasal** neɪzəl pert. to the nose. XVII. - F. *nasal* or medL. *nāsālis*, f. *nāsus* NOSE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Also sb. nose-piece of a helmet XV, earlier *nasel* (XIV). - OF. *nasal*, -el - medL. *nāsāle*, sb. use of n. of adj.

**nascent** nɑ:sənt being born or produced. XVII. - L. *nāscent-*, -ēns, prp. of *nāscī* be born; see NATAL, -ENT, and cf. NAISSANT.

**naseberry** neɪ:zbəri W. Indian tree Sapota Achras. XVII (*nasebury*). - Sp., Pg. *néspera* MEDLAR, with assim. to BERRY.

**naso-** neɪ:zou used as comb. form of L. *nāsus* NOSE (for the regular *nasi-*). XIX.

**nasturtium** nɑ:stɔ:ɪfəm genus of cruciferous plants (watercress, etc.) having a pungent taste XVII; trailing plant of the genus Tropaeolum (at first called *Nasturtium indicum* because introduced from Peru) XVIII. - L. *nasturtium* :- \**nāstorctiom*; so called 'quod nasum torqueat' because it irritates the nose (Varro); cf. 'nomen accipit a narium tormento' (Pliny); vulgarly corrupted to *nasturtian* (XVIII).

**nasty** nɑ:sti filthy, dirty XIV; nauseous XVI; (of weather) foul, dirty XVII; offensive XVIII; ill-natured XIX. Early vars. †*naxty*, †*naxte*, which with †*naskie* (Cotgr., 1611 s.v. *Mau-lavé*) suggest ult. derivation from an obscure base \**nask-* (\**nax-*), which appears also in Sw. dial. *naskug*, *nasket* dirty, nasty; the var. *nesty* (XVI) may indicate blending with a deriv. of Du. *nestig* dirty; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**natal** neɪ:təl pert. to birth or nativity. XIV (Ch.). - L. *nātālis*, f. *nāt-*, pp. stem of *nāscī* be born, f. \**gn-* produce; see KIN, -AL<sup>1</sup>, and cf. NASCENT, NATION, NATIVE, NATURE, NÉE, ADNATE, COGNATE, INNATE, RENAISSANCE.

**natation** neɪteɪ:fən swimming. XVI. - L. *natātiō(n-)*, f. *natāre* swim, frequent. of *nāre*, f. IE. \**sna-*, repr. also by Gr. *nēkhein* swim, Skr. *snāti* bathe, Ir. *snám* swimming, W. *nawf*; see -ATION. So **natato**-RIAL. XIX. **na-tatory**? XVIII. - late L. *natātōrius*.

**nation** neɪ:fən race, people XIII (Cursor M.); *the nations* (i) the heathen, the gentiles XIV, (ii) the peoples of the earth XVII. - (O)F. *nation*, †*naciōin* - L. *nātiō(n-)* breed, stock, race, f. *nāt-*, pp. stem of *nāscī* be born; see NATAL, -TION. So **NATIONAL**<sup>1</sup> næ:ʃənəl. XVI. **national**-LITY. XVII. - F. **nationalize**. XVIII (1800). - F. *nationaliser* (1794). **na-tionalist**. XVIII (early). **native** neɪ:tɪv (hist.) born thrall (cf. NEIF) XV; (astrol.) subject of a horoscope; one born in a particular place XVI; original or usual inhabitant XVII. - medL. *nātīvus*, sb. use of L. *nātīvus* adj. (whence **na-tive** adj. XIV, of one's birth XV), f. *nāt-*, pp. stem of *nāscī*; see NATAL, -IVE; cf. (O)F. *natif*, -ive. So **nativity** nətɪ:vɪti (festival of) the birth of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, or St. John Baptist XII (-teð, Peterborough Chron.); birth XIV. - (O)F. - late L. (Tertullian).

**natron** neɪ:trɒn native sesquicarbonate of soda. XVII. - F. *natron* - Sp. *natron* - Arab. *naṭrūn*, *nīṭrūn* - Gr. *nītron* NITRE.

**natter** nætə:tj (colloq.) chatter aimlessly, nag. XIX. Of dial. and imit. origin (often also *gn-, kn-*; cf. LG. *gnatteren*). Also sb. XX.

**natterjack** nætə:dʒæk toad Bufo calamita. XVIII (Pennant). perh. f. prec. (from its loud croak) + JACK (applied dial. to newts and flies).

**natty** næ:ti neatly smart XVIII; (dial.) deft, clever XIX. orig. dial. or sl.; rel. obscurely to NEAT<sup>2</sup>; the suffix is -Y<sup>1</sup>

**nature** neitʃər essential qualities or innate character of; vital powers of XIII; inherent power dominating one's action; creative and regulative power in the world XIV; material world XVII. - (O)F. *nature*, corr. to Pr., Sp., It. *natura* - L. *nātūra* (in some uses tr. Gr. *φύσις*), f. pp. stem of *nāsci* (see NATAL). So **natural**<sup>1</sup> nætʃərəl. XIV. Earlier *naturel* - (O)F. *naturel*, †*natural* - L. *nātūrālis*. (*Natural history* XVI after L. *naturalis historia*, Pliny.) **na-turalize** XVI. - F. *naturaliser*. **na-turalism** system of morality having natural basis XVII; extreme form of realism XIX. - F.

**naught** nōt nothing. OE. *nāwihht*, *nāwuhht*, *nauht* (= OFris. *nawet*, *nauet*, *naut*), f. *nā* NO<sup>3</sup> + *wiht* WIGHT<sup>1</sup>. Cf. NOUGHT. Used predicatively, passing into adj. OE.; superseded by deriv. **naughty**<sup>1</sup> nō-ti †poor, needy XIV; †bad, of inferior quality XVI; morally bad (now only in playful use) XVI; (of children) wayward, inclined to disobedience XVII.

**naumachia** nōmei'kiə mimic sea-fight. XVI. - L. - Gr. *naumakhīā*, f. *naūs* ship + *mākhē* fight; see NAVY, -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**naunt** see AUNT.

**nausea** nō'siə feeling of sickness XVI; strong disgust XVII. - L. *nausea*, *nausia* - Gr. *nausiā*, *nautiā*, seasickness, nausea, f. *naūs* ship (see NAVAL). So **nauseate**<sup>3</sup> nō'siēt reject with nausea; affect with nausea. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *nauseāre*, f. *nausea*, after Gr. *nausiān*. **nauseous** XVII; after L. *nauseōsus*.

**nautch** nōtʃ East Indian exhibition of professional dancing. XIX. - Urdu (Hindi) *nāch* - Prakrit *nachcha* - Skr. *nṛitja* dancing, f. *nṛit* dance.

**nautical** nō'tik(ə)l pert. to seamen or navigation. XVI (*the Nautical compass*). f. L. *nauticus* - Gr. *nautikós*, f. *naútēs* sailor, f. *naūs* ship; see NAVAL, -ICAL. Cf. F. *nautique*.

**nautilus** nō'tiləs cephalopod which has webbed dorsal arms formerly believed to be used as sails. XVII. - L. - Gr. *nautilus* sailor, *nautilus*, f. *naútēs* (see prec.).

**naval** nei'vəl pert. to ships or a navy. XVI. - L. *nāvālis*, f. *nāvis* ship, rel. to Skr. *naūs*, acc. *nāvam*, Gr. *naūs*, g. *neōs*, for *nēōs* (:- \**nā-ōs*), Ir. *nau*, ON. *nór*; see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. (O)F. *naval*.

**nave**<sup>1</sup> neiv central block of a wheel. OE. *nafu* and *nafa*, corr. to MDu. *nave* (Du. *naaf*), OHG. *naba* (G. *nabe*), ON. *noʃ* :- Germ. \**nabō* :- IE. \**nobhā*, f. a base repr. also by Lett. *naba* navel, OPruss. *nabis*, Skr. *nābhīs* nave, navel; cf. NAVEL. ¶ For the primitive origin of names for parts of a cart, cf. *axle*, *linch*(*pin*), *waggon*, *wheel*, *yoke*.

**nave**<sup>2</sup> neiv main body of a church. XVII. - medL. spec. use of L. *nāvis* ship (see NAVAL), whence (O)F. *neʃ*, Sp., It. *nave* (in both senses). ¶ So G. *schiff*, Du. *schip* ship.

**navel** nei'vl umbilicus. OE. *nafela* = OFris. *navla*, *navla*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *navel*,

OHG. *nabalo* (G. *nabel*), ON. *naflī* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**nabalon*, based on IE. \**nobh-* (cf. NAVE<sup>1</sup>), \**onobh-*, repr. also by L. *umbō* boss of shield, *umbilicus* navel (cf. UMBILICAL), Gr. *omphalós* navel, boss of shield, and, with grade-variation, Skr. *nābhīlam* depression of the navel, and OIr. *imbliu* navel.

**naveu** nei'vju rape, colesseed, Brassica napus. XVI. - OF. \**naveu*, earlier *navel*, mod. dial. *naveau* :- L. *nāpus*: see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**navicert** næ'visəɪt certificate of ship's cargo. XX. f. L. *nāvis* ship (see NAVAL) + first syll. of CERTIFICATE.

**navicular** nævi'kjūləɪ (anat.) of bones in the hand and the foot. XVI. - F. *naviculaire* or late L. *nāviculāris*, f. *nāvicula*, dim. of *nāvis* ship; see NAVAL, -AR, and cf. SCAPHOID.

**navigable** næ'vigəbl admitting of navigation. XVI. - F. *navigable* or L. *nāvigābilis*, f. *nāvigāre* (whence **na-vigate**<sup>3</sup> XVI), f. *nāvis* ship (see NAVAL) + *-ig-*, comb. stem of *agere* drive (see ACT). So **naviga-tion**. XVI. - (O)F. or L. **na-vigato**r. XVI. - L.

**navvy** næ'vi labourer employed in excavation and construction of earthworks. XIX. colloq. abbrev. of NAVIGATOR used in this sense (XVIII), prop. one who constructs a 'navigation' or artificial waterway (cf. F. *canal de navigation*).

**navy** nei'vi †ships, shipping; (arch.) fleet XIV (R. Mannyng); state's ships of war XVI. - OF. *navie* ship, fleet - popL. *nāvia* ship, boat, coll. formation on L. *nāvis* ship; see NAVAL, -Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The Rom. langs. show a great variety of derivs. of L. *nāvis*, of which OF. (AN.) *navei*, *navine*, *navire* were repr. in ME. or MSc.

**nawab** nāwō'b see NABOB.

**nay** nei adv. nō XII; sb. denial, refusal XIV. ME. *nei*, *nai* (Orm *na33*) - ON. *nei*, f. *ne* NE + *ei* AY; cf. NO<sup>3</sup>. **nayword** nei'wōɪd watchword, catchword; byword, proverb. XVI (Sh.); of unkn. origin.

**Nazarene** næzəɹi'n (native) of Nazareth in Palestine XIII; follower of Jesus of Nazareth XIV (Acts xxiv 5); one of an early Jewish sect of Christians XVII. - ChrL. *Nazarēnus* - Gr. *Nazarēnos* (Mark i 24), f. *Nazarēt*. So **Na-zarite**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Coverdale).

**Nazarite**<sup>2</sup>, **Nazir**- næ'zəraɪt Hebrew who had taken a vow of abstinence. XVI (Geneva Bible). f. L. *Nazaræus* (LXX *Naziraōs*), f. Heb. *nāzīr*, f. *nāzar* to separate or consecrate oneself. Earlier forms are direct adoptions of L.; *Nazare*, *Nazarei* (Wycl. Bible), *Nazaree* (Coverdale).

**Nazi** (nā'tsi, nā'zi) (member) of German National Socialist party XX. repr. pronunc. of *Nati-* in G. *Nationalsozialist*.

**nazir** nā'ziəɪ title of officials in Mohammedan countries. XVII. - Urdu, Pers. - Arab. *nāzīr* superintendent, inspector, f. *nāzar* sight, vision.

**ne** *ni, ni* not (in the mod. period used by Sh., Spenser, Shenstone, Coleridge, and Byron). OE. *ne, ni* (see *NAY*, NO<sup>1</sup>) = OFris., OS., OHG. *nī, ne*, ON. *né*, Goth. *ni*; corr. to L. *ne-* (as in *nefās* NEFARIOUS, NEUTER, nullus NULL, *numquam* never), Lith., OSl. *ne*, Skr. *na*, repr. the short var. of CJE. negative adv. or particle, the long form of which is repr. by L. *nē* that . . . not, lest, Gr. *nē-* (as in *nēkēdēs* free from care, NEPENTHE), Goth. *nē*, Skr. *nā*, and the weak grade (\**n*) by IN-<sup>2</sup>, UN-<sup>1</sup>, the var. *nec-*, *neg-* by NEGATION, NEGLECT, NEGOTIATE.

**neap** *nīp* applied to tides at which high-water level is at its lowest. OE. *nēp* in *nēpflōd*; then not recorded till xv. Of unk. origin; prob. identical with *nēp* in *forþganges nēp* (OE. 'Exodus' 469) without power of advance, the basic sense being 'wanting, lacking'.

**Neapolitan** *niəpəˈlɪtən* pert. to Naples, Italy. xvi (Sh.). - L. *Nēapolitānus*, f. *Nēapolitēs* (see -ITE), f. (Gr.) *Nēāpolis* 'New Town'; see -AN.

**near** *niə* adv. (dial.) almost, nearly xii (Orm); to, within, or at a little distance xiii. First in northerly and easterly texts in the form *ner* - ON. *nær*, compar. of *nā-* (as in *nābūi*, *nālægr* neighbouring) NIGH, orig. used with vbs. of motion, e.g. *koma* or *ganga nær* come or go nearer (to), whence it was transferred to uses with such vbs. as *standa* (stand) and *vera* (be), corr. to OE. *nēar* (which survived in mod. naut. *no near!* and dial. *never the near*, but was superseded in gen. use by the new formation **nearer** (xvi); it corr. to OFris. *nīar*, OS. *nāhor* (Du. *naar* to, for, after), OHG. *nāhor*, Goth. *nēhvis* :- CGerm. \**nēhvis*, \**nēhwoðz*. Hence **near** prep. close to xiii (Cursor M.); adj. closely placed or related xiv, niggardly xvii. **nearly**<sup>2</sup> *niəˈli* closely xvi; almost xvii; superseded *near* adv. in all exc. the purely physical uses.

**neat**<sup>1</sup> *nīt* (arch., dial.) animal of the ox kind; cattle. OE. *nēat* = OFris. *nāt*, *naet*, OS. *nōt* (Du. *noot*), OHG. *nōz* (obs. or dial. *noss*, *nos*), ON. *naut* (whence north. dial. *nowt* xii) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**nautam*, f. \**naut- \*neut- \*nut-* make use of, enjoy, whence also OE. *nēotan*, OHG. *niozan* (G. *geniessen*), ON. *njóta*, *neyta* (:- \**nautjan*), Goth. *nīutan* use, enjoy; OE. *nytt* (i) use, (2) useful, OS. *nutti* (Du. *nut*) useful, OHG. *nuz* (G. *nutz*, *nutzen*) use, Goth. *un|nuts* useless, unprofitable, ON. *nytr* useful; the IE. base is repr. also by Lett. *-nauda* money, Lith. *naudyti*, *pa|nūsti* desire, covet.

**neat**<sup>2</sup> *nīt* †clear, †free from reductions; trim, smart, elegant, dainty, tidy. xvi. - (OF) *net* = Pr. *net*, *ned*, Cat. *net* (whence Sp. *neto*, It. *netto*), Pg. *nedeo*, Rum. *neted* smooth :- L. *nītidu-s* shining, clean, f. *nītere* shine. Cf. NET<sup>2</sup>.

**neb** *neb* (dial.) beak, bill; nose; †face OE.; nib; peak, tip. xvi. OE. *nebb* = ON. *nef*,

*nefj-*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *nebbe* (Du. *nebbe*, *neb*) :- Germ. \**nabja-*. Cf. NIB.

**nebula** *neˈbjulə* film over the eye xvii; cloud-like cluster of stars xviii. - L. *nebula*, rel. to OE. *nīfol* dark, OS. *nebal* (Du. *nevel*), OHG. *nebul* (G. *nebel*) cloud, ON. *nīfl-* (as in *Nīflheimr* Hades), *njól* night, OIr. *nēl*, W. *nīwl*, Gr. *nephelē* cloud, the simple IE. base being repr. by OSl. *nebo* (*nebes-*), Gr. *nēphos* cloud, Skr. *nābhas* cloud, mist. So **neˈbulv**<sup>2</sup> (her.) wavy like the edges of clouds. xvi. - F. *nébulé*, medL. *nebulātus*. **neˈbulous**. xvi. - F. *nébuleux* or L. *nebulōsus*.

**necessary** *neˈsɪsəri* inevitably determined xiv (Ch.); not to be done without xiv (Wycl. Bible, Usk); sb. xiv (Rolle). - AN. \**necessarie* (OF. *nécessaire*) or L. *necessārius*, f. *necesso* (*esse*, *habēre*) (be, consider) necessary; see -ARY. Cf. †*necessaire* (xiv, Ch., Gower), Sc. *necessar* (xiv). So **neceˈssiry**. xiv (Ch., Barbour, Wycl. Bible, Gower, Usk). - (OF) - L. **neceˈssitous** needy. xvii (Cotgr.). - F.

**neck** *nek* (back of) that portion of the body lying between head and shoulders OE.; in various transf. uses from xiv. OE. *hnecca*, corr. to OFris. *hnecca*, *necke*, MDu. *nac*, *necke* (Du. *nek*), OHG. (*h*)*nac* (G. *nacken* nape), ON. *hnakki* nape :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χnak*(j)-, repr. IE. \**knok-*, whence OIr. *cnoc*, OBret. *cnoch* hill, elevation (cf. OHG. *hnack* summit). ¶ In OE. the commoner words for 'neck' were *heals* (ME. and dial. *hals*; cf. HAWSE) and *swēora*, dial. *swire*. Hence **neckerchief** *neˈkɛtʃif*. xiv (*necke couerchef*, *neckerchef*); also (dial.) **neˈckercher**. xv; see KERCHER and cf. HANDKERCHIEF. So **neˈckhandkerchief**. xvii. **necklace** *neˈklɪs* ornament of precious stones or metal, etc. worn round the neck. xvi. **neˈck-verse** verse (esp. the beginning of Psalm l[i]) to be recited by one claiming benefit of clergy in order to save his neck.

**necro-** *neˈkrou*, *nēkrəˈ*, comb. form of Gr. *nekros* corpse, rel. to L. *nex* slaughter (cf. INTERNECINE, PERNICIOUS).

**necromancy** *neˈkrómænsi* divination by communication with the dead, 'black magic'. xiii (Cursor M.). Earliest forms in *nigro-*, *nigra-*, *negro-* - OF. *nigromancie* (whence in MHG., etc.), corr. to Sp. *nigromancia*, It. *nigro-*, *negromanzia* - Rom. (medL.) *nigromantia*, alt., by assoc. with *niger*, *nigr-* black, of late L. *necromantia* - Gr. *nekromantēiā*, f. *nekros* + *mantēiā*; see prec., -MANCY; refash. xvi as in F. after L. and Gr. So **neˈcro-mancer**<sup>2</sup> xiv; after OF. (-ier).

**necropolis** *nēkrəˈpɒlɪs* cemetery. xix. - Gr. *nekropolis*, f. *nekros* NECRO- + *pōlis* city, -POLIS.

**necrosis** *nēkrəʊˈsɪs* (path.) mortification of tissue. xvii. modL. - Gr. *nēkrōsis* state of death, f. *nēkrōūn* kill, mortify, f. *nekros*; see NECRO-, -OSIS.

**nectar** ne'ktār drink of the gods; delicious drink, sweet fluid. XVI. - L. *nectar* - Gr. *néktar*, poss. f. \**nek-* death (see NECRO-) + *-tar*, rel. to Skr. *tarás* triumphing over, *tárati* cross, surmount, overcome, L. *trāns* across; cf. THROUGH. (Cf. the etymol. meaning of AMBROSIA.) So **nectarean** -eəriən XVII, -eouS XVIII, -ian XVII; after L. *nectareus*, Gr. *nektáreos*, F. *nectaréen*. **nectarine**<sup>1</sup> ne'ktārin variety of peach. XVII. prob. sb. use of *nectarine* adj.; cf. Du. *nektarperzik*, G. *nektarpfirsich* 'nectar-peach'. **nectary** ne'ktəri (bot.) part of a flower that secretes the honey. XVIII. - modL. *nectarium*.

**neddy** ne'di donkey. XVIII. f. *Ned*, pet form of the Christian name *Edward* + -y<sup>6</sup>; cf. CUDDY<sup>1</sup>, DICKY<sup>1</sup>, DONKEY.

**née** nei distinguishing a married woman's maiden name. F., 'born', fem. pp. of *naitre* :- Rom. \**nascere*, for L. *nāscī* (see NASCENT).

**need** nīd †force, constraint; necessity; lack, want; matter requiring action. OE. *nēd*, non-WS. variant of WS. *nīed* (later *nīd*, whence ME. *nūd*) = OFris. *nēd*, *nāth*, OS. *nōd* (Du. *nood*), OHG. *nōt* (G. *not*), ON. *nauð*, *neyð*, Goth. *naups* :- CGerm. \**nauðiz*, \**naupiz*, rel. to OPruss. *nautin* need. So **need** vb. be necessary OE.; have need, be in need. OE. *nēodian* (rare), f. *nēod*. Hence **needful**<sup>1</sup> †needy XII; requisite, necessary XIV. **need**<sup>2</sup> †indigent XII; cf. MDu. *nōdich* (Du. *noodig*), OHG. *nōtag*, -eg (G. *nötig* necessary), ON. *nauðigr* forced, unwilling. See also NEEDS. ¶ OE. had also *nēad*, without mutation, and a gradation var. *nēod*.

**needle** nī·dl pointed implement for sewing OE.; magnetized steel of a compass; pillar, obelisk; sharp-pointed mass of rock XIV. OE. *nēdl* = OFris. *nēdle*, OS. *nādla*, *nāthla*, MLG. *nādle*, OHG. *nādala* (Du. *naald*, G. *nadel*), ON. *nāl* (- \**nādl*), Goth. *nēpla* :- CGerm. \**nēplō* :- \**nētlā*, f. \**nē*- sew, repr. also by MDu. *naeyen* (Du. *naaien*), OHG. *nāian* (G. *nāhen*), L. *nēre* spin, Gr. *nēma* thread. Forms with metathesis (ME. *neld*, mod. *neeld*) are common dial. See -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**needs** nīdz of necessity, necessarily. OE. *nēdes*; finally superseding earlier †*need*, OE. *nēde* (*nīde*, *nīde*), also *nēade*, instrumental case of *nēd*, *nēad* NEED; see -s.

**neep** nīp (dial.) turnip. OE. *nēp* - L. *nāpus*, prob. a 'Mediterranean word'. Cf. TURNIP.

**neeze** nīz (dial.) SNEEZE. XIV. - ON. *hnjósa* = OHG. *mōsan*, MLG. *niesen* (G. *niesen*, Du. *miezen*), of imit. origin. ¶ There is one ex. in AV., at 2 Kings iv 35.

**nefarious** nīfə·riəs wicked. XVI. f. L. *nefārius* (Cicero), f. *nefās* wrong, wickedness, f. *ne-* NE + *fās* divine permission, command, or law (as opposed to *jūs* human law), assoc. by the ancients with *fāri* speak (see FATE); the formation is parallel to that of *injūrius* INJURIOUS.

**negation** nīgei·fən negative statement, denial. XVI. - (O)F. *négation* or L. *negātiō* (n-), f. *negāre* say no, deny, f. *neg-*, var. of *neq* (cf. NE and NEGLECT, NEGOTIATE); see -ATION. Also **negative** ne·gati·v adj. and sb. XIV. - (O)F. or late L.; hence vb. XVIII.

**neglect** nīgle·kt fail to regard. XVI. f. *neglēt-*, pp. stem of L. *negligere*, *neglegere*, *nec-*, disregard, slight, f. *neg*, var. of *nec* (see NE) + *legere* choose (see LECTON). Hence sb. XVI; partly after L. *neglētus*. So **negligence**, -ENT XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**negotiate** nīgou·fiēt hold conference (with) XVI (Sh.); manage; convert into money XVII; (orig. in hunting) succeed in getting over, etc., clear XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *negōtiāri* carry on business, f. *negōtium* business, f. *neg*, var. of *nec* + *ōtium* leisure; see NE, OTIOSE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **negotiation**. XVI. - L.

**Negro** nī·grou black man, blackamoor. XVI. - Sp., Pg. *negro* :- L. *nigrum*, *niger* black. Also †*nigro* (XVI-XVII), with assim. to L. So **Negrress**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII. - F. *négresse*. **negri-illo** and **negri-to**. XIX. - Sp.

**negus**<sup>1</sup> nī·gəs supreme ruler of Abyssinia. XVI (*neguz*). - Amharic *n'gus* kinged, king.

**negus**<sup>2</sup> nī·gəs hot spiced drink. XVIII. f. name of the inventor, Colonel Francis *Negus* (died 1732).

**neif** nīf (hist.) one born in serfdom. XVI. - AN. *neif*, *nief* = OF. *naif*; see NAIVE.

**neigh** nei (of a horse) utter its characteristic cry. OE. *hnāgan* = MDu. *neyan* (Du. dial. *neijen*), MHG. *nēgen*, of imit. origin; synon. formations are OS. (to) *hnechian*; MDu. *nijgen*, *nyen*, MHG. *nyhen*; OE. *hnæggiung* neighing, corr. to ON. *gneggja*, Icel. *hneggja*, Norw. (*kjneggja*). Other imit. north. Eng. forms are *neigher* (XVI), *nicher* (XVII), *nicker* (XVIII). Hence **neigh** sb. XVI.

**neighbour** nei·bær one who lives near. OE. *nēahgēbūr*, *nēahhebur*, f. *nēah* NIGH + *gēbūr* BOOR; corr. to MDu. *nagebuer*, OHG. *nāhgibūr*; cf. OS. *nābūr*, MLG., MDu. *nabur*, MHG. *nāchbūr* (G. *nachbar*); also ON. *nābüi* (Sw., Da. *nabo*), f. *nā*- NEAR + *búa* dwell. Hence **neighbourhood**. XV.

**neither** nī·ðær, nī·ðær A. adv. not either XIII; nor, nor yet XV; B. adj. and sb. not the one or the other XIII. ME. *naider*, *neider*, alt., after EITHER, of *nauther*, *nouther*, *nather*, *nother*, OE. *nawper*, *nauper*, *nāper*, \**nōper*, contr. of *nāhwæper* (cf. OFris. *nāhwedder*, *naunder*), f. *nā* NO<sup>1</sup> + *hwæper* WHETHER.

**nemato-** ne·mətou comb. form of Gr. *nēma*, *nēmat-* thread (see NEEDLE), used in terms of nat. hist. XIX.

**nemertean**, -ine nīmō·rtiən, -tain (one) of a class of flat-worms. XIX. f. modL. *Nemertēs* (Cuvier) - Gr. *Nēmertēs* name of a sea-nymph; see -EAN, -INE<sup>1</sup>.



**nemesis** ne'misis goddess of retribution; retributive justice. XVI. - Gr. *némēsis* righteous indignation (also personified), f. *nēmein* to deal out what is due, rel. to *nómos* custom, law (see NIM).

**nenuphar** ne'njufār water-lily. XVI. - medL. *nenuphar* (whence also F. *nénuſar*, Sp., It. *nenúfar*) - Arab. and Pers. *nínúfar*, *nílúfar* - Skr. *nīlōtpala* blue lotus, f. *nīl* blue + *utpala* lotus, water-lily.

**neo-** ni'ou, niō comb. form of Gr. *néos* NEW, in common use since c.1860; there are rare early exx., e.g. *neopelagian* (1647), *neoplatonism* (c.1830), **neologism** niō'lədʒizim innovation in language. XVIII. - F. *néologisme*; also **neo-**LOGY. XVIII. - F.

**neophyte** ni'ōfait new convert, novice. XVI. - ecclL. *neophytus* - Gr. N.T. *neóphutos* (1 Tim. iii 6) 'newly planted', f. *néos* NEO- + *phutón* plant (n. of pp. formation on *phúein* cause to be (see BE)). ¶ Not common before XIX. In use somewhat earlier than the Rheims translation in the N.T. (1582), where, in the Preface to the Reader cij, the question is asked: 'If Proselyte be a received word in the English bibles . . . why may not we be bold to say, Neophyte?' It was rejected by some as an unknown term.

**neoteric** niōtē'rik recent, modern. XVI. - late L. *neotericus* - Gr. *neōterikós*, f. *neōteros*, compar. of *néos* NEW; see -IC.

**nepenthe** nipe'npi drug supposed to banish grief or trouble from the mind XVI (Spenser); plant yielding the drug XVII. Alt., after It. *nepente*, of **nepenthes** nipe'npiʒ, also used in Eng. for the drug (XVI) and the pitcher-plant (XVIII) - L. *nēpenthes* (Pliny) - Gr. *nēpenthēs* (Odyssey iv 221, qualifying *phármakon* drug), n. of *nēpenthēs* banishing pain, f. *nē-* NE + *pēnthos* grief (see PATHOS).

**nephelo-** ne'filou comb. form of Gr. *nephelē* cloud (see NEBULA). XIX.

**nephew** ne'vju, ne'fju brother's or sister's son. XIII. ME. *neveu* - (O)F. *neveu*, also ONF. *nevu*, *nevo* (whence similar ME. forms) = Pr. *nebot*, It. *nepote*, *nipote* :- L. *nepōtem*, *nepōs* grandson, nephew, descendant; CIE. term denoting indirect descent, repr. also by Skr. *nāpāt*, OPers. *napā* grandson, Gr. *anepsiós* nephew, OLith. *nepuotis*, *nepotis*, Ir. *nia* (g. *niath*) sister's son, and in Germ. by OE. *nefa* (ME. *neve*), OFris. *neva*, OS. *nevo* (Du. *neef*), OHG. *nevo* (G. *neffe*), ON. *nefi* :- \**nebon*. Cf. NIECE.

**nephritic** nēfri'tik affecting the kidneys. XVI. - late L. *nephriticus* (Celsus) - Gr. *nephritikós*, f. *nephritis* (whence, through late L., **nephritis** XVI), f. *nephros* KIDNEY :- \**neghwros*; -IC. So **ne-phro-** comb. form of the Gr. sb. XVII.

**ne plus ultra** nī plas ʌ'ltrə command to go no further; utmost limit. XVII. L. phr., 'not

more beyond', said to have been inscribed on the Pillars of Hercules (Calpe, i.e. Gibraltar, and Abyla, mountains on opposite sides of the western entrance to the Mediterranean, fabled to have been parted by the arm of the giant Hercules). Also *non plus ultra* XVII (so in F. from XVII), †*non ultra* XVI.

**nepotism** ne'pōtizim favouritism as of a pope, etc. towards nephews XVII. - F. *népotisme* - It. *nepotismo*, f. *nepote* NEPHEW; see -ISM.

**Neptunian** neptjū'nion (geol.) pert. to the action of water )(plutonic, volcanic. XVIII. f. L. *Neptūnius*, f. *Neptūnus* god of the sea; see -IAN and cf. F. *neptunien*.

**Nereid** niō'riid sea-nymph. XVII. - L. *Nēreid-*, nom. *Nēreis* - Gr. *Nērēid-*, *Nērēis*, f. *Nērēis* ancient sea-god, f. base of L. *nāre* swim (see NATATION, -ID, and cf. NAIAD).

**neroli** niō'rōli essential oil from the flowers of the bitter orange. XVII. - F. *néroli* - It. *neroli*, said to be from the name of its discoverer, an Italian princess.

**nerve** nōiv sinew, tendon XVI; fibrous connexion conveying sensation, etc. between the brain and other parts XVII. - L. *nervus* sinew, bowstring, rel. to Gr. *neûron* (cf. NEURO-) sinew, nerve, and further to L. *nēre* spin (see NEEDLE). Cf. F. *nerf* (whence ME. †*nerf* XIV), It. *nervo*. So **nervous**. XIV. - L. *nervōsus*, whence F. *nerveux*, etc. **ner-vy**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.).

**nescience** ne'ʃiəns lack of knowledge. XVII. - late L. *nescientia*, f. *nescient-*, -*ēns* (whence **ne-scient** XVII), prp. of *nescire* be ignorant, f. *ne-* + *scire* know; see NE, SCIENCE.

**ness** nes headland. OE. *næs(s)*, *nes(s)*, *næsse*, corr. to LG. *nesse*, ON. *nes*, rel. to OE. *næs-*, *nasu*; see NOSE. The generalization of the form *ness*, as opposed to *nass*, is due partly to the prevalence of place-names in -*ness*, partly to ON. *nes*.

**-ness** suffix expressing state or condition appended to adjs. and pps., in more recent use to prons., advs., and phrs. OE. -*nes(s)*, -*nis(s)* = OFris. -*nesse*, -*nisse*, OS. -*nessi*, -*nissi* (Du. -*nis*), OHG. -*nessi*, -*nissi*, -*nassi* (G. -*niss*), Goth. -*nassus*; f. \**n* (of str. pps.) + \*-*assus*, f. \*-*atjan* verbal suffix (the vowel-variation *a e i* is unexpl.). A concr. sense is developed in FASTNESS, LIKENESS, WILDERNESS, WITNESS. The use in titles (*highness*, *holiness*) follows that of L. -*tās*. *Forgiveness* is isolated.

**nest** nest bird's laying- and hatching-place OE.; set of similar objects XVI. OE. *nest* = (M)Du., (O)HG. *nest* :- IE. \**nizdo-*, whence also L. *nidus*, OIr. *net* (mod. *nead*), W. *nyth* nest, Skr. *nīdā* resting-place; f. \**ni* down (cf. NETHER) + \**sed-* SIT. Hence **nest** vb. XIII; repl. OE. *nistan* = MDu., (O)HG. *nīsten* :- \**nestjan*.

**nestle** ne'sl have a nest OE.; refl. and intr. settle oneself comfortably XVI. OE. *nestlian* = MLG., (M)Du. *nestelen* (cf. OE. *nistl(i)an*, MHG. *nistelen*); see prec. and -LE<sup>3</sup>. So **nestling** ne'slɪŋ young bird in the nest XIV; f. NEST of NESTLE, perh. after MDu. *nestelinc* (mod. -ling) = G. *nest-*, *nist(e)ling*.

**Nestor** ne'stɔɪ name of a Homeric hero famous for his age and wisdom, used allus. for a wise old man. XVI (Sh.).

**Nestorian** nestɔə'riən - late L. *Nestōriānus* applied to the heresy according to which Christ is said to have distinct divine and human persons, promoted by *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople 428-c.451. XV.

**net**<sup>1</sup> net 'anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections' (J.). OE. *net(t)* = OFris. *net(te)*, OS. *netti*, *net*, (M)Du. *net*, MLG., MDu. *nette*, OHG. *nezzi* (G. *netz*), ON. *net*, Goth. *nati*; the existence of ON. *nót* large net (whence Finn. *nuota*) suggests an IE. base \**nād-*, to which some refer L. *nassa* (:- \**nadtā*) narrow-necked basket for catching fish. Hence **net** vb. XVI.

**net**<sup>2</sup> net †trim, smart, clean, bright XIV; free from deduction XVI. - F. *net*, fem. *nette* NEAT<sup>2</sup> (whence also Du., Da. *net*, G. *nett*, Sw. *nätt*).

**nether** ne'ðəɪ lower (now rare exc. in *nether garments*, *n. regions*). OE. *neopera*, *nipera* = OFris. *nithera*, *nethera*, OS. *nithiri* (Du. *neder* in comps.), MLG. *nēd(d)er*, OHG. *nidari*, -*eri*, -*iri* (G. *nieder*), ON. *neðri*; f. CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**nīþar* (repr. by OE. *nīþer*, etc.) down downwards = Skr. *nitarām*, f. \**ni-* down, with compar. suffix.

**nettle** ne'tl stinging plant (Urtica). OE. *net(e)le*, *netel* = OS. *netila*, MLG. *net(t)ele*, MDu. *netele* (Du. *netel*), OHG. *nezzi* (G. *nessel*), OSw. *netla*, ODa. *næt-*, *nædlæ*, Icel. *netla* :- Germ. \**natilōn*, deriv. (see -LE<sup>1</sup>) of base of OHG. *nazza*, Icel. *nōtu* (*gras*); the reduced grade of the IE. base \**nod-* is repr. by Gr. *adikē* (\**nd-*) nettle. Hence **nettle** vb. beat or sting with nettles XV; irritate, vex XVI. So Du. *netelen*, G. *nesseln*.

**neume** njum (mus., in plainsong) group of notes sung to one syllable XV; sign used in plainsong notation XIX. - (O)F. *neume* - medL. *neuma*, *neūma* - Gr. *pneuma* breath (cf. PNEUMATIC). Also **neu·ma**. XVIII.

**neural** njʊə'rəl pert. to the nerves. XIX. f. Gr. *neûron* NERVE + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**neuralgia** njʊə'rældʒə affection of a nerve causing pain. XIX. - modL. *neuralgia*, f. Gr. *neûron* NERVE + *algos* pain. (In F. *névralgie*.) So **neurasthenia**<sup>1</sup> -*pī*'niə, **neuritis** XIX. **neuro-** njʊə'rou, njʊə'rɔ comb. form of Gr. *neûron*, as in **neuro**-LOGY. XVII. - modL. *neurologia* - modGr. *neurologia* (cf. F. *névrologie*). **neuro**-TOMY. XVIII. - modL. **neuro**-PTERA<sup>2</sup> order of insects. XVIII; Gr. *pterón* wing (cf. FEATHER).

**neuter** njū'tɔɪ neither masculine nor feminine XIV; intransitive; neutral XVI; asexual, sterile XVIII. - (O)F. *neutre* or its source L. *neuter*, f. *ne-* NE + *uter* either of two (cf. NEITHER). So **neu·tral**<sup>1</sup> not taking sides; occupying a middle position XVI; (chem.) XVII. - F. †*neutral* or L. *neutrālis* (Quintilian), f. *neutr-*, *neuter*. **neutrality** -æ'liti. XV. - (O)F. or medL.

**névé** nei'vei, ‖*neve* granular snow on a glacier; field of frozen snow. XIX. - Swiss F. *névé* glacier :- Rom. \**nivātum*, f. L. *niv-*, *nix* SNOW.

**never** ne'veɪ at no time. OE. *nāfre*, f. *ne* + *æfre*; see NE, EVER. The contr. form *ner*, *nerē* (LA<sup>3</sup>, Cursor M.), with indef. art. *nerē a*, *ne'er a*, became (dial.) *narrow a*, *narra*, (esp. U.S.) *nary*. Hence **ne·vertheless** notwithstanding XIII (Cursor M.), also †*never* the *lat(t)er* XIV-XVII; repl. earlier *notheless*, *natheless* OE. *nā þý læs*, f. *nā*, *nō* NO<sup>1</sup> + *thē*, instr. case of THE + LESS; cf. L. *nihilōminus* lit. 'by nothing less'.

**new** njū not existing before, of recent growth. OE. *nīwe*, *nīowe*, *nēowe* = OFris. *ný*, *nī*, OS. *nīuwi*, *nīgi*, MLG. *nīge*, *nīe*, MDu. *nīuwe*, *nūwe*, *nīe* (Du. *nīeuw*), OHG. *nīuwi* (G. *neu*), ON. *nýr*, Goth. *nīujis* :- CGerm. \**neujaz* :- CIE. \**neujos*, repr. by Gr. (Ionic) *néos*, Gaul. *Novio-* (in place-names), OIr. *nūe* (Ir., Gael. *nuadh*, W. *newydd*), OSl. *novŭ*, Lith. *naijas*, modification of \**newos*, repr. by L. *novus* (cf. NOVEL), Gr. *néos*, NEO-, Skr. *návas*.

**newel** njū-əl pillar forming the centre of a winding stair XIV; post supporting the hand-rail of a staircase XIX. ME. *nowel* - OF. *nouel*, *noel* knob :- medL. *nōdellus*, dim. of *nōdus* knot (see NODE).

**newfangled** njū:fæ:ngld fond of novelty XV; new-fashioned XVI. alt. (by addition of -ED<sup>1</sup> to impart a more adjectival appearance) of *newefangel* XIV (Ch.), f. *nēwe* adv. of NEW + \**fangel*, repr. an OE. \**fangol* 'inclined to seize', f. \**fang-*; see FANG, -LE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ MDu. *nīevingel(heit)* has a different stem-vowel.

**news** njʊz †novelties XIV; tidings XV. pl. of NEW; after OF. *novelles*, pl. of *novelle* (mod. *nouvelle*) NOVEL; or after medL. *nova*, pl. of *novum* new thing, sb. use of n. of *novus* NEW. ¶ There is no evidence of contact with synon. Du. *nīeuws*, which prob. originated in the phr. *wat nīeuws, iet(s) nīeuws*, in which the form is genitive sg. (cf. OE. *hwæt nīwes, aht nīwes*, ME. *what newes*). Hence **new**-SPA·PER. XVII.

**newt** njūt small tailed amphibian (Triton). XV. f. *n* of AN (cf. NICKNAME) + *ewt*, var. of *ewet*, EFT. ¶ The change of *f*, *v* to *w* is unusual, but cf. the name *Pewsey*, *Pusey*, from OE. *Pefesiġ*; with the var. *neuft* (B. Jonson) cf. *ewft* (Spenser).

**next** nekst lying nearest (now only with following sb. or pron. orig. in the dative); nearest in kinship; immediately preceding or succeeding OE.; immediately following in time XII. OE. *nēhst-a*, WS. *niehst-a* = OFris. *neest-e*, OS. *nā(h)ist-o* (Du. *naast-e*), OHG. *nāhist-o* (G. *nächst-e*), ON. *næstr*, *næsti*; superl. of NIGH (see -EST).

**nexus** ne'ksəs bond, link XVII; connected group XIX. - L., f. *nex-*, pp. stem of *nectere* bind (cf. CONNECT).

**nib** nib (dial.) beak, bill XVI; (split) pen-point; (pl.) short handles on the shaft of a scythe XVII; peak, tip XVIII; (pl.) small pieces into which cocoa-beans are crushed XIX. prob. - MDu. *nib* or MLG. *nibbe*, var. of *nebbe* beak, NEB.

**nibble** ni'bl take little bites (of); fig. carp. xv. prob. of LDu. origin; cf. LG. *nibbeln*, also *gnibbeln*, *knibbeln* gnaw = Du. *knibbelen* gnaw, murmur, squabble, parallel to *knab-belen*, whence †*knabble* (XVI).

**niblick** ni'blik golf club having a small round heavy head. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**nibs** nibz. XIX. See NABS.

**niccolite** ni'kolait native arsenide of nickel. XIX. f. modL. *niccolum* NICKEL + -ITE<sup>1</sup>.

**nice** nais †foolish, stupid XIII; †wanton XIV; †coy, shy XV; fastidious, dainty; difficult to manage or decide; minute and subtle; precise, critical; minutely accurate XVI; dainty, appetizing; agreeable, delightful XVIII. - OF. *nice* silly, simple = Pr. *nesci*, Sp. *necio*, It. *nescio* :- L. *nesciu-s* ignorant, f. *ne-* NE + *sci-*, *scire* know (see SCIENCE). So **NICE**Y nai'siti. XIV. - OF. *nietet*.

**Nicene** nai'sin pert. to (councils of the Church held at) Nicæa (Gr. *Nikaia*) in Bithynia, esp. of the creed adopted at the first of these (A.D. 325). XV. - late L. *Nicēnus*, *Nicēnus*.

**niche** nitʃ recess for a statue, etc. XVII. - (O)F. *niche*, f. *nicher* make a nest, nestle :- Rom. \**nīdicare*, f. *nīdus* NEST. ¶ Mainly from F., the word has become CEur.

**nick** nik notch xv; precise moment XVI. So **nick** vb. make a notch in; hit off; win at the game of hazard; trick, cheat XVI. Of unkn. origin; possibly from Low Du., but no contact of meaning can be made out with the similar Du. *nikken* = G. *nicken* (OHG. *nīchen*) nod, beckon.

**Nick** nik *Old N.*, the devil. XVII. usu. taken to be abbrev. of the name *Nicholas*, but no reason for such an application is known. ¶ Not connected with NICKER.

**nickel** ni'kl hard silvery-white lustrous mineral, usu. associated with cobalt. XVIII. Named in 1754 by Axel F. von Cronstedt, Swedish mineralogist; shortening of G. *kupfernickel* 'copper nickel', the mining name of the copper-coloured ore (NICCOLITE) from which the metal was first obtained by

Cronstedt in 1751. The second el. of *kupfernickel* appears to be *nickel* dwarf, mischievous demon, the name being given to the ore because it yielded no copper in spite of its appearance (cf. COBALT).

**nicker** ni'kəɪ water-sprite. OE. *nicor* water-monster = MLG. *necker*, MDu. *nicker*, *necker* (Du. *nikker*), ON. *nykr* :- Germ. \**nikwiz*, \**nikuz*; cf. OHG. *nihhus* crocodile, *nīchessa* (G. *nix*, *nixe* NIX<sup>2</sup>); based on IE. \**niǵw-* wash, repr. by Gr. *nizein*, OIr. *nigid*, Skr. *nēnēkti* (p.p.).

**nickname** ni'kneim name added to or substituted for the proper name, esp. in ridicule. XV. Late ME. *nekename*, f. *n* of AN (cf. NEWT) + †*ekename* (XIV), f. *eke* addition (see EKE<sup>2</sup>) + NAME, after ON. *aukanafn*.

**Nicolaitan** nikōlei'itən name of an early Christian sect of obscure character. XVI. - modL. *Nicolaitānus*, f. Gr. *Nicolaitēs* (Rev. ii 6), f. *Nikólaos* Nicholas.

**nicotine** nikōti'n essential principle of tobacco. XIX. - F. *nicotine*, f. modL. *nicotiana* (sc. *herba*) tobacco-plant (F. *nicotiane*, whence Eng. †*nicotian* XVI-XVII), f. name of Jacques *Nicot*, French ambassador at Lisbon, by whom tobacco was first introduced into France in 1560; see -INE<sup>6</sup>.

**nictitate** ni'ktiteit blink, wink. XVIII. f. pp. stem of medL. *nictitare*, frequent. of L. *nictāre* blink, rel. to *cōnivēre* CONNIVE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **NICTITA**-TION. XVIII.

**nid, nide** see NYE.

**niddering** ni'dəriŋ (arch.) base wretch. XVI (*nidering*). erron. form of *nithing*, late OE. *nīðing* - ON. *nīðingr* NITHING. The error originated in the 1596 edition of William of Malmesbury's 'De gestis regum Anglorum' p. 68 by the misreading of *nīðing* as *nīd'ing*, i.e. *nidering*. The mod. currency of the word is due to Scott. A further corruption is **ni'dderling**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**nidification** ni'difikei'ʃən nest-building. XVII. - medL. *nīdificātiō(n-)*, f. L. *nīdificāre* (whence **ni-dIFICATE**<sup>3</sup> XIX, **ni-dIFY** XVII), f. *nīdus* NEST.

**nidor** nai'dōɪ smell from animal substances burned, etc. XVII. - L. *nidor*; cf. Gr. *knīsa* smell of burnt fat, ON. *hnissa* steam from cooking. So **ni'dorous**. XVII (Bacon). - late L.

**niece** nis †granddaughter; brother's or sister's daughter. XIII. - (O)F. *nièce* = It. dial. *netsa*, *nezza* :- popL. \**neptia*, for L. *neptis*, corr. to Skr. *naptis*, Lith. *neptė*, Germ. \**niptiz*, whence OE. *nift* (current till xv), OFris., OHG. *nift*, MDu. *nichte* (whence G. *nichte*), Du. *nicht*, ON. *nipt*; a Rom. by-form \**nepta*' is repr. by Pr. *nepta*, Sp. *nieta*, Pg. *netá*. Cf. NEPHEW.

**niello** nie'lou black composition for filling in engraved designs, etc. XIX. It. = OF. *neel*, Pr., Sp. *niel* :- L. *nigellu-s*, dim. of *niger* black.

**nief** nif, **nieve**, **neive** nīv (dial.) fist. XIII. ME. *neve* - ON. *hnefi*, *nefi*, which has no known cogns. Current in all north. and Sc. dialects; in Sh. in the form *neafe* (also *neufe*), in B. Jonson in the form *neufe*.

**niggard** ni-gærd sb. stingy person; adj. stingy, miserly. XIV (Ch.). alt., with substitution of suffix -ARD, of earlier †*nigon* (xiv-xvi), f. †*nig* (xiii-xvii); prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *njugg*, dial. *nugg*, *nygg*, ON. *hnoggr* (:- \**χnauwjaz*), Norw. *nōgg*, and NIGGLE), and ult. rel. to OE. *hnāw* niggardly (:- \**χnawaz*), corr. to MDu. *nauwe* (Du. *nauw* narrow, tight), MHG. *nouwe* careful, exact, (*genouwe* scarcely [G. *genau* exactly]). Hence **ni-ggardly**. XVI; see -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>.

**nigger** ni-gæi negro. XVIII. Later form of (dial.) *neeger*, *neger* XVI (-F. *nègre* - Sp. *negro*, whence also Du., G.  *neger*), †*niger* XVI-XVIII (-L. *niger*); see NEGRO.

**niggle** ni-gl do anything in a trifling or ineffective way. XVI (Nashe). prob. of dial. origin in literary use. The modern dial. distribution, mainly northern and eastern, and the correspondence in form and meaning to Norw. *nigla*, point to prob. early adoption from Scand. (cf. NIGGARD).

**nigh** nai (arch., dial.) near. OE. *nēah*, *nēh*, corr. to OFris. *nei*, *nī*, OS., OHG. *nāh* (Du. *na*, G. *nah*), ON. *nā-* (in comps. like *nēhvū* NEIGHBOUR), Goth. *nēhw-* (*nēhw* prep., *nēhrva* adv.); CGerm., of unkn. origin. Fully declined as adj. only in OHG.; in OE. chiefly in advb. use or with obj. dative. The compar. of the adv. is OE. *nēar* NEAR<sup>2</sup>, of the adj. *nēarra*, ME. *ner*, *nar*, superl. *nīxst(a)* NEXT; the formal relation of these becoming obscured, new forms *nigher*, *nighest* were formed XVI. For the vocalism cf. DIE<sup>1</sup>, HIGH.

**night** nait period of darkness)(day. OE. *niht*, for earlier *nieht* with vowel generalized from case-forms in which mutation was regular, the normal (Anglian) nom. being *næht*, *neaht* = OFris., MDu. *nacht*, OS., OHG. *naht* (Du., G. *nacht*), ON. *nātt*, *nōtt*, Goth. *nahts*. The CIE. base \**nokt-* is repr. also by L. *nox*, *noct-* (cf. NOCTI-, NOCTURN), Gr. *nūx*, *nukt-*, OSl. *noštī* (Russ. *noch'*), Lith. *naktis*, OIr. *nocht* (*imocht* tonight), W. nos (*peu*/noeth every night, *he*/no tonight), Skr. *nāktā*, *nāktis*. ¶ The ancient Germ. reckoning of time by nights is preserved in FORTNIGHT, SENNIGHT; cf. also ON. *mánuðr þritognáttar* 'month of 30 nights', calendar month, W. *wythnos* 'eight nights', week; nec dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant [sc. Germani], Tacitus, 'Germania' xi; spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt [sc. Galli], Cæsar, 'Bellum Gallicum' vi.

**nightingale** nai-tingeīl bird remarkable for its song, Luscinia. ME. *nihtingale* (XII), alt. of *nihtegale*, OE. *nihtegala* (*nehte-*,

*næhte-*, etc.) = OS. *nahta-*, *nahtigala* (Du. *nachtegal*), OHG. *nahta-*, *nahtigala* (G. *nachtigall*), ON. *nætrgali*; f. Germ. \**naxt(i)*-NIGHT + \**galan* sing (see YELL). ¶ For the intrusive n cf. *farthingale*.

**nightmare** nai-tmæi female incubus XIII; bad dream with a feeling of suffocation xvi. f. NIGHT + ME. *mare*, OE. *mære* incubus, corr. to MLG. *mar*, MDu. *mare*, *maer*, OHG. *mara* (G. *mahr*), ON. *mara* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**maron*, \**marōn* (whence OF. *mare*, surviving in F. *cauchemar* nightmare, f. *caucher* tread upon :- L. *calcāre*). The second el. is rel. to OIr. *Mor*|*rigain* queen of elves, Pol. *zmora*, Czech *míra* nightmare. Cf. MDu. *nachtmare*, *-mere*, *-merrie*, MHG. *nahtmare* (G. *nachtmahr*, *-mähr*), some of which show assim. to MARE.

**nightshade** nai'tfæid plant of genera Solanum and Atropa. OE. *nihtscāda*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *nachtschade*, OHG. *nahtscato* (G. *nachtschatten*); app. f. NIGHT + SHADE, prob. with allusion to the poisonous or narcotic properties of the berries. ME. vars. with *-shode*, *-schede*, and MLG. with *-schede*, are presumably independent alterations due to obscuration of the identity of the second el.

**nigri-** nai'gri comb. form of L. *niger* (*nigr-*) black, for which the irreg. **nigro-** is more commonly used.

**nigrescent** naigre'sənt blackish. XVIII. - prp. stem of L. *nigrēscere* grow black, f. *niger* black; see -ESCE, -ENT.

**nihil** nai'hil nothing, thing of no value; (leg.) return by the sheriff where the party named had no goods on which to levy. XVI. - L. *nihil* (medL. *nichil*), short for *nihilum*, for \**nihilum*, f. *nī*, var. of *nē* NE + *hilum* small thing, trifle (said to be prop. particle adhering to a seed). Cf. NIL<sup>2</sup>.

**nihilism** nai-(h)ilizm negative doctrines in religion or morals; extreme revolutionary principles involving destruction of existing institutions. XIX. So **ni-hilist** (Sir W. Hamilton). f. NIHIL + -ISM, -IST; in philos. uses after G. *nihilismus* (F. H. Jacobi 1799), *nihilist* (Jean Paul 1804), F. *nihiliste* (1793); extended to the political sense after F. *nihilisme* (- Russ. *nigilizm*), F. *nihiliste* (1793).

**nil<sup>1</sup>** nil indigo. XVI; see ANIL.

**nil<sup>2</sup>** nil nothing. XIX. L., contr. of NIHIL.

**nilgai** see NYLGHAU.

**nilil** nil (arch.) be unwilling, not to will. OE. *nyle* (pres. tense) = OFris. *nil*, *nel*; f. NE + *wile* WILL<sup>2</sup>. Cf. WILLY-NILLY.

**nilometer** nailo-mitai gauge for measuring the height of the river Nile. XVIII. - Gr. *neilométrion*, with assim. to words in -METER.

**nim** nim (arch.) take OE.; (sl.) steal XVI. OE. *niman*, pt. *nōm*, *nōmon*, *nam*, *nāmon*, pp. *numen* = OFris. *nīma*, OS. *nīman* (Du. *nemen*), OHG. *neman* (G. *nehmen*), ON. *nema*, Goth. *nīman* :- CGerm. str. vb. \**ne-*man, rel. to Gr. *nēmein* deal out, distribute, possess, occupy; see also NEMESIS, NOMAD, NUMBER. In gen. literary use till xv; rare in XVI; it appears c.1600 in canting lang. in the sense 'thieve, pilfer' (cf. Corporal *Nym* in Sh. 'Merry Wives'). ¶ For derivs. see NIMBLE, NUMB.

**nimble** ni'mbl quick and light in movement or action. ME. *nemel* (XIII), later *nemle*, *neam(b)le*, app. repr. OE. *nēmēl* quick at seizing, f. \**nēm-* \**nem-* take, NIM; superseded by *nymel* (xv), later *nymble*, which may repr. either a phonetic development or an OE. \**nimol* (cf. *numol* grasping, biting, *scearpnumol*, *teartnumol* efficacious); see -LE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ For intrusive *b* cf. THIMBLE.

**nimbus** ni'mbəs cloud-like splendour investing a god XVII; halo XVIII; rain-cloud XIX. - L. *nimbus* rain, cloud, aureole.

**niminy-piminy** ni'minipi'mini mincing. XIX. Jingling formation based on NAMBY-PAMBY; cf. MIMINY-PIMINY.

**Nimrod** ni'mrəd †tyrant XVII; great hunter XVIII. - Heb. *Nimrōd* valiant, strong; name of 'a mighty one in the earth' and a 'mighty hunter before the Lord' (Gen. x 8, 9).

**nincompoop** ni'nkəmpūp, -ŋk- simpleton. XVII (*nicom-*, *nickum-*). The earliest forms suggest deriv. from a proper name, such as *Nicholas* or *Nicodemus* (cf. F. *nicodème* simpleton) + the word repr. by †*poop* cheat, befool (xvi-xvii); cf. †*noddypoop* (xvi); alteration of the first syll. to *nin-* is prob. due to NINNY.

**nine** nain 9, ix. OE. *nigon* = OFris. *nigun*, OS. *nigun*, -on (Du. *negen*) :- \**nigun*, var. of Germ. \**nīwun* (repr. by OHG. *nīun*, G. *neun*, ON. *nīu*, Goth. *nīun*) :- IE. \*(e)*newn*, repr. by L. *novem* (for \**noven*), Gr. *ennēa*, *eina-*, *ena-*, OIr. *noí*, *nóin*, OPruss. *newīnts* ninth, OSl. *devęti*, Lith. *devyni* (with *d . . n* for *n . . n*), Arm. *im*, Skr., Av. *nāva-*, Tokh. *īu*. So NINETEEN. OE. *nīgontýne* = OFris. *niogentena*, OS. *nigentein* (Du. *negentien*), OHG. *nīunzehan* (G. *neunzehn*), ON. *nítjdn*. NINETEENTH. OE. *nīgontēopa*, etc. **ninth** nainþ. ME. *nīzonþe* (xii), a new formation superseding OE. *nīgoþa* = OS. *nīgudo*, MLG. *negede*; cf. SEVENTH. **ni-neŷy<sup>1</sup>**. OE. *nīgontig*. **ninepins**. XVI; see PIN.

**ninny** ni'ni simpleton. XVI. Appellative use of *Ninny*, pet-form of *Innocent*, with prefixed *n-* (cf. *Ned*, NEDDY) and -ŷ<sup>6</sup>; cf. *Innocent*, *Innocent*, *Ninnie* (a proper name for a man) Cotgr. and *Ninny*'s, illiterate substitution for *Ninus* in Sh. 'MND' III i 99, v i 204. In comb. **ninny-hammer**. XVI (Nashe) (cf. *yellow-hammer* as a term of reproach).

**niobium** naiou'biəm (chem.) metallic element, earlier called *columbium*. XIX. modL., f. *Niobe*, (Gr. myth.) name of the daughter of Tantalus; so named in 1845 by Heinrich Rose, who rediscovered it in the tantalites of Bavaria; see -IUM.

**nip<sup>1</sup>** pinch XIV (PPL.); snatch, seize smartly XVI; move nimbly XIX. prob. of LDu. origin; cf. †Sc. *gnip* (xiv), †*knip* (xvi). Hence sb. XVI. **ni'PPER<sup>1</sup>** †thief XVI; costermonger's boy, (hence) youngster XIX.

**nip<sup>2</sup>** nip †half-pint of ale XVIII; small quantity of spirits XIX. prob. short for †*nipperkin* (xvii) measure of half a pint or less, small quantity of drink, rel. to LDu. *nippen*, whence G. *nippen*, Da. *nippe*.

**nipple** ni'pl teat. XVI. Early forms also *neble*, *nible*, perh. dim. of NEB, NIB point; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The change from *b* to *p* is unexpl.; unconnected with OE. *nypl* elephant's trunk (Ælfric).

**Nippon** ni'pɔn see JAPANESE.

**nirvana** nīrvā'nə (in Buddhism) extinction of individual existence. XIX. - Skr. *nīrvāna*, sb. use of n.pp. of *nīrvā* be extinguished, f. *nī* out + *vā-* blow (see WIND<sup>1</sup>).

**nisi** nai'sai (leg.) attached to *decree*, *order*, *rule*, to indicate that these are not absolute or final, but are to be taken as valid *unless* some cause is shown, etc. XIX. L. *nisi* unless. So **nisi prius** nai'sai prai's writ named from the first two words of the proviso '*nisi prius* iudicari ad assisas capiendas venerint' *unless* the judges come to take the assize *before* (see Blackstone 'Commentaries', 1768, III 59).

**nit** nit egg of a louse, etc. OE. *hntu* = MLG., MDu. *nēte* (Du. *neet*), OHG. (*h*)*niz* (G. *niss*, *nisse*) :- WGerm. \**χnitō* :- IE. \**knidā* (cf. Gr. *konid-*, *kónis* dust). ¶ Parallel forms are ON. *gnit*, Russ., Pol. *gnida*, OIr. *sned*, Alb. *θevi*.

**nothing** nai'diŋ (arch.) abject wretch, villain; niggard. Late OE. *nīþing* - ON. *nīþingr*, f. *nīð* contumely, libel, insult = OE. *nīþ* enmity, malice, affliction, OFris., OS., OHG. *nīð* (Du. *nījd*, G. *neid* envy), Goth. *neīþ*, CGerm. sb. of which the ult. connexions are unkn.; see -ING<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Cf. NIDDERING.

**nitid** nit'id shining, glossy. XVII. - L. *nitidus*, f. *nitēre* shine; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**nitre** nai'təɹ †sodium carbonate, (now) salt-petre XIV; †supposed nitrous element in air or plants XVII. - (O)F. *nitre* - L. *nitrum* - Gr. *nītron*, of Semitic origin (cf. Heb. *netr* natron, Ass. *nit(ī)ru*, Egyptian *nītr*); cf. NATRON. The comb. form is **ni'tro-** nai'trou, naitrou. So **nitric** nai'trik applied to an acid produced by the treatment of nitrates with sulphuric acid. XVIII. - F. *nitrique* (1787). **ni'trate** nai'treit XVIII. - F. *nitrate* (1787); see -ATE IC. **ni'trous** pert. to nitre. XVII (the mod. chem. uses date from XVIII). - L. *nitrosus*; later = F. *nitreux*.

**nitrogen** nai·trədʒən chief constituent of the atmosphere. XVIII. – F. *nitrogène* (Chaptal, 1790); see NITRO-, -GEN, and cf. OXYGEN. ¶ So named from being a constituent of nitric acid; earlier named *phlogisticated air* or *gas*.

**nix**<sup>1</sup> niks (sl.) nothing. XVIII. – colloq. G. *nix*, for *nichts*, short for MHG. *nichtesniht* 'nothing of nothing', strengthened form of *niht* nothing; – OHG. *nīwīht*, *neowīht*, for \**ne eo wīht* 'not ever a thing' (cf. NOUGHT).

**nix**<sup>2</sup> niks water-sprite. XIX. – G. *nix* m., MHG. *nicks*, OHG. *nihhus*; see NICKER. So **nixie** ni·ksi water-nymph. XIX (Scott) – G. *nixe* fem. – OHG. *nicchessa*, with assim. of ending to -IE.

**nizam** nizā·m title of the rulers of Hyderabad 1713–48 XVIII; Turkish regular army XIX. – Urdu, Turk. *nizām* – Arab. *niḏām* order, arrangement, f. *naḏama* arrange, join in order; in the first sense short for *nizām-al-mulk* governor of the empire (*Nizamuluc* in R. Johnson's 'The Worlde', 1601).

**no**<sup>1</sup> nou not (in literary use surviving only in *or no* (XV)). OE. *nō*, f. *ne* + *ō*, var. of *ā* ever; cf. NAY. The midl. and south. ME. repr. of OE. *nā* (see NO<sup>3</sup>) coalesced with this and influenced the pronunc. ¶ The phr. *or no* was preceded by *or nōn*, north. or *nān* (XIII), which prob. originated in the ellipsis of a sb.

**no**<sup>2</sup> nou not any. XIII (*na*, *no*). Clipped form of *nōn*, NONE<sup>1</sup>, orig. used (like A<sup>1</sup>) before words beginning with a cons. Comps. **no**-BODY XIV (R. Mannyng); **no**-HOW XVIII; **no**-WAY(S) XIII; **no**-THING; **no**-WHERE, **no**-WHITHER OE.

**no**<sup>3</sup> nou expressing a negative answer. XIII (Anchr.). midl. and south. ME. form of OE. *nā*, f. *ne* + *ā* ever (cf. AY). ¶ Earlier practice limited the use of *no* to response to a sentence containing a negative ( *no* ).

**no.**, **no** (read as *number*). XVI. abbrev. of L. *numerō* in number, abl. of *numerus* NUMBER; later, perh. after F. *numéro* (= It., Sp. *numero*), standing for 'number' (so-and-so).

**Noachian** nouci·kiən pert. to Noah (Gen. vi 14, etc.). XVII (Cudworth). So **Noachic**(AL). XVII.

**nob**<sup>1</sup> nɒb (sl. or colloq.) head. XVII. perh. var. of KNOB.

**nob**<sup>2</sup> nɒb (colloq.) person of wealth or distinction. XIX. In XVIII Sc. *nab*, *knabb*, the local pronunc. of which may have suggested *nob* to the southerner. Hence **no**-bby<sup>1</sup> smart, elegant XIX; in XVIII Sc. *knabby*.

**nobble** nɒ·bl (sl. or colloq.) tamper with (a racing horse); steal, seize. XIX. prob. var. of (dial.) *knobble*, var. of *knubble* knock, beat, f. KNOB, *knub* + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**noble** nou·bl illustrious by position, character, or birth; distinguished by splendour or magnificence XIII; of great or lofty character

XVI. – (O)F. *noble* = Sp. *noble*, It. *nobile* – L. *nōbilis*, for earlier *gnōbilis* (cf. IGNOBLE), f. \**gnō*-KNOW; see -BLE. So **nob**-ILITY. XIV. – (O)F. or L. **noblesse** nou·bles (arch.) nobility. XIII. – (O)F. *noblesse* = Pr. *noblessa*, -eza, etc.; see -ESS<sup>2</sup>.

**nocake** nou·keik (U.S.) maize parched and pounded. XVII. Algonkin; cf. Narragansett *nokehick*, Natick *noohik* maize.

**nock** nɒk tip of horn on a bow or arrow XIV (Trevisa); (naut.) end of a yard-arm or sail XVI. – MDu. *nocke* (Du. *noek*), whence also G. *nock*.

**nocti-**, before a vowel **noct-**, comb. form of L. *noct-*, *nox* NIGHT.

**noctule** nɒ·ktjʊl largest species of British bat. XVIII (Pennant). – F. *noctule* (Buffon) – It. *nottola*, -o, f. *notte* NIGHT.

**nocturn** nɒ·ktɔːn division of the office of mattins. XIII. – (O)F. *nocturne* or ecclL. *nocturnus*, -um, sb. use of L. *nocturnus* pert. to the night, f. *noct-*, *nox* NIGHT, with *r*-stem as in Gr. *nuktōr* by night, *nukteros* nocturnal. So **noctu**-RNAL<sup>1</sup>. XV. – late L. (cf. *diurnus*).

**nod** nɒd make a quick inclination of the head. XIV (Ch.). perh. of LG. origin; the nearest corr. form is MHG. *notten* (in modG. *notteln*) move about, shake. Hence sb. XVI.

**noddy** nɒ·di simpleton, noodle; sea-bird, *Anous stolidus*. XVI. prob. sb. use of †*noddy* adj. foolish, silly (cf. †*noddy* peak, -poll, -poop), perh. f. NOD + -Y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. synonym. †*nodgecock*, -comb (XVI).

**node** nɒd complication, entanglement XVI; hard tumour; point of intersection XVII. – L. *nōdus* knot, etc., perh. rel. to *nectere* bind (see CONNECT). So **nodule** nɒ·djʊl. XVI. – L. *nōdulus*; cf. F. *nodule*. **nodose**<sup>1</sup> nou·dɔːs knotty. XVIII. – L. **nodosity** -ɔːsiti. – late L.

**noel** nou·ɛl Christmas carol. XIX. – F. *noël* NOWEL.

**noetic** nou·etik pert. to the intellect. XVII. – Gr. *noētikos*, f. *noētós* intellectual, f. *noēin* think, perceive, f. *noūs*, *nóos* mind.

**noggin** nɒ·gin mug, cup; small quantity of liquor. XVIII. Of unkn. origin. ¶ Gael. *noigean*, Ir. *noigin* are from Eng.

**noil** noil short pieces and knots of wool combed out of the long staple. XVII. prob. in earlier use and – OF. *noel*; – medL. *nodellu-s*, dim. of L. *nōdus* knot (NODE, NOOSE).

**noise** noiz loud outcry (survives in *hold one's n.*); †rumour; loud or harsh sound XIII; †agreeable sound XIV; †band of musicians XVI. – (O)F. *noise* outcry, hubbub, disturbance, noisy dispute = Pr. *nausa* noisy confusion, OCat. *noxsa* harm, injury, Cat. *nosa* hindrance, OIt. dial. *noxsa* dung; – L. *nausea* sea-sickness, NAUSEA. Hence (or – OF. *nois(i)er*) vb. XIV. **noi**-SY<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Dryden).

**noisome** noi·səm harmful, injurious XIV (Wycl. Bible); offensive xv. f. †noy to trouble, vex, harm, aphetic of ANNOY + -SOME; finally superseding †noyful, †noyous (XIV).

**noli me tangere** nou·limitæ·ndʒəri eroding ulcer on the face XIV; species of balsam, Impatiens Noli me tangere XVI; person or thing that must not be meddled with XVII. L., 'touch me not' (cf. Vulgate, John xx 17).

**noll** nəl, noul (crown of) the head OE.; †nape of the neck XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). OE. *hnoll* = MDu. *nolle*, OHG. *hnol* top, summit, crown of the head.

**nomad** nou·mæd, nō·mæd one of a wandering race. XVI. - F. *nomade* - L. *Nomad*, *Nomas*, pl. *Nomades* pastoral people wandering about with their flocks - Gr. *nomad*, *nomás* roaming about, esp. for pasture, pl. *Nomádes* pastoral people, f. \**nom*- \**nem* (*némein* pasture); see NIM, -AD<sup>1</sup>. So **nomadic** nou·mæ·dik. XIX. - Gr. *nomadikós*.

**nomenclature** nou·mɔnkleitʃəi, nō·mɛ·n·klitʃəi †name; set of names. XVII. - F. *nomenclature* - L. *nōmenclātūra* (Pliny), f. *nōmenclātor* one who names, f. *nōmen* NAME + *calāre* call; see INTERCALATE, -URE. **nominal**<sup>1</sup> nō·minəl pert. to a noun XV; †nominalistic (in the medieval sense) XVI; pert. to a name; existing only in name XVII. - F. *nominal* or L. *nōminālis*, f. *nōmen* NAME. Hence **nominalism** XIX, -IST XVII (*realism*, -ist; cf. F. *nominalisme*, -iste (1752)). **nominaly**<sup>2</sup> by name XVII; in name XVIII. **nominate**<sup>3</sup> nō·minɛit name, esp. officially. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *nōmināre*, f. *nōmin*-, *nōmen* NAME. **nomina**'TION. XV. - (O)F. or L. **no·minative** of the case of the subject of a finite verb. XIV (Trevisa, Wyclif). - (O)F. *nominatif*, -ive or L. *nōminātivus* (sc. *casus* case, Varro), tr. Gr. *onomastikē* (sc. *ptōsis* case). **nominee**<sup>4</sup> nō·minɛi person named or nominated. XVII. f. NOMINATE.

**-nomy** nō·mi, terminal el. of sbs., repr. Gr. *-nomiā* arrangement, management, rel. to *nōmos* law, *némein* distribute (see NIM), as in ASTRONOMY, AUTONOMY, ECONOMY, GASTRONOMY, and words formed after these, as *geonomy*, *zoonomy*. The corr. adjs. end in *-no·mic*, *-no·mical*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**non-** nɔn prefix expressing negation, used with sbs., adjs., vbs. (ppl. adjs., gerunds), and advs.; first in the AN. form *noun-* = OF. *non-*, *nom-*, *nun-*, *num-* :- L. *nōn* 'not' used as a prefix. The earliest exx. are *non-power* (Ch., PPI., Wyclif), *non-residence*, *non-suit* (Wyclif); similar comps. of a technical kind prevail until XVII, when the application was widened; to the religious and political movements of XVI and XVIII belong *nonconformist*, *nonjuror* (1691), *non-resistance*. The prefix is normally unstressed, but it is stressed in the disyllables *nonage*, *nonsense*, *nonsuit*, as also in *nonchalance*, *nondescript*.

**nonage** nou·nidʒ period of legal infancy. XIV (PPI.). - AN. *nounage*, OF. *nonage*; see NON-, AGE.

**nonagenarian** nou·nədʒɪnɛəriən 90 years old. XIX. f. L. *nōnāgenārius*, f. *nōnāgēni*, distributive of *nōnāginta* ninety, f. \**novēnāginta*, f. *novem* NINE; see -ARIAN. So **nonagesimal**<sup>1</sup> -e·siməl. XVIII. f. L. *nōnāgēsīmus* goth.

**nonce** nɔns phr. for the *nonce* (orig.) †for the particular purpose, expressly XII (*for þe naness*, Orm); for the occasion, for the time being XVI. ME. *for þe naness*, alteration (by misdivision, as in *a neut for an ewt*) of *for þen anes*, alt., with advb. -s, of \**for þen ane* 'for the one (purpose)', parallel to *to þen ane* (beside *to þen anes*) 'with a view to the one (thing)'; cf. the parallel *ane*, *anes* (see ONCE).

**nonchalance** nɔ·nʃələns lack of interest or concern. XVII. - (O)F. *nonchalance*, f. *nonchalant* (adopted in Eng. XVIII), f. *non* NON- + prp. of *chaloir* be concerned, first used in (*ne*) *chaut* it is (not) the concern (of), earlier (*ne*) *chieut* :- L. *calet*, 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *calēre* be hot (see LUKEWARM).

**nonconformist** one who does not conform to the Church of England (or other established church). 1619. So †**nonconformitan**, -fo·rmity 1618 (Donne).

**nondescript** nɔ·ndiskript †(nat. hist.) not hitherto described (so contemp. *undescribed*) XVII (Ray); not easily described, neither one thing nor another XIX. f. NON- + *descript* - L. *dēscriptus*, pp. of *dēscribere* DESCRIBE.

**none**<sup>1</sup> nən no one, nobody; not any. OE. *nān* = OFris. *nēn*, ON. *neinn*; comp. of NE and ONE; cf. OS. *nēn*, (M)Du. *neen*, (O)HG. *nein* no (adv.), and L. *nōn* not :- \**nē oinom* 'not ONE (thing)'. As adv. XII; now chiefly in *none the . . .*, *none too . . .*

**none·ntity** nɔn· non-existent thing XVI; non-existence; person or thing of no importance XVII. See NON-; cf. †*non-ens* XVII.

**nones** nounz A. ninth day before the Ides XV; B. the fourth of the day offices of the Church. XVIII. In A - (O)F. *nones* - L. *nōnæ*, acc. *nōnās*, fem. pl. of *nōnus* ninth, f. *novem* NINE; in B f. *NONE*<sup>2</sup> after *mattins*, *lauds*, *vespers*. Also **none**<sup>2</sup> XIX. - (O)F. *none* (Sp., It. *nona*) - L. *nōna* (sc. *hōra* hour).

**nonesuch** XVI, now usu. **nonsuch** XVII nɔ·n·sətʃ, nɔ·nsətʃ unmatched, unrivalled. Extracted from such phr. as 'There is *none such*', but no doubt suggested partly by NONPAREIL; first used in the name of Nonesuch Palace, at Cheam in Surrey, completed 1557.

**nonny-nonny** nɔ·ninɔ·ni obs. refrain, often used to cover an indelicate allusion (cf. 'these noninos of filthie ribauldry', Drayton). XVI.



**non-obstante** nɔnɔbstænti (leg.) first two words of a clause in statutes, etc. ('non obstante aliquo statuto in contrarium' any statute to the contrary not standing in the way). xv. medL., *nōn* NOT + *obstante*, abl. of *obstāns*, prp. of L. *obstāre* stand in the way, f. *ob* OB- + *stāre* STAND (cf. OBVIOUS). See NOTWITHSTANDING.

**nonpareil** nɔnpəre:l having no equal xv (Caxton); unique person or thing xvi (Nashe); size of printing type xvii. - F. *nonpareil*, f. *non-* NON- + *pareil* like :- Rom. \**pariculus*, dim. of *par* equal (see PAIR).

**nonplus** nɔ'nplʌs state in which no more can be said or done, esp. in phr. *be at, put to, a nonplus*. xvi. f. L. phr. *nōn plūs* not more, no further (see NON, PLUS); cf. F. †*mettre à nonplus*. Hence as vb. xvi.

**non (plus) ultra** see NE PLUS ULTRA.

**nonsense** nɔ'nsens that which is not sense. xvii (B. Jonson). f. NON- + SENSE, after F. *nonsens* (xv). Hence **nonse'n** SICAL. xvii.

**nonsuit** nɔ'nsjʊt (leg.) cessation or stoppage of a suit. xiv (Wyclif). - AN. *no(u)suit*; see NON-, SUT.

**nonyl** nɔ'nil (chem.) ninth of the alcohols with formula C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>. xix. f. L. *nōnus* NINTH + -YL.

**noodle**<sup>1</sup> nū'dl simpleton. xviii. Of unkn. origin.

**noodle**<sup>2</sup> nū'dl strip of dough as an ingredient of soup. xviii. - G. *nudel* (of unkn. origin), whence F. *nouilles*.

**nook** nuk corner, angle. xiii (first in *feower-noked* four-cornered, Laȝamon's 'Brut' 21999; next in Cursor M.). Of unkn. origin. Many of the earliest instances are in texts in which the Scand. element is prominent, but no such Scand. form is known, unless it is repr. by Norw. dial. *nok* hook, bent object. ¶ Gael., Ir. *niuc* is from the Sc. var. *neuk*.

**noon** nūn †ninth hour of the day reckoned from sunrise, 3 p.m.; †office of nones OE.; †midday meal xii; midday xiii. OE. *nōn*, corr. to OS. *nōn(e)*, (M)Du. *noen*, OHG. *nona*, G. *none*, ON. *nōn* - L. *nōna* (sc. *hōra* hour), fem. sg. of *nōnus* ninth (see NINE); cf. NONE<sup>2</sup>, NONES. The same shifting of the time denoted, prob. due to the anticipation of the canonical hour or of a meal-time, has taken place also in Du. *noen* and in dial. use of F. *none*. The common phr. (*be*)fore noon, after noon have given rise to the sbs. FORENOON, AFTERNOON. Hence **noo'nday**. xv (Coverdale). **noo'ntide**. OE. *nōntid* = MDu. *noentijd*, MHG. *nōn(e)tit*.

**noose** nūs loop formed with a running knot. xv (rare before 1600). Late ME. *nōse*, perh. - OF. *nos*, *nous* (= Pr. *nous*, Cat. *nus*, It. *nodo*, Rum. *nod*), nom. sg. and accus. pl.

(:- L. *nōdus*, -ōs) of *no*, *nou*, later *noud*, mod. *nœud* (:- L. *nōdu-s* NODE). The alternative pronunc. *nūz* corr. to a disyll. ME. *nō:z*, which is, however, unaccounted for.

**nopal** nou'pəl Amer. species of cactus. xviii. - (F. -) Sp. *nopal* - Mex. *nopalli* cactus.

**nor** nɔr negative disjunctive particle. xiv. contr. of †*nother* (f. NE), as *or* is of †*other*, †*outher*, and †*wher* of *whether*.

**norimon** nɔ'rimɔn litter, palanquin. xvii. - Jap. *norimono*, f. *nori* ride + *mono* thing.

**norm** nɔ:m model, pattern. xix (Coleridge). - L. *norma* carpenter's square, pattern, rule, whence also (O)F. *norme* (adopted in Eng. xvii), It. *norma*. So **no'rmal**<sup>1</sup> rectangular, perpendicular xvii; conforming to a standard xix (*n. school*, after F. *école normale* 1794) - F. *normal* or (of schools) L. *normālis*, whence also Sp. *normal*, It. *normale*. Hence **no'rmalcy**, **norma'licity**, **no'rmalize**. xix.

**Norman** nɔ'mæn pl. -mans native of Normandy xiii (Læz.); adj. xvi (*N. English* xvi, *N. French* xvii; (archit.) xviii). orig. in pl. - (O)F. *Normans*, -anz, pl. of *Normant* (mod. -mand) - ON. *Norðmaðr*, pl. -menn, which was adopted as OE. *Norþmann*, pl. -menn, \**Norman*, pl. *Normen*, OHG. *Nordman* (Du. *Noorman*, G. *Normanne*); see NORTH, MAN. ¶ The Scand. word is repr. in mod. times (from xvii) by *Northman*.

**norm** nɔ:m female fate in Scand. myth. xviii (Percy). - ON. *norn*, of unkn. origin. Latinized **no'rna** xix.

**Norn** nɔ:m Norwegian. xvii. - ON. *Norrænn* adj., *Norrænna* sb. (whence early ME. †*Norren*), for \**Norðrænn*, f. *norðr* NORTH.

**Norroy** nɔ'roi third King of Arms, whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent. xv (-ey). - AN. \**norroi*, f. (O)F. *nord* NORTH + *roi* king (cf. ROYAL).

**Norse** nɔ:ɪs (hist.) Norwegian xvi (Hakluyt); sb. and adj. the Norwegian tongue xvii (*Old N.*, the language of Norway and its colonies to the 14th century). - Du. *noorsch*, var. of *noordsch*, f. *nord* NORTH + -sch -ISH<sup>1</sup>; cf. OFris. *nor(d)sch*, MLG. *norrish*, MSw. *norsker*.

**north** nɔ:θ pert. to the quarter most remote from the noonday sun. OE. *norþ* = OFris. *north*, *noerd*, OS. *norð* (Du. *noord*), OHG. *nord* (G. *nord*), ON. *norðr*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic), of unkn. origin, the source of (O)F. *nord*, Sp., It. *norte*. So †**no'rthen**<sup>1</sup>. xii. **no'rtherly**. xvi. **no'rthern** OE.; hence **no'rtherner**<sup>1</sup>. xix. †**no'rthernly**. xvi. **no'rthing**<sup>1</sup>. xvii (Sturmy). **no'rthward**. xii. **no'rthwards**. OE.

**Northumbrian** nɔ:θɒ'mbrɪən pert. to Northumbria, that part of England lying north of the Humber. xvii (Drayton). f.

†*Northumber* pl. inhabitants of this, repr. OE. *Norþhymbre*, f. *norþ* north + *Humbre* Humber; see -IAN.

**Norwegian** nōrwī:dʒən pert. to, native of, Norway. xvii. f. medL. *Norvegia* - ON. *Norvegr* (whence late OE. *Norueg*, mod. *Norway*), f. *norðr* NORTH + *vegr* WAY, (in place-names) region. ¶ Early synonyms were †*Norenish* (La3.), †*Norgan* (Trevisa), †*Norreis* (La3.), NORN, †*Norren* (xii-xiii).

**nose** nouz organ of smell. OE. *nosu* = OFris. *nose*, MDu. *nōse*, *nuese* (Du. *neus*). Like other names of parts of the body (cf. EAR<sup>1</sup>) of CIE. extent, but the relation of the several forms in obscure; cf. OE. *nasu*, OHG. *nasa* (G. *nase*), ON. *nasar* pl., nom. sg. *nos* (perh. secondary), L. *nāres* pl. nostrils, *nās(s)us* nose, OSl. *nosū* (Russ. *nos*), Lith. *nōsis*, Vedic (dual) *nāsā*, Skr. *nās* (in some obl. cases); also early ME. *nese* = MLG., MDu. *nese*. Hence vb. perceive by smell xvi; poke *about*, pry xvii. **no-segay**. xv (Lydg.); *gay* sb. in the sense 'ornament', 'play thing, toy' (xiv to mod. dial.). **nosey**, **nosy**<sup>1</sup> nou-zi sb. one having a large nose xviii; adj. evil-smelling; (colloq.) inquisitive xix.

**nosology** nōsɔ-lədʒi classification of diseases. xviii. - modL. *nosologia*, f. Gr. *nōsos* disease; see -LOGY.

**nostalgia** nōstæ:ldʒi home-sickness. xviii. - modL. *nostalgia*, f. Gr. *nōstos* return home + *algos* pain; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**nostoc** nɔ-stok genus of algæ. xvii. Invented by Paracelsus. ¶ 'Nostoch understandeth the nocturnal Pollution of some plethorrial and wanton Star, or rather excrement blown from the nostrills of some rheumatic planet. . . in consistence like a gelly' (Charlton, tr. van Helmont's 'Paradoxes', 1650).

**Nostradamus** nōstrədeɪ:məs seer. xvii (Dryden). Latinization of the name of Michel de *Nostredame* ('Our Lady'), F. physician (1503-66), who published a book of prophecies in rhyme.

**nostril** nɔ-stril either of the two outer openings of the nose. OE. *nosþyrl*, *nosterl* (= OFris. *nosterl*), f. *nosu* NOSE + þy̅r(e)l hole :- \*þurxil, f. þurh THROUGH. ¶ For the development of *sp* to *st* cf. LEST, *sceoldes-tū* for *sceoldes þū*.

**nostrum** nɔ-strəm medicine or medication the composition of which is not made public; 'patent' remedy. xvii. L., n. of *noster* our (see US); from the label *nostrum* 'of our own make' formerly attached to such medicines.

**not** nɔt adv. of negation. xiv (Rolle). Reduced form of *nōht*, *nōzt*, NOUGHT. ¶ From xiv to xvi the parallel *nat* (reduction of NAUGHT) was current.

**notable** nou-təbl worthy of note xiv (Rolle); †conspicuous, noticeable xvi; †energetic xvii; - (O)F. *notable* = Sp. *notable*, It. *notabile* - L. *notābilis*, f. *notāre*; see NOTE, -ABLE. The pronunc. nɔ-təbl is given by xviii orthoepists, and is retained by later lexicographers as proper to the sense 'capable, managing' (xviii, later dial.); sb. xv (Caxton). ¶ As sb. pl. (xvi) prominent men of the estates of France liable to be summoned by the King. So **notability** noutəbiliti. xiv. - (O)F.

**notary** nou-təri †clerk, secretary; one authorized to draw up deeds. xiv. - L. *notārius* shorthand-writer, clerk, f. *nota* NOTE; see -ARY. The Sc. form was *notar* (xv). - F. *notaire*.

**notch** nɔtʃ V-shaped indentation. xvi. - AN. *noche* (xiv), perh. f. \**nocher* (rel. to *anoccer* add a notch to); cf. L. *inoccare* harrow in (which may have been used transf. for making a score or notch) and rare ME. *oche* vb. ('Morte Arthure'), OF. *oche*, *osche* (mod. *hoche*), f. *o(s)chier* (*hocher*) = Pr. *oscar* nick, notch.

**note** nout sign denoting a musical sound; musical sound of a certain pitch; †melody, tune; call of a bird xiii; mark, sign, character xiv; abstract, brief record or statement xv; annotation, comment; short letter; distinction; notice, regard xvi; written promise to pay xvii. - (O)F. *note* = Sp., It. *nota* - L. *nota* mark, sign, written character, shorthand sign, note of music, memorandum, critical remark, brand, quality, character. So **note** vb. observe, indicate xiii; mark xv. - (O)F. *noter* - L. *notāre*, f. the sb. **NOTATION** †explanation of a term; †annotation xvi; representation by signs xviii. - L. or (O)F.

**nothing** nɔ-þɪŋ not any thing. OE. *nān þing*, ME. *nā þing*, later *nō þing*; see NO<sup>2</sup>, THING, and cf. NOUGHT. Hence **nothing-A-RIAN**. xviii (first in N. America). **no-thing-NESS**. xvii (Donne).

**notice** nou-tis (formal) intimation xv; heed, cognizance xvi; †notion, idea xvii; brief mention in review xix. - (O)F. *notice* = Sp. *noticia*, It. *notizia* - L. *nōtitia* being known, acquaintance, knowledge, notion, f. *nōtus* known (see KNOW). Hence **no-tice** vb. †notify xv; mention, refer to xvii; observe, remark xviii. ¶ Not in gen. use before mid-xviii; referred to, along with *narrate*, as a Scotticism by Beattie, 1787, and as recently current in America by Franklin in 1789.

**notify** nou-tifai †observe; give notice of. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *notifier* - L. *nōtificāre*, f. *nōtus* known; see prec. and -FY. So **no-ti-fICATION**. xiv (Ch.).

**notion** nou-ʃən concept, idea. xvi. - L. *nōtiō(n-)* becoming acquainted, examination, conception, idea (Cicero, rendering Gr. *ἐνοια*, *πρόληψις*), f. *nōt-*, pp. stem of (*g*)*nōscere* KNOW; see -TION. So F. (xvii). **no-tional**<sup>1</sup>. xvi. - F. or medL.

**noto-** nou·tou comb. form of Gr. *nōtos* -on back.

**notorious** nōtō·riəs well or generally known; noted for some bad quality. XVI. - medL. *nōtōrius* (cf. late L. *nōtōria* notice, news, *nōtōrium* information, indictment), f. *nōtus* known, pp. of (*g*)*nōscere*; see NOTION, -ORIOUS. Earlier †*notoire* XV - (O)F. *notoire*; †*notory* XIV, *notour* Sc. (surviving in *n. bankrupt*) XV - F. with change of suffix (cf. Du. *notoor*).

**notwithstanding** nōtwīd·stæ·ndiŋ in *this n., n. this*, etc. in spite of this XIV; adv. nevertheless XV; conj. although XV. f. NOT + PRP. of WITHSTAND; after (O)F. *nonobstant*, NON-OBSTANTE, orig. in absol. phr., e.g. *ce nonobstant, hōc nōn obstante* this not standing in the way, hence with a clause as regimen (passing into conj.) or without regimen (passing into adv.): F. *nonobstant que*, AN. *nient contrestant que*.

**nougat** nū·ga sweetmeat made of sugar and almonds. XIX. - F. *nougat* - Pr. *nogat*, f. *noga* nut (= Rom. \**nuca*, for L. *nuce-*, *nux* NUT) + -at :- L. -*atum* -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**nought** nōt nothing OE.; adv. (dial.) in no degree; not OE.; †adj. bad, good for nothing XIV. OE. *nōwiht*, f. *NE* + *ōwiht* OUGHT, var. of *āwiht* AUGHT. Cf. NAUGHT, NOT. ¶ Parallel formations in Germ. are OS. *neo-*, *niowiht*, OHG. *niowiht* (G. *nicht*); OFris. *nāwet*, *nāut*, MDu. *niewet* (Du. *niet*), MHG. *niewet*; OHG. *niowiht* (cf. OE. *ne . . . wiht*, Goth. *ni waihts*).

**noumenon** nau·mənən (metaph.) object of purely intellectual intuition. XVIII. - G. *noumenon* (Kant) - Gr. *nōōimenon*, n. of prp. pass. of *noēin* apprehend, conceive (cf. NOUS).

**noun** naun (gram.) name of a person or thing. XIV (Trevisa). - AN. *noun* = OF. *nun*, *num* (mod. *nom*) :- L. *nōmen* NAME.

**nourish** nā·riʃ †bring up, nurture; foster (fig.); †suckle, nurse XIII; sustain with proper nutriment XIV. - OF. *noriss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH) of *norir* (mod. *nourrir*) = Pr. *noirir*, Cat., OSp. *nodrir* :- L. *nutrire* feed, foster, cherish; see NUTRIMENT. Hence **nourishment**. XV; repl. earlier †*nouriture* XIV (Ch.) - OF. *noureture* (mod. *nourri-*).

**nous** nous (Gr. philos.) mind, intellect XVII; (colloq.) intelligence, gumption XVIII (sometimes printed in Gr. letters *voūs*, as in Byron's 'Don Juan' II cxxx). - Gr. *noūs*, contr. form of *nōos* mind (cf. NOETIC).

**Novatian** nouvei·ʃən pert. to, member of, a rigorist Christian sect founded by a Roman presbyter *Novatianus* (II). XV (Pecock).

**novel** nō·v(ə)l A. †novelty; †pl. news XV; B. short story of Boccaccio's 'Decameron', etc. XVI; fictitious prose narrative XVII (Milton); 'a kind of abbreviation of a romance', Chesterfield). In A - OF. *novelle* (mod. *nouvelle*) = It. *novella* :- L. *novella*, n. pl. (con-

strued as sing.) of *novellus* (esp. in agricultural use), f. *novus* NEW; in B directly = It. *novella*, orig. fem. (sc. *storia* story) of *novello* new = OF. *novel* (mod. *nouveau*), whence **nov-el** adj. xv. Hence **nov-el-ist** †innovator XVI; †news-monger; writer of novels XVIII; cf. F. *nouvelliste*, It. *novellista*, Sp. *novelista*. **nov-el-ty**. XIV. - OF. *novelle* (mod. *nouveauté*).

**November** nouve·mbər 11th (formerly 9th) month of the year. XIII. - (O)F. *novembre* - L. *November*, also *Novembris* (sc. *mensis* month), f. *novem* NINE; cf. DECEMBER, etc.

**novena** nouvi·nə nine days' devotion. XIX. - medL. *novēna*, f. *novem* NINE, after L. *novēnārius* of nine days.

**novercal** nouvə·ikəl stepmotherly. XVII. - L. *novercālis*, f. *noverca* stepmother, f. *novus* NEW; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**novice** nō·vis probationer in a religious community XIV; inexperienced person xv. - (O)F. *novice* m. and fem. = Sp. *novicio*, -*icia*, It. *novizio*, -*izia* - L. *novicius*, -*icia*, f. *novus* NEW; see -ITIOUS<sup>1</sup>. So **noviciate**<sup>1</sup> nouvi·ʃiət. XVI. - F. *noviciat* or medL. *noviciātus*.

**now** nau adv. at the present time; conj. since, seeing that. OE. *nū* = OS. *nū* (Du. *nu*), OHG. *nū* (G. *nun*, with advb. *n* added), ON., Goth. *nū*; CIE. adv. of time, repr. also by L. *num*, *nunc*, Gr. *nu*, *nun*, *nūn*, *nūnī*, OIr. *nu-*, *no-* verbal prefix of the present, OSI. *nynē*, Lith. *nū*, *nūnā*, Skr. *nū*, *nūnām*, Hittite *nu*. Hence **nowaday(s)** nau·ədei(z) at the present time. XIV; + ME. *aday(s)*, resulting from the blending of OE. *on dæge* and genit. *dægēs*; see -s.

**nowel** nou·el cry of joy used in celebrating Christmas, retained in carols. XIV. - OF. *nowel*, *noel* (mod. *noël*), obscure var. of *nael*, *neel* = Pr. *nadal*, Sp. *natal*, It. *natale* :- L. *nātālis* (sc. *diēs* day) NATAL.

**nowhere** nou·mæɪ in no place. OE. *nāhwær*, later *nōhwær*, f. *nā* NO<sup>2</sup> + *hwær* WHERE. So **no·whi·ther**. OE. *nā-*, *nōhwider*.

**noxious** nō·kʃəs injurious, harmful. XVII. f. L. *noxius*, f. *noxa* hurt, damage, rel. to *nex* slaughter (cf. INTERNECINE, PERNICIOUS), *nocere* injure (cf. INNOCENT); see -IOUS.

**noyade** nwa·jəd execution by drowning. XIX. F., f. *noyer* to drown :- L. *nocere* kill without a weapon, (later) drown, f. *nec-*, *nex* slaughter (cf. prec.); see -ADE.

**noyau** nwa·jou liqueur made from brandy flavoured with kernels. XVIII. F., earlier *noiel* kernel :- Rom. \**nucāle*, sb. use of n. of late L. *nucālis*, f. *nuc-*, *nux* NUT.

**nozzle** nɔ·zəl candle-socket; small spout or mouthpiece. XVII. Early forms *nosle*, *nos(s)el*; if f. NOSE + -LE<sup>1</sup>, a much earlier existence must be presumed.

**nuance** nū'ās shade of feeling, meaning, etc. XVIII (H. Walpole); shade of colour XIX. F. (Cotgr.), f. *nuer* show variations of shades of colour like clouds, f. *nue* cloud = popL. \**nūbe*, L. *nūbēs*; see -ANCE.

**nub** nab †husk of silk XVI; knob, lump XVIII; (U.S.) gist XIX. var. of **KNUB**.

**nubile** njū·bail (of women) marriageable. XVII. - L. *nūbilis*, f. *nūbere* take a husband (cf. **CONNUBIAL**, **NUPTIAL**, **NYMPH**); see -ILE.

**nucha** njū·kə (anat.) †spinal cord; nape of the neck. XIV. medL. - Arab. *nukhā* 'spinal marrow. (F. *nūque*, †*nūche* were repr. in Eng. by †*nuke*, †*nūche* XVI-XVII.) Hence **nu·chal**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**nucleus** njū·kliās more condensed portion of the head of a comet; central part, kernel. XVIII. - L. *nucleus* nut, kernel, inner part, var. of *nuculeus*, f. *nucula* small nut, dim. (see -ULE) of *nuc*-, *nux* **NUT**. Hence **nu·clear**. XIX.

**nude** njūd (leg.) not formally attested; †bare, mere XVI; naked, unclothed XVII (rare before XIX, except as sb. *nudes*, the *nude* XVIII, after F. *nu*). - L. *nūdus* = \**now(e)dos*, \**nogwedos* **NAKED**. So **nu·dity**. XVII (Cotgr., Evelyn). - (O)F. or late L. **nu·dist**. XX.

**nudge** nadʒ push gently with the elbow. XVII. Of unkn. origin; perh. in much earlier use and rel. ult. to Norw. dial. *nugga*, *nyggja* push, rub.

**nugatory** njū·gətəri worthless, useless. XVII. - L. *nūgātōrius*, f. pp. stem of *nūgāri* trifle, f. *nūgæ* jests, trifles; see -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**nugget** nā·gīt lump, orig. of native gold. XIX. perh. dim. of s.w. dial. *nug* lump, block, unshapen mass, of unkn. origin; see -ET.

**nuisance** njū·səns injury, harm xv (Hoccleve; now coloured by other senses); injurious or obnoxious thing xv; source of annoyance XIX. - OF. (now arch.) *nuisance* hurt, f. *nūis*-, stem of *nuire* injure = L. *nocēre* (cf. **INNOCENT**, **NOXIOUS**); see -ANCE.

**null** nāl not valid (*n. and void*) XVI; insignificant; non-existent XVIII. - (O)F. *nul*, fem. *nulle*, or L. *nūllus*, -a no, none, f. *ne* NE + *ūllus* any, f. *ūnus* ONE. So **nu·llify** make null. XVI. - late L. *nullificāre* despise (Tertullian, tr. Gr. *ἐξουθενεῖν*). **nu·llifica·tion**. 1798 (Jefferson). **nu·llity**. XVI. - F. or medL.

**nullah** nā·lə (in India) river, river-bed, ravine. XVIII. - Hindi *nālā* brook, rivulet, ravine.

**numb** nam deprived of feeling. xv ('nomyn, or take wythe þe palsye, *paraliticus*', Promp. Parv.). Late ME. *nome(n)*, pp. of NIM take, seize. Hence vb. XVII. ¶ For the parasitic *b* cf. **THUMB**.

**number** nā·m̄bər sum of individuals or units; full tale or count XIII; multitude, aggregate; aspect or property of things as units; symbol of arithmetical value XIV; (pl.) groups of musical notes, melody; metrical periods, verses XVI. ME. *noumbre*, *nombre*, *numbre* - AN. *numbre*, (O)F. *nombre* = Pr., Cat. *nombre*, It. *numero*, Rum. *număr* = L. *numerus*-, perh. rel. to Gr. *numein* distribute (see NIM). The F. word was adopted in Du. *nommer*, G., etc. *nummer*. So **nu·mber** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *nombrer* = L. *numerāre*.

**numbles** nā·m̄blz inward parts of an animal as used for food. XIV. - OF. *numbles*, *nombles* pl., corr. to It. dial. *lombolo*, *nombolo*, *mombol*, *ombul* = L. *lumbulus*-, dim. of *lumbus*; see **LOIN** and cf. **HUMBLE-PIE**, **UMBLES**.

**numen** njū·men divinity. XVII. - L. *nūmen* divine will, divinity, rel. to *nuere* nod (only in comps.), Gr. *neuēin* nod, incline the head, Skr. *nāvate* moves. So **nu·minous**. XVII. f. L. *nūmin*-, *nūmen*.

**numeral** njū·mərəl adj. pert. to number; sb. figure denoting a number. XVI. - late L. *numeralis* (Priscian), f. *numerus* **NUMBER**; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **numera·tion** numbering. xv. - L. **nu·merator** (arith.). XVI. - F. *numérateur* or late L. **numerical** *njume·rikəl*. XVII. f. modL. *numericus*. **nu·merous** plentiful, copious, many; measured, rhythmic. XVI. - L. *numerōsus* (in both senses).

**numismatic** njūmizmə·tɪk pert. to coins or coinage. XVIII. - F. *numismatique*, f. L. *numismat*-, *numisma*, var. (infl. by *nummus* coin) of *nomisma* - Gr. *nomisma* current coin, f. *nomizein* have in use, f. *nomos* use, custom, rel. to *numein* hold, possess; see NIM, -ISM, -ATIC.

**nummery** nā·məri pert. to money or coinage. XVII. - L. *nummārius*, f. *nummus* coin; see -ARY.

**nummulite** nā·mjulait (geol.) coin-shaped fossil of a foraminiferous cephalopod. XIX. f. L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* coin; see prec. and -ITE.

**numnah** nā·mnə saddle-cloth. XIX. var. of *numdah* - Urdu *namdā*, f. Pers. *namad* carpet, rug.

**numskull** nā·mskəl blockhead, dolt (Swift); pate, noddle (Prior). XVIII. f. **NUMB** + **SKULL**.

**nun** nan woman vowed to the religious life. OE. *nunne* = OHG. *nunna* (MHG., G. dial. *nunne*), ON. *nunna*, beside ME. *nonne* (partly - OF. *nonne*) = MDU. *nonne* (Du. *non*), G. *nonne* - eccL. *nonna*, fem. of *nonnus* monk, orig. titles given to elderly persons, whence It. *nonno*, *nonna* grandfather, -mother. **nu·nnery** convent for nuns. XIII (Laʒ.). - AN. \**nonnerie*.

**nunatak** nu·nətək peak or rock in Greenland. XIX. Eskimo.

**Nunc dimittis** nʌŋk dɪmɪ'tɪs title of canticle beginning in the Vulg. 'Nunc dimittis servum tuum . . .', Now lettest thou thy servant depart . . . (Song of Simeon, Luke ii 29-32) XVI; transf. permission to depart, departure XVII.

**nuncheon** nʌ'nʃən (dial.) refreshment orig. taken in the afternoon. XIV. ME. *non(e) shench* (till XVII usu. with final *s*), f. *non* NOON + *shench* draught, cup (OE. *sčēnē*, rel. to *sčēnēan* :- Germ. \**skanþjan* give to drink).

**nuncio** nʌ'nʃɪu permanent representative of the Roman See at a foreign court XVI; member of the Polish Diet XVII. - It. †*nuncio*, †*nuntio* (mod. *nunzio*) = Sp., Pg. *nuncio* - L. *nuntius* messenger. Also anglicized (or - F. *nonce*) *nunce* (XVI-XVII).

**nuncupative** nʌ'ŋkjʊpeɪtɪv -ətɪv (leg.) oral, not written (as a will). XVI. - late L. *nūcupātīvus*, f. pp. of L. *nūcupāre* name, designate, declare, f. \**nōmiceps* or \**-capos* 'name-taking', f. *nōmen* NAME + *capere* take (see HEAVE); see -ATIVE.

**nunky** nʌ'ŋki f. (colloq.) *nuncle*, f. UNCLE with *n-* transferred from *myñ* (MY) + -Y<sup>0</sup>.

**nunnation** nʌneɪ'ʃən addition of final *n* in the declension of Arabic nouns XVIII; addition of inorganic *n* in Middle English forms XIX. - modL. *nunnātiō(n-)*, f. Arab. *nūn* name of the letter *n*; see -ATION.

**nuptial** nʌ'pʃəl pert. to marriage XV; sb., usu. pl. marriage, wedding. XVI. - F. *nuptial* or L. *nūptiālis*, f. *nūptiā* wedding, f. *nūpt-*, pp. stem of *nubere*; see NUBILE, -IAL.

**nurse** nɜːs person employed to tend children, the sick, etc. XVI. Reduced form of †*nrice* †*n(o)urice* (XIII-XVIII) - OF. *nourice* (mod. -*rr-*) :- late L. *nūtricia*, sb. use of fem. of L. *nūtricius*, f. *nūtrire* NOURISH. So **nurse** vb. XVI; alt. of †*nurish*, †*nursh* NOURISH, by assim. to the above sb. **nu-rsery** †upbringing of children; apartment for nurse and children; ground, etc. for young plants. XVI.

**nurture** nɜː'tʃəɪ †upbringing; †nourishment XIV; fostering care XVII. - OF. *nourture*, contr. of *noureture* (mod. *nourriture*), f. *nourrir* NOURISH, after late L. *nūtritura*; see -URE. Hence vb. XV (Lydg.).

**nut** nʌt fruit consisting of a shell enclosing a kernel. OE. *hnutu* = MLG. *note*, MDu. *note*, *neute* (Du. *noot*, *neut*), OHG. (*h)nuz* (G. *nuss*), ON. *hnót* :- Germ. \**χnut-*; cf. OIr. *cnú*, W. *cneuen* (pl. *cnau*). A word appearing only in WIE.; cf. L. *nuc-*, *nux*, in which \**kn-* is reduced to *n*, but which has an extension in -*k-*, whereas the Germ. langs. have -*t-*.

**nutation** nʃuteɪ'ʃən nodding XVII; oscillation of the earth's axis XVIII. - L. *nūtātiō(n-)*, f. *nūtāt-*, *nūtāre* nod, f. base of -*nuere* nod; see NUMEN, -ATION.

**nuthatch** nʌ'thætʃ small creeping bird (family Sittidae). XIV. ME. *notehache*, with

later vars. in -*hak*, -*hagge*, which suggest deriv. from NUT and HACK<sup>1</sup>, †*hag*, HATCH<sup>2</sup>, with allusion to the bird's habit of cracking nuts.

**nutmeg** nʌ'tmeɡ hard aromatic seed of Myristica fragrans or officinalis. XIII/XIV. ME. *nute-*, *notemug*(*ge*), later *notmyg* (XV), *note-*, *nutmeg* (XVI), partial tr. of AN. \**nois mugue*, for OF. *nois mug(u)ede* (also *musguete*; now *noix muscade*) = Pr. *notz muscada*, Sp. *niez moscada*, It. *noce moscata* :- Rom. \**nuce muscāta* 'musk-smelling nut' (L. *nux* NUT, *muscus* MUSK). Cf. AL. *nux mogata*, *mu(s)-gata*; MDu. *note muscate* (Du. *muskaatnoot*), MHG. *muscāt*, etc.

**nutriment** nʃu'trɪmənt food, nourishment. - L. *nūtrimentum*, f. *nūtrire* nourish, rel. to Skr. *snauti* drips, trickles (said e.g. of a mother's milk); see -MENT. So **nutri-tion**. XVI; so F. **nutri-tious**. XVII. - L. *nūtrītius*, -*icius*, f. *nūtric-*, *nūtrix* NURSE. **nutritive**. XV. - F. = medL.

**nux vomica** nʌks vɔ'mɪkə seed of an East Indian tree from which strychnine is obtained. XVI. medL., i.e. *nux* NUT and fem. of *vomicus*, f. L. *vomere* VOMIT.

**nuzzer** nʌ'zəɪ present from an inferior to a superior. XVIII. Urdu - Arab. *nazr* gift, f. *nazara* he vowed.

**nuzzle** nʌ'zɪ †grovel XV; burrow or push with the nose XVI; nestle XVII. perh. orig. back-formation on †*noseling* with the NOSE to the ground (see -LING<sup>2</sup>), but perh. infl. later by Du. *neuzelen* poke with the nose, f. *neus*; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The identical *nuzzle* †accustom (a dog or hawk) to attack other animals, train, nurse, cherish (XVI), may have the same origin, but the connexion of sense is not obvious.

**nyctalopia** nɪktəlɔʊ'piə night-blindness. XVII. - late L., f. Gr. *nuktālōps*, f. *nukt-*, *nūx* NIGHT + *alaōs* blind + *ōps* EYE.

**nye** nai (arch.) nest or brood (of pheasants). XV. - OF. *ni* (mod. *nid*) = Pr., Cat. *niu*, Sp., It. *nido* :- L. *nidu-s* NEST. ¶ *Nide* (XVII) and *nid* (XIX) have also been used.

**nylghau** ni'lgəʊ large Indian antelope. XVIII. - Hind. - Pers. *nīlgāw*, f. *nīl* blue (cf. ANILINE) + *gāw* COW<sup>1</sup>; cf. F. *nīlgaut* (XVII); the Hindi form *nīlgāi* is repr. by **ni'lgai**. XIX.

**nylon** nai'lɒn proprietary name of a strong plastic material used for yarn, bristles, etc. XX.

**nymph** nɪmf (myth.) semi-divine female being XIV (Ch., Gower); young beautiful woman; pupa XVI. - OF. *nimphe* (mod. *nymphé*) - L. *nymphā* - Gr. *nūmphē* bride, nymph, rel. to L. *nūbere* take in marriage (cf. NUBILE). Gr. - L. comb. form **nympho-**, as in *ny-mpholepsy*, *nymphomā-nia* XVIII.

# O

**o, o'** ə (mostly arch. or dial.) reduced form of (i) ON, in ME. varying with *a* (cf. A-<sup>2</sup>) XII; (ii) OF (cf. A-<sup>2</sup>), surviving sparsely in gen. use, e.g. *o'clock*, *oclock*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *man-o'-war*, *will-o'-the-wisp*, *John o' Groat's*.

**O** ou int. standing before a vocative or introducing a wish or an asseveration. XII. - (O)F. *o* - L. *ō*; cf. Gr. *ō*, *ō*, Goth., OHG. *ō*.  
 ¶ OE. had in this use *lā* LO, *ēa* lā.

**-o** ou, an addition to a word, or first part of a word, forming a colloq. or sl. expression or a familiar or joc. equiv., as *like billy-o*, *lie doggo*, *ammo* (for *ammunition*), *beano* (for *bean-feast*); sometimes, the last syll. of an abbrev. form, as *composition*, *hippo|potamus*, *photo|graph*; in *cheer(i)o*, *right(y)o*, *-ho*, perh. the int. O, or after *hallo*.

**-o-** stem- or connective vowel originating in the *-o-* of Gr. comb. forms (often having advb. force), e.g. (from Gr.) *acro-*, *aero-*, *cyclo-*, *geo-*, *hydro-*, *logo-*, *philo-*, *politico-*, *pseudo-*, *xeno-*, and (on L. bases) *oleo-*, *radio-*, *serio-*; a special class is that of comp. proper names, as *Anglo-Saxon*, *Balto-Slavic*, *Finn-Ugrian*, *Græco-Latin*, *Sino-Japanese*. It appears regularly before -CRACY, -GRAPHY, -LOGY, -METER, and so forms stable suffixes with them, e.g. *mobocracy*, *sexology*, *sociology*, *foolometer*.

**oaf** ouf half-wit, dolt. XVII (*oph*, *oaf*). Varying at first with *ouph* (Sh. 1st Folio) and *aufe*, *aulfe*, the earliest sense of which was 'elf', 'goblin' - ON. *álfr*; see ELF.

**oak** ouk forest tree bearing the acorn, Quercus. OE. *ác* (pl. *æc*) = OFris., MLG. *ēk* (Du. *eik*), OHG. *eih* (G. *eiche*), ON. *eik* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**aiks* (cons.-stem); ulterior connexions unkn. (but L. *æsculus*, Gr. *aigilōps* have been compared); there is no ClE. word for the tree. ¶ OE. *ác* survives in various shapes in place-names, e.g. *Acton*, *Agden*, *Eagle*, *Oakley*, *Noke* (*æt þæm ācum*), *Knockholt*; *Braddock*, *Hodsock*, *Matlock*; OE. d. sg. *æc* in *Each*, *Cressage*, *Radnage*. Hence **oa·KEN**<sup>3</sup>. XIV; cf. OFris., MLG., MDu. *ēken*; OHG. *eichēn* (G. *eichen*).

**oakum** ou·kəm †tow OE.; fibre obtained by picking old rope xv. OE. *ācumbe*, *ācum(b)a*, var. of *æcumbē*, *æcuma*, corr. to OHG. *āchambi* (MHG. *ākambe*, *ākamp*), f. *æ-*, *ā-* away, off + \**camb-*, stem of *camb* and *cemban* COMB; the etymol. meaning is 'off-combing'.

**oar** ɔaɪ wooden lever to propel a boat. OE. *ār* = ON. *ár* (Sw. *ár*, Da. *aare*) :- Germ. \**airō* (whence Finn. *airo*, Lett. *airis*, Lith. *vairas*); a word of the North Sea, but perh. ult. rel. to Gr. *eretmós* oar, *eretēs* rower, *erēssein* row, *tri|erēs* TRIREME. Hence **oa·r-lock** OE. *ārlōc*; see ROWLOCK.

**oasis** ou·əsis, oueɪ·sis fertile spot in a desert. XVII (Purchas). - late L. *oasis* - Gr. *oásis* (Herodotus), presumably of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* (whence Egyptian Arab. *wāh*) dwelling-place, oasis, f. *ouih* dwell. ¶ Traditional Eng. usage favours the pronunc. *oā·sis*; cf. G. and Sp. *oa·sis*, It. *oa·si*.

**oast** oust kiln for drying malt, hops, lime. OE. *āst* = WFrís. *iest*, MLG. *eist* (Du. *eest*) :- Germ. \**aistaz*, for \**aiptaz*, f. IE. base \**aidh-* (\**idh-*, whence Skr. *idhmás* fuel) burn, repr. also by OE. *ād*, OHG. *eit* blazing pile, funeral pyre, L. *ædēs* (earlier *aidis*) hearth, house, *æstus* heat, *æstās* summer, Gr. *aiθos* heat, OIr. *aedh* heat. ¶ In the place-name *Limehouse*, the second el. conceals orig. *ost*.

**oat** out (pl.) grains of the cereal *Avena sativa*. OE. *āte*, pl. *ātan*, peculiar to Eng. and of unkn. origin. ¶ Other Germ. langs. have the word \**ḡabron* in OS. *haboro*, MDu. *hāver(e)*, OHG. *habero* (G. *haber*, *hafer*; cf. HAVERSACK), ON. *hafri* (whence dial. Eng. *haver*). Hence **oa·TEN**<sup>3</sup>. XV.

**oath** ouþ solemn appeal to God as a witness OE.; trivial use of sacred names XII. OE. *āþ* = OFris. *ēth*, *ēd*, OS. *ēth* (Du. *eed*), (O)HG. *eid*, *ON. eiðr*, Goth. *aips* :- CGerm. \**aipaz* :- \**oitos* (OIr. *oeth*).

**ob-** ɔb, əb comb. form of L. *ob* towards, against, in the way (of), with vars. OC-, OF-, OP-, occas. *o-* (as in OMIT); mostly in words already existing in L.; in mod. scientific L. (hence in Eng. adoptions) in the sense 'inversely', 'in the opposite direction', virtually repr. modL. *obversē* obversely, e.g. *obovate* ovate with the wider end presented.

**obligato** obligā·təu (mus.) part essential to the effect of a composition) (ad libitum). XVIII. It., sb. use of pp. of *obligare* OBLIGE.

**obdurate** ɔbdjʊrət hardened or stubborn in resistance. xv. - L. *obdūrātus*, pp. of *obdūrāre*, f. *ob* OB- + *dūrāre* harden; see DURATION, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**obeah** ou·biə, **obi** ou·bi charm, fetish; negro witchcraft. XVIII. W. African (cf. Efik *ubio* thing put in the ground to cause sickness or death).

**obedient** ɔbi·diənt that obeys. XIII (Anchr. R.). - OF. *obédient* - L. *obedient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *obēdire* OBEY; see -ENT. So **obe·diENCE**. XIII. - (O)F. - L. **obedientiARY** -enʃəri †one subject to obedience XVI; member of a religious body having an office under the superior XVIII. - medL.

**obeisance** ɔubei·səns †obedience; respectful salutation XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *obéissance*, f. *obéissant*, prp. with lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *obéir* OBEY. So **obei·sANT**. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *obéissant*.

**obelisk** ə'bəlɪsk tapering column of stone; any of the signs —, ÷, †. XVI. — L. *obeliscus* small spit, obelisk — Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelós* spit, pointed pillar. So **obelus** ə'bɪləs (in second sense). XIV. late L. — Gr.

**obese** ɒbiːs very fat. XVII. — L. *obesus* that has eaten himself fat, stout, plump, f. *ob* OB- + *ēsus*, pp. of *edere* EAT. So **obe-sity**. XVII. — F. or L.

**obey** əbeɪ comply with the bidding of. XIII. ME. *obeie* — (O)F. *obéir*, corr. to Pr. *obezir*, It. *ubbidire* — L. *obēdire*, *obedire*, f. *ob* OB- + *audire* hear (see AUDIENCE).

**obfuscate** ə'bfʌsket darken, obscure. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *obfuscāre*, f. *ob* OB- + *fuscāre* darken, *fuscus* dark; see DUSK, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Earlier †**obfusk** xv (Caxton) — OF. *obfusquer*; later †*offuscate*. XVII; see OF-. So **obfusca-tion**. XVII. — late L. Also †*offuscation*. XVI.

**obit** ə'bit, ɒu'bit †death, de cease; †obsequies; commemoration of the dead. XIV. — (O)F. *obit*, corr. to Sp., It. *obito* — L. *obitus* going down, setting, death, f. *obit-*, pp. stem of *obire* go down, perish, die (for *mortem obire* meet death), f. *ob* OB- + *ire* go (cf. EXIT).

**obiter** ə'bitər by the way. XVI. L., f. phr. *ob iter*; cf. OB-, ITINERARY.

**obituary** ɒbi'tjuəri record or announcement of a death. XVIII. — medL. *obituarius*, f. *obitus* OBIT; see -ARY. Also *o. notice*.

**object** ə'bdʒekt (from classL.) †objection, obstacle. XIV (Wyclif); (from medL.) something presented to the sight or observed. XIV (Trevisa); (gram.) XVIII. — L. and medL. *objectum* (Duns Scotus), sb. use of the pp. of *obicere* throw towards, place in front of, f. *ob* OB- + *iacere* throw (cf. ABJECT, INTERJECT, SUBJECT, etc.). So **object** vb. ə'bdʒekt bring forward in opposition or as a charge. XV; †exhibit, expose. XVI. f. *object-*, pp. stem of L. *obicere* or — L. *objectāre* (cf. F. *objecter*, †*objet(t)er*). **obje-ction**. XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa). — OF. or late L.; hence **obje-ction-able** XVIII (Cowper). **obje-ctive** †material (formal; pert. to an object of consciousness. XVII; (gram.) XVIII (Lowth); dealing with what is external to the mind (in later use esp. after G. *objectiv*) XIX. — medL. *objectivus* (Occam; cf. adv. *objectivē* in Duns Scotus); so F. *objectif* (in adv. *objectivement* xv).

**objurgate** ə'bdʒɜrʒeɪt rebuke severely. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *objurgāre*, f. *ob* OB- + *urgāre* quarrel, scold, f. *urgium* quarrel, strife, f. \**jūrig*, f. *jur-*, *jūs* legal right (cf. JURY) + *agere* do, ACT; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **objurg-a-tion**, **obju-rgatory**<sup>2</sup>. XVI. — L.

**oblate** ə'bleɪt person devoted to a religious work. XIX. — F. *oblat* — medL. *oblātus*, sb. use of pp. of *offerre* OFFER; see OBLATION, -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**oblate**<sup>2</sup> ə'bleɪt (geom.) flattened at the poles. XVIII. — modL. *oblātus*, f. *ob* OB- + *lātus*, as in L. *prōlātus* PROLATE.

**oblation** ɒbleɪʃən solemn offering. XV. — (O)F. *oblation* or late and ecclL. *oblātiō(n)-*, f. *oblāt-* (*lāt-* :- \**tlāt-*, rel. to *tollere*, as in EXTOL) used as pp. stem of *offerre* OFFER; see -ATION.

**obley** ə'bleɪ (hist.) Eucharistic wafer. ME. *uble*, *ubly*, *oble*, *obly* — OF. *ublee*, *oubleie*, *oblie* (mod. *oublie*) :- ecclL. *oblāta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *offerre* (see prec.).

**oblige** əblai'dʒ bind by oath. XIII; make indebted, confer a favour on; pass. be bound to. XVI; constrain. XVII. — (O)F. *obliger* — L. *obligāre* bind around or up, bind by oath or other tie, pledge, impede, restrain, f. *ob* OB- + *ligāre* bind; see LIGATURE. The pronunc. əblɪ'dʒ (corr. to sp. *obleege*, from XVI) survived till early XIX. Hence **obligee**<sup>1</sup>, **obligor**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. So **oblīga-tion**. XIII. — (O)F. — L. **obligatory**. XV. — late L.

**oblique** əblɪk, (formerly) əblai'k having a slanting or sloping direction. xv (before XVI only in Trevisa's tr. of Higden's 'Polychronicon' in echoes of the L. text); (gram. (L. *casus obliqui*, *oratio obliqua*) repr. Gr. *πλάγιος*). XVI. — (O)F. *oblique* — L. *obliquus*, f. *ob* OB- + obscure *el*. So **obliquity** əblɪkwɪt divergence from moral rectitude. XV (Hoccleve); oblique direction. xv (Recordre). — (O)F. — L. Hence **obli-quitous** XIX; after *iniquitous* XVI.

**obliterate** əblɪ'teɪt blot out (e.g. a letter). XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *oblīt(t)erāre* strike out, erase, f. *ob* OB- + *līt(t)era* LETTER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**oblivion** əblɪvɪən forgetfulness. XIV (Gower); state of being forgotten. xv (Lydg.). — (O)F. *oblivion* — L. *obliviō(n)-*, f. stem *obliv-* of *oblivisci* forget, f. *ob* OB- + \**liv-*, of obscure origin. So **obli-vious**. XV; after L. *obliviōsus*.

**oblong** ə'blɒŋ elongated in one direction, spec. rectangular with adjacent sides unequal. xv. — L. *oblongus* somewhat long, oblong, elliptical, f. *ob* OB- + *longus* LONG.

**obloquy** ə'blɒkwɪ evil speaking against a person or thing. xv. — late L. *obloquium* contradiction, f. *ob* OB- + *loquī* speak; see LOCUTION, -Y<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The early sp. with *-liq-* (XV-XVI) may have been suggested by *oblique*.

**obnoxious** ɒbnɒ'kʃəs A. †exposed to harm; †subject to authority. XVI; B. (by assoc. with NOXIOUS) †hurtful, injurious; offensive, highly objectionable. XVII. — L. *obnoxiosus* or f. *obnoxius* exposed to harm, subject, liable, f. *ob* OB- + *noxa* hurt, injury; see -IOUS.

**oboe** ɒ'buː, (rarely) ɒ'boɪ wooden double-reed wind instrument. XVIII. — It. *oboe* (three syll.) — F. *hautbois* HAUTOBOY.

**obol** ə'bəl. XVII. Anglicization of **obolus** ə'bɒləs coin of ancient Greece. XVI. L. — Gr. *obolós*, var. of *obelós* OBELISK.



**obreption** ɔbrɛːpʃən obtaining of something by deceit. XVII. - F. *obreption* or L. *obreptiō* (n-), f. *obrept-*, *obrepere* creep up to, steal upon, f. *ob* OB- + *reperere* creep; see REPTILE, -TION.

**obscene** ɔbsiːn offensive to the senses, etc.; offensive to decency XVI. - F. *obscène* or L. *obscēnus*, *obscānus* ill-omened, abominable, disgusting, indecent, orig. a term of augury. So **obscenity** ɔbsɛːniti. XVII. (-F.) - L.

**obscure** ɔbskjʊəːɹ devoid of light XIV; remote from observation; not manifest to the mind, hard to understand xv. -(O)F. *obscur*, latinized form of earlier *oscur*, *escur* = Pr., Cat. *escur*, OSp. *escuro*, It. *scuro* :-L. *obscurus*. So **obscurity** xv. -(O)F. - L.

**obsecration** ɔbsikreiːʃən earnest entreaty. XIV. - L. *obsecrātiō* (n-), f. *obsecrāre* entreat, beseech (orig. by the name of the gods), f. *ob* for the sake of + *sacrāre* hold SACRED; see -ATION.

**obsequies** ɔːbsikwiz funeral rites. XIV (Ch.). Formerly also sg. - AN. *obsequie*(s) = OF. *obseques*(s), *osseque*(s) (mod. *obsèques*) - medL. *obsequiæ*, prob. alt. of L. *exsequiæ* EXEQUIES, by assoc. with *obsequium*, dutiful service; see next and -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**obsequious** ɔbsiːkwioʊs readily compliant xv; servilely compliant XVII. - L. *obsequiosus*, f. *obsequium*, f. *obsequi* comply with, f. *ob* OB- + *sequi* follow; see SEQUENCE, -IOUS.

**observe** ɔbzəːɹv A. attend to in practice, keep to XIV (Gower, Ch.); celebrate, solemnize XVI (Tindale); B. give heed to, watch XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI); C. say by way of remark XVII (Bacon). -(O)F. *observer* - L. *observāre* watch, attend to, guard, f. *ob* OB- + *servāre* watch, keep. So **observance** XIII (in sense 'prescribed act or practice'). -(O)F. - L. **observant** applied to Franciscans of the Strict Observance xv; attentive to rule or law; taking notice XVII. **observation** †observance XIV (Wycl. Bible); action of observing XVI. - L. **observatory**<sup>1</sup> building for making observations. XVII (*the new Observatorie in Greenwich Park*, Evelyn). F. *observatoire*, after *conservatory*.

**obsess** ɔbseːs beset, as a besieging force. XVI (rare in XVIII, revived XIX). f. *obsess-*, pp. stem of L. *obsidēre* sit down before, f. *ob* OB- + *sedēre* SIT. So **obsession** †siege XVI; being assailed by an evil spirit or a fixed idea XVII. - L.

**obsidian** ɔbsiːdiən volcanic glass. XVII (*o. stone*). - error. L. *obsidiānus*, in earliest printed editions of Pliny's 'Natural History', for *obsiānus* (sc. *lapis stone*), so named from its resemblance to a stone found in Ethiopia by one *Obsius*; see -IAN.

**obsolete** ɔːbsɔːlit fallen into disuse XVI; worn out, effete, effaced; (biol.) indistinct, imperfectly developed XVIII. - L. *obsoletus* grown old, worn out, pp. of \**obsoletēre* (repr. by

inchoative *obsoletēscere* grow old, fall into disuse), f. *ob* OB- + *solēre* be accustomed or used. So **obsolescent** XVIII (J.), -ESCENCE XIX.

**obstacle** ɔːbstəkl something that stands in the way. XIV. -(O)F. *obstacle* (earlier *ostacle*) - L. *obstāculum*, f. (with suffix of instrument) *obstāre* stand in the way, f. *ob* OB- + *stāre* STAND; see -GLE.

**obstetric** ɔbstɛːtrik pert. to a midwife or midwifery. XVIII (Pope). - modL. *obstetricus*, for L. *obstetricus*, f. *obstetric-*, -*trix* midwife, lit. 'a woman who is present, i.e. to receive the child', f. *obstāre*; see prec., -TRIX. ¶ Cf. the prob. etymol. sense of *midwife*.

**obstinate** ɔːbstinət pertinacious in adhering to one's own course. XIV (R. Rolle). - L. *obstinātus*, pp. of *obstināre* persist, f. *ob* OB- + \**stan-* (cf. DESTINE); -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **obstinacy** XIV (Gower).

**obstreperous** ɔbstreːpərəs clamorous, noisy XVI; unruly, turbulent XVII. f. L. *obstreperus*, f. *obstreperere* shout at, oppose loudly, f. *ob* OB- + *streperere* make a noise.

**obstruct** ɔbstɹʌːkt block the way of. XVII. f. *obstruct-*, pp. stem of L. *obstruere* build against, block up, f. *ob* OB- + *struere* pile, build; see STRUCTURE. So **obstruction** XVI. (-F.) - L.

**obtain** ɔbteɪn come into possession of xv (Lydg.); be prevalent XVII. Late ME. *obteine*, -*tene* repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *obtenir* - L. *obtinēre*, f. *ob* OB- + *tenēre* hold (cf. CONTAIN).

**obtrude** ɔbtrʊːd thrust forward. XVI. - L. *obtrudere* (pp. *obtrūsus*), f. *ob* OB- + *trudere* thrust (cf. THREAT). So **obtrusion** XVI. **obtrusive** XVII (Milton).

**obtund** ɔbtaːnd blunt, deaden. XIV. - L. *obtundere* beat against, blunt, dull, f. *ob* OB- + *tundere* beat (cf. *tudes* hammer), rel. to STUNT. So **obtuse** ɔbtjʊːs A. not sensitive or perceptive; B. greater than a right angle (quasi 'blunted') (*acute*); (bot.) of a leaf, etc., rounded at the extremity. XVI. - L. *obtusus*, pp. of *obtundere*.

**obturate** ɔːbtjʊreit stop up. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *obturāre*, f. *ob* OB- + *turāre* close up; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **obturator** (anat.) membrane closing the thyroid foramen. XVIII. - medL. (cf. F. -*ateur*, Paré).

**obverse** ɔːbvɛɪs adj. opposite, (of a figure) narrower at the base or point of attachment than at the apex or top XIX; sb. face of a coin, etc., )(reverse XVII (Sir T. Browne; not common till XIX); counterpart XIX. - L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere* turn towards, f. *ob* OB- + *vertere* turn (see VERSE, -WARD).

**obviate** ɔːbvieit meet and dispose of. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *obviāre* meet in the way, prevent, f. *ob* OB- + *via* way; cf. (O)F. *obvier*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **obvious** †flying in the way; plainly perceptible. XVII. f. L. *obvius*, f. *obviam* in the way.

**oc-** ək, ək assim. form of **OB-** before *c*.

**ocarina** əkəri:nə musical instrument having an egg-shaped body with a whistle-like mouthpiece. XIX. - It., dim. of *oca* goose (with ref. to its shape) = Pr. *auca*, OF. *oue* (dial. and mod. *oie*) :- L. *auca* (:- \**avica*), f. *avis* bird (cf. **AUSPICE**) + *-ina* -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**occasion** əkəi:ʒən favourable juncture of circumstances; reason, ground, cause XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); juncture calling for action, particular case or time of happening XVI. - (O)F. *occasion* or L. *occiō(n)-* juncture, opportunity, motive, reason, (later) cause, f. *occās-*, pp. stem of *occidere* go down, set, f. *ob* **OB-** + *cadere* fall; see **CASE**<sup>1</sup>, -ION. Hence **occa-sional**<sup>1</sup> †casual XVI; happening on or limited to a particular occasion XVII; cf. late L. *occiōnālīter* as occasion arises, F. *occasionnel* (XVIII). ¶ L. *occiōsio*, through OF. *acheison*, *achoison*, AN. \**ancheisoun* (= Pr. *acaiōs*, Pg. *(a)cajāo*, It. *(ac)ca-gione* :- Rom. \**accāsiōn-*), was repr. in ME. by *achesoun*, *anchesoun*, *encheasoun*, aphetic *chesoun*.

**occident** ək'sidənt west. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *occident* - L. *occident-*, -ēns setting, sunset, west, sb. use of prp. of *occidere* go down, set; see prec., -ENT. So **occide-ntal**<sup>1</sup> western. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**occiput** ək'sipət back of the head. - L. *occiput*, -*pūt-*, f. *ob* **OC-** + *caput* HEAD; cf. *sinciput*, comb. form **occi-pito-**. So **occi-pital**<sup>1</sup> əksi:pitəl. XVI. - F. - medL.

**occlude** əklū:d shut or stop up. XVI. - L. *occludere*, f. *ob* **OC-** + *claudere* CLOSE. So **occlusion** əklū:ʃən. XVII; **occlu-sive** -siv (phonetics, 'stop'). XIX.

**occult** əkəl:lt hidden, secret, recondite XVI; pert. to early sciences held to involve secret and mysterious knowledge XVII. - L. *occul-tus*, pp. of *occulere*, f. *ob* **OC-** + \**celere*, f. IE. \**kel-* CONCEAL. So **occul-tation** concealment XV; (astron.) of one heavenly body by another XVI. - F. or L., f. *occul-tāre*, frequent. of *occulere*.

**occupy** ə'kjūpai †take possession of; have in one's possession; take up, use up; employ, engage XIV (R. Rolle); †lay out, invest XVI. - AN. \**occupier*, for (O)F. *occupier* - L. *occupāre* seize, f. *ob-* **OC-** + *cap-* of *capere* (cf. **RECU-PERATE**). ¶ The rarity of this vb. in XVII and most of XVIII was due to its common sl. use in the sense 'have to do with sexually' (cf. Sh., '2 Henry IV' II iv 161); its occurrence in the Bible of 1611 (ten times) depends on earlier versions. So **occupant**. XVI (Bacon). **oc-cupier**<sup>1</sup>. XIV; in legal AN. *occupiour*. **oc-cupation**. XIV (Rolle).

**occur** əkɔ:ɪ †meet with; present itself to the mind, in the course of events, etc. XVI. - L. *occurrere* run to meet, present itself, befall, f. *ob* **OC-** + *currere* run (see **CURRENT**). So **oc-currence** əkə:ɪəns that which occurs, event XVII (Sh.; some early exx. may be for

*occurrents*); superseded †**oc-curent** (XVI). - F. or L.

**ocean** ɔ:ʃən †proper name of the great outer sea surrounding the mass of land of the Eastern Hemisphere XIII; any of the main regions into which the water of the globe is geographically divided XIV. ME. *ocean(e)* - OF. *ocean*, -*ane* (mod. *océan*) = Sp., It. *oceano* - L. *ōceanus* - Gr. *ōkeanos* orig. the great river (πόσις Ὠκεανός, Ὠκεανός ποταμός, Homer) encompassing the disc of the earth and personified as a god, son of Uranus (heaven) and Gaia (earth). In early use, down to c.1650, often *o. sea*, in ME. *sea of (the) o.*, see *ocean*, after OF. *mer oceane*, *ocean mer*, in which *ocean* is fem. adj.), L. *mare oceanum*. So **oceanic** ɔ:ʃiə:nik. XVII. - medL. *ōceanicus*; so F. *océanique*.

**ocelot** ɔ:sɪlt leopard-like quadruped, Felis pardalis. XVIII (*the Ocelot of Mr. Buffon*, Goldsmith). - F. *ocelot*, Buffon's shortening of Aztec *tlalocelotl*, f. *tlalli* field + *ocelotl* tiger, jaguar, the abbrev. form being transferred from the jaguar to another feline beast.

**och** ɔχ excl. of surprise, etc., ah! oh! XVI. - Ir., Gael. *och*; cf. **OHONE**.

**ochlocracy** əklɔ:kɹəsi mob-rule. XVI. - F. *ochlocratie* or modL. - Gr. *okhlokrattā*, f. *ōkhlos* crowd; see -**CRACY**.

**ochre** ɔ:kəɪ native clayey earth of yellow-to-brown colour. XV. - (O)F. *ocre* - L. *ōchra* (Pliny) - Gr. *ōkhra*, f. *ōkhrōs* pale yellow, *ōkhrōs* paleness (cf. Skr. *vyāghrās* tiger). So **ochreous** ɔ:kriəs. XVIII. f. modL. *ōchreus*. **och(e)ry**<sup>1</sup> XVI.

**-ock** ək suffix forming dims.; in OE. -*oc*, -*uc*, as in *bealoc* BALLOCK, *bulhuc* BULLOCK, *cranoc* (dim. of *cran* CRANE), *hassuc* HASSOCK, *meattuc* MATTOCK, *ruddoc* REDBREAST, (dial.) *ruddock*. The number was extended in ME. and later, as in *DUNNOCK*, *HILLOCK*, *PADDOCK*, *PUTTOCK*, *TUSSOCK*; cf. also *PARK*, *POLLACK*. Special Sc. formations are *bittock*, *lassock*, and proper names such as *Bessock*, *Jamock*.

**-ocracy** ə'kɹəsi, **-ocrat** əkræt see **-O-** and **-CRACY**.

**o'clock** əklɔ:k see **O**, **O'**.

**ocrea** ə'kɹiə (nat. hist.) sheath or investing part. XIX. - L., 'greave', 'legging'.

**octa-** ə'ktə, əktæ comb. form of Gr. *oktō* EIGHT, as in **o**-**ctagon** (XVII) / **octahe-dron** (XVI, Billingsley) eight-angled / eight-sided figure; see **-GON**, **-HEDRON**.

**octad** ə'ktæd group of eight. XIX. - late L. *octad-*, *octas* - Gr. *oktās*, f. *oktō* EIGHT; see **-AD**<sup>1</sup>.

**octant** ə'ktənt eighth part of a circle; (spec. astron.) point 45° (i.e. 1/8 of 360°) distant from another. XVII. - L. *octant-*, -*āns* half quadrant (Vitruvius), f. *oktō* EIGHT; cf. **QUADRANT**, **SEXTANT**.

**octave** ə'ktiv (eccl.) formerly pl. (cf. **UTAS**), eighth day after a festival, period of eight days beginning with the festival XIV; (pros.) group of eight lines of verse XVI; (mus.) note

eight diatonic degrees above a given note (formerly called *eightth*) XVII; interval, or series of notes, between a note and its octave; (fencing) in full *o. parade* XVIII; group of eight XIX. - (O)F. *octave*, superseding semi-pop. *oitieve, utave* (see UTAS) - L. *octāva* (sc. *diēs* day), fem. of *octāvus* eighth, f. *octō* EIGHT. The prosodical sense depends ult. on It. *ottava* (*rima*); the musical sense (medL. *octāva*, sc. *vōx* voice) was in MHG. XIII, in F. XVI. So **octavo** ək'teivou size of the page of a book for which the sheets are so folded that each leaf is one-eighth of a full sheet XVII, earlier in *o. xvi* (cf. F. *in-octavo*, Sp. *en octavo*, It. *in ottavo*) 'in an eighth'; abl. of *octāvus*. **octet, -ette** ək'tet (mus.) composition for eight instruments or voices; (pros.) group of eight lines. XIX. - It. *ottetto*, or its deriv. G. *oktett*; f. *otto* EIGHT, after *duetto* DUET.

**octillion** see BILLION.

**octo-** ək'tou before a vowel *oct-*, comb. form of L. *octō* EIGHT (cf. OCTA-), as in **OCTOGENA**-RIAN (L. *octogēnārius*) XIX, **OCTOSYLLABLE** (late L. *-bus*) XVIII.

**October** ək'tou'bəɪ tenth (formerly eighth) month of the year. Late OE. *october* - L. *octōber, -bris* (with or without *mensis* month), f. *octō* EIGHT (cf. *December, November, September*); ME. *octobre* - (O)F. *octobre* was superseded by the L. form.

**octopus** ək'təpəs cephalopod mollusc having eight 'arms'. XVIII. - modL. *octōpus* - Gr. *oktōpous* (usu. *oktāpous*; cf. L. *octipēs*), f. *octō* EIGHT + *pous* FOOT.

**octroon** ək'tōrūn person having  $\frac{1}{8}$  negro blood. XIX. f. L. *octō* EIGHT, after QUADROON.

**octroi** ək'troi, |oktrwa †concession, grant XVII; duty levied on articles on their admission to a town XVIII. F., f. *octroyer* grant (earlier *ot(t)*) = Pr. *autrejar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**auctōricāre*, medL. *auctōrizāre* AUTHORIZE.

**octuple** ək'tjūpl eightfold. XVII. - F. *octuple* or L. *octuplus*, f. *octō* EIGHT + *-plus*, as in *duplus* DOUBLE. So **quaduple** (late ME.), **quintuple** (XVI), **septuple**, **sextuple** XVII.

**ocular** ək'kjūləɪ pert. to the eye or eyes. XVI. - F. *oculaire* - late L. *oculāris*, f. L. *oculus* EYE; see -AR. So **oculist**. XVII. - F.

**od** əd (phys.) hypothetical force held by Baron von Reichenbach (1788-1869) to pervade all nature. 1850. Of arbitrary formation. Hence **od-ic**, **od-dyl** (Gr. *hūlē* material).

**Od, 'od** əd. XVI (Sh.). Clipped form of GOD used to avoid the overt profanation of the sacred name, as in *Ods-me, Ods my life, Ods, Odsbo-dikins* (XVI-XVIII); var. forms of the genitive were *ads, uds* (XVII). Cf. *od-rat, od-rat* (XVIII), which became DRAT.

**odal** ou'dəl land held in absolute ownership, as in Scand. countries. XIX. - ON. *óðal* (Norw., Sw. *odal*), corr. to OE. *æþel, ēþel*,

*þel*, OS. *ōðil*, OHG. *uodal*, f. Germ. \**ōþ-\** *ab-*, whence also OE. *æþele* (cf. ATHELING), OHG. *edili* (G. *edel*) noble, OE. *æþelu*, OS. *aðali*, OHG. *adal* (G. *adel*) noble descent, ON. *aðal* native quality, nature. Cf. UDAL.

**odalisque** ou'dalisk female slave, concubine. XVII. - F. *odalisque* - Turk. *odaliq*, f. *odah* chamber in a harem + *-liq* affix expressing function.

**odd** əd that is one in addition to a pair, or remains after a division into pairs; that remains over and above a definite sum or round number XIV; (dial.) single, singular; †unique, distinguished; extraneous, additional xv; not ordinary or normal XVI. ME. *odde* - ON. *odda-*, comb. form (in *oddamaðr* third (etc.) man who gives a casting vote, umpire, *oddatala* odd number) of *oddi* point, angle, third or odd number :- \**ozdon*, rel. to OE. *ord* point, spot, place, OFris., OS. *ord* point, beginning, origin, OHG. *ort* angle, point, place (G. *ort* place) :- \**ozdaz* (with which cf. Gepid personal name *Udā-badus*, and further Lith. *usnis* thistle, Alb. *ušt* ear of corn) :- \**uzdho-* pointed upwards, f. \**uz-* up + \**dho-* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>). Hence **oddITY** XVIII, **oddMENT** XVIII.

**odds** ədz first in phr. *make o. even* (XVI, Dunbar); perh. unequal things, (hence) difference, esp. in favour (Udall), dissension (esp. at o.), advantage conceded in wagering (Sh.); presumably subst. pl. of the adj., like NEWS. Also in phr. *odds and ends* (XVIII), prob. of dial. origin, for earlier †*odd ends* (XVI-XVII), in which *end* means 'fragment', as in *candle end(s)*.

**ode** oud poem of a lyric kind, often in the form of an address and dignified or exalted in style. XVI (Sh.). - F. *ode*, corr. to Sp., It. *oda* - late L. *ōda, ōdē* - Gr. *ōidē*, Attic var. of *oidē* song, lay, f. *aoidēin* sing.

**-ode** oud repr. Gr. *-ōdēs, -odes* of the nature of, like, for *-oidēs* -OID, whence modL. formations in *-odium*, e.g. *sarcodium* SARCODE.

**odeum** oudi'əm theatre or hall for the performance of music. XVII. - F. *odéum* or L. *ōdēum* - Gr. *ōidēion*, f. *oidē* singing (see ODE).

**odious** ou'diəs hateful. XIV (Wycl., Ch.). - OF. *odious, odieus* (mod. *odieux*) - L. *odiosus*, f. *odium* (whence **odium** ou'diəm XVII), rel. to *ōdi* I hate.

**odometer** see HODOMETER.

**odonto-** oudə'ntou comb. form of Gr. *odōn, odōis, odont-* TOOTH. XIX.

**odour** ou'dəɪ scent, smell. XIII. - AN. *odour*, OF. *odor, odur* (mod. *odeur*) - L. *odōrem*, nom. *odor*, rel. to Gr. *odmē, osmē* smell (cf. OSMIUM), *ōzein*, perf. *ōdōda* exhale a smell, *duōdēs, euōdēs* ill-, good-smelling, Lith. *uodžiu, uosti* scent out, Arm. *hot* smell, *hototim* I scent, and (with dial. l) L. *olere* smell, stink (cf. REDOLENT), *olfacere* (see OLFATORY). So **odori**-FEROUS. XV (Lydg.).

f. L. *odōrifēr*. **o·dor**ous. XVI. f. L. *odōrus*; formerly sometimes str. *odōrous*.

**odyssey** ɔːdɪsi long adventurous journey. XIX. transf. use of the name of the Homeric poem (*Odyssee* XVII – F. *Odyssee*) describing the ten years' wandering of Odysseus (in L. form, Ulysses). – L. *Odysseā* – Gr. *Odūsseia*, f. *Odusseis*.

**oecology** see ECOLOGY.

**oecumenical**, U.S. **ecu-** ikjumeˈnɪkəl pert. to the universal church XVI; world-wide XVII. f. late L. *oecumenicus* – Gr. *oikoumenikós*, f. *hē oikouménē* (sc. *gē* earth) the inhabited world, pp. fem. of *oikeîn* inhabit, f. *oikos* house; see WICK<sup>1</sup>, -ICAL, and cf. ECONOMY.

**oedema** idīˈmə (path.) swelling produced by serous fluid. XVI. modL. – Gr. *oīdēma*, -mat-, f. *oīdeîn* swell. Hence **oede·matous**. XVII.

**oellade** ɔːjad amorous glance. XVI (in early use anglicized *oeyliad*, *eliad*, *illiad*; now only as F.). – F. *oellade*, f. *œil* (= L. *oculus* EYE), after It. *occhiata*, f. *occhio* eye; see -ADE.

**oen-** iˈnou, inɔː comb. form of Gr. *oīnos* WINE.

**oesophagus** isoˈfəgəs gullet. XVI (*ysophagus*). modL. – Gr. *oisophágos*, of which the first *is* is unkn. and the second appears to be -*phagos* eating, *phageîn* eat (cf. SARCO-PHAGUS), but Aristotle says that the organ gets its name from its length and its narrowness.

**oestrus** iˈstrəs gadfly XVII; frenzy XIX. L. – Gr. *oīstros*, which has been referred to a base repr. also by L. *ira* (= \**eisā*) IRE.

**of** ɔv, ɔv prep. expressing removal, separation, derivation, origin, source, spring of action, point of departure in time, cause, agent, instrument, material. OE. *of*, orig. stressless var. of *aef* (surviving only as prefix), corr. to OFris. *af*, *of*, OS. *af*, MLG., MDu. *ave*, *af*, OHG. *aba* adv. and prep., MHG. *abe*, *ab* (Du. *af*, G. dial. *ab*), ON. *af*, Goth. *af* (= \**ab*) :- CGerm. adv. and prep. \**ab(a)* :- IE. \**ap*, \**apo*, repr. also by L. *ab*, Gr. *apó*, Lith. *apa-*, Skr. *ápa* away from, down from; cf. O, A<sup>-1</sup>, OFF. ¶ As a prefix of verbs *of-* was formerly much used to denote removal, destruction, or exhaustion.

**of-** ɔf, ɔf assim. form of OB- before *f*.

**off** ɔf adv. away, so as to be separated, discontinued, etc.; prep. away from, in detachment from. var. of OF from XV, but not finally differentiated from it until after 1600 in the above uses. **off**-HAND ɔfhæˈnd without preparation or premeditation XVII; adj. (also ɔfhænd) †impromptu; free and easy, unceremonious XVIII.

**offal** ɔˈfəl (techn., dial.) shavings, chips, scraps XIV (Trevisa); entrails (now with inclusion of head and tail) XV; refuse, garbage XVI. – (M)Du. *afval* extremities of animals cut off, giblets, trotters ('exteriora, trunculi, extremitates membrorum truncatae, acrocolia anseris', Kilian), shavings, refuse, f. *af* OFF + *vallen* FALL, with assim. to the corr. Eng. elements; cf. G. *abfall* – Du. or LG.

**offence**, U.S. **offense** ɔfeˈns (arch.) stumbling, stumbling-block; attack; †harm, damage; act of offending; displeasure; breach of law or decorum. XIV (Ch., Gower, Trevisa, Wycl. Bible). ME. *offens*, *offense* – (O)F. *offens* – L. *offensus* annoyance, and (O)F. *offense* striking against, hurt, wrong, displeasure; both L. forms f. *offens-*, pp. stem of *offendere*, whence or from the deriv. OF. *ofendre* (corr. to Sp. *ofender*, It. *offendere*). **offend** ɔfeˈnd †stumble; †wrong; †attack; wound the feelings of. XIV. See OB-, OF- and DEFENCE, DEFEND. So **offensive** pert. to attack; †injurious; repulsive. XVI. – F. *offensif*, -ive or medL.; as sb. *the o.* XVIII, after F. *l'offensive*, after It. *l'offensiva*.

**offer** ɔˈfɛr present as an act of worship OE.; tender for acceptance or refusal XIV; propose to do XV; propound XVI. OE. *offrian* sacrifice, bring an offering = OFris. *off(a)ria*, OS. *offrōn* (Du. *offeren*), ON. *offra*; an early Germ. adoption of L. *offerre* present, offer, bestow (in Christian use, spec. present in sacrifice), f. *ob* OF- + *ferre* bring, BEAR<sup>2</sup>. The OE. word was reinforced from (O)F. *offrir*, which brought in the primary senses. Hence **offering**<sup>1</sup> OE. *offrung*. **offer** sb. xv. So **offertory** ɔˈfɛtəri passage recited at the offering of bread and wine at the Eucharist XIV (Ch.); the offering itself XVI. – ecclL. *offertorium* place of offering (Isidore), oblation, f. late L. *offert-* (cf. *offertor* offerer III), for *oblāt-* (cf. OBLATION); see -ORY<sup>2</sup> and cf. (O)F. *offertoire*.

**office** ɔˈfɪs duty, (obligatory) service; position to which duties are attached; †introit XIII; form of divine service; place for transacting business XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *office* = Sp. *oficio*, It. *uffizio*, †*officio* – L. *officium*, orig. performance of a task :- \**opificium*, f. *opus* work + -*fic-*, *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>. So **officer**<sup>2</sup> ɔˈfɪsər one who holds office XIV; (in army, navy, etc.) XVI. – AN. *officer*, (O)F. *officier* – medL. *officiarius*. **official**<sup>1</sup> ɔˈfɪʃəl sb. XIV. Partly – (O)F. *official*, partly sb. use of adj. (XVI) – L. *officiālis*. **officialiate**<sup>3</sup> ɔˈfɪʃiət discharge the duties of an office, spec. of a minister at divine service. XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *officiāre* perform divine service.

**official** ɔˈfɪʃɪnəl (of a herb) used in medicine and the arts; (of remedies) sold 'in the shops', made up according to the pharmacopœia. XVIII. – medL. *officinālis*, f. L. *officina* workshop, manufactory, laboratory, for *opificina*, f. *opific-*, -*fex* workman, f. *opus* + *fic-*, *facere* make; see OPUS, -FIC, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**officious** ɔfi:ʃəs †eager to please or serve; †dutiful xvi; importunate in offering service; †official xvii; in diplomatic use (after F. *officieux*, It. *uffizioso*) friendly and informal) (official xix. - L. *officiōsus* (or F. *officieux*), f. *officium* OFFICE; see -IOUS.

**offing** ɔ'fiŋ part of the sea visible to an observer on shore or ship; position at a distance off shore. xvii (Capt. Smith; also *offen*, *offin*). perh. f. OFF + -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**offspring** ɔ'fspiŋ progeny. OE. *ofspring*, f. of OF †'from' + *springan* SPRING. ¶ A formation peculiar to Eng.

**oft** ɔft (arch.) many times. OE. *oft* = OFris. *ofta*, OS. *oft(o)*, OHG. *ofto* (G. *oft*), ON. *opt*, *oft*, Goth. *ufta*; CGerm. adv., of obscure origin, perh. pp. formation on a base repr. by ON. *of* of great quantity, excess, of too, too much. In ME. extended to *oftē* (xii), whence, by further extension (prob. after *selden* SELDOM), **often** ɔ'fn. xiv. The comps. *oft-times* (xiv) and *often-times* (xv), repl. †*oft(e)sithe(s)* xiii, repr. OE. *oftsþum* d. pl., on *oftsþas* on frequent occasions, but partly also the corr. ON. *optsinnis*, -*sinnum* (for the second el. cf. WIDDERSHINS), with collateral infl. of OF. *sovente(s)fois*.

**ogdoad** ɔgdouəd the number 8, group of eight. xvii. - late L. *ogdoad-*, -*as* - Gr. *ogdōs* (-*ad-*), f. *ogdoos* eighth, *oktō* EIGHT; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**ogee** ou'dʒi, oudʒi: †ogive xv; S-shaped double curve xvii. prob. reduced form of *ogive*, perh. through the pl. form *ogiv(es)*.

**ogham**, **ogam** ɔ'gəm alphabet of the ancient British and Irish. xvii. - OIr. *ogam*, *ogum* (modIr. *ogham*, Gael. *oghun*), traditionally assoc. with the legendary name *Ogma* of the inventor of signs for a secret language (cf. *Ogmios*, name (acc. to Lucian) of a Gaulish deity who presided over language or eloquence).

**ogive** ou'dʒaiv (archit.) diagonal rib of a vault. xvii. - F. *ogive*, earlier *augive*, *orgive*, of unkn. origin. So **ogival** xix.

**ogle** ou'gl cast amorous glances (at). xvii. orig. a cant word, prob. of LDu. origin; cf. LG. *oegeln*, frequent. of *oegen* look at, also early modDu. *oogheler*, *oegeler* flatterer, *oegen* cast sheep's eyes at. See -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**ogre** ou'gəi man-eating monster of popular story. xviii (*hogre*). - F. *ogre* (Perrault's 'Contes de Fées', 1697); of unkn. origin; conjectured to have been based on a dial. var. \**ogro*, \**orgo* of It. *orco* demon, monster = Sp. *huerco*, (*h*)*uergo* - L. *Orcus* infernal deity. Hence **ogress**<sup>1</sup>.

**ogress**<sup>2</sup> ou'gres (her.) roundel sable. xvi (Boswell). perh. alt. of *oglys* 'gonestonys', i.e. gun-stones (Book of St. Albans, 1486), of unkn. origin.

**oh** ou. xvi. var. of o, formerly used in positions where O is now more usual, now chiefly as an excl. of pain, terror, surprise, or disapproval. - F. *oh*, L. *ōh*.

**ohm** oum unit of electrical resistance. xix (suggested, along with *ohmad*, at a meeting of the British Association in 1861). f. name of Georg Simon *Ohm*, German physicist (1787-1854).

**oho** ouhou' excl. expressing surprise, exultation, etc., combining o with HO. xiv.

**ohone** ohō'n excl. of lament. xv (*ochane*, Henryson). - Gael., Ir. *ochòin*. Cf. **och**.

**-oid** oid suffix equiv. to *-form*, *-like*, repr. F. *-oïde*, L. *-oidēs*, from Gr. *-ooidēs*, f. -o- + *eidōs* form, shape (rel. to IDEA), forming adjs. (predominantly techn.), most of which can be used as sbs., (i) of Gr. formation, as ANTHROPOID, RHOMBOID, (ii) based on non-Gr. words, as OVOID, ALKALOID. So **-oidal**<sup>1</sup> oi'dəl, **-oïdeous** oi'diəs (modL. *-oïdeus*), forming adjs. on sbs. in *-oid*.

**oil** oil in early use, liquid expressed from the olive; later, any similar viscid smooth liquid. xii. ME. *oli(e)*, *oile* - AN., ONF. *olie*, OF. *oile* (mod. *huile*) = Pr. *oli*, Sp., It. *olio* - L. *oleum* (olive) oil, for \**oleiuom*, \**olawom* - Gr. *elaion* (cf. *Achiui* - *Akhaioi* Achaians) OLIVE. The adoption from F. ousted ME. *ele*, OE. *ele*, *æli* = OS. *oli(g)* (Du. *olie*), OHG. *oli* (G. *öl*) - popL. *olium*, L. *oleum*. Hence oi'ly<sup>1</sup>. xvi.

**ointment** oi'ntmənt preparation of oily matter. xiv. alt., after †*oint* vb. (xiv), of earlier †*oi(g)nement* (xiii) - OF. *oignement* :- popL. \**unguimentum*, f. L. *unguentum* UNGUENT; see ANOINT, -MENT.

**O.K.** oukei'. xix. orig. U.S.; initials of *Old Kinderhook* (near Albany), name of the birthplace of a Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, used first as a slogan and passing into a term of approval, being interpreted as standing for *oll korrekt* 'all correct'.

**oka**, **oke** ou'kə, ouk Turkish and Egyptian measure of weight. xvii (Purchas). - It. *oca*, F. *oque* - Turk. *ōqah* - Arab. *ūqiyah*, prob. - (through Syriac) Gr. *ouqtiā* - L. *uncia* OUNCE<sup>1</sup>.

**okapi** oukā'pi W. African mammal rel. to the giraffe, first discovered 1900. Mbuba (Congo).

**-ol** ɔl (chem.) terminal syll. of *alcohol*, used to form names of substances which are alcohols in the wider sense, or compounds analogous to alcohol, e.g. *methol*, *naphthol*, *phenol*. From *phenol* the ending has been transferred to the phenol group.

**old** ould that has lived long; dating far back into the past; (so many years) of age OE.; as a familiar epithet xvi (Sh.). OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*) = OFris., OS. *ald* (Du. *oud*), (O)HG. *alt* :- WGerm. \**alða* (ON. positive supplied by *gamall*; compar. *ellri* ELDER<sup>3</sup>, superl. *ellatr* ELDEST; in Goth. *alpeis* old :- \**alþjaz*); pp. formation (cf. **cold**) on the base of OE. *alan*, ON. *ala* nourish, Goth. *alan* grow up, rel. to OIr. *no[t]ail* who nourishes thee,

**L. alere** nourish, with the parallel formation *altus* high, deep (whence ALTIITUDE), *adultus* ADULT. See also ELD. Hence **o·ldEN**<sup>2</sup> ancient. xv (once in Sh.; taken up by Scott).

**oleaginous** ouliæ:dʒinəs oily, fatty. xvii. - F. *oléagineux*, f. L. *oleāginus* (cf. medL. *oleāgō* oily matter, scraped from the oiled bodies of wrestlers), f. *oleum* OIL; see -OUS.

**oleander** ouliæ:ndær evergreen shrub Nerium Oleander. xvi (Turner). - medL. *oleander*, *oliandrum*; cf. (O)F. *oléandre*, Sp. *oleandro*, *eloandro*, Pg. (*e*)*loandro*, It. *oleandro*; perh. ult. based on RHODOENDRON, through medL. *laurandrum* (Isidore), *lauri-(d)endrum*, by blending with *laurus* LAUREL (cf. Gr. *ροδοδάφνη*, F. *laurier-rose* 'rose-laurel').

**olefiant** ouli·fiænt, ou·lifaiænt (chem.) o. gas, ethylene, so called from its forming an oily liquid with chlorine. xix. - F. (*gaz*) *oléfiant* (1795); in form prp. of a vb. \**oléfier* make oily, f. L. *oleum* OIL + *-fier* -FY.

**oleo-** ou·liou used as comb. form of (i) L. *oleum* OIL (xviii), as in **o·leoGRAPH** picture printed in oil-colours, (ii) *oleic*, *olein*, as in **o·leoMA·RGARINE** (after F. *oléomargarine*, Berthelot, 1854). xix.

**oleraceous** olærei:fəs pert. to pot-herbs. xvii (Sir T. Browne). f. L. (*h*)*oleraceus*, f. (*h*)*oler-*, (*h*)*olus* pot-herb, rel. to *helvus* light bay; see YELLOW, -ACEOUS.

**olfactory** olfæ:ktəri pert. to the sense of smell. xvii. - L. \**olfactōrius* (repr. by *olfactōria*, -*ōrium* nosegay), f. *olfactāre*, frequent. of *olfacere* smell (trans.), f. *olēre*; see ODOUR, FACT, -ORY<sup>2</sup>. So **olfacto·METER**. xix.

**olibanum** ouli·bænəm aromatic gum-resin. xiv. - medL., ult. repr. Gr. *libanos* frankincense tree, incense (of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *l̄bōriā* incense), perh. through Arab. *al-lubān* (AL-<sup>2</sup>).

**oligarchy** o·ligarki government by the few. xvii. - (O)F. *oligarchie* or medL. *oligarchia* - Gr. *oligarkhiā*, f. *oligárkhēs* (whence **o·ligARCH** xvii), f. *oligos* few; see -ARCH.

**oligocene** see EOCENE.

**olio** ou·liou dish of Sp. and Pg. origin consisting of a medley of meats, vegetables, etc.; hotchpotch, miscellany. xvii. alt. of Sp. *olla* (Pg. *olha*) o·lja - Rom. \**olla*, for L. *ōlla* pot, jar (cf. OLLA PODRIDA); with substitution of -o as in -ADO for -ada.

**olive** o·liv (fruit of) the evergreen tree *Olea europæa*, cultivated for its fruit and oil. xiii. - (O)F. *olive* - L. *oliva* - Gr. *elatfā*, rel. to *elai·fon* OIL. Hence **oliva·CEOUS**. xviii (Pennant).

**oliver** o·livær form of tilt-hammer. xix. perh. f. the personal name *Oliver*.

**Oliver** o·livær phr. *a Roland for an O.*: see ROLAND.

**olla**<sup>1</sup> o·lə cooking jar or pot in Spain, etc. xvii. - Sp. *olla* (see OLIO).

**olla**<sup>2</sup> o·lə palm-leaf. xvii (Purchas). - Pg. *olla* - Malayalam *ōla*.

**olla podrida** o·lə pɔdri:də olio. xvi. Sp., 'rotten pot'; *olla* (see OLIO), *podrida* PUTRID. ¶ 'It is called *Podrida*, because it is sod [i.e. boiled] leisurely, til it be rotten (as we say) and ready to fall in pieces' (Mabbe, tr. Aleman's 'Guzmán d'Alfarache', 1622).

**-ology** o·ledʒi (see -O-, -LOGY); as sb. any of the sciences or departments thereof. c.1810.

**Olympiad** ðli·mpiæd period of four years from one celebration of the Olympic games (ancient Gr. quadrennial festival) to the next. xvi. - F. *Olympiade* or L. *Olympiad-*, -as - Gr. *Olumpiās*, f. *Olumpios*, adj. of *O'lumpos* lofty mountain in Thessaly, Greece, home of the gods in Gr. myth.; see -AD<sup>1</sup>. So **Oly·mpIAN** xvi (Sh.), **Oly·mpic** xvi (Nashe); †-ICAL xv.

**-oma** ou·mə suffix repr. modL. -*ōma* - Gr. -*ōma*, as in *rhizōma*, *sarkōma*, *trikhōma*, *phyllōma*, f. vbs. in -*ōsthai*, as *rhizōsthai* take root, f. *rhiza* ROOT. (i) Used to denote a formation or member of the nature of that denoted by the radical part; now superseded by -**ome** oum, as in *phyllome*, RHIZOME; (ii) Used in names of tumours or other morbid growths, as SARCOMA, *trichoma*.

**ombre** o·mbær card-game played by three persons with 40 cards. xvii (earlier also *l'hombre*, *l'ombre*). - Sp. *hombre* (- L. *hominem*, nom. *homō* man); cf. F. (*h*)*ombre* chief player at ombre, and the game itself. ¶ 'L'Ombre is a Spanish game at Cards, wherein he who undertakes to play it saith *Jo soy l'Ombre*, i.e. I am the man' (Cotgrave, Wit's Interpreter).

**omega** ou·migə last letter of the Gr. alphabet (Ω, ω); last of a series, end. xvi. - Gr. *ō mega* (cf. MEGA-) 'great o' (ō *mikrōn* 'little o', i.e. long and short 'o').

**omelet(te)** o·mlit 'pancake of eggs' (Cotgr.). xvii (also *aumelet*, *am(m)ulet*, *amlet*). - F. *omelette*, also †*aumelette*, †*amelette*, metath. alt. of †*alumette*, by-form of †*alumelle*, †*alemel(l)e*, which arose from *lemele* blade of a sword or knife, by wrong analysis of *la lemel(l)e* (- L. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* thin plate of metal); the omelette is presumed to have been named from its thin flat shape.

**omen** ou·men prophetic sign, augury. xvi. - L. *ōmen*, *ōmin-*, earlier (acc. to Varro) \**osmen*, which was pop. assoc. with *ōs* mouth (cf. ORAL), whence the sense 'word of good or bad augury'. So **ominous** o·minəs, ou·minəs. xvi. - L. *ōminōsus*.

**omentum** oume:nəm (anat.) caul. xvi. L.

**omer** ou·mæi Heb. measure of capacity. 1611 (A.V.).

**-ometer** o·mitær the el. -METER preceded by -o-, as in *gasometer*, *olfactometer*.

**omit** ðmɪt leave out. xv. - L. *omittere*, f. *ob* + *mittere* send, let go (see MISSION). So **omi-ssion**. xiv (Wyclif). - (O)F. or late L.

**omni-** ɔ'mni, ɔ'mni comb. form of L. *omnis* all, as in **omni-potent** xiv (- (O)F. - L.), **omni-present** xvii (- medL.), **omni-science**, **-scient** ɔ'mni:ʃəns, -ni:ʃəns, -ənt xvii (- medL.), earlier †**omni-sciuous** xvi (f. medL. *omniscius*), **omni-vorous** feeding on all kinds of food xvii (f. L. *omnivorus*).

**omnibus** ɔ'mnɪbəs (orig. four-wheeled) public passenger vehicle. xix (1829). - F. *omnibus* (1828), also *voiture omnibus* carriage for all (L. *omnibus*, d. pl. of *omnis* all).

**omnium gatherum** ɔ'mniəm gæðərəm gathering of all sorts, miscellaneous assemblage. xvi. modL., f. L. *omnium* g. pl. of *omnis* all + mock-L. formation on GATHER, for 'a gathering'. † Earlier †*omnigatherum* (xvi), in xv *omnegadium* (Hoccleve).

**omniphagous** ɔ'mnɪfəgəs eating raw flesh. xix. f. Gr. *ὀμφάγος*, f. *ὀμός* raw (= Skr. *āmás*, Ir. *am*, W. *af*); see -PHAGOUS.

**omoplate** ɔ'mɒplət (anat.) shoulder-blade. xvi. - Gr. *ὀμοπλάτη*, f. *ὀμος* shoulder (cf. HUMERUS) + *πλατή* broad surface, blade (cf. PLANE<sup>1</sup>). Cf. F. *omoplate* xvi.

**omphal(o)-** ɔ'mfəl(ou) comb. form of Gr. *ὀμφαλός* NAVEL. xvii.

**omrah** ɔ'mrā grandee of a Mohammedan court. xvii (*ombra*, Purchas). - Urdu *umarā* - pl. of Arab. *amīr* AMEER.

**on** on prep. and adv. expressing the relation of contact with or proximity to a surface (hence with implication of support by it) and motion to or toward a position (later often expressed by *on to*, *onto* xvi); in early use covering also some of the uses now expressed by *in* and *at*. (See also UPON.) OE. *on*, orig. unstressed var. of *an* = OFris. *an*, OS., OHG. *ana*, *an* (Du. *aan*, G. *an*), ON. *á*, Goth. *ana* (see ANA-), rel. to Gr. *aná*, *ána* on, upon, Skr. *ā* up, Av. *ana*, OSl. *na*. Hence **o-nward(s)** xvi; after *inward(s)*, *upward(s)*.

**onager** ɔ'nədʒər wild ass. xiv (R. Rolle; afterwards not before Goldsmith's 'Natural History', 1774). - L. *onager* - Gr. *ónagros* for *ónos ágrios*, Skr. *ajrtyas* - IE. \**agros* ACRE.

**onanism** ɔ'nənɪzəm self-pollution. xviii. - F. or modL. *onanismus*, f. *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii 9); see -ISM.

**once** wans one time only xii; at any one time, on any occasion xiv. ME. *ānes*, *ōnes*, g. of *ān*, *ōn* ONE (see -s), finally superseding *ēnes*, OE. *ānes*, which repl. advb. instr. *āne* (ME. *ene*) of *ān* ONE; cf. MDu. *eenes*, MLG. *ēnes*, MHG. *ein(e)s*, G. *einst*. The final *s* retained its voiceless sound and c.1500 began to be repl. by *ce*, as in *hence*, *ice*, *mice*, *thrice*, *twice*. The first recorded instance of the *w*-form is a westerly *wonus* (xv); cf. ONE. † See also AT ONCE.

**one** wʌn first or lowest integral number, 1, i. OE. *ān* = OFris. *ān*, *ēn*, OS. *ēn* (Du. *een*), (O)HG. *ein*, ON. *einn*, Goth. *ains* - CGerm. \**ainaz* - IE. \**oinos*, whence also OL. *oinos*, L. *ūnus*, OSl. *inū*, OPruss. *ains*, Lith. *vienas*, OIr. *óen*, *óin*; in other langs. with other suffixes, as Skr. *ékas* one, Av. *aēva*, Gr. *oīos*, *oīfos* alone. The orig. OE. vowel is preserved with regular diphthongization (ou) in the comps. ALONE (LONE), ATONE, ONLY; the earliest evidence of development of pronunc. with *w* is of westerly origin (*won* xv); cf. dial. pronunc. wak, wats of *oak*, *oats* (OE. *ác*, *átan*), and ONCE; for a different development see NONE nʌn, NONCE nɒns.

**-one** oun (chem.) used (i) unsystematically, app. after *ozone*, in *acetone*, *quinone*, (ii) in the nomenclature of Hofmann (1866) for hydrocarbons of the formula C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2n-4</sub>.

**oneiro-** ɔ(ʊ)naɪəˈrɔ(ʊ) comb. form of Gr. *ónēiros* dream, as in **onei-romancy**. xvii.

**onerous** ɔ'nərəs burdensome xiv; (Sc. law) xviii. - (O)F. *onéreux*, †-ous - L. *onerōsus*, f. *oner-*, ONUS; see -OUS. Cf. EXONERATE.

**onion** ʌ'njən (bulb of) the plant Allium Cepa. xiv. ME. *unyon*, *oy(n)yon* - AN. *umion*, (O)F. *oignon* = Pr. *onhon*, *inhon*, *unhon* - Gallo-Rom. \**unione*, L. *unio* (whence OE. *ynne* onion), rustic equiv. of L. *cæpa* (cf. CHIVE).

**only** ɔu'nli (dial.) solitary; of which there are no others OE.; single xv. OE. *ānlic*, late var. of *ānlic* corr. to MLG. *einlik*, MDu. *een(e)lijc*. Hence **o-nly** adv. ME. *onliche* (xiii), *-like* (cf. MDu. *eenlike*, in *al eenlike*); partly alt. of OE. *ānlicē*, after the adj., partly developed from predic. uses of the adj.; see ONE, -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>. † For the pronunc. see ONE; ɔ'nli is widespread in dial. use.

**onomasticon** ɔnɔmə'stɪkɒn vocabulary of proper names. xviii. - Gr. *onomastikón*, sb. use (sc. *bíblion* book) of n. of *onomastikós* pert. to naming, f. *onomastós* named, *onomázēin* vb., f. *ónoma* NAME.

**onomatopœia** ɔnɔːmətɔpɪə, ɔnɔmətɔpɪə word-formation based on imitation. xvi. late L. - Gr. *onomatopoiā* making of words, f. *onomatopóios*, f. *onomato-*, *ónoma* NAME + *-poios* -making (see POET). Hence **ono-matopœ-ic**, -POE'TIC. xix.

**onslaught** ɔ'nslɔt vigorous onset or attack. xvii. Early forms also *anslaight*, *onslat* - early MDu. *aenslag* (mod. *aan-*), f. *aan* ON + *slag* blow, stroke, rel. to *slagen* strike, SLAY<sup>1</sup>; with assim. to †*slaught* (-1600), OE. *slæht* - \**slaxtiz*, f. \**slaxan*. † Stated to be Dutch by Phillips 1678; cited by J. only from Butler's 'Hudibras'; said by Todd to be 'not in use'; its present currency is due to Scott.

**ontology** ɔntɔːlədʒɪ study of being. xviii. - modL. *ontologia* (Jean le Clerc 1692), f. Gr. *onto-*, comb. form of *ón*, g. *óntos* being, n. of *ón*, prp. of *éinai* BE; see -LOGY.



**onus** ou'nəs burden of responsibility. XVII. - L. 'burden', rel. to Gr. *antiā* grief, dial. *ontā*, Skr. *ānas* wagon.

**onymous** ə'niməs bearing a name (as of the author). XVIII. Extracted from ANONYMOUS.

**onyx** ou'niks, ə'niks variety of quartz much used for cameos. XIII (in form *oniche*; later *onix*; from XVIII *onyx*). - OF. *oniche*, *onix* - L. acc. *onycha*, nom. *onyx* - Gr. *ónukha*, *ónux* NAIL, claw, onyx stone. ¶ The Gr. and L. acc. forms, occurring in LXX and Vulgate, were not recognized as such, but were treated as a distinct word in Eng. trs. of the Bible (e.g. Exodus xxx 34) as applied to one of the ingredients of incense in the Mosaic ritual, viz. the operculum of a species of mollusc resembling a finger-nail and emitting a peculiar aroma when burnt.

**oo-** ou'ð, ou'ə comb. form of Gr. *oión* EGG, ovum, in scientific terms: **o-OLITE** (min. and geol.). XVIII. - F. *oolithe*, modL. *oolitēs*; **oo-LOGY**. XIX. - F. *oologie*, modL. *oologia* (1691); **o-OSPORE**. XIX.

**oof** ūf (sl.) money. XIX. Shortening of *oofitsh*, Yiddish for G. *auf tisch*, i.e. *auf dem tisch* on the table (cf. DISH), said of money laid on the table in gambling (cf. G. *aufischen* vb. serve up).

**oomiak** ū'miæk large boat made of skins drawn over a frame. XVIII. Eskimo. Cf. KAYAK.

**-oon** ūn repr. F. *-on* in words with stress on the final syll. adopted XVI-XVIII, e.g. *dragon* DRAGOON, *chalon* SHALLOON, as distinguished from the *-on* of adoptions from AN. (OF.), e.g. *baron*, *capon*, *felon*, and of more modern adoptions, e.g. *chignon*; hence repr. gen. F. dim. *-on*, and the corr. It. augm. *-one*, Sp. augm. *-on* - L. *-ōnem*, nom. *-ō*, forming sbs. of the nickname or pejorative type, e.g. *balatrō* jester, *calcitrō* kicker, *nāsō* big-nosed man (cf. *Cicero* 'the fellow with the wart'); exx. of various types of deriv. are *balloon*, *bassoon*, *buffoon*, *cartoon*, *doubloon*, *harpoon*, *lampoon*, *macaroon*, *musketoon*, *octaroon*, *platoon*, *pontoon*, *quadroon*; rarely used as an Eng. formative, as in *spittoon*.

**oorali** urā'li. XIX. See CURARE.

**Oordoo** var. of URDU.

**ooze**<sup>1</sup> ūz †juice, sap OE.; liquor of a tan vat, decoction of bark XVI; (from the vb.) exudation XVIII. OE. *wōs*, corr. to MLG. *wōs(e)* scum, ON. *vás* (MSw. *os*, *oss*, *oos*, MDa. *oss*, *oess*, *voos*). Cf. next. Hence **ooze** vb. exude, cause to exude XIV (Trevisa); percolate as through pores XVIII. Late ME. *wōse*. Now assoc. with **ooze**<sup>2</sup>.

**ooze**<sup>2</sup> ūz mud, slime. OE. *wāse* = OFris. *wāse*, ON. *veisa* stagnant pool, puddle. ¶ The development of OE. *ā* after *w* to *ū* is paralleled in *two*, *who*, *womb*; for the loss of *w* cf. prec. and dial. *ood*, *ool*, *ooman* for *wood*, *wool*, *woman*.

**op-** əp, əp assim. form of OB- before *p*.

**opal** ou'pəl iridescent milk-white or bluish stone. XVI. - F. *opale* or L. *opalus* (Pliny), prob. ult. (like late Gr. *opállios*) - Skr. *upalas* precious stone. Hence **opalē-SCENT**.

**opaque** oupeik (arch.) dark, dull xv; not transparent XVII. (Formerly often *opake*) - L. *opācus*, partly through F. *opaque*, whence the current sp. So †**opa-cous**. XVII; **opacity** oupə'siti XVII. - F. - L.

**ope** oup (arch. and dial.) open. XIII. Clipped form of OPEN, with loss of *n* as in pps. *awake*, *bespoke*, *broke*, *wove*. Hence **ope** vb. xv.

**opelet** ou'plit sea anemone, Anemone sulcata. XIX (1860, Gosse). irreg. f. OPE open + -LET; so called because the tentacles cannot be retracted.

**open** ou'pɪn not shut, confined, or covered (with many fig. uses). OE. *open* = OFris. *open*, OS. *opan* (Du. *open*), OHG. *offan* (G. *offen*), ON. *opinn* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**upanaz*, having the form of a strong pp. (see -EN<sup>6</sup>) f. UP, as if meaning 'put or set up' (cf. the sense 'open' of ME. and dial. *up*, G. *auf*). Hence **open** vb. OE. *openian* = OS. *openan* (Du. *openen*), OHG. *offanōn* (G. *öffnen*).

**opera** ə'pərə musical drama. XVII (Evelyn, Pepys). - It. *opera* (whence also F. *opéra*) = Pr., Cat., Pg. *obra*, Sp. *huebra*, F. *œuvre* :- L. *opera* labour, work produced, fem. coll. corr. to *opus*, *oper-* work (see OPUS). Hence **operatic** -æ'tik. XVIII; irreg., after *dramatic*. So (dim.) **opere-tta**. XVIII. - It.

**operate** ə'pəreit †produce an effect (Sh.); effect, produce, bring about XVII; (orig. U.S.) cause or direct the working of XIX. f. *operāt-*, pp. stem of L. *operāri* work, bestow labour upon, f. *oper-*, OPUS; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **opera-tion** working, performance XIV (Ch., Gower); surgical act XVI; (mil., math.) XVIII. - (O)F. - L. **operative** XVI; sb. worker, workman XIX. - late L. **operator**. XVI. - late L.; cf. F. *opératif*, *opérateur*.

**operculum** o(u)pə'ɪkjʊləm (zool., etc.) cover, lid. XVIII (Derham). - L., f. *operire* cover, close, parallel formation to *aperire* open (cf. APERT); see -CULE.

**operose** ə'pərəs laborious (subjectively and objectively). XVII (H. More in *-ly*, *-ness*). - L. *operōsus*, f. *oper-*, OPUS; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**ophicleide** ə'fiklaɪd musical wind-instrument developed from the ancient 'serpent'. XIX. - F. *ophiclède* (1811), f. Gr. *óphis* serpent (see next) + *kleid-*, *kleis* key, rel. to L. *clāvis* (see CLEF).

**ophidian** oufi'diən serpent-like. XIX. f. modL. *Ophidia* order of reptiles, f. Gr. *ophid-*, *óphis* serpent, ult. rel. to *ékhis*, *ékhidna* viper, Skr. *áhis*; see -IAN. The comb. form of *óphis* (used in scientific terms) is **ophi(o)-**. So **ophite** ou'fait. XVII (Evelyn). - L. *ophitēs* (Pliny) - Gr. *ophitēs* (sc. *lithos*) serpentine (stone).

**ophthalmia** ɔpθæ'lmia inflammation of the eye. XVI (earlier not naturalized). - late L. (Boethius) - Gr. *ophthalmiā*, f. *ophthalmós* EYE; see -IA<sup>1</sup>. So **ophthalmic**. XVII. - L. - Gr.

**opiate** ou'piet containing opium, narcotic XVI; sb. XVII (Jonson, Milton). - medL. *opiatus*; see OPIUM, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**opinion** ɔpi'njən what one thinks, belief XIII (Cursor M.); estimate, estimation XIV. - (O)F. *opinion* - L. *opiniō(n)-*, f. stem of *opināri* think, believe (whence **opine** ou'pain XVI), the sb. and vb. being used in philosophical language to repr. Gr. *δόξα*, *δοξάζειν*; perh. rel. to *opiate* OPT. So **opinionated** obstinate in belief. XVII. f. †*opinionate* (XVI), prob. repr. medL. \**opiniōnātus* (cf. OF. *opinionné*). Former syns. are †**opinative** (XVI) - late L. *opinātiivus* (cf. F. †*opinatif*, It. †*opinativo*); **opinionative**. XVI; a group presumably f. a shortened form of L. *opiniōn-*, repr. also in obs. forms in the Rom. langs. (e.g. F. †*opinatif*, It. †*opinatio*, †*opinativo*, Sp. †*opimatico*), †*opiniate*, *opiniated*, †*opimative*, all dating from XVI; also †*opima(s)tre* XVI - F. †*opiniastre* (now *opiniâtre*); see -ASTER.

**opistho-** oupi'spou comb. form of Gr. *opisthen* behind, as in **opisthograph** manuscript written on the back as well as the front. XVII. - Gr. *opisthógraphos*.

**opium** ou'piəm inspissated juice of a species of poppy. XIV (anglicized †*opie*, Ch.). - L. *opium* (Pliny) - Gr. *ópion*, dim. of *opós* vegetable juice, which has been referred to a base \**áp-* water, repr. in Indo-Iranian and Baltic; cf. (O)F. *opium*.

**opodeldoc** ɔpoude'ldɔk in the work of Paracelsus (*opodeltoch*) applied to various medical plasters and believed to have been invented by him. XVII. ¶ For the ending cf. *nostoc*.

**opopanax** ou'pɔpənæks fetid gum-resin from the root of *Opopanax Chironium*. XIV. - L. *opopanax* (Pliny) - Gr. *opopánax* (Dioscorides), f. *opós* juice + *panax*, n. of *panakés* all-healing; see OPIUM, PANACEA.

**opossum** ɔpɔ'səm small marsupial, esp. *Didelphys virginiana*. XVII (*apossoun*, *opassum*, *opassum*). - Virginian Indian *ápássim* (cf. Ojibway *wábassim*). Cf. POSSUM.

**oppidan** ɔ'pidən townsman; spec. of a member of Eton College who boards in the town. XVI. - L. *oppidānus*, f. *oppidum* (fortified) town; see -AN.

**opillation** ɔpilai'sən obstruction. XIV. - late L. *oppilatiō(n)-*, f. L. *oppilāre* stop up, f. *ob* OP- + *pilāre* ram down, stop up (cf. COMPILER, PILLAGE); see -ATION.

**opponent** ɔpou'nənt one who maintains a contrary argument XVI; antagonist XVII. - L. *oppōnent-*, -ēns, prp. of *oppōnere* (whence †**oppone** oppose XVI) set against, f. *ob* OP- + *pōnere* place (see POSITION).

**opportune** ɔ'pɔrtjən adapted to an end or purpose, well timed. XV. - (O)F. *opportun*, fem. -une = Sp. *oportuno*, It. *opportuno* - L. *opportūnus* (orig. of wind) driving towards the harbour, (hence) seasonable (cf. *Portunus* protecting god of harbours), f. *ob* OP- + *portus* harbour, PORT<sup>1</sup>. Cf. IMPORTUNE. So **opportunist**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **opportunist**, **opportunist**. XIX. - It. *opportunisto*, F. *opportuniste*, etc.; terms first of Italian, and later of French, politics.

**oppose** ɔ'pəuz †confront with objections, pose, appose XIV (Ch., Gower); set against in opposition XVI. - (O)F. *opposer*, based on L. *oppōnere*; see OPPONENT, POSE<sup>1</sup>. The second sense was expressed earlier by †*oppone*. So **opposite** ɔ'pɔzit placed over against XIV (Ch.); contrary XVI. - (O)F. *opposite* - L. *oppositus*, pp. of *oppōnere*. **opposit** first in astron. and astrol. XIV (Ch.), and rhet. XV (Lydg.), and otherwise largely techn.; contrary or hostile action XVI (Sh.); (of a party) XVIII. - (O)F. - L.

**oppress** ɔ'pre:s †press hard upon, put down, quell; lie heavy on; keep under wrongfully or tyrannously. XIV. - (O)F. *oppresser* - medL. *oppressāre*, f. *oppress-*, pp. stem of *opprimere*, f. *ob* OP- + *primere* PRESS. So **oppression**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **oppressive**. XVII. - F. - medL.

**opprobrious** ɔ'prou'briəs conveying injurious reproach. XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *opprobriōsus*, f. **opprobrium** (in Eng. use from XVII; naturalized as †*opprobry* XV) infamy, reproach, f. *ob* OP- + *probrum* shameful deed, disgrace, sb. use of n. of OL. \**prober*, \**probrus* (*prōbra* in Aulus Gellius) :- \**probreros* put forward (against), f. *pro* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + \**bhercarry*, BEAR<sup>2</sup> (cf. L. *profferre* bring forward, cite, Gr. *προφέρειν*); see -IOUS.

**opugn** ɔ'pjū'n †assault, besiege XV; assail in speech or action XVI. - L. *oppugnāre* fight against, f. *ob* OP- + *pugnāre* (see PUGNACIOUS).

**opsimathy** ɔpsi'məθi learning acquired late in life. XVII. - Gr. *opsimathia*, f. *opsimathés* (whence **opsimath** -mæθ XIX), f. *opsi-*, *opsé* late + \**math-* (cf. MATHESIS); see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**opt** ɔpt choose, decide. XIX (first used with ref. to the choice by natives of Alsace-Lorraine to be French or German subjects). - F. *opter* - L. *optāre* choose, desire (whence †*optate* XVII), frequent. of \**opere* (in OL. *prædopiont* they prefer); see OPINION, and cf. ADOPT, CO-OPT. So **optative** ɔptetiv, ɔ'ptetiv (gram.) expressing wish. XVI. - F. *optatif*, -ive - late L. *optātivus* (Priscian), tr. Gr. *euktikē égklisis* (ἡ εὐκτική, τὸ εὐκτικόν), f. *eukhesthai* pray. **OPTION** ɔ'pʃən choice. XVII. - F. or L.; whence **optional**. XVIII.

**optic** ɔ'ptik pert. to sight or the organ of sight. XVI. - (O)F. *optique* or medL. *opticus* (XII) - Gr. *optikós*, f. *optós* seen, visible, f. \**op-*; see EYE, -IC. So **optical**. XVI. **optics**. XVI; rendering medL. *optica* - Gr. *tá optiká* (n. pl.).

**optimate** ɔˈptɪmɪt, -eɪt member of the patrician order in ancient Rome, aristocrat. XVII. - L. *optimāt-*, -mās, pl. -mātēs, f. *optimus* best, prob. f. *ob* prep. before, in front of + superl. suffix as in *intimus* INTIMATE, *ultimus* ULTIMATE. So **o·optimacy**. XVI. - mod L. *optimātia*; finally superseded by *aristocracy*.

**optime** ɔˈptɪmi one placed in the second (Senior O.) or third (Junior O.) class in the mathematical tripos at the university of Cambridge. XVIII. adv. of L. *optimus* (see prec.) in phr. *optimē disputāsti* you have disputed very well.

**optimism** ɔˈptɪmɪzəm doctrine of Leibniz ('Théodicée' § 416, 1710), that the present world is the best of all possible worlds XVIII (Warburton 1759, Warton 1782); view that presumes the predominance of good; disposition to hope for or expect the best XIX. - F. *optimisme* (1737 in 'Mémoires de Trévoux', in an account of Leibniz), f. L. *optimum*, sb. use of n. of *optimus* best (see OPTIMATE), applied by him to the world; see -ISM. So **o·optimist**. XVIII. **o·optimum** (that is) best or most favourable. XIX.

**opulent** ɔˈpjʊlənt abundantly wealthy. XVII. - L. *opulent-*, -ēns or *opulentus*, f. \**ops*, pl. *opes* resources, wealth (cf. OPUS, COPIOUS); see -ULENT. So **o·opulence**. XVI. - L.

**opus** ɔˈpʊs, ɔˈpəs work, esp. musical composition. XVIII (first in *magnum o.*, *o. magnum* great work). L., rel. to Skr. *āpas*; see also prec. So **opuscule** ɔpəˈskjʊl - (O)F. - L.; **opusculum** a small work XVII.

**or**<sup>1</sup> ɔr (adv., prep., conj.) before; sooner, ere; rather than. XIII (also doubled *or* or; from XV often in *or ever*, *or e'er*, *or ere*). late Nhb. OE. *ār* early, ME. (in Scandinavianized areas) *ār*, later *ȝr* - ON. *ār* = OE. *ǣr* ERE.

**or**<sup>2</sup> ɔr, ɔr particle introducing an alternative. First in 'Ormulum' (a. 1200), in which three forms occur: (i) disyll. *opherr*, (ii) monosyll. *opbr* before a vowel, which was further reduced to (iii) *orr* before a cons.; the conj. †*other* (XII-XV) seems to have arisen from an alt. of OE. *opþe* 'or' by assim. of the ending to words expressing an alternative, as *either*, *whether* (cf. the alt. of OHG. *odo*, MHG. *ode*, to *odar*, *oder* by assim. to *weder* neither).

**or**<sup>3</sup> ɔr (her.) the tincture gold or yellow. XVI. - (O)F. *or* :- L. *aurum*.

**-or**<sup>1</sup> ɔr suffix of agent-nouns repr. ult. (i) L. -*or* chiefly as appended to pp. stems, as in the comp. forms -TOR, -ATOR, -itor, and (-s)or (eg. *ensor*, *confessor*, *oppressor*, *sponsor*); (ii) L. -*ātōrem*, -*itōrem* (nom. -*ātor*, -*itor*), whence OF. -*ēo(u)r*, later and mod. -*eur* (see -OUR<sup>1</sup>). It has been generalized in legal use for the terms corr. to those in -EE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In the following -*or* has superseded other endings, e.g. *bachelor*, *chancellor*, *sailor*.

**-or**<sup>2</sup> ɔr suffix forming (orig.) abstr. sbs., in *error*, *horror*, *languor*, *liquor*, *pallor*, *squalor*, *stupor*, *terror*, *torpor*, *tremor*, repr. ult. L. -*or*, earlier -*ōs* (e.g. *colōs* COLOUR, *honōs* HONOUR), corr. to Skr. -*as*, Gr. -*as*, and rel. for the most part to intr. vbs. in -*ere*. The earliest forms of the above words were in -*our*, which is the current British spelling in others of the same type (see -OUR<sup>2</sup>). ¶ The ending in the following is of different origins: *manor*, *mirror*, *parlo(u)r*, *razor*, *scissors*, *visor*.

**orach(e)** ɔˈrɔtʃ plant of the genus *Atriplex*. xv (*orage*, *arage*, later *areche*, etc.). - AN. *arasche*, OF. *arache*, *arrace* (mod. *arroche*) = It. *atrepice* :- L. *atriplicem*, -*plex* (or some intermediate form between this and its source) - Gr. *atrāphaxus*.

**oracle** ɔˈrækl mouthpiece of a deity; divine revelation or message xiv (Ch.); holy of holies in the Jewish temple xv; authoritative or infallible guide xvi. - (O)F. *oracle* - L. *ōrāculum*, f. *ōrāre* speak, plead, pray, ORATE; see -CLE. So **oracular** ɔræˈkjʊləɹ. XVII.

**oral** ɔˈrəl pert. to the mouth or to speech. XVII. - late L. *ōrālis*, f. L. *ōr-*, *ōs* mouth (cf. OSCULATE), rel. to OE. *ōr* edge, beginning, ON. *ōss* river-mouth, Ir. d. Skr. *ās-* mouth; cf. F. *oral* (XVIII), and see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**orange** ɔˈrɪndʒ (fruit of) an evergreen tree, *Citrus Aurantium*. xiv (*orange*). - OF. *oreng* in *pomme d'oreng* (xiv), later and mod. *orange*, corr. to Pr. *auranja*, Cat. *taronja*, Sp. *naranja*, Pg. *laranja*, It. †*naranja* (now *arancia*), *melarancia*, Rum. *nāranjă*, medGr. *nearantzion*, of which the point of departure is Spain; ult. - Arab. *nāranj* - Pers. *nārāng* (cf. late Skr. *nārānga-*). So **orange-A·DE**. XVIII (- F.). earlier †*orangeado*.

**Orange** ɔˈrɪndʒ name of a town (*Arausio* in the ancient province of Gallia Narbonensis) on the Rhône in France, which in 1530 passed to the house of Nassau and so to the ancestors of William III of England ('William of O.', i.e. O.-Nassau), after whom were named (late XVIII) the O. lodges, Orangemen, and O. boys of an ultra-Protestant party in Ireland formally constituted into a secret society in 1795. The coincidence of this name with that of the fruit made the wearing of orange-coloured badges a symbol of attachment to William III and of membership of the O. Society.

**orang-outang** ɔræˈnʊtæːŋ large long-armed man-like ape. xvii. alt. of Malay *orang ūtan* jungle dweller, prob. through Du. *orang-utang*, †*orangoetan* (the native name is recorded in 1631 by Bontius, a Du. East Indian physician); prop. the Malay name for wild races of men misapplied by Europeans. ¶ The word has become CEur.

**orator** ɔˈrətɔːr †advocate xiv (Ch., Wycl. Bible); †petitioner; (eloquent) public speaker xv; as a university official xvii.

- AN. *oratur* = (O)F. *orateur* - L. *orātōrem*, -*ātor* speaker, pleader, f. pp. stem of *orāre*, whence (or in part back-formation) **orate** *ōrei't* †plead XVI; deliver a speech XVIII; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATOR. So ORA-TION †petition XIV; formal speech XVI. - L. *orātīō(n)-* formal language, discourse, advocate's speech, (eccl.) prayer; cf. ORACLE, ORISON, ADORE.

**oratorio** *orētō-riou* (mus.) composition for solo voices and chorus with orchestra, dramatic in character and having a Scriptural theme. XVIII. - It. *oratorio* - ecclL. *orātōrium* ORATORY<sup>1</sup>; so named from the musical performances held in the church of the *Oratory* of St. Philip Neri in Rome from the latter part of XVI. ¶ [This evening [8 Nov. 1644] I was invited to heare rare musiq at the Chiesa Nova; the black marble pillars within led us to that most precious Oratory of Philippus Neri their founder', Evelyn.]

**oratory**<sup>1</sup> *oratorī* place of prayer, esp. a small chapel XIV; title of certain religious congregations in R.C.Ch. (orig. of the O. of St. Philip Neri established in 1564) XVII. - AN. *oratorie* = (O)F. *oratoire* = Pr. *oratori*, Sp., It. *oratorio* - ecclL. *orātōrium*, sb. use (sc. *templum* temple) of n. of *orātōrius*, f. *orāt-*; see prec. and -ORY<sup>1</sup>. The OF. var. *oratur*, -*or*, is repr. by ME. *oritore* (XIV), Sc. *orator(e)*, -*our* (XIV-XVI).

**oratory**<sup>2</sup> *oratorī* art of the orator, eloquent speaking. XVI (Sh., Sidney). - L. *orātōria* (Quintilian), sb. use (sc. *ars* art) of fem. of *orātōrius*, f. *orātor*; see ORATOR, -ORY<sup>2</sup>. Hence, or directly f. L. *orātorius*, **oratorical** -*orikl* XVII, which was preceded by †*oratorial*, †*oratorious*, †*oratory* (all XVI).

**orb**<sup>1</sup> *orb* †(old astron.) hollow sphere surrounding the earth; †circle, ring; heavenly body XVI; eye-ball, eye XVII; cross-surmounted globe of the regalia XVIII. - L. *orbis* ring, round surface, disc. Hence **orbED**<sup>2</sup>. XVI (Sh.). So **orbicULAR** circular, spherical. xv. - late L. *orbiculāris*, f. L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*; see -CULE, -AR.

**orb**<sup>2</sup> *orb* (archit.) expl. by many authorities as 'blind window', 'blank panel'. XIV-XVII (in antiquarian use XIX). - AN. *orbe*, AL. *orba*, perh. - sb. use of fem. of L. *orbis* deprived, devoid (of), rel. to ORPHAN; cf. F. *mur orbe* blind wall.

**orbit** *orbīt* eye-socket XVI; path of a heavenly body XVII. - L. *orbita* wheel-track, course, path (of the moon), in medL. eye-cavity, sb. use of fem. (sc. *via* way) of *orbitus* circular, f. *orb-*, *orbis* ORB<sup>1</sup>.

**orc** *ōrk* †ferocious (sea-)monster; cetacean of the genus Orca. XVI. - F. *orque* or L. *orca* kind of whale (Pliny) - Gr. *ōruga*, acc. of *ōrux* ORYX.

**orchard** *ōrtfærd* fruit-garden. OE. *ortgeard*, *orcgeard*, *orc(e)ard* garden, orchard = Goth. *aurtigards* garden (cf. *aurtja* farmer, vine-

dresser, and OHG. *ka|orzōn* cultivate); the first element prob. repr. a var. of Germ. \**worti-* WORT<sup>1</sup> (cf. MLG. *wortegarde*, MHG. *wurz(e)garte* vegetable garden); the second is YARD<sup>2</sup>. The orig. form *ortgeard* was to some extent continued in ME. and later *ortyerd*, but the developed *orcherd* was also re-analysed as *orcheyerd*, *orchyard* (xiv), and with assim. to L. *hortus*, as *hortyard* (xvi).

**orchestra** *ō-ŕkīstrə* (formerly str. *orche'stra*) in the ancient Gr. theatre, semicircular area for the chorus XVII; part of a theatre, etc., assigned to musicians; band of musicians itself XVIII. - L. *orchestra* - Gr. *orkhēstrā*, f. *orkhēisthai* dance (cf. *orkhēstēr*, -*tēs* dancer), middle voice of *orkhēin* put in motion. Hence **ORCHE-STRAL**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**orchid** *ō-ŕkid* plant of the orchis family. XIX (Lindley, 1845). f. modL. *Orchideæ* (Linnæus, 1751) or *Orchidaceæ* (Lindley), f. *orchid-*, wrongly assumed stem of L. *orchis* - Gr. *ōrchis* testicle (with cogns. in Lith., Av., Arm.), applied to the plants from the shape of the tubers in most species.

**orchil** *ō-rtfjil* dye prepared from lichens xv; lichen Roccella XVIII. - OF. *orcheil*, *orcele*, *orseil* (mod. *orseille*), perh. to be referred ult. to L. *herba urceolāris* plant for polishing glass pitchers (Pliny), f. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* pitcher (cf. URN).

**ordain** *ō-ŕdein* confer (holy) orders upon; appoint, decree; †arrange, dispose. XIII. ME. *ordeine* - AN. *ordeiner* = OF. *ordener* (pres. *ordeine*), later -*oner* (mod. -*onner*) = Sp. *ordenar*, It. *ordinare* - L. *ōrdināre*, f. *ōrdin-*, *ōrdō* ORDER.

**ordeal** *ō-ŕdiāl*, *ō-ŕdi'1* ancient mode of trial by subjection to a dangerous physical test OE.; trying experience XVII. OE. *ordāl*, *ordēl* (whence AL. *ordālium*, *ordēla*, -*ēlum*) = OFris. *ordēl*, OS. *urdeili* (Du. *oordeel*), OHG. *urteil* (G. *urteil*) judgement, judicial decision :- Germ. \**uzdailjam*, corr. to OE. *ādælan*, OS. *adēljan*, OHG. *ar-*, *irteilan* (G. *urteilen*) adjudge as one's share, decide, give judgement :- \**uzdailjan* share out, f. \**uz-* out :- \**dailjan* (Goth. -*dailjan*) DEAL. In ME. recorded only in the form *ordal* from Ch. ('Troylus' iii 997), prob. from medL. *ordālium*; thereafter in forms also dependent on medL., *ordale* (Lambarde), *ordele* (Spenser), until XVII, when the present form *ordeal* became current (Verstegan, 'Restitution of Decayed Intelligence', 1605) through etymol. assoc. with DEAL<sup>1</sup>. The trisyll. pronunc., recognized by Walker (1775), is due to ignorance of the etymol. sense and assoc. with words in -EAL. ¶ Contains the sole relic in English of the Germ. prefix \**uz-*.

**order** *ō-ŕdər* A. rank of angels; grade in the Christian ministry; (gen.) rank, grade; monastic society or fraternity XIII (*o. of chivalry*, etc. XIV); (archit.) system of parts in established proportions XVI; (math.) degree of complexity of form; higher group of

animals, etc. XVIII; B. sequence, disposition; method of procedure or action XIV (*in o. to, take o.* XVI); condition of observance of law and usage XV; C. regulation, direction, mandate XVI. ME. *ordre* - (O)F. *ordre*, earlier *ordene* - L. *ordinem*, nom. *ordō* row, series, course, array, rank (of soldiers), class, degree, captaincy, command, (eccl.) rank in the Church, rel. to *ordiri* begin (cf. EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIAL), *ordnāre* ADORN. Hence **ORDERLY**<sup>1</sup> arranged in or observant of order XVI; charged with the conveyance or execution of orders XVIII (*o. man, officer, †sergeant*, hence as sb., by ellipsis). **ORDINAL**<sup>1</sup> 5·rdināl †(rare) regular, orderly XV (Wyclif); of numbers) (*cardinal* XVI; (nat. hist.) pert. to an order XIX. - late L. *ordinālis* (Priscian), f. *ordin-*, *ordō*. So **ORDINAL** sb. book of the order of divine service XIV (Trevisa); form of ordination XVII. - medL. *ordināle*, n. sg. of *ordinālis* (cf. *manual*). **ORDINANCE** A. (arch.) regular arrangement; authoritative direction, spec. (*law, statute* XIV (R. Manning); prescribed usage XIV; B. †provision, supply; spec. military supplies (now *ordnance*) XIV. - OF. *ordenance* (now *ordonnance*) - medL. *ordinantia*, f. *ordināre* ORDAIN; **ORDINAND** one about to be ordained. XIX. **ORDINARY** 5·rdināri A. (eccl. and leg.) one having immediate jurisdiction or authority in juridical matters; B. book of divine service; C. sb. uses of the adj. from XVI. - AN., OF. *ordinarie* (later and mod. *ordinaire*, whence ME. and Sc. *ordinar*) - medL. *ordinārius* (sc. *judex* judge, etc.), and in n. sg. *ordinārium*. So adj. belonging to the regular order or course; having regular jurisdiction XV; of the usual kind XVI. - L. *ordinārius* orderly, usual, f. *ordin-*, *ordō* ORDER; see -ARY. **ORDINATION** ordaining. XV. - (O)F. or L., f. *ordināre* ORDAIN. **ORDNANCE** 5·rd-nāns establishment for supply of military materials and stores. XVII; contr. of *ordnance*, ORDINANCE. **ORDONNANCE** systematic arrangement. XVII (Evelyn). F., alt. of OF. *ordenance*, after F. *ordonner*.

**ordure** 5·rdjuar filth, dung. XIV. - (O)F. *ordure*, f. *ord* filthy :- L. *horridus* HORRID; see -URE.

**ore** 5ar native mineral containing a metal which may be extracted from it. OE. *ōra* unwrought metal (corr. to Du. *oer*, LG. *ūr*, of unkn. origin), repr. by *oor(e)*, *oure*, *ure* from XIV to XVII, which would have survived as \**oor* uar, but was superseded by the descendant of OE. *ūr* = OS., OHG. *ēr*, ON. *eir*, Goth. *aiz* :- CGerm. \**aiz* :- \**ajiz*, corr. to L. *æs* crude metal, bronze, money, prob. :- \**aj(o)s* (cf. Skr. *āyas* ore, iron).

**Oread** 5·riæd mountain nymph. XVI (Spenser). - L. *Orēad-*, *Orēas* - Gr. *Oreiad-*, *Oreids*, f. *ōros* mountain; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**orfray** see ORPHREY.

**organ** 5·rgən in versions of the Bible and allusions thereto, applied to various instru-

ments of music XIII (Cursor M.); musical instrument consisting of pipes supplied with wind and sounded by keys XIV (Ch.); instrument or means of function xv. - OF. *organe*, *orgene* (mod. *orgue*) = Pr. *orgue*, Sp. *órgano*, It. *organo* - L. *organum* instrument, engine, musical instrument, (eccl.) church organ - Gr. *órganon*, f. IE. \**worg-* \**werg-* WORK; cf. ORGY. So **ORGANIC** 5·rgæ·nik †serving as an organ XVI; pert. to organs or an organized body XVIII (chem. XIX). - F. *organique* (anat. XIV) - L. *organicus*. **ORGANISM** †organic structure XVII (Evelyn); organized system or body XVIII. - F. *organisme*. **ORGANIST** player on an organ. XVI. - F. - medL. **ORGANIZE**. xv. - (O)F. - medL.

**organdie** 5·rgəndi fine translucent muslin. XIX. - F., of unkn. origin.

**orgasm** 5·rgæzm paroxysm of excitement. XVII. - F. *orgasme* or modL. *orgasmus* - Gr. *orgasmós*, f. *orgân* swell as with moisture, be excited.

**orgy** 5·rdʒi (pl. *orgies*) secret rites of the worship of Greek and Roman deities, etc. XVI; (sg.) licentious revel XVIII. orig. pl. - F. *orgies* - L. *orgia* - Gr. *órgia* n. pl., f. IE. \**worg-* \**werg-* WORK; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **ORGIASTIC**. XVII. - Gr. *orgiastikós*.

**-orial** 5·riəl suffix combining L. *-ōrius* -OR<sup>2</sup> and *-ālis* -AL<sup>1</sup>, and usu. identical in sense with *-ory*, e.g. *inquisitorial*, *territorial*, *visatorial*; it is preferred where there is a sb. in *-ory*, e.g. *purgatory* † *purgatorial*.

**oriel** 5·riəl †porch; gallery, balcony, upper storey XIV; windowed recess projecting from a building xv; *o. window* XVIII. ME. *oriole* - OF. *oriol*, *euriel* passage, gallery, of unkn. origin; so medL. *oriolum* (XIII) porch, anteroom, upper chamber. ¶ The name of a large house in Oxford (*la or le Oriole* XIII), which passed to the provost and scholars of the House of Blessed Mary and gave its name to *Oriel* College.

**orient**<sup>1</sup> 5·riənt adj. eastern, (hence, of stones) precious, excellent; sb. *the East*, eastern lands. XIV (Maund., Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *orient* - L. *orient-*, *oriēns* rising, rising sun, east, prp. of *oriri* rise. Cf. ORIGIN see -ENT. So **ORIENTAL**<sup>1</sup> 5·rie·ntəl. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**orient**<sup>2</sup> 5·riənt place so as to face the east XVIII; determine the bearings of; (refl.) ascertain one's bearings XIX. - F. *orienter*, f. *orient*; see prec. So, by extension with -ATE<sup>3</sup>, **ORIENTATE** XIX; prob. after **ORIENTA-TION** situation so as to face east (of a church, east and west), bearing or lie of a thing, determination of bearings XIX, which appears to be directly f. *orient* vb.

**orifice** 5·rifis mouth-like opening. XVI. - (O)F. *orifice* - late L. *orificium* (Macrobius), f. *ōri-*, *ōs* mouth (see ORAL) + *fic-*, var. of *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>.

**oriflamme** ɔːriflæm sacred banner of St. Denis, of red or orange-coloured silk. xv (also *-flambe*). - (O)F. *oriflambe*, *-flamme*, in medL. *auriflamma*, f. *aurum* gold (cf. AUREATE) + *flamma* FLAME.

**origanum** ɔːrɪgənəm wild marjoram, etc. xvi. L. - Gr. *origanon*, perh. f. *oros* mountain + *gánon* brightness, joy, pride; preceded by *organ* (OE. to mod. dial.), and *organ* (xv) - (O)F. *organ*.

**origin** ɔːrɪdʒɪn descent, ancestry xiv; point or place of beginning. xvi. - F. *origine* or L. *origin-*, *origō*, f. *oriri* rise (see ORIENT). So **ORIGINAL**<sup>1</sup> ɔːrɪdʒɪnəl pert. to origin (first of *o. sin* xiv, Shoreham); sb. †origin; pattern, exemplar xiv; singular or eccentric person xvii. - (O)F. *original* or L. *originālis* (Apuleius). **ORIGINATION**. xvii. - F. - L. *originātiō* derivation of words (Quintilian), f. pp. stem of \**origināre*, whence **ORIGINATE**<sup>3</sup>. xvii.

**oriole** ɔːrɪoʊl name of various yellow-plumaged birds. xviii. - med. and modL. *oriolus* - OF. *oriol* = Pr. *auriol*, Cat. (Sp.) *oriol* :- L. *aureolu-s*, f. *aureus* golden, f. *aurum* gold.

**Orion** ɔːraɪ-ən constellation figured as a hunter with belt and sword. xiv. - L. - Gr. *Órion* orig. name in Gr. myth. of a mighty hunter slain by Artemis.

**-orious** ɔːrɪəs comp. suffix forming adjs. by the addition of -OUS to L. *-ōri-* of *-ōrius* -ORY<sup>2</sup>, with which and -ORIAL it is mainly synonymous, but not of like currency.

**orison** ɔːrɪzən (arch.) prayer. ME. *ureisun*, *oreison*, *oriso(u)n* - AN. *ur-*, OF. *oreison*, *orison* (now *oraison*) = Pr. *orazon*, Sp. *oracion*, It. *orazione* :- L. *ōrātiō(n-)* speech, ORATION.

**-orium** ɔːrɪəm suffix repr. n. sg. of L. *-ōrius*, used in sbs. denoting 'place of . . .', 'thing used or requisite for . . .', as in *auditorium*, *crematorium*, *sanatorium*, *scriptorium*, and in such techn. terms as *haustorium* sucker, *inductorium* induction coil, *sensorium* seat of sensation. Cf. -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**orle** ɔːl (her.) band round the shield. xvi. - (O)F. *orle*, also †*ourle* (cf. mod. *ourlet* hem), f. *ourler* hem = Pr., Sp. *orlar*, It. *orlare* :- Rom. \**ōrulāre*, f. \**ōrula*, dim. of L. *ōra* edge, border, prob. f. *ōr-*, *ōs* mouth (see ORAL, ORIFICE).

**orlop** ɔːlɒp (orig.) floor or deck with which a ship's hold was covered in; (later) lowest deck. xv (*overloppe*). - (M)Du. *overloop*, f. *overloopen* run over; see OVER-, LEAP.

**ormer** ɔːmər sea-ear (edible mollusc). xvii. - Channel Islands F. *ormer* = F. *ormier* :- L. *auris maris* 'ear of the sea' (so called from its resemblance to the ear).

**ormolu** ɔːmɒlū gold leaf, gilded bronze, gold-coloured alloy. xviii. - F. *or moulu* 'ground gold', i.e. *or* gold (:- L. *aurum*), *moulu*, pp. of *moudre* :- L. *molere* grind (see MILL).

**ornament** ɔːnəmənt †adjuŋt; accessory equipment (now only of the furnishings of a church); decoration, embellishment. xv. refash. of *ornement* (xiv), after L. *ōrnāmentum*, f. *ōrnāre* ADORN; see -MENT. The earlier forms (xiv) were *ournement*, *urnement* (xiii) - AN. *urnement*, OF. *o(u)rnement* (mod. *orne-*); these competed also with *aournement* (see ADORNMENT). Hence **ORNA-MENT** vb. xviii (Pope), whence **ORNA-MENTATION**. xix; **ORNAME-NTAL**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. So **ORNATE**<sup>2</sup> ɔːneɪt highly embellished. xv (Hoccleve). - pp. of *ōrnāre*.

**ornithology** ɔːnɪpɒlədʒɪ branch of zoology dealing with birds. xvii (Ray, 1678). - modL. *ornithologia* (Aldrovandus, 1599), f. Gr. *ornithólogos* treating of birds, f. *ornitho-*, *ornis* bird; see ERNE, -LOGY. ¶ Fuller used it for 'the speech of birds' 1655. So **ORNITHOLOGIST**. 1677 (Plot).

**orography** ɔːrɒgrəfi, **oreography** ɔːrɪɒgrəfi description of mountains. xix. f. *oro-*, *oreo-*, *oreio-*, comb. forms of Gr. *ōros* mountain; see -GRAPHY. So **OR(EO)LOGY**. xviii.

**orotund** ɔːrɒtʌnd marked by fullness and clarity of tone. xviii. f. L. phr. *ōre rotundō* lit. 'with round mouth', with well-turned speech (Horace 'Ars Poetica' 323), with reduction of *ore ro-* to *oro-*.

**orphan** ɔːɪfən (one) deprived of parents. xv (Caxton). - late L. (Vulgate) *orphanus* - Gr. *orphanós*, rel. to L. *orbus* bereft, Arm. *orb* orphan. In earlier use (xiv) were †*orphelin*, †*orphenin* - (O)F. *orphelin*, †*orphenin* (cf. Pr. *orfamin*) hypocoristic dim. of *orfene*, *orfe* = Cat. *orfe*, Sp. *huérfano*, It. *orfano* :- late L.

**orphic** ɔːɪfɪk pert. to Orpheus or mysteries associated with him. xvii. - L. *Orphicus* - Gr. *Orphikós*, f. *Orpheús*; see -IC.

**orphrey**, **orfray** ɔːɪfri †rich embroidery xiii; ornamental band on a vestment xiv. Falsely inferred sg. from ME. *orphreis* taken as pl. - OF. *orfreis* (mod. *orfroi*) = Pr. *aurfres*, OSp. *aurofres* - medL. *aurifrisium*, alt. of *auriphrygium* gold embroidery, i.e. *aurum Phrygium* 'Phrygian gold' (cf. L. *Phrygia chlamys* embroidered mantle, *phrygiō* embroiderer in gold).

**orpiment** ɔːɪpɪmənt yellow arsenic. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *orpiment*, corr. to Sp. *oropimiento*, It. *orpimento* - L. *auripigmentum*, f. *aurum* gold + *pigmentum* PIGMENT.

**orpin(e)** ɔːɪpɪn succulent herbaceous plant *Sedum Telephium*, livelong. xiv. - OF. *orpine* yellow arsenic, presumably shortening of *orpiment*.

**Orpington** ɔːɪpɪŋtən breed of poultry. xix. f. name of *Orpington*, a town in Kent.

**orrery** ɔːrəri mechanism for representing the motions of the planets. xviii. Named after Charles Boyle, Earl of *Orrery*, for whom a copy of the machine invented by George Graham c.1700 was made.

**orris**<sup>1</sup> ɔːrɪs (root of) iris. XVI (*oreys, oris, arras*). unexpl. alt. of IRIS.

**orris**<sup>2</sup> ɔːrɪs gold and silver lace pattern. XVIII (*or(r)ice, -ace*). poss. alt. of *orfris* ORPHREY.

**ortho-** ɔːrθou, ɔːrθɔː, before a vowel **orth-**, comb. form of Gr. *orthós* (see ARDUOUS) straight, right, correct, in various terms (mostly techn., with specialized applications in chem., cryst., and math.). **orthoepy** ɔːrθouːpɪ correct pronunciation. XVII. — Gr. *orthóepia* (*épos* word). **ortho-**GRAPHY correct spelling. xv. — (O)F. — L. — Gr.

**orthodox** ɔːrθədɔːks according with accepted opinion XVI; spec. epithet of the Eastern Church XVIII. — ecclL. *orthodoxus* — Gr. *orthódoxos*, f. *orthós* straight, right (cf. prec.) + *dóxa* opinion, f. base of *dokein* seem, rel. to L. *decet* (see DECENT). So **ortho-**DOXY<sup>3</sup>. XVII. — late L. — late Gr.

**ortolan** ɔːrθɔːlən species of bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*. XVII. — F. *ortolan* (Cotgr. 1611) — Pr. *ortolan* gardener — L. *hortulānus*, f. *hortulus* (pl. garden grounds), dim. of *hortus* garden (cf. YARD<sup>1</sup>).

**orts** ɔːrts (pl.) fragments of food left over, scraps. xv. — (with pl. suffix) MLG. *ort-e* refuse of food = early modDu. †*ooræte* (cf. Sw. dial. *oråte* refuse fodder, LG. *orten, verorten* leave remains of food or fodder), perh. f. *o(o)r-* out (as in ORDEAL) + *eten* EAT.

**-ory**<sup>1</sup> ɔːri earlier *-orie* — AN. *-orie* = (O)F. *-oire*, repr. L. *-ōria, -ōrium*, f. and n. of *-ōrius* — ORY<sup>2</sup>, used sb. to denote a room or an instrument, as *ambulatory, directory, dormitory, lavatory, oratory, refectory, repository, suppository*, but sometimes with other applications, as in *promontory, territory*; in *priory, rectory* it is formed on a sb. in *-OR*<sup>1</sup> with *-Y*<sup>3</sup>. ¶ The groups *glory, history, memory, victory*, and *allegory, category* have a separate history; the ending of the plant names *fumitory, pellitory* is due to alteration.

**-ory**<sup>2</sup> ɔːri adj. suffix repr. L. *-ōrius*, f. *-ōria*, n. *-ōrium* (partly through F. *-orie*), primarily f. agent-nouns in *-ōr-* *-OR*<sup>1</sup> + *-ius* *-IOUS*, as in *amatory, dilatory, initiatory, monitory, satisfactory, supplicatory*; later extended, as in *compulsory, illusory, perfunctory*. Cf. *-ORIAL, -ORIOUS*.

**oryx** ɔːrɪks species of antelope. XIV. — L. *oryx* — Gr. *oryx* stonemason's pickaxe, applied to an antelope or gazelle having pointed horns; perh. rel. to ROUGH; cf. ORC.

**Oscan** ɔːskən pert. to (the ITALIC language of) the Osci (e.g. in Campania). f. L. *Oscus* (*Oscā lingua*, Varro), adj. of *Osci*, earlier *Obsci, Opsci, Opici* (Gr. *Opikoi, O'skoi*); see *-AN*. **O-sco-**, comb. form, as in *Oscio-Umbrian*.

**oscillate** ɔːsɪleɪt swing backwards and forwards. XVIII. f. pp. stem (see *-ATE*<sup>3</sup>) of L. *oscillāre*, f. *oscillum* little mask of Bacchus hung from the trees, especially in vineyards, so as to be easily moved by the wind (see Virgil 'Georgics' II 387 ff.), dim. of *ōs* face (see ORAL); (or back-formation from) **oscilla-**TION. XVII. — L.

**oscite** ɔːsɪtənt gaping from drowsiness. XVII. — prp. of L. *oscitāre* gape, acc. to some f. *ōs* mouth + *citāre* put in motion; see ORAL, CITE, *-ANT*. So **oscita-**TION. XVI. — L.

**osculate** ɔːskjuleɪt kiss; (techn.) bring or come into close contact. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *osculāri* kiss, f. *osculum* little or pretty mouth (cf. *-CULE*), kiss, hypocoristic dim. of *ōs* mouth; see ORAL, *-ATE*<sup>3</sup>. So **oscula-**TION. XVII. — L.

**-ose**<sup>1</sup> ɔːs suffix repr. L. *-ōsus*, forming adjs. from sbs. with the meaning 'full of', 'abounding in', e.g. *annōsus* full of years (f. *annus* year), *jocōsus* JOCOSE, *mōrōsus* MOROSE, *verbōsus* VERBOSE. The corr. sbs. end in *-OSITY* ɔːsɪti, repr. F. *-osité*, L. *-ōsītās*. Cf. *-OUS*.

**-ose**<sup>2</sup> ɔːs (chem.) suffix originating in the final syll. of GLUCOSE and used to form names of related carbohydrates, as *cellulose, dextrose, lactose*.

**osier** ɔːzɪər species of willow, the pliant branches of which are used for basketwork. XIV. — (O)F. *osier*, m. form corr. to fem. (dial.) *osière* † — medL. *ausēria* (VIII), which has been referred to Gaulish \**ausēā* riverbed (whence Breton *aoz*).

**-osis** ɔːsɪs terminal el. of many ancient and modL. terms derived from or modelled on Gr. terms in *-ōsis*, which were primarily based on vbs. in *-ōein* (*-ōin*) but were later formed directly on sbs. and adjs., e.g. *anchylosis, chlorosis, cyanosis, metamorphosis, sclerosis, thrombosis*; corr. adjs. end in *-OTIC*.

**-osity** ɔːsɪti see *-OSE*<sup>1</sup>, *-OUS*, and *-ITY*.

**Osmanli** ɔːsmænli see OTTOMAN. XIX.

**osmium** ɔːzmɪəm (chem.) metal of the platinum group, distinguished by a pungent smell. XIX (S. Tennant, 1804). f. Gr. *osmē* ODOUR + *-IUM*.

**osmund**<sup>1</sup> ɔːzmənd, ɔːs- superior quality of iron imported from Baltic regions. XIII. ME. *osemond*, prob. — MLG. *osemunt*, reinforced later from OSw. *osmunder*, ODa. *osmund*; of unkn. origin.

**osmund**<sup>2</sup> ɔːzmənd, ɔːs- flowering fern. xv. — AN. *osmunde*, (O)F. *osmonde*, of unkn. origin.

**oso-berry** ɔːsɔːberi blue-black fruit of western N. Amer. *Nuttallia cerasiformis*. XIX. f. Sp. *oso* bear † — L. *ursu-*s (cf. ARCTIC) + *BERRY*.



**osprey** ɔˈspri sea-eagle, fish-hawk XV; egret plume XIX. - OF. *ospres*, repr. obscurely L. *ossifraga* OSSIFRAGE. ¶ In modF. *orfraie*, †*offraie* (XVI), which is also unexplained.

**osseous** ɔˈsiəs pert. to bone. XVIII. f. L. *osseus*, f. *oss*, *os* bone (-\**ost-*), rel. to Skr. *ásthi*, Gr. *ostéon* OSTEO-; see -EOUS.

**ossifrage** ɔˈsɪfreɪdʒ lammergeyer; osprey. XVII. - sb. uses of L. *ossifragus*, -*fraga* bone-breaking, f. *ossi-*, *os* bone (see prec.) + \**frag-*, break (see FRAGMENT). ¶ Identification of Pliny's *ossifraga* with the lammergeyer is held to be supported by this bird's alleged habit of dropping bones from a great height in order to break them. Cf. OSPREY.

**ossify** ɔˈsɪfaɪ become or convert into bone. XVIII. - F. *ossifier*, f. L. *ossi-*, *os* bone; see OSSEOUS, -IFY. So O:SSIFICATION. XVII.

**ossuary** ɔˈsjuəri charnel-house, bone-urn. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - late L. *ossuārium*, f. *ossu*, var. of *oss*, *os* bone (see OSSEOUS), -ARY.

**ostensible** ɔˈstɛnsɪbl †that may be shown; †conspicuous; exhibited as actual and genuine. XVIII. - F. *ostensible* - medL. *ostensibilis*, f. *ostens-*, pp. stem of *ostendere*, f. *obs-* OB- + *tendere* stretch; see TENSION, -IBLE. So **ostensory**<sup>1</sup> monstrance. XIX (earlier in foreign forms *ostensorio*, -*orium*, -*oir*). - medL. *ostensōrium*. **ostentation** display. XV. - (O)F. - L. f. *ostentāre*, frequent. of *ostendere*.

**osteo-** ɔˈstiou, ɔˈtio comb. form of Gr. *ostéon* bone (see OSSEOUS, OSTRACISM), as in **osteology** science of bones. XVII. - modL. *osteologia*; **osteopath**, **osteopathy** (orig. U.S.), c.1890, after *homœopath*, *allopath*.

**ostiar** ɔˈstiəri door-keeper (one of the minor clerical orders). XV. - L. *ostīarius* (also used in Eng.), f. *ostium* opening, river mouth, door, f. *os* mouth; see ORAL, -ARY.

**ostler** ɔˈslər (an earlier pronunc. ɔuˈslər survives in the surname *Osler*) stable-man, groom. XV. var. sp. of HOSTLER, restricted since XVI to this sense.

**ostmen** ɔuˈstmen (pl.) invaders or settlers from Denmark and Norway in Iceland and Ireland. XV. - ON. *Austmenn*, pl. of *Austmaðr*; see EAST, MAN.

**ostracism** ɔˈstræzɪzəm method of banishment in ancient Greece by voting with potsherds or tiles on which the name of the person proposed to be banished was written. XVI. - F. *ostracisme* or modL. *ostracismus* - Gr. *ostrakismós*, f. *ostrakizein* (whence **ostracize** XVII), f. *ostrakon* shell, tile, potsherd, rel. to *ostakós* crustacean, *ostéon* bone, *óstreon* OYSTER; see OSTEO-, -ISM.

**ostreger** ɔˈstrɪdʒər, **ostringer** -ɪndʒər (arch.) keeper of goshawks. XIV. - OF. *ostruchier*, *austruchier*, based on *ostour* (mod. *autour*) hawk :- Gallo-Rom. *auceptore*, alt. form (by assoc. with L. *avis* bird) of

*acceptore*, for L. *accipiter*, perh. parallel to Gr. *ókūlpteros* swift-winged. ¶ In XVII also *a(u)stringer*.

**ostrei-** ɔˈstrii (also *ostreo-*) comb. form of L. *ostrea*, *ostreum* OYSTER, as in *ostreiculture*. XIX.

**ostrich** ɔˈstrɪtʃ the largest of existing birds, *Struthio camelus*. XIII. ME. *ostrice*, -*iche*, -*ige* - OF. *ostrice*, -*iche*, -*usce* (mod. *autruche*), corr. to Sp. *avestruz*, Pg. *abestruz* :- Rom. \**avistrūthius*, f. L. *avis* bird + late L. *strūthiō* - Gr. *strouthlōn* ostrich, f. *strouthlōn* sparrow, ostrich. ¶ In class. Gr. called *στρουθός*, *ὁ μέγας στρουθός*, and *στρουθοκάμηλος*.

**Ostrogoth** ɔˈstrougəθ East Goth. XVII. - late L. pl. *Ostrogothi*, f. Germ. \**austrō-*, whence OHG., OS. *ōstar*, ON. *austr* eastward (see EAST) + L. *Gothus* GOTH.

**-ot** ɔt, **-ote** ɔt repr. F. -*ote*, L. -*ōta*, Gr. -*ôtēs*, expressing nativity in ancient Gr. names, as *Epirot* *επειροτ*, Gr. *Epeirôtēs*, native of Epirus, in mod. names (normally with -*ote*) of inhabitants of certain places in or near Greece, as *Candiote*, *Cypriot(e)*, *Suliot*. ¶ The form -*ot* occurs in the common nouns HELOT, IDIOT, PATRIOT, ZEALOT.

**other** ʌˈðər †one of two; the remaining (orig. one of two); existing besides OE.; different (as in ANOTHER) XIII. OE. *ōþer* = OFris. *ōther*, OS. *ōðar*, *andar*, OHG. *andar* (Du., G. *ander*), ON. *annarr*, Goth. *anþar* :- CGerm. \**anþeraz* :- IE. \**ánteros* (compar. formation with \*-*teros*), whence the orig. sense of alternation (cf. ALTER); parallel to Skr. *ántaras* different, Lith. *antras*, OPruss. *antars*, based on \**an-* as in Skr., Av. *anyas* other. Hence **other-wise** (OE. *on ðpre wisan*; cf. ON. *ðrúvis*).

**-otic** ɔˈtik repr. ult., through F. -*otique*, L. -*ōticus*, Gr. -*ōtikós*, f. sbs. in -*ōtes* -OT, -OTE, adjs. in -*ōtos*, f. vbs. in -*ōein*, -*ōtin*, and so rel. to sbs. in -OSIS, e.g. *hypnotic* and *hypnosis*, *sclerotic* and *sclerosis*. Of different formation in Gr. are *demotic*, *erotic*, *exotic*; a mod. analogical formation is *chaotic* on *chaos*.

**otiose** ɔuˈʃiʊs of no practical effect XVIII (Paley); (arch.) unemployed XIX. - L. *otiosus*. f. *otium* leisure (cf. NEGOTIATE); see -OSE. ¶ Earlier were †*otious* XVII (- OF. *ocius*), *otio-sity* XV (Caxton) - OF.

**oto-** ɔtu comb. form of Gr. *ôt-*, *oús* EAR<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**ottava rima** ɔtəˈvə rɪˈmɑ (pros.) It. stanza of eight 11-syllable lines rhyming abababcc. XIX. It., 'eighth rhyme' (see OCTAVE, RHYME; cf. TERZA RIMA).

**otter** ɔˈtər aquatic mammal *Lutra vulgaris*. OE. *otr*, *ot(t)or* = MLG., Du. *otter*, OHG. *ottar* (G. *otter*), ON. *otr* :- CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**otraz* :- IE. \**udros*, repr. by Skr. *udrás*, Gr. *hídros* water-snake, *hídra* HYDRA, Lith. *údra*, OS. *vydra*, f. \**ud-* \**wed-* \**wod-* (see WATER).

**otto** ɔːtu unexpl. alt. of *ottar*, *otter*, vars. of Pers. *attar* ATTAR. XVII.

**ottoman** ɔːtəmən cushioned seat of the sofa type. XIX. - F. *ottomane* (XVIII), fem. of *ottoman*, adj. of next.

**Ottoman** ɔːtəmən pert. to the Turkish dynasty founded c.1300 by Othman (Osman); Turkish, Turk. XVII (earlier *Othoman*, *Ottoman*; Byron has *Othman*). - F. *Ottoman*, It. *Ottomano*, medL. *Ottomānus*, medGr. *Othōmānot*, f. Arab. *othmāni*, f. *othmān*; *Osman*, the Turk. pronunc. of *Othman* + Turk. adj. suffix *-li* gives OSMANLI.

**oubliette** ʊbliːt secret dungeon. XIX (Scott). F., f. *oublier* forget = Pr., Cat. *oblidar*, Sp., Pg. *olvidar*, Rum. *uită* :- Rom. *\*oblitāre*, f. *oblīt-*, ppl. stem of *obliviscī*; see OBLIVION, -ETTE.

**ouch** autf (arch.) clasp, brooch (in A.V., Ex. xxviii 11, etc.). ME. *ouche*, arising from misdivision of a *nouche* (cf. *adder*) - OF. *nosche*, *nouche* - OFrank. (= OHG.) *muskja* buckle, clasp, perh. of Celtic origin.

**ought<sup>1</sup>** ɔt am bound, was bound, should be bound or obliged. OE. *āhte*, pt. ind. and subj. of *āgan* OWE; (literally) owed as a duty; (through the subj. use) should owe as a duty, passing into ind. use expressing (present or past) obligation, duty, or propriety.

**ought<sup>2</sup>** ɔt illiterate alt. of NOUGHT in the sense 'cipher', 'zero', arising from misdividing a *nought* as an *ought*. XIX (Dickens).

**ouija** wiːdʒə, wiːjə (in spiritualism) *o. board*, one lettered with an alphabet for obtaining messages. XX. f. F. *oui* yes + G. *ja* yes.

**ounce<sup>1</sup>** auns unit of weight ( $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pound troy,  $\frac{1}{18}$  avoirdupois). XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *unce* - OF. *unce* (mod. *once*) = Pr. *onsa*, Sp. *onza*, It. *oncia*, †*onza* (see oz.) :- L. *uncia* twelfth part of a pound or foot (cf. INCH<sup>1</sup>), f. *ūnus* ONE, prob. intended orig. to express a unit.

**ounce<sup>2</sup>** auns †lynx XIII; mountain panther XVIII (Goldsmith). - AN. *\*unce*, OF. *once*, beside *lonce* (the *l* of which was taken for the def. art.), corr. to It. *lonza*, repr. Rom. *\*luncia*, f. *lynx-*, *lynx* LYNX (cf. L. *lynceus* lynx-eyed).

**our** auə pert. to us. A. g. pl. ('of us') of the 1st pers. pron. OE. *ūre* (*ūsser*, *ūser*) = OFris., OS. *ūser*, OHG. *unsēr*, ON. *vár*, Goth. *unsara*. B. as pron. adj. OE. *ūre* (declined like adjs. in *-e*) = OFris. *ūse*, OS. *unsa* (Du. *onze*, *ons*), OHG. *unsēr* (G. *unser*), ON. *várr*, Goth. *unsar*. Hence **ours** auəɪ ME. *ūres* (XIII, Cursor M.); repl. †*our* (OE. *ūre* to XVII); *ourn* (Wycl. to mod. dial.); **ourse** LF XIV, repl. *usselt*; with pl. inflexion, *ourse* lves, *ourse* lves XIV.

**-our<sup>1</sup>** əɪ the older form in many agent-nouns in -OR<sup>1</sup>, surviving in SAVIOUR.

**-our<sup>2</sup>** əɪ surviving spelling in British use (as against U.S. *-or*) in several sbs. in -OR<sup>2</sup>, v.z. *ardour*, *candour*, *clamour*, *colour*, *dolour*, *favour*, *fervour*, *honour*, *labour*, *odour*, *rancour*, *rigour*, *rumour*, *savour*, *splendour*, *tumour*, *valour*, *vigour*. ¶ The ending in the following has a different origin: *arbour*, *armour*, *demeanour*, *glamour*, *parlour*, *sucour*; *behaviour* is a special case.

**ourali** var. of WOURALI.

**-ous** əs adj. suffix denoting 'characterized by', 'having the quality of', 'full of', 'abounding in', repr. ult. L. *-ōsus*, *-ōsa*, *-ōsum* (cf. -OSE<sup>1</sup>); first appearing as *-os*, *-us* - AN., OF. *-os*, *-us*, mod. *-eux* (e.g. *coveitos*, *coveitos* COVETOUS) = Sp., It. *-oso*. The vowel being identified with the repr. of OE. *ū* was, like it, spelt *ou*, the form *-ous* being thus established from c.1300, its pronunc. passing from *ū* through *u* and a weakened var. of this to the present ə.

The addition of *-ous* to L. stems of many types because the commonest mode of anglicizing L. adjs. ending in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-uus*, *-āci-*, *-ōci-*, *-endus*, *-ulus*, *-ōrus*, etc., e.g. *aqueous*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, *stupendous*, *garrulous*, and of forming adjs. directly from sbs. of all origins; see also -EOUS, -IOUS, -UOUS; rel. sbs. have -OSITY.

In chem. *-ous* indicates a larger proportion of the element denoted by the stem than the termination *-ic*, as *cuprous oxide*, *ferrous salts*, *sulphurous acid*.

**ousel**, **ouzel** ūːz(ə)l blackbird. OE. *ōsle* (: *\*amsle*) = OHG. *amusla*, *amsala* (G. *amsel*); see MERLE.

**oust** aust dispossess XVI; turn out, eject XVII. - AN. *ouster* = OF. *oster* (mod. *ôter*) take away, remove = Pr. *ostar* :- L. *obstare* oppose, hinder (see OBSTACLE). So **ou-ster<sup>5</sup>** (leg.) ejection from a possession. XVI. - law F. *ouster*, sb. use of the vb.

**out** aut adv. of motion or position beyond certain limits; with many transf. and fig. applications. OE. *ūt* = OFris., OS. *ūt* (Du. *uit*), OHG. *ūz* (G. *aus*), ON. *út*, Goth. *ūt*; CGerm. adv. rel. to Skr. prefix *ud-* out (cf. Gr. *hústeros* later :- *\*udteros*). The comp. prep. *out of* auːtəv (lit. forth or proceeding from within; hence, not in or inside) descends from OE. *ūt of* = OS. *ūt af* (see OF). OE. *ūtan(e)*, ME. *uten*, is continued in BUT and WITHOUT. As adj., of restricted use (cf. *outhouse*, *OUTSIDE*, *out isles*, *outside*, and *out-*). As sb. chiefly in techn. uses XVIII. As vb. OE. *ūtian* = OFris. *utia*, OHG. *uzōn*; newly formed XIV (Ch.) and later. **out-and-out** completely XIV; adj. XIX. Hence **out-and-outer<sup>1</sup>** perfect or extreme one of its kind. XIX. The compar. formed with -ER<sup>3</sup> (*outter*, c.1400) superseded UTTER in certain uses (cf. *OUTMOST*); hence †*outtermore* XIV; **out-termost** XVI, after *innermost*, *uppermost*.

**out-** aut repr. OE. *ūt-*, found in some thirty comps. meaning chiefly 'outward(s)', 'outlying', 'foreign', 'exterior', 'external', much

increased in number and extended in application, in ME. and later; e.g. on the model of OE. *úthealf* outward side are *outside*, *outskirts*, *outline*; = 'outside the premises or area', as in *outhouse*, *outland* (OE. *útland*); = 'external', as *out-patient*; on intr. verbal phrases such as *break out*, *cry out*, *fit out*, *lay out*, *look out* were formed *outbreak*, *outcry*, *outfit*, *outlay*, *outlook*; on trans. verbal phrases in the sense 'exceed or go beyond a person or thing in something', as *outbid*, *outdo*, *outgrow*, *outlast*, *outline*, *out-run*; *out-Herod* (Sh. 'Hamlet' III ii 16) exceed Herod in violence; so e.g. *out-Nero Nero*; *outstrip* (xvi) is based on an obs. vb. meaning 'move swiftly'; similarly with sbs., as *outwit*, *out-general*; with prepositional sense, as *outdoor* xviii.

**outing** au'tiŋ †expedition xiv (Barbour); †expulsion (Promp. Parv.); (orig. dial.) airing, excursion xix (Clare). Partly f. *OUT* vb., partly f. the adv.

**outlander** au'tlændə foreigner xvii; in S. Africa, alien inhabitant xix. Cf. Du. *uitlander*, G. *ausländer*.

**outlaw** aurtlō one put outside the protection of the law. Late OE. *útlaga* - ON. *útlagi*, f. *útlagr* outlawed, banished, f. *út* *OUT* + \**lagu*, *log* LAW. So **ou-tlaw** vb. Late OE. *útlagian*. **ou-tlawRY**. xiv; in AN. *utlagerie*, *-larie*, AL. *utlagaria*, *-eria* (f. *utlaga* xi).

**outmost** aurtmoust, -mōst outermost. xiv (Wycl. Bible). alt. of *utmost* (see *UTMOST*).

**outrage** aurtreidʒ †intemperance, excess, extravagant, violent action; violent injury. xiii. - (O)F. *outrage* = Pr. *oltraje*, Sp. *ultraje*, It. *oltraggio* :- Rom. \**ultrātium*, f. L. *ultrā* beyond; see *ULTRA-*, -AGE. So **ou-trage** vb. xiv. **outra-geous**. xiv. - OF. *outrageus* (mod. *-eux*).

**outré** ū'trei, ||*ut*re out-of-the way, eccentric, extravagant. xviii (Richardson, Fielding). F., pp. of *outrer* †go beyond due limits, f. *outré* :- L. *ultrā* (cf. *ULTRA*).

**outrévidence** ūtrækwi'dəns (arch.) arrogance, presumption. xv. - (O)F. *outrévidence*, f. *outrécider*, f. *outré* beyond (:-L. *ultrā*) + *cuidere* think (:-L. *cōgitāre*); see *ULTRA-*, *COGITATE*, -ANCE. ¶ Revived by Scott.

**outrigger** au'tri:gə (naut.) in various senses preceded by, and perh. an alt., by assoc. with *RIG*, of †*outrigger* (xv) 'outlier' (f. *OUT* + *lig* - ON. *liggja* *LIE*<sup>1</sup>). ¶ Du. *uitlegger* guard-ship is later in appearance and has not the same meanings.

**outright** autrait (str. variable) †straight onward, straightway xiii; to the full, completely xiv. f. *OUT* adv., *RIGHT* adv.

**outside** autsaid (str. variable) sb. xvi; adj. xvii; adv. and prep., for *o.* of xviii; hence **outsider**<sup>1</sup> (1800, Jane Austen).

**outskirt** autskāt xvi (sg. Spenser; pl. Clarendon). The outer border.

**outspan** aurtspæn (S. Afr.) unyoke, unharness. xix. - Du. *uitspannen*, f. *uit* *OUT* + *spannen* stretch, *SPAN*<sup>2</sup>, put horses to.

**outsoken** (str. variable) orig. Sc. that is given to speaking out or plainly. xix. See *SPOKEN*.

**ouzel** see *OUSEL*.

**oval** ouv(ə)l egg-shaped. xvi (Dee). - med-L. *ōvālis*, f. L. *ōvum* *EGG*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. †*oval* (Rabelais). So **ovate**<sup>2</sup> ou'veit. xviii. - L.

**ovary** ou'vəri female organ of reproduction. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - mod-L. *ōvārium* (whence also F. *ovaire* 1690); see -ARY.

**ovation** ouveifən (in ancient Rome) lesser triumph xvi; †exultation xvii; enthusiastic applause xix. - L. *ovātō(n)-*, f. *ovāre* celebrate a (lesser) triumph, perh. f. Gr. *euoí*, exultant cry at the Bacchanalia; see -ATION.

**oven** ʌ'vɪn †furnace; receptacle for food to be cooked by radiating heat. OE. *ofen* = OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *oven*, OHG. *ovan* (G. *ofen*), ON. *ofn*, *ogn*, Goth. \**auhns* (acc. sg. *auhn*) :- CGerm. \**oχwnaz* :- \**ukw(h)nos* (cf. Gr. *ipnós* oven, furnace, Skr. *ukhás* cooking-pot, L. *aula* (:- \**aukslā*) pot, dim. *auxilla*); cf. OE. *ofnet* small vessel.

**over** ou'vər adv. (also prep. in corr. senses) above (now only in spec. uses); to or on the other side; above a certain quantity OE.; excessively, too xiii; through the whole extent xiv; gone by, done with (xiv) xvii. OE. *ofer* = OFris. *over*, OS. *obar* (Du. *over*), OMG. *obar*, OHG. *ubar* prep., *ubiri* adv. (G. *über*, also, from MG., *ober*), ON. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar* :- CGerm. \**uþeri* (LG. and MG. favouring the vowel *o*, the rest *u*) :- IE. \**uperi*, compar. formation (cf. Skr. *upāri*, Av. *upairi*, Gr. *hupér*, L. *super*; see *HYPÉR-*, *SUPER-*) on \**upó* from under towards (see *SUB-*). **over** adj. ME. *ouere* (xiii) began as a graphic var. of *uere* (with *o* for *u* before *u*) :- OE. *ufer(r)a*, *yfer(r)a*, *-e* (:- \**ubar*, \**ubi-rōzo-*), which is directly repr. by dial. *uwer*; superseded in gen. use by the advb. form.

**over-** ouvər repr. OE. *ofer-*, comb. form of prec., of which there are some 300 comps. illustrating several senses and having many of them parallels in other Germ. langs.; the number was increased in ME. and later periods, with modifications and developments of the primary meanings. The chief senses are 'situated above', 'upper', 'in excess', 'extra', 'lying, extending, or moving across', 'passing over a limit or an obstacle', 'beyond in degree or quality', 'covering a surface', 'with dominating or damaging influence or effect'; 'with disturbance of situation', as *overbalance* (xvi), *overcast* (xiii), *overset* (xvi), *overturn* (xiv), *OVERWHELM*; special uses are those in *overhear* hear without intention (distinct from OE. *oferhieran* not to listen to); *overlook* look over and beyond and so not to see or notice

(distinct from *oversee*, OE. *oferseōn* survey, (later) inspect, superintend); OVERTAKE; *overcoat* (1807 W. Irving) and *overshoe* (c.1850) are orig. U.S. and are prob. renderings of the corr. G. or Du. words.

**overall** ou·vərəl outer covering or garment. XVIII. f. OVER prep. + ALL sb.; partly after F. *surtout* (XVII) SURTOUT.

**overplus** ou·vəɹpləs. XIV (Trevisa). Partial tr. of (O)F. *surplus* SURPLUS.

**overt** ou·vəɹt †open, uncovered XIV (Ch.); open to view or knowledge XIV (occas. before XVI). - OF. *overt* (mod. *ouvert*), pp. of *ovrir* (*ouvrir*) open :- L. *aperire*.

**overtake** come up with, catch up XIII (AncR.); come upon suddenly XIV. f. OVER- + TAKE; superseding †*oftake* (La3.), with which cf. OE. *offaran*, *offēran*, *ofridan*.

**overtone** (acoustics, mus.) harmonic. XIX. - G. *oberton* (Helmholtz), for *oberpartialton* 'upper partial tone'.

**overture** ou·vəɹtʃuəɹ †opening, aperture XIV; opening of negotiations XV; (Sc.) formal motion in an assembly XVI; (mus.) orchestral piece forming the introduction to a work XVII. - OF. *overture* (now *ouverture*) :- L. *apertūra* APERTURE, with infl. from *ouvrir* open.

**overweening** ou·vəɹwɪ·niŋ presumption, arrogance. XIV (R. Mannyng). f. OVER- + WEEN, -ING<sup>1</sup>; prob. after OUTRECUIDANCE.

**overwhelm** ou·vəɹwɛ·lm (dial.) upset. XIV (R. Mannyng); overcome, overpower XVI. f. OVER- + WHELM (which survives otherwise only in poet. and arch. use).

**ovi**<sup>-1</sup> ou·vi comb. form of L. *ovum* EGG<sup>1</sup>, as in *oviduct* (XVIII).

**ovi**<sup>-2</sup> ou·vi comb. form of L. *ovis* sheep (see EWE), as in (joc.) *ovicide* sheep-slaughter (Barham).

**ovine** ou·vain pert. to sheep. XIX. - late L. *ovinus*, f. *ovis*; see EWE, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**ovo-** ou·vou used irreg. for OVI<sup>-1</sup>. XIX.

**ovoid** ou·void egg-shaped. XIX. - F. *ovoïde* (Buffon) - modL. *ovoidēs*, f. *ovum* EGG<sup>1</sup>; see -OID. So **ovoid**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**ovolo** ou·vəloʊ (archit.) convex moulding the section of which is a quarter-circle or ellipse. XVII. - It. *ovolo*, dim. of †*ovo*, *ovo* :- L. *ovum* EGG<sup>1</sup>.

**ovule** ou·vjuːl (bot.) rudimentary seed; (zool.) unfertilized ovum. XIX. - F. *ovule* (Mirbel 1808) - modL. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum* (EGG<sup>1</sup>); see -ULE.

**ovum** ou·vəm egg (female reproductive cell). XVIII. L., EGG<sup>1</sup>.

**owe** ou †A. have, own OE.; B. have to pay XII; C. have as a duty or obligation XII; D. cherish, entertain XIV; have to ascribe or attribute XVI. OE. *āgan*, pres. *āh*, pt. *āhte* =

OFris. *āga*, *āch*, *āchte*, OS. *ēgan*, *ēh*, *ēhta*, OHG. *eigan*, *eig*, ON. *eiga*, *á*, *átta*, Goth. *aigan*, *aih*, *ahta*; CGerm. perfect-pres. vb. (cf. CAN<sup>1</sup>, DARE, MAY<sup>1</sup>); f. \**aig-* :- IE. \**oik-* \**ik-*, repr. also by Skr. -*is* possess, own). The orig. conjugation has been repl. by a new one (*owed* XIV) based directly on the inf., and the orig. pt. has become a distinct word (OUGHT<sup>1</sup>) having lost immed. connexion with *owe*. Cf. OWN. In the meaning 'have to pay' *owe* superseded *shall*. A special use of the prp. **owing**<sup>2</sup> is in the sense 'attributable to' (XVII), whence the advb. *owing* to because of (XIX, Scott).

**owelty** ou·əlti (leg.) equality. XVI. - AN. *owelté*, f. OF. *owel* :- L. *aequalis* EQUAL; see -TY.

**owl** aul nocturnal bird of prey. OE. *ūle* = OLG. \**ūla* (MLG., MDu. *ūle*, Du. *uil*), ON. *ugla* :- \**urwalōn*, parallel with \**urwailōn*, repr. by OHG. *ūwila* (MHG. *iule*, G. *eule*). For the imit. origin cf. L. *ulula*, perh. f. vb. *ululāre* howl; also L. *būbō*, Gr. *biās*, *būza*. Hence **owlet**. XVI. ¶ Forms with initial *h* are ME. *hule* (XIII), *houlet* (xv); cf. OS. *hūo*, OHG. *hūwo* (G. dial. *uhu*).

**own** own pert. to oneself or itself. OE. *āgen* = OFris. *ēgen*, *ēin*, OS. *ēgan*, OHG. *eigan* (Du., G. *eigen*), ON. *eigim* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**aiganaz*, adj. use of the pp. of OWE, prop. 'possessed', 'owed'. Hence **own** vb. OE. *āgnian* (so OHG. *eiganen*, G. *eignen*, ON. *eigna*) †take possession of; hold as one's own OE. (disused XIV-XVI exc. as repr. in **owner**<sup>1</sup> (XIV), whence revived XVII by back-formation); acknowledge as one's own, as true or valid, etc. XVII.

**ox** əks pl. **oxen** ə·ksn bovine animal, esp. castrated male of the domestic species. OE. *oxa* = OFris. *oxa*, OS., OHG. *ohso* (Du. *os*, G. *ohse*), ON. *uxi*, *oxi*, Goth. *auhsa* :- CGerm. \**oysan* :- IE. \**uksin-*, repr. also by W. *ych*, pl. *ychyn*, OIr. *oss* stag, Skr. *ukshān* ox, bull, cattle; the ult. relations are unkn. ¶ The only sb. in gen. use that retains the orig. weak pl. (OE. -*an*).

**oxalic** əksæ·lik epithet of a poisonous sour acid existing in the form of salts in wood-sorrel, etc. XVIII. - F. *oxalique* (de Morveau and Lavoisier, 'Nomenclature Chimique', 1787), f. L. *oxalis* (Pliny) - Gr. *oxalis* wood-sorrel (Dioscorides), f. *oxūs* sour, acid (cf. OXYGEN); see -IC.

**oxide** ə·ksaid compound of oxygen with another element or with an organic radical. XVIII. - F. *oxide* (de Morveau and Lavoisier, 1787), now *oxyde*, f. *oxygène* OXYGEN + *-ide*, after *acide* ACID. The sp. *oxid* (now U.S.) was suggested by assoc. with *acid*. See prec.

**Oxonian** əksou·niən pert. to Oxford, esp. to its university. XVI. f. *Oxonia*, latinization of OE. *Ox(e)naford*, ME. *Oxen(e)ford*, f. *oxan*, g. pl. of OX + FORD; see -IAN.

**oxslip** ɔːkslɪp flowering herb, hybrid between cowslip and primrose. OE. *oxanslyppe*, f. *oxan*, g. sg. of *oxa* OX + *slyppe* slimy or viscous dropping (see COWSLIP).

**oxy-** ɔːksi repr. *oxu-*, comb. form of Gr. *oxús* sharp, pungent, ACID, used in many scientific terms, in chem. repr. *oxygen*.

**oxygen** ɔːksɪdʒən (chem.) colourless invisible gas, the most abundant of the elements. XVIII. - F. *oxygène*, intended to mean 'acidifying principle' (acid-producer), f. Gr. *oxús* (see prec. + *-gène* -GEN). The form used as sb. in de Morveau and Lavoisier's 'Nomenclature Chimique', 1787, was *oxigène*; this repl. *oxygène* (1786), short for *principe oxygène* (1785-6), which had succeeded to *principe oxygine* (1777).

**oxymoron** ɔksɪmɔːrən (rhet.) figure in which contradictory terms are conjoined. XVII. - Gr. *oxímōron*, n. sg. of *oxímōros* pointedly foolish, f. *oxús* (see OXY-) + *mōrós* foolish (cf. MORON).

**oxytone** ɔːksɪtoun (Gr. gram.) having the acute accent on the last syllable. XVIII. - modL. *oxytonus* - Gr. *oxítōnos*, f. *oxús* sharp, acute (see OXY-) + *tōnos* TONE. So **paro-xytone** pær-/ **proparo-xytone** prou-pær- having an acute accent on the penultimate / antepenultimate syllable respectively. XVIII.

**oy, oe** oi (Sc.) grandchild. xv (o). - Gael. *ogha, odha* (δ-ə) = OIr. *au* descendant, Ir. *úa* grandson.

**oyer** oiːəɪ (leg.) in full *o. and terminer* 'hear and determine', commission to hear and judge indictments. xv. - AN. *oyer* (Britton) = OF. *oir* (mod. *ouïr*) :- L. *audire* hear (see AUDIENCE). See -ER<sup>5</sup>.

**oyez, oyes** oujeːs call to command attention, as by a public crier or a court officer. xv (*oyas, oyes, oyes*). - AN., OF. *oiez, oyez* hear ye!, imper. pl. of *oir* (see prec.); identified with *O yes* since xv, and often so written.

**oyster** oiːstəɪ edible bivalve mollusc. xiv. ME. *oistre* - OF. *oistre, uistre* (mod. *huître*) = Pr., Sp. *ostra*, It. †*ostrea* - L. *ostrea* (whence also OE. *ōstre*, (M)Du. *oester*, ON. *ostra*; G. *auster* being from LG.), also *ostreum* from Gr. *óstreon*, rel. to *ostéon* bone (cf. OSTEO-), *óstrakon* (cf. OSTRACIZE).

**oz** symbol for OUNCE<sup>1</sup>. xvi. - It. *ōz*, abbrev. of *onza*, pl. *onze*.

**ozokerit(e)** ouzouːkəɪt, -ait, **ozocerit(e)** o(u)zəːsəɪt, -əːkəɪt, -ait; ouzosiəːraɪt, -kiəːraɪt aromatic waxlike fossil resin. xix. - G. *ozokerit* (Glocker, 1833), f. Gr. *ōzein* smell + *kēros* beeswax; see -ITE.

**ozone** ouzouːn, ouːzoun (chem.) allotropic oxygen, O<sub>3</sub>. xix. - G. *ozon* (C. F. Schönbein, 1840) - Gr. *ōzon*, n. prp. of *ōzein* smell, rel. to *odmē* ODOUR; thus F. *ozone*; so named from its peculiar smell.

## P

**pa, pabouch** see PAPA, PAPOOSH.

**pabulum** pæːbjʊləm food, nutriment. xvii. - L. *pābulum* (:- \**pādhlom*), f. base \**pā-* of *pāscere*, pt. *pāvi* feed, PASTURE.

**paca** pæːkə large rodent of Central and S. America. xvii. - Sp., Pg. *paca* - Tupi *paca* (cf. Guarani *paig*).

**pace**<sup>1</sup> peɪs step; rate of progression; †step of a stair, floor raised by a step (surviving in FOOTPACE, HALF-PACE); †mountain pass xiii. ME. *pas, paas* - (O)F. *pas* - L. *passu-s* step, pace, lit. 'stretch (of the leg)', f. *pass-*, pp. stem of *pandere* stretch, extend (cf. EXPAND). Hence **pace** vb. walk with measured pace (along) xvi; set the pace for xix.

**pace**<sup>2</sup> peɪːsi by leave of. xix. L., abl. of *pāx* PEACE, as in *pāce tuā* by your leave.

**pace egg** peɪs eg (north.) Easter egg. xvi. f. north. dial. *paas, pase*, *pas* (xv), var. of *pasch*, PUSCH Easter (cf. *ass* for *ask* ash, *buss* for *busch*); corrupted to *paste-egg* (xvii). Cf. LG. *paaschey*.

**pacha** see PASHA.

**pachisi** pətʃɪːsi four-handed game played in India, of which ludo is a simplified form. xviii. - Hindi *pach(ch)īsī*, adj. f. *pach(ch)īs* twenty-five (the highest throw), f. *pach* five.

**pachy-** pæːki comb. form of Gr. *pakhús* thick, as in *pakhúdermos* thick-skinned (*dérma* skin, DERMATO-), on which is based modL. *pachydermata*, whence **pa-chyderm** (after F. *pachyderme*, Cuvier 1797), **pachydermatous** xix.

**pacific** pæsiːfɪk making or tending to peace xvi; peaceful xvii (*P. Ocean*, modL. *Mare Pacificum*, so called by Magellan because he found it comparatively free from violent storms). - (O)F. *pacifique* or L. *pacificus*, f. *pāc-*, *pāx* PEACE; see -FIC. Hence **pacif-ic-ism**, -ist, usu. in shortened form **pa-cifism**, -ist pæːsɪfɪzəm, -ist xx; after F. *pacifisme*, -iste. So **pacify** pæːsɪfaɪ calm, quiet. xv. - (O)F. *pacifier* or L. *pacificāre*. **pacifica-tion**, xv. - F. - L.

**pack**<sup>1</sup> pæk bundle, bale xiii; company, set of people xiv; set of playing-cards xvi; company of animals kept or herding together xvii. - (M)Flem., (M)Du., (M)LG. *pak*

(whence ult. also (M)HG. *pack*, Icel. *pakki*, AL. *paccus*, *paka*, F. †*paque*, It. *pacco*, Ir. *paca*); of unkn. origin. So **pack** vb. xiv. - (M)Du., (M)LG. *pakken*; cf. AN. *paker*, *enpaker*, AL. *pakkäre*, *impaccäre*, Icel. *pakka*, etc. Hence **pack**AGE. xvi; earlier †*pakald* (xv), of obscure formation; but AL. *paccägium* occurs XIII-XIV.

**pack**<sup>2</sup> *pæk* †make a plot; †bring into a plot; make up (a jury, etc.) for a wrong purpose; shuffle (cards) fraudulently. xvi. prob. f. †*pack* vb. (f. PACT sb.) by apprehending the final -t as an inflexion; cf. †*compact*, occas. var. of *compact*.

**packet** *pæ·kit* small pack or package xvi; short for *p.-boat* xviii. f. PACT<sup>1</sup> + -ET; perh. of AN. formation; F. *pacquet* is from Eng., and Sp. *paquete*, It. *pacchetto* from F. Hence **packet**-BOAT vessel plying between two ports, mail-boat. xvii; orig. boat maintained for the conveyance of 'the packet' of state papers (cf. 'allowance as well for serving the packets by lande as for entertaining a bark to carie over and to returne the packet' 1598-9); hence F. *paquebot*, †-*bouc* (1634), †*paquet-bot* (1718). ¶ Earlier names were †*post-bark*, †*post-boat* (late xvi); cf. 'pacquets postmaster' (1628), 'postmasters frigate' (1637).

**paco** *pā·kou* alpaca (the animal) xvii; brown oxide of iron (so called from its colour) xix. - Sp. *paco* - Quechua *pako* (see ALPACA).

**pack** *pækt* covenant, agreement. xv. - (O)F. *pacite*, †*pack* - L. *pacum*, -us, sb. uses of pp. of *pacisci* make a covenant, f. reduced grade of \**pāk-*, repr. by *pāx* PEACE.

**pad**<sup>1</sup> *pæd* †toad, (dial.) frog. xii. Late OE. or early ME. *pad*, prob. - ON. *padda* = OFris., MDu. *padde* (Du. *pad(de)*, MLG. *padde*, *pedde* (*peddenstöl* toadstool). Cf. PADDOCK<sup>1</sup>.

**pad**<sup>2</sup> *pæd* (orig. sl., now dial.) path, road xvi; road-horse, nag; highwayman, FOOT-PAD xvii. - LG., Du. *pad* PATH. A word of vagabonds' cant, like others of the class introduced xvi. Hence, or - LG. *padde*, **pad** vb.<sup>1</sup> tread, tramp. xvi. †**pa·dder**<sup>1</sup> foot-pad. xvii.

**pad**<sup>3</sup> *pæd* †bundle of straw to lie on; soft stuffed saddle xvi; small cushion xvii; hairy foot or paw xviii; sheets of paper forming a block xix. prob. of LDu. origin (cf. Flem. †*pad*, *patte*, LG. *pad* sole of the foot). Hence **pad** vb.<sup>2</sup> stuff, fill out. xix.

**pad**<sup>4</sup> *pæd* dull sound of steps on the ground. xvi. Mainly imit., but cf. PAD vb.<sup>1</sup>

**paddle**<sup>1</sup> *pæ·dl* spud for cleaning a plough-share xv; short oar for propelling a canoe, etc.; one of a series of spokes, boards, or floats for propelling a vessel in the water xvii. Of unkn. origin; in the first sense north. dialects have a parallel *pattle* (xix); the suffix is -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **pa·ddle** vb. xvii.

**paddle**<sup>2</sup> *pæ·dl* walk or move the feet about in mud or shallow water xvi; toddle xviii. prob. of LDu. origin; cf. LG. *padde* tramp about, frequent. of *padde* PAD vb.<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**paddock**<sup>1</sup> *pæ·dæk* frog, toad. xii (in place-name *Padocdailes*). f. PAD<sup>1</sup> + -OCK.

**paddock**<sup>2</sup> *pæ·dæk* small enclosure of grass land. xvii. alt. of (dial.) *parrock*, OE. *pearroc*, -uc PARK. ¶ Cf. *Le (south) par(r)ok* (xiv), later *Paddock Creek* in Essex, *Parrok* (xiv), now *Paddock Wood* in Kent.

**paddy**<sup>1</sup> *pæ·di* rice in the straw or in the husk. xvii (*batte* xvi, *batty* xvii). - Malay *pādī*, corr. to Javanese *pāri*, Canarese *bhatta*.

**paddy**<sup>2</sup> *pæ·di* Irishman xviii; fit of temper xix. Pet-form of Ir. *Padraig* Patrick; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**paddymelon** *pæ·dimelən* small brush kangaroo. xix. alt. of native name, the first el. of which may be identical with that of Sydney dialect *patagorang* kangaroo.

**pad(i)shah** *pā·dišā*, *pā·djā* title applied to the Shah of Persia, Sultan of Turkey, Great Mogul, etc. xvii. - Pers. *pādshāh*, in poetry *pādīshah* :- Pahlavi *pātašā(h)* :- OPers. \**pātišayahiya*, f. *pāti* (= Skr. *pāti*) master, lord, ruler + *šāh* king, SHAH.

**padlock** *pæ·dlək* portable lock to hang on the object fastened. xv. Of unkn. origin; the simple *pad* appears to be earlier (xiii), perh. identical with PAD<sup>1</sup>, the lock being fancifully likened to a toad in shape; see LOCK<sup>1</sup>.

**padre** *pā·drei* (title of a) minister of religion. xvi. - It., Sp., Pg. *padre* :- L. *pātre-m*, *pater* FATHER. ¶ In India taken from Pg.; hence in gen. service use for a chaplain.

**paduasoy** *pæ·djuəsɔi* silk fabric. xvii. Earliest form *poudesoy* - F. *pou-de-soie*, earlier *pout de soie* (xiv), of unkn. origin; altered to the present form by assoc. with earlier †*Padua say* (xvii), kind of serge (see SAY<sup>2</sup>) from Padua in Italy.

**pæan** *pī·ən* song of triumph or exultation. xvi. - L. *pæān* - Gr. *paian* hymn to Apollo invoked by the name *Paian*, Doric var. of Ionic *Paiēon*, Attic *Paiōn*, orig. the Homeric name of the physician of the gods, afterwards Apollo, prop. the Striker, one who heals with magic blows, prp. of *patein* strike.

**pedo-**, U.S. **pedo-** *pī·dou* comb. form of Gr. *paīs*, *paid-* boy, child; as in **pedo-**BA·PTISM infant baptism. xvii. - modL. Cf. PEDAGOGUE.

**pæon** *pī·ən* (pros.) metrical foot of four syllables, one long and three short, named, acc. to the position of the long syllable, first, second, third, and fourth *pæon*. xvii. - L. *pæōn* - Gr. *paion*.

**pagan** *pei·gən* heathen. xiv. - L. *pāgānus* rustic, peasant, citizen, civilian; eccl. (Christian and Jewish, f. *pāgus* (rural) district, the country, orig. landmark fixed in the earth,

f. \**pāg-* \**pāg-*, as in *pangere* fix, parallel to \**pāk-* (see PACT); see -AN. The sense 'heathen' (Tertullian) of *pagānus* derived from that of 'civilian' (Tacitus), the Christians calling themselves enrolled soldiers of Christ (members of his militant church) and regarding non-Christians as not of the army so enrolled. Represented earlier (XIII-XVI) by †*païen*, †*payen* - OF. *païen* (mod. *païen*) = Pr. *paian*, *pagān*, Sp., It. *pagano*; cf. PAYNIM. Hence **pa·ganism**. xv.

**page**<sup>1</sup> peidʒ †boy, lad XIII; †youth in training for knighthood; †male person of low condition; boy (or man) employed as servant or attendant XIV, as in a great household, or (XVIII) a foot-boy or errand-boy at a house, hotel, etc. - (O)F. *page*, *pagem*. - It. *paggio* (cf. Sp. *page*, Pg. *pagem*) - Gr. *paidion*, dim. of *paid-*, *païs* boy (cf. PÆDO-).

**page**<sup>2</sup> peidʒ one side of a leaf of a book, etc. xv. - (O)F. *page* (reduction of *pagene*) - L. *página* vine-trellis, column of writing, page or leaf, f. \**pāg-* fix (cf. *pāgus* s.v. PAGAN). Earlier †*pagine* (AnCrR.) - OF. *pagine*, -ene, or direct - L. Hence **page** vb. xvii. So **paginate**<sup>3</sup> pæˈdʒineit. XIX; back-formation from **pagina**TION. XIX. - F.

**pageant** pæˈdʒənt, (now rare) peiˈdʒənt †scene acted on a stage XIV; †stage on which scenes were acted, esp. in the open-air performances of the miracle plays XV; †tableau or series of tableaux XVI; brilliant spectacle XIX; since 1907, scenic exhibition of local history. Late ME. *pagyn* (in contemp. AL. *pagina*), of unkn. origin (the uncertainty is complicated by lack of evidence for the chronology of the senses). ¶ With parasitic *d*, *t*, from XIV (cf. *ancient*, *peasant*, *tyrant*). Hence **pa·geantry**. xvii (Sh.).

**pagne** pænj cloth, esp. loin-cloth. xvii. - F. *pagne* - Sp. *pañó* (in Pg. *panno*, whence Du. *paan*) :- L. *pannu-s* cloth (see PANE).

**pagoda** pəˈɡouˌdə idol temple; idol; coin of S. India (from the figure thereon). xvii. - Pg. *pagode*, with substitution of -a for -e; prob. to be referred ult. to Pers. *buthada* idol temple, f. *but* idol + *kada* habitation, altered by assoc. with Prakrit *bhagodi* divine, holy :- Skr. *bhagavati* 'god-endowed', divine. Earlier *pagod(e)* late XVI; cf. F. *pagode* (xvii); pronounced *paˈgod* and *paˈgoˌd*, as in Pope.

**pa(h)** pā native fort in New Zealand. XIX. Maori *pā*, f. *pā* block up. Earlier †*hippa(h)*, with prefixed def. art. he.

**Pahlavi** pāˈlævi, **Pehlevi** peiˈlævi mode of writing Persian by substituting Semitic equivalents for Persian words. XIX. - Pers. *Pahlavi*, *Pehlevi*, f. *Pahlav* :- *Parthava* Parthia; the system of writing was developed in Parthian times, when the great nobles, the Pahlavāns, ruled.

**pail** peil vessel of cylindrical or truncated obconical shape made of staves hooped and fitted with a handle. OE. *pægel* (glossing medL. *gillo* GILL<sup>3</sup>) corr. to (M)Du. *pegel*

*gauge*, scale, mark, LG. *pegel* half a pint, of unkn. origin. ME. forms with final *e* appear to be due to assoc. with OF. *païelle*, *paëlle* (mod. *poële*) pan, bath, liquid measure :- L. *patella* pan; see PATELLA.

**paillasse** see PALLIASSE.

**pain** peɪn (arch.) punishment, penalty (now only in phr.); suffering; †trouble, difficulty XIII; (pl.) trouble taken in doing something XVI (earlier sg. *do one's p.*, etc.). ME. *peine*, *paine* - (O)F. *peine* = Pr., Sp., It. *pena* :- L. *pœna* penalty, punishment, (later) pain, grief - Gr. (Dorian) *poïnā*, (Attic) *poïnē* expiation, ransom, punishment :- \**q<sup>0</sup>oinā* vengeance, price of expiation (cf. OS. *cēna* price, Av. *kaēnā* - punishment, Skr. *cāyatē* avenge, punish). See PINE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **pai·nful**<sup>1</sup> hurtful; †laborious. XIV.

**paint** peɪnt make (a picture) on a surface in colours XIII (first in *peintunge*, AnCrR.); depict in words xv. prob. first in pp. (i) *peint* - (O)F. *peint(e)*, pp. of *peindre* = Pr. *penher*, It. *pingere* :- L. *pingere* embroider, tattoo, paint, embellish, f. nasalized form of \**pig-* \**peig-* (cf. PICTURE, PIGMENT), repr. also by Skr. *pinktē* paints, *piñjāras* reddish, and parallel with \**peik-* \**poik-*, repr. by OE. *fāh*, OHG. *fēh* varicoloured, Goth. *filufaihs*, Gr. *poikilos* (cf. PÆCILO-), Lith. *piešūi*, *piešti* paint, write, Skr. *piṅgati* adorns. Hence **paint** sb. pigment, colour. xvii. So **painter**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (R. Rolle). - OF. *peintour*, regimen case of *peindre* = Pr., Sp. *pintor*, It. *pintore* :- CRom. \**pinctōrem*, for L. *pictōrem*, *pictor*, f. *pict-*, pp. stem of *pingere*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**painter**<sup>2</sup> peiˈntɔɪ rope to secure an anchor, etc. xv. contemp. with †*paint* vb. make fast with a rope, which is prob. a back-formation; of unkn. origin, but cf. OF. *pentoir*, *penteur* strong rope (xv).

**pair** peəɪ set of two; set of parts forming a whole. XIII (e.g. string of beads XIV, flight of stairs XVI). - (O)F. *paire* = It. *paia* pl. (whence sg. *paio*) :- L. *paria* equal or like things, n. pl. of *pār*, *pār*-equal, whence OF. *per* (mod. *pair*) PEER. Formerly often uninflected for the pl. with a numeral; cf. OF. *cinquante paire*, *cent paire*. Hence **pair** vb. xvii. ¶ From L. are also MDu., OHG. *par* (G. *paar*).

**Pakistan** pākɪstāˌn (at first) Moslem autonomy; (now) Moslem republic in S. Asia. xx. Earlier *Pakstan*, f. initials of Punjab, Afghan Province, Kashmir, Sind, and Baluchistan.

**paktong** pæˈktɒŋ Chinese nickel silver. xviii. Cantonese var. of Chinese *peh* (white) *t'ung* (copper).

**pal** pæl (sl.) comrade, chum. xvii. - Eng. Gypsy *pal* brother, mate = Turk. Gypsy *pral*, *plal* :- Skr. *bhrāt̥ar-* BROTHER.

**palace** pæˈlɪs official residence of a king, pope, bishop XIII; stately mansion XIV; building, often spacious and attractive, for



entertainment XIX. ME. *paleis* - OF. *paleis*, (also mod.) *palais*, corr. to Pr. *palatz*, Sp. *palacio*, It. *palazzo* - L. *palātium* orig. name of one of the seven hills of Rome (also called *Mons Palatinus* PALATINE hill), (later) the house of Augustus there situated, the palace of the Cæsars which finally covered the hill.

**paladin** pæ'lodin one of the Twelve Peers of Charlemagne's court, of whom the Count Palatine was the foremost; (hence) knightly champion or hero. XVI. - F. *paladin* - It. *paladino* - L. *palātīnu-s* pert. to the palace, PALATINE.

**palæo-**, U.S. **paleo-**, pæliou, pæliou- comb. form of Gr. *palaîos* ancient, in many scientific terms often having correlatives in NEO-; among the earliest are **palæo-**GRAPHY - F. *paléographie* - modL. *palæographia* (1708), **palæo-**ONTOLOGY XIX; archæol., geol. opp. to MESO-, NEO-, as **palæoli-**thic, -zo-ic.

**palæstra** pæli'stræ wrestling-school. XVI. - L. *palæstra* - Gr. *palai'strā*, f. *palatein* wrestle. Earlier in form †*palestre* (xv, Lydg.) - (O)F. *palestre*. So **palæ-**STRAL<sup>1</sup> (xiv, Ch.).

**palafitte** pæ'lɔfit lake dwelling. XIX. - F. *palafitte* - It. *palafitta* fence of piles, f. *palo pale*<sup>1</sup> †*fitto* fixed, pp. of *figgere* FIX.

**palampore** pæ'lɔmpɔɔɔɔɔ chintz bed-cover. XVII. prob. f. *Pālanpur*, name of a town in Guzerat, India, perh. with contamination from Hind., Pers. *palangpōsh* bed-cover.

**palankeen, palanquin** pælanki'n covered litter used in India and elsewhere. XVI. - Pg. *palanquim* (whence also F., Sp. *palanquin*, It. *palanchino*) - an EIndian word repr. by Pali *pālankī*, Hindi *pālki* (whence **pal-**keē xvii) :- Skr. *palyanka, paryanka* bed, couch, f. *pari* round about, PERI-. ¶ The final nasal seems to have been a Pg. addition, as in *mandarim* MANDARIN; forms without it, *palanke(e)*, were in use xvii-xviii.

**palate** pæ'lɔt roof of the mouth. xiv (*palet*). - L. *palātum* (used also, by Ennius, for the vault of heaven). (O)F. *palais* was also adopted as *palace*, *pal(a)ys* xv-xvi, a form due to assoc. with L. *palātium* PALACE on account of the roof-like form of the palate (cf. OF. *palais vouit*s vaulted palate). Hence **pal-**ate vb. taste, relish. xvii (Sh.); **pal-**at-ABLE agreeable to the palate. xvii; **pal-**atal<sup>1</sup> pert. to the palate. xix. - F. *palatal*; earlier †*pal-*at-IAL xviii, and †*pal-*at-IC, *palat-*INE (cf. F. *palatin*) xvii. The comb. form of *palate* is **pal-**ato- xviii.

**palatine** pæ'lɔtain (of a count or county) possessing royal privileges xv; sb. lord having sovereign power over a province or dependency of an empire or realm xvi. - F. *palatin(e)* - L. *palātīnus* belonging to the *palātium* PALACE, sb. officer of the Roman imperial palace, chamberlain; hence applied in the Middle Ages to great feudatories

exercising royal privileges, such as the rulers of Hungary, the pfalzgraf of the Rhine, the Bishop of Durham, etc. Hence **palatin**AT<sup>1</sup> pælə'tɪnət territory of a count palatine, county palatine. xvi; cf. F. *palatinat*. Also **palatine** sb. fur tippet worn by women. xvii. - F. *palatine*, so named after the Princess *Palatine*, wife of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV.

**palaver** pælə'vɔɔɔɔɔ parley, conference; profuse or idle talk. xviii (hence as vb.). - Pg. *palavra* = Sp. *palabra*, Pr. *paraula*, It. *parola*, F. *parole* (cf. PAROLE) :- L. *parabola* PARABLE. ¶ *Palavra* appears to have been used by Pg. traders on the coast of Africa for a parley with the natives, to have been picked up there by English sailors, and to have passed from nautical slang into ordinary colloq. use. Cf. *fetish*.

**pale**<sup>1</sup> peil pointed stake used in forming a fence; fence of these; limit, boundary xiv; (her.) ordinary consisting of a vertical band xv; territory within determined bounds xvii. - (O)F. *pal*, var. of *pel* (mod. *pieu*) = Pr. *pal*, Sp., It. *palo*, Rum. *par* :- L. *pālu-s* stake (dim. *paxillus*) :- \**pakslōs* (cf. Gr. *pássalos* peg :- \**pakjalos*), f. \**pag-*, base of *pangere* fix (see PACT, COMPACT). See PEEL<sup>1,3</sup>. So **pale** vb. enclose with pales. xiv. - (O)F. *paler*, f. *pal*; surviving in **pal-**ING<sup>1</sup> xv; cf. PALISADE.

**pale**<sup>2</sup> peil of whitish or ashen colour xiii (Cursor M.); faint, dim xiv. - OF. *pale*, *palle* (mod. *pâle*) - L. *pallidu-s*, whence also Pr. *pale*, Sp. *pálido*, It. *pallido* PALLID. So vb. xiv. - OF. *palir* (mod. *pâlir*), f. *pale*.

**paletot** pæ'lɔtu loose outer garment. xix. - F. *paletot*, formerly †*pal(e)toc*, in ME. †*paltok* (xiv); of unkn. origin. ¶ Also in Sp. *paletoque*, in Breton *paltōk*.

**palette** pæ'lɔt artist's tablet to lay and mix his colours on. xvii. - F. *palette*, perh. - It. *paletta* (which has not, however, the artist's sense), dim. of *pala* shovel, blade, plate :- L. *pāla*; see PALLET<sup>2</sup>, FEEL<sup>3</sup>, -ETTE.

**palfrey** pɔ'lfri, pæ'lfri saddle-horse. xii. - OF. *palefrei* (mod. *palefroi*) :- medL. *palefrēdu-s*, for *paraverēdu-s* (v), f. Gr. *pará* beside, extra (see PARA-<sup>1</sup>) + late L. *verēdus* light horse, courier's horse (cf. late Gr. *parippos* led horse); *verēdus* is of Gaulish origin and is a comp. of Celtic \**rēdā* (whence L. *rēda* chariot), rel. to RIDE; cf. W. *gorwydd* horse :- \**upo*/reidos. ¶ *Paraverēdus* is repr. also in modified forms by Pr. *palafre*, Sp. *palafren*, Pg. *palafrem*, It. *palafreno*; it passed into Germ. and became the ordinary word for a horse, viz. MLG. *pered* (LG. *perd*), MDu. *pert*, *paert* (Du. *paard*), OHG. *pfarifrid*, *pfefrifrit* (G. *pferd*).

**Pali** pā'li the language used in the canonical books, etc., of the Buddhists. xviii. Short for *pālibhāsā*, f. *pāli* line, canon + *bhāsā* language.

**palikar** pæ'likār member of the band of a Greek or Albanian military chief. XIX (Byron). - modGr. *palikári*, *állékári*, dim. of Gr. *pállax*, *pállēx* youth (see FOAL).

**palimpsest** pæ'limpest †material prepared for writing on and wiping out XVII; parchment, etc., in which the original writing has been erased to make place for a second XIX. - L. *palimpsestus* - Gr. *palimpsestos* (as sb. -on, sc. *biblion* book), f. *pálin* again (cf. POLE<sup>2</sup>, WHEEL) + *pséstós*, pp. formation on *psén* rub smooth. Cf. F. *palimpseste* (XVI).

**palindrome** pæ'lindroum word or set of words that reads the same backwards as forwards. XVII. - Gr. *palindromos* running back again, f. *pálin* again (see prec.) + *drom-*, *draméin* run (cf. Skr. *drámati*).

**palingenesia** pæ'lindʒíní'siə regeneration. XVII. medL. - Gr. *paliggenesiá*, f. *pálin* (see prec.) + *génésis* GENESIS. Also **palingenesy**. XVII. - F. See -IA<sup>2</sup>, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**palinode** pæ'linoud song in which a poet retracts something said before, recantation. XVI. - F. †*palinode* or late L. *palinōdia* - Gr. *palinōidiá*, f. *pálin* (see prec.) + *oidé* song (ODE).

**pall**<sup>1</sup> pāl A. (arch.) cloth, a cloth, esp. (a) rich cloth OE.; cloth spread on a coffin or hearse xv; B. (arch.) robe, mantle OE.; papal pallium xv; C. 'mantle' of cloud, mist, smoke xv. OE. *pæll* - L. *pallium* Greek mantle, philosopher's cloak, later in various ecl. uses; see PALLIUM.

**pall**<sup>2</sup> pāl †become dim or faint XIV (Gower); become vapid or stale xv (Lydg.); (fig.) become insipid XVIII; †in various trans. uses XIV (Gower). Aphetic of †*appall*, APFAL.

**Palladian** pəleɪ'diən pert. to the school of the It. architect Antonio *Palladio* (1518-80), who imitated ancient Roman architecture. XVIII (Pope, Gibbon). See -IAN.

**palladium**<sup>1</sup> pəleɪ'diəm image of Pallas in the citadel of Troy, on which the safety of the city depended xiv (Ch.); safeguard, protection XVI. - L. *palladium* - Gr. *palládion*, f. *Pallad-*, *Pallás* epithet of the goddess Athene.

**palladium**<sup>2</sup> pəleɪ'diəm metal of the platinum group. XIX. - modL.; so named by its discoverer Wollaston from the newly discovered asteroid *Pallas*; see prec. and -IUM.

**pallet**<sup>1</sup> pæ'lit (straw) mattress. xiv (Ch.). Late ME. *pail(let)* - AN. *paillette* straw (cf. F. dial. *paillet* bundle of straw), f. *paille* straw :- L. *palea* chaff, straw, which has Balto-Sl. cogns. ¶ For the phonology cf. MALLET.

**pallet**<sup>2</sup> pæ'lit flat-bladed wooden instrument XVI; flat board; projection which engages with the tooth of a wheel XVIII. - (O)F. *palette*, dim. of *pale* spade, blade (with WF. vocalism, the regular repr. being *pelle*) :- L. *pāla* spade, shovel :- \**pakslā*, rel. to *pālus* stake; see PALE<sup>1</sup>, PEEL<sup>2</sup>, PALETTE.

**palliasse, paillasse** pæ'liæs straw mattress. XVIII (both forms). - F. *paillasse* - It. *pagliaccio* :- Rom. \**paleāceum*, f. L. *palea* (see PALLET<sup>1</sup>); adopted earlier in naturalized form in Sc. *pales*, *paillyes*, *pavilyes* (XVI).

**palliate** pæ'leit †cloak, conceal; alleviate (disease, etc.) XVI; disguise the enormity or offensiveness of; †mitigate XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *palliāre* (*palliātus* cloaked, fig. protected, is earlier), f. PALLIUM; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. (O)F. *pallier*. So **pallia**-TION. XVI. - (O)F. - medL. **pa**-LIATIVE. XVI. - (O)F.

**pallid** pæ'lid wan, pale through death, sickness, etc. XVII. - L. *pallidus*, rel. to *pallēre* be pale; see FALLOW<sup>2</sup> and -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **pa**-llor<sup>2</sup>. XVII. - L.

**pallium** pæ'liəm large cloak XVI; woollen vestment worn by the pope and conferred by him on archbishops XVII; (zool.) mantle of a mollusc, etc. XIX. - L. *pallium*, rel. to *palla* long wide outer garment of Roman ladies, prob. of Gr. origin, but nothing appropriate is known. ¶ The ecl. vestment, consisting now of a circular band resting on the shoulders with a pendant back and front, is supposed to have developed from a mantle which came to be folded into a band.

**pall-mall** pælmæ:l, pelme:l †mallet used in the game (also so called) in which a ball was driven through an iron ring XVI; †alley in which this was played, (hence) name of an alley in London XVII, now *Pall Mall*. - F. †*pal(le) mail(le)* - It. *pallamaglio*, f. *palla* ball (collateral var. of *balla* BALL<sup>1</sup>) + *maglio* mallet; see MALL, MALLET.

**palm**<sup>1</sup> pām tree of the (chiefly tropical) family Palmæ or Palmacæ; leaf or 'branch' of a palm tree OE.; branch or sprig of a tree substituted for the palm in Palm Sunday processions xiv. OE. *palm*, *palma*, *palme* = OS., OHG. *palma* (Du. *palme*, G. *palme*), ON. *pálmr*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - L. *palma* PALM<sup>2</sup> (the palm-leaf was likened to the hand with the fingers extended). In ME. the descendant of the OE. words coincided with the repr. of AN. (modF.) *palme*, OF. *paume*. **Palm Sunday** Sunday next before Easter, on which processions are held in which palms are carried. OE. *palm-sunnandæg*, tr. ecclL. *Dominica Palmarum*. Hence **palm**<sup>v</sup> pā'mi abounding in palms xvii (Milton); flourishing xvii (Sh.).

**palm**<sup>2</sup> pām part of the hand between the fingers and the wrist; flat part of a deer's horn xiv; measure of length xv. ME. *paume* - (O)F. *paume* = Pr. *pauma*, Sp., It. *palma* :- L. *palma* palm of the hand, part of the trunk of a tree from which branches spring, palm-leaf, palm-tree (see prec.), rel. obscurely to Gr. *palámē* palm of the hand, Ir. *lám* hand, OE. *folm*, OS. *folmōs* pl., OHG. *folna* (cf. FEEL). ME. *paume*, through *paulme* (also OF.), was finally assim. to the L. Hence **palm** vb. xvii.

**palma Christi** pæ·lmə kristai castor-oil plant. XVI. modL., 'palm of Christ'; so named from the hand-shaped leaves; see PALM<sup>2</sup>, CHRIST.

**palmary** pæ·lməri of the highest order. XVII. - L. *palmarius* that carries off the palm of victory, f. *palma* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see -ARY.

**palmate** pæ·lmeit shaped like an open hand. XVIII. - L. *palmatūs*, f. *palma* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**palmer** pā·məi pilgrim from the Holy Land, carrying a palm-branch as a sign XIII; destructive hairy caterpillar, orig. applied to those that migrate or move about in swarms (more fully *p. worm* Joel i 4, Geneva Bible 1560, tr. Heb. *gāzām* prob. locust) XVI. - AN. *palmer*, -our, OF. *palmier* = Sp. *palmero*, etc. :- medL. *palmarius* (XII), f. *palma* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see -ER.

**palmette** pæ·lmet ornament with divisions resembling a palm-leaf. XIX. - F. *palmette*, dim. of *palme* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see -ETTE.

**palmetto** pælmə·təu small species of palm. XVI (*palmito*). - Sp. *palmito* dwarf fan-palm, dim. of *palma* PALM<sup>1</sup>; later assim. to It. dims. in -etto.

**palmped** pæ·lmpəd having palmate feet. XVII. - L. *palmped-*, -pēs, f. *palma* PALM<sup>2</sup> + pēs FOOT.

**palmistry** pām·mistrī divination by inspecting the palm of the hand. XV (*pawmestry*, Lydg.). f. PALM<sup>2</sup> + -estry, of obscure formation, alt. to -istry XVI perh. after *sophistry*. Hence by back-formation **palmist**. XV, pā·lmɪst. XIX; cf. *sophister*, *sophist*.

**palmitic** pælmɪ·tɪk (chem.) acid contained in palm-oil. XIX. - F., arbitrarily f. *palme* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see -IC. Hence pā·lmɪtɪt<sup>1</sup>.

**palmyra** pælmajə·rə palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. XVII. Formerly *palmero*, *palmeira* - Pg. *palmeira*, Sp. *palmera*, It. *palmero*, f. *palma* PALM<sup>1</sup> (with suffix proper to tree-names); the present sp. suggests assim. to *Palmyra*, name of a city in Syria.

**palpable** pæ·lpəbl tangible, sensible XIV (Ch.); plainly observable XV (Lydg.); evident, manifest XVII. - late L. *palpābilis*, f. *palpāre* touch soothingly, prob. ult. rel. to FEEL; see -ABLE. So pālpa·tɪən handling. XV (Caxton). - F. or L.

**palpebral** pæ·lpɪbrəl pert. to the eyelids. XIX. - late L. *palpebrālis*, f. *palpebra* eyelid, rel. to *palpāre*; see prec. and -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**palpitate** pæ·lpɪteɪt beat rapidly and strongly. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *palpitāre*, frequent. of *palpāre*; see PALPABLE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So pālpa·tɪən. XVII. - L. Cf. F. *palpiter*, *palpitation* (XVI).

**palsgrave** pɔ·lɜ·greɪv count palatine. XVI. - early Du. *palsgrave* (mod. *palsgraaf*), f. *pals* palatine (see PALACE) + †*grave*, *graaf* count, GRAVE<sup>6</sup>.

**palstave** pɔ·lsteɪv form of celt fitting into a split handle. XIX. - Da. *paalstav* :- ON. *pālstafr*, *pāl* hoe, spade (- L. *pālus* PALE<sup>1</sup>) + *stafr* STAVE.

**palsy** pɔ·lzi paralysis. XIII. ME. *palesi*, *parlesi* - (O)F. *paralysie* (AN. *parlesie*, Cursor M.) - Rom. \**paralysis* (cf. Sp. *perlesia*, It. *paralysia*), for L. *paralysis* - Gr. *paralūsis* PARALYSIS. Hence pā·lsɪəd<sup>1</sup> adj. XVI.

**palter** pɔ·ltəɪ †mumble, babble; †jumble XVI; shuffle in statement or dealing XVII (Sh.). Of the form of a frequent. or iterative in -ER<sup>4</sup>, but the base is unkn.; perh. ult. rel. to next. Cf. †*pelt* haggle, †*pelter* peddling person XVI.

**paltry** pɔ·ltri trashy, worthless. XVI. adj. use (cf. *trumpery*) of (dial.) *paltry* sb. (xvi) rubbish, trash; cf. MLG. *palter*- in *palter-lappen* rags, LG. *paltrig* ragged, torn, and prec. Parallel synon. formations are dial. *pelt* (xvi), †*pelting* adj. (xvi, canting term), *peltry* XVI (esp. Sc.); perh. of LG. origin.

**paludal** pæ·ljʊdəl, pæljʊ·dəl pert. to marshes. XIX. f. L. *palūd-*, *pālūs* marsh (cf. synon. Skr. *palvalam*), perh. f. base meaning 'wash, pour'. So pālustral pāl·astrəl. XVII. f. L. *palustris*, f. *pālūs*. See -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**paludament** pæljʊ·dəmənt military or royal cloak. XVII. - L. *paludamentum*, which, with *paludātus* cloaked, is an ancient ritual term, f. *Paluda* epithet of Minerva; see -MENT.

**paly** pe·li (her.) divided by vertical lines (palewise). XV. - (O)F. *palé*, f. *pal* PALE<sup>1</sup>; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**pam** pæm knave of clubs, as at loo; card game in which this was the highest trump. XVII. abbrev. - F. *pamphile*, which is more nearly repr. by Sc. *pamphie*, *pawmie*; presumably ult. based on L. proper name *Pamphilus*, Gr. *Pámphilos*.

**pampa** pæ·mpə, usu. pl. pā·mpas vast treeless plain in S. America. XVIII. - Sp. *pampa* - Quechua *pampa* plain.

**pamper** pæ·mpəɪ †cram with food, feed luxuriously XIV; over-indulge XVI. In ME. also in pp. *forpampred* (Ch.); frequent. (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) of synon. †*pamp* (xiv), dial. *pomp*; prob. of Low Du. origin; cf. G. dial. *pampen*, *pampfen* cram, gorge, WFlem. *pamperen*, perh. f. nasalized var. of the base of PAP<sup>2</sup>.

**pamphlet** pæ·mfɪt small treatise of smaller compass than a 'book' XIV (T. Usk); short treatise or booklet on a matter of current or temporary interest XVI. Late ME. *pamflet*, *paunflet*, in AL. *panfletus* (Richard de Bury, 1344); generalized use of *Pamphilet*, *Panflet* (in OF. and MDu. respectively, XIII), vernacular name of the L. amatory poem 'Pamphilus seu de Amore' (XII); for the termination cf. *Catonet* the Distichs of Cato, *Esopet* the Fables of Æsop. ¶ Adopted from Eng. in F. XVIII, whence in G. Hence pām·phletɛər<sup>1</sup>. XVII, earlier †*pamphleter*. XVI.

**pan** pæn A. broad shallow vessel OE.; †skull (*brain pan*) XIV; B. depression in the ground XVI; C. hard substratum of the soil XVIII. OE. *panne* = OFris., OS. *panna*, (MLG., MDu. *panne* (Du. *pan*), OHG. *phanna*, *pfanna* (G. *pfanne*):-CWGerm. \**panna* (Scand. forms are prob. from LG.). Initial *p* and HG. *pf* suggest adoption from a foreign source at an early date, and deriv. from L. *patina* (see **PATEN**) has been proposed. (Lith. and Slav. forms are from Germ.) Hence **pan** vb. wash (gravel, etc.) in a pan, separate the gold; (usu. with *out*) yield gold when so washed; also fig. XIX (c.1850). So **pancake** XV, prob. after MLG. *panneköke* (Du. *pannekoek*) = OHG. *pfankuoch* (G. *pfannkuchen*, whence Magyar *panc*, Rum. *pancovă*); F. *pannequet* is from Eng.

**pan-** pæn comb. form of Gr. *pas*, n. *pan* all (cf. **PANTO-**), which was used freely in Gr. with adjs. in the sense 'wholly, completely, of all, by all', and less freq. with sbs. meaning 'all', 'complete' (cf. **PANACEA**, **PANCREAS**, **PANDECT**, **PANOPLY**, etc.); extensively used in later XIX to express the notion of universality in political or religious activities, as *Pan-African*, *Pan-Anglican* (modL. *Pan-Anglicus* XVII), *Pan-Britannic* (XVIII), *pan-denominational*, *Panslavism*; also in other miscellaneous comps. of a more or less techn. character.

**panacea** pænəsiˌə universal remedy. XVI. - L. *panacēa* - Gr. *panakēia*, f. *panakēs* all-healing, f. *pan-* (see prec.) + base of *akos* remedy; see -A<sup>1</sup>.

**panache** pənəˌʃ plume of feathers XVI; swagger XX. - F. *panache* - It. *pennacchio* :- late L. *pinnāculum*, dim. of *pinna* feather (cf. **PINNACLE**).

**panada** pənəˌdə dish of pulped bread with flavouring. XVI. - Sp. *panada* = Pr. *panada*, It. *panata*, repr. Rom. \**panātā*, f. *pānis* bread (cf. **PANTRY**); see -ADE.

**panama** pænəmā name of a town and state in Central America and of the isthmus joining N. and S. America, misapplied to a hat which originated in Jijipapa, Ecuador (hence named *jijipapa* in Latin America). XIX.

**pancratium, -ion** pæŋkrēiˌʃləm, -ən athletic contest combining wrestling and boxing. XVII (Holland). L. - Gr. *pankrātion*, f. *pan-* PAN- + *krátos* strength, mastery.

**pancreas** pæŋkriəs gland discharging a digestive secretion, sweetbread. XVI. - modL. *pancreas* - Gr. *págkreas*, f. *pan-* PAN- + *kréas* flesh (see **RAW**). So **pancrea-tic**. XVII. - modL.

**panda** pæˌndə racoon-like animal of the Himalayas. XIX. - Nepali name.

**Pandean, -æan** pændiˌən pert. to Pan or the pipes reputedly invented by him. XIX. irreg. f. *Pan*, Gr. rural deity + -EAN.

**pandect** pæˌndekt compendium of Roman law made by order of the emperor Justinian; complete treatise or digest. XVI. - F. *pan-decte* or L. *pan-decta*, -tes - Gr. *pan-déktēs* (pl. *pan-déktai* as a title), f. *pan-* PAN- + *dékhesthai* receive (cf. **DECENT**).

**pandemic** pændeˌmɪk (of a disease) prevalent over the whole of an area. XVII. f. Gr. *pándēmos*, f. *pan-* PAN- + *dēmos* people (cf. **DEMOCRACY**); see -IC.

**pandemonium** pændimouˌniəm abode of all devils XVII ('*Pandæmonium*, the high Capital Of Satan and his Peers' Milton 'P.L.' I 756); haunt of great wickedness, (later) place or gathering of lawless violence XVIII. modL., f. Gr. *pan-* PAN- + *daimōn* DEMON; see -IUM. ¶ Hence F. *pandémonium* (-ion, Voltaire), It., Sp. *pandemonio*.

**pander** pæˌndər go-between in clandestine amours XVI (Lyndesay); one who ministers to base passions or designs XVII. Earliest form *bandar*; appellative use of *Pandare* - It. *Pandaro* (- L. *Pandarus*, Gr. *Pándaros*), name used by Boccaccio and thereafter by Chaucer for the man who procured for Troilus the love of Criseyde (Griseida). The sp. *pander* is due to assoc. with -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. play the p. to. XVII (Sh., Dekker).

**pandiculation** pændikjuleiˌʃən stretching accompanying yawning. XVII. f. L. *pandiculāt-*, -āri, f. \**pandiculūs*, *pandus* (with dim. el.) wide apart or open, rel. to *pandere* stretch; see **PASS**, **PACE**<sup>1</sup>, -ATION.

**pandora** pændəˌrə, **pandore** pændəˌrɪ stringed musical instrument of the cither type. XVI (Morley, Drayton). Also †*bandola*, †*pandure*; - It. †*pandora*, -iera, *pandura*, (whence F. *pandore*) - late L. *pandūra* - Gr. *pandoúra*, -*dourā* three-stringed lute, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. **BANDORE**, **MANDOLINE**.

**pandour** pæˌnduər (pl.) local force organized in 1741 by Franz Freiherr von der Trenck in Croatia to clear the country of robbers; their rapacity made the word synon. with 'brutal Croatian soldier'. XVIII. - F. *pandour*, G. *bandur* - Serbo-Croatian *bandur* constable, bailiff, summoner, mounted policeman, guardian of the public peace, of fields, etc. (whence Magyar, Rum. *bandur*, Turk. *bandul*), prob. - medL. *banderius* guard of cornfields and vineyards, apparitor (cf. **BANNER**).

**pane** peɪn A. †piece of cloth XIII (Cursor M.); B. section or side (now only in some techn. uses) XIV; C. division of a window XV; panel XVI. ME. *pan*, later *pane* - (O)F. *pan* = Pr. *pan*, Sp. *pañō*, It. *panno* :- L. *pannus* cloth, piece of cloth. Sense A survives in **COUNTERPANE**.

**panegyric** pænɪdʒiˌrɪk laudatory discourse. XVII (S. Daniel) - F. *panégyrique* - L. *panēgyricus* public eulogy, sb. use of adj. - Gr. *panēgurikós* pert. to public assembly, f. *panēguris* general assembly, f. *pan-* PAN- +

-*ēguris* = *agorá* assembly (cf. CATEGORY). So **panegyric**al adj. XVI (Harvey, Nashe). **panegyrist**. XVII (Camden); so F. **panegyriste**. XVII. - Gr. *panēgurizein*. **panegyry**<sup>2</sup>. XVI.

**panel** pæ'n(ə)l piece of cloth placed under the saddle XIII (Cursor M.); saddle consisting of a rough pad XVI; piece of parchment (attached to a writ) on which names of jurors were written, (hence) list of jurymen, jury (cf. EMPANEL) XIV; section of a fence XV; compartment of a door, etc. XVI; thin board used for a painting XVIII; large size of photograph XIX. - OF. *panel* piece of cloth, saddle cushion, piece (mod. *panneau*) = It. *pannello* = Rom. \**pannellu-s*, dim. of *pannus* PANE; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**pang** pæŋ brief keen spasm of pain. XVI. In earliest use *pange(s) of death*, *panges of child bed*; unexpl. var. of earlier †*pronge* (XV, *prongys of death*, *wommanys pronge*), †*prange*; but cf. the OE. variants *pætig*, †*prættig* PRETTY, *spæc*, *spræc* SPEECH. The forms in *pr-* corr. to MLG. *prange* pinching, early Du. *prang(h)e* oppression, constraint, shackle, Du., LG. *prangen* pinch, Goth. *anapraggan* oppress, ME. *prangled* pressed tightly, Sc. *prang* (varying with *pang*) pack tight, cram.

**pangolin** pæŋgou-lin scaly ant-eater. XVIII (Goldsmith, after Buffon). - Malay *peng-göling* roller, f. *peng-* (denominative element) + *göling* roll, with ref. to its habit of rolling itself up (cf. 'Javanensibus et aliis populis orientalibus *Panggoeling*, quæ vox *Convolutorem* notat', Seba, 1734).

**panic**<sup>1</sup> pæ'nik millet. xv. - L. *pānicum* (whence F. *panic*, It. *panico*, Rum. *pârinc*; also OE. *panic*, OHG. *pfenih*, G. *fenich*, *fench*, etc.), rel. to *pānus* thread wound on a bobbin, swelling, ear of millet - Gr. *pēnos* web (*pēnion* bobbin).

**panic**<sup>2</sup> pæ'nik adj. in *p. fear*, etc. Such as was attributed to the god Pan, a Gr. rural deity, identified by the Romans with Faunus XVII; sb. †contagious emotion so ascribed XVII; sudden and extreme alarm XVIII. - F. *panique*, corr. to Sp., It. *panico*, G. *panisch* - modL. *pānicus* (in *p. terror* tr. *πανικός δέσμα, τάραχος πανικός, θόρυβος ὁ καλούμενος πανικός*) - Gr. *pānikós* (also n. -*ón* as sb.), f. *Pān* name of a deity part man part goat, whose appearance or unseen presence caused terror and to whom woodland noises were attributed; see -IC. Hence **panicky**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**panicle** pæ'nikl compound (racemose) inflorescence. XVI. - L. *pānicula*, dim. of *pānus*; see PANIC<sup>1</sup>, -CLE.

**panification** pæ'nifikei'ʃən conversion into bread. XVIII. - F. *panification*, f. *panifier* make into bread, f. *pānis* bread (cf. PASTURE); see -FICATION.

**panjandrum** pændʒæ'ndrəm nonsense word, simulating comps. of PAN-, occurring

in the farrago of nonsense composed by Samuel Foote in 1755 to test the memory of the retired actor Macklin (see 'Quarterly Review' 1854, xcvi 516); hence used as a mock title (orig. 'the Grand Panjandrum') for a pretended great personage.

**pannage** pæ'nɪdʒ mast on which swine feed XIV (*pownage*, Ch.); (right of) feeding swine in a forest xv. - OF. *pannage*, *paan-*, *pasn-* (mod. *panage*) = medL. *pāstionātium*, f. *pāstiō(n-)* feeding, pasturing, f. *pāst-*, pp. stem of *pāscere*; see PASTURE, -AGE.

**pannier** pæ'niəri basket, esp. a large one (as carried by a beast of burden, etc.). XIII (Havelok). - (O)F. *panier*, †*pannier* = Pr. *panier*, Sp. *panero* = L. *pānārium* bread-basket, f. *pānis* bread, prob. rel. to *pāscere* PASTURE.

**pannikin** pæ'nikin small metal drinking-mug. XIX. f. PAN, after CANNIKIN.

**panoply** pæ'nɒpli complete suit of armour. XVII (used earlier in Gr. or latinized form). - F. or modL. - Gr. *panopliā* full armour of a HOPLITE, f. *pan-* PAN- + *hópla* arms.

**panopticon** pæ'nɒptikən Bentham's name for a circular prison in which warders could at all times observe their prisoners XVIII; show-room XIX. f. Gr. *pan-* PAN- + *optikón*, n. of *optikós* OPTIC (cf. *pānoptos* fully visible). ¶ Earlier (1768) applied to an optical instrument.

**panorama** pænərə'mə picture of a scene unfolded so as to show the parts in succession XVIII; (fig.) continuous passing scene XIX. Invented by Robert Barker c.1789 (who in his patent of 1787 called it 'La nature à coup d'œil', i.e. 'nature at a glance'), f. Gr. *pan-* PAN- + *hórāma* view, f. *horān*.

**pansy** pæ'nzi common name of *Viola tricolor*. xv (*pensee*, later *pensy*, *paunsie*). - (O)F. *pensée* thought, fancifully applied to the plant, f. *penser* think = Pr. *pesar*, Sp. *pensar*, It. *pensare* - L. *pēnsāre* weigh, ponder, consider, in Rom. think (cf. POISE).

**pant** pænt breathe quickly and hard. xv. - AN. \**panter*, based on OF. *pantaisier* be agitated, gasp, pant = Pr. *pantaisar*, Cat. *panteixar*, Pg. *pantegar* jeer, banter = Rom. \**pantasiāre*, for \**phantasiāre* be oppressed as with nightmare, gasp with oppression - Gr. *phantasiōn* cause to imagine, make game of, f. *phantasiā* PHANTASY. Hence **pant** sb. XVI. ¶ The syll. *pant-* was taken as a base for the formation of other F. words, as *panteler* pant, *pantioier* gasp, whence *pantoiement* asthma in hawks; perh. first from the sb. and adj. *pantois*, †*pantais* (whence Eng. †*pantais*), in which the second syll. was apprehended as a suffix.

**pantaleon** pentæ'liən large dulcimer named after the inventor (1705) *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit. XVIII.

**pantalet(te)s** pæntəle'ts (chiefly U.S.) loose drawers, etc. XIX. f. next + -ETTE.

**pantaloon** pæntə'lū'n Venetian character in Italian comedy represented as a lean and foolish old man XVI; †(pl.) breeches or trousers in fashion after the Restoration XVII (Evelyn, Butler); tight-fitting trousers which superseded knee-breeches XVIII; trousers in general (esp. U.S.) XIX. - F. *pantalon* (XVI) - It. *pantalone* 'a covetous yet amorous old dotard, properly applied in Comedies to a Venetian' (Torriano), alleged to be appellative use of the name of *san Pantall(e)one* patron saint of Venice. Cf. COLUMBINE.

**pantechnicon** pænte'knikən name of a bazaar of miscellaneous artistic work, intended to be held in a building in Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London, which became a large warehouse for furniture; (hence, short for *p. van*) a furniture-removing van. XIX. f. Gr. *pan-* PAN- + *tekhnikón*, n. of *tekhnikós* TECHNICAL.

**pantheist** pæn'þi:st adherent of the doctrine that God and the universe are identical. XVIII (1705). First used by John Toland (1670-1722), author of 'Christianity not Mysterious', 1696; f. Gr. *pan* all + *theós* god; see PAN-, THEIST. Hence **pantheism**. XVIII. ¶ F. *panthéisme*, -*iste* (1712) are from Eng.

**pantheon** pæn'þi:ən, pæn'þi:ən sacred building in ancient Rome dedicated to all the gods XIV; habitation of all the gods, deities collectively XVI; applied to modern buildings resembling the Pantheon in Rome XVIII. ME. *panteon* - medL. *panteon*; adopted afresh XVI - L. *pantheon* - Gr. *pantheon*, f. *pan-* PAN- + *theós* divine, *theós* god (see THEISM).

**panther** pæn'þə: leopard (but in early use with vague reference) XIII; puma, cougar, jaguar XVIII. ME. *panter(e)* - OF. *pantere* (mod. *panthère*) - L. *panthēra* - Gr. *panthēr*, which was applied to various spotted Felidae (an Oriental origin has been suspected and Skr. *puṇḍarikas* tiger has been compared). ¶ The analysis of the Gr. word as *pan-* all + *thēr* beast gave rise to many fancies and fables.

**pantile** pæ'n'tail (prop.) roofing tile curved to an ogee shape ~. XVII. f. PAN + TILE, prob. after Du. *dakpan* 'roof-pan' (cf. G. *dachpfanne*, *pfannenziegel* 'pantile').

**panto-** pæntə'u, -tō before a vowel **pant-**, repr. Gr. *pan(t)ō-*, comb. form of *pas*, *pan*, g. *panτός* all (see PAN-).

**pantograph** pæ'ntəgráf instrument for the mechanical copying of a design. XVIII. - F. *pantographe* (Bion 1723, who has the erron. form *pento-*), f. Gr. *panto-* + *-gráphos* (see prec. and -GRAPH); cf. 'Pantographice, seu Ars Delineandi res quaslibet per paralelogrammum' by C. Scheiner, 1631. ¶ Various incorrect forms have been used, viz. *pento-*, -*e-*, *panta-*, *panti-*.

**pantomime** pæ'ntəmaim ancient Roman actor who performed in dumb show XVII (earlier in L. form); dramatic entertainment by gestures to a musical accompaniment; performance of a dramatized tale followed by a transformation scene and clowning XVIII. - F. *pantomime* (XVI) or L. *pantomimus* - Gr. *phantómimos* adj. and sb.; see PANTO-, MIME; abbrev. **pa'nto**. So **pantomimic**. XVII. - L.

**pantry** pæn'tri room in a house, etc., in which provisions, dining-plate and china, etc., are kept. XIII. - AN. *panetrie*, OF. *paneterie*, f. *panetier* (whence Eng. †*panter* XIII, later †*pan(ete)ler* XIV, †*panterer* XV) = Pr. *panetier*, Sp. *panadero*, Pg. *padreiro* baker - Rom. \**pānātārius* (in medL. *pāne-*, *pānītārius*), for *pānārius* (in late L.) bread-seller, f. *pānis* bread (= \**pāsnis*, rel. to PASTURE); see -RY.

**pants** pænts (U.S.) trousers; (in British use) drawers. XIX. Shortening of pl. of PANTALOON.

**pap<sup>1</sup>** pæp teat, nipple. XII (Orm). ME. *pappe*, prob. immed. from Scand. (cf. Sw. and Norw. dial. *pappe*), ult. f. an imit. base \**pap-* expressing blowing out the cheeks and the noise of sucking; cf. L. *papilla*, late L. *papula* nipple, Lith. *pāpas* teat, Lett. *papa* bladder. Cf. next.

**pap<sup>2</sup>** pæp soft or semi-liquid food for infants. xv. prob. - (M)LG. *pappe*, corr. to MG. *pap* (G. *pappe*), MDu. *pappe*, Du. *pap*, prob. - medL. *pappa* (cf. OF., Sp., Pg. *papa*, It. *pappa*), f. L. *pappāre* eat (whence OF. *paper*, Pr., Sp. *papar*, Rum. *pāpa*), ult. derived from baby language (cf. L. *pap(p)a*), used by infants in calling for food; cf. 'cum cibum ac potionem buas ac pappas vocent', Varro).

**papa** pəpə' father. XVII. - F. *papa* (whence in other Rom. langs.) - late L. *pāpa* - Gr. *pāppas*, *pāpas* child's word for father (esp. in voc., as *pāppa phil'* father dear, 'Odyssey' VI 57), shortened *pā(s)*. At first, like G. *papá* (XVII), in courtly and polite use it remained fashionable till early XIX; subsequently restricted to children's use, but now gen. discarded. Shortened to **pa** pā (dial.) XIX. The var. *pa'papa* (XVIII) survives in U.S. POPPA, abbrev. **pop**. Cf. POPE.

**papacy** pei'pəsi office of pope XIV (Gower); papal system XVI. - medL. *pāpātia*, f. *pāpa* POPE; see -ACY. So **pa'pal<sup>1</sup>**. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - medL.

**papaveraceous** pəpeivə'rei:ʃəs of the poppy family. XIX. f. modL. (bot. family) *Papāverāceæ*, f. *papāver* POPPY; see -ACEOUS.

**papaw** pəpə' fruit of the S. Amer. tree and Carica Papaya. XVI. Earlier *papaye*, and in foreign forms; - Sp. *papaya*, Pg. *papayo* (whence F. *papaye*) - Carib; the change to *papaw* (XVII) is unexplained.

**paper** pei'pæɪ substance made of interlaced and compressed fibre for writing, drawing, or printing on, etc.; sheet of this containing a document, etc. XIV; short for *news-paper*; essay, article XVII; set of examination questions XIX. Late ME. *papir* – AN. *papir*, (O)F. *papier* (whence MLG., MHG. *papir*, G. *papier*, Icel. *pappir*), corr. to Pr. *papier*, Sp. *papel*, It. *papiro* – L. *papyrus* – Gr. *pápyros* POPYRUS. Hence **paper** vb. XVI. **paper-hanging**. XVII, **paper-money**. XVII.

**papier mâché** pæ'pi:ei mæ'ʃei paper pulp shaped by moulding. XVIII. Not of F. origin, though composed of F. words, viz. *papier* PAPER and *mâché*, pp. of *mâcher* chew :- L. *masticare* MASTICATE. Cf. *équestrienne*, *sacque*.

**papilionaceous** pæpi:lɪənei'ʃəs like a butterfly. XVII. – modL. *papilionaceus*, f. L. *papilio(n)* butterfly; see PAVILION, -ACEOUS.

**papilla** pæpi:lə nipple-like protuberance. XVIII. L., dim. of *papula* (see PAP<sup>1</sup>). So **papillary** pæ'pɪləri, pæpi:ləri. XVII.

**papist** pei'pɪst adherent of the Pope or the papal system, Roman Catholic. XVI. – F. *papiste* or modL. *pāpista*, f. ecclL. *pāpa* POPE; see -IST. Hence **papistical**(AL) pæpi's-, **papistry**. XVI. So (by suffix-alt.) **papistish**<sup>1</sup> papistical, popish XVI; (dial.) **papist** XVII.

**papoose** pæpʊ's. N. Amer. Indian child. XVII. Algonkin (Narragansett *papoos*, Pequot *pouppous*).

**papoosh** pæpʊ:ʃ Oriental slipper. XVII. – Pers. *pāpōsh* BABOUCHE; the Turk. *pābutch* is repr. by *pabouch* (XVII).

**pappus** pæ:pəs (bot.) downy appendage on fruits. XVIII. modL. – Gr. *pāppos* (i) grandfather, (ii) down on plants. So **pappose**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. – modL.

**papyrus** pæpaɪə'rəs, pl. -i ai kind of sedge from which ancient writing material was made XIV (Wycl. Bible); writing material so prepared XVIII. – L. *papȳrus* – Gr. *pāpyros* paper-rush, of unkn. (prob. Oriental) origin; cf. PAPER. The comb. form is **papyro-**, as in **papyro-logy** (1898), **papyro-logist** (earlier *papyrographer* 1896).

**par<sup>1</sup>** pāɪ equality of value, equal footing; recognized value of currency, etc. XVII; average amount XVIII. – L. *pār* equal (cf. PAIR, PEER).

**par<sup>2</sup>** pāɪ in F. expressions, e.g. ME. *par charite* (XIII) out of Christian love, *par compaignie* for company's sake (XIV, Ch., Gower), mod. *par excellence* (XVI) above all others of the kind. – (O)F. *par* (= Pr., Cat. *per*, Rum. *p(ɾ)e*) :- Rom. \**pra*, \**per ad* (L. *per* PER-, *ad* AD-). See also PARDIE.

**para** pā'rə small Turkish coin. XVII. – Turk. – Pers. *pārah* piece, portion, coin so called.

**para-<sup>1</sup>** pæ'rə, pə'rə: before a vowel or *h* usu. *par-*, repr. comb. form of Gr. *pará* prep. by the side of, alongside, past, beyond, as in PARABLE, PARADIGM, PARADOX, PARALLEL, PARENTHESIS, PAROCHIAL, PARODY, etc. Also in numerous techn. comps. in which it had cogn. advb. and adj. uses, as 'to one side', 'amiss', 'irregular(ly)', 'wrong(ly)'.

**para-<sup>2</sup>** pæ'rə repr. F. *para-* – It. *para-*, imper. of *parare* ward off :- L. *parāre* PREPARE; orig. in It. words, e.g. *parapetto* PARAPET, *parasole* PARASOL, but adopted and extended in French, e.g. PARACHUTE, *paracrotte* mudguard, *parapluie* umbrella.

**parabasis** pərə'bæsis in ancient Gr. comedy, choric song addressed to the audience. XIX. – Gr. *parábasis*, f. *parabainein* go aside, step forward; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, COME.

**parable** pæ'rəbl (arch.) similitude, dark saying, proverb; fictitious narrative or allegory for teaching spiritual truth. XIV. ME. *parabile*, *parable* – (O)F. *parabole* – L. *parabola* comparison, in ChrL. allegory, proverb, discourse, speech – Gr. *parabolē* comparison, analogy, proverb, f. *parabállēin* put alongside, compare, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *ballēin* cast, throw (cf. BALLISTA). See also PALAVER, PARABOLA, PAROLE.

**parabola** pərə'bələ (geom.) plane curve formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane parallel to a side of the cone. XVI (Digges). – modL. – Gr. *parabolē* application, spec. in geom. of a given area to a given straight line, f. *parabállēin* (see prec.). So **parabolic** pæ'rəbəlɪk pert. to parable, metaphorical XVII. – late L. – late Gr.; pert. to a parabola XVIII. **parabolic** in both senses. XVI. ¶ To the earlier Gr. geometers, who investigated only sections perpendicular to the surface of the cone, the p. was known as *ὀρθογωνίου κώνου τομή* = sectio rectanguli conii, the use of *παράβολή* in this sense (due to Apollonius of Perga, II B.C.) referring to the fact that a rectangle on the abscissa being equal to the square on the ordinate, can be 'applied' to the latus rectum without either excess (as in the hyperbola) or defect (as in the ellipse).

**Paracelsus** pæ'rə:lsɪən pert. to (follower of) Theophrast Bombast von Hohenheim (1490–1541), Swiss physician, chemist, and natural philosopher, known as *Paracelsus*, a name supposed to be based on PARA-<sup>1</sup> and L. *celsus* high, thus loosely repr. *von Hohenheim* ('high dwelling'). XVI. ¶ To Paracelsus is due the invention of the words *gnome*, *laudanum*, *sylph*.

**parachute** pæ'rəʃʊt umbrella-like apparatus used for descending from a great height. XVIII. – F. *parachute*, f. PARA-<sup>2</sup> + *chute* fall (see CHUTE).

**Paraclete** pæ'rəklɪt title of the Holy Ghost. XV. – (O)F. *paraclēt* – ChrL. *paracletus*, also -clitus (Tertullian) – Gr. *paraklētos* advocate,



intercessor, f. *parakaleîn* call to one's aid, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *kaleîn* call (cf. CLAIM).

¶ *Paráklētos* was assoc. by the Gr. Fathers with the Hellenistic sense 'console, comfort' (cf. *paraklētor* comforter).

**parade** páreid show, display; mustering of troops for inspection, etc.; place of such assembly; public square or promenade; †parry. XVII. - F. *parade* - Sp. *parada* and It. *parata* (i) display, (ii) parry, (iii) pulling-up of a horse - Rom. \**parāta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *parāre* PREPARE, which in Rom. acquired specific applications repr. in the Fr., Sp., and It. words given above; see -ADE. Hence as vb. XVII.

**paradigm** pæ'rədaɪm, pæ'rədim pattern, example xv; (gram.) example of the inflexions of a class of words xvi. - late L. *paradigma* - Gr. *parádeigma* example, f. *paradeiknūnai* show side by side, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *deiknūnai* show (see TEACH). Cf. F. *paradigme* (xvi).

**paradise** pæ'rədaɪs garden of Eden; Heaven xii; paradisaical place or state xiii; park, pleasure-ground; (after Luke xxiii 43, etc.) the Intermediate State xvii. ME. *paradis*, also *parais* (xii-xv) - (O)F. *paradis*, also in semi-pop. form *parais* - ChrL. *paradisus* - Gr. *parádeisos*, first used by Xenophon of the parks of Persian kings and nobles, (hence) garden, orchard, in LXX and N.T. Eden, abode of the blessed - Av. *pairidaēza* enclosure, f. *pairi* around, PERI- + *diz* mould, form (see DOUGH), whence Arm. *pardēs*, late Heb. *pardēs*, Pers. (Arab.) *firdaus* garden. Cf. PARVIS. Hence **paradisac** -ei'ik. xviii, **paradisac** -ICAL. xvii; after *Judaic*, *Mosaic*. **paradisiac** -i'siæk, **paradisiacal** -ai'ækl. xvii. - ChrL. *paradisiacus* - Gr. *paradeisiakós*. ¶ Variants of greater or less currency are *paradisean* xvii, *paradisial* xviii, *paradisian* xvii, *paradisic* xviii, *paradisical* xvii.

**parados** pæ'rədas (fortif.) elevation of earth behind a fortified place. xix. - F. *parados*, f. PARA-<sup>2</sup> + *dos* back :- L. *dorsum* (see DORSAL).

**paradox** pæ'rədɔks statement or tenet contrary to received opinion; proposition on the face of it (in pop. use, actually) self-contradictory xvi; phenomenon conflicting with preconceived notions xvii. - late L. *paradoxum*, -*doxon*, sb. use of n. of *paradoxus* - Gr. *parádoxos*, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *dóxā* opinion (cf. DOGMA). Cf. F. *paradoxe* 1580 (Montaigne). Hence **paradoxical**. xvi (in *paradoxically*, Sidney; earlier *paradoxal*, Dee).

**paraffin** pæ'rəfɪn orig. colourless or white substance being a mixture of hydrocarbons; spec. a hydrocarbon of the methane series (*p. oil*, kerosene). xix. - G. *paraffin* (Reichenbach in 'Journal für Chemie und Physik' lix 456, 1830), f. L. *parum* too little, barely (see FEW) + *affinis* related (see AFFINITY); so named with ref. to its neutral quality and the small affinity it possesses for other bodies.

**paragogic** pærəgɔ'dʒɪk (of a letter or syllable) added to a word. xviii. - modL. *paragōgicus*, f. late L. *paragōgē* - Gr. *paragōgē* derivation, addition to the end of a syllable, f. *pará* past, beyond, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *agōgē* leading (cf. ACT). Also **paragogical**. xvii.

**paragon** pærəgɔn pattern of excellence; †match, mate; †comparison; perfect diamond xvi; †double camlet; †black marble xvii; size of printing type xviii. - F. †*paragon*, now *parangon* (xvi) in the above senses (whence also Sp. *para(n)gón*) - It. *paragone* (xiii) touchstone, comparison - medGr. *parakónē* whetstone, f. Gr. *parakonân* sharpen against, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *akónē* whetstone, f. \**ak-* (see ACID, etc.).

**paragraph** pærəgráf character ¶ or ¶ marking a section of a discourse, etc.; passage or section of a book, etc. xvi; short passage or notice in a journal xvii. - (O)F. *paragraphe* or medL. *paragrapheus*, -um - Gr. *parágraphos* short horizontal stroke written below the beginning of a line in which a break of sense occurs, passage so marked, f. *pará* by the side + *graphos* written, *gráphein* write; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, GRAPHIC.

**parakeet** pærəki:t small bird of the parrot kind. xvi. Three types are repr.: (i) *parroquet*, -*quet*, *perroquet* xvi, (ii) *paraquito*, -*quetto* xvi, (iii) *par(r)akeet* xvii, the last being anglicized forms of the former, which are - (O)F. *paroque* (mod. *perroquet* parrot), It. *parrocchetto*, *perrocchetto*, Sp. *periquito*, the interrelation of which is uncertain. The coexistence of WF. *perrot* (see PARROT), F. *perruche* parakeet (xvii), Guernsey *perroune* parrot, Sp. *perico* parakeet, suggests that all the forms may be ult. based on a dim. of the name 'Peter' (F. *Pierrot*, Sp. *Perico*).

**parallax** pærələks (astron.) apparent displacement or difference in the apparent position of an object. xvii. - F. *parallaxe* - modL. *parallaxis* - Gr. *parállaxis* change, alternation, mutual inclination of two lines meeting in an angle, f. *parállassein* (-*allakt-*) alter, alternate, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *állassein* exchange, f. *állos* other (cf. ALTER, ELSE). So **paralla-ctrc**. xvii. - Gr.

**parallel** pærələl lying alongside another or one another and always at the same distance apart xvi; precisely similar or corresponding xvii (Sh.). - F. *parallèle* - L. *parallēlus* - Gr. *parállēlos*, f. *pará* alongside + *allēlos* -*ōn*, etc. pl. one another, redupl. of *állos* other; see PARA- and prec. So **parallelepiped** -e-piped figure contained by 6 parallelograms. xvi (in Gr. form, Billingsley). - Gr. *parallēleptedon*, f. *parállēlos* + *epípedon* plane surface, sb. use of n. of *epípedos* plane, f. *epí* on, EPI- + *pédon* ground. **parallelogram** 4-sided rectilinear figure with opposite sides parallel. xvi (Billingsley). - F. *parallélogramme* - late L. *parallēlogrammum* - Gr. *parallēlógrammon*, sb. use of n. of adj. f. *parállēlos* + *grammē* line (cf. -GRAM).

**paralogism** pə'relɒdʒɪzəm false reasoning, fallacy. XVI. - F. *paralogisme* or late L. *paralogismus* - Gr. *paralogismós*, f. *paralogizesthai* reason falsely, f. *pardlogos*; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, LOGOS, -ISM.

**paralysis** pə'relɪsɪs disease involving impairment of motion or feeling. XVI. - L. *paralysis* - Gr. *parálusis*, f. *paralíesthai* be 'loosened' or disabled at the side, pass. of *paralúein*, f. *pará* + *lúein* loosen; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, LOOSE. This form superseded †*paralysie* XIV - (O)F. *paralysie*; see PALSY. So **paralyse**, U.S. -yze affect with paralysis. XIX. - F. *paralyser*, f. *paralysie*. **paralytic** -li'tik. XIV. - (O)F. - L. - Gr.

**paramatta** pə'rəmə'tə orig. applied to cloth made at *Paramatta* (prop. *Parramatta*) in New South Wales, Australia, where there was formerly a convict establishment in which it was produced; afterwards transf. to a fabric made in England. XIX.

**parameter** pə're'mɪtəɪ (math.) third proportional to any given diameter and its conjugate. XVII. - modL. *parameter*, -*metrum* (C. Mydorge, 1631), f. Gr. *pará* beside, subsidiary to † *metron* measure; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, METER.

**paramount** pə'reməunt (of a feudal lord) superior, supreme. XVI (also †*pera-*). - AN. (Law F.) *paramont*, *peramont* (e.g. *le chef seigneur paramont*), adj. use of adv. *paramont* above (e.g. *son seigneur prochain a luy paramont* his lord next above him), f. (O)F. *par* by † *amont* above; see PAR<sup>2</sup>, AMOUNT.

**paramour** pə'remuəɪ adv. phr. *paramour(s)* by way of (sexual) love, for love's sake, as a lover. XIII. - OF. *par amour(s)* by or through love; see PAR<sup>2</sup>, AMOUR. Hence as sb. †(sexual) love; †lover, sweetheart XIII; illicit lover or mistress XIV (Ch.). The sb. use may have arisen partly from a mistaken analysis of the common ME. phr. *to love paramour(s)*. ¶ In early use applied in devotional lang. to God and the Virgin Mary.

**paranoia** pə'renoi'ə (path.) mental derangement marked by delusions, etc. XIX. modL. - Gr. *paránoia*, f. *paránoos* distracted, f. *pará* beside, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *nóos*, *noús* mind (cf. NOETIC). Hence **paranoi'** AC adj. and sb.

**paranymph** pə'renimf friend of the bridegroom, groomsman, (also) bridesmaid; †advocate, spokesman. XVI. - late L. *paranymphus*, fem. -*nympha* - Gr. *paránymphos* m. and fem.; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, NYMPH.

**parapet** pə'repət (fortif.) defence of earth or stone; low wall or barrier XVI; (local) footpath of a street XIX. - F. *parapet* (Rabelais) or its source It. *parapetto* wall breast-high, f. *para-* PARA-<sup>2</sup> + *petto* :- L. *pectus* breast (cf. PECTORAL).

**paraph** pə'ref †paragraph XIV; (distinctive) flourish after a signature XVI. - F. *paraphe*, -*afe* - medL. *paraphus*, syncopated form of *paragaphus* PARAGRAPH.

**paraphernalia** pə'refə'nei'liə articles of personal property which the law allows a married woman to regard as her own XVII; trappings, accessories, appurtenances XVIII. - medL. *paraphernalia*; sb. use (sc. *bona goods*) of n. pl. of *paraphernalis*, f. late L. *parapherna* - Gr. *parápherna* n. pl. articles of property held by a wife besides her dowry, f. *pará* beside, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *pherné* dowry, rel. to *phérein* BEAR<sup>2</sup> (for the formation cf. OE. *bearn* BAIRN); see -AL<sup>1</sup>, -IA<sup>2</sup>.

**paraphrase** pə'refrɛz expression of the sense of a passage in other words. XVI (also in L. form). - F. *paraphrase* or L. *paraphrasis* - Gr. *paráphrasis*, f. *paraphrázein* tell in other words; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, PHRASE. Hence as vb. XVII.

**paraplegia** pə'replɪ'dʒɪə partial paralysis. XVII. modL. - Gr. *paraplēgiā*, f. *paraplēssein*, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *plēssein* strike (\**plēg-*); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**parasang** pə'resæŋ Persian measure of length. XVI. - L. *parasanga* - Gr. *parasángēs* - Pers. word now repr. by *farsang*.

**parascève** pə'resɪ've eve of the Jewish Sabbath. XVI. - ChrL. *parascēvē* - Gr. *paraskēvē* preparation, in N.T. day of preparation for the Sabbath (Mark xv 42, Luke xxiii 54, etc.), in later use, Good Friday, sb. of *paraskēzein* prepare, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *skeudzein* make ready, f. *skeuos* instrument, pl. equipment.

**paraselene** see PARHELION.

**parasite** pə'resɪt one who obtains hospitality, etc. by obsequiousness XVI; animal or plant supported by another XVIII. - L. *parasitus* - Gr. *parásitos* one who eats at the table of another, toady, f. *pará* beside, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *sitos* food. Cf. *PARASITE* (Rabelais). So **parasitic** -si'tik. XVII. - L. - Gr. **parasit'ICAL**. XVI.

**parasol** pə'resəl, pə'resəl sun-umbrella, sunshade. XVII. - F. *parasol* - It. *parasole*, f. *para-* + *sole* sun; see PARA-<sup>2</sup>, SOLAR.

**parasyntetic** pə'resɪn'tetɪk (gram.) based on a syntactical combination or compound, as *hardhearted* from *hard heart*, *get-at-able* from phr. *get at*. XIX. f. late Gr. *parásynthetos*, f. *pará* beside + *synthetos*, ppl. formation on *suntithénai* combine, f. *sún* together + *tithénai* put; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, SYN-, THEME.

**parataxis** pə'retæksɪs (gram.) placing of propositions or clauses side by side without connecting words. XIX. - Gr. *parátaxis*, f. *paratássein* place side by side; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>. So **parata'CTIC**. XIX.

**parboil** pə'ɪboɪl †A. boil thoroughly; B. boil partially xv. - OF. *parboillir* - late L. *perbullire*; see PER-, BOIL. Sense B is due to assoc. with PART (so in medL. *perbullire*).

**parbuckle** pɑːɪbʌkl (naut.) sling or looped rope used for raising and lowering. XVII (Capt. Smith). Early forms *-bunkle, -bunkel*, altered XVIII by assoc. with BUCKLE; of unkn. origin.

**parcel** pɑːɪsl part, portion, particle, surviving in *part and parcel* XIV (Ch.); separate part, unit, or item XIV; portion of land XV; small party or company XVI (Sh.); quantity of a thing or things put together in a package XVII; quantity of a commodity dealt with XVIII. ME. *parcelle* - (O)F. *parcelle* = Pr. *parcela*, Sp. *partecilla*, It. *particella*, Rum. *părțiecă* = Rom. \**particella*, f. L. *particula* PARTICLE. In advb. use 'partly, partially' from XV, e.g. in *parcel-gilt*, becoming obs. XVII, and revived by Scott c.1820. Hence **parcel** vb. divide into portions XV; (naut.) cover with canvas strips XVII (Capt. Smith); the latter sense may have a separate origin.

**parcener** pɑːɪsənɪ †partner XIII; (leg.) co-heir XVI. - AN. *parcener* = OF. *parçonier* = Pr. *parsonier*, Sp. *parzonero*, Pg. *parceiro*, Rom. \**partiōnarius* for \**partiōnarius*, f. L. *partitiō* PARTITION; see -ER<sup>2</sup>, PARTNER.

**parch** pɑːɪtʃ dry by exposure to great heat XIV (Trevisa); scorch, shrivel XVI. Also *perch* XIV-XVI, *pearch* XVII, of obscure origin; the assumption that it is a var. of PIERCE (ONF. *perchier*) does not fit the sense, and that it is a specialized use of PERISH is not in accordance with the phonology.

**parchment** pɑːɪtʃmɛnt skin of sheep or goat, etc. prepared for writing, etc. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *parchemin* - (O)F. *parchemin*, earlier *parcamin* = Rom. \**particaminum*, which resulted from a blending of L. *pergamina* with *Parthica pellis* 'Parthian skin', leather dyed scarlet (whence OF. *parche* parchment, Pr. *pargue* kind of leather). *Pergamina* (sc. *charta* paper) writing-material prepared from skins invented at *Pergamum* (now Bergama) is repr. by Pr. *pargami*, Sp. *pergamino*, OIt. *pergamina*, the collateral form *Pergamēna* by Pr. *pergamen*. Assimilation of the ending of the Eng. word to the suffix -MENT appears XV; it is anticipated in medL. *pergamentum* (XI); cf. Du. *perkamēt*, *perkement*, (M)HG. *pergament*.

**parclose** pɑːɪklouz †close, conclusion; partition, screen. XIV. ME. *parclos(e)* - OF. *parclos* m., *parclose* fem., sb. uses of pp. of *parclore*, f. *par-*, L. *per-* thoroughly, PER- + *clore* = L. *cludere* CLOSE.

**pard<sup>1</sup>** pɑːɪd (arch.) panther, leopard. XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *pard*; in ME. - OF. *pard* - L. *pardus* - Gr. *párdos*, of Indo-Iranian origin (cf. Skr. *pydákus* tiger, panther, Pers. *párs* panther). See also LEOPARD.

**pard<sup>2</sup>** pɑːɪd (U.S.) mate. XIX. abbrev. of *pardner*, vulgar form (XVIII) of PARTNER.

**pardie** pɑːɪdi<sup>1</sup>, **perdie** pɛːɪdi<sup>1</sup> (arch. asseveration). XIII. - OF. *par dé* (mod. *pardieu*, colloq. *parði*) 'by God' = L. *per Deum*; see PAR<sup>2</sup>, DEITY.

**pardon** pɑːɪd(ə)n remission of punishment for an offence (spec. papal indulgence) XIII (Cursor M.); excusing of a fault XVI. - OF. *pardun*, *perdun* (mod. *pardon*) = Pr. *perdo*, Sp. *perdon*, It. *perdono*; f. OF. *pardoner*, *perduner* (mod. *pardonner*), whence **paːrdon** vb. XV = Pr., Sp. *perdonar*, It. *perdonare* = medL. *perdōnāre*, f. L. *per* PER- + *dōnāre* give (see DONATION); cf. FORGIVE. So **paːrdoner<sup>2</sup>** (arch.) ecclesiastic licensed to sell pardons. XIV (PPL, Ch.). - AN. *pardoner*.

**pare** pɛːɪ trim by cutting. XIII (Sir Tristrem). - (O)F. *parer* adorn, arrange, peel (fruit) = L. *parare* PREPARE, which in Rom. acquired specialized uses, as in Pr., Sp. *parar* adorn, arrange, It. *parare* ward off (cf. PARADE, PARRY), rcl. to *parere* (see PARENT).

**paregoric** pæɪgəːrɪk assuaging pain XVII; sb. for *p. elixir* camphorated tincture of opium XIX. - late L. *parēgoricus* - Gr. *parēgorikós* encouraging, soothing (παρηγορικόν φάρμακον, π. κατάπλασμα, Galen), f. *parēgoreîn* console, soothe, f. *pará* beside + *ēgor-*, var. of *agor-* in *agoreiēin* speak in the assembly; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, CATEGORY, -IC.

**parenchyma** pæːɪŋkɪmə (anat. and zool.) substance of the liver, etc., (bot.) cellular tissue. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *parēgkhuma* (-mat-) 'something poured in besides', f. *pará* + *ēgkhuma* infusion, f. *egkhein*, f. *en* in + *khein* pour; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, EN-<sup>2</sup>, FUSION. The Gr. word was first used by Erasistratus (III B.C.) in the first sense. Hence **parenchy-matous**, **pare-nchymous**. XVII.

**parent** pæːɪrɛnt father or mother; †relative. XV. - (O)F. *parent* (in both senses), corr. to Pr. *paren* related, Sp. *parente* related, husband (*parentia* wife), It. *parenti* relatives, †parents, Rum. *părînte* father, priest, *părîni* parents = L. *parentem*, nom. *parēns* father or mother, pl. *parentēs* parents, progenitors, kinsfolk, (prop.) procreators, prp. with athematic stem of *parere* bring forth, rel. to *parvire* PREPARE; see -ENT. So **pa-rentage**. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. **parental<sup>1</sup>** pæːɪrɛntəl. XVII. - L.

**parenthesis** pæːɪrɛnθɪs qualifying matter introduced into a passage XV; device used to mark this, e.g. ( ) [ ] XVIII. - late L. - Gr. *parēnthesis*, f. *parēnthesisnai* place in besides; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, EN-<sup>2</sup>, THESIS. So **parenthe-tic(al)**. XVII. - medL.

**paregon** pæːɪrɛŋgən (in painting) something subordinate to the main theme; subordinate piece of work. XVII. - L., extra ornament in art - Gr. *parēgon* subordinate or secondary business; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, WORK.

**pareisis** pæːɪrɪsɪs (path.) partial paralysis. XVII. modL. - Gr. *páresis*, f. *pariēnai* relax, f. *pará* PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *hiēnai* let go.

**parget** pɑːɪdʒɪt daub with plaster. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). - OF. *parjeter*, *parjeter* (now dial. fill up joints in masonry), f. *par* through, all over (PAR<sup>2</sup>) + *jeter* cast

:- medL. *jectare*, for L. *jactāre* throw (see JET<sup>2</sup>); cf. the use of *cast* as in *rough-cast*.

**parhelion** pā:lhī-liōn (astron.) mock sun. XVII. In early use *par(h)elion*, *par(h)elios* - L. *parēlion* - Gr. *parēlion*, also -*ios*, f. *parā* beside, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *hēlios* SUN. So **pa-rasele-ne** mock moon. XVII. modL. (Gr. *selēnē* moon).

**pariah** pæ:riə, pə:riə, pā:riə member of a low Hindu caste XVII; social outcast XIX. Earlier *parea*, *parrier*, *par(r)iar* - Tamil *paraiyar*, pl. of *paraiyan* name of the largest of the lower castes in S. India, lit. 'drummer', f. *paṛai* large drum beaten at certain festivals.

**parietal** pə:ri:itəl (anat.) pert. to the wall of the body or a bodily organ XVI; (U.S.) pert. to residence within walls of a college XIX. - F. *pariétal* or late L. *parietālis*, f. *pariet-*, *pariēs* wall, partition wall (from Rom. \**parētē* are F. *paroi*, It. *parete*, etc.; cf. W. *parwyd*); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. The comb. form is **pari-eto-** XIX.

**parish** pæ:riʃ district for administrative purposes, orig. township having its own church and priest. XIII. ME. *pa-roche*, -*os(c)he*, -*osse*, -*isshe*, -*esche* - AN., OF. *paroche* and (O)F. *paroisse* - ecclL. *parochia*, alt. (after *parochus* - Gr. *parokhos* public purveyor) of *parœcia* - Gr. *paroikiā* sojourning, f. *paroikos* dwelling near, sojourner, stranger, f. *parā* beside, PARA-<sup>1</sup> + *oikos* dwelling, house (see WICK<sup>1</sup>); it is doubtful whether the notion 'neighbour' or 'sojourner' was prevalent in determining the application of *parœcia*, *parochia* (which, moreover, was formerly equivalent to 'diocese' as well as 'parish'). For -*sh* repr. OF. -*ss-* cf. -ISH<sup>2</sup>, etc. So **parishioner** pə:ri:ʃənə: inhabitant of a parish XV; superseded earlier †*parishion*, †*parishen* (XIV), alt., after PARISH, of †*paroschian*, -*ien* (XIII), *parochian* - OF. *parochien*, -*ossien* (mod. *paroissien*), f. *paroche*, etc.; -ER<sup>1</sup> was added to suggest more clearly a personal designation.

**parisyllabic** pæ:risilə:bik (gram.) having the same number of syllables in the nominative as in the oblique cases. XVII. f. L. *pari-*, *pār* equal, PAR<sup>1</sup> + *syllaba* SYLLABLE + -IC.

**park** pɑ:k enclosed tract of land held by royal grant or prescription for the chase XIII (Ia3.); (north.) field, paddock XVI; enclosed piece of ground for public recreation; space in a camp occupied by artillery, etc. XVII. - (O)F. *parc* = Pr. *parrec* herd, *pargue* park (whence It. *parco*, Sp., Pg. *parque*) :- medL. *parricus* ('Lex Ripuariorum' VIII) - Germ. base repr. by OHG. *pfarrih*, *pferrih* (G. *pferrch*) pen, fold, corr. to OE. *pearruc* (see PADDOCK<sup>2</sup>), MLG., MDu. *perc* (Du. *perk*) (Ir., Gael. *pairc*, W. *parc* are from Eng.). Cf. PARQUET. Hence **park** vb. XVI f. the sb.

**parkin** pɑ:kin kind of gingerbread. XIX. Of local origin; perh. f. proper name *Parkin*, *Perkin*, dim. of *Per*, Peter.

**parky** pɑ:ki (colloq.) chilly. XIX. perh. f. PARK + -Y<sup>1</sup>, as suggesting the atmospheric conditions of a (London) park.

**parlance** pɑ:rləns (arch.) speech XVI; mode of speech, idiom XVIII. - OF. *parlance*, f. *parler* :- L. *parabolāre*; see PARLOUR, -ANCE.

**parley** pɑ:li speech, talk; (conference for) discussion of terms. XVII. perh. - OF. *parlee*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *parler* speak (see prec.). Hence **parley** vb. XVI. Superseded contemp. †*parle* sb. and vb., of which the vb. was immed. - F. *parler* and the sb. from the vb. So **parleyvoo** pɑ:livu: (joc.) sb. French talk XVIII; Frenchman XIX; vb. talk French XVIII. - F. *Parlez-vous (français)?* Do you speak (French)?

**parliament** pɑ:ilimənt †talk, conference; deliberative assembly XIII; Great Council of the realm XIV. ME. *parlement* - (O)F. *parlement*, f. *parler*; see PARLANCE, -MENT. The present form follows AL. *parliamentum* (XII), which is prob. based on Eng. *parli-*; it appears in XV, when four main forms were current, *parle-*, -*la-*, -*li-*, -*lia-*. Hence **parliamentarian** sb., **parliamentary** XVII; cf. F. *parlementaire* adj. (XVIII), sb. (XVIII).

**parlor**, U.S. **parlor** pɑ:rlə: apartment set aside for conversation in a religious house XIII; smaller room in a mansion, dwelling-house, etc. for private talk, (hence) family sitting-room XIV (Ch.). - AN. *parlur*, OF. *parleor*, *parleur* (mod. *parloir*) = Pr. *parlador*, It. *parlatorio* (cf. medL. *parlātōrium*); f. Rom. \**par(au)lāre* (see PARABLE, PAROLE); the ending is assim. to -OUR<sup>2</sup>.

**parlous** pɑ:rləs exposed to danger XIV; dangerously cunning xv. ME. *perlous*, *parlous*, syncopated form of *perelous*, *parelous* PERILOUS.

**Parmesan** pɑ:imizən epithet of a cheese made in the province of Parma and elsewhere in N. Italy. - F. *parmesan* - It. *parmigiano*, f. *Parma*.

**Parnassian** pɑ:næ:ʃiən of or belonging to *Parnassus*, poetic XVII; epithet of school of French poetry (*les Parnassiens*) XIX. - L. *Parnassus* - Gr. *Parnassós*, mountain anciently sacred to the Muses. See -IAN.

**parochial** pə:rou:kiəl pert. to a parish. XIV. - AN. *parochiel*, OF. *parochial* - ecclL. *parochiālis*, f. *parochia*; see PARISH, -AL<sup>1</sup>. Formerly also †*parochian* XIV. - OF. *parochien* - medL.

**parody** pæ:ɹədi imitation of a work so turned as to produce a ridiculous effect. XVI (Jonson). - medL. *parōdia* (Pseudo-Asconius) or Gr. *parōidiā* burlesque poem or song, f. *parā* beside, subsidiary, mock- + *ōidē* song, poem; see PARA-<sup>1</sup>, ODE, -Y<sup>2</sup>. **pa-rody** vb. XVIII (Pope), **pa-rodist** XVIII; prob. after F. *parodier*, *parodiste*.

**parol** pæ:ɹəl oral statement XV; (leg.) pleadings filed in an action XVII; adj. oral XVI - (O)F. *parole*, in Law F. *parol*; see next.

**parole** pə:rou:l word of honour XVII; password used by an officer or inspector of the guard XVIII. - (O)F. *parole* word, in the sense 'formal promise, engagement' (as in

phr. *parole d'honneur* :- Rom. \**paraula* :- L. *parabola* PARABLE.

**paroli** pā·rōli doubling the stake at faro, etc. XVIII. - F. *paroli* - It. *paroli*, f. *pari* like :- L. *pare-m* (see PAIR). Cf. It. *giocare a pari* (Neapolitan *jocà a paro*) play with money added to the original stake.

**paronomasia** pə·rənōmei·ziə playing on words. XVI. - L. - Gr. *paronomasiā*, f. *parā* + *onomasiā* naming, after *paronomāzein* alter slightly in naming, f. *parā* + *ónoma*; see PARA<sup>-1</sup>, NAME, -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**paronymous** pə·rənīməs (of words) radically connected. XVII. f. Gr. *parónymos*, f. *parā* + *ónyma*, *ónoma*; see PARA<sup>-1</sup>, NAME, -OUS.

**parotid** pə·rō·tid (anat.) situated beside or near the ear. XVII. - F. *parotide* - L. *parōtid-*, *parōtis* - Gr. *parōtid-*, *parōtis*, f. *parā* PARA<sup>-1</sup> + *ōt-*, *oīs* EAR<sup>1</sup>; see -ID<sup>2</sup>.

**-parous** pə·rəs, repr. L. *-parus* bearing, producing, rel. to *parere* bring forth (see PARENT), as in *oviparus* OVIPAROUS, *viviparus* VIVIPAROUS; hence in numerous later and mod. formations; see -OUS.

**paroxysm** pə·rəksizm increase of the acuteness of a disease; violent access, fit. XVII. - F. *paroxysme* - medL. *paroxysmus* irritation, exasperation - Gr. *paroxysmós*, f. *paroxýnein*, f. *parā* in addition, PARA<sup>-1</sup> + *oxýnein* sharpen, f. *oxús* sharp (cf. OXY-).

**paroxytone** see OXYTONE.

**parpen** pā·rəpən binding stone passing through a wall from side to side. XV (*perpend*, *-poynt*, etc.). - OF. *parpain*, also *per-*, *-pan*, *-pin*, *-poim* (mod. *parpaing*), whence also adj. in *pierre parpaigne*; of much contested origin, but prob. :- Rom. \**perpanniu-s*, f. L. *per* through + *pannus* in Rom. use, section of a wall; see PER-, PANEL.

**parquet** pā·rēki flooring consisting of pieces of wood set in a pattern; (U.S.) part of the floor near the orchestra in a theatre. XIX. - (O)F. *parquet* small marked-off space, etc., dim. of *parc* PARK; see -ET.

**parr** pā·r young salmon, or coal-fish. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**parrel, parral** pə·rəl (naut.) band by which the middle of a yard is fastened to a mast. XV. var. of †*parel* (XIV) equipment, apparatus, tackle, aphetic of APPAREL.

**parricide<sup>1</sup>** pə·rīsəid murderer of a father, near relative, or revered person, traitor. XVI. - (O)F. *parricide* or L. *pār(r)icida*, of uncertain origin, but assoc. by the Romans with *pater* FATHER and *parēns* PARENT; for the second el. see -CIDE<sup>1</sup>. So **parricide<sup>2</sup>** murderer of a father, etc. XVI. - F. *parricide* or L. *pār(r)icidium*; see -CIDE<sup>2</sup>.

**parrot** pə·rət bird of the genus *Psittacus* and its congeners. XVI (Skelton). prob.

appellative use of F. †*Perrot* (cf. PIERROT), dim. of *Pierre* Peter; *pérot* is given by Littré as a familiar name in modF. for the bird, and *piérot* for house-sparrow; cf. PARAKEET. ¶ The earlier name was POPINJAY.

**parry** pə·ri ward off or turn aside a weapon. XVII. prob. repr. F. *parer* (used as a word of command in fencing), imper. of *parer* - It. *parare* ward off, specialized use of the sense 'prepare' (cf. PARADE).

**parse** pā·z, (formerly, and now Sc. and U.S.) pā·s state the part of speech of. XVI (*pars(e)*, *peirse*, *pearse*, in XVII *parce*, *pearse*). Of doubtful origin; perh. orig. f. ME. *pars* (XIII-XV) parts of speech (- OF. *pars*, pl. of *part* PART), and later infl. by L. *PARSA*, as in the question *Quæ pars orationis?* What part of speech?; but the forms in *-ea-*, *-ei-* are in any case difficult of explanation.

**Parsee, Parsi** pā·si· descendant of Persians who fled to India to escape Mohammedan persecution. XVII. - Pers. *Pārsi* Persian, f. *Pārs* Persia.

**parsimony, parci-** pā·rīmōni (arch.) care in the use of money XV; stinginess XVI. - L. *parsi-*, *parcimōnia*, *-mōnium*, f. *pars-*, pp. stem of *parcere* refrain, spare; see -MONY and cf. F. *parcimonie*, †*parsi-*. Hence **parsimonious** -ou·niəs. XVI.

**parsley** pā·rslī biennial herb, *Petroselinum sativum* (*Apium* *Petroselinum*). The earliest antecedents of the present form, *percelly*, *pers(e)le*, *-ly* (XIV), appear to repr. a blend of (i) OE. *petersilīe*, corr. to MDu. *petersilīe* (mod. *-selīe*), OHG. *petersilia* (G. *petersilie*) - Rom. \**petrosilium*, for L. *petroselinum* - Gr. *petrosélinon*, f. *petrá* rock, *petros* stone + *selinon* parsley, with (ii) ME. *percil*, *per(e)sil* (surviving dial. *parsel*) - OF. *peresil* (mod. *persil*), corr. to Pr. *pe(i)resilh*, Sp. *perejil*, Pg. *perrexil*, OIt. *petrosello*, of the same L. - Gr. origin.

**parsnip** pā·rɪsnip biennial plant, *Pastinaca sativa*, with pale-yellow root. XIV (Trevisa). The immed. antecedents of the present form, *pars(e)nep* (XVI) are alterations of earlier *pas(se)nep* - (with assim. to ME. *nep*, OE. *nēp* turnip - L. *nāpus*) OF. *pasnaie* (mod. *panais*) :- L. *pastināca*, whence also (M)Du., (O)HG. *pastinak(e)*. Cf. TURNIP.

**parson** pā·rɪs(ə)n parish priest XIII; clergyman, minister XVI. ME. *person*, later *parso(u)n* - OF. *persone*, (law F.) *parsonne* :- L. *persōna* PERSON, used in the eccl. sense at the Council of Clermont 1096 ('mortuis . . vel mutatis Clericis quos Personas vocant'). The genesis of the application is much disputed, but in England the parson has been long held to be the legal *persona* who could sue and be sued in respect of the parish. So **parsonage** †benefice XIV (Wyclif); for *p. house* XV. - OF. *personage*.

**part** pāt A. portion of a whole; portion allotted, share XIII; portion of the body XIV;

melody assigned to a voice or instrument XVI; B. region; side XIV. OE., repl. by - (O)F. *part* = Pr. *part*, Sp., It. *parte* :- L. *partem*, *pars* share, part of a whole, side, direction, perh. rel. to *portio* PORTION, and *parere* produce (see PARENT). Also adv. and adj. in part, partly, partial XVI; cf. AN. *parpaement* (XIV). So **part** vb. A. divide into parts; B. put or go asunder; C. depart XIII. - (O)F. *partir* = Pr., Sp. *partir*, It. *partire* :- L. (Rom.) *partire*, *partiri* divide, distribute, part, f. *parti-*, *pars*.

**partaker** pãrteikəɹ one who takes a part, participator. XIV. f. PART sb. + *taker*, agent-noun of TAKE, after L. *particeps*; so **partaking**. XIV (Wycl. Bible), after late L. *participãtiō* PARTICIPATION; see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -ING<sup>1</sup>. Hence by back-formation **partake** vb. XVI (in XVI-XVII often with pt. and pp. *partaked*, the connexion with *take* being obscured). Cf. G. *teilnehmer*.

**parterre** pãrteɹɹ level space in a garden with ornamental flower-beds. XVII. - F. *parterre*, sb. use of phr. *par terre* on or along the ground (L. *par* PAR<sup>1</sup>, *terra* earth).

**parthenogenesis** pãrθɪnoudʒenɪsɪs reproduction without sexual union. XIX (R. Owen). modL., f. Gr. *parthénos* virgin + *génésis* birth, GENESIS.

**partial** pãrɹi(ə)l A. inclined to favour one party or individual xv (Lydg.); B. pert. to a party XVII (Lydg.). - OF. *parcial* (mod. *partial* in sense A, *partiel* in sense B), corr. to Sp. *parcial*, It. *parziale* - late L. *parcialis*, f. L. *parti-*, *pars* PART; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **partiality**. xv (*parcialte*, *parcialite*). - (O)F. *parcialté*, -*alité* - medL. **partially**<sup>2</sup> xv; after late L. *partialiter* (i) partly, (ii) with partiality, or in sense 'partly' - (O)F. *partiellement*.

**partible** pãrɹitɪbl divisible. XVI. - late L. *partibilis*, f. L. *partiri* divide, PART; see -IBLE.

**participate** pãrɹi:sɪpeɪt take part (in). XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *participãre*, f. *particip-*, -*ceps* taking part, f. *parti-*, *pars* PART + *cip-*, weakened form of *cap-* of *capere* take; see HEAVE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **participant**. XVI; **participation**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - late L.

**participle** pãrɹitɪsɪpl (gram.) word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective XIV (Wycl. Bible); †person or thing partaking of two natures xv. - OF. *participle*, by-form of *participe* - L. *participium* (Varro, Quintilian), f. *particeps* (see prec.), after Gr. *metokhē* (Dionysius of Halicarnassus), f. *metēkhein* partake. ¶ For the parasitic *l* cf. *manciple*, *principle*, *treacle*.

**particle** pãrɹɪtkl small or minute part XIV; (gram.) minor part of speech merely expressing relation XVI. - L. *particula*, dim. of *parti-*, *pars* PART; see -CLE.

**particoloured** pãrɹɪtkəlɔɪd partly of one colour and partly of another. XVI. In early use *partie* or *party* coloured beside *parti-*

*coloured*; amplification of PARTY<sup>2</sup> by combination with *coloured*.

**particular** pãrɹɪ:kjʊləɹ †partial XIV (Trevisa); pert. to a single individual XIV (Ch.); †private, personal xv; distinguished as an individual XVI; †bestowing marked attention XVII; attentive to details XIX; sb. †part, section; minute part; particular instance; item, detail XVI. ME. *particular* - OF. *particuler* (mod. *particulier*) - L. *particulãris* (opp. to *universalis*, Apuleius), f. *particula* PARTICLE; see -AR; conformed to L. XVI. So **particularism**. XIX (theol.), after F. *particularisme* (Bossuet) or modL. *particularismus*; in politics, after G. *partikularismus*. **particularist** XVIII, after F. *particulariste*. **particularity** -æ:rɪti. XVI. - (O)F. *particularité* or late L. *particulãritãs* (Cassiodorus, Boethius). **particularize**. XVI. - F. *particulariser*. **particularly**<sup>2</sup> XIV; after late L. *particulãriter* or (O)F. *particulièrement*.

**partisan**<sup>1</sup> pãrɹɪzã:n zealous supporter XVI; guerrilla soldier or chief XVII. - F. *partisan* - It. dial. *partisano*, *partezãn*, Tuscan *partigiano*, f. *parte* PART + *-igiano* (Rom. \*-*ese*, L. -*ēnsi-s* + \*-*iano*, L. -*iãnus* -IAN); cf. COURTESAN, PARMESAN.

**partisan**<sup>2</sup> pãrɹɪzã:n long-handled spear, halberd. XVI. - F. †*partizane* (now *pertuisane*, after *pertuiser* bore through, PIERCE) - It. †*partesano*, dial. var. of *partigiana*, sb. use (sc. *arma* arm, weapon) of fem. of *partigiano* (see prec.), so called as being used by some faction.

**partition** pãrɹɪʃɪn action of dividing, orig. of property; (her.) division of a shield xv; division in general XVI. - (O)F. *partition* corr. to Sp. *partición*, It. *partizione* - L. *partitiō(n)-*, f. *partiri* divide, share, PART; see -ITION. So **partitive** (gram.) pert. to part of a whole. XVI (Whittington, Palsgr.). - F. *partitif* or medL. *partitivus*.

**partlet**<sup>1</sup>, **Partlet** pãrɹɪtlɪt (proper name for) a hen. orig. *damoisele Pertelote* (XIV, Ch. 'Nun's Priest's Tale' 50), repr. later by *dame Partlet* (Sh.), occurring as a common noun in early XVII. - OF. *Pertelote*, of unkn. origin.

**partlet**<sup>2</sup> pãrɹɪtlɪt neckerchief, ruff. XVI. Earlier Sc. and north. †*patelet* (xv, Henryson) - OF. *patelette*, dim. of *patte* paw, band or belt of stuff; see -LET. ¶ The form appears to have been assim. to prec.

**partly** pãrɹɪtliɪ in part. XVI. f. PART + -LY<sup>2</sup>, to render L. *partim* (old acc. sg. of *pars* PART) and express the meaning of *in part* (XIV) by means of an adv. corr. to †*wholely*, WHOLLY.

**partner** pãrɹɪtnɔɹ partaker, associate XIV; (comm.) XVI; in games XVII; alt. of **PARTNER** by assoc. with PART.

**partners** pãrɹɪtnɔɹz (naut.) framework fitted around a hole or scuttle XIII (*pauteneres* Sandahl). - pl. of OF. *pautomer* servant (= F. *valel*) (= F. *valel*); cf. similar use of *carlings* CARLING<sup>1,2</sup>.

**partridge** pɑːˈtrɪdʒ well-known game-bird, esp. *Perdix cinerea*. XIII. ME. *partrich*, north, and Sc. *partrick*, also *per-* - OF. *perdriz*, -*triz* (mod. *perdrix*), alt. of *perdiz* - L. *perdicem*, -*ix*, which is CRom. (exc. Rum.), but often in alt. forms, viz. Pr. *perditz*, *perlitz*, Cat. *perdiu*, Sp., Pg. *perdiz*, It. *pernice*, †*perdice*. ¶ The change from final -*che* tʃ to -*dge* dʒ is paralleled in *knowledge*, *sausage*, *smallage*, *Greenwich* grɪˈnɪdʒ, *Norwich* nɔːrɪdʒ, *Woolwich* wuːlɪdʒ.

**parturient** pɑːtʃuːrɪənt about to bring forth. XVI. - L. *parturient*, -*ēns*, prp. of *parturire* be in labour, inceptive f. *part-*, pp. stem of *parere* bring forth; see PARENT, -ENT. So PARTURITION. XVII. - late L.

**party**<sup>1</sup> pɑːˈti A. †part, portion; side in a contest, etc.; company or body of persons; person considered in some relation, spec. as litigant, etc. XIII; (now vulgar) individual, person xv; body of adherents xvi; detachment of troops xvii; gathering, assembly xviii. ME. *partii(e)* - (O)F. *partie* part, share, side in a contest, contract, etc., litigant = Pr., Sp. *partida*, It. *partita* :- Rom. \**partita*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *partiri* PART, whence also Du. *partij*, G. *partei*. Some of the Eng. meanings ('military party', 'political party') are due to later (O)F. *parti*, corr. to Sp. *partido*, It. *partito* :- Rom. \**partitum*, n. pp.

**party**<sup>2</sup> pɑːˈti †particoloured, variegated xiv (Ch., Gower); (her.) of a shield divided into parts of different tinctures xv. - (O)F. *parti* :- L. *partitu-s*, pp. of *partiri* divide, PART.

**parvenu** pɑːˈvɛnju one who from obscurity has (unexpectedly or undeservedly) attained to wealth or position. XIX. F., sb. use of pp. of *parvenir* arrive, reach a position :- L. *parvenire*, f. *per* PER-<sup>1</sup> + *venire* COME.

**parvis** pɑːˈvɪs court in front of a church, church portico. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *parvis*, †*parevis* (beside *pareis*) :- Rom. \**paravisu-s*, for late L. *paradisus* PARADISE (applied in the Middle Ages to the atrium in front of St. Peter's, Rome).

**Pasch** pɑːsk (hist.) Passover; Easter. XII (Peterborough Chron., Orm). ME. *pasch(e)*, *pasch(e)*, also pl. *pasches*, *paskes* (esp. Easter-tide). - OF. *pasche-s*, *pasque-s* (mod. *Pâques*), corr. to Pr. *pasca(s)*, Sp., It. *pasqua*, Pg. *pascoa* :- Rom. (medL.) *pasqua*, alt. (by assim. to *pascuum* pasture), of ecclL. *pascha* - Gr. *paskhā* - Aram. *paskhā*, rel. to Heb. *pesakh* PASSOVER; from L. are also OFris., OS. *pascha* (Du. *paaschen* pl.), Icel. *páskar* pl.; north. ME. *pasch(e)*, whence *pass*, *pace* (in PACE EGG) is due to Scand. So **PASCHAL**<sup>1</sup> pɑːˈskəl. xv. - (O)F. *pascal* - ecclL. *pascālis*.

**pasha** (formerly also **pacha**) pɑːˈʃɑ, pɑːˈʃɑ, pəˈʃɑ Turkish title of officers of high rank. xvii. - Turk. *paşa*, perh. identical with *basha*, f. *bash* head, chief (cf. BASHAW).

**pasque-flower** pɑːˈskflaʊər species of anemone. xvi. orig. *passeflower* (Lyte, 1578) - F. *passe-fleur*, f. *passer* PASS sb. + *fleur* FLOWER; altered to *pasque-flower* by Gerarde, 1597, after *pasque*, PASCH, because 'they flower for the most part about Easter'.

**pasquil** pɑːˈskwɪl lampoon published or circulated. xvi. orig. name of the personage on whom anonymous lampoons were fathered, It. *Pasquillo* (whence medL. *Pasquillus*), dim. of *Pasquino*, pop. name of a statue in Rome (disinterred 1501) at which Latin verses (later satirical) were presented.

**pass**<sup>1</sup> pɑːs. ME. *pas*, *paas* (XIII), var. of PACE<sup>1</sup> which became restricted to the sense 'passage' (as between mountains, across a river), prob. through contact with F. *pas* (*pas d'une montagne*, *pas d'une rivière*); the sp. was infl. by next.

**pass**<sup>2</sup> pɑːs intr. (the most general vb. expressing onward motion); also trans. go by, through, or beyond. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *passer* = Pr. *passar*, Sp. *pasar*, It. *passare* :- Rom. \**passāre* (medL., implied in *passaticum* transport-money), f. *passus* step, PACE. Hence **pa-ssABLE** that may be passed; that passes must. xv. - (O)F. *passable*.

**pass**<sup>3</sup> pɑːs event, issue xv (Caxton); act of passing; permission to go; lunge, thrust xvi. Partly - F. *passé*, f. *passer*; partly f. PASS<sup>2</sup>.

**passado** pɑːsəˈdɔʊ (in fencing) forward thrust. xvi (Sh.). alt. of Sp. *pasada* (cf. Pr. *passada*, It. *passata*, F. *passade*); see -ADO.

**passage** pɑːsɪdʒ action of passing; way by which one passes xiii (S. Eng. Leg.); event, act (surviving in *p. of arms*); part of a discourse or musical composition xvi. - (O)F. *passage* = Pr. *passatge* (whence Sp. *passage*, It. *passaggio*) - Gallo-Rom. \**passaticum*, f. \**passāre*; see PASS<sup>2</sup>, -AGE.

**passant** pɑːˈsɛnt †passing, surpassing xiv; (her.) walking xv. - (O)F. *passant*, prp. of *passer* PASS<sup>2</sup>; see -ANT.

**passé** pɑːˈseɪ past one's or its prime. xviii. - F., pp. of *passer* PASS<sup>2</sup>.

**passenger** pɑːˈsɪndʒər †traveller, wayfarer xiv; one who travels in a vessel or vehicle xvi. ME. *passager* - (O)F. *passager*, sb. use of adj. passing, f. *passage* PASSAGE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. ¶ For the intrusive *n* cf. HARBINGER.

**passee-partout** pɑːspɑːtʊt master-key xvii; plate of cardboard, etc. cut out to receive a picture xix. F., f. *passer* PASS<sup>2</sup> + *partout* everywhere (L. *per*, *tōtum*).

**passerine** pɑːˈsɔːrɪn (ornith.) pert. to the Passeres or perchers. xviii (Pennant). f. L. *passer* sparrow + -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**passible** pɑːˈsɪbl capable of suffering. xiv (Rolle). - (O)F. *passible* or ChrL. *passibilis*, f. *pass-*, pp. stem of *pati* suffer; see PATIENT, -IBLE.



**passim** pæ:sim in many or various places. XIX. L., here and there, everywhere, f. *passus* spread abroad, scattered :- \**padtos*, f. \**pad-*, base of *pandere* spread out (cf. EXPAND); cf. *paulatim*, *statim*, *vicissim*.

**passion** pæ:ʃən suffering of pain (earliest, of the sufferings of Jesus Christ) XII; †being acted upon; powerful affection of the mind XIV (Ch.); outburst of anger; amorous feeling XVI; sexual impulse; strong predilection XVII. - (O)F. *passion* = Pr., Sp., It. *passione* - ChrL. *passiō* (n-) suffering (whence OE. *passiōn*), affection (rendering Gr. *páthos*), f. *pass-*, pp. stem of *pati*; see PATIENT, -ION. So **pa·SSIONATE**<sup>2</sup> prone to anger XV; marked by strong emotion XVI. - medL. *passionátus* (cf. F. *passionné*, etc.). **passion-flower** genus *Passiflora*. XVII. tr. modL. *flōs passiōnis*; so named from the comparison of the corona to the Crown of Thorns.

**passive** pæ:siv (gram.) opp. to *active* XIV (Wycl. Bible); suffering action from without XV; (Sc. law) under a liability XVI. - (O)F. *passif*, -ive or L. *passivus*, -iva (gram. tr. Gr. *ὑπιτιος*), f. *pass-*; see PASSION, -IVE. Hence **passi·VITY**. XVII.

**Passover** pɑ:sou:vəɪ Jewish feast, the lamb sacrificed at this, the Paschal Lamb (see Exodus xii 11, 13; I Cor. v 7). XVI (Tindale). f. phr. *pass over* pass without touching (PASS<sup>2</sup>, OVER prep.), rendering Heb. *pesakh*, f. *pāsakh* pass over (cf. PASCH).

**passport** pɑ:spɔ:t authorization to pass from a port or leave a country. XV. - F. *passoport* (cf. It. *passaporto*), f. *passer* PASS † *port* PORT<sup>1</sup>.

**past** pɑ:st that is gone or has passed away, ago XIV (Cursor M.); (gram.) preterite XVI; sb. *the p.* (F. *le passé*) XVI; *one's p.* XIX. ME. *passed*, *past*; arising out of the perfect tense of resultant condition of the vb. PASS<sup>2</sup> formed with the vb. 'to be', e.g. *the daies ben (i-) passed* / (i) *past*, corr. to OF. *les jors sont passés*. Hence as prep. beyond in time or place XIII; arising from such construction as 'The day is short and it is *passed* pryme', 'It was *passed* 8 of the clokke the space of 2 degrees' (Ch.); whence ellipt. as adv. XIX (e.g. *to go past*).

**paste** peist flour moistened and kneaded XIV (PPI., Gower); mixture of flour and water used as a glue XVI; applied to various other mixtures XVII. - OF. *paste* (mod. *pâte*) = Pr., Sp., It. *pasta* :- late L. *pasta* small square piece of a medicinal preparation (Marcellus Empiricus, c.400) - Gr. *pástē*, pl. *pástā*, *pástai* barley porridge, sb. uses of *pastós* sprinkled, f. *pássein* sprinkle. Hence **paste** vb. XVI. **pa·steBOARD** material made by pasting sheets of paper together XVI; for \**pasted board*; cf. the recorded †*pasted paper* (XVI). **pasty**<sup>1</sup> pei:sti. XVII.

**pastel**<sup>1</sup> pæ:stəl woad. XVI. - F. *pastel* - Pr. *pastel*, dim. of *pasta* PASTE; the leaves of woad are made into a paste for pigment.

**pastel**<sup>2</sup> pæ:stəl dry paste used for crayon XVII (Evelyn); drawing in this XIX. - F. *pastel*, or its source It. *pastello*; see prec.

**pastern** pæ:stɛrn †tether or hobble for a horse XIV; part of a horse's foot between fetlock and hoof XVI. ME. *pastron* - OF. *pasturon* (mod. *pâturon*), f. *pasture* (dial. *pâtüre*) hobble, alt. by change of suffix of \**pastoire* (corr. to It. *pastoia* shackle for sheep when being sheared) - medL. *pástōria*, -ōrium, sb. uses of fem. and n. of L. *pástōrius* pert. to a shepherd, f. *pástor* PASTOR.

**pasteurize** pæ:stəraiz sterilize by the method devised by the F. scientist Louis Pasteur (1822-95); see -IZE. XIX.

**pasticcio** pæ:sti:tʃiou hotchpotch, potpourri; work of art made up of fragments of an original. XVIII. - It. *pasticcio* pie, pasty, etc. = OF. *pastiz*, Pr. *pastitz* pasty :- Rom. \**pasticiu-s*, f. late L. *pasta* PASTE. So **pastiche** pæ:sti:ʃ. XIX. - F. - It.

**pastille** pæ:stɪl roll of aromatic paste; troche, lozenge. XVII. - F. *pastille* - L. *pastillus* little loaf or roll, lozenge, dim. of \**pasnis*, *pānis* loaf; or, dim. of *pasta* PASTE. Sp. *pastilla*.

**pastime** pɑ:staim diversion serving to pass the time. XV (Caxton). f. PASS<sup>2</sup> + TIME, rendering F. *passé-temps*, f. *passé*, imper. of *passer* + *temp* time. ¶ The F. word is directly repr. by Sc. †*pastance* XVI.

**past-master** pɑ:stmɑ:stɔ:ɪ A. one who has filled the office of master in a guild, etc. XVIII; B. one who is proficient in a subject XIX. In sense A, f. PAST; in B var. of *passed master* (XVI), f. phr. *pass master* graduate as a master in a faculty (cf. †*pass-master* XVI as sb. in this sense).

**pastor** pɑ:stɔ:ɪ †shepherd; shepherd of souls. XIV (PPI.). - AN., OF. *pastour* (mod. *pasteur*), acc. of *pastre* (mod. *pâtre* shepherd) :- L. *pástōrem*, *pástor* (cf. Pr. *pastre*, Sp. *pastor*, It. *pastore*, Rum. *pástor*), f. \**pās-*, extended form of \**pā-* in *pāscere* feed, graze; see -TOR. So **pa·storAL**<sup>1</sup> pert. to shepherds XV; pert. to a spiritual pastor XVI. - L. *pástō-rālis*; cf. (O)F. *pastoral*, etc.; sb. pastoral play or poem XVI. **pa·storATE**<sup>1</sup> XVIII.

**pastry** pei:stri (coll.) articles of food made of flour. XVI. f. PASTE, after OF. *pastaierie*, f. *paistaer* pastrycook; see -RY.

**pasture** pɑ:stʃɔ:ɪ growing grass for cattle XIII (Cursor M.); †feeding, food XIV. - OF. *pasture* (mod. *pâtüre*) = Pr., Sp., It. *pastura* :- late L. *pástūra* (Palladius), f. pp. stem of *pāscere* feed, pasture (cf. PABULUM). So **pa·sture** vb. XIV (Gower). - OF. *pasturer* (mod. *pâturer*). **pa·sturAGE**. XVI. - OF.

**pasty** pæ:sti, pei:sti meat pie. XIII (Havelok). ME. *paste(e)* - OF. *pastée*, *pasté* (mod. *pâtée*, *pâté*) :- medL. \**pastāta*, -*iātum*, f. late L. *pasta* PASTE; cf. MDu. *pastei(d)e* (Du. *pastei*), MHG. *pastēte*, -*ēde* (G. *pastete*); see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**pat** pæt A. (dial.) stroke, blow XIV; gentle stroke or tap XIX; B. sound made by patting XVII; C. small mass shaped by patting XVIII. imit., like (dial.) *bat*, of similar date; not evidenced XV–XVI and app. re-formed XVII from **pat** vb. strike XVI, tap or beat lightly XVII. Hence **pat** adv. ‘with a fitting stroke’, aptly, opportunely; first in phr. *hit pat*.

**patagium** pætədʒaɪəm (anat.) fold of skin. XIX. medL. use of L. *patagium* gold edging of a tunic – Gr. *patageion*.

**Patavinity** pætəviˈnɪti characteristics of the dialect of *Patavia* (mod. Padua) in Gallia Cisalpina as seen in the Roman historian Livy. XVII. – L. *patavinītās*; see -INE<sup>3</sup>, -ITY. ¶ Also occas. termed †*Paduanism* (XVI).

**patch<sup>1</sup>** pætʃ piece of cloth, etc. used to mend a hole, etc. XIV (Wycl. Bible); various transf. uses XVI. Late ME. *pacche*, *patche*, perh. var. of *peche* (AncrR.) – AN. \**peche*, OF. *pieche*, dial. var. of *piece* PIECE; for the vocalism cf. CRATCH, MATCH<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. XV.

**patch<sup>2</sup>** pætʃ fool, dolt. XVI. Alleged nickname of Cardinal Wolsey’s domestic fool; perh. surviving dial. and colloq. as in *cross patch* ill-tempered person.

**patchouli** pætʃʊli, pətʃuˈli odoriferous plant (Pogostemon), perfume prepared from it. XIX. – Hind. *pacholi*, referred by some to Tamil *pach*, *pachai* – green, *ilai* leaf.

**pate** peit head. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**pâté** pate pie, PASTY. XVIII. F.; cf. PATTY.

**patella** pətəˈlə (anat.) knee-pan, knee-cap. XVII. – L. *patella*, dim. of *patina*; see next.

**paten** pætən round shallow dish for the Bread at the Eucharist. XIII (Havelok). ME. *pateyne*, *patyn* – AN. \**patene*, (O)F. *patène* or L. *patina*, -ena shallow dish or cooking-pan – Gr. *patanē* plate, dish, rel. to *petannūnai* display, open, *pétalon* PETAL.

**patent** peɪˈtənt, pætənt A. in *letters p.*, formerly also *letters p-s*, open letter from an authority recording, enjoining, or conferring something XIV; conferred by these XVI; protected by letters patent, as an invention XVIII; B. (gen.) open, manifest XVI. In A – (O)F. *patent*, -ente – L. *patent-*, *patēns*, prp. of *patēre* lie open (see FATHOM); orig. – (O)F. *lettres patentes*, medL. *litteræ patentes*; in B, directly – L. Hence as sb., by ellipsis of *letters* XIV; so AN. *patente*, AL. *patens*.

**pater** pæˈtɔɪ A. short for PATERNOSTER (cf. PATER<sup>1</sup>) XIV; B. (colloq.) peɪˈtɔɪ FATHER XVIII. L.

**paterfamilias** peɪˈtɔɪfæmɪˈliəz male head of a family or household. XV (Lydg.). L., f. *pater* FATHER † arch. g. of *familia* FAMILY.

**paternal** pətɔːnəl fatherly; derived from one’s father. XVII. – late L. *paternālis*, f. L. *paternus*, f. *pater* FATHER; see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. (O)F. *paternel*, etc. So **paternity**. XV. – (O)F. or late L.

**paternoster** peɪˈtɔɪ-, pætəˈnɔːstɔɪ the Lord’s Prayer OE.; rosary, or a bead of this XIII; form of words used as a charm XIV (Ch.). – L. *pater noster* our Father, the first words of the Lord’s Prayer in Latin, whence OF. *pater-*, *patrenostre* (mod. *patenôtre*).

**path** pɑːp way beaten or trodden by the feet; way, course. OE. *pæþ* = OFris. *path*, *pad*, OLG. (Du.) *pad*, OHG. *phad* (G. *pfad*) = WGerm. \**paþa*. Hence **pa-thway**. XVI (Tindale). ¶ The cant var. *pad* (XVI), prob. – LG. *pad*, as in *squire or gentleman of the pad* (hence *highpad*, and simply *pad*) high-wayman, survives in FOOTPAD.

**pathetic** pəˈpeɪtɪk pert. to (esp. arousing) the emotions. XVI (earlier -ical, G. Harvey). – F. *pathétique* – late L. *pathēticus* – Gr. *pathētikós* sensitive, f. *pathētós* liable to suffer, f. *pathe-* of *páthos*; see next, -ic.

**patho-** pæˈθɔʊ, pəˈθɔː repr. comb. form of Gr. *páthos* PATHOS, in modL. formations on Gr. types; **patho-**LOGY study of disease XVII (Cotgr.) – F. or modL.; so **patho-**lo-gICAL (Boyle), -o-LOGIST (Charleton).

**pathos** peɪˈθɔs, pəˈθɔs quality in speech, etc. exciting pity or sadness. XVII (Dryden; earlier in Gr. letters and in sense ‘pathetic expression’). – Gr. *páthos*, rel. to *páskheim* suffer, *pénthos* grief.

**-pathy** pəˈθɪ terminal el. of ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, extended in the sense ‘method of cure’, e.g. in *electrotherapy*, *hydropathy*.

**patience** peɪˈʃəns endurance with calmness. XIII (AncrR.; earliest form with *pac-*). – (O)F. *patience*, †*pacience* corr. to It. *pazienza*, etc. – L. *patientia*, f. *patient-*, -ēns, prp. of *pati* suffer. So **pa-ti-ent** suffering or enduring without complaint XIV; capable of XVII. – (O)F. – L.; as sb. †sufferer (PPL.); one under medical treatment (Ch.).

**patina** pæˈtɪnə film produced by alteration of the surface of bronze, marble, etc. XVIII. – It. *patina* (whence F. *patine*) – L. *patina* dish (cf. PATEN).

**patois** pæˈtɔɪ local dialect, spec. of France or French Switzerland; hence gen. XVIII (with *jargon*, Sir T. Browne). – (O)F. *patois* ‘rough speech’, perh. f. OF. *patoier* handle roughly, trample, f. *patte* paw (= Sp., Pg. *pata*), of unkn. origin. Cf. PATROL.

**patonce** pətɔːns (her.) of a cross with the arms expanded ✠. XVI. perh. alt. of **potencé** (XVI) having crutch heads (f. *potent* crutch, var. of *potence* crutch – F. *potence* – L. *potentia* POTENCY).

**patriarch** pei'tri:ək chief of a family or tribe XII; bishop of certain pre-eminent sees XIII (RGlouc., Havelok); father of an institution XVI; venerable old man XIX. - (O)F. *patriarche* - ecclL. *patriarcha* - Gr. *patri-árkhēs* head of a family, f. *patrid* family, clan (f. *patēr* FATHER) + *-arkhēs* ruler (see -ARCH). So **patriar·chal**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - late L. **patria·rchate**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **pa·triarchy**<sup>2</sup> †patriarchate XVI; patriarchal government XVII. - medL.

**patrician** pətri:ʃən noble in ancient Rome or the later Roman Empire XV; nobleman, aristocrat XVII. - (O)F. *patricien*, f. L. *patricius*, sb. use of adj. 'of a noble father', f. *patr-*, *pater* FATHER; see -IAN.

**patrico** pə'trikou (cant) parson, hedge-priest. XVI. prob. reduced form of earlier *patryng cove*, i.e. *pattering*, ppl. adj. of **PATTER**<sup>1</sup>, **COVE**<sup>2</sup>, quasi 'praying fellow' (cf. †*co* lad, youth XVI-XVII).

**patrimony** pə'triməni property inherited from ancestors. XIV (*patrimoyne*). - (O)F. *patrimoine* - L. *patrimonium*, f. *patri-*, *pater* FATHER + *-monium* -MONY; later conformed to L.

**patriot** pei'triət, pə'triət †compatriot XVI; (orig., as in F., with commendatory adj.) one whose ruling passion is the love of his country XVII (Jonson). - F. *patriote* - late L. *patriōta* - Gr. *patriōtēs*, f. *patrios* of one's fathers, *patris* fatherland, sb. use of adj. ancestral, f. *patr-*, *patēr* FATHER; see -OT. ¶ The word fell into disrepute in XVIII, when the present use (for 'good patriot') became frequent in F.; cf. J.'s definition, 'ironically for a factious disturber of the government'. So **patriotic** -ə'tik. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *patriōtikós*. **pa·triotsm**. XVIII.

**Patripassian** pə'tripə:ʃiən one who holds that the Father suffered with, in, or through the Son. XVI. - ecclL. *patripassiānus* (Isidore), f. *patri-*, *pater* FATHER + *passus* having suffered; see **PASSION**, -IAN, and cf. F. *patri-passien*.

**patristic** pətri'stik pert. to the Fathers of the Church. XIX. - G. *patristisch*, f. L. *patr-*, *pater* FATHER; see -ISTIC.

**patrol** pə'trou:l going the rounds of a camp, etc.; person or body that does this. XVII. - G. *patrolle*, *-ouille* - F. *patrouille*, f. *patrouiller* (whence ult. **patrol** vb. XVII), alt. of *patouiller* paddle about in mud (cf. OF. *patouer*), f. *patte* paw, foot, with ending from dial. *gadrouille* mud, dirty water. ¶ Of Eur. range, through adoption from F.

**patron** pei'trən, pə'trən holder of an advowson; tutelary saint; protector, upholder XIV; (in various uses repr. Rom. ones) †captain or master of a galley, etc. xv. - (O)F. *patron*, corr. to Pr. *padron*, Sp. *patron*, It. *padrone* - L. *patronus* protector of clients, advocate, defender; (colloq.) affectionate term of address, f. *patr-*, *pater* FATHER + *-ōnus*, var. of *-ō(n-)*. See also

**PATTERN**. So **patronage** pə'trənɪdʒ. xv. - (O)F. *patronage*; cf. medL. *patrōnātium*, *-āgium*. **patronal**<sup>1</sup> pə'trou:nəl, pei'trənəl. XVII. - F. or L. **pa·troness**<sup>1</sup>. xv. **pa·tronize** pət- act towards as a patron. XVI. - †F. or medL.

**patronymic** pə'trɒni:mik derived, or forming a derivative, from the name of a father or ancestor. XVII. - late L. *patrōnymicus* (Priscian) - Gr. *patrōnumikós*, f. *patrōnumos* named from the father, f. *patr-*, *patēr* FATHER + *ónuma*, *ónoma* NAME; see -IC.

**patroon** pə'tru:n A. †patron (in various senses) XVII; B. U.S. possessor of land and manorial rights granted by the Du. governments of New York and New Jersey to the Du. W. India Company XVIII. In A var. of **PATRON** after certain Rom. forms; in B - Du. *patroon*. See -OON.

**pattamar** pə'təmāi †courier XVI; Indian dispatch-boat XVIII. - Pg. *patamar* - Marathi *pattamāri*, f. *patta* tidings + *-māri* carrier.

**pattee**, **patée** pə'tei, pə'ti (her.) of a cross the arms of which widen out from the centre †*t*. xv. - F. *patte(e)*, f. *patte* paw, of unkn. origin; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**patten** pə't(ə)n wooden shoe, thick-soled shoe. XIV. - (O)F. *patin* (whence Sp. *patin*, It. *patino*), f. *patte* paw, foot (see prec.) + *-in* (repr. L. *-imu-s* -INE<sup>1</sup>).

**patter**<sup>1</sup> pə'təi repeat the paternoster or other prayers, etc. rapidly or glibly XIV; talk rapidly or fluently, esp. in a set formula or in a language not generally understood xv. f. **PATER** A. Hence **patter** sb. thieves' or beggars' cant, cheap-jack's talk XVIII.

**patter**<sup>2</sup> pə'təi make a rapid succession of taps or light strokes XVII; run with rapid short steps XIX. frequent. f. **PAT** vb. + **-ER**<sup>4</sup>.

**pattern** pə'təɪn object serving as a model or specimen XIV (Ch.); decorative design XVI. ME. *patron* - (O)F. *patron* **PATRON**, model, pattern. ¶ The development of sense is from the notion of a patron giving an example to be copied. The change from pə'trən (still Sc.) to pə'təɪn is evidenced in XVI; cf. dial. *apern* (apron), *childern*.

**patty** pə'ti little pie or pasty. XVIII. alt. of **PÂTÉ** by assoc. with **PASTY**.

**paucity** pə'siti fewness, scantiness. xv. - F. *paucité* or L. *paucitās*, f. *paucus*; see **FEW**, -ITY.

**paulo-post-future** pə'lou poust fjūtʃə (gram.) future perfect. XIX. - modL. *paulō post futurum* (Lascaris, 1494) 'the future by a little after', tr. Gr. *ο μετ' ὀλίγον μέλλον* 'the future after a little'.

**paunch**<sup>1</sup> pə'nʃɪ belly, stomach. XIV (Barbour, Ch., Ppl. Gower). - AN. *pa(u)nche*, ONF. *panche*, var. of OF. *pance* (mod. *panse*) = Pr. *pansa*, Sp. *panza*, It. *pancia*, Rum. *pîntece* - CRom. \**pantice*, L. *pancia*-, *pantex* (esp. pl.) bowels, intestines.

**paunch**<sup>2</sup> pɒnʹf, pānʹf (naut.) thick mat or wooden shield to prevent chafing. XVII (Capt. Smith). prob. identical with prec. through the use of OF. *pance* for belly armour.

**pauper** pɔːpəɪ destitute person (in strict legal use, one who was allowed to sue in a court of law *in formā pauperis* 'in the character of a poor man', i.e. without paying costs). XVI. - L. *pauper* poor (see FEW).

**pause** pɔːz act of ceasing for a (short) time, stop or break in speech, etc. xv (Promp. Parv.; mus. - It. *pausa*). - (O)F. *pause* or L. *pausa* - Gr. *paūsis*, f. *paūein* stop, cease. So **pause** vb. XVI. - F. *pauser* or L. *pausāre*.

**pavan** pæːvən stately dance in elaborate costume. XVI. - F. *pavane* - Sp. *pavana*, poss. f. *pavon* :- L. *pāvō(n)-* PEACOCK, with allusion to the ostentatious behaviour of the bird.

**pave** peiv lay a street, floor, etc. with stones, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *paver*, prob. back-formation from †*pavement* (whence **PAVEMENT** XIII) = Pr. *pavamen*, etc. (Rum. *pāmînt* earth, world) - L. *pavimentum* beaten or rammed floor, f. *pavire* beat down, ram. So **paviour** peiːviəɪ. xv. Earlier *pavier*, alt. (see -IER<sup>1</sup>) of *paver* - (O)F. *paveur*; see -OUR<sup>1</sup>, -IER<sup>1</sup>.

**pavilion** pæviːljən (large peaked) tent XIII; projecting subdivision of a building or façade; building of light construction for pleasure or amusement XVII. - (O)F. *pavillon* tent, canopy :- L. *pāpiliō(n)-* butterfly, tent (as being likened to a butterfly's wings).

**pavis** pæːvis large (convex) shield. XIV. Late ME. *paveis* - OF. \**paveis*, *pavais* (now *pavois*) - It. *pavese* (whence also Sp. *pavés*) - medL. *pavense* (sc. *scūtum* shield), f. *Pavia* name of a town in Italy where such shields were orig. made. ¶ Revived by Southey and Scott after long desuetude.

**pavonine** pæːvonain pert. to a peacock. XVII. - L. *pāvōninus*, f. *pāvō(n)-* PEACOCK; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**paw** pɔː foot of a beast having claws or nails. XIII. ME. *powe*, *pawe* - OF. *powe*, *poue*, *poe* = Pr. *pauta*, Cat. *pota* :- Rom. \**pauta* - Germ. \**pauta*, repr. by MDu. *pôte* (whence G. *pfote*), Du. *poot*. Hence **paw** vb. XVII.

**pawky** pɔːki (Sc.) sly, humorously tricky. XVII. f. *pawk* (xvi, G. Douglas) trick, cunning device, of unkn. origin + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**pawl** pɔːl (naut.) bar to prevent a capstan, etc. from recoiling. XVII (Capt. Smith). poss. -LG., Du. *pal* rel. to adj. *pal* immobile, fixed, of unkn. origin.

**pawn**<sup>1</sup> pɔːn piece of the smallest value in chess. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *poun* - AN. *poun*, OF. *poon*, *paon*, *peon*, earlier *pehon*, *pedon* pawn = Pr. *pezo*, Sp. *peon* footman, pawn, It. *pedone* footman (fem. *pedona* pawn) :- medL. *pedō(n)-* foot-soldier, f.

*ped-*, *pēs* FOOT. Cf. PEON. ¶ The use goes back to Pers. *piyādah*, f. *pai* FOOT.

**pawn**<sup>2</sup> pɔːn pledge, surety xv; state of being pledged XVI. - OF. *pan*, also *pand*, *pant* pledge, security, plunder :- WGerm. \**panda* (Icel. *pantr* is from LG.), repr. by OFris. *pand*, OS., MDu. *pant* (Du. *pand*), OHG. *pfant* (G. *pfand*); the Germ. word has been derived by some from OF. *pan* :- L. *pannus* piece of cloth. Hence vb. XVI.

**paxwax** pæːkswæks tendon joining spine and occiput. xv (Promp. Parv.; also *pixwex* XVI). alt. of earlier *fax wax*, *fex wex* (XIV), also *fix-fax* (xv), which survived in dial. *fic-fac*, *fig-fag*; presumably f. *fax* (OE. *feax* hair of the head + \**wæaxe* growth (see *WAX*<sup>2</sup>). ¶ A further alt. is *taxwax* (*taxywoaxy*) XVIII. There are several similar synon. forms in the Germ. langs., but their relationship is obscure: OE. *weald weaxe*, OFris. *walduwaxe*, OHG. *waltowahso*, Upper G. *waldwachs*, with var. MG., LG. *wildwachs*; MLG. *haerwachs*, G. *haarwachs* (for the use of 'hair' for tendon cf. Du. *geel haar* 'yellow hair').

**pay**<sup>1</sup> pei A. †pacify, please XII; give what is due in discharge of an obligation XIII; render (something due or exacted) XIV. B. (naut.) let out (rope); cause to fall, fall, to leeward XVII. - (O)F. *payer* = Pr., Sp. *pagar*, It. *pagare* :- L. *pācāre* appease, pacify, medL. *pay*, f. *pāc-*, *pāx* PEACE; the sense 'pay' was developed through that of pacifying a creditor. So **pay** sb. XIII. (O)F. *paie*, f. the vb. Hence **payMENT**. XIV. - (O)F. *paiement* = Pr. *pagamen*, etc.

**pay**<sup>2</sup> pei (naut.) smear with pitch, etc. XVII. - OF. *peier* = Pr., Sp. *pegar* :- L. *picāre*, f. *pic-*, *pix* PITCH.

**paynim** peiːnim †pagan countries, heathendom XIII; (arch.) pagan, heathen XIV. ME. *painim(e)* - OF. *pai(e)nime* :- ecclL. *pāgānismu-s* heathenism, f. *pāgānus* PAGAN; see -ISM.

**pea**<sup>1</sup> pi (round seed of) the plant *Pisum sativum*. XVII. Evolved as if a sg. from PEASE apprehended as a pl. (cf. *as like as two pease*).

**pea**<sup>2</sup> pi sliding weight of a steelyard, etc. XVIII. Evolved as if a sg. from a supposed pl. *pease*, *pe(i)se*, weight, clock weight, ME. *peis* - OF. *peis* (mod. *poids*) (cf. POISE).

**pea**<sup>3</sup> pi peak or bill of the fluke of an anchor. XIX. app. naut. pronunc. of PEAK<sup>1</sup>.

**peace** piːs freedom from war, disturbance, or dissension XII (Peterborough Chron.); quiet, stillness, concord XIII (Anchr.). ME. *pais*, *pes* - AN. *pes*, OF. *pais* (mod. *paix*) = Pr. *patz*, Sp. *paz*, It., Rum. *pace* :- L. *pāce-m*, nom. *pāx* peace (cf. PACT, APPEASE). Hence **pea-CEMAKER**. XV; tr. L. *pācificus* PACIFIC. ¶ For the sp. -ce cf. ADVICE.

**peaceable** piːsəbl disposed to peace, †peaceful. XIV (R. Mannyng, Rolle). ME. *peisible*, *pesible* - OF. *peisible* (mod. *paisible*),

with var. †*plaisible*, corr. to Pr. *pazible*, Cat. *pahible*, Sp. *apacible* meek, quiet, pleasant, *aplicable* pleasing, Pg. *aprazível*, It. *piacevole* agreeable (dial. *pažavél*, *plazéul*):—late L. *placibilis* pleasing, f. *placere* PLEASE + *-ibilis* -IBLE. ¶ In F. and other Rom. langs. assoc. with and conformed to L. *pāx* PEACE, and in Eng. to adjs. in -ABLE (see -BLE for the active meaning).

**peach**<sup>1</sup> piʃf (fruit of) the tree *Amygdalus persica*. XIV. ME. *peche* - OF. *peche*, earlier *pesche* (mod. *pêche*) = Pr. *persega*, It. *pesca*, Rum. *pierscă* (cf. Sp. *prisco*, Pg. *pecego*):—medL. *persica* (*persica*), for L. *persicum* (whence OE. *persoc*, Du. *perzik*, G. *pflirsich*), for *Persicum mālum* 'Persian apple'; see PERSIAN.

**peach**<sup>2</sup> piʃf †impeach xv; †inform against; turn informer xvi. Aphetic of *appeach*, ME. *appeche* - AN. \**apecher*, for OF. *empacher* IMPEACH.

**peacock** piːkɒk male bird of species of *Pavo*. XIV (PPl, Ch.). ME. *pecok*, f. \**pē* (OE. *pēa* :- \**pau*) + cock sb. The ME. var. *pocok*, north. *pacok*, is based on ME. *pō*, *pā* :- OE. *pāwa*; both OE. forms are - L. *pāvō*, whence also MLG. *pāwe* (Du. *pauw*), OHG. *phāwo* (G. *pfau*). ¶ The source of the surnames *Poe*, *Pay*, *Pocock*, *Pe(a)cock*. So **pea**-HEN. XIV. ME. *pehenne*, beside *pohenne*.

**pea-jacket** piːdʒækɪt short stout overcoat. XVIII (first in Amer. sources). prob. (with assim. to JACKET) - Du. *pijjaker*, f. *pij*, MDu. *pie* (whence †*pee* man's coat of coarse stuff XV-XVII) + *jekker* jacket.

**peak**<sup>1</sup> pik pointed extremity; projecting part of the brim of a cap xvi; pointed top of a mountain. XVII. prob. back-formation from *peaked* (*peked* xv), var. of (dial.) *picked* pointed, f. PICK<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>. In the earliest exx. of the last sense, rendering or repr. Sp., Pg. *pico* and superseding †*pike* (xvi), which is itself from Sp. and Pg., and, like †*pic* (xvii - F. *pic*), applied esp. or orig. to the Peak of Tenerife. Cf. APEAK.

**peak**<sup>2</sup> pik †fall, tumble; †shrink, slink, sneak; look sickly or emaciated (*p. and pine*, Sh. 'Macbeth' I iii 23). Of uncertain status and identity; the following appear to be cogn. in form and meaning: †*peak* dolt (Skelton), †*peak-goose* poor creature (xvi), *peaking* sneaking (Sh.), sickly (xvii), *peakish*, slothful, dispirited, silly (xvi).

**Peak** pik hilly district in NW. Derbyshire. OE. *Pēac* in *Pēaclond*, perh. rel. to *Pūca* PUCK, as is suggested by the name Peak's Arse (OE. \**Pēaces arse*, in Domesday Book *Pechesers*) for the Peak Cavern, known also as Devil's Arse at Peak; cf. other place-names, as OE. *Pēacesdel*, *Pechesdon* (Domesday) Pegsdon, Bedfordshire.

**peal**<sup>1</sup> piːl †appeal, summons xiv (PPl.); ringing of a bell or bells, esp. as a summons; loud volley of sound xvi; set or ring of bells

XVIII. Late ME. *pele*, aphetic of *apele*, APPEAL sb. Hence vb. XVII (Milton).

**peal**<sup>2</sup> piːl young or small salmon. xvi. First in *salmon pele*, of unkn. origin.

**pear** pɛəɪ (fruit of) species of *Pyrus*, esp. P. communis. OE. *pere*, *peru*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *pere* (Du. *peer*) - popL. \**pira*, whence (O)F. *poire*, Pr., Sp., It. *pera*, Rum. *pară*, fem. sg. repl. L. *pirum*, of alien and unkn. origin (cf. Gr. *dpion* pear).

**pearl** pɛəl globular or oval gem formed within the shell of a bivalve mollusc xiv; size of printing type between agate and diamond xvii. ME. *perle* - (O)F. *perle* = Pr., Sp., It. *perla* :- Rom. \**perla*, prob. for \**pernula*, dim. of L. *perna* leg, ham, leg-of-mutton shaped bivalve (cf. It. dial. *perna* pearl, It. *pernocchia* pearl-oyster). ¶ The Rom. word is also the source of OE. *pærl*, OHG. *perala*, *berla* (G. *perle*), MDu. *pārele* (Du. *paarl*). Hence **pearl**-ED<sup>2</sup>. XIV (Gower); after F. *perle*. **pear**-RLY<sup>1</sup>. xv.

**pearmain** pɛəːmeɪn variety of †pear xv, of apple xvi. Late ME. *par-*, *permayn* - OF. *par-*, *permain* kind of pear (mod. Norman *permaine* kind of apple is from Eng.), prob. - Rom. \**Parmānus* (repl. L. *Parmēnsis* of *Parma*, It. town and province (cf. PARMESAN)).

**peasant** peɪz(ə)nt one who lives in the country and works on the land. xv. - AN. *paisant*, OF. *paisant*, *paisent* (mod. *paysan*), refash. (after -ant) of earlier *paisenc*, f. *pais* (mod. *pays*) country (= Pr. *paes*, It. *paese*) :- Rom. \**pāgēnsis*, f. *pāgus* country district (cf. PAGAN) + Germ. \**-ing-*, denoting origin. Hence **pea**-SANTRY. xvi.

**pease** piːz (arch. or dial.) pea plant or its seed. OE. *pise*, pl. *pisan* - late L. *pisa*, pl. *pisæ*, for earlier *pisum*, pl. *pisa* - Gr. *pison*, pl. *pisa*. ME. *pese*, pl. *pesen*, survive as arch. and dial. *pease*, *peason*; see also **PEA**<sup>1</sup>.

**peat** piːt piece of the vegetable substance of which bogs or mosses consist. xiv. - AL. *peta* (XII), also in *petamora* 'peat-moor', *petaria*, -er(i)a peat-bog, perh. f. the Celtic base \**pet-*, which is prob. the ult. source of **PIECE**.

**peavey** piːvi lumberer's hook. XIX. f. surname of the inventor.

**pebble** peːbl small rounded stone. Late OE. (i) *papel*, *popel* (found only in comb. with *stān* STONE), surviving in dial. *popple* and in the place-names *Popplewick* (Notts), *Poppleford* (Derby), *Poppleton* (Yorks); (ii) *pyppel* in *pyppelripig* pebble-stream, surviving in W. midl. *pipple*; a var. of the latter with *b*, \**pybbel*, is repr. by s.w. †*puble* (XIII-XIV), midl. †*piibil* (xiv), later †*piible*, *piibble*, of which *pebble* may be a var. with lowered vowel, unless its ult. origin is to be seen in the dubious OE. local name *pæbbeles hol*.

**peccable** pe'kəbl liable to sin. XVII. - F. *peccable* - med. L. *peccābilis*, f. *peccāre* sin; see -ABLE. So **peccadillo** pekədi'lou venial or trifling offence. XVI. - Sp. *peccadillo*, dim. of *pecado* (= F. *péché*, etc.) - L. *peccātum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *peccāre*. So **peccant** sinning; (med.) morbid XVII; partly after (O)F. *peccant*. **peccavi** pekei'vai. XVI. L., 'I have sinned', 1st sg. pt. of *peccāre*.

**peccary** pe'kəri Central and S. Amer. quadruped allied to the swine. XVII (*paquera*, *pec(c)ary*). - Carib (of Guiana and Venezuela) *pakira*.

**peck**<sup>1</sup> pek ¼ bushel. XIII. ME. *pek* - AN. *pek* (whence AL. *pecca*, *peccum* XIII), of unkn. origin, perh. containing the same base as F. *picotin* measure of oats.

**peck**<sup>2</sup> pek strike or take food with the beak XIV (Ch., Trevisa, Wycl. Bible); strike with pointed tool XVI. prob. - MLG. *pekken* peck with the beak; ult. source unkn.

**pecten** pe'kten comb-like structure. XVIII. - L. *pecten* (-in-) comb, wool-card, pubic hair, rel. to *pectere*, Gr. *pektēin*, *pékein* comb, *pékos* fleece, Lith. *pešu* I pull by the hair, OE. *feax*, OHG. *fahs* hair. So **pectinate**<sup>2</sup> formed like a comb. XVIII. - L.

**pectic** pe'ktik (chem.) *p. acid*, gelatinous substance forming a constituent of fruit jellies. XIX. - Gr. *pektikós*, f. *péktós* congealed, f. *\*pég-* in *pégnúein* made firm or solid; see -IC. Also **pectin**, **pectose**<sup>2</sup>.

**pectoral** pe'ktərəl pert. to the breast or chest XVI; sb. object worn on the breast XV; medicine for affections of the chest XVII. - (O)F. *pectoral* - L. *pectorālis* (-āle breast-plate), f. *pector-*, *pectus* breast, chest.

**peculation** pekjulei'ʃən wrongful appropriation of property. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *peculāri*, rel. to *pecūlium*; see next and -ATION.

**peculiar** pikjū'liər that is one's own XV; individual, particular XVI; uncommon, odd XVII; sb. parish or church independent of the jurisdiction of the ordinary XVI. - L. *peculīaris* not held in common with others, f. *pecūlium* property in cattle, private property, f. *pecu* cattle, money (cf. next), rel. to Vedic *pācu*, OE. *feoh* live stock, property, OFris. *fia*, OS., OHG. *fehū* (G. *vieh*), ON. *fē*, Goth. *faihu*; f. IE. base *\*peku-*. See -AR. Hence **peculiarly** -æ'riti. XVII.

**pecuniary** pikjū'niəri pert. to money. XVI. - L. *pecūniarius*, f. *pecūnia* money, orig. 'riches in cattle', f. *pecu*; see prec. and -ARY. So **pecunious** moneyed (XIV; rare), now repr. by **impecunious**. - L. *pecūniōsus*.

**pedagogue** pe'dəgɒg instructor of youth. XIV (Trevisa). - L. *pædagogus* - Gr. *paidagōgós* slave who took a boy to and from school, f. *paid-*, *país* boy (cf. **paedo-**) + *agōgós* leading, *agēin* lead (see ACT). So **pedagogy**<sup>3</sup> -gɒgi, -gɒdʒi. XVI, **pedagogy**. XVII; after F.

**pedal**<sup>1</sup> pe'dəl lever worked by the foot. XVII. - F. *pédale* - It. *pedale* foot-stalk, tree-trunk (*pedale d'organo* organ pedal) :- L. *pedālis*, f. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**pedal**<sup>2</sup> pe'dəl lower and thicker part of straw of Italian production. XIX. - It. *pedale*; see prec.

**pedant** pe'dənt †schoolmaster XVI (Sh.); person who overrates book-learning XVI. - F. *pédant* - It. *pedante*, of obscure origin; the first el. is presumably that of **PEDAGOGUE**, to which has been added the prp. ending -ante, -ANT. In XVI-XVII also †*pedanti(e)*, -ee, direct from It. Hence **pedantic** pi'dæntik. XVII; corr. to F. *pédantesque*, It. *pedantesco*; -ICAL XVI (Sh.). **pedantry**. XVII; after F. *pédanterie* or It. *pedanteria* (used by Sidney).

**peddle** pe'dl A. follow the occupation of a pedlar XVI; B. busy oneself with trifles XVI. First recorded in *peddling*; in A back-formation from *peddler*, **PEDLAR**; in B prob. var. of **PIDDLE** by assoc. in form and sense with A.

**pedestal** pe'distəl base supporting a column, etc. - F. *piédestal* (†*piéd d'estal*) - It. *piédestallo*, i.e. *piè* FOOT, *di* of, *stallo* STALL; the first syll. was conformed to L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT.

**pedestrian** pīde'striən going on foot; prosaic, uninspired; also sb. XVIII. f. F. *pédestre* or its source L. *pedester*, -tr- going on foot, (after Gr. *πεζός*) written in prose :- *\*peditris*, f. *\*pedit-*, f. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT + *\*-ter-*; see -IAN. Earlier †**pedestrial**, †**pedestrious**. XVII.

**pediatrician** pe'diətri'ʃən one concerned with the health of children. XX. f. Gr. *paid-*, *país* child + *iātrós* physician + -ICIAN. So **pediatrist**.

**pedicel** pe'disel (bot.) small stalk of a plant. XVII. - modL. *pedicellus*, f. L. *pediculus* (whence **pediclé** XV), dim. of *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT.

**pedicure** pe'dikjʊər one whose business is the surgical treatment of the feet (also **pedicurist**); the treatment. XIX. - F. *pédicure*, f. L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT + *curāre* CURE.

**pedigree** pe'digrī genealogy in tabular form; one's line of ancestors; family descent. XV (*pedegru*, -gre, *petegreu*, -gree). - AN. *\*pe de gru* = OF. *\*pie de grue* crane's foot, i.e. *pie* (mod. *piéd* :- L. *pedem*, *pēs* FOOT), *de* of, *gru* crane (:- L. *grū-s*); so called from the mark / \ used to denote succession in a genealogical tree; later forms show assim. to *degrée*.

**pediluvium** pedil'vʊviəm foot-bath. XVII. modL., f. L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT + *-lūvium* washing, f. *luere* wash (cf. **ABLUTION**).

**pediment** pe'dimənt A. triangular gable-like part crowning a façade XVII; B. base, foundation XVIII. Earlier *pedament* (Evelyn), *pedement* (Randle Holme), refash. of

*periment* (xvi), expl. as 'corrupt English' for *perimeter* in R. Dallington's 'Hyperotomachia' 1592, but prob. workman's or rustic's deformation of PYRAMID. Sense B is due to direct assoc. with L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT and -MENT, and the present form simulates derivation from these elements.

**pedlar** pe·dlər travelling vendor of small wares. xiv (*pedlere*, PPL.). alt. of †*pedder* (xiii), f. (dial.) *ped* wicker pannier (xiv), of unkn. origin + -ER<sup>1</sup>; for the ending -*ler* cf. (dial.) *tinkler* (xii), beside *tinker*. Hence PEDDLE.

**pedology** pèd·lɔdʒi science of soils. xx. - Russ. *pedologiya*, f. Gr. *pédon* ground (cf. Skr. *padām* step, track, place) + -LOGY.

**pedometer** pèd·mɪtər instrument for recording the number of steps taken. xviii. - F. *pédomètre* (Bion, 1723), f. *pedo-*, irreg. comb. form (for *pedi-*) of L. *pēs* FOOT; see -OMETER. ☐ F. *podomètre* is earlier, 1712.

**pedrail** pe·dreil device for facilitating progress of heavy vehicles over rough ground. xx. f. L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT + RAIL<sup>2</sup>.

**pedrero** pèdrə·rou piece of ordnance for discharging stones. xvi. - Sp. *pedrero* = Pr. *peirier*, It. *petriere*, F. *pierrier* (adopted in Eng. as †*perrier* before 1400) :- L. \**petrārius* (cf. medL. *petrāria*), f. *petra* stone (cf. PETRIFY); vars. in *pet(e)ir-*, *patar-*, *pater-* have been current since 1600.

**peduncle** pid·əŋkl (bot.) stalk of flower or fruit. xviii. - modL. *pedunculus* (Linnæus, 1750), f. L. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT + -unculus -UNCLE.

**pee** pi (dial., colloq.) make water. xviii. euphem. or nursery substitute for PISS; cf. F. *faire pipi*.

**peek** pik peer, peep. xvi. Early mod. *pe(e)ke* (Skelton), preceded by rare ME. *pike* (Ch.); parallel to *kike*, *keek* (xiv, now Sc. and dial.), which has LG. cogns. Also *peek-bo!* (xvi), superseded by *peep-bo!*

**peel<sup>1</sup>** pil †stake, fence of stakes xiv; (prob. short for †*p. house* house defended by a 'peel', xvi) small fortified dwelling or tower on the Scottish Border xviii (but cf. AL. *pela*, *pelum* tower, castle xiii). - AN. *peil*, OF. *piel* (mod. *pieu*) stake :- L. *pālu-s*, *pālum* PALE<sup>1</sup>.

**peel<sup>2</sup>** pil A. †plunder, pillage xiii; B. strip outer layer of xv. ME. *peolien*, *pilien*, later *pele*, *pîle*, *pîll*, repr. OE. \**peolian*, \**pilian*, recorded only late in *pyled* peels (intr.) - L. *pilāre*; varies with *pîll* in early modEng. and dial. ☐ The differentiation in literary Eng. between *peel* and *pîll* may have been assisted by (O)F. *peler* peel, *piller* pillage. Hence **peel** sb. xvi (repl. earlier *pîll*) rind, skin; cf. AN. *peel* (xiv).

**peel<sup>3</sup>** pil (U.S., dial., and techn.) shovel. xiv (*pele*). - OF. *pele* (mod. *pelle*) = Pr., Sp., It. *pala* :- L. *pāla* :- \**pagslā*, f. base of *pangere* fix, plant (cf. PACT). See PALE<sup>1</sup>.

**peeler** pi·ləi (hist.) policeman. xix ('carried off . . . by a set of fellows well known in Ireland . . . by the name of Peelers', 1817). orig. nickname for a member of the Irish constabulary founded under the secretaryship (1812-18) of Robert Peel; see -ER<sup>1</sup> and cf. BOBBY.

**peep<sup>1</sup>** pip (dial.) utter a weak shrill sound. xv (Lydg.). imit.; cf. CHEEP. Hence sb. xv.

**peep<sup>2</sup>** pip look through a narrow opening xv; emerge a little into view xvi. For the expressive combination of initial *p* with *ee* cf. PEEK, PEER<sup>2</sup>, and dial. *pee*, *pie* (xvii). Hence sb. xvi (of the first appearance of daylight).

**peer<sup>1</sup>** piər (one's) equal xiii; member of the nobility xiv. - AN., OF. *per*, *peer* (mod. *pair*) = Pr., Sp. *par*, It. *pare* :- L. *pare-m*, *pār* equal; cf. PAIR. Hence **peer**-RAGE xv, **peer**-RESS<sup>1</sup>. xvii.

**peer<sup>2</sup>** piər look narrowly; peep out, show itself xvi. var. of *pire* (xiv) (e.g. Sh. 'Merchant of Venice' 1 i 19, *piring*), corr. to LG. *pîren*; perh. partly aphetic of APPEAR.

**peevish** pi·viʃ †silly, foolish xiv (PPL.); †spiteful, malignant xv; †perverse, obstinate; querulous, fretful xvi. Rare before xvi; of unkn. origin, with ending assim. to -ISH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **peevied<sup>1</sup>** pîvd (orig. U.S.) annoyed, vexed. xx. ppl. formation on a supposed verb-stem.

**peewit** see PEWIT.

**peg** peg pin or bolt of wood, etc. (cf. *peg-top*) xv; (dial.) tooth; (in stringed instruments) pin with which the tension of the strings is adjusted; step, degree xvi; (orig. Anglo-Indian) measure of drink xix. First in 'Prompt. Parv.' (*pegge*), prob. of LDu. origin (cf. MDu. *pegge*, Du. dial. *peg* plug, *peg*, LG. *pigge* *peg*; also MLG., MDu. *pegel* *peg*, pin, bolt). Hence **peg** vb. fix with a *peg* xvi; mark with *pegs*; *p. out*, die (sl.) xix.

**Pegasus** pe·gəsəs winged horse (L. *Pegasus* - Gr. Πήγασος) of Greek and Roman mythology (cf. HIPPOCRENE), by modern writers (first in Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato', c.1490) repr. as the favourite steed of the Muses and said to carry poets in their 'flights'. xvi. In late ME. (Ch., Lydg.) †*Pegasee* - medL. (*equus*) *Pegasēus*, for L. *Pegaseius* - Gr. Πηγάσειος, f. πηγῆ spring.

**pejorative** pe·dʒərətɪv, pi·dʒərətɪv, pi·dʒərətɪv depreciatory in meaning. xix. - F. *péjoratif*, -ive, f. pp. stem of late L. *pējōrāre* make worse, f. *pějor* worse; see -ATIVE.

**pekin** pi·ki·n silk stuff. xviii. - F. *pékin*, f. Chinese place-name (so spelt by Jesuit missionaries) *Peking* 'northern capital' (Nān·king 'southern capital') (see NANKEEN).

**pekoe** pe·kou, pi·kou superior black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young while the down is on them. xviii (*peco*, *pack-*



*ho*). - Chinese (Amoy) *pek-ho*, i.e. *pek*, *pak* (= Mandarin *peh*, *pai*) white, *ho* (= Mandarin *hao*) down, hair.

**pelage** pe'lɪdʒ fur, wool, etc. of a quadruped. XIX. - F. *pelage*, f. *poil*, OF. *peil*, *pel* hair (:- L. *pilu-s*), after OF. *pilain* (:- \**pilā-men*); see -AGE.

**pelagic** pɛlæ'dʒɪk pert. to the open sea, oceanic. XVII. - L. *pelagicus*, f. *pelagus* sea - Gr. *pélagos* prop. level surface of the sea; perh. rel. to L. *plānus* PLAIN, PLANE; see -IC.

**pelerine** pe'lɛrɪnː mantle, cape. XVIII. - F. *pelerine* deep collar on a mantle, fem. of *pèlerin* PILGRIM.

**pelf** pɛlf †spoil, booty XIV; †property XV; money, 'filthy lucre'; †trash, (now dial.) refuse XVI. - ONF. \**pelſe*, recorded as *peuffe* (mod. Norman F. *peufe*), var. of OF. *peſſre*, *peuſre* spoil (in AL. *peſſra*, *peſſrum*), rel. to *peſſ(r)er* pillage, rob (in AL. *peſſ(r)are*), and \**peſſerie*, *peuſerie*, whence Eng. †*pelf* vb. (XIII), †*pelfry* (XV); of unkn. origin; cf. PILFER.

**pelican** pe'lɪkən large gregarious fish-eating water-fowl OE.; †form of alembic; instrument for extracting teeth XVI. OE. *pellican*, reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *pèlican* - late L. *pèlicānus* (Jerome) - Gr. *pèlikān* (of which there was a parallel form *pèlekīnos*), prob. f. *pèlekus* axe (corr. to Skr. *pāraçus*), *pèlekān* to hew with an axe, perh. with reference to the appearance or action of the long hooked bill; cf. Gr. *pèlekās* woodpecker.

**pelisse** pɛlɪ's fur or furred garment; long mantle worn by women. XVIII. - (O)F. *pelisse* = Pr. *pelisa*, etc. - medL. *pellicia*; see PILCH.

**pellagra** pelæ'grə disease marked by cracked skin occurring in the Italian rice districts. XIX. - It. *pellagra*, f. *pelle* skin (:- L. *pelli-s* FELL<sup>1</sup>) + *-agra*, after PODAGRA.

**pellet** pe'lɪt small ball; ball of stone used as a missile, cannon-shot, (now) small shot. XIV (Gower, PPl, Ch.). Late ME. *pelote*, *pelet* - (O)F. *pelote* = Pr. *pelota* (cf. PELOTA), *pilota*, It. †*pillotta* :- Rom. \**pilotta*, dim. of L. *pila* ball, PILL.

**pellicle** pe'lɪkl thin skin, cuticle, film. XVI. - F. *pellicule* - L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis* skin, FELL<sup>1</sup>; see -CLE. Earlier **pe-llicULE** XIV.

**pellitory** pe'lɪtəri A. plant *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, 'p. of Spain'; B. plant *Parietaria officinalis*, 'p. of the wall' XVI. In sense A alt. of late ME. *peletre* (XIV) - OF. *peletre*, alt. of *peretre*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *pelitre*, It. *pilatro* - L. PYRETHRUM. In sense B alt. of †*pèritorie*, †*pèretorie* - AN. *paritarie*, OF. *paritaire* (mod. *pariétaire*) - late L. *pari-etària*, sb. use (sc. *herba*) of fem. of *pari-etàrius*, f. *pari-età-*, *pari-etàs* wall. ¶ For the change of ending cf. FUMITORY.

**pell-mell** pelme:l in mingled confusion, †indiscriminately, in hurried disorder; also adj. and sb. XVI (earlier †*pelly* *melly* XV). - F. *pèle-mêle*, OF. *pesle mesle*, of which there were early vars. *mesle mesle*, *mesle pesle*, all jingling redupls. on *mesle*, stem of *mesler* (mod. *mêler*) mix, MEDDLE.

**pellucid** pɪl'u:sɪd transmitting light. XVII. - L. *pellucidus*, f. *pellucēre*, *perlucēre* shine through; see PER- (1), LUCID.

**pelmet** pe'lmet valance, as to conceal curtain rods. XIX. prob. alt. - F. *palmette* palm-leaf design on a cornice, f. *palme* PALM<sup>1</sup>; see PALMETTE.

**peloid** pe'lɔɪd, pɪ'lɔɪd pert. to muds, peats, etc. XX. f. Gr. *pèlós* clay, mud + -OID. So **pe-lo-** comb. form of Gr. *pèlós*.

**pelota** pɪlou'tə Basque game played in a court with a ball. XIX. - Sp. *pelota* ball; see PELLET.

**pelt<sup>1</sup>** pelt skin with short wool on it XV; raw skin of an animal XVI. Either (1) var. (by a rare kind of syncope) of †*pellet* - OF. *pel(l)ete*, dim. (see -ET) of *pel* (mod. *peau*) :- L. *pelli-s* skin, FELL<sup>1</sup>; or (2) back-formation from PELTRY, perh. after *paste* | *pastry*.

**pelt<sup>2</sup>** pelt attack with many and repeated blows (now with something thrown) XV; speed along XIX. perh. contr. of PELLET (cf. prec.), as if primarily 'throw stones at'. Cf. colloq. F. *peloter* beat. Hence **pelt** sb. act of pelting; (dial.) outburst of temper XVI; *full p.* at full speed XIX.

**peltate** pe'lteɪt shield-shaped. XVIII. - modL. *peltātus*, f. L. *pelta* (bot.) applied to shield-like structures; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ L. *peltātus* meant 'armed with a shield'.

**peltry** pe'ltri undressed skins, fur-skins coll. XV. - AN. *pelterie* (Gower), OF. *peleterie* (mod. *pelletterie* *peltri*), f. *peletier* furrier, f. *pel* (mod. *peau*) :- L. *pellis* FELL<sup>1</sup>; see -RY. ¶ Not exemplified between XVI and XVIII; in mod. use re-adopted through Canadian F.

**pelvis** pe'lvis (anat.) lowest or hindmost cavity of the trunk in vertebrates. XVII. - L. *pelvis* basin, with cogns. in Skr., Gr., and Sl.; the anat. applications are modern.

**pemmican** pe'mɪkən (among N. Amer. Indians) meat prepared by drying, pounding, mixing with fat, etc. XVIII. - Cree *pimecan*, f. *pime* fat, greasy.

**pen<sup>1</sup>** pen enclosure for domestic animals. Not recorded in literary use before XIV, but presumably repr. OE. *penn*, which is, however, evidenced only in designations of local features of uncertain meaning; implied in OE. *onpennad* 'unpenned', opened, with which has been compared LG. *pennen* bolt, but this is prob. to be connected with PIN. So **pen** vb.<sup>1</sup> enclose, confine. XII; OE. \**pen-nian*, as in *onpennad*; also ME. *bipennen* (XIII).

**pen**<sup>2</sup> pen instrument, orig. quill, for writing XIII (Cursor M.); (dial.) feather XIV (PPL., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). ME. *penne* (two syll.) - (O)F. *penne* - L. *penna* feather, pl. pinions, wings, in late L. pen; see FEATHER. Hence **pen** vb.<sup>2</sup> XV. **pe·n·knife**. XV; orig. one used for mending quill pens.

**penal** pī·nəl pert. to punishment. XV. - (O)F. *pénal* or L. *pœnālis*, f. *pœna* PAIN; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **pe·nalize**. XIX. So **penalty**<sup>2</sup> pe·nəl·ti punishment imposed. XVI. - legal AN. \**penalte* (cf. *severalty*, *specialty*), for F. *pénalité* - medL. *pœnālītūs*.

**penance** pe·nəns †repentance, penitence; penitential discipline or observance XIII; ordinance for administering this (one of the sacraments) XIV. - OF. *penance* :- L. *pœnitentia* PENITENCE; see -ANCE.

**Penates** pī·nē·tīz household gods of the Romans. XVI. - L. *Penātēs* pl., f. *pemus* provision of food, rel. to *penes* (cf. PENETRATE).

**penchant** pā·fā bent, inclination. XVII (Dryden). - F. *penchant*, sb. use of prp. of *pencher* incline = Pr. *penjar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**penicāre*, f. L. *pendere* hang (see PENDENT).

**pencil** pe·n·səl artist's paint brush XIV (Ch.); writing implement of black lead, chalk, etc.; set of convergent rays XVII; set of straight lines meeting in a point XIX. Late ME. *pensel*, -*cel* - OF. *pīncel* (mod. *pinceau*) = Pr. *pīnzal* (whence Sp., Pg. *pīncel*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**pēnicellum*, for L. *pēnicillum* paint brush, dim. of *pēniculus* brush, dim. of *pēnis* tail, PENIS; see -CULE. Hence **pe·ncil** vb. XVI.

**pendant** pe·ndənt hanging part XIV; (archit., etc.) truss, spandrel; (naut.) hanging rope, PENNANT; tapering flag, PENNON XV; that by which a thing is suspended XVI; parallel, match XVIII. - (O)F. *pendant*, sb. use of prp. of *pendre* hang; see next.

**pendent** pe·ndənt hanging, overhanging XV; (gram.) XIX. Late ME. *penda(u)nt* (later latinized) - (O)F. *pendant*, prp. of *pendre* = Pr. *pendre* :- Gallo-Rom. \**pendere*, for L. *pendere* hang, rel. to *pendere* weigh, *pondus* weight; see -ENT. ¶ From the same base are: *appendix*, *compendium*, *compensate*, *depend*, *dispense*, *expend*, *expence*, *impend*, *pendible*, *pendion*, *persive*, *perpend*, *perpendicular*, *poise*, *ponder*, *ponderous*, *pre-pense*, *preponderate*, *suspend*, *suspense*.

**pendentive** pende·ntiv (archit.) each of the spherical triangles formed by the intersection of a hemispherical dome by two pairs of opposite arches. XVIII. - F. *pendentif* (Delorme), f. L. *pendent-*, -*ēns*; see prec., -IVE.

**pending** pe·ndiŋ A. awaiting decision XVIII; B. prcp. throughout the continuance of XVII. Anglicization of (O)F. *pendant* (see PENDENT) in suspense, not concluded or settled, as in OF. *le plet pendant* the suit being in process,

modelled on L. *lite pendente*, *pendente lite*; for the development of the prep. cf. DURING, NOTWITHSTANDING.

**pendulous** pe·ndjələs hanging down XVII; suspended so as to swing XVIII. f. L. *pendulus* pendent, f. *pendere*; see PENDENT, -ULOUS.

**pendulum** pe·ndjələm body suspended so as to swing freely, as for regulating movements of a clock's works. XVII (Boyle, 1660). - modL. *pendulum*, sb. use of n. of L. *pendulus* PENDULOUS; after It. *pendolo* (Galileo, 1637); cf. F. *pendule* (1664).

**penetrabilia** penitri·liə innermost parts. XVII. L., pl. of *penetral*, f. stem of *penetrāre*; see next.

**penetrate** pe·nitreit make a way into. XVI. f., after (O)F. *pénétrrer*, pp. stem of L. *penetrāre* place within, enter within, f. *penitus* (cf. *intus* / *intrāre*) inner, inmost, into the inmost recesses, rel. to *penes* within, in the power of. So **pe·netrable**. XV (Lydg.). **penetra·tion**. XVII (Bacon). - F. - L.

**penguin** pe·ŋwin †great auk (of Newfoundland); bird of the southern hemisphere having scaly paddles. XVI. Of unkn. origin; first recorded in both applications in reports published by Hakluyt (1589, 1600); the earliest accounts mention an island of the name; the superficial resemblance to W. *pen gwyn* white head, referred to 1582, has suggested that the name was first applied by Breton fishermen to the northern bird. ¶ F. *pingouin* (1600) is still applied to the great auk, the penguin being *manchot*.

**penicillate** penisi·leit tufted, pencilled. XIX. f. L. *penicillum* PENCIL + -ATE<sup>2</sup>; see next.

**penicillin** penisi·lin therapeutic drug derived from *Penicillium* notatum. XX. f. modL. *Penicillium* generic name of moulds, so named from their brush-like sporangia, f. L. *penicillum* PENCIL; see -IN.

**peninsula** pīni·nsjələ piece of land nearly surrounded by water. XVI (Leland). - L. *pēninsula*, f. *pæne* almost (cf. PENITENT) + *insula* ISLAND. Hence **peni·nsular**. XVII; after F. *péninsulaire*.

**penis** pī·nis membrum virile. XVII. - L. *pēnis* tail, usu. male copulatory organ, rel. to Gr. *pēos*, Skr. *pāsas*.

**penitence** pe·nitəns †penance XII; contrition leading to amendment XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *pénitence* - L. *pœnitentia*, f. *pœnitent-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *pœnitet* (in medL. *pœnitet*) cause want or discontent to, make sorry, perh. rel. to *pæne* scarcely, *pœnūria* PENURY; see -ENCE and cf. PENANCE. So **pe·nitent** adj. XV; sb. XV. - (O)F. - L. prp. **peni·te·ntial**. XVI. - late L. *pœnitentiālis* (sb. -*āle*). **penite·ntiary** adj. pert. to penitence XVI; pert. to reformatory treatment of criminals XVIII; sb. official dealing with penitents XV. - medL. *pœnitentiārius*.

**pennant** pe'nənt †pendant; pennon. XVII. Blending in form of PENDANT and PENNON.

**Pennant** pe'nənt (geol.) name of gritty strata in S. Wales, etc. XVIII. Welsh, f. *pen* head, *nant* valley.

**pennon** pe'nən long narrow flag or streamer XIV (Barbour, Ch., Trevisa, Gower); (poet.) wing, pinion XVII (Milton). - (O)F. *pennon* = Fr. *peno*, It. *pennone* :- Rom. deriv. of L. *penna* PEN<sup>2</sup>; cf. -OON.

**penny** pe'ni coin of the value of 1/12 shilling. OE. *penig*, *pæniġ*, pl. *penegas*, *pænegas*, earlier *pen(n)ing*, *peniding* = OFris. *penning*, *panning*, OS. (Du.) *penning*, OHG. *pfenning*, also *phantinc*, *phenting* (G. *pfennig*), ON. *penningr*, pl. *pengar* money :- Germ. \**panningaz*, \**pandingaz* (not in Gothic, and the ON. word may be from Eng.), which has been referred to \**band-* PAWN<sup>2</sup> with suffix \*-*igg-*, as in OHG. *cheisurung* imperial gold coin, SHILLING. OE. pl. *penegas* gave ME. *peneges*, whence *penies*, *pen(n)is*, contr. *pens* XIV, later sp. *pence* (XVI) *pens*; in comb. with a numeral *pens*; *pennies* pe'niz repr. a new formation.

**pennyroyal** peni'roi:əl species of mint, *Mentha Pulegium*. XVI (*penneriyall*, *penepeny-*). alt. of *puliol(e) reall* (ryal) xv - AN. *puliol real*, i.e. OF. *pouliol* (mod. *pouliot*) and *real* ROYAL; *puliol* corr. to Cat. *poliol*, It. dial. *pelizol*, *poledzol*, etc. :- Rom. \**pulegeolum*, f. L. *pule(g)ium*, thyme (whence OF. *pouli*, Pr. *poleg*, Sp. *poleo*, It. *puleggio*, and OHG. *pulei*). The change of *puliol* to *penny* is unexpl.; no intermediate forms are known.

**penology** pi'nɔ:lədʒi scientific study of punishment. XIX. f. L. *pæna* penalty; see PAIN, -OLOGY.

**penseroso** pensə'rou:zou melancholy (person). XVIII. From the title of Milton's 'Il Penseroso' (1632) 'the thoughtful man' - It. †*penseroso* (now *pensieroso*), f. †*pensiere* thought - Pr. *pensier*, f. Rom. \**pēnsāre* (see PANSY, POISE).

**pensile** pe'n'sail hanging, vaulted. XVII. - L. *pēnsilis*, f. *pēns-*, pp. stem of *pendere* hang; see PENDENT, -ILE.

**pension** pe'nʃən fixed or regular payment, spec. out of the revenues of a benefice XIV; payment made by members of a society (as an inn of court) for general expenses xv (hence, consultative assembly of Gray's Inn XVI); annuity for past services XVI; †payment for board and lodging or education; boarding-house (now only as F. *pāsjō*) XVII. - (O)F. *pension* - L. *pēnsiō(n)-* payment, rent, f. *pēns-*, pp. stem of *pendere* weigh, pay, rel. to *pendere*; see PENDENT, -ION. So **pe'n'sioner**<sup>2</sup> one in receipt of a pension; one who makes a stated periodical payment, spec. commoner at Cambridge Univ. xv. - AN. *pensionner*, OF. *pensionnier* - medL. *pensionārius* (whence **pe'n'sionary** XVI).

**pensive** pe'n'siv plunged in thought. xiv (PPl.). Late ME. *pensyf*, -*yve* - (O)F. *pensif*, -*ive*, f. *penser* think - L. *pēnsāre* weigh, balance, consider, f. *pēns-*; see POISE, -IVE.

**pent** pent closely confined. XVI. pp. of †*pend* (xv), extended form of PEN vb.<sup>1</sup>, due partly to pt. and pp. *penned*; its use has developed, like that of *spent*, independently of the vb.

**pent-** pe'ntə- repr. Gr. *penta-*, comb. form of *pēnte* FIVE, used since late XVII in techn. terms from Gr. elements or on Gr. analogies.

**pentacle** pe'ntəkl pentagram, pentangle. XVI. - medL. \**pentaculum*, f. Gr. *penta-* + *-culum*; see PENTA-, -CLE. Cf. F. †*pentacle* 5-branched candlestick, It. *pentacolo* 5-pointed star.

**pentad** pe'ntæd number five, group of five XVII; (chem.) XIX. - Gr. *pentad-*, *pentás*, later var. of *pempás*, f. *pēmpē*, dial. var. of *pēnte* FIVE; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**pentagon** pe'ntəgən five-angled figure. xvi (Digges). - F. *pentagone* or late L. *pentagōnum* - Gr. *pentágōnon*, sb. use of n. of *pentágōnos*; see PENTA-, -GON. So **pentagonal**<sup>1</sup> pentæ'ganəl. xvi (Digges). - F. or medL.

**pentagram** pe'ntəgrəm the figure ☆. XIX. - Gr. *pentágrammon*, sb. use of n. of *pentágrammos* of five lines; see PENTA-, -GRAM. ¶ Called also **PENTACLE**, *pentalpha* (from its presenting the form of alpha, A, in five different positions), **PENTANGLE**.

**pentameter** pentæ'mitə (pros.) line of five feet or five stresses. XVI. - L. *pentameter* (whence also F. *pentamètre*) - Gr. *pentámetros*, -on, sb. uses of m. and n. of adj. f. *pēnte* + *mētron*; see PENTA-, METRE.

**pentangle** pe'ntængl pentagram. xiv (Sir Gawayne). perh. - medL. \**pentangulum*, alt. of \**pentaculum* **PENTACLE** after L. *angulus* ANGLE<sup>2</sup>.

**Pentateuch** pe'ntətjūk the first five books of the O.T. xvi (in earliest use pl.). - ecclL. *pentateuchus* - ecclGr. *pentáteukhos*, sb. use of adj., f. *pēnte* PENTA- + *teúkhos* implement, vessel, (later) book. Cf. **HEPTATEUCH**, **HEXATEUCH**.

**Pentecost** pe'ntikəst the Jewish Feast of Weeks; Christian feast observed on the seventh Sunday ('the fiftieth day') after Easter, Whitsunday (cf. Acts ii. 1 for the transf. application). OE. *pentecosten* - acc. of ecclL. *Pentēcostē* - Gr. *Pentēkostē*, sb. use (sc. *heortē* feast or *hēmērā* day) of fem. ordinal adj. of *pentēkonta* fifty, f. *pēnte* FIVE + *-konta* (cf. L. *quinquāginta*); so Goth. *paintekuste*, and d. pl. forms in OS. *te pin-coston*, OHG. *zi pfinkustin* (G. *Pfingsten*); re-adopted in ME. from OF. So **Penteco-stal**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - ecclL.

**penthemimer** penþimi:məɪ (pros.) catalectic colon of five half-feet. XVII. - late L. - Gr. *pentēmimerēs*, f. *pēnte* FIVE + *hēmimerēs* halved, f. *hēmi-* HEMI- + *mēros* part, MERE<sup>2</sup>.

**penthouse** pe:nthaus, **pentice** pe:ntis subsidiary structure attached to the wall of a main building, esp. one with a sloping roof. XIV. ME. *pentis*, rarely *pendis* - AN. \**pentis*, aphetic of OF. *apentis*, *apendis* - med. use of late L. *appendiciūm* appendage, f. L. *appendere* hang on, attach in a dependent state, f. L. *ad* AP- + *pendere* hang (see PENDENT); refash. (late XIV) by assoc. with HOUSE, as if 'sloping house'.

**penultimate** pi:nə'ltimət last but one. XVII. f. L. *pænultimus* (f. *pæne* almost + *ultimus* last), after ULTIMATE. Earlier †*pemultim* (XVI).

**penumbra** pi:nə'mbrə (astron.) partly shaded region on the edge of a total shadow. XVII. - modL. (Kepler, 1604), f. L. *pæne* almost + *umbra* shadow; cf. PENINSULA, UMBRAGEOUS.

**penury** pe:njuri indigence, want; dearth. XV. - L. *pēnūria*, *pænūria*, perh. rel. to *pæne* almost; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**peon** pi:ən (in India) foot-soldier, constable, orderly XVII; (in Sp. America) day-labourer XIX. - Pg. *peão* and Sp. *peon* = OF. *peon* (mod. *pion*) = Pr. *pezó*, It. *pedone* - medL. *pedō(ne-)* one who goes on foot (in classL. broad-footed man), f. *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT; cf. PAWN<sup>1</sup>, -OON, and PIONEER.

**peony** piə'ni plant or flower of the herbaceous or shrubby genus *Pæonia* (the root, flowers, and seeds were formerly used in medicine). OE. *peonie* - L. *peōnia*, *pæōnia* - Gr. *paionía*, f. *Paion* physician (orig. of the gods); cf. *paionios* medicinal. Between OE. and xv the form *pione* was current - OF. *peone*, *peoine*, *pioine* (now *pivoine*) - L.; this was succeeded by *pionyē*, which was finally assim. to L.

**people** pi:pl nation, race, persons coll., e.g. in relation to a place, person in authority, etc. XIII (Cursor M.); the commonalty XIV. ME. *peple*, *peoepel*, *people* - AN. *peoepel*, *people*, OF. *pople* (also mod. *peuple*) = Pr. *poble*, Sp. *pueblo*, It. *popolo* - L. *populu-* (cf. Umbrian *puplum*). For the sp. cf. *jeopardy*, *leopard*. So vb. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *peupler*.

**pep** (orig. U.S.) great vigour. xx. abbrev. of PEPPER.

**pepper** pe:pəɪ pungent aromatic condiment. OE. *piper*, -or = OFris. *piper*, OS. *pipari*, *pepar* (Du. *peper*), OHG. *peffar* (G. *peffer*); W.Germ. (ON. *piparr* being from Eng.) - L. *piper* (whence OF. *peivre*, modF. *poivre*, Pr. *pebre*, etc., It. *pepe*, OSl. *pipirū*) - Gr. *pēperi* - Skr. *pippali-* berry, pepper-corn. In ME. *piper*, *peper*, the latter type

prevailing in later Eng.; cf. *lemon*, *level*. Hence vb. XVI; cf. OE. (*ge*)*pip(o)rian*. ¶ The spice was known to the Germans at the time of the migrations.

**pepsin** pe:psin ferment contained in the gastric juice. XIX. - G. *pepsin* (1836), f. Gr. *pēpsis* digestion, f. \**pep-* cook, digest; see -IN. So **peptic** pe:ptik digestive. XVII. - Gr. *peptikós*, f. *peptós* cooked, digestive; cf. DYSPEPTIC. **peptone** pe:ptoun (chem.). XIX. - G. *pepton* (C. G. Lehmann, 1849) - Gr. *peptón*, n. of *peptós*.

**per** pəɪ (1) L. prep. 'through', 'by', 'by means of', rel. to PRE- in L. expressions from xv, e.g. *per consequens* consequently, *per se* by or in himself or itself (cf. AMPERSAND); (2) OF. *per* (see PAR<sup>2</sup>), as in phrases repr. by the comp. advs. *peradventure*, *perchance*, *perforce*, *perhaps*; (her.) denoting partition in the direction of an ordinary, e.g. *party per pale*; (3) as an Eng. prep.: by, by means of, e.g. *per bearer*; as indicated or shown by, e.g. *per invoice*, *per margin*, joc. (*as*) *per usual*; (in distributive sense) for each or every, e.g. *so much per head* (cf. L. phr. *per annum* every year, *per capita* 'by the heads', *per centum* PER CENT).

**per-** pəɪ, pəɪ L. prep. *per* (see prec.) used in comp. with vbs., adjs., and their derivs., partly through F., partly directly from L., with the senses: (1) through in space or time, throughout, all over, as in PERAMBULATE, PERVADE; (2) thoroughly, completely, as in PERFECT, PERPETRATE, PERUSE; (3) away, entirely, to destruction, as in PERDITION, PEREMPTORY, PERISH, PERVERT; (4) perfectly, extremely, very, as in PERFERVID. **b.** chem. denoting the (supposed) maximum of some element in a combination: (1) as in *peroxide* compound of oxygen with another element which contains the largest possible proportion of oxygen, (2) as in *perchloride* compound of chlorine with another element or radical containing the maximum proportion of chlorine.

**peradventure** perədve:ntʃəɪ by chance; PERCHANCE, PERHAPS XIII. phr. *per* or *par aventure* - OF. *per* or *par aventure* (see PAR<sup>2</sup>, PER, ADVENTURE); reduced at an early date to †*peraunter*, in late xv assim. to L. spelling; sb. uncertainty, doubt, hazard XVI.

**perai** pi:rai voracious freshwater fish of the Orinoco, etc. XVIII (*peri*). - Tupi *piraya* (in Brazil *piran'a*, whence **piranha** XIX), lit. 'scissors'.

**perambulation** pə:rəmbjulei:fən travelling through a place, tour; spec. for the purpose of recording boundaries xv; bounds XVII. - AN. *perambulation* or medL. *perambulā-tiō(n-)*, f. L. *perambulāre*, whence **perambulate** XVI, earlier †*peramble*; see PER-, AMBLE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION. So **perambulator** †traveller, pedestrian; †dodometer XVII; hand carriage for young children XIX.

**perceive** pə'si:v A. apprehend with the mind XIII (Cursor M.); apprehend through the senses XIV; B. †receive, collect XIV. - AN. \**perceiver*, OF. \**perceivre*, *par-*, var. of *perçoivre* (now repl. by *percevoir*) = Pr. *percebre*, Sp. *percibir*, etc. :- L. *percipere* (i) seize, obtain, collect, (ii) understand, apprehend, f. *per* PER- + *capere* take (see HEAVE). So **perception** pə'se:pʃən A. collection of rents, etc.; †partaking of Holy Communion XV; B. taking cognizance or being aware of objects XVII. In A. -(O)F. *perception*, in B. - L. *perceptiō(n-)* (i) collecting, (ii) perceiving, f. *percept-* *percipere*. **perceptible** †perceptive XVI; cognizable XVII. - OF. or late L. **perceptive** characterized by perception XVII. **percipient** XVII. - prp. of L. *percipere*.

**per cent** pə'se:nt by the hundred, in every hundred. XVI. In earliest exx. *per cento*, *per centum*; often written *per cent.*, as if an abbrev. of *per centum*, which is the form used in Acts of Parliament and legal documents; see PER, CENT; orig. It. business term. Hence **percentage** XVIII (Bentham).

**perch**<sup>1</sup> pə:tʃ freshwater fish Perca. XIII. -(O)F. *perche* = Tuscan, Pg. *perca* :- L. *perca* - Gr. *perkē*, rel. to *perkos* spotted, dark, *perknós* blackish, bluish, Skr. *prśnis* spotted, OIr. *erc* striped.

**perch**<sup>2</sup> pə:tʃ †pole, stake XIII; fixed bar, esp. for birds to rest upon; linear measure equal to 5½ yards XIV; superficial measure XV. -(O)F. *perche* = Pr. *perga*, It. *perca* :- L. *perca*. So **perch** vb. XV. -(O)F. *percher*, f. *perche*.

**perchance** pə:tʃə:ns peradventure, perhaps. XIV. orig. phr. - AN. *par chance*, i.e. (O)F. *par* by (PAR<sup>2</sup>), *chance* CHANCE; with later assim. to PER-. So †*percase* XIV - AN. *per cas*, OF. *par cas* (see CASE<sup>1</sup>).

**percolate** pə:'kəleit pass or cause to pass through a porous substance. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *percolāre*, f. *per* PER- I + *cōlāre* strain, f. *cōlum* sieve, strainer; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**percussion** pə:kə:ʃən striking of one body by another. XVI. -(O)F. *percussion* or L. *percussio(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *percutere* strike or thrust through, f. *per* PER- I + *quātere* shake, strike, dash (cf. QUASH).

**perdition** pə:di:ʃən †utter destruction; final spiritual damnation. XIV. - OF. *perdition* (mod. -tion) or late L. *perditio(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *perdere* destroy, (hence) lose, f. *per* PER-<sup>3</sup> + \*-*dere* (see ADD, -ITION).

**perdu** pə:'ɪdju †sentinel *perdue*, p. *sentinel* post of sentinel, or sentinel himself, in a hazardous position XVI; *be p.* be placed on an outpost, etc. in such a position, (hence) lie in wait XVII, and gen. be concealed (now as F. *perdü*) XVIII. -(O)F. *perdu* lost, perished, past hope of recovery = It. *perduto* :- Rom. \**perduto-s*, for L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere*; see prec.

**peregrinate** pe:rigrineit travel (abroad). XVI (Nashe). f. pp. stem of L. *peregrināre* sojourn or travel abroad, f. *peregrinus* foreign; see next and -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **peregrination**. XVI (Skelton). - L.

**peregrine** pe:rigrin applied to a species of falcon, Falco peregrinus, esteemed for hawking XIV (Ch.); foreign, outlandish XVII. In the first use repr. (O)F. *faucon pèlerin* (cf. PILGRIM), medL. *falcō peregrinus*, so named because the young were not taken like EYAS hawks from the nest, but caught in their passage from the breeding-place; in other uses directly - L. *peregrinus* foreign, f. *peregr* that is abroad or on a journey, *peregrē* abroad, f. *per* through + *ager* territory, country; see PER- I, ACRE, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**peremptory** pe:rəmtəri (leg., orig. Roman) that precludes all debate, question, or delay; decisive, final. XVI. - AN. *peremptorie* = (O)F. *péremptoire* (whence Sc. †*peremptor* XV) - L. *peremptōrius* deadly, mortal, decisive (e.g. *edictum peremptorium*, *peremptoriæ exceptiones*), f. *perempt-*, pp. stem of *perimere* take away entirely, destroy; see PER- 3, EMPTION, -ORY.

**perennial** pə:'ni:əl lasting throughout the year or a succession of years. XVII. f. L. *perennis*, f. *per* through + *annus* year; see PER- I, ANNUAL, -IAL. ♣ Earlier †*perennial*.

**per fay** pə:fei: (arch. or obs.) in truth. XIII. - OF. *per* or *par fei*; see PAR<sup>2</sup>, FAY<sup>1</sup>.

**perfect** pə:'fekt thoroughly versed or trained; in a complete state XIII (Cursor M.); in a faultless state, accurate XIV; unqualified, unalloyed XVI (Sh.); (arith.) XV; (gram.) of a tense XVI. ME. *parfit* (-*fist*, -*fijt*, -*fight*), -*fite*, later *parfet* XV, (by assim. to L.) *perfect* XV. - OF. *parfit*, -*fite* (mod. -*fait*), corr. to Pr. *perfect*, etc. - L. *perfectus*, pp. of *perficere* accomplish, complete, f. *per* PER- 2 + *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>. The earliest form survived in mod. dial. *parfit*, and in Sc. *parfit* *parfi't* complete, exact, is distinguished from *perfect* thorough, utter. Hence **perfect** vb. XIV. So **perfectible** XVII. - medL. **perfectio(n)** †complete state XIII (AnCrR.); bringing to completion; condition of being perfect XIV. -(O)F. - L. **perfective** conducing to perfection XVI; (gram. after Slav. usage) expressing completion of an action XIX. - medL.

**perfervid**. XIX. - modL. *perfervidus* (Buchanan); see PER- 4.

**perfidy** pə:'fɪdi base breach of faith. XVI. - L. *perfidia* (whence F. *perfidie*, Sp., It. *perfidia*), f. *perfidus* treacherous, f. *per* PER- 3 + *fides* FAITH; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **perfidious** XVI. - L. -*iōsus*.

**perforate** pə:'fɔreit make a hole through. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *perforāre*, f. *per* PER- I + *forāre* BORE, pierce; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **perforation**. XV. -(O)F. - medL.

**perforce** pəɪfɔːs †forcibly XIV; of necessity XVI. - OF. phr. *par force*, with assim. as in PERCHANCE; see PAR<sup>2</sup>, PER, FORCE.

**perform** pəɪfɔːm †complete, finish; †bring about, effect; carry out (an order, etc.) XIV; †construct XV; go through formally XVIII. - AN. *par-*, *perfourmer* (in AL. *performāre*), alt. (after *forme* FORM) of OF. *parfournir* (in medL. *perfirmire*), f. *par-* PER- 2, 4 + *fournir* FURNISH; cf. Sc. and north. †*perfirmish* (XIV-XVI); the forms *par-*, *perfo(u)rne* were current XIV-XV. Hence **perfor-mance**. XVI (at first leg.). prob. - AN. \**performance*; also †*performation* XVI; so AL. *performātiō*; †*performent* XVI-XVII, *performing*<sup>2</sup> (XIV-XVII).

**perfume** pəɪfjūm, (formerly also) pəɪfjūm odorous vapour, (fragrance of) liquid scent. XVI. In early use also *par-*, but regularly assim. to PER-. - F. *parfum*, f. *par-*, †*perfumer* (whence **perfume** vb. XVI) - It. †*parfumare*, †*per-* (now *pro-*), lit. smoke through; see PER- 1, FUME. Hence **perfu-mery**. XVIII. ¶ The perfume industry was prominent in Italy in XVI.

**perfunctory** pəɪfʌŋktəri done or acting merely by way of duty. XVI. - late L. *perfunctōrius* careless, negligent, f. *perfunct-*, pp. stem of *perfungi* perform, discharge, get rid of, f. *per* PER- + *fungi*; see FUNCTION, -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**pergola** pəɪgələ arbour formed with plants trained over a trellis. XVII (Evelyn). - It. *pergola* :- L. *pergola* projecting roof, vine arbour, f. *pergere* come or go forward, f. *per* PER- 1 + \**reg-* move in a straight line (see RECTITUDE, RIGHT).

**perhaps** pəɪhæps maybe, possibly; as may happen. XVI. f. PER 2 + pl. of HAP<sup>1</sup>, repl. ME. phr. by *hap(s)* by a single word modelled on *percase*, PERCHANCE. ¶ Instances of *perhappous* read in Lydg. are uncertain.

**peri** piəri fairy, orig. malevolent demon, of Persian mythology XVIII; transf. beautiful girl XIX. Anglicized in Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 1777-80, but first popularized in the Eng. translation (1786) of Beckford's 'Histoire du Caliph Vathek' (1782) in pl. form *Peries*, rendering F. *Perises*. - (F. *péri* -) Pers. *peri*, *pari* :- Pehlevi *parik* evil genius, malevolent elf :- Av. *pairikā* winged.

**peri-** peri, pari, repr. comb. form of Gr. *péri*, *peri* adv. and prep. about, around, roundabout, rel. to L. *per* (see PER, PER-); in older terms often through L. derivs. and new formations (for which see below); in mod. scientific terms (anat. and path.), forming adjs. meaning 'situated or occurring about or around, surrounding or enclosing the part denoted by the second el.', as *peribranchial* around the branchiae or gills, and forming sbs. denoting a surrounding or enclosing part, in sbs. in -ITIS, which denote

inflammation of the region surrounding that denoted by the second el., e.g. *perityphlitis*, of some part adjacent to the CÆCUM.

**perianth** pəri:riənθ (bot.) †calyx, involucre XVIII; outer part of a flower XIX. - F. *péri-anthe* (Rousseau 1771-7) - modL. *perianthium*, f. Gr. *peri* about, PERI- + *anthos* flower (cf. ANTHOLOGY), after *pericarpium* PERICARP.

**periapt** pəri:æpt amulet (worn about the person). XVI. - F. *périapte* - Gr. *periapton*, f. *peri* PERI- + *háptos* fastened, *háptein* fasten.

**pericardium** pəri:kɑ:rdiəm (anat.) membranous sac enclosing the heart. XVI. - modL. - Gr. *perikárdion* (Galen), f. *peri* PERI- + *kardiá* HEART. Hence **perica:rdiac** XIX, **perica:rdial** XVII, **perica:rdi-tis** XVIII.

**pericarp** pəri:kɑ:p (bot.) seed-vessel. XVIII. - F. *péricarpe* or modL. *pericarpium* - Gr. *perikárpion* pod, husk, shell, f. *peri* + *karpós* fruit; PERI-, HARVEST, -IUM.

**pericope** pəri:kəpi paragraph. XVII. - late L. *pericopē* - Gr. *perikopē* section, f. *peri* PERI- + \**kop-* cut; see COMMA.

**pericranium** pəri:krei:niam membrane enveloping the skull. XVI. - modL. *pericranium* - Gr. *perikránion*, sb. use of n. of *perikránios* round the skull; see PERI-, CRANIUM.

**peridot** pəri:ðɪt †chrysolite XIV; the variety called olivine XVII. In late ME. *peritot* - OF. *peritot* (mod. -dot), of which there are several vars.; of unkn. origin.

**perigee** pəri:ʒi (astron.) point in the orbit of a planet that is nearest to the earth. XVI. In early use varying with forms directly repr. L. and Gr.; - F. *perigée* - modL. *perigēum*, -æum - late Gr. *perigeion* (Ptolemy), sb. use of n. of *perigeios* 'close round the earth', f. *peri* PERI- + *gēē*, *gaia*, *gē* earth.

**perihelion** pəri:heliən (astron.) point in the orbit of a heavenly body that is nearest to the sun)(APHELION. XVII. Græcized form of modL. *perihélium* (Kepler 1596), f. Gr. *peri* PERI- + *hēlios* SUN.

**peril** pəri:ril risk, danger. XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *pénil* = Pr. *perilh*, Sp. *peligro*, Pg. *perigo*, It. *pericolo* :- L. *peric(u)lum* experiment, risk, f. \**per-* in *experiri* try (see EXPERIENCE, PIRATE) + *-culum* -CLE. ¶ Replaced OE. *fær*, corr. to G. *gefahr* danger, which may be cogn.; superseded gen. by *danger* except in *at one's p.* Cf. IMPERIL. So **perilous**. XIII. - OF. *perillous*, -eus (mod. *perilleux*) :- L. *periculōsus*; cf. PARLOUS.

**perimeter** pəri:mítəi circumference, periphery. XVI. - F. *périmètre* - L. *perimetros* - Gr. *perimetros*, f. *peri* + *métron*; see PERI-, METER.

**period** piəriəd extent of time; end of a course (xiv-xv), xvi; complete sentence, esp. one containing several clauses; full pause at end of this, full stop xvi. In Ch. and Lydg. in the forms *parodie*, *-ye*, also in xv *paryode*, unexpl. alt. of (O)F. *période*, corr. to Sp., It. *período* - L. *períodos* cycle, sentence - Gr. *períodos* circuit, revolution, recurrence, course, orbit, rounded sentence, f. *peri* PERI- + *hodós* way, course. So **periodic** (AL) -əˈdɪk(l). xvii. - F. or L. - Gr. *períodikós*. **periodicity** -iˈsɪti. xix. - F.

**peripatetic** peˈrɪpəːtɪk (member) of the school of philosophy founded by Aristotle, who taught in a *peripatos* or walking place in the Lyceum at Athens. xvi. - (O)F. *péripatétique* or L. *peripatēticus* (Cicero, of the philosophy) - Gr. *peripatētikós*, f. *peripatein* walk up and down, f. *peri* PERI- + *patein* tread (cf. *pátos* beaten path); see -IC.

**periphery** pəriˈfəri †layer of air xiv (once, Gower); boundary of a rounded surface xvi (Digges). - late L. *periphēria* - Gr. *periphēreia*, f. *periphērēs* revolving round, f. *peri* PERI- + *pherein* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Cf. CIRCUMFERENCE. So **peripheral**<sup>1</sup>. xix (Barclay). **peripheric** (Coleridge), -ICAL. xvii.

**periphrasis** pəriˈfræːsɪs roundabout way of speaking. xvi. - L. *periphrasis* (Quintilian) - Gr. *periphrasis*, f. *periphrázēin*, f. *peri* + *phrázein* declare; see PERI-, PHRASE. So **periphrastic** -fræːstɪk. xix. - Gr. *periphrastikós*; so F. *péripfrastique*.

**periscope** peˈrɪskəʊp apparatus for obtaining a view of objects above the ordinary level of vision. xix (1899). f. Gr. *periskopēin*, f. *peri* + *skopēin* look; see PERI-, SCOPE; perh. modelled on **periscope** (1804) enabling one to see for some distance around the axis of vision. ¶ Earlier occas. uses did not survive.

**perish** peˈrɪʃ come to a violent or untimely end, cease to exist; pass. be destroyed, lost, injured by exposure, etc. xiii. f. *périss-*, extended stem of (O)F. *périr* = Pr. *perir*, It. *perire*, Sp. *perecer*, Rum. *perì* :- L. *perire* pass away, come to nothing, lose one's life, f. *per* PER- 3 + *ire* go, *eō* I go, *it* goes, f. \**ei-*, \**i-*, repr. also by Gr. *eimi* I shall go, and in Skr., Celtic, and Slav. See -ISH<sup>2</sup>. Hence **perishable**. xvii; after F. *périssable*.

**perispome** peˈrɪspəʊm having a circumflex accent on the last syllable. xix. Shortening of **perispomenon** - Gr. *perispōmenon*, n. of prp. pass. of *perispān* draw round, mark with a circumflex, f. *peri* PERI- + *spān* draw.

**perissodactyl** pəˈrɪsəʊ(d)æːktɪl (zool. of ungulates) having an odd number of toes. xix. - modL. *perissodactylus*, f. Gr. *perissós* uneven, odd + *dáktulos* digit (see DACTYL).

**peristaltic** peˈrɪstæːltɪk pert. to the automatic muscular movement in the alimentary canal. xvii. - Gr. *peristaltikós* (Galen)

clasping and compressing, f. *peristēllein* wrap up or round, f. *peri* round + *stēllein* place; see PERI-, STOLID, -IC.

**peristyle** peˈrɪstáɪl (archit.) colonnade surrounding a building. xvii. - F. *péristyle* - L. *peristýlus* - Gr. *peristýlon*, sb. use of n. of *peristýlos* having pillars all round; see PERI-, STYLE.

**peritoneum** peˈrɪtəniːəm (anat.) serous membrane lining the cavity of the abdomen. xvi. - late L. *peritonæum*, -ēum - Gr. *perítōnaion*, -eion, sb. use of n. of *perítōnaios*, f. *peritonos* stretched around, f. *peri* + -tonos stretched; see PERI-, TONE.

**periwig** peˈrɪwɪɡ peruke, wig. xvi. alt., through the stages *perewike*, -wig, of *perwike*, -wick, vars. of PERUKE (orig. str. *peruke*), in which -wi- repr. an attempt to render *ü* of the F. word.

**periwinkle**<sup>1</sup> peˈrɪwɪŋkl plant of the genus *Vinca*. xiv. ME. *perwenke*, -vinke - AN. *perwenke*, var. of (O)F. *perwenche* = Sp. *pervenca*, It. *pervinca* :- late L. *pervinca*, earlier *vi(n)ca pervi(n)ca* (Pliny). ¶ Not continuous with OE. *peruince* - L. The mod. form appears xvi as *per(i)wyncle*, prob. by assim. to next.

**periwinkle**<sup>2</sup> peˈrɪwɪŋkl gastropod mollusc of the genus *Littorina*. xvi (*purwinkle*, *perewinkle*). Of unkn. origin; OE. *wine-winclan* pl., also read as *pinewinclan*, may perh. be repr. by dial. forms in *penny-*; in any case the second el. is the same.

**perjure** pəˈɪdʒəɪ pass. *be p-d* be forsworn or guilty of false swearing xv (now rare), repr. AN., OF. *estre parjuré*(z); refl. *p. oneself* xviii, repr. F. *se parjurer* forswear oneself, for which the intr. *perjure* was formerly used xvii-xviii (so in AN.). - (O)F. *parjurer*, †*per-* - L. *perjūrāre*, refash. of *pe(r)te-rāre* break one's oath, f. *per* PER- 3 + *jūrāre* swear (see JUROR). So **perjury**<sup>3</sup>. xiv. - AN. *perjurie* (modF. *parjure*) - L. *perjūrium*.

**perk** pɜːk (intr., pass.) carry oneself jauntily, be spruce or smart xiv; (trans.) project or raise in a brisk manner xvi. The earliest instances refer to the action of birds and suggest deriv. from *perk* sb., var. of PERCH<sup>2</sup>, or a transf. use of *perk* vb. perch (both now obs. or dial.) - dial. F. \**perque*, \**perquer*, vars. of *perche*, *percher*. Hence **perky**<sup>1</sup>. xix.

**perk(s)** pɜːk(s) sl. abbrev. of PERQUISITES. 1887. Preceded by Sc. *pirkus* (1824); cf. *parkaseet* (1857).

**perlaceous** pɜːleɪːʃəs of the nature of pearl. xviii. f. modL. *perlāceus*, f. L. *perla* PEARL; see -ACBOUS.

**perlustrate** pɜːlɪˈstreɪt travel through and survey. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *perlūstrāre*, f. *per* PER- 1 + *lūstrāre* purify, pass in review, f. *lūstrum* LUSTRE<sup>2</sup>; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.



**permafrost** pəˈmæfrəst permanently frozen subsoil. XX. f. PERMA(NENT, FROST).

**permanent** pəˈmænənt lasting indefinitely. xv. -(O)F. *permanent* or L. *permanēns*, prp. of *permanēre* remain to the end; see PER- 1, 2, MANSION. So **permanence**. xv. -(O)F. or medL.

**permeable** pəˈmiəbl permitting passage or diffusion through itself. xv. -late L. *permeabilis*, f. *permeāre* (the pp. stem of which gave **permeate** XVII), f. *per* PER- 1, *meāre* pass, go (cf. CONGEE); see -ABLE.

**Permian** pəˈmiʃən (geol.) pert. to the upper division of palaeozoic strata, characteristic of *Perm*, former province of E. Russia. XIX. See -IAN.

**permission** pəˈmiʃən action of allowing, leave. xv. -(O)F. *permissio* or L. *permissiō(n)-*, f. pp. stem of *permittere* surrender, allow, f. *per* + *mittere* let go; see PER- 1, 3, MISSION. So **permit** vb. xv. -L. *permittere*; hence sb. **permit** XVIII. **permissible** xv, **permissive** xvii (Sh.).

**permute** pəˈmjūt †exchange xiv (Ppl.); †change, transmute xv; transpose XIX. -L. *permutāre*, f. *per* PER- 4 + *mūtāre* change. So **permutation** †exchange, barter xiv (Ppl.); †alteration, transmutation xiv (Ch.); transposition (spec. math.) xvi. -(O)F. or L.

**pernicious** pəˈniʃəs tending to destroy or ruin. xvi. -L. *perniciōsus*, f. *perniciēs* destruction, f. *per* PER- 2 + *nec-*, *nex* death, destruction; see INTERNECINE, -IOUS, and cf. (O)F. *pernicieux*.

**pernickety** pəˈni:kɪti (colloq.) precise about trifles. XIX. orig. Sc., of uncertain origin; such local vars. as *parnickety*, *pernackety* suggest a fanciful alt. of PARTICULAR infl. by Sc. and north. *knick-knack* personal peculiarity (cf. *nick-nacket*, Burns) + -y<sup>1</sup>.

**pernoctate** pəˈnɔ:kteɪt pass the night, spec. in prayer, in a certain place to 'keep residence'. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *pernoctāre*, f. *per* PER- 1 + *noct-*, *nox* NIGHT; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **pernoctation**. xvii. -late L. (Ambrose).

**peroration** pəˈrɔ:ɪʃən concluding part of a speech. xv (Capgrave). -F. *peroration* or L. *perorātiō(n)-*, f. *perorāre* (whence **perorate**<sup>3</sup> xvii); see PER- 1, ORATION.

**perpend** pəˈpɛnd (arch.) ponder. xvi. -L. *perpendere* weigh exactly, consider; see PER- 2, PENDENT.

**perpendicular** pəˈpɛndɪ:kjələɪ situated or having a direction at right angles xiv (Ch.; but not gen. current till xvi); first applied to the third style of English pointed architecture by T. Rickman, 1812-15; sb. xvi. -L. *perpendicularis*, f. *perpendicularum* plummet, plumb-line, f. *per* PER- 2 + *pendere* hang; see PENDENT, -CULE, -AR. (Cf. OF. *perpendicularer*, -ier, It. *perpendicolare*; F. *perpendiculaire* -L. *perpendicularis*, -arius.)

**perpetrate** pəˈpɪtreɪt commit (an evil deed). xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *perpetrāre* perform (in neutral sense), f. *per* PER- 1 + *patrāre* bring about, lit. perform or execute as father, f. *patr-*, *pater* FATHER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **perpetration**. xv. -F. or late L.

**perpetual** pəˈpɛtʃjuəl lasting or destined to last for ever. xiv (-el, Rolle). -(O)F. *perpetuel* -L. *perpetuālis* (Quintilian, who uses it, with *universalis*, to render Gr. καθολικός), f. *perpetuus*, f. *perpet-*, *perpes* continuous, uninterrupted, f. *per* PER-<sup>1</sup> + *petere* be directed towards (cf. IMPETUS); assim. to L. form xvi; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **perpetuate**<sup>3</sup>. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *perpetuāre*, f. *perpetuus*. **perpetuation**. xiv (Wyclif). -medL. **perpetuity** pəˈpɪtjūːiti xv (Hoccleve). -(O)F. -L.

**perplex** pəˈplɛks trouble with doubt or uncertainty xvi (Sh.); make uncertain or involved through intricacy xvii. Back-formation from *perplexed* (xv), extension of †*perplex* adj. (xiv-xvii) -(O)F. *perplexer* or L. *perplexus* involved, intricate, f. *per* PER- 2 + *plexus*, pp. of *plectere* plait, interweave, involve, f. \**plek-*, as in *duplex* twofold, *simplex* SIMPLE, etc.; see PLAIT. So **perplexity**. xiv. -(O)F. or late L.

**perquisite** pəˈɪkwɪzɪt †property acquired otherwise than by inheritance xv; casual profits or emoluments xvi; gratuity xviii. -medL. *perquisitum* acquisition, sb. use of n. of pp. of L. *perquirere* search diligently for, f. *per* PER- 2 + *quærere* seek (see QUERY).

**perry** pəˈri beverage made from pears. xiv. ME. *perrey*, *perre(e)*, *perrye* -OF. *peré* -Rom. \**piratum*, f. L. *pirum* PEAR; see -y<sup>5</sup>.

**persecute** pəˈɪsɪkjūt †pursue, chase; pursue with malignity; †prosecute at law xv (Caxton). -(O)F. *persecuter*, f. L. *persecūt-*, pp. stem of *persequi*, f. *per* PER- 1, 2 + *sequi* follow, SUE. So **persecution**. xiv (Rolle, Barbour, Trevisa, Wyclif). -(O)F. -L.

**perseity** pəˈɪsɪːti independent existence. xvii. -medL. *persētās* (Duns Scotus), f. *per sē* by itself, tr. Aristotle's καθ' αὐτό ('Posterior Analytics' i 4); see -ITY.

**persevere** pəˈɪsɪvɪəː continue steadfastly. xiv. -(O)F. *persevéer* -L. *persevēāre* abide by strictly, persist, f. *persevērus* very strict; see PER- (4), SEVERE. Stressed regularly *persever* (and so sp.) till xvii; but the str. *persevere* is found sporadically xiv-xvi, is the only form used by Milton, and becomes general in late xvii. So **perseverance**. xiv. -(O)F. -L.; formerly str. *perseverance*.

**Persian** pəˈɪʃən pert. to Persia. XIII. Late ME. *persien*, *perciēn* (Ch., Gower) -OF. *persien* = It. *persiano* -medL. \**Persiānus* (repl. L. *Persicus*), f. (after *Asiānus*) *Persia*, f. Gr. *Persis* -OPers. *Pārsa* (mod. *Pārs*, Arab. *Fārs*); assim. to -IAN xvi.

**persiflage** pə'sɪflɪʒ light banter, raillery. XVIII (Lord Chesterfield). F., f. *persifler* banter, f. *per-* for *par-* + *siffler* whistle :- popL. *sifflāre*, for L. *sibilāre*; see SIBILANT, -AGE.

**persimmon** pə'sɪmən plum-like fruit of the tree *Diospyros virginiana*. XVII (Capt. Smith). Early forms are *putchamin*, *pessemin*, *posimon* - Algonquian word repr. by Cree *pasimanan*, Lenape *pasimenan*.

**persist** pə'sɪst continue firmly in a state, etc. XVI; remain in existence XVIII. - L. *persistere*, f. *per* PER- 2 + *sistere* STAND.

**person** pə'sɒn †character, part played; human being XIII; living body of a human being; individual personality XIV; (theol.) distinction of being in the Godhead XIII; gram. (so L. *persona* in Varro, Gr. *prōsōpon* in Dionysius Thrax) XVI. - OF. *personne* (mod. *personne*) = Pr., Sp., It. *persona*, Pg. *peessoa* :- L. *persōna* mask used by a player, one who plays a part, character acted ('dramatis persona'), character or capacity in which one acts person as having legal rights, human being, in Christian use of the Trinity (for Gr. *ὑπόστασις*). perh. f. Etruscan *phersu* mask, and used to render Gr. *prōsōpon* face, mask, dramatic part, person (f. *prōs* to, towards, *ōps* face). The normally developed var. *parson* (XIV-XVII) has been differentiated with a special meaning; *person* is a reversion to L. form. So **PERSONABLE** having a well-formed person. XV. - F. †*personnable*. **PERSONAGE** †image, effigy; body of a person XV; person of note; person in a drama XVI. - OF. *personage* (mod. *personnage*), corr. to Pr. *personatge*, It. *personaggio*, in medL. *personaticum*, -*agium*. **PERSONAL** †pert. to a person or individual XIV; (real XV. - OF. *personal*, -*el* (mod. *personnel*) - L. *persōnālis*. **PERSONALITY**. XIV. - (O)F. - late L. **PERSONALTY** personal estate. XVI. - law F. *personalté*. **PERSONATE** act the part of, IMPERSONATE XVI; represent, typify XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *persōnāre* (Boethius). **PERSONIFY** pə'sɒnɪfaɪ. XVIII. - F. *personifier* (Boileau); hence **PERSONIFICATION**. XVIII (Johnson). **PERSONNEL** pə'sɒneɪl body of persons engaged in a service. XIX. - F., sb. use of *personnel* PERSONAL, opposed to *matériel* material equipment, as in *le matériel et le personnel d'une armée*.

**perspective** pə'spektɪv †optics XIV (Wycl., Trevisa); †optical instrument XIV (Ch.); (after It. *perspectiva*) art of drawing so as to give the effect of solidity and relative size XVI; drawing in perspective XVII. - medL. *perspectiva* (sc. *ars arte*), sb. use of fem. of late L. *perspectivus* (Boethius), f. *perspect-*, pp. stem of *perspicere* look at closely, f. *per* + *specere* look; see PER- 1, SPECTACLE, -IVE. So **PERSPECTIVE** adj. †optical XV; pert. to perspective XVII. - late L. So **PERSPICACIOUS** pə'spɪkeɪʃəs of penetrating (mental) vision. XVII. f. L. *perspicāc-*, -*āx* sharp-sighted, f. *perspicere*; see above and -IOUS. **PER-**

**spica**: CITY. XVI. - F. or late L. **PERSPICUOUS** †transparent XV; lucid, evident XVI. f. L. *perspicuus*, f. *perspicere*. **PERSPICUITY**. XV. - L.

**perspiration** pə'spɪreɪʃən †breathing through; †evaporation, exhalation; excretion of moisture through the pores XVII. - F. *perspiration* (xvi, Paré), f. *perspire* - L. *perspirāre* (whence **PERSPIRE** vb. XVII); see PER- 1, SPIRIT, -ATION.

**persuade** pə'sweɪd induce to believe or act in a certain way; †induce belief in or practice of, commend, recommend XVI. - L. *persuādere*, f. *per* PER- 1 or 2 + *suadere* advise, recommend. So **PERSUASION**. XIV. action of persuading XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); religious belief or denomination XVII; (joc.) nationality, sex, sort XIX. - L. *persuāsio(n-)*; see SUASION and cf. (O)F. *persuader*, *persuasion*.

**pert** pɜ:t (dial.) expert, intelligent XIII; open, manifest XIV; forward in behaviour XIV (Ch.); (dial.) brisk, lively XVI. Aphetic of †*apert* (in these senses) XIII. - OF. *apert* = Pr. *apert* - L. *aperit* open, pp. of *aperire* (see APERTURE); partly blended with OF. *aspert*, *espert* :- L. *expertus* expert. ¶ In the first and the last senses often sp. *peart* and perh. apprehended as a distinct word.

**pertain** pə'teɪn belong to. XIV. Late ME. *partene*, -*teine* repr. tonic stem of (O)F. *partenir* = Pr. *partener*, It. *partenere* - L. *pertinere* extend, tend or belong (to), f. *per* PER- 1 + *tenere* hold; cf. CONTAIN. So **PERTINENT** relevant, apposite XIV (Wycl.); †appurtenant, suitable XV. - (O)F. *pertinent* or L. *pertinēns*, prp. of *pertinere*.

**pertinacious** pə'tɪneɪʃəs persistent in one's opinion or intention. XVII. f. L. *pertināci-*, stem of *pertināx*; see PER- 4, TENACIOUS. Earlier (rare) †*pertinace* - OF. *pertinace*. So **PERTINACITY**. XVI. - F.; earlier †*pertinacy* XIV (Ch.). - L.

**perturb** pə'tɜ:ɪb disturb greatly. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *pertourber* - L. *perturbāre*; see PER- 2, DISTURB. So **PERTURBATION**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - L.

**peruke** pə'rūk †natural head of hair; PERIWIG, WIG XVI. - F. *peruque* (XV, †head of hair) - It. *perucca*, *parucca* (whence also Sp. *peluca*), of unkn. origin.

**peruse** pə'rūz †use up; go through so as to examine, revise, etc. XV; read through XVI. prob. based on AL. \**perūsāre*, *perūsītāre* use up (XIV), f. L. *per* PER- 4 + medL. *ūsāre*, L. *ūsītāri* use often, frequent. f. *ūs-*USE. Hence **PERUSAL**² XVI (Sh.); earlier †*peruse* sb. XVI.

**pervade** pə'veɪd (arch.) pass through; diffuse itself throughout XVII. - L. *pervādere*, f. *per* + *vādere* go; see PER- 1, WADE. So **PERVAIVE**. XVIII. f. pp. stem of *pervādere*.

**perverse** pɛɪv̄ɔːɪs turned from the right way, perverted XIV (Ch.); froward, wayward XV (Lydgate). - (O)F. *pervers*, -e - L. *perversus*, -a, pp. of *pervertere* (see below). So **perversion**. XIV. - L. *perversio*(n-); cf. F. *perversion*. **pervert** ʃɔvɛrθrɔʊ, subvert; turn aside from a right course or opinion XIV (Ch., Wycl.). - (O)F. *pervertir*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *pervertir*, It. *pervertere*, or their source L. *pervertere* turn round or the wrong way, overturn, ruin, corrupt, f. *per + vertere* turn; see PER- 2, 3, VERSE. **pervert** pɛɪv̄ɔːɪt perverted or apostate person. XVII. sb. use of †*pervert* adj. (xv-xvi), short for *perverted*, or an analogical formation after *convert* sb.

**pervious** pɛɪv̄ɔːɪəs allowing a passage through. XVII. f. L. *pervius*, f. *per* PER-1 + *via* WAY. Cf. IMPERVIOUS (XVII).

**peseta** pɛsɛɪtə Spanish silver coin and monetary unit. XIX. Sp., dim. of *pesa* weight - L. *pēnsa*, pl. of *pēnsum* (see POISE).

**pesky** pɛːski (U.S. colloq.) plaguy, confounded. XIX. poss. alt. of \**pesty*, f. PEST + Y<sup>1</sup>.

**pessary** pɛːsəri †suppository XIV; instrument to remedy uterine displacement XVIII. - late L.  *pessarium*, repl. late L.  *pessulum*, f. late L.  *pessum*, -us - Gr.  *pessós*, -ón draught-board, oval stone used in a game, medicated plug; see -ARY.

**pessimism** pɛːsɪmɪzəm †the worst condition possible XVIII (Coleridge); tendency to look at the worst aspect of things; (after G.  *pessimismus*, Schopenhauer, 1819) doctrine that this world is the worst possible. f. L.  *pessimus* worst, rel. to  *peior* worse (cf. PEJORATIVE) + -ISM, on the model of  *optimism*.

**pest** pɛst †pestilence, plague XVI; noxious person or thing XVII. - F.  *peste* or L.  *pestis* plague, contagious disease. So **pestiferous** plague-bringing, pernicious. XVI. - L.  *pestifer*, -ferus; cf. (O)F.  *pestifère*. **pestilence** fatal epidemic, spec. bubonic plague. XIV. - (O)F.  *pestilence* - L.  *pestilentia*, f.  *pestilent*-, -ēns, -lentus (whence **pestilent** XV), f.  *pestis*; cf. late L.  *pestilis* of the nature of plague, and L.  *gracilentus*,  *macilentus*. **pestilential**. XIV. - medL. **pesticide**<sup>1</sup> pest-killer XX.

**pestle** pɛsl instrument for pounding in a mortar. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - OF.  *pestel* = It.  *pestello* - L.  *pistillum*, dim. of \* *pistrum*, f.  *pist*-, pp. stem of  *pinsare* pound; cf. -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**pet<sup>1</sup>** pet animal domesticated and treated as a favourite; indulged child XVI; darling, favourite XVIII. orig. Sc. and north. dial.; of unkn. origin; formally distinct from † *peat* (XVI) pet (of a woman), (spoil) girl. ¶ Ir.  *peat*, Gael.  *peata* are from Sc.

**pet<sup>2</sup>** pet offence at being slighted. XVI. orig. in phr. † *take the pet*; of unkn. origin. Hence **pettish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**petal** pɛtəl each of the divisions of the corolla of a flower. XVIII. - modL.  *petalum* (Fabio Colonna, 1649), in medL. metal plate (Isidore) - Gr.  *petalon* lamina, leaf, sb. use of n. of adj.  *petalos* outspread, f. base  *pet*-, as in  *petánnusthai* unfold.

**petard** pɪtɑːɪd small engine of war for making a breach XVI (Florio, Sh.); firework XVII. - F.  *pétard* (1585), f.  *pétér* break wind, f.  *pet* fart = It.  *peto* :- L.  *peditum*, f.  *pēdere* break wind; see -ARD.

**petasus** pɛːtəsəs (antiq.) low-crowned broad-brimmed hat of the ancient Greeks. XVI (Jonson). - L. - Gr.  *petasos*, f. base \* *pet*- (see PÉTAL).

**peter** pɪːtɔɪ (U.S. mining colloq.) become exhausted, give out. XIX (earlier 1812 trans. in sl. use, stop, put an end to). Of unkn. origin.

**petiole** pɛːtɪəʊl leaf-stalk. XVIII. - F.  *pétiole* - L.  *petiolus* little foot, fruit-stalk, specialized by Linnæus ('Petiolus promit folium, et Pedunculus fructificationem', 1751).

**petite** pɛːtɪt of small stature or dainty figure. XVIII. F., fem. of  *petit* PETTY.

**petition** pɪːtɪʃən action of begging or supplicating, orig. in prayer XIV; formally drawn-up request from an inferior to a superior or body in authority xv. - (O)F.  *pétition* - L.  *petitiō*(n-), f. pp. stem of  *petere* aim at, lay claim to, ask, seek; see -TION. Hence as vb. XVII (Sh.). ¶ To the same base belong APPETITE, COMPETE, IMPETUS, REPEAT.

**petrel** pɛːtrəl small sea-bird of the genus Procellaria. XVII. The significance of the early vars.  *pitteral*,  *pittrel* is obscure, but as early as 1703 Dampier has the sp.  *petrel* and derives the name from that of St. Peter in allusion to his 'walking upon the Lake of Gennesareth' (cf. Matt. xiv 30), an expl. supported by Norw.  *Soren Peders*,  *Peders-fugl*, G.  *Petersvogel*; for the ending cf.  *cockerel*,  *dotteral*,  *hoggerel*,  *pickerel*, which may have supplied the analogy. ¶ F.  *pétrel* is from Eng.

**petrify** pɛːtrɪfaɪ convert into stone XVI; deprive of movement or feeling XVII. - F.  *pétrifier* - L. \* *petrificāre*, f.  *petra* - Gr.  *pétrā* rock, stone (also  *pétros*, whence  *Petrus* 'rock-man', Peter); see -FY. Hence **petrification**. XVII (Sir T. Browne); after  *stupefy*,  *stupefaction*; superseded **petrification** (XVII, Cotgr., Sir T. B.).

**petro-** pɛːtrɔʊ, pɛtrɔː comb. form of Gr.  *pétrā* rock or  *pétros* stone, as in **petrography** XVII, **petrology** XIX (earlier  *erron. petra-logy*, Pinkerton).

**petrol** pɛːtrɔʊ †petroleum XVI; (after F.  *essence de pétrole*) refined petroleum used in internal combustion engines XIX (c. 1895). - F.  *pétrole* - medL.  *petroleum*; see next.

**petroleum** pĭtrou·liəm mineral oil, occurring in rocks, etc. XVI. - medL. *petroleum* (cf. *petra oleum*, Saxon Leechdom, II 288), f. L. *petra* (see PETRIFY) + *oleum* OIL.

**petronel** pe·trənel large pistol or carbine. XVI. - F. *petrinal*, var. of *poitrinal*, sb. use of adj. 'pert. to breast or chest', f. *poitrine* :- Rom. \**pectorina*, f. L. *pector-*, *pectus* breast; so called because in firing it the butt end rested against the chest.

**petticoat** pe·tikout †small coat worn under the doublet XV; (Lydg.); †tunic or chemise XV; skirt dependent from the waist XVI. orig. two words, PETTY and COAT.

**pettifogger** pe·tifəgəɹ legal practitioner of inferior status XVI; (gen.) petty practioner XVII. f. PETTY + *fogger*, of unkn. origin (perh. back-formation from this). Hence **pe·tti·fogg**ING<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>. XVI.

**pettitoes** pe·titouz (orig.) giblets; (later) pig's trotters XVI. In form and sense corr. to F. *petite oie* 'little goose' (L. *auca*), defined by Cotgrave 1611 as 'the giblets of a Goose; also, the bellie, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures'; assim. to PETTY and pl. of TOE took place early.

**petty** pe·ti †small XIV (PPL.); minor, secondary, subordinate XVI. Late ME. *pety*, var. of *petit* (PPL.) - (O)F. *petit* = Pr., Cat. *petit* :- Rom. \**pitittu-s*, f. \**pit-* (cf. Rum. *pită* make itself small), repr. in late L. *pitinnus*, *pitulus* very small, and regarded as a symbolic word of child-speech. In some technical phr. *petit* is still retained, e.g. *p. constable*, *p. jury*, *p. larceny*.

**petulant** pe·tjulənt †wanton, lascivious XVI; †pert, saucy XVII; pettishly impatient XVIII. - (O)F. *petulant* - L. *petulant-*, -*ans*, prp. of \**petulāre*, f. *petere* direct oneself to, attack (with formative as in *postulāre*, *ustulāre*); see PETITION, -ANT. So **pe·tul**ANCE XVII, -ANCY XVI.

**petunia** pĭtju·niə genus of herbaceous plants closely related to the tobacco plant. XIX. - modL. *petunia* (Jussieu, 1789), f. F. *petun* tobacco (also in Eng. use XVI-XVII) - Guarani *pety*; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**pew** pjū raised enclosure, stall, or desk in a church, †in a court, etc. XIV (PPL.); pl. fixed benches with backs XVII. Late ME. *pywe*, *puwe* - OF. *puye*, *puie* - L. *podia*, pl. of *podium* elevated place, parapet, balcony (whence OF. *pui* height, mod. *puy*, as in place-names) - Gr. *podion* base, pedestal, dim. of *pod-*, *pois* FOOT.

**pewit, peewit** pi·wit, pjū·it lapwing. XIII (*pywet* in place-name), XVI (*puwyt*, *puet*, -*it*). imit. of the bird's call; cf. synon. dial. *pee(s)-woep*, *tewit*, and Flem. *piewitvoghel*, (M)Du. *kiewt*, etc., G. *kiebitz*.

**pewter** pjū·təɹ alloy of tin and lead. XIV. - OF. *peutre*, *peaultre* = Pr. *peltre*, It. *peltro* :- Rom. \**peltrum*, of unkn. origin; connexion with SPELTER has been assumed but not established. So **pew·terer**<sup>2</sup>. XIV. - AN. *peautrer*, OF. *peautrier* = It. *peltraio*.

**pfennig** pfe·niç 1/100 of the German mark. XVI (*phenning*). G.; see PENNY.

**phaeton** fei·tən four-wheeled open carriage. XVIII. - F. *phaéton* - L. *Phaethon* - Gr. *Phaethōn* (myth.) son of Helios (sun) and Clymene, famous for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, sb. use of prp. *phaethōn* shining, rel. to *phaínein* (cf. PHENOMENON), *phōs*, *phōs* light (cf. PHOSPHORUS).

**phago-** fæ·go(u) repr. Gr. *phago*- eating, *phagein*- eat, as in *phagocyte*. So **-phagous** fəgəs -eating, f. L. -*phagus*, Gr. -*phagos* (cf. SARCOPHAGUS), **-phagy**<sup>3</sup> fədʒɹ Gr. -*phagiā*, as in *ichthyophagus*, -*phagy*.

**phalanx** fæ·læŋks line of battle, esp. of hoplites in close order XVI; (anat.) joint of a digit XVII; (bot.) bundle of stamens XVIII. - L. *phalanx* (-*ang*-) - Gr. *phalagx* (cf. BALK). So **pha·lange**. - F. - L.

**phallus** fæ·ləs penis or image of this. XVII. - late L. *phallus* - Gr. *phallós*; see BULL. So **pha·llic**. XVIII. - Gr. *phallikós*.

**phanerogamous** fænə·rə·gəməs (bot.) flowering )(cryptogamous. XIX. f. F. *phanérogame* or -modL. *phanerogamus*, f. Gr. *pháneros* visible, evident, rel. to *phaínein* show + *gámos* marriage, sexual union; see PHENOMENON, GAMETE, -OUS.

**phantasm** fæ·ntæzm illusion XIII; apparition, ghost; imagination, fancy XV; mental image XVI. - (O)F. *fantasme*, †*-esme* - L. *phantasma*; see next. So **phantasmagoria** fæ·ntæzməgə·riə exhibition of optical illusions; shifting succession of imaginary figures XIX. First recorded 1802, applied to an exhibition in London, prob. - F. *fantasmagorie* (1801), f. *fantasme* with fanciful termination.

**phantom** fæ·ntəm †illusion, deception XIII (Cursor M.); apparition, spectre XIV; mental illusion, dream image XVI; appearance without substance XVII. ME. *fantome*, -*um*, also -*osme* - OF. *fantosme*, -*ome* (mod. *fantôme*) = Pr. *fantasma*, -*ama*, Sp., It. *fantasma* :- L. *phantasma* - Gr. *phántasma*, f. *phantázein* make visible, f. *phant-*, *phaínein* show (see PHENOMENON). ¶ For the sp. *ph-* cf. PHEASANT.

**Pharisee** fæ·ri·si ancient Jewish sect marked by strict observance of the law, (hence) self-righteous person. OE. *fariseus*, early ME. *farisew* (Orm) - late L. *pharisæus*, -*æus* - Gr. *pharisaios* - Aram. *p'rishaiyā*, emphatic pl. of *p'rish* = Heb. *pārūsh* separated, separatist. The present form is from ME. *f-*, *pharise(e)* - OF. *pharise* - L.

**pharmacy** fā:məsi administration of medicines XIV; art of preparing drugs XVII; dispensary XIX. - OF. *farmacie* (mod. *pharmacie*) - medL. *pharmacia* - Gr. *pharmakeiā* practice of a *pharmakeús* druggist, f. *phármakon* drug, medicine; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **pharmaceutical** -sjü:tikəl. XVII. f. late L. *pharmaceuticus* - Gr. *-keutikós*, f. *pharmakeutēs*, *pharmakeús* poisoner, druggist, *pharmakeuēin* administer drugs. **pharmacopœia** -pi:ə XVII. modL. - Gr. *pharmakopoiā* (-*poios* -making, -maker).

**pharos** fe:ɔs lighthouse. XVI. Appellative use of L. *Pharos* - Gr. *Pháros* name of an island off Alexandria on which stood a famous tower lighthouse. (Cf. F. *phare*.)

**pharynx** fæ:riŋks (anat.) cavity behind the nose. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *pháruŋx* (cf. *pháragx* cleft, chasm). Hence **pharyngal**<sup>1</sup>, **pharyngeal** -dʒ:əl (modL. -*eus*) XIX.

**phase** feiz aspect (orig. astron. of a planet). XIX. Partly - F. *phase*, partly new sg. evolved from *phases*, pl. of **phasis** fei:zis, fei:sis (XVII) - modL. *phasis* - Gr. *phásis* appearance, phase, f. \**pha-*, as repr. by *phós*, *pháos* light (cf. PHOSPHORUS).

**pheasant** fe:zənt long-tailed bright-coloured game-bird, Phasianus. XIII. - AN. *fesaunt*, for (O)F. *faisan* - Pr. *faisan* = Sp. *faisán*, Pg. *faisão*, It. *fagiano* :- L. *phāsīānus* - Gr. *phāsīānós* (sc. *órnis* bird) of Phasis, a river in Colchis, whence the bird is said to have spread westwards. Cf. OHG., MHG. *fasant* (G. *fasan*), Du. *fazant*. ¶ As in *phantom*, there has been etymol. reversion to *ph-*. For parasitic -*t* cf. *tyrant*.

**phen-** fen, fén, **pheno-** fe:no(u), fi:no(u), fèno: repr. Gr. *phaino-*, rel. to *phainēin* shine (cf. PHENOMENON), whence F. †*phène* benzene, *phényle* (see -YL) radical of benzene, *acide phénique* †phenic acid; orig. applied to coal-tar products arising from the manufacture of 'illuminating' gas, later as in *phenacetin*, *pheno-barbitone*.

**phenol** fi:nəl (chem.) hydroxyl derivative of benzene, carboic acid. XIX. - F. *phénole*, f. *phène*, *phénique*; see prec. and -OL.

**phenomenon** fi:nə'minən, pl. -**mena** mīnə thing or fact perceived or observed XVII (Bacon); immediate object of perception; notable or exceptional fact or occurrence XVIII. Also, in early use, *phaino-*, *phæno-*; - late L. *phænomenon*, pl. -*mena* - Gr. *phainómenon*, -*a*, sb. use of prp. pass. of *phainēin* show, pass. be seen, appear, f. \**phan-* (as in *phanerós* visible, clear, *phantasiá* FANTASY), extension of \**pha-*; see PHASE, PHOSPHORUS, PHOTO-.

**phew** fjū vocal gesture of disgust, weariness, etc. XVII. repr. puffing or blowing away with the lips; cf. *pho*, *phoo* (XVII), *foh*, *fah* (XVI), FAUGH.

**phial** fai:əl vessel (small glass bottle) for holding liquids. XIV. Late ME. *fyole* - (O)F. *firole* = Pr. *fiola*, It. *fiola* - L. *phiola*, *phiala* saucer, censer - Gr. *phidālē* broad flat vessel.

**-phil** fil, **-phile** fail repr., through med. and modL. *-philus*, F. *-phile*, Gr. terminal el. *-philos* (which means 'dear to', 'beloved by', as in *Theophilus* dear to God), loving, devoted or favourable to, e.g. modL. *botanophilus* (Linnæus) amateur botanist, BIBLIOPHILE, and many formations like *Anglophil(e)*, for which forms in *phil(o)-* would be etymol. more correct. The corr. adj. suffix is **-philous** filəs, frequent in bot. and zool., with the sense 'having affinity to or preference for', as *ammophilous*, *dendrophilous*, *hygrophilous*; with corr. nouns of state or quality in **-philý**<sup>3</sup> fili, **-philism** filizm.

**philander**<sup>1</sup> fili:ndəɪ †(passionate) lover. XVII. - Gr. *philandros*, f. *philos* loving + *andr-*, *anēr* man, husband; used as a character-name in poetry and drama. Hence vb. make love, esp. flirtatiously. XVIII.

**philander**<sup>2</sup> fili:ndəɪ gen. name for certain marsupials. XVIII (*fil-*). Named after *Philander* de Bruyn, who saw a specimen in 1711.

**philanthropy** fili:nɪrəpi benevolence towards mankind. XVII. - late L. *philanthrōpia* (formerly also in Eng. use) - Gr. *philanthrōpiā*, f. *philánthrōpos*, f. *phil-* PHILO- + *ánthrōpos* man; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **philanthropic** XVIII; after F. **philanthropist** XVIII.

**philately** fili:təli postage-stamp-collecting. XIX (1865). - F. *philatélie* (Herpin, 'Le collectionneur de timbres-poste', 1864), f. Gr. *phil-* PHILO- + *atelēs* free from tax or charge, *ateleīā* exemption from payment, f. *a-* A-<sup>4</sup> + *télos* payment, charge, tax; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Gr. *atelēs* was taken as a passable equivalent of 'free' or 'franco', which was formerly stamped on prepaid letters (before the introduction of the impressed receipt stamp or its successor the adhesive label). Hence **philatelic** -ətə:lik, **phila-telist**.

**philharmonic** fil(h)əimə:nik devoted to music. XVIII. - F. *philharmonique* - It. *filarmónico*; see PHIL-, HARMONIC.

**philibeg** see FILIBEG.

**philippic** fili:pik (pl.) name of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip II, king of Macedon, in defence of Athenian liberty (IV B.C.); hence applied to Cicero's orations against Marc Antony, and gen. to any invective or denunciatory speech. XVI. - L. *philippicus* (in *orationes Philippicæ*) - Gr. *Philippikós* (in *Φιλίππικοί λόγοι*), f. *Philippos*; see -IC.

**Philistine** fi:lɪstain one of a people who inhabited the southern sea coast of Palestine and harassed the Israelites; an enemy into whose hands one may fall XVI; †in Germany, one who is not a student at the university; person deficient in liberal culture or of nar-

row interests XIX. - F. *Philistin* or Vulgate L. *Philistinus*, also *Palæstinus*, usually pl. - late Gr. *Philistinoi*, *Palæstinōi* - Heb. *pēshitum* or *-iim* (whence Vulgate L. *Philisthim*, LXX Gr. *Philistiim*), rel. to *pēsheth* Philistia, Palestine. (Earlier Eng. forms of the ethnic name were †*Philistee* (xiv) - Vulgate L. *Philistēus*, and †*Philistian* (xiii) - OF. *philistien* - medL. *Philistiānus*.) The last sense is derived from G. *Philister*, the allusive uses of which were popularized in England by Carlyle, Froude, and Matthew Arnold. This use of G. *Philister* is said to be due to the choice of the passage *Philister über dir, Simson!* the Philistines be upon thee, Samson (Judges xvi) for the text of a sermon preached in 1683 at the funeral of a student killed by townsmen in a riot at Jena. Hence **PHILISTINISM**. 1831 (Carlyle).

**Phyllis** fi·lis in pastoral poetry, comely rustic maiden, or sweetheart. XVII (Milton). - L. *Phyllis* girl's name in Virgil's and Horace's poetry - Gr. *Phyllis* female name (prop. 'foliage'), f. *phillon* leaf (cf. PHYLO-); the sp. with *i* instead of *y* may be due to assoc. with Gr. *philos* dear, beloved (cf. PHILO-).

**phillyrea** filiri·ə evergreen shrub, native of the Mediterranean. XVII (Evelyn). modL. (Tournefort, Linnaeus), for L. *philyrea* - Gr. *philurēā*, app. f. *philurā* linden tree.

**philo-** fi·lo(u), filō-, before a vowel or *h* **phil-**, repr., often through F. or L., Gr. *phil(o)-*, comb. form of *philos* meaning 'lover', 'loving' (cf. -PHIL), as in *philosophos* PHILOSOPHER; in many comps. (often nonce-words) from XVII, among which in later use are numerous specimens of the type of Gr. *philēllēn* loving or favourable to the Greeks, **philhellēne** (Moore, 1825), **philomath** lover of learning XVII (Gr. *philomathēs*), **philoproge·nitiveness** faculty of love of offspring (as a term of phrenology, 1815, Spurzheim), f. pp. stem *prōgenit-* of L. *prōgignere* (cf. PRO-<sup>1</sup>, GENITIVE).

**philology** filō·lədʒi †study of literature XVII (Selden); science of language XVIII. - F. *philologie* (xvi); Budé, with reference to 'the lady' of Martianus Capella's 'De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii'; cf. Ch., 'Merchant's Tale' 490 - L. *philologia* (Cicero) - Gr. *philologiā* devotion to dialectic, love of learning and literature, love of language, f. *philólogos* fond of talking, fond of learning, studious of words, whence L. *philologus*; see PHILO-, LOGOS. Hence **philologic·al**, **philologist** XVII, **philologue** xvi. modL. *philologicus*, F. *philologue* (Rabelais).

**Philomel** fi·ləmel, **Philomela** filəmī·lə poetic proper name of the nightingale. XVI (*Philomele*, Spenser). The earlier form was *philomene* (xv-xvi), occas. used as a common noun - medL. *philomena* (xii), alt., presumably by assoc. with *Melpomēnē* 'the singing muse', of L. *philomēla* - Gr. *philomēlē* nightingale.

**philosopher** filō·səfai one versed in philosophy. xiv. - AN. *philo-*, *filosofre*, var. of (O)F. *philosophe* - L. *philosophus* (Cicero) - Gr. *philosophos* 'lover of wisdom', f. *philos* PHILO- + *soph-* (see SOPHIST); orig. str. *philosofre*; *philosopher* (OE. had *philosoph*) (assim. to -ER<sup>1</sup>) has prevailed since xvi. So **philosophic** XVII, **philosophical** xiv (Ch.) - late L. *philosophicus* (cf. adv. *philosophicē*, corr. to Gr. *philosophikōs*); **philosophize** xvi; corr. in use to F. *philosopher*, L. *philosophārī*, Gr. *philosophēin*. **philosophy**<sup>3</sup> study of things and their causes. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *filosofie*, (now) *philosophie*, corr. to Pr. *philosophia*, etc. - L. *philosophia* (Cicero) - Gr. *philosophiā*.

**philtre**, U.S. **philter** fi·ltai love-potion. xvi. - F. *philtre* - L. *philtrum* - Gr. *philttron*, f. \**phil-*, as in *philos* dear, *philēin* love + *-tron*, suffix of instrument or means.

**phit** fit imit. of certain sounds, e.g. of that made by a bullet. xix.

**phiz** fiz face. XVII (*phyz*, *phys*). colloq. shortening of *physnomy*, early var. of PHYSIOGNOMY, of which another var. *physognomy* (xvi-xvii) is repr. by colloq. *physog* f·izog. ¶ Another var., *visnomy*, was current xvi-xvii, survived dial., and was revived by Scott and Lamb.

**phleb(o)-** fle·b(ou), flēbō-, comb. form of Gr. *phlēps*, *phleb-* vein. **phlebotomy** flēbō·təmi blood-letting. xiv (earliest form with *fl-*). - OF. *flebothomie* (mod. *flēbō·tomie* - late L. *phlebotomia* - Gr. *phlebotomīē*, f. *phlebōtomos* opening a vein, f. *phlebo-*, *phlēps* + \**tom-* cut (cf. ATOM). So **phlebotomize**. xvi (Nashe). - F. - modL.

**phlegm** flem mucus, considered as one of the four humours (cold and moist) xiv; as a secretion of membranes xv; coldness or sluggishness supposed to proceed from the predominance of the humour xvi. The present form appears xvi, as the result of assim. to the Gr.-L. original of earlier *fleume*, *fleme*, *fleam(e)* - OF. *fleume* (mod. *flegme*), corr. to Pr. *fleuma*, etc., Sp. *flema*, Pg. *fleima*, *phleu(g)ma* - late L. *phlegma* clammy moisture of the body - Gr. *phlēgma* inflammation, morbid humour as the result of heat, f. *phlēgein* burn, blaze (cf. PHLOX). **phlegmatic** flegmæ·tik xvi, †**fleu-** (xiv).

**phlogiston** flɔdʒi·stən (old chem.) principle of inflammability. xviii. - modL. - Gr. *phlogistón*, n. of *phlogistós* burnt up, inflammable, f. *phlogizein* set on fire, f. \**phlog-* burn; see next. Hence **dephlogisticated** lacking phlogiston (see DE- 6, -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>) xviii, as in Priestley's *d. air*, his name for oxygen.

**phlox** flɔks herbaceous plant of the family Polemoniaceae. xviii. - L. *phlox* (Pliny) - Gr. *phlōx* lit. flame, f. \**phlog-* \**phleg-* - IE. \**bhleg-*, for which see also CONFLAGRATION, FLAGRANT, FLAME, FULMINATE, PHLEGM.

**-phobe** foub terminal el. - F. *-phobe* - L. *-phobus*, Gr. *-phobos* fearing, f. *phóbos* fear (cf. *phobeisthai* fear), as in *hydrophobe*, and many comps. with national names, as *Anglo-phobe*; so **-phobia** fou·biə (- L. *-phobia* - Gr. *-phobía*) in the sense 'dread', 'horror', as in *hydrophobia*, and *Anglophobia*, etc., some of which are modelled on F. words in *-phobie*.

**phoenix**, U.S. **phenix** fi·niks mythical bird of gorgeous plumage (mostly red, acc. to Herodotus) living for centuries in the Arabian desert, then burning itself to ashes, from which it emerged with renewed youth. OE., ME. *fenix* - L. *phoenix* and OF. *fenix* (mod. *phénix*), the L. being - Gr. *phoinix* the bird, also date-palm, etc., identical with *phoinix* Phœnician, purple, obscurely connected with *phoinós*, *phoinios* red with blood.

**phone**<sup>1</sup> foun abbrev. of TELEPHONE. XX.

**phone**<sup>2</sup> foun (philol.) element of spoken language - Gr. *phōné* sound (see PHONETIC). XIX.

**-phone** foun terminal el., repr. Gr. *phōné* voice, sound, used in the names of instruments for transmitting, reproducing, or amplifying sound, as *gramophone*, *megaphone*, *microphone*, *radiophone*, *telephone*.

**phoneme** fou·nim (philol.) series of variants of a distinctive speech sound. XIX. - F. *phonème* - Gr. *phōnēma*, f. *phōnéin* speak.

**phonetic** fōne·tik pert. to or representing vocal sounds XIX; (sb. pl.) science of speech-sounds XIX (Latham). - modL. *phōnētikos* (G. Zoega, 1797, of notation opp. to *ideographik*) - Gr. *phōnētikós*, f. *phōnētós*, ppl. formation on *phōnéin* speak, f. *phōné* voice, rel. to *phēmí* I speak, *phēmē*, L. *fāma* FAME; see -IC. Hence **phonetician** founiti·fən 1848 (A. J. Ellis).

**phony** fou·ni (sl.) deceptive, fraudulent. XX. Of unkn. origin.

**phonogram** fou·nəgrəm character representing a spoken sound 1860 (Pitman); †sound-record made by a phonograph 1884 (see GRAMOPHONE). **phonograph** fou·nəgráf †symbol representing a sound XIX; instrument invented by Thomas A. Edison for automatically recording and reproducing sounds 1877. f. Gr. *phōné* sound †-*graphos* written, -*gráphos* -writing; see prec. and -GRAPH. Cf. F. *phonographé* (Lenoir, 1877). So **phonography** †phonetic spelling XVIII; phonetic shorthand invented by Isaac Pitman in 1837 (named 1840). **phonology** science of vocal sounds esp. as applied to particular languages. XVIII.

**-phore** fōəɪ terminal el. repr. F. *-phore*, modL. *-phorus* - Gr. *-phóros* bearing, bearer, f. *\*phor-\**pher-BEAR<sup>2</sup>, as in *semaphore*. So **-phoric** fə·rik, **-phorous** fə·rəs.

**phosphate** fə·sfeit (chem.) salt of phosphoric acid. XVIII. - F. *phosphat* (de Morveau, 1787), f. *phosphore* PHOSPHORUS †-at -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**phosphorus** fə·sfərəs †morning star; phosphorescent substance; (in early use *Kunkel's p.*) highly inflammable non-metallic element luminous in the dark, accidentally obtained from urine in 1669 by Brandt of Hamburg, who communicated the discovery to Kunkel XVII. - L. *phōsphorus* - Gr. *phōsphóros* light-bringing, sb. (sc. *astér* star) morning star, f. *phós* light †-*phóros* -PHORE. So **phosphorescence**, etc. **phosphoric** fə·rik. XVIII. - F. **phosphoreus**. XVIII. **phospho-**, **phospho-**, **phosphor(o)-**, comb. forms of *phosphorus*. Cf. PHÆTON, PHENO-, PHOTO-.

**photo-** fou·tu, foutu·, before a vowel **phot-**, repr. *phōto-*, comb. form of Gr. *phós*, *phōt-* light (cf. BEAM), as in **photometer** light-measuring instrument XVIII; later esp. in connexion with photography, as **photogravure** (F. *gravure* engraving). **phototype** plate or block for printing from, produced by a photographic process.

**photograph** fou·tagráf picture produced by the action of light on a sensitized film. Used for the first time, together with **photographic** and **photography**, by Sir John Herschel (1792-1871) in a paper read before the Royal Society on 14 March 1839, which was preceded by a use of G. *photographie* in the 'Vossische Zeitung' of 25 February 1839; f. Gr. *phōto-*, *phós* light †-*graphos* written; see PHOTO-, -GRAPH. ¶ *Photographic* superseded *photogenic* (31 January 1839, Fox Talbot in 'Proceedings of the Royal Society' vol. iv), which is now used for 'offering a good subject for photography'.

**phrase** freiz style of expression, diction; small group of words in a sentence; pithy expression. XVI. In earliest use also *phrasis*, -ys (in Palsgr., 1530, as sg. and pl.), from the pl. of which (*phrases*) a sg. *phrase* appears to have been evolved (cf. PHASE). - L. *phrasis* (Seneca the rhetorician, Quintilian) - Gr. *phrāsis* speech, manner of speaking, f. *phrāzein* indicate, declare, tell; cf. F. *phrase* (1548), Sp., It. *frase*, Du., G. *phrase*. So **phraseology** freiziə·lədʒi arrangement of words and phrases in speech. XVII. - modL. *phraseologia*, spurious Gr. *phraseologiā*, irreg. formed by M. Neander in the title of his book of locutions collected from Isocrates, 1558 (ΦΡΑΣΕΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΛΑΤΙΝΗ *Phraseologia* Isocratis Græcolatina), from Gr. *phrāseōn*, g. pl. of *phrāsis*.

**phrenetic** frine·tik frenzied, FRANTIC. XIX (Ch.; in XVI-XVIII *phrenetic*). - (O)F. *frénétique* - L. *phrenēticus* - late Gr. *phrenētikós*, for *phrenitíkos*, f. *phrenītis* delirium, f. *phren-*, *phrēn* heart, mind; see -ITIS, -IC.

**phrenology** frino·lədʒi study of the cranium as an index of the mental faculties, dependent on the theory of Gall and Spurzheim. 1815. f. Gr. *phreno-*, *phrēn* mind †-LOGY; designed to cover G. *gehirn- und schädellehre* (1804) encephalology and craniology. Hence **phrenologist**, **phrenological**.



**phthalic** fʔæːlik abbrev. of NAPHTHALIC. 1857.

**phthiriasis** pʔiraiːsis, (f)ʔairieiːsis condition of the body in which lice multiply. XVI. - L. - Gr. *phthirtāsīs*, f. *phtheiriān* be lousy, f. *phtheir* louse; see -ASIS.

**phthisic** tiːzik pulmonary consumption. XIV. ME. *tisik*, later *ptisike*, *phthisick* - OF. *tisike*, -ique, later *ptisique*, *thisique* (repl. by mod. *phthisie*), corr. to Sp., It. *tisica* :- Rom. \*(ph)thistica, sb. use of fem. of L. *phthisicus* - Gr. *phthisikós* consumptive, f. *phthisis*, f. \**phthi-*, *phthinein* waste away; see -IC. So **phthisis** taiːsis, tiːsis, (f)ʔairiːsis, (f)ʔiːsis. XVI. - L. - Gr.

**phut** fat (sl.) go f., be a failure. XIX. f. Hind. *phatna* burst.

**phylactery** filæːktəri small box containing four texts of Scripture worn by Jews as a reminder of the obligation to keep the law. XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa); in various uses from XVII. Early forms *fil-*, *phylaterie* - OF. \**filaterie*, -atiere - Vulgate L. *fyl-*, *phylactērion* - Gr. *phulaktērion* safeguard, amulet, f. *phulaktēr* guard, f. *phulak-*, stem of vb. *phulássein*.

**phyllo-** fiːlou repr. comb. form of Gr. *phúllon* leaf, perh. rel. to L. *folium*.

**phyllo-** failo(u), failoː repr. comb. form of Gr. *phúlē*, *phúlon* race (whence modL. **phylum** faiːləm XIX), as in **phyllo-geny** (Gr. *génos* GENUS) racial or tribal history.

**physeter** faisíːtəi †large blowing whale XVI; cachalot XVIII. - L. *phýsēter* - Gr. *phūsētēr*, f. *phūsān* blow, f. widespread imit. base \**phū* (cf. PUSTULE).

**physic** fiːzik healing art, medicine XIII; †natural science XIV; medicinal preparation, medicine XVI. ME. *fisike* - OF. *fisique* medicine (mod. *physique* natural science, now physics) - L. *physica*, -ē (Cicero) - Gr. *phusikē*, sb. use (sc. *epistēmē* knowledge) of fem. of *phusikós*, f. *phūsīs* nature; see BE, -IC. So **physic** adj. †medical, medicinal XV (*p. garden* XVII); physical, natural XVI. **PHYSICAL** medical, medicinal XV; natural, material XVI; pert. to physics; bodily, corporeal XVIII. - medL. *physicālis*. **PHYSICIST** fiːzist student of physics. XIX. **PHYSICS** fiːziks natural science XVI; science that treats of matter and energy XVIII; rendering L. n. pl. *physica* - Gr. *tā phusiká* title of Aristotle's physical treatises.

**physician** fiziːʃən one who practises the healing art XIII (AncrR.); )(surgeon XIV. ME. *fiscien* - OF. *fiscien* (mod. *physicien* physicist), f. *fisique* PHYSIC; see prec., -IAN.

**physio-** fiːziou, fiziːʊ repr. *phusio-*, comb. form of Gr. *phūsīs* nature (see BE). **PHYSIOGNOMY**<sup>3</sup> fiziːnəmi judging character from bodily lineaments XIV; face, countenance XIV. Late ME. *fismanye*, *fis-*, *phisonomie*, later *phisonomy* (XV-XVII),

*phisognomie* (XVI-XVII), *physiognomy* (XVI) - OF. *phisonomie*, -*onomie* (mod. *physionomie*), corr. to Pr. *phizonomia*, etc. - medL. *phisonomia*, *phisionomia* - late Gr. *phusio-gnōmiā* (recorded once as a miswriting), contr. of Gr. *phusio-gnōmontā*, f. *phūsīs* nature + *gnōmon-*, *gnōmōn* interpreter, f. \**gnō-* (see KNOW; cf. PHIZ. **PHYSIO**-GRAPHY<sup>3</sup> description of natural phenomena XIX; physical geography 1873 (J. Geikie). - F. *physiographie*. So **PHYSIOGRA**-PHICAL. XVIII (Morse). **PHYSIO**-LOGY †natural science, natural philosophy XVI; science of the phenomena of living things XVII. - F. *physiologie* or L. *physiologia* (Cicero) - Gr. *phusiolōgíā* (Aristotle). So †**PHYSIO**-LOGER<sup>1</sup> XVI; f. late L. *physiologus* - Gr. *phusiolōgos* one who discourses on nature. **PHYSIO**-LOGICAL. XVII. **PHYSIO**-LOGIST †natural philosopher XVII; student of animal or vegetable physiology XVIII.

**physique** fiziːk bodily structure or build. XIX. - F. *physique* m., sb. use of *physique* PHYSICAL.

**physo-** faiːsou repr. comb. form of Gr. *phúsa* bellows, bladder, bubble, used in many scientific terms.

**-phyte** fait terminal el. repr. Gr. *phutón* plant, f. *phúein* (see BE), and denoting a vegetable organism, as in *saprophyte*, *zoo-phyte*.

**phyto-** faiːtou, faitəː repr. comb. form of Gr. *phutón* (see prec.), used in many bot. terms. **PHYTO**-GRAPHY, **PHYTO**-LOGY description, science of plants. XVII.

**pi** pai (math.) ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. XIX. English pronunc. of the name of the Gr. letter Π π (P p), initial letter of περιφέρεια periphery and περίμετρος perimeter.

**piacular** piæːkjūləi pert. to expiation. XVII. - L. *piaculāris*, f. *piaculum*, f. *piāre* appease, f. *pius* PIOUS; see -CLE, -AR.

**pia mater** piəːmeiːtəi delicate innermost of the three meninges of the brain and spinal cord. XVI. medL. rendering of Arab. *al'umm al raqīqah* the thin or tender mother; cf. DURA MATER.

**pianoforte** piæːnoufɔɪt, -fɔɪti musical instrument producing tones by means of hammers operated by levers from a keyboard. XVIII (*Piano Forte*, 1767). Like F. *piano-forté* (1774, Voltaire) - It. *pianoforte*, evolved from the descriptive name *grave-cembalo col* (or *di*) *piano e forte*, 'harpsichord with soft and loud' (expressing the gradation of tone obtainable, in contrast with the unvarying tone of the harpsichord), used by the inventor Bartolomeo Cristofori of Padua (c.1710); *piano e forte* is found 1598 as the name of an instrument of unknown action. Also formerly called †*fortepiano* in It., F., and Eng. (1769). Now usu. abbrev. **piano** piæːnou. XIX (c.1800).

**piastre** pi·ə'stəɪ Sp. piece of eight or dollar (*peso duro*); small Turk. coin, the *ghürüş* XVII. - F. *piastre* - It. *piastra*, short for *piastra d'argento* 'plate of silver'; *piastra* metal plate, coin, repr. L. *emplastrum* (Aulus Gellius), var. of *emplastrum* PLASTER.

**piazza** pi·ə'zə, pi·ə'dzə public square XVI; (erron.) colonnade, covered ambulatory XVII; (U.S.) veranda XVIII. - It. *piazza* = F. *place* PLACE.

**pibroch** pi·brəʃ series of variations for the bagpipe. XVIII. - Gael. *piobaireachd*, f. *piobair* piper (f. *piob* PIPE<sup>1</sup>) + *-achd* suffix of function, etc.

**pica** pai·kə (typog.) size of printing type. XVI. transf. use of medL. *pica* PIE<sup>2</sup> (but no edition of the 'pie' printed in 'pica' type appears to be known); cf. BREVIER, PRIMER.

**picador** pikədō·ɪ in bullfighting, mounted man who provokes the bull with a lance. XVIII. Sp., 'pricker', f. *picar* prick = (O)F. *piquer* :- Rom. \**picāre* PICK<sup>2</sup>.

**picaresque** pikə're'sk pert. to rogues, orig. of Sp. literary fiction. XIX. - F. - Sp. *picaresco*, f. *picaro* roguish, knavish, sb. rogue (corr. to It. *piccaro* rascal, beggar); see -ESQUE.

**picaroon** pikərū'n pirate, pirate ship; rogue. XVII (Capt. Smith). - Sp. *picaron*, augm. of *picaro*; see prec. and -OON.

**picayune** pikəjū'n (in Louisiana, etc.) Spanish half-real (6½ cents), (U.S.) 5-cent piece; insignificant object; adj. mean, paltry. XIX. - F. *picailon* old copper coin of Piedmont, halfpence, cash - modPr. *picaioun*, of unkn. origin.

**piccalilli** pi·kəlili pickle of chopped vegetables and hot spices. XVIII. prob. fancifully f. PICKLE, with reminiscence of CHILLI.

**piccaninny** pi·kəni:n little one, child, esp. child of negro or coloured race. XVII. W. Indian Negro formation on Sp. *pequeño* or Pg. *pequeno* little, small (of unkn. origin); perh. directly based on Pg. dim. *pequenino*.

**piccolo** pi·kəlu small flute (orig. *p. flute*). XIX. - It. *piccolo* small, f. \**pik-* (in It. and Rum.), corr. to synon. \**pet-* (in F. and Pr.), and \**pek-* (in Sp. and Pg.). See PETTY.

**pice** pais ½ anna. XVII. - Hind. *paisā*, perh. f. *pa'i* PIE<sup>6</sup>.

**piceous** pi·siəs pitchy. XVII. f. L. *piccus*, f. *pic-*, *pix* FITCH<sup>1</sup>; see -EOUS.

**pick<sup>1</sup>** pik pointed tool for breaking up a surface. XIV (Ayenbite). ME. *pic*, *pykk*, opp. collateral form of *pike* pick, pointed object (surviving dial.), OE. *pic*, rel. to *picung* pricking, verbal sb. of \**pician* or \**pican* (see next).

**pick<sup>2</sup>** pik probe with a pointed instrument, etc.; pluck, gather; choose out; rob, plunder. xv. Succeeded to *pike* XIV (surviving dial.),

prob. through the infl. of F. *piquer* = It. *piccare*, etc., or MLG., MDu. *picken* (Du. *pikken*), whence presumably also Icel. *þikka*, in the senses 'pick', 'peck', 'pierce', 'puncture'.

**pick-a-back** pi·kəbək on the shoulders or back like a pack. XVI. Earlier (†a) *pick-back*, †*on* or a *pick-pack* (still dial.); it is doubtful whether the orig. form referred to the pitching of a pack on the shoulders or the back on which it is pitched (as, e.g. in G. *huckepack*, -back).

**pickaxe** pi·kæks tool consisting of a curved iron bar with PICK<sup>1</sup>. xv. alt. by assim. of the final syll. to AXE, of ME. *picois*, -*eis* (surviving in s.w. dial. as *peckis*, *pickis*) - OF. *picois*.

**pickerel** pi·kərəl young pike. XIV. f. PIKE<sup>1</sup> + -EREL after *cockerel*; in AL. *pikerellus* (XIII).

**picket** pi·kit A. pointed stake, etc. XVII; B. small detachment of troops (orig. with horses tied to stakes) XVIII. - F. *piquet*, f. *piquer* prick, pierce; see PICK<sup>2</sup>, -ET.

**pickle** pi·kl salt liquor in which food is preserved XIV; article of food so preserved XVII. ME. *pekille*, *pykyl* - MLG., MDu. *pekel* (whence also G. *pökel*), of unkn. origin. Hence vb. XVI.

**picnic** pi·knik (orig.) social entertainment in which each person contributed a share of the food; (now) outdoor pleasure party with a repast. XVIII (Chesterfield, 1748). - F. *piquenique* (XVII, said by Ménage, 1692, to be of recent introduction); unexplained.

**picotee** pikəti· variety of carnation. XVIII. - F. *picoté*, pp. of *picoter* mark with pricks or points, f. *picot*, dim. of *pic* point, prick.

**picquet** pike·t card-game. XVII. - F. *piquet*, †*picquet*, prob. f. *pic* in *faire pic* make sixty, of obscure origin.

**picric** pi·krik (chem.) *p. acid*. XIX. f. Gr. *pikrós* bitter + -IC. So **pi·cro-**, comb. form of Gr. *pikrós*. XIX.

**Pict** pikt one of an ancient people of N. Britain. Late ME. (Trevisa) - late L. *Picti*, identical in form with *picti* painted or tattooed people (pp. of L. *pingere* PAINT), adopted in OE. as *Pihtas*, var. *Pehtas*, whence ME. *Peght*, Sc. *Pecht*.

**picture** pi·ktʃəɪ †pictorial representation xv (Lydg.); individual painting or drawing xv (Caxton); visual impression, mental image; graphic description XVI. - L. *pictūra* painting, f. *pict-*, pp. stem of *pingere* PAINT, embroider. Hence vb. xv (Caxton). So **picture**ESQUE pi·ktʃə're'sk such as would make an effective or striking picture. XVIII (1703 Steele, 1712, 1717 Pope). - (with assim. to prec., to express 'in the style of a picture') F. *pittoresque* - It. *pittoresco* (F. Redi 1664) 'in the style of a painter', f. *pittore* :- L. *pictōrem*, nom. *pictor* painter, f. *pict-* ¶ The

earliest evidence available for the F. word is 1720 (*pittoresque*), 1732 (*pittoresquement*), but in 1712 Pope wrote of 'what the French call very *pictureesque*'.

**piddle** pi·dl A. (dial.) trifle XVI; B. (colloq.) urinate XVIII. In A perh. alt. of PEDDLE by assoc. with LG. *piddeln*; in B presumably based on PISS or PEE, after PUDDLE.

**pidgin, pigeon** pi·dʒin In P. English, commercial jargon used esp. in the Far East. XIX (c.1850). Chinese perversion of BUSINESS, used for 'occupation' or 'affair'.

**pie<sup>1</sup>** pai MAGPIE. XIII (Owl & Nightingale). - (O)F. *pie* = Pr. *piga*, It. *pica* :- L. *pica* magpie, rel. to *pīcus* green woodpecker, and Skr. *pikās* Indian cuckoo, and referred by some to IE. \*(s)pī- be pointed, whence also the Germ. word for woodpecker, (M)Du. *specht*, OHG. *speht* (G. *specht*). ¶ The foll. words, PIE<sup>2</sup>, PIE<sup>3</sup>, PIE<sup>4</sup>, may be all ult. identical with this.

**pie<sup>2</sup>** pai dish composed of meat, etc., enclosed in paste and baked. XIV. prob. identical with PIE<sup>1</sup> (*pīca* being the medL. equiv.); it has been conjectured that the reason for the application is that the magpie collects miscellaneous objects, and †*chevet* meat or fish pie (perh. identical with F. *chouette* †jackdaw, now owl) and HAGGIS have been compared.

**pie<sup>3</sup>** pai (liturg.) perpetual almanac and ordinal for the recitation of divine service. XV (Caxton). Rendering of medL. *pīca* (identical with PIE<sup>1</sup>); cf. PICA and PIE<sup>2</sup>.

**pie<sup>4</sup>** pai (typogr.) confused mass of type (spec. *printer's p.*). XVII. perh. tr. F. *pâté* pasty (PIE<sup>2</sup>), as in *caractères tombés en pâté*. ¶ Cf. the synon. G. *zwiebelische*.

**pie<sup>5</sup>** pai ¼ of an anna. XIX. - Hindi, Marathi *pā'i* :- Skr. *padī*, *pad* quarter, FOOT (cf. PICE).

**piebald** pai·bōld of two colours mingled, esp. white and black. XVI. f. PIE<sup>1</sup>+BALD (in the sense 'streaked with white').

**piece** pis A. separate or detached portion XIII (w. midl.); (dial.) portion of time or space XIII; quantity (of matter or substance) XIV; B. section of armour, etc. XIV; fire-arm; coin XVI; cask (of liquor) XV; 'man' in a game XVI; C. person XIII (RGlouc.). - ME. *pece*, later *piece* - AN. *pece*, OF. *piece* (mod. *pièce*) = Pr., Cat. *pesa*, Sp. *pieza*, Pg. *peça*, It. *pezza* :- Rom. \**pettia* (cf. medL. *petia*, *pecta*, *pet(t)ium*), prob. of Gaulish origin (cf. W. *peith* quantity, part, Breton *pez* piece :- Brythonic \**petti-*, corr. to Goidelic \**quett-*, whence OIr. *cuid*, Gael. *cuid* part, share. Cf. PEAT. Hence **piece** vb. XIV. **pieceMEAL<sup>2</sup>** piece by piece XIII; repl. OE. *styccemælum*.

**pie** paid particoloured, orig. of black and white like a magpie. XIV. First in *pyed freres*, also called *freres of the pye* and *freres*

*pyes* (Walsingham 'Historia Anglicana' an. 1326) friars wearing a particoloured habit, tr. based on OF. *freres agachies* (F. *agace* magpie); f. PIE<sup>1</sup>+ -ED<sup>2</sup>.

**piepowder** pai·pau·dər (hist.) *Court of P., P. Court*, orig. *Court of P-s* summary court formerly held at fairs and markets to administer justice among itinerant dealers, etc. xv. - AN. *piepuldrus* - AL. *pedepulverōsus* dusty-footed, i.e. abl. sg. of L. *pēs* foot, and adj. f. L. *pulver-*, *pulvis* dust (see POWDER).

**pier** piər one of the supports of the spans of a bridge XII; solid structure extending into the sea, etc., breakwater, jetty XIV; pillar XVII. ME. *per* - AL. *pēra* or *pēra*, of unkn. origin. ¶ ONF. *pire* breakwater, boom of a harbour, weir, though corr. in meaning, cannot be formally equated.

**pierce** piərs penetrate with a sharp-pointed instrument. XIII. ME. *perce* (later *perce* XVI) - (O)F. *percer* = Pr. *pertusar*, It. *pertugiare* :- Rom. \**pertusiāre*, f. L. *pertūsus*, pp. of *pertundere* bore through, f. *pēr-* PER- + *tundere* thrust (cf. CONTUSION).

**Pierian** piəriən pert. to Pieria, a region of ancient Macedonia, a seat of the worship of the Muses. XVI. f. L. *Pierius*, f. *Pieria*; see -IAN. (In OE. *Pierisc*.)

**pierrot** piərou French pantomime character; clown with whitened face in fancy costume. XVIII. - F. *pierrot*, appellative use of pet-form of *Pierre* PETER.

**pietà** pjeita representation of the Virgin Mary mourning over the body of the dead Christ. XVII. It. :- L. *pietātem* PIETY.

**pietism** pai·itizm movement for the revival of piety in the Lutheran communion; hence gen. XVII. - G. (modL.) *pietismus*, f. L. *pietās* PIETY; see -ISM. So **pi-etist** XVII: applied orig. in derision to the followers of P. J. Spener in ref. to the *collegia pietatis* or unions for religious edification formed c.1670 at Frankfort, Germany.

**piety** pai·iti †pity XIII; faithfulness to filial (or similar) duties XVI; devotion to religious duties XVII. - OF. *piete* (mod. *piété*) - L. *pietās* dutifulness; f. *pīus* PIOUS; see PITY, from which *piety* was not fully differentiated till late XVI.

**piezometer** piəzō·mītər instrument for measuring pressure. XIX (1820, J. Perkins). f. Gr. *piezein* press + -(O)METER.

**piffle** pi·fl trifle (*away*), talk ineffectively. XIX. Of symbolic origin (cf. -LE<sup>3</sup>); so Sc. *piffer*. Hence sb.

**pig** pig young of swine XIII (Anchr.); swine of any age; oblong piece of metal, ingot (cf. sow<sup>1</sup>) XVI. ME. *pigge* :- OE. \**picga*, \**pigga* (of similar formation to *dogga* dog), prob. repr. in OE. *picbrēd* 'swine-food', acorn, and in the proper name *Pigman*

(xii); connexion with synon. LG., early Du. *bigge*, *big*, MDu. *vigghe*, cannot be made out. Hence **pi**-TAIL twist of tobacco XVII; plait of hair XVIII.

**pigeon**<sup>1</sup> pi'dʒɪn †young dove; bird of the family Columbidae XIV; †young woman, girl; dupe, gull XVI. Late ME. *peion*, *pyion*, *pegeon* - OF. *pigeon* young bird, esp. young dove (mod. *pigeon*) = Pr. *pignon* (whence Sp. *pichón*, It. *piccione*) :- Rom. \**pibiō(n-)*, for late L. *pīpiō(n-)* (whence It. *pippione*), f. imit. base \**pīp-*, with corr. verbal forms *pīpiāre*, *pīpire*, *pīpilāre*, *pīpitāre* (cf. PEEP<sup>1</sup>) and cogns. Skr. *pīppaka*, *pīppikas*, Gr. *pīpos*, *pīpplzein*.

**pigeon**<sup>2</sup> see PIDGIN.

**pigment** pi'gmənt colouring matter. (OE.), XIV. - L. *pigmentum*, f. \**pig-*, base of *pingere* PAINT; see -MENT.

**pike**<sup>1</sup> paik large voracious freshwater fish, *Esox lucius*. XIV. perh. of OE. date, being prob. repr. in the place-names *Picheburne* (xi), *Pickburn* in Yorkshire, *Pikemere* (xiii), *Pickmere* in Cheshire, 'stream/lake where pike were found', and identical with OE. *pīc* point, pick, the fish being so named from its pointed jaw (cf. F. *brochet* pike, f. *broche* spit). OE. *pīc* (also in *hornpīc* pinnacle) corr. to LG. *pīke*, ON. *pīk* piked staff, Goth. *peika*/bagms palm tree, of obscure origin, perh. corresp. to L. *ficus* fig. See also PICKEREL.

**pike**<sup>2</sup> paik weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with pointed head. XVI. - (OF) *pique* = Pr. *piqua*, Sp. *pica*, It. *picca*, CRom. of Germ. origin.

**pike**<sup>3</sup> paik short for TURNPIKE. XIX (Dickens).

**pikulet** pai-klit local (w. midl.) name for a kind of crumpet. XVIII. app. short for *barapicklet* (cf. 'our welsch Barrapyclids', Cotgr., s.v. *Popelins*).

**pikestaff** pai-kstaf A. staff with metal point XIV; B. wooden shaft of a pike XVI. In sense A prob. - ON. *pikstafr*, f. *pīk*; see PICK<sup>1</sup> and STAFF; in sense B f. PIKE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ In *as plain as a p.* (xvi) an alt. of *packstaff*, i.e. a staff on which a pedlar supports his pack, with poss. ref. to its smoothness.

**pilaster** pilæ-stər square or rectangular pillar. XVI. - F. *pilastre* - It. *pilastro*, medL. *pilastrum*, f. L. *pila* pillar, PILE<sup>2</sup>; see -ASTER.

**pilau**, **pilaw** pilau', pilō', **pilaff** pilā-f Oriental dish of rice. XVII. - Turk. *pīlāv*, *pīlāv*, -āf - Pers. *pīlāv* (whence Urdu *pīlāo*, *palāo*). Cf. F. *pilau*, It. *pilao*, modGr. *pīlāphi*, Russ. *pīlāv*, Rum. *pīlaf*.

**pilch** pil'ʃ outer garment of skin dressed with the hair or of woollen stuff OE.; saddle pad XVI; baby's wrapper XVII. OE. \**pīlēce*, (late) *pyl(e)ce* = OHG. *pelliz* (G. *pelz* fur, furred coat) - medL. *pellicia* cloak, for L. *pellicea*, fem. of *pelliceus*, f. *pellis* skin, FELL<sup>1</sup>; cf. FELISSE, SURPLICE.

**pilchard** pi'lʃərd small sea-fish, *Clupea pilchardus*, allied to the herring. XVI (*pilcher*, -erd, -ard). Of unkn. origin; the ending was assim. to -ARD, as in *gurnard*. ¶ Ir. *pīlseir* is from English.

**pilcrow** pi-lkrou paragraph mark ¶. xv. unexpl. alt. of *pylcrafte* (Medulla Gram.), var. of *pargrafte* (Ortus Vocab.), for \**pargraf* (cf. AL. *pergraphum*), contr. of *paragraf* PARAGRAPH. Cf. PARAPH.

**pile**<sup>1</sup> pail †dart, shaft, spike OE.; pointed stake or post, esp. for driving into soft ground for support of a structure XI; (her.) charge of the form Λ xv. OE. *pīl* = MLG., MDu. *pīl* (Du. *pīl*), OHG. *pīfil* (G. *pfeil*) (ON., Sw., Da. forms are - LG.) - L. *pīlum* javelin.

**pile**<sup>2</sup> pail †pillar, pier; heap of things laid one upon the other XV; heap of combustibles XVI; lofty mass of buildings XVII; series of metal plates in a battery XIX. - (OF) *pīle* heap, pyramid, mass of masonry = Sp., It. *pila* :- L. *pīla* pillar, pier, mole, whence *pīlāre* ram down, heap up, plunder, steal (see COMPILE). Cf. PILLAGE. Hence **pile** vb. heap up. XVI.

**pile**<sup>3</sup> pail fine soft hair XV; nap of cloth XVI. prob. - AN. *pyle*, var. of *peil* (Liber Albus) kind of cloth, (OF) *poil* = Pr., Sp., It. *pelo*, Rum. *pār* :- L. *pīlus* hair.

**pile**<sup>4</sup> pail hæmorrhoid. xv. prob. - L. *pīla* ball, with ref. to the globular form of an external pile.

**piledated** pi-lieitid (nat. hist.) having a pileus or cap. XVIII. f. L. *pīlētātus*, f. *pīleus*, *pīlleus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**pilfer** pi-lfər (obs.) plunder. XIV. Late ME. *pylfre*, *pelfyr* - AN., OF. *pelfre* (cf. AL. *pelfra*), f. *pelfrer*, whence **pilfer** vb. plunder, (later) steal in small quantities. XVI; see PELF. The form was early affected by assoc. with †*pill* (see PILLAGE).

**pilgarlik** pilgā-lik bald-headed man; poor creature (U.S. sl., one's poor self). XVII. For earlier *pilled* (i.e. peeled) *garlic* XVI, bald head being likened to a peeled head of garlic.

**pilgrim** pi-lgrim †wayfarer XII; one who journeys to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion XIII; *P. Fathers* XVIII. ME. *pīlegrim* - Pr. *pelegrin* = Cat. *pelegri*, *peregri*, Sp. *peregrino*, It. *pellegrino*, (OF) *pelerin* - L. *peregrinus* foreign; see PEREGRINE. The Eng. forms, with . . . *gr* (cf. Icel. *pīlagrimr*, MLG. *pīlegrim*), suggest derivation through southern France or northern Spain. For final *m* from *n* cf. *buckram*, *groggram*, *megrin*, *vellum*. ¶ So **pi**-GRIMAGE. XIII (*pēlrim-*, *pīlegrim-*). - Pr. *pīlgrinatge* = (OF) *pēl-rinatge*, etc.

**pill** pil small ball of medicinal substance to be swallowed XV (Caxton); transf. pellet, ball XVI. - MLG., MDu. *pille*, Du. *pīl* (whence G. *pille*), presumably - reduced

form of *L. pilula* PILULE. Hence **pill** vb. dose with pills XVIII; (sl.) blackball, fail (a candidate).

**pillage** pi'lidʒ spoliation, plunder. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *pillage*, f. *pillier* plunder (whence *pill* †plunder, pillage, dial. peel XIII, superseding †*pīle*, OE. \**pilian*, *pylian* XII, in OF. only in *espiller* - Pr. *pilhar*, Cat. *pillar* - Rom. \**piliāre*, perh. f. *L. pilum* javelin; see -AGE. Hence vb. XVI (Marlowe, Hakluyt, Nashe).

**pillar** pi'ləɪ slender or narrow upright supporting a structure. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *pīler(e)* - AN. *pīler*, (O)F. *pīlier* = Pr., Sp. *pīlar* - Rom. \**pilāre*, f. *L. pīla* pillar, pier, PILE<sup>2</sup>; assim. in sp. to words in -AR from XIV.

**pillion** pi'ljən saddle, esp. a woman's light saddle; also, cushion or pad behind a saddle. XVI (Sc. *pīlzane*, Eng. *pyllyon*). - Gael. *pīlleán*, *pīllín*, Ir. *pīllín*, dim. of *pēll* (g. sg. and nom. pl. *pīll*) couch, pallet, cushion - *L. pēllis* skin, FELLS<sup>1</sup>.

**pilliwinks** pi'liwɪŋks (hist.) sort of thumb-screw. XIV. In Eng. use *pyrwykes*, *pyre-winkes* (XIV-XV), in Sc. use from late XVI *pīlli-*, *pīnniwinkes*, of which various corrupt vars. occur in later writers; of unkn. origin.

**pillory** pi'ləri wooden framework erected on a post or pillar and constructed like stocks. XIII. ME. *pīllori* - AL. *pīllorium* (XII) - (O)F. *pīlori*, †*pīllori*, †*pīllori* (XII), prob. - Pr. *espīlori*, of obscure origin (there are many variations of form in OF., Pr., and medL.); poss. (if the forms with single *l* are original) - Rom. \**expīllōrium*, f. *L. ex* EX<sup>-1</sup> + *pīla* PILLAR; see -ORY<sup>1</sup>. So vb. XVI; after F. *pīlorier*.

**pillow** pi'lou cushion for support of the head. Late ME. *pīlwe* (XIV Chaucer, Gower, Wycl. Bible) - OE. \**pylw-*, obl. stem of *pyle*, later *pylu* (whence ME. *pīle*, *pule*, *pele*, dial. *pīll*, *peel*), corr. to MLG. *pōle*, MDu. *pēluwe*, *pōluwe* (Du. *pēluw*), OHG. *pfūliwī*, *pfulwo* (G. *pfühl*, UG. *pfulwe*, *pfulbe*), repr. WGerm. \**pulwī(n)* (II-III) - *L. pulvinus* cushion, bolster.

**pilous** pi'lous hairy. XVIII. - *L. pilōsus*, f. *pīlus* hair, PILE<sup>2</sup>; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>. So **pi'lous**. XVII.

**pilot** pi'lət steersman, esp. for harbour service. XVI. - F. *pīlote* - medL. *pīlotus* (XV) (whence also Sp., Pg. *pīloto*), varying with *pedota*, *pedotta* - MGr. \**pēdōtēs*, f. Gr. *pēdón* oar, pl. rudder, f. \**pēd-*, \**ped-* FOOT; cf. -OR. (Du. *pīloot*, G. *pīlot* are also from F.) So vb. XVII; after F. *pīloter*.

**pilule** pi'ljūl pill. XVI. - F. *pīlule* - *L. pilula*, dim. of *pīla* ball, PILE<sup>4</sup>; see -ULE.

**pimento** pi'mentou Jamaica pepper or allspice, tree yielding this. XVII. - Sp. *pīmento* - *L. pigmentum* PIGMENT, in medL. spiced drink, (hence) spice, pepper.

**pimp** pimp pander, procurer. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**pimpernel** pi'mpərnəl †great burnet, salad burnet; plant *Anagallis arvensis*. XV. - OF. *pimpernelle* (mod. *pimprenelle*), earlier *pīpre-nelle* (corr. to Sp. *pīmpinela*, It. *pīmpinella*, medL. *pīpinella*) - Rom. \**pīperinella*, f. \**pīper-rinus* pepper-like, f. *L. pīper* PEPPER, the fruit of burnet resembling peppercorn. ¶ In the Rom. langs. the word has still the first sense; the reason for the transference to the second in Eng. is not known. There is much variation in Germ. derivs., early and modern.

**pimple** pi'mpl small tumour on the skin. XIV. Nasalized form corr. to late OE. *pīplian* (in prp.) break out into pustules; parallel to obs. and dial. var. *pūmple* (XVI; cf. F. †*pompette* 'a pumple, or pimple on the nose, or chinne', Cotgr.); similar forms are *L. papula* pustule, Lith. *pāpas* nipple.

**pin** pin peg OE.; (superseding *preen*, OE. *prēon*) pointed length of stiff wire used as a fastener XIV; (pl.) legs; skittles XVI. Late OE. *pīnn*, corr. to MLG. *pin*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *pīnne* (Du. *pin*), OHG. *pfīnn* (MHG. *pfīnne*), Icel. *pīnni* - *L. pinna* applied to various objects likened to a wing or feather (cf. PINION, PINNACLE), referred by Quintilian to an adj. \**pīnnus* pointed, but assoc. in use with *penna* PEN<sup>1</sup>, of which it appears as a var. in several senses. Hence **pin** vb. XIV. **pi-NCUSHION** XVII, earlier †*pinpillow* XVI; **pi-n-FEA-THER** immature feather XVII (earlier *pen-feather*); **pi-n-MONEY** allowance made to a woman for dress, etc., typified by the pins used for fastening or adorning garments (cf. 'I give my said daughter Margaret my lease of the parsonadge of Kirkdall Church... to by her pynnes withal' 1542). XVII; **pi-n-PRICK** XIX; in fig. use from 1885 after F. (*politique de coups d'épingle*).

**pinafore** pi'nəfəɔɪ child's or woman's washable overall. XVIII (*pin-a-fore*, Miss Burney). f. PIN vb. + **AFORE**, because orig. pinned over the dress in front. Also †*pin-before* (XIX, Southey). Hence **pi-NNY**<sup>6</sup>. XIX.

**pinaster** pi'nəstəɪ pine tree, *Pinus Pinaster*, of south-western Europe. XVI. - *L. pīnaster*, f. *pīnus* PINE<sup>1</sup>; see -ASTER.

**pince-nez** pi'nseɪ eyeglasses with clip for the nose. XIX. - F., f. *pīncer* PINCH + *nez* NOSE.

**pincers** pi'nsəɪz tool for grasping or nipping. XIV. ME. pl. *pīncers*, -ours - AN. \**pīncers*, -ours, f. OF. *pīncier*; see PINCH, -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**pinch** pi'nʃ compress between the tips of finger and thumb, the teeth, etc.; nip as with cold; stint, restrict XVI. - AN., ONF. \**pīnchier*, var. of OF. *pīncier* (mod. *pīncer*) = Sp. *pīnchar*, It. *pīnzare* - Rom. \**pīnctiāre*, alt. of \**pūnctiāre* (see PUNcheon) by assoc. with \**pīk-* PICK<sup>2</sup>.

**pinchbeck** pi'nʃbɛk alloy of copper and zinc XVIII; fig. counterfeit, spurious XIX. Named after the inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck* (died 1732), watch- and toy-maker of Fleet Street, London.

**pine**<sup>1</sup> pain tree of the coniferous genus *Pinus*. OE. *pin* - L. *pinus*, coalescing in ME. with adoption of (O)F. *pin* (= Pr. *pin*, Sp., It. *pino*, Rum. *pin* :-L.), perh. f. base \**pit*- resin, of Skr. *pītudārus* (lit. 'resin-tree'), Gr. *pitus* pine, and L. *pītūta* gum (see PITUITARY). Hence **pi-ne-apple** A. †pine-cone (cf. Du. *pijnappel*) XIV; B. plant ananas, *Ananassa sativa*, the collective fruit of which develops from a conical spike.

**pine**<sup>2</sup> pain †afflict, torment OE.; †cause to languish or waste away XIII; become wasted XV; be consumed with longing XVI. OE. *pinian*, corr. to MDu., MLG. *pinen* (Du. *pijnen*), OHG. *pinōn*, ON. *pīna*, rel. to OE. \**pine* (ME. *pine*), OS., OHG. *pīna* (Du. *pīne*, *pījn*, G. *pein*), ON. *pīna*, CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - medL. *pēna*, L. *pēna* (whence also (O)F. *peine* PAIN) PENALTY - Doric Gr. *poindā* (Attic *poimē*) compensation for crime, expiation, punishment.

**pinfold** pi'nfoʊld pound (later, fold) for cattle, etc. XIV. Late OE. *pundfald*, f. \**pund* POUND<sup>2</sup> + *fald* FOLD; hence in ME. and mod. dial. forms *pun(d)*-, *pound*-, *pond*- but from c.1400 assoc. with *bind*, OE. *pyndan* (:- \**pnudian*) shut up, dam, and PIN vb. enclose, bar up (XIV).

**ping** piŋ expressing an abrupt ringing sound. XIX. imit. (cf. PINK<sup>4</sup>). Hence **pi-ng-pong** game like lawn-tennis, played on a table with bats and a celluloid ball. XIX; redupl. after *dīng-dong*.

**pinguefy** pi'ŋgwifai make fat or greasy. XVI. - L. *pinguefacere*, f. *pinguis* fat; see -FY. So **pingue**-SCENT. XVIII. - prp. of L. *pinguēscere* become fat. **pinguid**<sup>1</sup> fat, unctuous. XVII. f. L. *pinguis*.

**pinguin** pi'ŋwin (fruit of) W. Indian plant *Bromelia Pingwin*, allied to the pine-apple. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**pinion**<sup>1</sup> pi'njən terminal segment of a bird's wing, (gen.) wing. XV. - OF. *pinon* pl. wing-feathers, wings, (now only, gable) :- Rom. \**pinniō(n)*-, augm. of L. *pinna* PIN. Cf. PENNON. Hence **pi-nion** vb. cut the pinions of; bind the arms of. XVI.

**pinion**<sup>2</sup> pi'njən small cog-wheel the teeth of which engage with those of a larger one. XVII. - (O)F. *pinon* (whence Sp. *piñon*), alt. of †*pinol* :- Rom. \**pineolus*, f. L. *pīnea* pine-cone, f. *pīnus* PINE<sup>1</sup>.

**pink**<sup>1</sup> piŋk (small flatbottomed) sailing vessel. XV. - MDu. *pin(c)ke*, small seagoing vessel, fishing-boat (whence also F. *pinque*, Sp. *pinque*, It. *pinco*), of unkn. origin.

**pink**<sup>2</sup> piŋk species of *Dianthus*; fig. finest 'flower', embodied excellence of XVI (Sh.); adj. of a pale-light-red colour XVIII; hence sb. pink colour, and with spec. application to the scarlet worn by fox-hunters XIX. perh. short for †*pink eye* (see PINK-EYED); cf. synonym. F. *œillet*, dim. of *œil* eye.

**pink**<sup>3</sup> piŋk intr. and tr. prick, pierce XIV; ornament (cloth, etc.) by cutting holes in it, (later) ornament with scalloped edges, etc. XVI. perh. of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *pinken* strike, peck).

**pink**<sup>4</sup> piŋk imit. of the note of the chaffinch, etc. XIX. Cf. PING.

**pink-eyed** pi'ŋkaid (dial.) having narrow or half-closed eyes. XVI (Harman). f. *pink eyes* (of which there was a var. *pink nyes*) - early Du. *pinck ooghen*, i.e. *pinck* small (cf. Du. *pink* the little finger, etc.), *ooghen*, pl. of *ooghe* EYE; see -ED<sup>2</sup>.

**pinnacle** pi'nəsl small light sea vessel. XVI. - F. *pinace*, †*pinasse* - It. *pinaccia* or Sp. *pinaza*, which have been referred to Rom. \**pinācea* (sc. *nāvis* ship), f. L. *pīnus* PINE<sup>1</sup>, poet. ship; but this does not account for earlier OF. *spinace*, AN. *espynasse*, *spynagtz* pl. (XIV), Eng. †*spinace*, †*spyn(n)es* (XV), AL. *spinacium* (XIV), of which *pinace*, etc. appear to be aphetic derivs.

**pinnacle** pi'nəkl pointed turret; mountain-peak XIV; highest pitch or point XV. - OF. *pin(n)acle* (mod. *pinacle*) - late L. *pinmāculum*, dim. of L. *pinna* feather, wing, pinnacle; see PIN, -CLE.

**pinnate** pi'nəit resembling a feather. XVIII. - L. *pinnatūs* feathered, winged, f. *pinna*; see PIN, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Also **pi-NNATED**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**pinocle** pi'nəkl (U.S.) game of cards resembling bezique. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**pint** paint measure of capacity. XIV. - (O)F. *pinte* = Pr., Sp. *pinta* (whence medL. *pinta*), of unkn. origin. Cf. MLG., MDu., MHG. *pinte*.

**pintado** piŋtā-dou †chintz; species of petrel; guinea-fowl. XVII. - Pg. (Sp.) *pintado* guinea-fowl, sb. use of pp. ('spotted') of *pin-tar* :- Rom. \**pinctāre*, f. \**pinctus*, pp. of L. *pingere* PAINT.

**pintle** pi'ntl (dial.) penis OE.; pin, bolt XV. OE. *pin-tel*, dim. f. a base repr. by OFris., I.G., Du., G. *pin*; cf. *cuckoo-pint* (xvi), -*pin*tle (xv), *priest's pintle* wild arum, and see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**pioneer** piəniə:r soldier going in advance of an army to prepare the way XVI; first or original investigator, etc. XVII (Bacon). orig. *pin(n)er* - F. *pionnier*, OF. *paonier*, *peon(n)ier* (corr. to Pr. *pezonier*), f. *paon*, *peon* (see PAWN<sup>1</sup>, PEON); orig. str. *pi'oner* (cf. Sh. 'Hamlet' I v 163), the suffix being later assim. to -EER<sup>1</sup>.

**pious** pi:əs faithful to the duties owed to God, parents, etc. XVII (Sh.); practised for the sake of religion or a good object XVII. f. L. *pius*, of Italic range; see -OUS. Cf. F. *pieux* (XVI), perh. the immed. source, and see PIETY.

**pip<sup>1</sup>** pip disease of birds marked by secretion of thick mucus. xv. - MLG. *pip*, MDu. *pippe* (*pipse*, whence G. *pips*), reduced form corr. to OHG. *pfiffiz* :- WGerm. \**pipit* - medL. \**pip(p)ita* (whence also (O)F. *pépíe*, Pr. *pépida*, Sp. *pepita*, Pg. *pevide*, It. *pipita*), presumably alt. of *pituita* (see PITUITARY).

**pip<sup>2</sup>** pip each of the spots on playing-cards, dice, etc. XVI (Sh.); single blossom of an inflorescence XVIII. Earlier *peepe*, of unkn. origin.

**pip<sup>3</sup>** pip †pippin (apple) XVI (recorded as a cry of Irish costermongers); seed of fleshy fruits XVIII. Shortening of PIPPIN.

**pipe<sup>1</sup>** paip musical wind instrument: hollow cylinder or tube OE.; tubular passage or canal XIV; narrow tube used for smoking tobacco XVI. OE. *pipe* = OFris., MLG., MDu. *pipe* (Du. *pijp*), OHG. *pfifa* (G. *pfeife*), ON. *pipa* :- Germ. \**pipa* - CRom. \**pipa*, f. L. *pipāre* peep, chirp (Varro), of imit. origin (cf. PIGEON); reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *pipe*. So **pipe** vb.<sup>1</sup> OE. *pipian* play on a pipe. Hence *pi-per*<sup>1</sup>. OE. *pipere* = G. *pfeiffer*, etc. Also vb.<sup>2</sup> draw through a pipe XVI. ¶ Celtic forms are from Latin or English.

**pipe<sup>2</sup>** paip large cask for wine, esp. as a measure of capacity ( $\frac{1}{2}$  tun, 2 hogsheads, or 4 barrels). XIV. - AN. *pipe*, AL. *pipa* XIII; spec. use of PIPE<sup>1</sup> in the tense 'tubular or cylindrical vessel'.

**pipe<sup>3</sup>** paip account of a sheriff, etc. as sent in and enrolled at the Exchequer; department of the Exchequer concerned with these. xv. - AN. *pipe*, AL. *pipa* (XIII); perh. spec. use of PIPE<sup>1</sup>, from the cylindrical shape of a roll (cf. **pipe-roll** XVII) or of a container.

**pipraceous** pipræi:fəs of the nature of pepper. XVII. f. modL. *piperāceus*, f. *piper* PEPPER; see -ACEOUS.

**pipette** pi:pət narrow pipe or tube. XIX. - F., dim. of *pipe* PIPE<sup>1</sup>; see -ETTE.

**pipstrel(le)** pi:pistrel small species of bat. XVIII (Pennant). - F. *pipistrelle* - It. *pipistrello*, alt. of *vipistrello*, repr. L. *vespertiliō(n)-* bat, f. *vesper* evening (see VESPER).

**pipit** pi:pit lark-like bird. XVIII (Pennant). prob. imit. of the bird's short feeble note.

**pippin** pi:pín (dial.) seed of certain fruits, pip XIII; variety of apple xv. ME. *pepin*, *pipin* - OF. *pepin* (mod. *pepin*, *pépin*), rel. to synonym. Sp. *pepita*, It. *pippolo*, *pipporo*, based on obscure \**pipp-*.

**pipsissewa** pi:psɪ:swə Prince's pine, Chimaiphila umbellata, XIX. Algonquian (Cree *pipipissekweu*).

**piquant** pi:kənt †piercing, trenchant XVI; appetizing; exciting keen interest XVII. Early forms *pickant(e)*, -*ande* - F. *piquant*, †*picquant*, prp. of *piquer* prick, sting; see next. Hence **pi-quancy**. XVII (Evelyn).

**pique** pik †quarrel or animosity between persons; offence taken. XVI. Earliest forms *pick(e)*, *pique* - F. *pique*, f. *piquer* = Pr., Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare* :- Rom. \**piccāre* PICK<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. XVII.

**piqué** pi:kei cotton fabric with a raised pattern. XIX. - F. *piqué*, sb. use ('quilted work, quilting') of pp. of *piquer* prick, pierce, back-stitch; see prec.

**piragua** pi:rægwə, **periagua** perɪæ:gwə long narrow canoe; two-masted sailing-*barge*. XVII. - Sp. *piragua* - Carib *piragua* dug-out; alt. by assoc. of the first syll. with *peri-* and *petty* (†*pettiagua*, etc.).

**pirate** pi:ə-rət sea-robber xv (Lydg.); marauder XVI; fig. of literary or other plundering XVIII. - L. *pirāta* - Gr. *peirátēs*, f. *peirán* attempt, attack, *peira* attempt, trial :- \**perja*, f. \**per-*, as in EXPERIMENT, PERIL. So **piracy** pi:ə-rəsi. XVI. - AL. *pirātia* - Gr. *peirátēā*. **piratical** pi:ræ:tɪkl. XVI. f. L. *pirāticus* - Gr. *peirátikós*. ¶ Of CEur. range.

**pirl** pɔ:l, pɛ:l (dial.) twist, spin. xv. Of unkn. origin; cf. PURL.

**pirogue** pi:rɔ:g synonym with PIRAGUA. XVII. - F. *pirogue*, prob. - Carib dialect of Cayenne (Galibi).

**piquette** pi:rue:t spinning round on one foot or on the point of the toe. XVIII. - F. *piquette* orig. kind of dice, of unkn. origin (for the form cf. *girouette* weather-vane).

**pis-aller** pi:zæ:lei last resource. XVII. F., f. *pis* (:- L. *pejus* worse) + *aller* go; based on phr. *au pis aller* 'at the worst procedure'.

**piscary** pi:s-kəri right of fishing xv; fishing-ground XVII. - medL. *piscāria* fishing rights, n. pl. used sb. of L. *piscārius*, f. *piscis* FISH; see -ARY. So **piscato-rial** XIX, **pi-scatory**<sup>2</sup> XVII. f. or - L. *piscātōrius*, f. *piscātor* angler, f. *piscāri* fish, f. *piscis*. **Pisces** pi:sɪz twelfth zodiacal constellation and sign of the zodiac. XIV (Ch.), pl. of L. *piscis*. **piscina** pi:sɪ-nə, -ai-nə A. fishpond XVI (Hakluyt); B. (eccl.) perforated stone basin for carrying away the ablutions at Mass XVIII. - L. and medL. *piscina*, f. *piscis*; earlier †*piscine*, in sense A XIII (Cursor M.), in sense B xv (Caxton).

**pisé** pi:zei clay or earth kneaded and used for building. XVIII. F., sb. use of pp. of *piser* :- L. *pīnsāre* beat, pound, stamp, having cogns. in Indo-Iranian and Balto-Slavonic.

**pish** piʃ excl. of disgust, etc. XVI (Nashe, Sh.). Hence as vb. XVI (Jonson). Cf. PSHAW.



**pismire** pi·smaior ant. XIV (Ch.). ME. *piſſemyre*, f. PISS + *mire* ant (prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Da. *myre*, and L. *for·mica*, Gr. *mūrmēx*); so called from the urinous smell of an ant-hill. ¶ Similar names are Fris. *piſimme*, LG. *miegemke*, Norw. *migemaur* (f. \**mig-* MICTURITION), Du. †*mierseycke* (*seycke* urine), Finnish *kusiainen* (*kusi* urine).

**pis** pis urinate. XIII. - (O)F. *piſſer* = Pr. *piſar*, It. *piſciare*, Cat. *piſar*, Rum. *piſă* :- Rom. \**piſăre*, of echoic origin. ¶ From Rom. (medL.) the word has passed into the Germ. langs. (OFris. *piſſia*, (M)LG., (M)Du., G. *piſſen*, Da. *piſſe*, Sw., Icel. *piſſa*) and W. *piſo*, *piſio*. Hence sb. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible). **pi·ſſABED** dandelion. XVI; after F. *piſſenlit*.

**pistachio** piſtā·tʰou (fruit of) *Pistacia vera* or its kernel. XVI (*pistaccio*). Earlier *pistachie*, *pistace* - OF. *pistace*, (also mod.) -*ache*, superseded by Sp. *pistacho* - L. *pistācium* - Gr. *piſtākion*, -*ākē* (nut and tree) - Pers. *piſtah*.

**piſtil** pi·ſtil (bot.) female organ of a flower. XVIII. - F. *piſtile* (Tournefort, 1694) or L. *piſtillum* PESTLE; somewhat earlier the L. form was in use, also after Tournefort.

**pistol** pi·ſtəl small firearm. XVI. - F. *piſtole* - G. *piſtole* (xv in documents relating to the Hussite wars) - Czech *piſtʰal*. Cf. the contemp. *howitzer*. The synonym. †*piſtolet* is rather earlier - F. *piſtolet*.

**piſtole** pi·ſtoul applied to various foreign gold coins. XVI. - F. *piſtole*, shortening of *piſtolet* (also Eng. XVI).

**piston** pi·ſtən disk or short cylinder fitting a tube and used to impart or receive motion from a rod; sliding valve in a cornet. XVIII. - F. *piſton* (Pascal) - It. *piſtone*, var. of *peſtone* pestle, rammer, augm. f. *peſt-* in *peſtello* PESTLE.

**pit** pit hole in the ground OE.; hell; hollow in a surface XIII; see also COCKPIT. OE. *pytt* = OFris. *pett*, OS. *putti* (MDu. *putte*, Du. *put*), OHG. *pfuzzi* (G. *pfütze* pool, puddle) :- WGerm. \**putti*, *puttja* (ON. *pyttir* is from OE.) - L. *puteus* well, pit, shaft (whence F. *puits*, Pr. *potz*, Sp. *pozo*, It. *pozzo*, Rum. *puſ*, and Ir. *cúithe*, W. *peten*). The south-eastern ME. var. *pett* survives in place-names in Kent and Sussex. Hence **pit** vb. put in a pit; make pits in xv; set (opponents) together in a (cock)pit; match, oppose XVIII. Hence **pi·tFALL**². XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa).

**pit-a-pat** pi·təpət with palpitations, with light quick steps. XVI. Earlier *pit pat* (More), also *a-pit-(a-)pat*; imit. of rapidly alternating sounds; cf. PITTER-PATTER.

**pitch**² pitʃ black or dark brown resinous substance. OE. *pic*, corr. to OS. *piĥ* (Du. *pek*), OHG. *peh* (G. *pech*), ON. *bik*, CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - L. *pic-*, *pix-*, which with Gr. *piſſa* (- \**piĥja*) and Balto-Sl. forms imply a base \**piĥ-*. Hence vb. OE. (*ġe*)*piĥian*.

**pitch**² pitʃ †thrust or fix in; fix and erect XIII; set in order or in a fixed place; cast, throw XIV. The ME. conjugation *pic(c)he*, *pihte*, (i)*piht* suggests the existence of an OE. \**piĥ(e)an*, rel. to *piĥung* 'stigmata', of unkn. origin; pt. and pp. *piht* were in full use till XVII, but the new form *pitched* appears XIV. Hence **pitch** sb. act of pitching; inclination, slope XV; highest point; position taken up XVI.

**pitchblende** pi·tʃblend (min.) native oxide of uranium. XVIII. - G. *pechblende*, f. *pech* PITCH¹; see BLENDE.

**piteous** pi·tiəs †pious; exciting pity XIII; full of pity XIV. ME. *piſto(u)s*, *piſtuo(u)s*, later *piſte(o)us* - AN. *pitous*, OF. *pitos*, *piteus* = Pr. *pitos*, *pidos*, Sp. *piadoso*, It. *pietoso* :- Rom. \**pietōsu-s*, f. L. *pietās* PIETY, PITY; see -EOUS.

**pith** piþ medulla of plants; central or vital part OE.; might, mettle XIII; core, marrow XV; gravity XVII (Sh.). OE. *piþa*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *pitte*, *pit* :- \**piþ(h)on*, repr. only in the LG. group, of unkn. origin.

**pithecanthrope** piþikæ·nþrup ape-man. XIX. - modL. *piþēcanthrōpus* (Haeckel 1868), f. Gr. *piþēkos* ape + *anthrōpos* man.

**piteance** pi·təns (hist.) pious donation XIII (AncrR.); small allowance orig. of food XIV (Gower); sparing allowance XVI. ME. *piſta(u)nce* - OF. *pi(e)tance*, corr. to Pr. *pitansa*, It. *pietanza* (portion of) food - popL. \**pietantia*, f. L. *pietās* PITY; see -ANCE.

**pitter-patter** pi·təpæ:təɪ †pattering repetition XV; PIT-A-PAT XVII.

**pituitarius** piʃju·itəri mucous. XVII. - L. *piſuitārius*, f. *piſuita* gum, slime, rheum (cf. PINE¹); see -ARY.

**pity** pi·ti †clemency, mercy; compassion XIII; †piety XIV. ME. *pite* - OF. *pitē* (mod. *pitie*) = Pr. *pietat*, Sp. *piedad*, It. *pietà* :- L. *pietāt-*, -*tās* PIETY. In later L. *pietās*, prop. dutifulness, gratitude, acquired the sense of compassion, kindness; OF. *pite* and *piete* had both senses, but were subsequently differentiated, and this was reflected in the corr. Eng. forms as now used. Hence **pi·ty** vb. XVI (More), perh. after F. **pi·ti**ABLE XV, **pi·ti**FUL¹ XIV, **pi·ti**LESS XV (Hoccleve).

**pivot** pi·vət short shaft or pin forming a fulcrum XVII; (mil.) XVIII. - (O)F. *pivot*, prob. f. Rom. base repr. by F. dial. *puē* tooth of a comb, harrow, etc., Pr. *puā* (mod. *pivo*), Sp. *pu(y)a* point, of unkn. origin.

**pixie**, **pixy** pi·ksi supernatural being akin to a fairy. XVII. The earliest evidence is from Devon and Cornwall, whence and from immediately adjacent counties many uses are recorded, with vars. *piſky*, *piſgy*, *piſgy*; brought into literary use by Coleridge (born in Devon) and Scott (in 'The Pirate', whence it has been ascribed to the Shetlands). The ending, whatever its origin, is assoc. with -IE, -Y<sup>0</sup>.

**pizzicato** pitsikā-tou (mus.) played by plucking the strings. XIX. It., pp. of *pizzicare* pinch, twitch, f. *pizzare*, f. (O)It. *pizza* point, edge.

**pizzle** pirzl penis of a bull, etc. XVI (*peezel*, *pyssell*). - LG. *pēsel*, Flem. *pēzel*, dim. of MLG. *pēse*, MDu. *pēze* (Du. *pees* sinew, string, penis), whence also synonym. MLG., MDu. *pēserik* (Du. *pezerik*); cf. -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**placable** plækəbl †agreeable XV; capable of being appeased, mild XVI. - OF. *placable* or L. *placabilis*, f. *placāre*, pp. stem *placāt-*, whence **placate** pləkəit XVII; see PLEASE, -ABLE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**placard** plækərd, (formerly) pləkərd, -ārt †licence, ordinance, etc., orig. with a thin seal attached to its surface XV; sheet containing a notice on one side of it, to be posted up XVI; †plate of armour, packet, etc. xv. - F. †*placuart*, -ard (mod. *placard*), f. OF. *plaquier* (mod. *plaquer*) lay flat, plaster - MDu. *placken*. ¶ Forms repr. MDu. *plackaert*, *plackaet* (from F.), viz. *placaet*, *placcat*, were current XVI-XVIII in the sense 'decree issued in the Netherlands'.

**place** pleis †space, room; portion of space XIII; space where people dwell; residence; particular spot, passage in a book, etc.; position; situation XIV; office, situation XVI. - (O)F. *place* = Pr. *plasa* (whence Sp. *plaza*), It. *piazza* :- Rom. \**plattja* (after \**plattus* flat), for L. *platea* broad way, open space - Gr. *plateia* (sc. *hodós*) broad way, fem. of *platis* broad (cf. FLAT<sup>1</sup> and PLAICE); superseded in gen. use native STEAD and STOW; *take p.*, happen, occur, meant at first 'take effect' (XV). Hence **place** vb. XVI; cf. F. *placer* (XVII).

**placebo** pləsēbou (liturg.) vespers for the dead. XIII (AncrR.). First word of the antiphon to the first psalm in the office: 'Placebo Domino in regione vivorum' (Psalm cxiv 9) I shall please the Lord in the land of the living.

**placenta** pləsəntə (anat.) afterbirth XVII (Ray, *p. uterina*); (bot.) part of carpel to which scales are attached XVII (Grew). - L. *placenta* - Gr. *plakóenta* (-oúnta), accus. of *plakóeis* (-oús) flat cake, sb. use of adj. f. *plak-*, in *pláx* flat surface.

**placer** pleisəɹ (U.S.) deposit of sand, etc. XIX. - Amer. Sp. *placer* pləsēɹ deposit, shoal, rel. to *placel* sandbank, f. *plaza* PLACE.

**placet** pleisət vote of assent. XVI. - L. *placet* it pleases (e.g. *vobis* you), 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *placēre* PLEASE.

**placid** pləsəd gentle, calm. XVII (Bacon, Milton). - F., or L. *placidus* pleasing, favourable, gentle, f. *placēre* PLEASE; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. Earlier †*placidious*.

**placket** plækɪt slit at the top of a skirt. XVII (Sh.). alt. (by assoc. with -ET) of *plackerd* (XVI, Nashe, Greene), PLACARD.

**plafond** pləfō (archit.) ceiling. XVII (*plafond*, Evelyn). - F. †*plafond*, now *plafond*, f. *plat* flat (cf. PLATE) - †*fond* bottom (cf. FUND).

**plagal** pleigəl (mus.) pert. to an ecclesiastical mode having its sounds comprised between the dominant and its octave. XVI (Morley). - medL. *plagālis*, f. *plaga* plagal mode, f. L. *plagiūs* - medGr. *plágios* (πλάγιος ἄχος plagal mode), in ancient Gr. oblique, f. *plágos* side; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**plagiarism** pleidziərizm wrongful appropriation and publication as one's own. XVII; so **plagiARIST** XVII, **plagiARIZE** XVIII. f. **plagiARY** †kidnapper; plagiarist; plagiarism XVII; †adj. plagiarizing XVI. - L. *plagiarius* kidnapper, literary thief (Martial), f. *plagium* man-stealing, kidnapping - Gr. *plágion*. Cf. F. *plagiaire* (XVI).

**plagio-** pleidziou, before a vowel or **h plagi-**, comb. form, repr. Gr. *plágios* oblique, f. *plágos* side (see PLAGAL). XIX.

**plague** pleig †blow, wound; affliction; malignant epidemic, pestilence. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L. *plāga* stroke, wound, (Vulg.) pestilence, infection, prob. - Gr. (Doric) *plāgá*, (Attic) *plēgē*, f. \**plāg-* strike, rel. to L. *plangere* (see PLANGENT). Hence vb. XV (*plaghe* Caxton, after MDu. *plaghen*).

**plaiice** pleis flat-fish Pleuronectes platessa. XIII. - OF. *plaiiz*, *plais*, later *plaise*, *plaisse* (Walloon *playis*, *pleis*) - late L. *platessa* - unrecorded deriv. of Gr. *plátús* broad (cf. FLAT<sup>1</sup>).

**plaid** plæd, pleid outer garment of Highland costume XVI; stuff of which this is made XVII. - Gael. *plaide* = Ir. *plaid* blanket, of unkn. origin.

**plain** plein clear, manifest XIII (Cursor M.); †flat, level, even (now PLANE); unembellished; free from duplicity or ambiguity XIV; ordinary, simple XVI. - OF. *plain*, fem. -e (surviving in phr. *de plain-pied*, *plainchant*, etc.) = Pr. *pla*, Sp. *llano*, Pg. *chão*, It. *piano* (cf. PIANO) :- L. *plānu-s*, -a, f. base \**plā-* flat, of obscure connexion. Hence **plai-nly**<sup>2</sup> XIV (Ch.). So **plain** sb. flat tract of country. XIII (RGlouc.). OF. *plain* (superseded by *plaine* :- L. coll. n. pl.) :- L. *plānum*, sb. use of n. of adj. See also PLANE.

**plain-sailing** plein seilɪŋ simple or easy course of action. XIX. pop. use (assoc. with the adj. PLAIN) of *plane* (†*plain*) *sailing* (XVII), i.e. navigation by a *plane chart* (XVII), on which the meridians and parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines (a method approximately correct for short distances).

**plainsong** pleinnsɔŋ music composed in the medieval modes and in free rhythm; simple musical theme. XVI. tr. medL. *cantus plānus* (whence F. *plain chant*, It. *canto piano*). So **plai-in-CHANT**. XVIII. - F.; see PLAIN, SONG.

**plaint** pleint (arch.) lamentation; complaint XIII (Anchr., Havelok); statement of grievance made to a court of law XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *pleint(e)* - (O)F. *plainte*, sb. use of pp. fem. of *plaindre* and OF. *plaint*, *pleint* (on which *plainte* was modelled) = Pr. *planh*, Sp. *llanto*, OPG. *chanto*, It. *pianto* :- L. *planctu-s*, f. *plangere* (see COMPLAIN, COMPLAINT, PLANGENT).

**plaintiff** pleiˈntɪf complainant or prosecutor in a legal suit. XIV. - law-F. *plaintif*, sb. use of (O)F. *plaintif*, fem. *-ive* (f. *plainte* PLAIN), whence **plaiˈntive** †complaining XIV (Gower); expressive of sorrow XVI.

**plaster** see PLASTER.

**plait** plæt, (Sc., U.S.) plēt fold of cloth or similar fabric (now PLEAT) XV; braided band of hair, straw, etc. XVI. - OF. *pleit* fold, manner of folding :- Rom. \**plīc(i)tum*, sb. use of n. of *plīctus*, pp. of *plīcare* fold (see PLY<sup>1</sup>). Hence vb. XIV.

**plan** plæn diagram exhibiting the relative position and size of the parts of a thing; project, design. XVIII. (Earlier *plane* XVII) - F. *plan* (XVI) ground-plan, alt. (after *plan* adj. PLANE<sup>2</sup>) of †*plant*, f. *planter*, after It. *pianta* plan of an edifice; see PLANT. ¶ This word and PLANE<sup>3</sup> cover between them the senses of F. *plan*.

**planchette** plāʃeˈt small board used in psychological experiments. XIX. - F. *planchette*, dim. of *planche* PLANK; see -ETTE.

**plane<sup>1</sup>** plein tree of the genus *Platanus*. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). - (O)F. *plane*, †*plasne* (recorded xv) :- L. *platanu-s* = Gr. *plátanos*, f. stem of *plátis* broad (see PLATY-).

**plane<sup>2</sup>** plein tool for smoothing surfaces. XIV. - (O)F. *plane*, var. (under the infl. of vb. *planer*) of †*plaine* = Cat. *plana* :- late L. *plāna* planing instrument, f. *plānāre* PLANE<sup>5</sup>.

**plane<sup>3</sup>** plein plane surface. XVII. - L. *plānum* flat surface, sb. use of n. of *plānus* PLAIN (for which *plane* was introduced to express the geometrical and allied uses; cf. the supersession of F. *plain* by *plan* because of the homophony of *plein* full).

**plane<sup>4</sup>** plein level, flat. XVII. refash. of PLAIN adj. after F. *plan*, fem. *plane*, which was similarly substituted for *plain*, *plaine* in techn. senses.

**plane<sup>5</sup>** plein †make level or even; smooth with a plane XIV (also *pleyne*, *plaine*, *plain* until XVIII). - (O)F. *planer* = Pr. *planar*, It. *pianare* :- L. *plānāre*, f. *plānus* PLAIN.

**planet** plæˈnɪt †(old astron.) heavenly body having an apparent motion among the fixed stars XII (S.Eng. Leg., Cursor M.); (mod. astron.) heavenly body revolving round the sun XVII. - (O)F. *planète* - late L. *planēta*, *planētēs* (only in pl. *planētēs*, for older L. *stellēs errantes*) - Gr. *planētēs* wanderer (pl. ἀστὲρες πλανῆται wandering stars), f. *planān* lead astray, wander, rel. to *plāzein* cause to

wander. So **plaˈnetary**. XVII. - late L. *planētārius* (sb. astrologer, Augustine).

**plangent** plæˈndʒənt loud-sounding, orig. of waves breaking on the shore. XIX. - L. *plangent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *plangere* beat (spec. the breast), strike noisily, f. \**plag-*, base of Gr. *plāzein* (cf. PLANKTON); see COMPLAIN, -ENT.

**plani-** plæˈni, pleiniː comb. form of L. *plānus* PLAIN, PLANE<sup>4</sup>. **planiˈmetry** (XIV, *planimetrie*, Gower; F. *planimétrie*), **planiˈsphere** (XIV, *planisperie*, Gower; medL. *plānisphaerium*).

**plinish** plæˈnɪʃ †level XVI; flatten on an anvil, etc. XVII. f. *planiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *planir* (now in *aplanir*), f. *plain* PLAIN, PLANE<sup>4</sup>; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**plank** plæŋk long flat piece of smoothed timber. XIII (Sandahl). - ONF. *planke* (mod. dial. *planque*) = (O)F. *planche*, Pr. *planca*, etc. :- late L. *planca* plank, slab, sb. use of fem. of *planicus* flat, flat-footed (used as a cognomen, *Planicus*, *Plancius*, *Planciānus*), prob. rel. to Gr. *plāx* flat surface, etc. Hence **plank** vb. cover with planks XV; (orig. U.S.) set down, deposit XIX.

**plankton** plæˈŋktn floating or drifting organic life. XIX. - G. *plankton* (V. Hensen, 188.) - Gr. *plagktōn*, n. of *plagktōs* wandering, drifting, f. base of *plāzein* strike, cause to wander, (middle) *plāzesthai*.

**plant** plənt young tree or herb newly planted or intended for planting (OE.), XIV; member of the vegetable kingdom XVI (Turner). OE. *plante*, if it survived, coalesced in ME. with - (O)F. *plante* = Pr. *planta*, Sp. *llanta*, Pg. *chanta*, It. *pianta* :- Rom. use of L. *planta* shoot for planting (whence the OE. word, OHG. *pflanza*, G. *pflanze*, Du. *plant*, ON. *planta*, and Ir. *cland*, W. *plant*), prob. f. *plantāre*, perh. orig. thrust in with the sole of the foot (*planta*; cf. PLANTAIN<sup>1</sup>), whence **plant** vb. OE. *plantian*, reinforced in ME. from (O)F. *planter*; of the same origin. So **plantaˈtion**. xv. - F. or L.

**plantain<sup>1</sup>** plæˈntɪn plant of the genus *Plantago*. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *plantain*, †*-ein* = Pr. *plantage*, Sp. *llantén*, Pg. *tanchagem*, Rum. *pătălagină* :- L. *plantāgine-*, nom. *plantāgō*, f. *planta* sole of the foot, so called from its broad prostrate leaves. ¶ The native name is *waybread*.

**plantain<sup>2</sup>** plæˈntɪn tropical plant *Musa paradisiaca*, allied to the banana; fruit of this. xvi. In early use also *platan* - Sp. *plátano*, *plántano*, identical with the forms meaning 'plane-tree', to which it is prob. that some native words were assimilated (e.g. Galibi *palatana*, Carib *balatana*, Arawak *pratane*).

**plantigrade** plæˈntɪgreɪd walking on the soles of the feet )( *digitigrade*). XIX. - F.

*plantigrade* (Geoffroy and Cuvier, 1795) – modL. *plantigradus*, f. *planta* sole + *-gradus* going, walking (cf. GRADE).

**plaque** plāk ornamental plate or tablet. XIX. – F. *plaque* – Du. *plak* tablet, f. *plakken* stick (cf. PLACARD).

**plash** pləʃ PLEACH. XV. – OF. *plassier*, *plassier* – Rom. \**plectiāre*, f. L. *plectere* weave, plait, f. \**plek-*, repr. by COMPLEX, etc.

**plasma** plæzmə †form; green variety of quartz XVIII; colourless coagulable liquid of blood XIX; ionized gas XX. – late L. *plasma* mould, image, f. Gr. *plássein* fashion, form (see PLASTIC).

**plaster** plàstər A. curative application cohesive to the skin OE.; B. plastic composition to be spread on a surface XIV. OE. *plaster*, corr. to OS. *plāstar*, OHG. *phlastar* (G. *pfaster*), ON. *plāstr* – medL. *plastrum*, for L. *emplastum* (prob. through the infl. of *plasticus* PLASTIC) – Gr. *emplastron* (Galen), f. *emplastós* daubed, plastered, f. *emplássein*, f. en EN-<sup>2</sup> + *plássein* (see next); in ME. reinforced in sense B from OF. *plastre* (mod. *plâtre*) = Pr. *plastre*. The once common (now dial.) form *plaister* (XIV–XIX) is based on occas. OF. *plastre*, of obscure origin. *P. of Paris* (medL. *plastrum parisiense*) was orig. prepared from the gypsoms of Montmartre, Paris. ¶ The Celtic forms are from English or French.

**plastic** plæstik characterized by moulding or modelling, causing growth or development XVII (Jonson, Sir T. Browne); capable of being moulded XVIII; of synthetic material XX. As sb., art of modelling figures XVI; plastic substance XX. – F. *plastique* or L. *plasticus* (Vitruvius) – Gr. *plastikós*, f. *plastós*, ppl. adj. f. *plássein*; see PLASMA, -IC.

**plastron** plæstrən breast-shield XVI; ornamental front to a bodice; (nat. hist.) ventral part XIX. – F. *plastron* – It. *piastrone*, augm. of *piastra* breastplate (spec. application of the sense 'metal plate', 'lamina') – L. *emplastum* PLASTER.

**plat** see PLOT.

**platband** plætbænd (archit.) flat rectangular moulding XVII; (hort.) narrow bed or strip XVIII. – F. *platebande*, i.e. *plate*, fem. of *plat* (see next) + *bande* BAND<sup>1</sup>.

**plate** pleit flat sheet of (precious) metal, etc. XIII; utensils of metal for the table or house, orig. of silver or gold XIV; shallow vessel for food XV. – OF. *plate* thin sheet of metal = Pr. *plata* metal plate, silver (whence Sp. *plata*, Pg. *prata* silver) – medL. *platta*, sb. use of fem. of *plattus* flat (F. *plat*, etc.), of unkn. origin; cf. MDu. *plāte* (Du. *plaat*), MHG. *plāte* (G. *platte*). In the last sense a separate word – (O)F. *plat* dish = It. *piatto*, sb. use of the corr. masc. adj. Hence vb. cover with metal plates XIV (Ch.).

**plateau** plæ'tou table-land. XVIII. – F. *plateau*, OF. *platel*, f. *plat*; see prec., -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**platen** plæ'tn †paten XV; flat plate of metal, spec. in a printing-press XVI. – (O)F. *platine*, f. *plat* flat (cf. PLATE) + *-ine* -INE<sup>4</sup>.

**platform** plæ'tfɔ:m †plane figure or surface; †plan of action, design; †site of a building, etc.; level place for mounting guns XVI; raised level floor of planks, etc. XVIII (spec. raised flooring in a hall from which speeches are delivered, whence, orig. U.S., basis of political or other policy XIX). – F. *plateforme* plan, f. *plate*, fem. of *plat* (see PLATE) + *forme* FORM.

**platinum** plæ'tinəm rare heavy ductile white metal. XIX (Davy). – modL. alt., in conformity with metal-names in *-um*, of †*platina* (XVIII) – Sp. *platina* platī'na, dim. of *plata* silver (see PLATE).

**platitude** plæ'titjüd dullness in speech or writing, commonplace remark. XIX. – F. *platitude*, f. *plat* flat (see PLATE), after *certitude*, *exactitude*, etc.; see PLATE, -TUDE.

**Platonic** plə'tɒnik pert. to Plato, Greek philosopher (c. 429–347 B.C.) XVI; *P. love*, tr. medL. *amor platonicus*, used synonym. with *amor socraticus* by Marsilio Ficino (XV), president of Cosmo de' Medici's Accademia Platonica, to denote the kind of interest in young men with which Socrates was credited XVII (Davenant, 'The Platonick Lovers'). – L. *Platōnicus* – Gr. *Platōnikós*, f. *Plátōn*; see -IC. So PLATONISM plei'tənizəm. XVI. – modL. *Platōnist* XVI. – medL.

**platoon** plətū'n (mil.) body of infantry. XVII. – F. *peloton* plotō little ball, group of people, dim. of *pelote* PELLET; see -OON.

**platter** plæ'tər flat dish for food, wooden plate. XIV. – AN. *plater*, f. *plat* dish, sb. use of (O)F. *plat* flat (see PLATE).

**platy-** plæ'ti comb. form of Gr. *platús* broad (see FLAT<sup>1</sup>), as in **platypus** plæ'tipəs ornithorhynchus of Australia (XVIII) – Gr. *platúpus* flat-footed (see FOOT).

**plaudit** plō'dit act of applause. XVII. Shortening of trisyllabic †*plaudite* (XVI), orig. appeal for applause at the close of a play – L. *plauditē* applaud ye!, 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *plaudere* clap the hands in approval; cf. APPLAUD, EXPLODE.

**plausible** plə'zibl †laudable; †acceptable, agreeable; having an appearance of truth or value. XVI. – L. *plausibilis*, f. *plaus-*, pp. stem of *plaudere*; see prec., -IBLE.

**play** plei exercise oneself, spec. by way of diversion, engage in (a game); perform on (a musical instrument) OE.; move swiftly, briskly, freely; act the character of XIV (Ch., Wyclif). OE. *plæg(i)an*, *plægian* = MDu. *pleien* dance, leap for joy, rejoice; doubtfully rel. to OFris. *plega* be wont, OS. *plegan* (Du. *plegen*), OHG. *pflegan* (G. *pflegen*) have charge of, attend to, be in the habit of. So **play** sb. OE. *plega*, *plæga* rapid movement, exercise, sport OE. (cessation of work,

being idle XVII; dramatic performance, drama XIV; action, dealing, as in *fair p.*, *foul p.* XVI; *p. of*, *on*, or *upon words*, after F. *jeu de mots* (Boileau) XVIII. **play** HOUSE theatre (XVI, Sh.); not continuous with OE. *pleghūs* 'theatrum'.

**plea** plī (arch., dial.) action at law, suit XIII; pleading before a court XIV; that which is pleaded XV. ME. *ple*, also *plai*, *plait*, *plaid* - AN. *ple*, *plai*, OF. *plait*, earlier *plaid* agreement, talk, lawsuit, discussion = Pr. *plait*, Sp. *pleito*, It. *piato* - L. *placitum* decision, decree, sb. use of pp. n. of *placēre* PLEASE. Cf. PLEAD.

**pleach** plitʃ intertwine (branches) to make a fence XIV. Late ME. *pleche* - OF. \**plechier* (mod. dial. *plêcher*), var. of *ple(i)ssier*, *plai(i)ssier* PLEASH.

**plead** plīd †go to law, argue with XIII; address the court as advocate XIV; maintain (a plea), allege formally XV. ME. *plaide*, *plede* - AN. *pleder*, OF. *plaidier* (mod. *plaidier*), f. *plaid* PLEA; cf. medL. *placitāre*, f. *placitum*.

**pleasance** ple:zəns (arch.) pleasure; pleasantness XIV (Ch.); pleasure ground (cf. F. *plaisance*, †place of delight, and *maison de plaisance* country house) XVI. - (O)F. *plaisance*, f. *plaisant* (whence *plea-sant* XIV), prp. of †*plaisir* PLEASE.

**please** plīz A. be agreeable (to), surviving in *if you p.*, where *you* is orig. dative; B. *be pleased* be gratified, (hence) have the desire, choose, be good enough to XIV; intr. in the same sense XVI; C. as imper., for †*p. you* 'may it p. you', equiv. to 'be pleased' XVII. ME. *plaise*, *plése* - OF. *plaisir* (repl. by *plaire*) = Pr. *plazer*, It. *piacere*, Rum. *plăcă* :- L. *placēre* be pleasing, f. base of *placidus* PLACID, *placāre* PLACATE. So **pleasure** ple:ʒə. XIV (Gower; not Ch.). Late ME. *plesir* - OF. *plesir*, (also mod.) *plaisir* :- Rom. sb. use of the inf.; the final syll. was assim. (XV) to -URE; the earlier forms are repr. in dial. *pleezer*, *plezzer*. Hence (after *comfortable*) **plea-surable**. XVI.

**pleat** plīt vb. fold (cloth), gather (drapery) into pleats XIV; sb. fold of cloth or drapery XVI. Early form *plete*, var. of PLAIT. ¶ Both sb. and vb. lapsed in literary use before 1700, but Walker 1791 states that 'There is a corrupt pronunciation of this word [*plait*] as if written *plete*', and this pronunc. prevailed later and re-established the sp. *pleat*.

**plebeian** plībī:ən pert. to, a member of, the Roman plebs XVI; of low birth or rank XVII. f. L. *plēbēus*, f. *plēb-*, *plēbs* commonalty of ancient Rome, perh. :- \**plēdhw-*, rel. to Gr. *plēthos*, *plēthús* multitude, f. \**plē-* as in L. *plēnus* FULL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. (O)F. *plébēien* and see -AN. So **plebiscite** ple:'bisit, -ait law enacted by the plebs XVI; direct vote of the whole electorate XIX. - (O)F. *plébiscite* - L. *plēbiscitum*, f.

*plēbi-*, *plēbs* + *scitum* ordinance, sb. use of n. pp. of *sciscere* approve, vote for, rel. to *scire* know (see SCIENCE); in the second sense familiarized in Eng. through the *plēbiscite* which ratified the coup d'état of 1851 in France.

**plectrum** ple:'ktrəm instrument for plucking the strings of the lyre. XVII. - L. *plēctrum* - Gr. *plēktron*, f. *plēssein* strike, f. \**plāk-*, parallel to \**plāg-*, repr. by Gr. *plēgē*, L. *plāga* PLAGUE, *plangere* strike (cf. PLAINT).

**pledge** pledʒ bail, surety XIV (Ch.); something handed over as security XV; token of favour or goodwill XVI; solemn promise XIX. Late ME. *plege* - OF. *plege* (mod. *pleige*) :- Frankish L. *plebium* (VI), corr. to *plebire* (whence OF., Pr. *plevir*) warrant, assure, engage, of unascertained origin, but, in view of the correspondence in meaning with the Germ. base \**pleg-* of FLIGHT<sup>1</sup>, it is possible that this was crossed with L. *præbēre* furnish, supply (see PREBEND). Hence **pledge** vb. XV; cf. OF. *plegier* (mod. *pleiger*).

**pledget** ple:'dʒit compress of soft material esp. for application to wounds. XVI. Early forms *plaget*, *pleggat*, *pleget*, f. synon. \**plage*, †*plege* (XVI); corr. to medL. *plāgella* lint plug for a wound, dim. f. L. *plāga* (cf. AL. *plāgiāre*, *plēgiāre* wound); see PLAGUE, -ET.

**plenary** plī:nəri complete, full. XVI. - late L. *plēnārius*, f. *plēnus* FULL<sup>1</sup>; see -ARY; superseded ME. †*plener*, †*plenar* - AN. *plener*, OF. *plenier* (mod. *plénier*) = Pr. *plen(i)er*, Sp. *llenero* :- late L. *plēnāris*. **plenipotentiary** plenipōte:nʃəri (person) invested with full power. XVII. - medL. *plēnipōtentiārius*, f. L. *plēnus* + *potentia* power; see POTENTIAL, -ARY. Cf. contemp. F. *plēnipōtentiāre*. Shortened colloq. to **plenipo** ple:'nipou. XVII (Dryden). **plenitude** ple:nitjūd fullness. XV. - OF. *plēnitude* - late L. *plēnitūdō*, f. *plēnus*. **plenteous** ple:n'tiəs bearing abundantly, existing in abundance. XIII. ME. *plentivous*, -ifous, later *plentevous*, *plentuuous*, *plentitious*, -eous (cf. BOUNTEOUS) - OF. *plentivous*, -evous, f. *plentif*, -ive, f. *plente* + -if, -ive -IVE. **plentry** ple:n'ti state of being in abundance. XIII (Anchr.). ME. *plenteth* (surviving as *plentith* XVII), later *plente*, -ee, -ie - OF. *plentet* (= -ēp), mod. dial. *plenté* = Pr. *plendat*, Rum. *plinātate* :- L. *plēnitāte*-, -tās. Also adj. (XIII; cf. *choice*, *dainty*). Hence **plēntif** FULL<sup>1</sup>. XV (Malory). **plenum** plī:nəm A. space regarded as filled with matter (opp. to *vacuum*) XVII; B. full assembly XVIII. - L. *plēnum* (Cicero, in sense A), n. of *plēnus*.

**pleistocene** plai:'stosin see EOCENE.

**pleonasm** plī:ənəzm (rhet.) redundancy of expression. XVII (earlier in L. form XVI). - late L. *pleonasmus* - Gr. *pleonasmós*, f. *pleonazein* be superfluous, f. *plēon* more, compar. of *polú* much (cf. FULL<sup>1</sup>); cf. F. *pléonasme* (1613). So **pleona-stic**(AL). XVII.

**plesiosaurus** plī:siə(u)sɔ̃rəs one of a genus of extinct marine saurian reptiles. modL. (W. D. Conybeare, 1821), f. Gr. *plēstos* near + *sauros* lizard (see SAURIAN).

**plethora** pleːθərə, plēpθərə (path.) condition marked by overfullness of blood, etc. xvi; excessive quantity xvii. — late L. *plēthōra* — Gr. *plēthōrē* fullness, repletion, f. *plēthōra* be FULL. (An irreg. var. *plethory*, prob. f. *plethoric*, after *allegoric* / -ory, was current from xvii till early xix.) So **plethoric** -əːrik. xvii. — F. — late L. — Gr.

**pleura** pluːərə (anat.) membrane lining the thorax and enveloping the lungs. xvii. — medL. *pleura* — Gr. *pleurā* side, rib. So **pleurisy** pluːrɪsi inflammation of the pleura. xiv. — OF. *pleurisie* (mod. *pleurésie*) — late L. *pleurisis* (Prudentius), in modL. *pleuresis*, for earlier *pleuritis* (Vitruvius) — Gr. *pleuritis* (Hippocrates), f. *pleurā*. The adj. is **pleuritic** -iːtik. xvi. — (O)F. *pleurétique* — L. *pleuriticus* (Pliny) — Gr. *pleuritikós* (Hippocrates). **pleuro-** pluːrou comb. form of Gr. *pleurā*.

**plexus** pleːksəs (anat.) network of fibres or vessels. xvii. — modL. *plexus*, f. *plex-*, pp. stem of *plectere* interweave, PLAIT.

**pliable** plaiːəbl easily bent or influenced. xv. — F. *pliable*, f. *plier* bend; see PLY<sup>1</sup>, -ABLE. So **pliant**. xiv. — (O)F. *pliant*.

**pliers** plaiːəɪz small pincers. xvi. pl. of *plier*, agent-noun f. *ply* bend; — L. *plicāre* FOLD; see PLY<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**plight**<sup>1</sup> plait †danger, risk OE.; (arch.) undertaking, engagement xiii. OE. *pliht* = OFris., (M)Du. *plicht*, OHG. *phliht* (G. *pflicht* duty), f. Germ. \**plēx-*, whence OE. *pleoh* peril, risk. In the second sense in mod. use prob. deduced from *trothplight*, which was orig. *troth plight* 'plighted troth'. Hence **plight** vb. pledge, engage. xiii (cf. OE. *plihhtan* endanger, OHG. *phlihten* engage oneself, MDu. *pflichten* guarantee).

**plight**<sup>2</sup> plait A. †fold, plait xiv (PPI.); B. condition, state xiv. Late ME. *plit*, *plyt* — AN. *plit*, var. of OF. *plait*, *pleit* fold, PLAIT. In sense B perh. infl. by prec.

**plimsoll** plɪmˌsəl name of Samuel *Plimsoll*, English politician, to whose agitation the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 was largely due, in *P.(s) line*, mark load-line on the hull of a ship.

**plinth** plɪnθ lower square member of the base of a column. xvii. — F. *plinthe* or L. *plinthus* (Vitruvius) — Gr. *plinthos* tile, brick, stone squared for building, prob. of alien origin.

**pliocene** see **eocone**.

**pliosaurus** plaiə(u)sɔ̃rəs extinct marine reptile so called because nearer to the saurian type than the ichthyosaurus. xix. modL., f. *plio-*, var. of *pleio-*, repr. Gr. *pleiōn* more + *sauros* lizard.

**plod** plɒd walk heavily; toil laboriously. xvi. Of unkn. origin, but prob. symbolic; connexion with ME. *plodde*, *pludde* (dial. *plud*) puddle, is inappropriate in sense.

**plop** plɒp imit. of the sound made by a smooth object dropping into water. xix.

**plosive** plouːsɪv (phon.) stop consonant. xx. — F. *plosive*.

**plot** plɒt A. small piece of ground xi; B. †ground-plan, scheme, outline xvi; plan of a literary work xvii; C. secret plan, conspiracy xvi (Sh.). Properly three words; in A late OE. *plot*, of unkn. origin; in B alteration of *plat* (early xvi, now U.S.), which was orig. a var. of *plot* in sense A, now dial., or (as in *grass plat*, etc.), partly assoc. with late ME. *plat* flat place or space (— (O)F. *plat*, in modF. 'dish'); in C superseding earlier *complot* xvi (— (O)F. *complot* †dense crowd, secret project, of unkn. origin) by assoc. with sense B. Hence **plot** vb. to make a plan of, contrive. xvi (Spenser, Greene).

**plough**, U.S. **plow** plau implement for cutting furrows in soil. Late OE. *plōh* (pl. *plōges* xii) — ON. *plōgr* = OFris. *plōch*, OS. *plōg* (Du. *ploeg*), E.Frank. *phluog*, MHG. *pfuoc* (G. *pfug*) — Germ. \**plōgaz* (whence OSl. *pluga*, Lith. *plūgas*) — north Italic \**plōg-*, repr. by Langobardic L. *plōvum* (cf. Lombardic *piò*, Tyrolese *plof*) and Rhetian *plaumorati* (Pliny), and prob. L. *plaustrum*, *plōstrum*, *plōxenum*, -inum. The native OE. word was *sulh* (rel. to L. *sulcus* furrow); another Germ. form is ON. *arðr*. Hence vb. xv. **plou**ghLAND xiii unit of land assessment based on the area tillable by a team of eight oxen in a year. **plou**ghSHARE xiv, cf. Du. *ploegschaar*, MHG. *phluocschar* (G. *pfugschar*).

**plover** pləːvɔɪ name of several grallatorial birds, (pop.) lapwing. xiv. — AN. *plover*, OF. *plovier*, *plouvier* (mod. *pluvier*, alt. after *pluie* rain) = It. *piviere* — Rom. \**pluviarius*, \**pluviarius*, f. L. *pluvia* rain (see FLOW<sup>1</sup>).

¶ The name is paralleled in the assoc. with rain by synon. Sp. *pluvial*, G. *regenpfeifer* 'rain-piper', Eng. *rainbird*.

**pluck** plæk A. pull off, draw forcibly xiv; B. reject (a candidate) in an examination xviii. Late OE. *ploccian*, *pluccian*, corr. to MLG. *plucken*, MDu. *plocken* (Flem. *plokken*), ON. *plokka*, *plukka* — Germ. \**plukkōn*, \*-ōjan, a parallel form with mutation \**plukkjan* being repr. by OE. \**plytcan* (ME. *plicchēn*), (M)Du. *plukken*, (M)HG. *pfücken*; prob. all to be referred to Rom. \**pluccāre*, whence OF. *peluchier*, ONF. *pelukier*, *plusquier* (mod. Norman and Picard *pluquer* pick, peck), Pr. *pelugar*, Cat. *pellucár*, It. *pluccare* pluck (feathers, grapes), and with EX-<sup>1</sup>, OF. *espelucher*, mod. *éplucher* pluck, OIt. *spiluccarsi* lick oneself (of cats), obscurely f. L. *pilus* hair, PILE<sup>4</sup>; cf. PLUSH. The origin of sense B is obscure; connexion with the Oxford University

practice of plucking the proctor's gown at a degree ceremony as a challenge to the granting of a degree is not evidenced. Hence **pluck** sb. act of plucking xv; heart, liver, and lungs of a beast, as being 'plucked' out of the carcass (cf. synon. dial. *gather* xvii; (orig. pugilistic slang) 'heart', courage, 'guts'; cf. *pluck up heart*, etc. xviii).

**plug** plʌg piece of wood, etc. to stop a hole, etc. xvii; cock of water-pipe; tobacco pressed into a cake xviii. — MLG., MDu. *plugge* (Du. *plug*), of which there are by-forms, MLG. *plügge* (LG. *plüg*), and with different consonant, (M)LG. *pflock*, *pluck*, MHG. *pfloc*, *pflocke* (G. *pflock*). (Sw. *plugg*, *pligg*, Da. *plög*, *plök* are from LG., and Ir., Gael. *pluc* from Eng.) Ulterior origin unknown. Hence **plug** vb. xvii; cf. MLG., Du. *pluggen*.

**plug-ugly** U.S. city ruffian. Of unkn. origin. xix.

**plum** plʌm (fruit of) the tree *Prunus domestica* OE.; dried grape or raisin (as in *p. pudding*) xvii. OE. *plūme*, corr. to MLG. *plūme*, MHG. *pfūme* (G. *pfäume*; in OHG. *pfūmo* plum-tree), ON. *plóma* (perh. — OE.), with by-forms (M)LG., MDu. *prūme* (Du. *pruim*), OHG. *pfriūma* — medL. *prūna* (see PRUNE), orig. pl. of L. *prūnum* plum (cf. *prūnus* plum-tree), parallel to Gr. *proūmnon* plum. The shortening of the vowel, which may have been due to the comp. (OE.) *plūmtrēow* plum-tree (but cf. THUMB), appears xiv in the sp. *plumbe*, but the orig. long vowel remains in north. dial. *plūm*.

**plumage** plūˈmɪdʒ bird's covering of feathers. xv (Caxton). — (O)F. *plumage*, f. *plume* PLUME; see -AGE.

**plumb** plʌm ball of lead attached to a line. xiii (now familiar chiefly in phr. *out of p. out of the vertical*, and *p.-line* xvi). ME. *plumbe*, prob. — OF. \**plombe*, repr. by *plomme* (xiv) sounding-lead; — Rom. \**plumba*; later assim. to (O)F. *plomb* = Pr., Cat. *plom* (whence Sp. *plomo*), Pg. *chumbo*, It. *piombo*, Rum. *plumb*; — L. *plumbum* lead, of obscure origin, but prob. from the same source as synon. Gr. *mólubdos*, *mólubos*, *bólimos*, and adopted from a Mediterranean language. Hence **plumb** adj. vertical, adv. vertically. xiv; **plumb** vb. sound with a plummet. xvi; cf. F. *plomber*.

**plumbago** plʌmbeiˈgou †yellow and red oxides of lead xvii; black lead, graphite xviii: genus of plants, leadwort xviii. — L. *plumbāgō* (i) lead ore, (ii) leadwort, flea-wort, f. *plumbum* lead (see PLUMB); used in both senses by Pliny tr. Gr. *molúbaina* (Dioscorides). Hence **plumbaginous** plʌmˌbæˈdʒɪnəs. xviii.

**plumber** plʌˈmɛər worker in lead. xiv. — OF. *plommier* (mod. *plomnier*); — L. *plumbārius*-s, f. *plumbum*; see PLUMB; -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**plume** plūm feather (now spec.). xiv. — (O)F. *plume* = Pr. *pluma*, It. *piuma*; — L. *plūma* (whence rare OE. *plūmfeder*) small soft feather, down, OHG. *pfūma* (G. *pfäum*, *fäum*, *pfäumfeder*), rel. to OPruss. *plauxdine* feather-bed, Lith. *plūksna* feather. Hence **plume** vb. furnish with plumes xv; refl. of a bird, to dress its feathers. xviii.

**plummer-block** plʌˈmɛəblɒk metal box or case for supporting a revolving shaft or journal. xix (also *plumber-*, *plomer-*). perh. f. a proper name.

**plummet** plʌˈmɪt leaden weight attached to a line. xiv (Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *plomet* — OF. *plommet*, *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*; see PLUMB, -ET.

**plump**<sup>1</sup> plʌmp fall or come down with heavy and abrupt impact xiv; trans. xv; blurt out xvi; vote for one candidate only xix. — (M)LG. *plumpen* = (M)Du. *plompen* fall into water (whence G. *plumpen*, Sw. *plumpa*, Da. *plumpe*); of imit. origin. Hence **plump** adv. xvi. In the last sense f. *plump* adv. (e.g. *refuse plump*, †*vote plump*); *plumper* (xviii) undivided vote.

**plump**<sup>2</sup> plʌmp †dull, blockish xv (Caxton); of full and rounded form xvi. Late ME. *plompe* — (M)Du. *plomp*, MLG. *plomp*, *plump* blunt, obtuse, unshapen, blockish (whence G. *plump*), perh. ult. identical with prec. With the second sense cf. MLG. *plumpich* 'corpulentus'.

**plumule** plūˈmjʊl (bot.) rudimentary shoot, etc. xvii; (ornith.) down-feather xix. — F. *plumule* or L. *plūmula* (Columella), dim. of *plūma* PLUME; see -ULE.

**plunder** plʌˈndɜːr rob forcibly; appropriate wrongfully, loot. xvii. — (M)HG. *plündern* — (M)LG. *plünderen* pillage, sack, lit. to rob of household effects, f. MHG. *plunder* bed-clothes, clothing, household stuff (modG. lumber, trash); cf. MLG., MDu. *plunde*, *plune* (LG. *plünde*, *plünne*), Du. *plunje* clothes, baggage. First found c. 1630 with ref. to the Thirty Years War, then from 1642 with ref. to the Civil War in England and esp. the action of Prince Rupert's forces. Hence **plunder** sb. action of plundering, goods plundered xvii; U.S. (prob. after Du. *plunje*) baggage xix.

**plunge** plʌnˈdʒ thrust or cast (*oneself*) into liquid; also fig. xiv (Ch., Barbour). — OF. *plungier*, *plongier* (mod. *plonger*); — Rom. \**plumbicare*, f. L. *plumbum* lead; see PLUMB.

**pluperfect** plʊpəˈfɪkt (gram.) pert. to a time earlier than some particular time in the past xvi; more than perfect xix. — modL. *plūsuperfectum*, for L. (*tempus præteritum*) *plū quam perfectum* '(past tense) more than perfect', tr. Gr. (χρόνος) ὑπερπυρτελικός; cf. F. *plus-que-parfait*.



**plural** plʊə-rəl (gram.) denoting more than one (or two); also sb. xiv (PPL., Trevisa). Late ME. *plurel* - OF. *plurel* (mod. *pluriel*) - L. *plūralis* (Quintilian) adj. with *numerus*, *genitivus*, also sb. (sc. *numerus* number), f. *plūr-*, *plūs* more; see PLUS, -AL<sup>1</sup>. **plu-rally**<sup>2</sup> xiv (Wycl.). So **plurality** plʊə-rə-liti holding of two or more benefices concurrently by the same person xiv (PPL.); state of being plural xiv (Trevisa); majority xvi (at first Sc., after F. *pluralité*); U.S. excess of votes polled by the leading candidate above those polled by the next xix. - (O)F. *pluralité* - late L. *plūralitās*; in the sense 'majority' treated as an immed. deriv. of L. *plūr-*, *plūs* more. **pluri-** plʊəri comb. form of L. *plūr-*, *plūs* more, *plūrēs* several, used in various techn. terms of xix. The earliest ex. is *pluripresence*, coined by Johnson) (*omnipresence*).

**plus** plʌs with the addition of; verbal rendering of the sign + xvii; (electr.) positive(ly) xviii. - L. *plūs* more, earlier *plous*, perh. for \**pleus* (cf. *pleores*, old form of *plūrēs* several), f. \**plē-*, repr. also by Skr. *prāyas* most of the time, Av. *frāyah-* more numerous, sb. abundance, *frāvō* more, Gr. *plēōn*, *plēēs*, *plēistos*, OIr. *lia* (= \**plēis*) more, ON. *fleiri* more, *fleistr* most numerous. Cf. MINUS.

**plus-fours** plʌsfəʊ-ɪz long wide knickerbockers so called because four inches are added to the usual length to produce the overhang. xx. f. PLUS + pl. of FOUR.

**plush** plʌʃ kind of cloth having a longer nap than velvet. xvi (Nashe). - F. †*pluche*, contr. of *peluche*, f. OF. *peluchier* PLUCK - It. *peluzzo*, dim. of *pelo* (= F. *poil*, Pr. *pel*, Sp. *pelo*) :- L. *pilus* FILE<sup>3</sup>.

**plutocracy** plʊtə-kreɪsi rule of wealth or the wealthy. xvii (Urquhart; thereafter not till xix). - Gr. *ploutokratia*, f. *plōtōs* wealth, prob. rel. ult. to FULL; see -CRACY. Hence **plutocrat** plʊ-toukræt. xix.

**plutonic** plʊtə-nik (geol.) pert. to the action of internal heat. xviii (Kirwan). f. Gr. *Ploutōn* (Pluto) god of the infernal regions + -IC; cf. F. *plutonique* (xvi).

**pluvial** plʊ-viəl (eccl.) cope. xvii. - medL. *pluviāle* 'rain-cloak', sb. use of n. of L. *pluviālis*, f. *pluvia*, *pluere* rain, see -AL<sup>1</sup>. **pluvius** characterized by rain, rainy. xv.

**ply**<sup>1</sup> plai (Sc.) plight, condition xv; fold, layer xvi (in earliest use Sc.); bend, turn, twist xvi (fig. from xvii). - (O)F. *pli*, f. *plier*, †*pleier* (whence **ply** vb. bend, lit. and fig. xiv) :- L. *plicāre*; see FOLD<sup>2</sup> and cf. COMPLEX, EXPLICIT<sup>1</sup>, PERPLEX, PLAINT, REPLY.

**ply**<sup>2</sup> plai apply, employ xiv (Ch., Gower); work away at; solicit earnestly xvi; (naut.) xvi. Aphetic of APPLY.

**pneumatic** njumæ-tik pert. to wind or air. xvii. - F. *pneumatique* or L. *pneumaticus*

(Vitruvius, Pliny) - Gr. *pneumatikós*, f. *pneumat-*, *pneîma* wind, breath, spirit, f. \**pnef-* breathe, rel. to OE. *fnēosan* (see SNEEZE); see -IC. So †*pneumatic* (some-what earlier).

**pneumonia** njumou-niə inflammation of the lungs. xvii. - modL. *pneumonia* - Gr. *pneumoniā*, f. *pneumon-*, -ōn lung, alt., by assoc. with *pneîn*, *pneûsai* breathe, of *pleûmôn*, rel. to L. *pulmō* lung (cf. PULMONARY).

**po pou** (colloq.) chamber-pot. xix. repr. pronunc. of F. *pot* POT.

**poach**<sup>1</sup> poutʃ cook (an egg) by dropping it without the shell into boiling water. xv (*poche*, later *potch*; *poach* from xvii). - OF. *pochier* (mod. *pocher*) orig. enclose in a bag, f. *poche* bag, pocket, POKE<sup>1</sup>. The vb. was preceded in Eng. use by *pochee*, *eyron en poche*, *eggez pocchez* dishes made from eggs.

**poach**<sup>2</sup> poutʃ encroach or trespass on land, etc., spec. steal game. xvii ('*Pocher le labeur d'autrui*, to poche into, or inchoach vpon, another mans employment, practise, or trade', Cotgr.; 'to poach for power', Dryden, 1682). perh. - (O)F. *pocher* in spec. use of 'pocket'; see prec. and cf. slang use of *bag* vb.

**pochard**, **pockard** pou-tʃærd, pou-kærd, pə- dun-bird, Fuligula or Æthya ferina. xvi. Of unkn. origin; for the ending cf. *mallard*.

**pock** pək pustule OE.; pl. xiv (see FOX). Late OE. *poç*, *pocç* = MLG., MDu. *poçke* (Du. *pok*, LG. *poçke*, whence G. *poçke*) = Germ. \**pukno-*, f. \**puk-* (repr. also by OE. *poçha*, *poçca* bag, MHG. *pfoçh*).

**pocket** pə-ki:t bag, sack, as a measure of hops, wool, etc.; small pouch attached to a garment. xv. - AN. *poçet(e)*, dim. of *poçke* POKE<sup>1</sup>, var. of OF. *poçet*, *poçette* (Norman dial. *pouçet*, -ette). In AL. *poçeta*, *poçettus* POUCH. See -ET. Hence **pocket** vb. xvi; cf. F. *poçheter*. **pocket ha'ndkerchief**. xviii (Mme D'Arblay).

**pod** pəd seed-vessel of leguminous and cruciferous plants. xvii. prob. back-formation from dial. *podware*, *podder* (xvi), of unkn. origin, which succeeded to †*codware* (see COD<sup>1</sup>, WARE<sup>1</sup>).

**podagra** pə-dægrə, pə-dægrə gout. xv. - L. *podagra* - Gr. *podagrā*, f. *pod-*, *pois* FOOT + *agrā* seizure, trap, f. a base meaning 'chase', 'catch'. Earlier †*podagre* (xiii) - OF.

**podestà** pədestə magistrate in Italian cities. xvi. - It. *podestà*, earlier †*podestate* (whence F. *podestat*, Eng. †*podestat(e)* xvi-xviii) :- L. *potestātem*, *potestās* power, authority, magistrate, f. *pot-* (see POTENT).

**podge** pɒdʒ short fat person. xix. var. of PUDDGE.

**podium** pou·diəm projecting base XVIII; (zool.) fore or hind foot XIX. L., elevated place, balcony – Gr. *podion*, dim. of *pod-*, *poús* FOOT.

**pod-** pò·dou, pòdà· comb. form of Gr. *pod-*, *poús* FOOT. XVII.

**poem** pou·im metrical composition, work in verse. XVI (expressed early by *poesy*). – (O)F. *poème* or L. *poëma* (Plautus) – Gr. *poëma*, early var. of *poiëma* work, fiction, poetical work, f. *poëin*, *poiëin* make, create, rel. to Skr. *cinōti*, *cáyati* assemble, heap up, construct, OSl. *čínū* arrangement, series (base \**quoi-*). So **poesy**<sup>3</sup> pou·izi, -isi (arch.) *poetry*, poem XIV; †*poesy* XV (Lydg.). – (O)F. *poésie* = Pr., Sp., It. *poesia* – CRom. \**poësia*, for L. *poësis* – Gr. *poësis*, *poiësis* creation, poetry, poem; see -y<sup>3</sup>. **poet** pou·it writer of poetry. XIII (Cursor M.). – (O)F. *poète* – L. *poëta* (Plautus) – Gr. *poëtēs*, *poiëtēs* maker, author, poet. **poet-aster**. XVI (B. Jonson). – modL. *poëtāster* (Erasmus 1521), whence It., Sp. *poetastro*, F. †*poetastre*; after *philosophāster* (Cicero). **poetic** pou·etik. XVI. – (O)F. *poétique* – L. *poëticus* – Gr. *po(i)ētikós*. **poetic**.L. XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI). **poetics** treatise on poetry, as that of Aristotle. XVIII. **poetry** pou·itri composition in verse. XIV (Ch., who knew the ‘Nova Poetria’ of Gaufrei de Vinsauf or Galfridus Anglicus, c.1200, in which, as in other early works, *poetria* means the poetic art). – medL. *poëtria* (VII), f. L. *poëta*, prob. after L. *geometria* GEOMETRY. ¶ There is no contact with L. *poëtria* – Gr. *poëtria* poetess.

**pogrom** pogrò·m, pò·grò·m organized massacre in Russia. XX. – Russ. *pogróm* devastation, destruction, f. *gromit’* destroy.

**poignant** poi·nənt sharp, pungent. XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *poignant* :- L. *pungent-*, -ēns, prp. of *pungere* prick; cf. POINT and see -ANT.

**poilu** pwa·liú French private soldier. XX. slang sb. use of F. *poilu* hairy, (sl.) bold, determined, (sb.) stout fellow, fighting man, f. *poil* hair :- L. *pilus* PILE<sup>3</sup>.

**poinsettia** poinse·tiə Mexican species of Euphorbia. XIX. modL., f. name of J. P. Poinsett, American minister to Mexico, discoverer of the plant; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**point** point A. minute part or particle XIII; small mark, dot; precise position, time, fact, or quality XIV; B. sharp end XIV. In A – (O)F. *point*, in B – (O)F. *pointe*, repr. respectively L. *punctum* (whence also Pr. *punt*, Sp., It. *punto*, Pg. *ponto*), sb. use of n. pp. of *pungere* prick, pierce (cf. PUNGENT), and Rom. (medL.) *puncta* (whence also Pr. *ponta*, Sp., It. *punta*, Pg. *poncha*), corr. use of the fem pp. ¶ The phonetic coalescence in Eng. of *point* with *pointe* combines groups of meaning that are kept apart formally in other langs. (sometimes by distinct words, as in G. *stich* and *spitze*). So **point** vb. XIV. Partly – (O)F. *pointer* (cf. Sp. *puntar*, It.

*puntare*, medL. *punctāre*), partly f. the sb.; hence **pointer**<sup>1</sup> in techn. uses from c.1500; rod to point with XVII; dog that indicates position of game XVIII. Comps. **point-blank** direct (horizontal) aim or range; also adj. and adv. (xvi, Digges), of unkn. origin, but presumed to involve the sb. *blank* ‘white spot in a target’; **point-device** (arch.), orig. at *p. d.*, perfectly, precisely XIV (Ch.); later adj. and adv. without *at*; of unkn. origin, but poss. based on AN. \**à point devis* ‘arranged to perfection’, which may have combined OF. *à point* to perfection, and *à devis* in good order.

**pointillism** pwə·nilitizm method of impressionist painters consisting in the use of small dots of colour. XIX. – F. *pointillisme*, f. *pointiller* mark with small points or dots, f. *pointille* – It. *puntiglio*, f. *punto* POINT; see -ISM.

**poise** poiz †weight XV; balance, equilibrium XVI. – OF. *pois* (mod. *poids*), earlier *peis* = Pr., Cat. *pes*, Sp., Pg., It. *peso* :- CRom. \**pēsūm*, for L. *pēsūm* weight, sb. use of n. of pp. of *pendere* weigh, rel. to *pendere* (see PENDENT). So **poise** vb. †weigh XIV; place or hold in equilibrium XVI. f. OF. *poise*, var. of *peise* (whence ME. *peise*, dial. *peise*, *paise*), stem-stressed form of *peser* = Pr. *pezar*, Sp. *pesar*, It. *pesare* :- Rom. \**pēsāre*, for L. *pēsāre*, frequent. of *pendere*.

**poison** poi·zn †(deadly) potion XIII; substance introduced into an organism that destroys life or injures health XIV (Trevisa). ME. *puison*, *poison* – OF. *puison*, (also mod.) *poison* (in OF. magic potion) = Pr. *pozó*, OSp. *pozon* POISON, Pg. *poção* medicine, It. *pozione* drink :- L. *pōtiōn(em)* POTION. So **poison** vb. XIII. – OF. *poissonner* (superseeded by *empoissonner*).

**poissarde** pwa·sərd French market-woman XVIII; French fishwife XIX. – F. *poissarde* low foul-mouthed woman, (assoc. with *poisson* fish) fishwife, fem. of *poissard* pick-pocket, rogue, f. *poix* PITCH<sup>1</sup>, lit. ‘to whom things stick like pitch’; see -ARD.

**poitrel** poi·trél breastplate; stiff stomacher. XV. – OF. *poitral*, earlier *peitral* :- L. *pectorāle* PECTORAL.

**poke**<sup>1</sup> pouk bag, small sack (now dial. except in ‘to buy a pig in a poke’). XIII. – ONF. *poque*, *poke* (cf. AL. *poca*), var. of (O)F. *poche* (cf. POUCH).

**poke**<sup>2</sup> pouk thrust with the finger or a pointed instrument. XIV (Ch., Wyclif). – (M)LG., (M)Du. *poken* (whence perh. OF. *poquer* thrust out), of unkn. origin. Hence (prob.) **poke** sb. projecting brim of a bonnet. XVIII; so **p.-bonnet**. XIX. **po-ker**<sup>1</sup> instrument for poking a fire. XVI.

**poker**<sup>2</sup> pou·kəɪ card-game, a variety of brag. XIX. orig. U.S., of doubtful origin, but cf. G. *poch(spiel)* ‘bragging game’, f. *pochen* brag, perh. cogn. with **poke**<sup>2</sup>.

**polacre** *polā-kār*, **polacca** *polā-kə* three-masted merchant ship of the Mediterranean. XVII (Purchas). - F. *polacre*, *polaque*, It. *polacra*, *polacca* = Sp., Pg. *polacra* (whence Du. *polaaik*, G. *polack(e)*, *polacker*); identical with the words meaning POLISH, POLE.

**poldavy** *pöldei-vi*, **poldavis** *pöldei-vis* (naut.) coarse canvas. XV. prob. orig. coll. pl. *poldavis*, for \**poldavides*, f. *Poldavide* town in Brittany, whence the art of making the stuff was introduced.

**polder** *pou·ldər* low-lying land reclaimed from the sea. XVII. repr. in place-names from XI, e.g. *Poldreham* Powderham, *Polre* Poldhurst, *Polr* Polders, of doubtful existence in OE. and prob. - MDu. *polre*, (mod.) *polder* (whence also G. *polder*).

**pole**<sup>1</sup> *poul* (orig.) stake; (later) long slender piece of wood used as a support OE.; linear measure of 5½ yards XVI; square measure of 30½ yards XVII. Late OE. *pāl*, corr. to OFris., (M)LG. *pāl*, MDu. *pael* (Du. *paal*), OHG. *phāl* (G. *pfahl*), ON. *páll*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - L. *pālus* stake, prop. - \**pākslos*, f. \**pāg*- \**pāk*- (cf. FACT, etc.).

**pole**<sup>2</sup> *poul* each of the two points in the celestial sphere XIV (Ch.); each extremity (north and south) of the earth's axis; each of two opposite points on surface of magnet at which magnetic forces are manifested XVI. - L. *polus* end of an axis - Gr. *pólos* pivot, axis (see WHEEL). Cf. F. *pôle*, in part the source. So **po-lar**. XVI (Records). - F. *polaire*, It. *polare*, or modL. *polaris*; whence **polarity** *pou-lar-i-ti*. XVII (Sir T. Browne). **po-larize**. XIX (1811). - F. *polariser* (Malus).

**Pole** *poul* †Poland, country of E. Europe XVI; native of this XVII. - G. *Pole*, sg. of *Polen*, in MHG. *Polān*, pl. *-āne* - Polish *Poljane* 'field-dwellers', f. *pole* field. So **po-lack** (obs. in England; U.S. immigrant from Poland). XVII (earlier †*Polaker*). - F. *Polaque*, G. *Polack* - Pol. *Polak*. Hence **po-lish**<sup>1</sup> (the language is Western Slavonic). XVIII. Cf. POLACRE.

**-pole** *poul* terminal cl. repr. (partly through F. *-pole*, L. *-pola*) Gr. *-pōlēs* seller, dealer, f. *pōleîn* sell, f. a widespread IE. base.

**poleaxe** *pou-læks* battle-axe XIV; halbert XVI. ME. *pol(l)ax*, *-ex* - MDu. *pol(l)ax*, MLG. *pol(l)axe*, f. *pol*, *polle* POLL<sup>1</sup> + *æx* AXE; later assoc. with POLE<sup>1</sup>.

**polcat** *pou·lkæt* *Putorius fœtidus*, of the weasel family. XIV (*polcat*). The first el. is of unkn. origin (OF. *pole*, *poule* chicken, fowl, has been suggested; see PULLET), the second is CAT.

**polemarch** *pə·limāk* military commander-in-chief. XVII. - Gr. *polēmārkhos*, f. *pōlemos* war; see -ARCH.

**polemic** *pōle·mik* disputatious, controversial. XVII. - medL. *polēmicus* - Gr. *polēmikós*, f. *pōlemos* war; see -IC. Also **po-le·mic**AL. XVII.

**polenta** *pōle·ntə* porridge made from barley, chestnut meal, etc. XVI. - It. *polenta* :- L. *polenta* pearl barley, rel. to POLLEN.

**police** *pō·lis*, (formerly) *pə·lis* (as still in Scotland and Ireland) †policy; †civil organization XVI; civil administration regulating public order (first with ref. to France, and to Scotland, where Commissioners of Police were established by Queen Anne, 13 December 1714); civil force appointed to maintain public order XVIII (the *New P.* was established for London in 1829). - F. *police* - medL. *politia* for L. *politia*; see POLICY, POLITY. Hence **poli·ce·man**<sup>1</sup> XIX (1829), -WOMAN (1853).

**policy**<sup>1</sup> *pə·līsi* †government, administration XIV (Ch., Gower); prudence in procedure; course of action deemed expedient. XV (Lydg.). - OF. *policie* (in first sense) - L. *politia* POLITY. Cf. POLICE.

**policy**<sup>2</sup> *pə·līsi* in full *p. of assurance* or *insurance* document containing an undertaking to pay certain sums for loss of property. XVI. Earliest form *police* (tr. F. document) - F. *police* - Pr. *polissa*, *-issia*, Cat. *-ice* = Sp. *póliza*, Pg. *apólice*, It. *polizza* prob. :- medL. *apódissa*, *-ixa*, alt. of L. *apodixis* - Gr. *apódeixis* demonstration, proof, f. *apodeikmána* (see APODEICTIC).

**poliomyelitis** *pə·liou-*, *pou·lioumaiólai·tis* (path.) inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *poliós* grey + *muelós* marrow; see -ITIS. abbrev. **po·lio**. XX.

**poliorcetic** *pə·liōs·etik* pert. to siegecraft. XIX (De Quincey). - Gr. *poliorkhētikós*, f. *poliorkhēin* besiege a city, f. *pólis* city + *orkhēin* besiege. So **po·lior·ce·tics**. XVI.

**-polis** *pōlis* repr. Gr. *pólis* city, as in METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS; occas. used in the form *-opolis* (see -O-) to form nicknames of towns, e.g. *Cottonopolis* (Manchester), *Porkopolis* (Chicago).

**polish** *pə·lijf* make smooth (and glossy) by friction XIII (Cursor M.); refine XIV. ME. *polis(s) - poliss-*, lengthened stem of (O)F. *polir* - L. *polire*, which has been linked as a possible fuller's term with Germ. \**felt-* of FELT; see -ISH<sup>2</sup> and POLITE.

**Polish** see POLE.

**polite** *pə·līt* †polished XV; polished, refined XVI; of refined courteous manners XVII. - L. *politus*, pp. of *polire* POLISH.

**politic** *pə·lītik* †political; characterized by policy, shrewd, judicious XV (Lydg.) sb. pl. science and art of government XVI (Skelton); political affairs or life XVII. - (O)F. *politique* (one of an opportunist party c. 1573, temporizer) - L. *politicus* - Gr. *politikhós* civic, civil, political (used sb. as m. sg., fem. sg., n. pl.), f. *politēs* citizen, f. *pólis* city, state; see -IC. So **political** *pō·lītīkəl* pert. to the state XVI (T. Wilson); comb. form **poli·tico**-XVIII

(Fielding); **politri**-CIAN †schemer, intriguer; one versed in politics. XVI. **polity** pə'li-ti civil organization, form of government. XVI. - L. *politia* (Cicero) - Gr. *politēā*.

**polka** pɔl'kə, pou'l'kə lively dance of Bohemian origin, danced at Prague in 1835, in London in 1842. - G., F. *polka* - Czech *půlka* 'half-step', f. *půl* half. Cf. MAZURKA.

**poll** pɔl A. human head XIII; B. counting by heads (Sh.), (hence) of votes XVII. perh. of L.Du. origin (cf. obs. Du., LG. *polle*); but OE. *poll* in place-names, poss. meaning 'hill', may have orig. meant 'head'. Hence **poll** vb. in various senses of independent derivation: cut short, cut off the hair of XIII (pp. *pollid*); cut off the head or top of XVI; count heads, record votes XVII.

**poll**<sup>a</sup> pɔl in *poll deed*, *deed poll*, legal writing polled or cut even at the edge (not indented). XVI. orig. for *pold*, *polled*, pp. of *poll* vb. (see prec.).

**Poll** pɔl var. of and contemp. with POLLY XVII (*Pall*), as proper name of a parrot; alt. of *Moll* (XVI); see MOLL.

**pollack** pɔ'lɒk sea-fish allied to the cod. XVII. Earlier Sc. *podlok* (XVI), later *podley*; of unkn. origin.

**pollard** pɔ'lɑ:d horned animal that has lost its horns XVI; tree that has been polled or cut back XVII. f. POLL<sup>1</sup> + -ARD. Hence vb. XVII (Evelyn). ¶ Perh. earlier as a name of the hare XIV (*pollart*).

**pollen** pɔ'lin †fine flour XVI; (bot.) powdery substance produced by the anther XVIII. - L. *pollen* flour, fine powder, rel. more immed. to POLENTA, *pulvis* POWDER, *puls*, *pult*-PULSE<sup>2</sup>.

**pollicitation** pɔlɪsɪteɪ'ʃən promising, promise (spec. leg.). XVI. - F. or L. *pollicitatiō*, f. *pollicitari* bid at auction, f. *polliceri* promise; see -ATION.

**polliwog**, **polly**- pɔ'liwɔg (dial. and U.S.) tadpole. xv. Late MĒ. *polwyggle*, later *porwigle* (XVII), *polwigge* (XVI), *polliwig*, *polliwog* (XIX); f. POLL<sup>1</sup> + WIGGLE and synon. dial. *wig*, alt. by assim. of the vowels of initial and final sylls.

**pollute** pɔl'ju:t render impure. XIV (Wycl. Bible; *pollute* pp. in Ch. and Wyclif). f. *pollūt*-, pp. stem of L. *polluere*, f. \**por-* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + base of *lutum* mud. So **pollu**-TION. XIV. - (O)F. *pollution* or late L. *pollutiō(n)*.

**Polly**, **polly** pɔ'li female name used for a parrot. XVII (*Poolye*, B. Jonson). dim. of POLL; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**polo** pɔu'lu ball game of Oriental origin, first introduced at Calcutta from native Indian practice. XIX. - Balti (Indus valley) *polo* ball = Tibetan *pulu*.

**polonaise** pɔlɔnei'z female dress orig. suggested by that of Polish women; slow

dance of Polish origin. XVIII. - F. *polonaise* (sc. *robe* dress, *danse* dance), sb. use of fem. of *polonais* Polish, f. medL. *Polōnia* Poland (cf. POLE).

**polonium** (chem.) pɔlu'niəm radio-active metallic element. XIX. - F. (modL.) *polonium*, f. medL. *Polōnia* Poland (see -IUM); so called from the Polish nationality of Mme Curie, who, with her husband, discovered it in pitchblende.

**polony** pɔlu'ni sausage of partly cooked pork. XVIII (*pullony sausage*). prob. for *Bolognian sausage* (XVI, Nashe), Bologna, a town in Italy, being noted for a kind of sausage.

**poltergeist** pɔ'l'tɛ:gɪst noisy mischievous ghost. XIX. G., f. *poltern* make a noise, create a disturbance + *geist* GHOST.

**poltron** pɔl'trʊn cowardly or mean-spirited wretch. XVI (Skelton). - F. *poltron*, †*poultron* - It. *poltrone* sluggard, coward (cf. medL. *pultro* XIII St. Francis), perh. f. †*poltro* bed (as if 'lie-abled').

**poly-** pɔ'li, pɔli' repr. Gr. *polu-*, comb. form of *polús*, *polú* much, pl. *pollot* many (cf. Skr. *puris*, OIr. *hil*, OHG. *filu*, G. *viel*, OE. *fela*, and FULL); in many techn. terms.

**polyanthus** -æ'nθəs cultivated type of primula. XVIII. modL. (Gr. *ánthos* flower);

**polychrome** -kroum work of art, etc. in various colours. XIX. - F. - Gr. *polúkhromos* (*khroma* colour);

**polygamous**. XVII (Purchas), practising **polygamy**<sup>3</sup> marriage with several at once (XVI). - F. *polygamie* (Calvin) - ecclGr. *polugamía* (*gamos* marriage);

**polyglot** pɔ'liɡlɒt (one) who speaks or writes, a work in, several languages. XVII. - F. *polyglotte* - Gr. *polúglōttos* (*glōtta* tongue);

**POLYGON** pɔ'liɡɒn (geom.) many-sided figure. XVI (Digges). - late L. *polygōnum* - Gr. *polúgōnon*, sb. use of n. of adj. *-gōnos*. So **polygonal**<sup>1</sup> XVIII, †**-gonous** XVII;

**polyhedron** -hɪ'drɒn, -he'drɒn many-sided solid. XVI (Billingsley). - Gr. *polúedron* (*hedra* base, side);

**polymath** person of varied learning. XVII (Burton). - Gr. *polumathēs* (*manthanein* learn);

**polynomial** -nou'miəl (math.) consisting of many terms. XVII. f. modL. *polynomius*, after *binomial*;

**POLYSYLLABLE** word of many syllables. XVI. f. medL. *polysyllaba* (sc. *vox* word);

**POLY-SYNTHETIC** (cryst.); (philol.) combining several words of a sentence into one. XIX. f. Gr. *polusynthetos*;

**POLYTECHNIC** dealing with various arts. XIX - F. *polytechnique* (*École* p. 1795), f. Gr. *polítekhmos*;

**POLYTHEISM** pɔ'lipiɪzɪm belief in many gods. XVII. - F. *polythéisme*, f. Gr. *polútheos*;

**polyzoa** pɔlɪ'zɔu-ə (zool.) class of colonial aquatic invertebrates. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *zōion* animal; see ZOO-, -A<sup>2</sup>.

**polygonum** pɔli'ɡɒnəm genus of plants (knotgrass, etc.). XVIII. modL. (cf. -os, -us, -on Pliny) - Gr. *polúgonon*, f. *polús* POLY- + *gónu* KNEE.

**polyp** pəˈlɪp ʃɒtɒpʊs, cuttle-fish, or the like XVI; applied gen. to animals of low organization XVIII. - F. *polype* - L. *polypus*.

**polypus** pəˈlɪpəs ʃhydra, octopus, etc., polyp; (path.) tumour usu. having ramifications like the tentacles of a polyp. XVI. - L. *polypus* - Doric, Æolic *pólupos*, var. of Attic *pólupous* cuttle-fish, f. *polús* POLY-+*pous* FOOT.

**pomace** pəˈmɪs mash of crushed apples in cider-making. XVI (*pomes*, *pomois*). - medL. *pōmācium* cider (f. L. *pōmum* apple), with transference of sense.

**pomade** pəˈmɑːd scented ointment for the skin and hair (in which apples are said to have been orig. an ingredient). XVI (*pomade*, also *pomado*). - F. *pommade* - It. *pomata* :- medL. \**pōmāta*, fem. corr. to n. **pomatium** poumeiˈtəm (f. L. *pōmum*, as prec.), also used in Eng. from XVI; see -ADE.

**pomander** pəˈmændər, pəˈmæːndər ball of aromatic substances carried as a preservative against infection. XV. The orig. form is repr. by *pom(e)amber* (XVI) - AN. \**pome ambre*, for OF. *pome d'ambre* - medL. *pōmum ambra*, *pōmum de ambra* 'apple of AMBER'.

**pomegranate** pəˈmɪgrənət fruit of the tree Punica Granatum, a large roundish many-celled berry with many seeds. XIV. The earliest forms have *poum-* and metathetic *-garnet*, *-garnade*. - OF. *pome grenate*, *p. garnate*, etc., i.e. *pome* (: - Rom. \**pōma* for L. *pōmum*) apple, *grenate* (mod. *grenade*) pomegranate = Sp. *granada*, It. *granata* :- Rom. \**grānāta* for L. (*mālum*) *grānātum* 'apple having many seeds' (see GRAIN); corr. to medL. *pōmum grānātum*, *pōma grānāta*.

**Pomeranian** pəˈmɛəriːniən pert. to *Pomerania*, district on the south-east coast of the Baltic Sea. XVIII (*P. puppy*); see -IAN. abbrev. **pom.** XX.

**pomi-** poumi comb. form of L. *pōmum* fruit, apple, e.g. **pomi-ferous**. XVII.

**pommel** pəˈml ʃround body or prominence; knob terminating the hilt of a sword XIV (R. Mannyng); saddle-bow XV. - OF. *pomel* (mod. *pommeau*) = Pr. *pomel*, It. *pomello* :- Rom. \**pōmellum*, dim. of L. *pōmum* fruit, apple. Hence vb. beat as with a pommel. XVI.

**pomology** poumɔːlədʒi fruit-culture. XIX. - modL. *pōmologia*, f. L. *pōmum* fruit, apple; see -LOGY, -OLOGY.

**pomp** pɒmp splendour, magnificence; ostentatious display (surviving in echoes of the liturgical formula in the rite of baptism, the *Devil and all his pomps*, repr. ChrL. *pompa* or *pompæ diaboli*, orig. the processions and shows assoc. with pagan worship). XIV (R. Mannyng, Rolle). - (O)F. *pompē* - L. *pompa* - Gr. *pompē* sending, solemn procession, train, parade, display, rel. to *pémpein* send. So **pompous**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *pompoux* - late L. *pompōsus*.

**pompadour** pəˈmpəduər designating dress, furniture, colour, etc. named after the Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV of France. XVIII.

**pom-pom** pəˈmpəm Maxim automatic quick-firing gun. 1899. imit. of the sound of the discharge.

**pompon** pəˈmpən ornament on a long pin XVIII; globular chrysanthemum XIX. - F. *pompon*, of unkn. origin.

**poncho** pəˈntʃu S. Amer. cloak. XVIII. - S. Amer. Sp. *poncho* - Araucanian *poncho*.

**pond** pɒnd small body of still water, orig. of artificial formation. XIII. ME. *ponde*, *poonde*, *ponde*, identical with POUND<sup>2</sup>, which survives dial. in this sense; but the vocalism is obscure.

**ponder** pəˈndər ʃestimate the value of; weigh mentally, meditate upon XIV; intr. XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *pondérer* consider (mod. *pondérer* balance, moderate) - L. *ponderāre* weigh, reflect upon, f. *ponder-*, *pondus* weight, rel. to *pendere* weigh (see PENDENT, POISE, and cf. PREPONDERATE).

**ponderous** pəˈndərəs physically weighty XIV; laboured in manner XVIII. - L. *ponderōsus*, f. *ponder-*, *pondus*; see prec., -OUS.

**pone** poun bread of N. Amer. Indians made of maize flour. XVII. - Algonquian, with vars. *apone*, *oppone*, perh. orig. pp. 'baked'.

**pongee** pəˈn-, pəˈndʒi unbleached Chinese silk. XVIII. - N. Chinese *pun-chi* = Mandarin *pun-ki* 'own loom' or *pun-cheh* 'own weaving', i.e. home-made.

**pongo** pəˈŋgu large anthropoid ape. XVII. - Congolese *mpongo*, *mpongi*, *impungu*.

**poniard** pəˈnɪəd dagger. XVI (Sh.). - F. *poignard*, repl. OF. *poignal* (cf. Pr. *coltel ponhal*, Sp. *puñal*, It. *pugnale*) - medL. *pugnālis*, n. -*āle*, f. L. *pugnus* fist, rel. to *pugil* PUGILIST; cf. -ARD.

**pontiff** pəˈntɪf member of the principal college of priests in ancient Rome; bishop, spec. pope. XVII. - F. *pontife* - L. *pontifex*, *-fic-* (also used in Eng. XVI), f. *ponti-*, *pōns* (sec next) + *-fic-*, *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>. So **ponti-fical** adj. XV; sb. pl. bishop's vestments XIV; book of episcopal rites XVI. - L. **po-ntificalibus**; -*kei-libēs*, -*kā-*, orig. and prop. in phr. (medL.) *in pontificalibus* in pontifical robes (XIV), abl. of n. pl. *pontificālia* used sb. **ponti-ficate**<sup>2</sup> officiate as bishop. XIX. f. pp. of medL. *pontificāre*.

**pontoon**<sup>1</sup> pəntuːn boat (or other vessel), of which a number are used to support a temporary bridge. XVII (Ponton). - (O)F. *ponton* :- L. *pontō(n-)* punt, bridge of boats, f. *pont-*, *pōns* bridge, rel. to Indo-Iran. and Balto-Slav. words, with Gr. *pátos*, meaning 'road', 'path', but the relevance of the sense in PONTIFF (if this is 'path-maker') is not clear; see -OON and cf. PUNT<sup>1</sup>.

**pontoon**<sup>2</sup> pɒntuːn (army sl.) alt. of F. *vingt-(et)-un* 'twenty-one' (card game), by assim. to prec. xx.

**pony** pouːni small horse. xvii. orig. Sc. *poun(e)y* (cf. 'Pony, a little Scotch horse', Bailey's Dict. 1730), of uncertain origin; perh. for \**poulney* - F. *poulenet*, dim. of *poulain* foal :- late L. *pullāmen*, orig. coll. f. L. *pullus* young animal (cf. FOAL).

**pood** pūd Russian weight (36 lb.). xvi. - Russ. *pud* - LG. or ON. *pund* POUND<sup>1</sup>.

**poodle** pūːdl breed of pet dog. xix. - G. *pudel*, taken to be short for *pudelhund*, f. *pudeln* splash in water, the poodle being a water-dog.

**poof** puf int. (repr. a puff of breath) expressing contempt. xix. Cf. F. *pouf*.

**pooh** pu excl. of impatience or disdain xvii (Sh.; *puh*, *puh*, later *poh*). Also redupl. xvii (*pough pough*; cf. *pup* xvi and prec.).

**Pooh-Bah** pūbāː name of a character in W. S. Gilbert's 'The Mikado' (1885) who holds many offices at the same time; joc. made up from the disdainful excl. POOH and BAH.

**pool**<sup>1</sup> pūl small body of still water. OE. *pōl* = OFris., (M)LG., MDu. *pōl* (Du. *poel*), OHG. *pfuol* (G. *pfuhl*), f. WGer. \**pōl*-, rel. to OE. *pyll* creek (dial. *pill*, of the Severn estuary); further relations uncertain.

**pool**<sup>2</sup> pūl collective amount of stakes in a card-game, †game at cards xvii; transf. of other games or contests in which the competitors contribute a sum, (hence) common fund, combine xix. - F. *poule* stake, prop. hen (perh. orig. one set as the target and prize in a game, as in the old *jeu de la poule* 'game of the hen'); - medL. *pulla*, fem. of L. *pullus* young animal, FOAL; cf. Sp. *polla* (whence It. *paglia*) hen (see PULLET), stake at hombre, Walloon *poie*; assoc. with POOL<sup>1</sup> was prob. furthered by the identification of fish (in the pool) with F. *fiche* counter, FISH<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. xix.

**poop** pūp stern of a ship. xv (*poupe*, *poupe* Caxton, *po(p)e*). - OF. *pupe*, *pope* (mod. *poupe*) = Pr., Sp. *popa*, It. *poppa* :- Rom. \**puppa*, for L. *puppis* stern.

**poor** puəɹ having few or no possessions. xiii (Laz.). ME. *povere*, *pouere*, *poure*, *pore* - OF. *povre*, (also dial.) *poure* (mod. *pauvre*) = Pr. *paubre*, *paure*, Sp. *pobre*, It. *povero* :- L. *pauper* (Rom. \**pauperus*); see FEW and cf. POVERTY. ¶ For similar loss of *v* before *r* cf. CURFEW, KERCHIEF, LORD.

**pop** pɒp sb., vb., int., and adv., of imit. origin. The earliest uses (xiv), surviving dial., of sb. and vb. have reference to rapping or knocking; not recorded for abrupt explosive sound before xvi (as int. and adv. only xvii); vb. put, pass, move suddenly xvi (Skelton); (sl.) pawn xviii (Fielding); *pop the question* xviii; sb. effervescing

beverage xix (Southey). comps. **po·p**-CORN<sup>1</sup> for *popped corn* xix (U.S.); **po·p**-eyed, **-eyes** (having) prominent eyes xix; **po·p**-GUN xvii (Hobbes); **po·pping** CREASE (cricket) xviii.

**pope**<sup>1</sup> poup the Head of the R.C. Ch. OE. *pāpa* - eccL. *pāpa* bishop (Tertullian, Prudentius), from the time of Leo the Great (v) applied spec. to the Bishop of Rome - eccLGr. *pāpas*, *papās* bishop, patriarch, later form of *pāppas* father (see PAPA). Cf. F. *pape*, Sp., Pg., It. *papa*; of CEur. range: OS. *pābos*, (M)Du. *paus*, MHG. *bābes(t)*, G. *papst*, ult. - OF. *papes*; cf. OSl. *papeži* from HG.). Hence **po·p**ERY the Roman Catholic religion or ecclesiastical system. xvi (Tindale). **po·p**ISH<sup>1</sup>. xvi.

**pope**<sup>2</sup> poup parish priest of the Orthodox Church in Russia, etc. xvii. - Russ. (OSl.) *popū* - WGerm. \**papo* (cf. OHG. *pfaffo*) - later Gr. *pāpas*; see PAPA, POPE<sup>1</sup>.

**popinjay** pɒːpɪndʒeɪ (arch.) parrot xiii; vain or conceited person xvi. ME. *pape(n)jai*, *pope(n)jay*, -gay - AN. *papeiaye*, OF. *papegay*, *papingay* (mod. *papegai*) - Sp. *papagayo* (cf. Pr. *papagai*, Pg. *papagaio*; G. *papagei*, Du. *papegaai* are from Rom.) - Arab. *baba-ghā* (whence also medGr. *papagās*, Pers. *bapghā*): for intrusive *n* cf. MESSENGER; the final syll. is assim. to JAY. ¶ vars. in Eur. langs. are: OF. *papagai* (whence Sc. *papingo* xvi) = Cat. *papagal*, It. *pappagallo*, medL. *pap(p)agallus*, modGr. *papagallos*, MHG. *papegān*, medL. *papagen*, Russ. *popugai*; MLG. *papagoie*, Sw. *papegoja*, Da. *papegoie*.

**poplar** pɒːpləɹ tree of the genus *Populus*. xiv (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa, Ch.). ME. *popler(e)* - AN. *popler*, OF. *poplier* (mod. *peuplier*, with -ier characteristic of tree-names), f. *pople* (mod. dial. *peuple*; whence Eng. *popple* xiv, now dial. and U.S.) = Cat. *poll*, Sp. *poblo* :- L. *pōpulus*. ¶ With the form *poplar* (xvi) cf. contemp. *briar*, *cedar*, *medlar*.

**poplin** pɒːplɪn mixed woven fabric. xviii. - F. †*papeline*, dubiously held to be from It. *papalina*, sb. use of fem. of *papalino* PAPAL, and to be so named because orig. manufactured at Avignon, which was a papal town from 1309 to 1791; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ F. *popeline* appears to be from English.

**poppet** pɒːpɪt small person or human figure, (hence) pet xiv (Ch.); †puppet xvi; (naut.) short piece of wood xix. Of obscure origin; based ult. on L. *pūpa*, *pūppa* girl, doll; cf. PUPPET, and see -ET.

**popple** pɒːpl tumble as water, boil or bubble up. xiv. prob. - (M)Du. *popelen* murmur, babble, quiver, throb, imit. origin. Hence sb. and **po·p**PLY<sup>1</sup>. xix.

**poppy** pɒːpi plant of the genus *Papaver*. OE. *popæg*, *papæg*, later *popig* :- \**papāg*, \**popāg*, for \**pāpau* - medL. \**papāuum* (whence OF. *pavou*, mod. *pavot*), alt. of L.

*papáver* (whence It. *papavero*). ¶ Of wide Eur. extent, with various modifications; but the oldest IE. word for the plant (not Italic or Celtic) is repr. by G. *mohn*, Gr. *mēkōn*, OSl. *makū*.

**poppy-wopsy** pəˈpsɪwɒpsi endearing appellation for a girl. XIX. redupl. formation on dial. *pop* (f. POPPET) + -SY.

**populace** pəˈpjʊləs mass of the people. XVI. - F. *populace* - It. *popolaccio*, -*azzo*, f. *popolo* PEOPLE, with pejorative suffix (:- L. *-āceus* -ACEOUS). So **popular** pəˈpjʊlər pert. to the people XV; finding favour with the people XVII. - AN. *populer*, OF. *populeir* (later and mod. *populaire*) or L. *populāris*, f. *populus* PEOPLE. Hence (or - F.) **popular** ɹɪtɪ -æˈrɪtɪ XVII, **popularize** XVIII. **populate** ˈpɒpjʊleɪt people, inhabit. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *populāre*, f. *populus*. **POPULATION** ˈpɒpjʊləʃən place XVI; number of people XVII (Bacon). - late L. *populātiō(n)-* (Sedulius), f. L. *populus*; so in (O)F. **POPULOUS** full of people. XV. - late L. *populōsus*. ¶ Cl.L. *populari* = ravage, pillage.

**porcelain** pɔːrslɪn fine kind of earthenware. XVI. The earliest forms in *-ana*, *-an* are It. or immed. - It.; superseded by forms - F. *porcelaine*, earlier *pourcelaine* - It. *porcellana* (XIII, Marco Polo) Venus shell, cownie, polished substance of this, (hence) china ware (from its resemblance to this substance), deriv. in fem. adj. form of *porcella*, dim. of *porca* sow :- L. *porca*, fem. of *porcus* swine (see PORK); the shells are said to have been so named from their resemblance to the vulva of a sow (cf. L. *porcus* 'pudendum', Varro, tr. Gr. *χοῖπος*). Cf. Sp., Pg. *porcelana*, Du. *porselein*, G. *porzellan*, Sw. *porslin*, Da. *porcellæn*.

**porch** pɔːtʃ covered approach to a building XIII; *the P.*, allusively with ref. to the Stoic school XVII. - (O)F. *porche* = Pr. *porge*, It. *portico* PORTICO :- L. *porticus* colonnade, gallery, porch (rendering Gr. *σῶα*; cf. STOIC), f. *porta* 'passage', PORT<sup>2</sup>.

**porcine** pɔːsɪn swine-like. XVII. - F. *porcin*, *-ine* or L. *porcinus*, f. *porcus* swine; see PORK, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**porcupine** pɔːrkjʊpɪn rodent of the genus *Hystrix* bearing defensive spines. XIV. ME. *porc despyne*, later *porke-*, *porcupine* (cf. AL. *porcupina* XV) - OF. *porc espin* (also *porc d'espine*), mod. *porc-épic* - Pr. *porc espí(n)* = Sp. *puerco espin*, etc. :- Rom. \**porcospīnus*, f. L. *porcus* pig, PORK + *spīnus* SPINE. Many vars. are found showing kinds of assim.; *porckespick* (XVI-XVII) is after the modF. form; *porpentine* (XVI-XVII) is obscure; the present form shows assim. to L. *porcus*.

**pore**<sup>1</sup> pɔːr minute orifice in a body. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *porē*, corr. to Sp., It. *poro* - L. *porus* - Gr. *poros* passage, pore, f. \**por-* \**per-* \**pr-*; see FARE, FORD, PORT. So **porous**. XIV. - (O)F. *poroux* - medL. *porōsus*. **porosity**. XIV (Trevisa). - medL.

**pore**<sup>2</sup> pɔːr look intently. XIII (King Horn). ME. *pure*, *poure*, *powre*, perh. :- OE. \**pūrian*, f. \**pūr-*, a mutated form of which (OE. \**pūran*) may be the source of synon. ME. *pire* (XIV). See FEER<sup>2</sup>.

**porism** pɔːrɪzəm, pɔːrɪzəm geometrical proposition in ancient Gr. mathematics. XIV (Ch., tr. of Boethius; thereafter not before XVII). - late L. *porisma* - Gr. *porisma* deduction, corollary, problem, f. *porizein* carry, deduce, f. *poros* way, passage; see PORE<sup>1</sup>, -ISM. Cf. F. *porisme*.

**pork** pɔːk flesh of the pig used as food XIII; †swine, pig XIV. - (O)F. *porc* = Pr., Pg., It. *porco*, Sp. *puerco*, Rum. *porc* - L. *porcus* swine, hog (see FARROW<sup>2</sup>). Hence **porcker**<sup>1</sup> pig raised for food. XVII.

**pornographer** pɔːnɒˈɡrɑːfər one who writes of obscene subjects. XIX. f. F. *pornographe* - Gr. *pornograpḗs*, f. *pornē* prostitute; see -GRAPHER. So **pornogra-pheric**, -**ography**.

**porphyry** pɔːˈfɪrɪ beautiful red or purple stone. XIV. Three types are found: (i) *porfurie*, *-furie* (Ch.) - AN. \**porfurie*, *-furie* = OF. *porfire*, mod. *porphyre*, corr. to It. *porfiro*, *-fido*, Sp., Pg. *porfido*, (ii) *purfire*, *porphire*, (iii) *porphyry*; all ult. - medL. *porphyreum*, for L. *porphyrītēs* - Gr. *porphyrītēs*, f. *porphuros* PURPLE.

**porpoise** pɔːɪpəs small cetaceous mammal, *Phocæna communis*. XIV. ME. *porpays*, *-pays*, *-pas* - OF. *po(u)rpois*, *-peis*, *-pais* :- Rom. \**porcopiscis* (f. *porcus* swine, PORK + *piscis* FISH), for L. *porcus marinus* 'sea hog' (whence Sp. *puerco marino*, It. *porco marino*; cf. G. *meerschwein*, whence F. *marouin*); forms with the els. reversed are It. *tpesce porco*, Pg. *peixe porco* :- Rom. \**pisciporcus*.

**porrect** pɔːrɛkt (techn.) stretch out XV; put forward XVIII. f. *porrect-*, pp. stem of L. *porrigere*, f. *por-* = PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *regere* stretch, direct, f. IE. \**reg-* (see RIGHT). So **porrection**. XVII. - L.

**porridge** pɔːrɪdʒ †pottage or soup XVI; soft food made with oatmeal XVII. alt. of POTTAGE, intermediate forms being repr. by *podech* (XVI), *podditch*, *-idge*. ¶ Cf. next, and dial. or vulgar *impudence*, *moral*, *geraway*, *geron*, for *impudence*, *model*, *get away*, *get on*.

**porringer** pɔːrɪndʒər bowl for liquid food. XVI. alt., through the var. †*poddinger* (XV), of (dial.) *pottinger*, †*potinger* (XV), †*potteger* - (O)F. *potager*, f. *potage*; see POTTAGE, -ER<sup>2</sup>. ¶ For intrusive *n* cf. HARBINGER, etc.; for change of *t* to *r* cf. prec.

**port**<sup>1</sup> pɔːt harbour, haven; town having a harbour. OE. *port* - L. *portus* (see FORD), rel. to *porta* (see next). In ME. prob. a new word - (O)F. *port* = Pr. *port*, Sp. *puerto*, Pg., It. *porto* :- L. *portu-s*.

**port**<sup>2</sup> pɔːt gate, gateway, spec. of a city or walled town XIII (Cursor M.); opening in the side of a ship XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *porte*



= Pr., Pg., It. *porta*, Sp. *puerta*, Rum. *poartă* :- L. *porta* (cf. prec.). Hence **port-HOLE**. XVI.

**port**<sup>3</sup> pōit (arch.) carriage, bearing XIV (Ch.); †style of living, state XVI. - (O)F. *port*, f. *porter* carry, bear = Pr., Sp. *portar*, It. *portare* :- L. *portāre* (if orig. transport, bring into port), f. *portus* PORT<sup>1</sup>. Hence **port-ly**<sup>1</sup> †of dignified bearing, imposing XVI (Skelton); large and corpulent XVI (Sh.).

**port**<sup>4</sup> pōit left side of a vessel looking forward. XVII (also in APORT; but no doubt earlier, cf. the vb.). prob. orig. the side turned towards the port (PORT<sup>1</sup>) or place of lading (cf. LARBOARD). Hence vb. put (the helm) to port. XVI.

**port**<sup>5</sup> pōit red (also white) wine of Portugal. XVII. Short for †*Oporto wine*, †*Port O Port wine*, later †*Oporto*, †*Porto* (cf. F. *porto*, for *vin de porto*, *vin d'Oporto*), prop. wine from Oporto (Pg. *O Porto* 'the port'; see PORT<sup>1</sup>), the chief port of shipment for Portuguese wines.

**portable** pō-itābl capable of being carried. XIV. - (O)F. *portable* or late L. *portābilis*, f. *portāre* carry; see PORT<sup>3</sup>, -ABLE. So **port-AGE** transportation, carriage; mariner's venture in cargo. XV. - F. = It. *portaggio* (in medL. *portāgium*, *portāticum*).

**portal**<sup>1</sup> pō-itāl stately doorway or gateway. XIV. - OF. *portal* - medL. *portāle*, sb. use of n. of *portālis*, f. *porta* PORT<sup>2</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**portal**<sup>2</sup> pō-itāl (anat.) pert. to the porta or transverse fissure of the liver; *p. vein*, vena portae. XIX. - modL. *portālis*, f. L. *porta* PORT<sup>2</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**portas, portous** pō-itās (hist.) portable medieval breviary XIV (Ppl.); spec. in Sc. law XV. Also *portious, portehors* - OF. *portehors*, f. *porter* carry (see PORT<sup>3</sup>) + *hors* out of doors (- L. *foris*, loc. of *forēs* DOOR), corr. to medL. *portiforium*.

**portcullis** pōrtkāl-is grating sliding up and down in grooves at the side of a gateway in a fortress. XIV. ME. *port colice*, -*coles*, (-*ecules*, *porcules* - OF. *porte colēce*, i.e. *port door* (PORT<sup>2</sup>), *col(e)ice*, *coulce* (cf. COULISSE), fem. of *coulēs* gliding, sliding :- Rom. \**cōlāticius*, f. L. *cōlāt-*, *cōlāre* filter.

**portend** pōite'nd presage, foreshow. XV. - L. *portendere* (like *ostendere*, a term of augury), f. \**por-* = *prō-*, PRO<sup>-1</sup> + *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>1</sup>. So **port-ent** ominous sign XVI; prodigious thing XVIII. - L. *portentum* strange sign, monster, f. *portendere*. Formerly str. *portēnt*. **portēntous**. XVI. - L. *portentōsus*.

**porter**<sup>1</sup> pō-itāi door-keeper. XIII. - AN. *porter*, (O)F. *portier* = Pr. *portier*, Sp. *portero*, Rum. *portar* - late L. (Vulgate) *portārius*, f. *porta* PORT<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**porter**<sup>2</sup> pō-itār bearer. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ppl.). - OF. *port(e)our* (mod. *porteur*) = Pr., Sp. *portador*, etc. :- medL. *portātorēm*, f. *portāre* carry; see PORT<sup>3</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**porter**<sup>3</sup> pō-itār kind of dark-brown beer. XVIII. Earlier *porter* or *porter's ale* (Swift), presumably so named because drunk chiefly by porters and the like. Comp. **porter-house** (U.S.) house where porter and other malt liquors are sold; transf. of steaks, etc. supplied there.

**portfolio** pōitfou-liou case for keeping papers XVIII; such a case for state documents, (hence) office of a minister of state XIX. Earlier *porto folio*, *portefolio* - It. *porta-fogli*, f. *porta*, imper. of *portare* carry (see PORT<sup>3</sup>) + *fogli*, pl. of *foglio* leaf, FOIL<sup>1</sup>; alt. by assim. to F. *portefeuille* (XVI).

**portico** pō-itikou roofed walk supported on columns. XVII (Jonson). - It. *portico* :- L. *porticus* PORCH.

**portière** pō-itie'ri curtain hung over a doorway. XIX (Thackeray). F., f. *porte door*, PORT<sup>2</sup> + -ière (- L. -āria -ARY).

**portion** pō-i'ʃən part allotted, share XIII (Cursor M.); part of a whole XIV. - OF. *porcion*, (also mod.) *portion* = Pr., Sp. *porcion*, It. *porzione* - L. *portiō(n-)*, attested first in phr. *prō portiōne* portionally, in PRO-PORTION. So **port-ion** vb. APPORTION XIV (R. Mannyng); dower XVIII. - OF. *portioner* (medL. *portiōnāre*), f. the sb.

**portmanteau** pōrtmāntou case for carrying clothing, etc. when travelling. XVI. - F. *portemanteau* official who carries a prince's mantle, valise, clothes-rack, f. *porter* carry (see PORT<sup>3</sup>) + *manteau* MANTLE. Many vars. were formerly current, e.g. -*mantel*, -*mantu*, -*mantua*, -*manty*, -*mantuan*.

**portrait** pō-itrit delineation of a person (formerly of any object). XVI. - F. *portrait*, sb. use of pp. of OF. *portraire* picture, depict (whence **portray** pōitrei'xiv), f. *por-* (- L. *prō* PRO<sup>-1</sup>) + *traire* draw (- Rom. \**tragere*, for L. *trahere*). So **port-raiture**. XIV. - OF. *portraiture*, f. pp. as above.

**portreeve** pō-itri'v (now local) chief officer of a town (*mayor*; later, bailiff). OE. *port-gerefa*, f. *port town* (prob. transf. use of PORT<sup>1</sup>) + *gerefa* REEV<sup>1</sup>.

**pose**<sup>1</sup> pouz A. †suppose or assume XIV (Ch.); lay down (a claim, etc.) XVI; B. place in or assume an attitude XIX. - (O)F. *poser* :- late L. *pausāre* cease, PAUSE (whence also Pr. *pausar* place, rest, Sp. *posar* rest, lodge, lay down, It. *posare* lay down, pose (a model), refl. rest); in Rom. this vb. took over the senses of L. *pōnere*, pt. *posuī*, pp. *positum* place (see POSITION) and became its regular repr. (cf. *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *expose*, *impose*, *interpose*, *oppose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *transpose*), the application of *pōnere* being specialized in the sense 'lay eggs' (cf. F. *pondre*). So **pose** sb. attitude. XIX (Lady Morgan). - F. *pose*, f. the vb.

**pose**<sup>2</sup> pouz †interrogate XVI (Tindale); perplex, nonplus XVI (Donne). Aphetic of APPOSE. Hence **po-ser**<sup>1</sup> examiner XVI (Harrison); puzzling problem XVIII (Sheridan).

**posh** pɒʃ (sl.) tip-top, 'swell'. XX. perh. adj. use of sl. sb. *posh* (i) money, (ii) dandy (XIX), of unkn. origin.

**posit** pəˈzɪt (chiefly in pp.) situate, place; assume, lay down as a basis. XVII. f. *posit-*, pp. stem of L. *pōnere* place. So **posi-tion** pəˈzɪʃən †laying down, affirmation, proposition stated XV; place occupied: (gram.) situation of a vowel in a syllable XVI; posture, attitude XVIII. - (O)F. or L., f. *posit-*, rendering Gr. *θέσις* THESIS, *θέμα* THEME. **po-sitive** formally or explicitly stated XIII (Cursor M.); unqualified XV; dealing with fact XVI; affirmative, additive) (*negative* XVII. - (O)F. or L. **po-sitivism** (philos.) 1854. - F. *positivisme* (Comte), for earlier *philosophie positive* (1830). **positron** pəˈzɪtrɒn, f. POSI(TIVE, ELEC)TRON. XX.

**posse** pəˈsi A. potentiality) (*esse* (often in phr. in *p.* potential(ly) XVI; B. body of men that a sheriff may call to arms, (hence) armed force, strong band XVII. - medL. sb. use of L. *posse* be able (see POTENT<sup>1</sup>); in A from scholastic terminology, in B for *posse comitatus* 'force (power) of the COUNTY'.

**possess** pəˈzeːs †occupy, inhabit; hold as property; put in possession. XV. - OF. *possesser*, f. L. *possess-*, pp. stem of *possidere*, f. *potis* (see POTENT) + *sidere*, rel. to *sedere* SIT. Earlier †*possede*. XIV-XVII. - (O)F. *pos-séder*. So **possession** pəˈzeːʃən XIV (Rolle). - (O)F. or L. **posse-ssive** (gram.) XVI (Palsgr.). - L. *possessivus* (Quintilian), tr. Gr. *κτητική* (*πρώσις* case).

**posset** pəˈsɪt (hist.) drink of hot milk curdled with ale, etc. XV. Of unkn. origin.

**possible** pəˈsɪbl that can or may be. XIV (Rolle). - (O)F. *possible* or L. *possibilis*, f. *posse* be; see POTENT, -IBLE. **possibi-LITY**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or late L. ¶ *Impossible* is earlier (XIII).

**possum** pəˈsəm Aphetic of OPOSSUM; now esp. in colloq. phr. (orig. U.S.) *play p.* pretend to be disabled, with ref. to the opossum's feigning death when attacked. XVII.

**post**<sup>1</sup> poust stout piece of timber set upright. OE. *post* - L. *postis*, perh. f. *por-pro-*<sup>2</sup> + base of *stare* STAND; prob. reinforced in ME. from OF. and MLG., MDu. Hence **post** vb.<sup>1</sup> affix to a post. XVII; whence **poster**<sup>1</sup> pou-star bill or placard posted or displayed. XIX (Dickens, 1838); app. on the false analogy of *blotter*, *poker*, *roller*.

**post**<sup>2</sup> poust †men with horses stationed along a route to carry the king's 'packet' or other letters from stage to stage; †courier,

postman; †mail-coach, packet-boat XVI; single dispatch of letters, the mail; short for *post-office*, public department having the conveyance of letters XVII; short for *post-paper*, size of writing-paper, orig. bearing as water-mark a postman's horn XVIII. - F. *poste* - It. *posta* (whence also Sp., Pg. *posta*) - Rom. \**posta*, contr. of *posita*, fem. pp. of *pōnere* (see POSITION). Used advb., with post-horses, with haste XVI; e.g. *ride p.*, orig. in phr. *ride in p.* (F. *chevaucher en poste*). Hence or - F. *poster*, **post** vb.<sup>2</sup> XVI. **po-stage** carriage of letters XVI; charge for this XVII. **po-stal**<sup>1</sup>. XIX. - F. Comps. **po-stCARD**<sup>2</sup> 1870 (1 October), after G. *feldpostkarte* (25 June 1870), which was preceded by *postblatt* (1865) and *korrespondenzkarte* (1869). **post-HASTE** †speed in travelling XVI (Ascham); adv. with all haste XVI (Sh.). From the old direction in the endorsement of letters (*In hast*) *hast post hast*, an exhortation to the post or courier to hasten (i.e. POST sb.<sup>2</sup>, and imper. of the vb. HASTE), later apprehended as *post* sb. used attrib. and *haste* sb. **po-st-master**<sup>1</sup> one in charge of posts or a post office. XVI; cf. G. *postmeister*, F. *maître des postes*; **post** OFFICE. XVII (repl. *letter office*).

**post**<sup>3</sup> poust soldier's station XVI; position taken up by a body of soldiers; position of employment XVII; (naut.) position as full-grade captain XVIII. - F. *poste* (m.) - It. *posto* (whence also Du. *post*, G. *posten*) - Rom. \**postu-m*, contr. of popL. *positum*, pp. of *pōnere* (cf. prec.).

**post**<sup>4</sup> poust pile of hand-made paper fresh from the mould. XVIII. - G. *posten* parcel, batch, lot - It. *posto* POST<sup>3</sup>.

**post**<sup>5</sup> poust bugle-call warning of the hour for retiring for the night. XIX. prob. short for *call to post* or the like (POST<sup>3</sup>, first sense).

**post**<sup>6</sup> poust L. prep. & adv., earlier *poste*, \**posti*, 'after', which has cogns. in Balto-Sl., Indo-Iran., Alb., and Tokh., current in phrases such as *p. bellum* after the war, *p. meridiem* after midday, *post partum* after childbirth. See also POSTERIOR, POSTHUMOUS, PREPOSTEROUS, and next.

**post-** poust comb. form of POST<sup>6</sup> as in **postCOMMUNION** (liturg.) part of the Eucharistic service following the communion XV (Caxton) - medL.; earlier †*post common* XIV; cf. OF. *pocumenion*; **post-DATE** affix a later date to. XVII (Donne); cf. F. *post-dater*; **po-st-OBIT** taking effect after a person's death. XVIII; **postpone** pou's-pou'n, pə-s- put off, defer XVI (Dunbar); place after XVII. orig. Sc. - L. *postpōnere*. So **postPOSITION** †(Sc.) postponement; placing after. XVII. **postPRANDIAL** -prændiəl occurring after dinner. XIX (Coleridge); L. *prandium*. **postsCRIPt** pou's-skript something added after the signature to a letter. XVI. - L. *postscrip-tum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *postscribere*.

**poste restante** pɒstre'stæt direction written on a letter which is to remain at the post office till called for; in Eng. use also, department of a post office where such letters are left. XVIII (occas. anglicized †-tant). F., 'post remaining' (see REST).

**posterior** pɒstɪəriəl latter )( prior XVI (More); hinder )( anterior XVII; †sb. pl. descendants XVI; (after late L. n. pl. *posteriores*) hinder parts, buttocks XVII. - L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus* following, future, f. *post*; see POST<sup>6</sup>, -IOR. So **POSTERITY** pɒstɪrɪti descendants coll. - F. - L.

**postern** pɒu'stɛɪn back or side door. XIII. - OF. *posterne* (mod. *poterne*), alt. of *posterle* :- late L. *posterula* (sc. *janua* gate, *via* way), dim. f. *posterus* that is behind (see prec.).

**posthumous** pɒ'stjʊməs born after the father's death; appearing or occurring after death. XVII. f. L. *postumus* last of all, spec. applied as in first sense, used as superl. of *post* after (see POST<sup>6</sup>, POST-), later assoc. with *humus* ground, *humāre* bury, whence the sp. with *h*. Earlier †*posthume* (xvi, Sylvester).

**postil** pɒ'stɪl marginal note or comment, series of these. xv. - OF. *postille* = Sp. *postila*, It. *postilla* :- medL. *postilla*, conjectured by Du Cange to be L. *post illa* (sc. *verba*) after those words, i.e. of the text, used as a direction to a scribe.

**postil(l)ion** pɒsti'ljən †forerunner XVI (Sidney); post-boy, swift messenger; one who rides the near horse of a pair XVII. - F. *postillon* - It. *postiglione* post's boy, f. *posta* POST<sup>2</sup> + *-iglione* :- L. *-ili(n)*.

**postmaster**<sup>2</sup> pɒu'stmɑːstɪə scholar of Merton College, Oxford. XVI. Of unkn. origin; medL. *portōnistā* one who receives a prescribed 'portion' has been suggested.

**postulant** pɒ'stjʊlənt petitioner, candidate (spec. for admission to a religious community). XVIII (Chesterfield). - F. *postulant* or L. *postulant-*, *-āns*, prp. of *postulāre* demand; see next.

**postulate** pɒ'stjʊlət †demand XVI; proposition claimed to be granted, (geom.) problem of self-evident nature XVII. - I. *postulātum* (also used), sb. use of n. pp. of *postulāre*, prob. f. base of *poscere* (see PRAY) with formative as in PETULANT. So vb. pɒ'stjʊləit XVI.

**posture** pɒ'stʃɛɪ, -tj- †position (Bacon); disposition of parts, attitude (Sh.). XVII. - F. *posture* (Montaigne) - It. *postura* :- L. *positūra* position, situation, f. *posit-*, pp. stem of *ponere* place; see POSITION, -URE. Cf. earlier †*postiture* - F. †*postiture* or L.

**posy** pɒu'zi A. (arch.) motto, orig. line of verse; B. nosegay. XVI. contr. form of POESY.

**pot** pɒt round or cylindrical vessel used as a container. Late OE. *pot*, corr. to OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *pot* (whence G. *pot*, Icel. *pottr*, etc.) - popL. *\*pottus* (whence (O)F., Pr. *pot*), perh. alt. of L. *pōtus* drink, in

late L. drinking-cup (Venantius Fortunatus), f. *pōt-* (see POTION); prob. reinforced in ME. from OF. ¶ The various Celtic forms are from Eng. or F. The north. word meaning deep hole, pit (xiv) may be identical or may be of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. dial. *putt*, *pott* water-hole, abyss; so prob. **POT-HOLE**. XIX. comb. **POT-BOILER** something done merely to gain a livelihood; earlier *pot-boiling* (XVIII); cf. F. *faire bouillir le pot* provide an income; **POT-HOOK** hook to hang over a fireplace XV; hooked character in writing XVII. **POT-HUNTER**, †perh. sycophant, parasite XVI (Nashe, Greene); sportsman who shoots anything he comes across XVIII; (sl.) one who competes in a contest merely for the prize XIX. **POT-LUCK** pɒ'tlʌk one's chance of what may be in the pot ready for a meal XVI (Nashe); cf. F. *la fortune du pot*. **POT-SHERD** (arch.) fragment of earthenware. XIV (-*schoord*, -*scarth*). **POT SHOT** shot taken at game merely to provide something for the pot, shot aimed directly at something within reach. XIX. **POT-WALLER**<sup>1</sup> pɒ'twɔːləɪə householder qualified to vote as having a separate fire-place. XVIII. lit. 'pot-boiler'; alt. to **POT-WALLOPER** pɒ'twɔːləpɔɪə (XVIII) by assim. to WALLOP, now the usual form.

**potable** pɒu'təbl drinkable. XVI. - F. *potable* or late L. *potabilis*, f. *pōtāre*; see POTION, -ABLE. So **POTA-TION**. XV. - OF. - L.

**potage** pɒ'tɑːʒ soup. XVI. - (O)F. *potage* POTTAGE.

**potash** pɒ'tæʃ (pl.) lixiviated ashes of vegetables evaporated in pots XVII; potassium carbonate (which these contain in crude form); hydroxide or monoxide of potassium XVIII. - Du. *potasschen* (mod. *potasch*); see POT, ASH<sup>2</sup>. So F. *potasse*, whence **POTASS** pɒ'tæ:s XVIII. **POTASSA** pɒ'tæ:sə modL. form, appropriated to potassium monoxide by Davy, who (1807) coined the name **POTASSIUM** pɒ'tæ:sɪəm, on the model of *magnesia* / *magnesium*, *soda* / *sodium*, to designate the metallic element which is the basis of potash.

**potato** pɒteɪ'tɒu A. (tuber of) *Batatas edulis*, now dist. as sweet or Spanish potato; B. (tuber of) *Solanum tuberosum*, widely cultivated for food. XVI. - Sp. *patata* - native name (*batata*) in Hayti for sense A; the transference to sense B was due to the likeness of the two plants in producing esculent tubers.

**potent**<sup>1</sup> pɒu'tɛnt powerful. xv. - L. *potent-*, *potens*, prp. of *\*potēre*, *posse* be powerful or able, for *potis esse*; the base *\*pot-* is repr. also by Skr. *pātis* lord, possessor, husband, Gr. *pōsis* spouse, L. *hos|pes*, -*pit*-HOST<sup>1</sup>, Lith. *pāt* spouse, Goth. *brūþ|faps* bridegroom, *hundu|faps* commander of a century, centurion; see -ENT. So **POT-ENTATE**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. - (O)F. *potentat* or L. *potentātus*, f. *potent-*. **POTENTIAL** pɒte'nʃəl possible, in

latent XIV (Trevisa; rare before XVI; in spec. scientific uses XIX); (gram.) of a mood XVI. - OF. *potencial* (now *-tiel*) or late L. *potentiālis* (earlier *potentialiter* adv.), f. *potentia*, whence **po-TENCY** XVI, earlier **po-TENCE** XV (partly -OF. *potence*). **potentilla** *poutenti-lā* genus of Rosaceae (Linnæus). XVI. medL., f. L. *potent-*, -ēns **POTENT** + dim. suffix *-illa*; applied early to Garden Valerian, in XVI to *Potentilla anserina* (silver-weed, goose-grass).

**potent**<sup>2</sup> *pou-tənt* (her., of a cross) having the limbs terminating in crutch-heads. XVII (Guillim). attrib. use of †*potent* crutch (XIV, PPL, Ch.), alt. of (O)F. *potence* supporting piece, crutch, gallows (= Sp. *potenza* crutch) - L. *potentia* power, in medL. crutch (XII), f. *potent-*, *potēns*; see prec.

**pot(h)een** *poti-n* whisky distilled privately in Ireland. XIX. - Ir. *poitín* (dim. of *pota POT*), in full *uisge poitín* 'little-pot whisky'.

**pothier** *pə-ðəi*, *pə-ðəi* choking smoke or dusty atmosphere; commotion. XVI. Also *pudder*; the rhymes with *other*, *mother*, and the like point to an orig. stem vowel *ō*, but no source is known; perh. infl. by *bother*.

**potion** *pou-ʃən* draught of liquid medicine or poison. XIII. - (O)F. *potion* - L. *potiō(n-)* drink, poisonous draught, f. *pot-*, stem of *pōtāre* drink, *pōtus* having drunk, f. IE. \**pō(i)-* \**pī-*, repr. also by Skr. *pāyin* drinking, Gr. *pé/pōka* I have drunk, *pōma*, *pōsis* drink, draught, Skr. *pītás*, *pītíś* drink, and the vbs. Gr. *pīnein*, OSl. *piti*, Skr. *pībati*, OIr. *ibim*, L. *bibere* (cf. **BIBULOUS**), for \**pībere*; see -TION.

**pot-pourri** *poupu-ri* mixture of dried petals kept for perfume XVIII; musical or literary medley XIX. F., 'rotten pot', i.e. *pot POT*, pp. of *pourrir* rot; tr. Sp. *olla podrida*.

**pot** *pət* var. sp. of **POT** applied (after F. *papier au pot*) to a certain size of printing-paper, orig. bearing the watermark of a pot.

**pottage** *pə-tidʒ* dish of vegetables and/or meat boiled to softness XIII; †oatmeal porridge XVII. ME. *potage* - (O)F. *potage* lit. 'what is put in a pot', f. *pot POT*; see -AGE.

**potter**<sup>1</sup> *pə-tər* maker of pots. Late OE. *pottere*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence or - (O)F. *poterie* **po-TTERY** potter's factory XV (Caxton), pl. *Potteries* as the name of a district; potter's art, product of this XVIII; cf. AL. *potaria*.

**potter**<sup>2</sup> *pə-tər* (dial.) poke again and again XVI; meddle XVII; (dial.) perplex, bother; trifle, dabble XVIII; move about idly or aimlessly XIX. frequent. of (dial.) *pote*, OE. *potian* thrust, push, PUT<sup>1</sup> (= MLG. *poten*, whence Icel. *pota*, Sw. *påta*); see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**pouch** *pautʃ* small bag XIV (Ch.); bag-like cavity in an animal body XV. - ONF. *pouche* (cf. AL. *pocha*, *pucha* XIII), var. of (O)F. *poché* bag, pouch, (now) pocket; cf. **POKE**<sup>1</sup>.

**poult** *poult* young of domestic fowl and game-birds. XV. Late ME. *pult*, contr. of *poulet* PULLET. So (arch.) **pou-ter**. XIV. - OF. *pouletier*, f. *poulet*; extended to **pou-ter**<sup>ER</sup> dealer in poultry XVII, prob. after *poultry*, earlier *pulletrie*, vars. of **poultry** *pou-ltri* domestic fowls XIV (Ch.); †poultry-farm, -yard, -market (surviving as a street-name in London) XV. - OF. *pouletrie*, f. *pouletier*; cf. AL. *pulletārius*, *poletārius*, *poletria* (XIII); see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -RY. ¶ The phonology is as in *boult*, *coulter*, *poultice*, *shoulder*.

**poultice** *pou-ltis* soft mass of bread, etc. applied as an emollient, etc. XVI. orig. pl. *pultes*, later taken as sg. - L. *pultes*, pl. of *puls*, *pult-* pottage, pap; see **PULSE**<sup>2</sup>.

**pounce**<sup>1</sup> *pauns* claw of a bird of prey, spec. anterior claw of a hawk) (*talon* XV; †stamp or punch, hole pinked in a garment XVI. perh. shortening of **PUNCHEON**. So **pounce** vb.<sup>1</sup> pink. XIV (Ch.). Hence **pounce** vb.<sup>2</sup>. †seize, as a bird of prey XVII; seize upon suddenly XVIII; whence **pounce** sb.<sup>2</sup> act of pouncing XIX.

**pounce**<sup>2</sup> *pauns* finely powdered sandarac, etc. used to prevent ink from spreading; stamping-powder. XVIII. - (O)F. *ponce* = Sp. *pomez*, Pg. *pomes*, It. *ponice* †- popL. \**pōmicem*, for L. *pūmicem*, nom. *pūmex* PUMICE. So **pounce** vb.<sup>3</sup> smooth with pumice or pounce; transfer (a design) with pounce; †powder (esp. the face). XVI. - (O)F. *poncer* polish or erase with pumice, †powder (the face), f. *ponce*.

**pound**<sup>1</sup> *paund* measure of weight; English money of account (orig. pound weight of silver). OE. *pund* (pl. *pund*) = OFris., OS. *pund* (MDu. *pont*, Du. *pond*), OHG. *phunt* (G. *pfund*), ON., Goth. *pund* †- CGerm. \**pundo* (whence Finnish *punta*) - L. *pondō* (indeclinable) pound weight, orig. instr. abl. of \**pondos* (*libra pondō* pound by weight), rel. to \**pondes-*, whence L. *ponder-*, *pondus* weight, also to *pendere* weigh, *pendere* hang; see **PENDENT**, **POISE**. ¶ One of the earliest Germ. adoptions from L., prob. contemp. with **MINT**<sup>1</sup>. The flexionless pl. is often retained with a sum following, and regularly in attrib. use (e.g. *two p. ten, five-p. note*).

**pound**<sup>2</sup> *paund* enclosure, esp. for cattle; place of confinement. XIV (Wycl.). Earlier only in the comps. ME. *pundbreche* XII breaking open (see **BREACH**) of a pound, OE. *pundfeald* **PINFOLD**; of unkn. origin. Hence vb. shut up, confine (cf. **IMPOUND**). XV.

**pound**<sup>3</sup> *paund* break down and crush as with a pestle OE.; strike heavily XVII; move with heavy steps, proceed heavily XIX. Late OE. *pūnian*, ME. *poune* (till XVII), also *gēpūnian*, f. \**pūn-* (whence also Du. *puin*, LG. *pūn* rubbish), of which no further cogns. are known. ¶ For the final *d*, which appears XVI, cf. **ASTOUND**, **BOUND**, **COM-POUND**<sup>1</sup>, *gound* for **GOWN**, **HIND**<sup>1</sup>, **HORE-HOUND**, **RIBBAND**, **SOUND**<sup>2</sup>.

**poundage**<sup>1</sup> pau'ndidʒ duty of so much per pound sterling. XIV (PPL.). f. POUND<sup>1</sup>+AGE.

**poundage**<sup>2</sup> pau'ndidʒ charge for impounded cattle. XVI. f. POUND<sup>2</sup>+AGE.

**pour** pɔːr emit in a stream. XIII. Of unkn. origin. The earlier *pur*, *poure*, *pourre*, later *power*, are reflected in mod. dial. pronunc. pauːr, which is found in rhymes from Pope to Tennyson and Swinburne, though the two latter show also pɔːr; and the present standard pronunc. is indicated as early as XV by the sp. *pore*, the development of which is unexplained.

**pourparler** puərpɑːləɪ informal discussion. XVIII. F., sb. use of OF. *po(u)rparler* discuss, f. *po(u)r-* (intensive), PRO-<sup>1</sup>+*parler* speak (see PARLOUR).

**pourpoint** puə'pɔɪnt (hist.) doublet. XV (Lydg.). - OF. *po(u)rpoint*, orig. pp. (as in *gambais p.*) of *pourpointre* perforate, quilt, f. *pour* (cf. PRO-<sup>1</sup>), substituted for *par* (L. *per*) + *pointre* :- L. *pungere* (see PUNCTURE).

**pout** paʊt protrude the lips, in displeasure. XIV. Of unkn. origin; perh. repr. OE. \**pūtian*, f. \**pūt-* be inflated, which appears to be the base of Sw. dial. *puta* be inflated, Sw., Norw. *puta* pad, Da. *pude* cushion, pillow; cf. prec. Hence **POUTER**<sup>1</sup> breed of pigeon capable of inflating the crop. XVIII.

**poverty** pɔːvəɪti condition of being poor. XII. ME. *poverté* - (i) OF. *poverté* :- L. *paupertās*; this type survived till XVI as *povert*; (ii) OF. *poverté* (mod. *pauvreté*) = Pr. *paubretat*, Sp. *pobredad*, It. *povertà* :- L. *paupertātem*, -*tās*, f. *pauper* POOR; see -TY. ¶ Sc. *poortith* (XVI) repr. OF. *povertet*, with loss of *v* as in POOR and retention of final *p* of AN. as in *dainteth*, *plenteth*; see -ETH<sup>2</sup>.

**powder** pau'dəɪ solid matter in minute particles XIII (Cursor M.); gunpowder XIV. - (O)F. *poudre*, earlier *pol(d)re* = Pr. *po(l)dra*, Sp. *polvora*, Rum. *pubere* :- L. *pulverem*, nom. *pulvis* dust (whence Pr. *pols*, Sp., It. *polvo*, Pg. *po*), rel. to POLLEN; cf. PULVERIZE. So vb. (in earliest use, season, salt). XIII. - (O)F. *poudrer*, or f. the sb.

**power** pauəɪ A. dominion, rule, authority XIII; ability XIV; B. body of armed men XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); one possessed of authority XIV; deity, divinity XVI; C. (math., etc.) XVI (Billingsley, Digges). ME. *poer*, *pouer* pɔːr, puːr - AN. *poer*, *po(u)air*, OF. *poeir*, later *poir*, *pouvoir* (mod. *pouvoir*) = Pr., Sp. *poder*, It. *potere*, sb. use of inf. *poir*, etc. :- Rom. \**potēre*, superseding L. *posse* be able, f. \**pot-* (see POTENT); by shift of stress puːr became puːr, whence pauəɪ. Hence **POWERFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**powwow** pau'wau priest or medicine man of N. Amer. Indians; magical rites held by them XVII; conference of Indians, hence gen. congress, palaver XIX. Earlier *powwah*, *paw(w)aw*, *powow* - Narragansett (Algonquian) *powah*, *powwaw* he dreams, (hence) magi-

cian; the two syllables were assimilated early. Hence vb. XVII.

**pox** pɔks disease marked by pocks, spec. syphilis. XVI. alt. sp. of *pocks*, pl. of *POCK*; so *chicken-pox*, *cow-pox*, SMALLPOX.

**pozz(u)olana** pɔts(w)ɔlə'nə volcanic ash. XVIII. It., sb. use of fem. adj. (sc. *terra earth*) pert. to *Pozzuoli* (:- L. *Puteoli* 'little springs', pl. of dim. of *puteus* PIT), town near Naples (Italy) in the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius.

**practicable** præk'tikəbl that can be carried out, used, etc. XVII (earlier †*practicable* XVI). - F. *praticable*, f. *pratiquer* put into practice, use, f. *pratique*; see below and -ABLE. So **practical** pert. to practice or action (opp. to theory) XVII, which superseded **practic** XIV (rare before XVI). - F. †*practique*, var. of *pratique*, or late L. *practicus* - Gr. *praktikós* concerned with action, f. \**prak-* (see PRAXIS).

**practice** præk'tis scheming, machination; (habitual or continuous) performance; exercise of a profession; (arith.) compendious method of multiplication by aliquot parts (ult. repr. *practica Italica* 'Italian methods', as being first introduced by Italian merchants). XVI. f. *practise*, after *ADVICE* / *advise*, *device* / *devise*; superseded †**practic** (XIV) (Ch., Trevisa). - OF. *practique* (mod. *pratique*) - medL. *practica* - Gr. *praktiké*, sb. use of fem. of *praktikós*. **practise** præk'tis perform (now habitually) XV; implied earlier in **practiser**<sup>1</sup> XIV (Ch., PPL.). - OF. *pra(c)tiser* or medL. *practizare* (AL. XIV), alt. of *practicare*. The change from the earlier str. *practise* to *practise* involved the change of final *z* to *s*. So **practitioner** præk'tiʃənəɪ one engaged in the practice of an art, esp. medicine. XVI. Extension with -ER<sup>1</sup> of **practician** (XV; chiefly Sc.); cf. dial. *musicianer*, †*physicianer*.

**prad** præd (sl.) horse. XVIII. - (with metathesis) Du. *paard* - medL. *paraverēdus* PALFREY.

**præ-** pri see PRE-.

**præcipe** pri'sipi (leg.) writ requiring something to be done. XV. First of the opening words of the writ, *præcipe quod reddat* enjoin that he render . . ; imper. of *præcipere* (see PRECEPT).

**præmunire** primjunaɪəri (leg.) in full *p. facias* name of a writ (Stat. 16 Richard II) derived from a formula in the text of it. XV. L. *præmunire* fortify or protect in front, in medL. (by assoc. with *præmonēre*; see PREMONITION) forewarn, admonish; the words of the writ (1392-3, 16 Richard II) were 'precipinus quod tua bonos et legales homines de balliva tua *præmunire facias* prefatum propositum quod tunc sit coram nobis' (*that you have the aforesaid warned to appear before us*).

**prænomen** prīnou-mēn name preceding the noun, personal name. XVIII. L., f. *præ* PRE- + *nōmen* NAME.

**præpostor, pre-** prīpō-stōr prefect or monitor at some public schools. XVIII. Syncopated form of *præpositor* PREPOSITOR.

**prætor, U.S. pretor** prī-tōr magistrate of ancient Rome. xv (Wyntoun). - F. *préteur* or L. *prætor* (-ōr-), dubiously analysed as \**prætor* 'one who goes before', f. *præ* PRE- + pp. stem of *ire* go + -or -OR<sup>1</sup>. So **prætorian** prī-tō-rīan. xv. - L.

**pragmatic** præg-mæt-ik relating to affairs of a state, etc.; †busy, active, officious. xvii (sb. xvi). - late L. *pragmaticus* (in *pragmatica sanctio*, Codex Justiniani; earlier 'skilled in affairs', Cicero) - Gr. *pragmatikós*, f. *pragmat-*, *pragma* act, deed, affair, f. *prāk-* of *práitein* do. Also (earlier) **pragmatical**. xvi. So **pragmatism** (philos.). xix (W. James 1898); whence in F. and G.; hence **pragmatist** xx (earlier xvii in sense 'pragmatical person').

**prairie** prā-rī great treeless tract of grassland. xviii. - F. *prairie*, OF. *pra(i)erie* = Sp. *praderia*, It. *prateria* :- Rom. \**prātāria*, f. L. *prātum* meadow; see -RY.

**praise** preiz express the worth of, speak highly of xiii (RGlouc., Cursor M.); (dial.) value, appraise xiv. - OF. *preisier* price, value, prize, praise = Pr. *prezar*, Cat. *prehar*, It. *prezzare* :- late L. *pretiāre*, f. L. *pretium* PRICE; cf. PRIZE<sup>1</sup>. Superseded ME. *herie*, OE. *herian*; in xiv *lose*, *alose* (- OF. *aloser*, f. *los* praise - L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus*) were also in use. Hence **praise** sb. xv; superseding ME. *los* and *price*, OE. *herung*; whence **praise** WORTHY xvi, which replaced †*praiseful* (xiv; Wycl. Bible).

**Prakrit** prā-krit general name for vernacular dialects developed from Sanskrit. xviii. - Skr. *prākṛita* original, natural, unrefined, vulgar, vernacular, f. *pra-* before (cf. PRO-<sup>1</sup>) + *kṛi* make.

**praline** prā-lin, prō-, prei- confection made by browning nuts in boiling sugar. xviii. - F. *praline*, f. name of César de Choiseul, comte de Plessis-Praslin (1598-1675), by whom it was invented.

**pram<sup>1</sup>, praam** prām flat-bottomed boat. xvi. - MDu. *prame*, *praem* (Du. *praam*), MLG. *prām(e)* (whence also G. *prahm*, Icel. *prámur*, etc., F. *prame*) = OFris. *prām* - OSl. *pramū* (= OHG. *farm* ferry-boat), f. \**par-* \**per-* \**por-*; see FARE.

**pram<sup>2</sup>** prām short for PERAMBULATOR. xix.

**prance** prāns 'spring and bound in high mettle' (J.). xiv (Ch., Trevisa, Gower). Of unkn. origin; Da. dial. words of similar form and sense suggest a Scand. source, but there are no obvious links.

**prang** præŋ (Air Force sl.) bomb heavily. xx. Of unkn. origin. Also sb.

**prank** præŋk †mischievous trick xvi (Skelton), later, mad frolic; also with contempt. †vb. Of unkn. origin; there is no obvious connexion with *prank* deck out, dress up (xvi) or earlier †*prank* sb. and vb., pleat.

**prate** preit talk idly or aimlessly. xv (Lydg.). - (M)LG., (M)Du. *praten* (whence MHG. *braten*, Icel., Norw., Sw. *prata*, Da. *prate*); prob. of imit. origin; cf. PRATTLE.

**pratincole** præt-ɪŋkoul bird of the genus *Glareola*, allied to the plover. xviii (Pennant). - modL. *pratincola* (Kramer 1756), f. L. *prātum* meadow + *incola* inhabitant (cf. COLONY).

**pratique** præt-ik licence to a ship to hold intercourse with a port after quarantine, etc. xvii (*pratticke*). - (O)F. *pratique* practice, intercourse, corr. to or - It. *pratica* - medL. *practica*, sb. use (sc. *ars art*) of *practicus* PRACTIC.

**prattle** præt-l talk childishly or artlessly. xvi. - MLG. *pratelen*, f. *praten* PRATE; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Hence sb. xvi.

**praty** prei-ti (also *prawta*, *pritta*, pl. *praes*). xix. Anglo-Ir. for POTATO, based on Ir. *práta*, *préata*, pl. *prdtáidhe*.

**prawn** prōn marine crustacean, Palæmon serratus. xv (*prayne*, *prane*). Of unkn. origin.

**praxis** præ-k-sis practice, exercise. xvi. - medL. - Gr. *prāxis* doing, action, f. \**prāk-*, base of *prāssein* do. Cf. PRAGMATIC.

**pray** prei ask earnestly, make earnest request or petition. xiii. ME. *preie* - OF. *preier* (mod. *prier*) = Pr., etc. *pregar*, It. *pregare* :- late L. (Rom.) *precāre*, for L. *precāri* entreat, f. \**prek-* \**pyk-* (whence *poscere* demand :- \**prkskere*). So **prayer** præz. xiii (Cursor M.). ME. *preiere* - OF. *preiere* (mod. *prière*) = Pr. *pregueira*, Cat. *pregaria* :- Gallo-Rom. \**precāria*, sb. use of fem. of L. *precārius* obtained by entreaty (see PRECARIOUS).

**pre-** prī, pri, pre- (e.g. in *predicate*, *preface*, *premiss*, *preposition*, *presage*, *presence*), prefix repr. F. *pré-* or its source L. *præ-*, later *prē-*, i.e. the adv.-prep. *præ* (of place, rank, time) before, in front, in advance, OL. *prai* = Oscan *prai*, *prae-*, Umbrian *pre*, cogn. with (O)Ir. *ar* before, at, in, Gaul. *are* (as in *Aremorici* that is near the sea, Armorican), OPruss. *prei*, OSl. *pri* near, and rel. to the groups of PER, *prī-* (repr. by PRIME, PRIOR), and *prō* (see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, PRO-<sup>2</sup>); see also PRETER-.

Many L. comps. of various dates are repr. variously in Eng. (see below), chiefly based on vbs. and corr. sbs., with the meanings 'before', 'previously', 'in advance' (in time or order of succession, action, thought, performance, or execution) in advb. relation to the combined el., as in *preamble*, *precede*, *preclude*, *precursor*, *predestine*, *prefer*, *prefix*, *premature*, *preserve*, *presume*, *pretence*, *pretend*, *prevent*, *previous*, and as in

*apprehend, comprehend, predatory, prehensile*; with implication of 'beyond or over all others' as in *precocious, predominate, preminent, preponderate, prevail*; hence as a living prefix, e.g. in *prejudge* (XII), *prepossess* (XVII); of anterior position, as in (anat.) *pre-cerebellar, -dentate, -hallux*. **b.** In prepositional relation, after modL. *præadamita* (XVI) one who lived before Adam, as in *pre-Alfredian, pre-Cambrian, pre-Hellenic, pre-historic, pre-Raphaelite, pre-Shakespearian*.

**preach** pri:tʃ pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject (AncrR.); proclaim publicly. XIII. ME. *preche* - OF. *prechier* (mod. *prêcher*), earlier *preechier* = Pr. *prezarar*, Sp. *predicar* :- L. *prædicāre* proclaim, eccl. preach; see PREDICATE. ¶ ChrL. *prædicāre* was adopted at an early date in the Germ. langs., e.g. OE. *predician*, (OFris. *predikere* preacher), OS. *predikōn*, OHG. *predigōn* (G. *predigen*), ON. *prédika*; so also OIr. *príochim* I preach. Hence **prea-chment**. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF.; in mod. use a new formation, often with derogatory force.

**preamble** pri:æmbl preliminary statement. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *præambule* - medL. *præambulum*, sb. use of n. sg. of *præambulus* going before, in medL. preliminary, f. *præPRE-* + stem of *ambulāre* walk; see AMBLE.

**prebend** pre:bænd portion of cathedral revenue granted as stipend to a member of the chapter; land or tithes as source of this xv; †prebendary XVI. - (O)F. *prébende* - late L. *præbenda* pension, pittance, church living, lit. 'things to be supplied', n. pl. of gerundive of L. *præbere*, f. *præ* forth, *PRE-* + *habere* hold, HAVE (cf. *præhibere*, Plautus). So **prebendary** holder of a prebend. XV. - medL.

**precarious** pri:kæ:riəs (leg.) held by another's favour; dependent on chance XVII; perilous XVIII. f. L. *præcarius*, f. *prec-*, *prex* entreaty, prayer; see PRAY, -ARIOUS. Cf. (O)F. *précaire*.

**precatory** pre:kətəri of the nature of entreaty. XVII. - late L. *præcatorius*, f. pp. stem of *præcari* PRAY; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**precaution** pri:kəʊʃən caution exercised beforehand. XVII. - F. *précaution* - late L. *præcautiō(n-)*, f. L. *præcaut-*, *præcavere*; see PRE-, CAUTION.

**precede** pri:sɪd †surpass, exceed XIV; go before in place or rank xv; go before in time XVI. - (O)F. *précéder* - L. *præcēdere*; see PRE-, CEDE<sup>2</sup>. So **precedent** pre:sɪdənt †thing or person that goes before; previous instance or case xv; †adj. preceding XIV (Ch.). Hence **precedence** pri:-, -sɪ:dəns, pre:sɪdəns. xv.

**precentor** pri:sentɔ: leader of the singing of a choir or congregation. XVII. - F. *précenteur* or L. *præcentor*, f. *præcent-*, pp. stem of L. *præcinere*, f. *præ* + *canere* sing; see PRE-, CHANT.

**precept** pri:sept general command, esp. of divine origin XIV (Wycl. Bible); writ, warrant xv. - L. *præceptum* maxim, order, sb. use of n. pp. of *præcipere* take beforehand, warn, instruct, enjoin, f. *præ* PRE- + *capere* take (see HEAVE). So **preceptor**<sup>1</sup>. xv. - L. Cf. F. *précepte*, †*précept*, *précepteur*.

**precession** pre:sʃən (astron.) of the equinoxes. XVI. - late L. *præcessiō(n-)* (Boethius), f. *præcēdere* PRECEDE; modL. *æquinocetiorum præcessiō* (Copernicus, a.1530). ¶ Earlier instances XIV-XVI have the sense 'procession'.

**précieuse** pre:sjöz woman professing refined delicacy of language and taste. XVIII. F., fem. of *précieux* PRECIOUS; popularized by Molière in 'Les Précieuses ridicules', 1659.

**precinct** pri:sɪŋkt space enclosed by boundaries; district or province of government. xv. - medL. *præcinctum*, also pl. *præcincta*, sb. uses of n. pp. of L. *præcingere* gird about, encircle, f. *præ* PRE- + *cingere* gird; see CINCTURE.

**precious** pri:ʃəs of great worth or price XIII (Cursor M.); aiming at choiceness or refinement XIV (Ch.); in mod. use from XVIII, cf. PRÉCIEUSE); egregious, arrant, 'fine' xv. - OF. *precios* (mod. *précieux*), corr. to Pr. *precios*, etc. - L. *pretiosus*, f. *pretium* PRICE. So **preciously** pri:ʃəsɪti. XIV (Wycl.). - (O)F. - L.

**precipice** pre:sɪpɪs †headlong fall XVI (Jonson); vertical steep face of rock, etc. XVII. - F. *précipice* or L. *præcipitum*, f. *præcip-*, *præceps* headlong, steep, or *præcipitāre*, whence *præcipitate*<sup>1</sup> prɪ:sɪ'pɪteɪt sb. chem. XVI (modL. *præcipitātum*), adj. prɪ:sɪ'pɪtɪt headlong, headforemost XVII (L. pp. *præcipitātus*), vb. throw headlong XVI; deposit in solid form from a solution XVII (pp. stem *præcipitāt-*), **præcipitation** XVII (- F. or L.); so **præcipitous** prɪ:sɪ'pɪtʊs of the nature of a precipice (superseding earlier †*præcipitious* XVII, f. L. *præcipitium*) - F. †*præcipiteux* = Sp., It. *præcipitoso*, f. L. *præ* before, PRE-, *capit-*, *caput* head (cf. CAPITAL).

**précis** pri:sɪ concise account or version. XVIII (Chesterfield). - F. *précis*, sb. use of pp. (see next).

**precise** pri:sɪs strictly expressed; strict in observance; exact. XVI. - F. *précis*, -ise - L. *præcisus*, -isa, pp. of *præcēdere* cut short, abridge, f. *præ* PRE- + *cædere* cut; cf. CONCISE. So **precisely** xv; rendering F. *précisément* (xiv) and L. *præcisē*. **precisian** pri:sɪʒən one who is precise, esp. in religious observance, Puritan. XVI. **precision** pri:sɪʒən †cutting short XVII; preciseness XVIII. - F. *précision* or L. *præcisio(n-)*; orig. vbl. sb. of action, later abstract sb. corr. to *præcise*.

**preclude** pri:klu:d shut off. XVII. - L. *præcludere*, f. *præ* PRE- + *cludere* shut; see CLAUSE, CLOSE.



**precocious** prikou:ʃəs flowering or fruiting early; prematurely developed. XVII (Sir T. Browne). f. L. *præcoci-*, -*cox*, f. *præcoquere* boil beforehand, ripen fully, f. *præ* PRE- + *coquere* COOK; see -IOUS. So **precosity** prikə'siti. XVII (Howell). - F. or modL.

**preconize** pri:kənaiz proclaim publicly. xv. - medL. *præconizāre*, f. L. *præcō(n)-* public crier, herald, perh. for \**praiwokōn-*, f. *prai* + \**wok-*, of *vocāre* call; see PRE-, VOCATION, -IZE.

**precursor** prikə'sɔ:ɪ forerunner. xvi. - L. *præcursor*, f. *præcurrere*, f. *præ* PRE- + *currere* run; see COURSE, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**predatory** pre:dətəri pert. or addicted to plundering. xvi. - L. *prædātorius*, f. *prædātor* plunderer, f. *prædāri* plunder, f. *præda* booty, plunder :- \**præheda*, rel. to *præhendere* seize; see PREHENSIBLE, PREY, -ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**predecessor** pri:diseɔ:ɪ former holder of a position. xiv. - (O)F. *prédécesseur* - late L. *prædecessor*, f. *præ* PRE- + *decessor*, f. *dēcedere* depart; see DECEASE, ANCESTOR.

**predestination** pridestinei:ʃən God's appointment from eternity of those who shall be saved. xiv. - ecclL. *prædestinātiō(n)-* (Augustine, Boethius), f. *prædestināre* appoint beforehand (in Christian use from III, rendering Gr. *προορίζειν* in Romans viii 29, 30), f. *præ* PRE- + *destināre* DESTINE. The L. vb. is also the ult. source of **predestine** vb. xiv (Wycl) and **predestinate** pp. (xiv) and pt. (xv), the latter form being used as present tense from xvi; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. (O)F. *prédestination*, *prédestiner* (xii).

**predial** pri:diəl pert. to land or farms. xvi. - medL. *prædiālis*, f. L. *prædium* farm, estate, f. *præd-*, *præs* surety, bondsman :- \**prævid-s*, f. *præ* PRE- + *vad-*, *vās* surety (cf. WED); see AL<sup>1</sup>.

**predicament** pridikəmənt category of predication xiv (Wycl.); class, category; situation xvi. - late L. *prædicamentum* (Augustine, Isidore; tr. Gr. *κατηγορία* CATEGORY, of Aristotle), f. L. *prædicāre*; see next and -MENT and cf. (O)F. *prédicament*.

**predicant** pre:dikənt adj. preaching xvii; preacher xvi (now only in Du. form **predikant** predika:nt minister of the Du. Reformed Church, esp. in S. Africa xix). - L. *prædicant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *prædicāre* PREACH.

**predicate** pre:dikət (logic and gram.) that which is asserted of the subject. xvi. - late L. *prædicātum* 'quod dicitur de subjecto' (Boethius), tr. Gr. *κατηγορούμενον*, n. pp. of *prædicāre* proclaim, declare (cf. PREACH), in medL. predicate, f. *præ* PRE- + *dicāre* make known, rel. to *dicere* say; see DICTION, -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **pre-dicATE**<sup>3</sup> -cit assert, affirm. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *prædicāre*. **predica-tion** †preaching xiv; assertion, affirmation xvi. - (O)F. or L. **predicative** pridikətiv (gram.) forming the whole or part of the predicate. xix.

**predict** pridikt foretell, prophesy. xvii. f. *prædict-*, pp. stem of L. *prædicere* (whence F. *prédire*, etc.), f. *præ* PRE- + *dicere* say (see DICTION). (*Predicted* - L. pp. *prædictus* before-mentioned, aforesaid (occurs xvi). So **predi-ction**. xvi. - L.

**predilection** pridile:kʃən mental preference or partiality. xviii. - F. *prédilection* - \**præ-dilēctiō(n)-*, f. medL. *prædiligerere* prefer, f. *præ* PRE- + *diligere*; see DILIGENT, -TION.

**pre-emption** pri:emʃən purchase before an opportunity is offered to others. xvi. - medL. *præemptiō(n)-*, f. L. *præempt-*, -*emere*, f. *præ* PRE- + *emere* buy. Hence, by back-formation after L. agent-noun *præemptor*, **pre-empt** vb. (chiefly U.S.). xix.

**preen** pri:n trim (the feathers) with the beak; also transf. xiv (Ch.). Late ME. *preyne*, *prayne*, varying with *proyne* (see PRUNE<sup>2</sup>), of which it may be an alt. by assim. to (dial.) *preen* pin, OE. *prēon*, corr. to MLG. *prēme*, (M)Du. *priem(e)* bodkin, dagger, MHG. *pfrieme* (G. *pfriem*) awl, ON. *prjónn* pin, peg, with ref. to the boring or pricking action of the bird's beak.

**prefab** pri:fə:b abbrev. of **prefabricated** (xx); see PRE-, FABRICATE.

**preface** pre:fis introduction to a literary work xiv (Ch.); introduction to the canon of the Mass xv (Trevisa). - (O)F. *préface* - medL. *præfātia*, for L. *præfātiō*, f. *præfāt-*, -*fāri*, f. *præ* PRE- + *fāri* speak (see FABLE). Hence vb. xvii. So **pre-factory**<sup>2</sup>. xvii.

**prefect** pri:fekt governor, chief administrator. xiv. - OF. *prefect* (mod. *préfet*) - L. *præfectus*, sb. use of pp. of *præficere* set over, f. *præ* PRE- + *facere* make, constitute (see FACT). So **pre-fecture**. xvi. - (O)F. or L.

**prefer** pri:fə:ɪ †advance, promote xiv (Gower, Wycl. Bible); set before others in esteem xiv (Gower); put forward xvi. - (O)F. *préferer* - L. *præferre*, f. *præ* PRE- + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. So **preferable** pre:fərəəbl. xvii. - F. *préférable*. **pre-ference**. xvii. - (O)F. - medL.; hence **pre-fer-entiaL**. xix. **pre-fer-ment**. xv.

**prefix** pri:fiks verbal element placed before and in combination with another xvii; title prefixed xix. - modL. *præfixum*, sb. use of n. of *præfixus*, pp. of L. *præfigere* fix in front; see PRE-, FIX. Cf. F. *préfixe* (xviii). So **prefix** vb. pri:fiks xv. - (O)F. *préfixer*.

**pregnant**<sup>1</sup> pre:gnənt (arch.) compelling, cogent. xiv (*pregnant argument*, Ch.; there-after not till xvi). - F. *pregnant* (xvi); perh. earlier in AN.), prp. of *preindare*, earlier *priembre* :- L. *premere* PRESS<sup>1</sup>; see -ANT.

**pregnant**<sup>2</sup> pre:gnənt with child, with young. xvi. - F. *pregnante* (fem.) or L. *prægnant-*, -*āns*, alt., by assim. to -*āns* -ANT, of *prægnās*, prob. f. *præ* PRE- + base of (*g*)*nasci* be born (see NASCENT).

**prehensile** priheˈnsail capable of grasping. XVIII. - F. *préhensile* (Buffon), f. *prehens-*, pp. stem of L. *prehendere*; see APPREHEND, COMPREHEND, PREDATORY, -ILE.

**prehistoric** prihistoˈrik pert. to the period antecedent to historical record. XIX (D. Wilson). - F. *préhistorique*; see PRE-, HISTORIC. Hence **PREHISTORY**. XIX (Tylor).

**prejudge** priˈdʒɑːdʒ pass judgement on before trial or inquiry; prejudice. XVI. f. PRE- + JUDGE vb., after F. *préjurer* or L. *præjudicāre*. So **prejudice** priˈdʒʊdis injury, detriment XIII; †previous or premature judgement XIV; preconceived opinion XVII - (O)F. *préjudice* - L. *præjudicium*, f. *præ* PRE- + *judicium* judgement. **pre-judge** vb. affect injuriously XV; †prejudge XVI; fill with prejudice XVII. - (O)F. *préjudicier*, f. the sb. **prejudicial** priˈdʒʊdiːʃəl injurious XV; †prejudiced XVI. - (O)F. or late L.

**prelate** preˈlət (eccl.) dignity of episcopal or similar rank. XIII (Laz.). - (O)F. *prélat* = Pr. *prelat*, etc. - L. *prælātus*, (eccl.) sb. use of pp. corr. to *præferre* PREFER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **pre-lacy** †office of a prelate; government by prelates. XIV. - AN. *prelacie* - medL. *prælātia*, f. *prælātus*. Hence **prelatic**(AL) priˈlæːt-. XVII.

**prelection** priˈleːkʃən public lecture in a college or university. XVI. - L. *prælectiō(n)-*; see PRE-, LECTION. So **preLECTOR**<sup>4</sup>. XVI. - L.

**preliminary** priˈliːminəri introductory to the main business. XVII. - F. *préliminaire* or modL. *prælimināris*, (f. L. *præ* PRE- + *limin-*, *limen* threshold (see LIMINAL)).

**prelude** priˈljʊd introductory action, condition, etc. XVI; (mus.) XVII. - F. *prélude* (Rabelais) or medL. *præliūdium*, f. *præliūdere*. So **pre-lude** vb. (formerly *prelu-de*) serve as prelude to. XVII. - L. *præliūdere* play beforehand, preface, f. *præ* PRE- + *liūdere* play, f. *liūsus* play (cf. LUDICROUS).

**premature** priˈmɜː, priˈmætʃʊə occurring before the time. XVI. - L. *præmātūrus* very or too early, f. *præ* PRE- + *mātūrus* MATURE.

**premeditate** priˈmeɪteɪt ponder beforehand. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *præmeditārī*; see PRE-, MEDITATE. So **premeditation**. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**premier** priˈmiə, priˈmiə first in position or rank XV; first in time XVII; sb. prime minister (for *p. minister* XVII - F. *premier ministre* 'first minister') XVIII (first applied to Viscount Charles Townshend 1726). - (O)F. *premier* = Pr. *premier*, Sp. *primero* :- L. *primārius* PRIMARY.

**premiss, premise** priˈmis A. (logic) proposition from which another follows; pl. the two propositions of a syllogism (now distinguished as *major* and *minor premiss*) XIV (Ch., Trevisa). B. (leg., etc.) pl. matters stated previously; subject of a conveyance

or bequest; lands and tenements as before-mentioned XV; building with its appurtenances XVIII. - (O)F. *prémisse* - medL. *præmissa*, sb. use (sc. *præpositiō*) of fem. sg. and n. pl. pp. of L. *præmittere* send or set before, f. *præ* PRE- + *mittere* put, send (see MISSION).

**premium** priˈmiəm reward, prize; sum to be paid in an insurance policy, etc. XVII; fee for instruction in a trade, etc.; agio XVIII. - L. *præmiūm* booty, reward (- \**præmiūm*), f. *præ* PRE- + *emere* buy, orig. take.

**premonition** priˈmɔːniʃən forewarning. XVI (earlier †*premonition*). - F. *premonicion* or late L. *præmonitiō(n)-*, f. L. *præmonēre*, whence **premo-nish** forewarn XVI; after MONISH, ADMONISH; see -ITION. (In medL. *præmonēre* was confused with *præmunire*; see PRÆMUNIRE.) **premo-nitory**<sup>2</sup>. XVII.

**prentice** preˈntis. Aphetic of APPRENTICE. XIII (Cursor M.).

**preoccupy** priˈɔːpiː occupy or engage in advance. XVI; after L. *præoccupāre* seize beforehand, F. *préoccuper*. **pre-occupat-ion**. XVI. - F. or L.

**prep** prep (colloq.) short for *preparation, preparatory*. XIX.

**prepare** priˈpeəɪ make ready. XV. - F. *préparer* or L. *præparāre*, f. *præ* PRE- + *parāre* make ready (cf. PARE, PARENT). So **preparation** priˈpeəriːʃən. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. - L. **preparatory** priˈpeəriːtəri. XV. - late L.

**prepense** priˈpeːns (in *malice p.*) premeditated. XVIII. For earlier †*prepensed* (XVI), of which the orig. form was †*purpensed* (XV) - AN., OF. *purpensé*, pp. of *purpenser* premeditate, f. *pur-*, *pour-* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *penser* think (see PENSIVE).

**preponderate** priˈpɔːndəreit weigh more or heavier. XVII (Cockeram). f. pp. stem of L. *præponderāre*, f. *præ* PRE- + *ponder-*, *pondus* weight; see POISE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **preponderance** XVII (Grew), -ANCY (Sir T. Browne).

**preposition** priˈpɔːziʃən (gram.) part of speech forming adverb-equivalents with nouns and pronouns. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Prologue). - L. *præpositiō(n)-* putting before, (tr. Gr. *πρόθεσις*) preposition, f. *præpōnere*; see PRE-, POSITION. Cf. F. *préposition* (XV).

**prepossess** priˈpɔːzeːs †possess beforehand; cause to be preoccupied; cause to have an opinion beforehand, esp. impress favourably. XVII. f. PRE- + POSSESS, prob. after medL. or modL. *præpossidēre*. Hence **prepossession**. XVII.

**preposterous** priˈpɔːstərəs inverted in position; contrary to nature or reason. XVI. f. L. *præposterus* 'before-behind', reversed, out of order or season, f. *præ* + *posterus*; see PRE-, POSTERIOR, -OUS.

**prepuce** priˈpjūs foreskin. XIV (also †*prepuce* XIV–XV). – L. *præputium* (perh. f. *præ* PRE- + an obscure cl.), whence F. *prépuce*.

**prerogative** priˈrɔːgətɪv prior or peculiar privilege. XIV (Trevisa). – (O)F. *prærogative* or L. *prærogātiva* tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia, previous choice, prognostic, privilege, sb. use (orig. sc. *tribus* or *centuria*) of *prærogātīvus*, f. *prærogāre* ask first, f. *præ*- + *rogāre* ask; see PRE-, ROGATION, -ATIVE.

**presage** preˈsɪdʒ (formerly str. *presage*) prognostic, omen XIV (Gower; not current till XVI); presentiment, foreboding XVI (Sh.). Chiefly – F. *présage*, but in Gower immed. – its source, L. *præsiġium*, f. *præsiġere* forebode, f. *præ* PRE- + *sāġere* perceive keenly (cf. SAGACIOUS, SEEK). So **preˈsage** vb. XVI. – F. *présager* or L.

**presbyopia** prezbiouˈpiə (path.) failure of eyesight characteristic of old age. XVIII. – modL., f. Gr. *prēsbūs* old man + *ōps* EYE + -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**presbyter** preˈzbitər elder in the early Christian church; Christian minister of the second order XVI (Hooker); †presbyterian XVII. – ecclL. *presbyter* (Tertullian) – Gr. *presbūteros* in N.T. ‘elder’ of the Jewish sanhedrim, ‘elder’ of the apostolic church, sb. use of compar. (older, elder, senior) of *prēsbūs* old (chiefly sb. old man). Cf. PRIEST. **presbyˈteriate**<sup>1</sup> office of presbyter, body of presbyters. XVII. – ecclL. *presbyterātus*. So **presbyterian** -iəˈrɪən pert. to government by presbyters or elders; also sb. XVII. f. ecclL. *presbyterium*. **preˈsbytery** part of a church reserved for the clergy, sanctuary XV; body of presbyters or elders; presbyterianism XVI; (after F. *presbytère*) priest’s house XIX. – OF. *presbiterie* – ecclL. *presbyterium* – Gr. *presbutērion*; see -Y<sup>4</sup>.

**prescience** preˈʃɪəns foreknowledge. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible). – (O)F. *prescience* – ecclL. *præscientia*, f. *præscient-*, -ēns (whence **preˈscient** XVII, Bacon), prp. of *præscire*, f. *præ* PRE- + *scire* know (see SCIENCE).

**prescribe** prɪskraɪˈb † hold by prescription XV; lay down as an injunction; order the use of (a medicine, etc.) XVI. – L. *præscribere*, f. *præ* PRE- + *scribere* write (see SCRIPT). So **prescripˈtion** (title acquired by) uninterrupted use from time immemorial XIV (Wycl.); limitation of time XV; physician’s prescribing of medicine XVI. – (O)F. – L. *præscriptiō(n)-*. **prescripˈtive**. XVIII. – late L.

**presence** preˈzəns fact of being present; †assembly, company XIV; carriage or aspect XVI. – (O)F. *présence* – L. *præsentia*, f. *præsent-*, -ēns (whence **preˈsent** adj. through (O)F., XIII Cursor M.), f. *præ* PRE- + -sēns,

prp. of *sum* I am. So **preˈsent** sb. †presence; thing presented XIII (AncrR.). – OF. *présent* = Pr. *presenz*, Sp., It. *presente* offering, gift; orig. † in *present* in or into the presence (of), hence, as a gift. **present** vb. prizeˈnt make present XIII; make an offering of XIV. – (O)F. – L. *præsentāre*, f. *præsent-*; see -ENCE, -ENT. **preˈsentation**. XIV (Maund., Wyclif). – (O)F. – late L. **preˈsently**<sup>2</sup> †so as to be present XIV (Wyclif); (dial.) at present, now XV (Lydg., Caxton); soon XVI; orig. after medL. *præsentāliter*.

**presentiment** prizeˈntɪmənt mental impression of a future event. XVIII. – F. †*presentiment* (mod. *press-*), f. *pré*- PRE- + *sentiment* feeling, SENTIMENT.

**preserve** prɪzəˈɪv keep safe XIV (Barbour); keep alive; keep from physical change XVI; keep (game) for private use XVII. – (O)F. *préservier* – late L. *præservāre*, f. *præ* PRE- + *servāre* keep, protect, rel. formerly to *servus* SERV). Hence **preˈserve** sb. †preservative; confectionery preparation XVI; wood or water preserved XIX. So **preˈservaˈtion**. XV. – (O)F. – medL. **preˈservative**. XIV (Trevisa). – (O)F. or medL.

**preside** prɪzaiˈd occupy the seat of authority. XVII. – F. *présider* – L. *præsidere*, f. *præ* PRE- + *sedere* SIT. So **preˈsident** preˈzɪdənt governor, appointed head. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). – (O)F. *président* – L. *præsidens*, -ēns, sb. use of prp. of *præsidere*. **preˈsidency**. XVI. – Sp., Pg. *presidencia*, It. *presidenza* – medL. *præsidēntia*.

**presidium** prɪsɪˈdɪəm presiding body; standing committee in communistic bodies. XX. Russ. *prezdium* – L. *præsidium*, f. *præsidere*.

**press**<sup>1</sup> pres A. crowd, throng XIII; B. instrument used to compress XIV (PPl.); machine for imposing the impression of type on paper, etc.; place for printing XVI; matter printed (*letter-p.*) XVIII. C. large cupboard XIV (Ch.). – (O)F. *presse* (corr. to Pr. *presa*, Sp. *pressa*, It. *pressa*), f. *presser* = It. *pressare* – L. *pressāre*, f. *press-*, pp. stem of *premere* press. So **press** vb. bear down upon or against with force; crowd, push forward XIV; urge XVI. – (O)F. *presser* – L. **pressure** preˈʃə weight of pain, grief, etc. XIV (Wycl. Bible); action of moral or mental force; action of pressing XVII. – L. *pressūra*, f. *press-*; cf. OF. *pressure*.

**press**<sup>2</sup> pres force (a man) into the navy or army, impress. XVI. alt., under the infl. of **press**<sup>1</sup> of †*prest* (xvi), f. †*prest* sb. loan, impost payment in advance, earnest-money paid to a recruit on enlistment XV, enlistment XVI. – OF. *prest* loan, advance pay for soldiers (mod. *prêt*), f. *prester* (*prêter*) afford, lend = Pr., Sp. *prestar*, It. *prestare* – L. *præstāre* furnish, medL. lend, rel. to *præstō* at hand, within reach. Hence **press** (hist.) impressing of men for service XVI (repl. earlier †*prest*); whence *p-gang* XVII, *p-money* XVI (earlier †*prest-money*).

**prestige** prestí:ʒ †illusion, conjuring trick XVII; brilliance or glamour derived from past success, etc. XIX. - F. *prestige* - L. *præstigiū* illusion, more usu. *præstigiā* fem. pl. juggler's tricks, for \**præstrigiā*, f. *præstringere* bind fast, blind, dazzle (the eyes), f. *præ* PRE- + *stringere* bind, press (see STRICT, STRINGENT).

**presto** pre'stəu (conjurer's word) quickly, at once. XVI. - It. *presto*, adv. use of adj. = OF. *prest* (mod. *prêt*), Pr. *prest*, Sp. *presto* :- Rom. late L. *præstus* ready, quick, for earlier *præstō* at hand. ¶ As a musical direction *presto*, with its superl. *prestissimo*, is an independent adoption (XVII), and short for *tempo presto* quick time.

**presume** prizjū:m take upon oneself XIV (Barbour, Wycl.); take for granted XV (Ppl., Ch.). - (O)F. *presumer* - L. *præsumere* anticipate, (later) assume, venture, f. *præ* PRE- + *sūmere* take (cf. ASSUME, etc.). So **presumption** prizə'mpʃən. XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.). - (O)F. - L. **presumptive**. XVI. - F. *présomptif* - late L. **presumptuous**. XIV. - (O)F. - late L.

**pretend** prite:nd †(refl.) put oneself forward XIV (Wyclif); profess falsely, feign XV. - F. *prétendre* or - L. *prætendere* stretch forth, put forward, allege, claim, f. *præ* PRE- + *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>. So **pretence**, U.S. **pretense** prite:ns claim XV; purpose, esp. false or alleged XVI. - AN. *pretense* - medL. \**prætensa*. **pretender**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. **pretension** assertion of claim. XVII. - medL. *prætensio(n-)*, also *-tio(n-)*, f. *prætendere*.

**preter-, præter-** pri:təi prefix repr. L. adv.-prep. *præter* past, by, beyond, more than, besides, compar. formation on *præ* PRE-: e.g. **pretermi-t** leave out, neglect XVI; leave off XIX. - L. (cf. MISSION). **preter-natural** beyond the range of nature. XVI. - medL. **preterpluperfect** pluperfect (†gram., and gen.). XVI. - late L. in *præteritum plusquam perfectum* 'more than perfect past' (Priscian).

**preterite**, U.S. **-it** pre'tərit past; spec. (gram.) after L. *præteritum tempus* past tense (Quintilian). XIV (Ch.); thereafter not before XVI). - (O)F. *préterit* or L. *præteritus* gone by, pp. of *præterire*, f. *præter* PRETER- + *ire* go (cf. *ambit*, *exit*, *transit*).

**pretext** pri'tekst ostensible reason. XVI (More). - L. *prætextus* outward display, f. *prætext-*, pp. stem of *prætexere* weave in front, border, disguise, f. *præ* PRE- + *texere* weave (see TEXTILE).

**pretorian** pri:tə:riən see PRÆTOR.

**pretty** pri:tɪ, pri:tɪ †crafty, wily OE. (only); †clever; ingenious; fine, 'brave' XIV; beautiful in a slight or dainty manner; considerable in quantity XV. OE. *prætig*, corr. to MLG. *prattich* capricious, overbearing, MDu. (*ghe*)*pertich* brisk, clever, roguish, Du. †*prætig* sportive, humorous; f. WGerm. \**pratt-* trick (whence OE. *præt*, surviving

in Sc. *prat* perh. through LG. infl., MDu. *parte*, *perte*, Du. *part*, pret., ON. *prettr*, of unkn. origin; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The sense-development is paralleled in some of its features by *canny*, *clever*, *cunning*, *fine*, *nice*.

**prevail** privei:l †become strong XIV (Trevisa); be superior, gain the ascendant XV; predominate XVII. Late ME. *prevayle* - L. *prævalēre* have greater power (see PRE-), with assim. to AVAIL. So **prevalent** pre'vələnt †having great power XVI; †predominant; in most extended use XVII. - L. *prævalent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *prævalēre*.

**prevaricate** privə:'rikeit †swerve from the right course XVI; act or speak evasively XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *prævaricāri* go crookedly, deviate from the right path, (of an advocate) practise collusion, (Vulg.) transgress, f. *præ* PRE- + *vāricāre* spread the legs apart, straddle, f. *vārus* knock-kneed; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **prevarication** †deviation from rectitude XIV (Wycl. Bible); †corrupt action XVI; evasive dealing XVII. - L.; so (O)F.

**prevenient** privi:'niənt preceding, spec. theol. of grace. XVII. - L. *prævenient-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *prævenire*; see next and -ENT.

**prevent** prive:nt †act in anticipation of XV; anticipate with guidance; forestall by previous measures, hinder. XVI. f. *prævent-*, pp. stem of L. *prævenire* precede, anticipate, hinder, f. *præ* PRE- + *venire* COME. So **prevention**. XVI. - (O)F. or late L. **preventive** †anticipatory XVII (Milton); acting as an obstacle XVII; also **preventative**. XVII.

**previous** pri:vɪəs coming or going before XVII; coming too soon (orig. U.S.) XIX. f. L. *prævious*, f. *præ* PRE- + *via* way (cf. DEVIOUS, OBVIOUS, TRIVIAL).

**prey** prei that which is taken by violence; animal hunted or killed XIII; fig. victim XIV. ME. *praie*, *preie* - OF. *preie* (mod. *proie*) = Pr. *preza*, OSP. *prea*, It. *preda*, Rum. *pradd* :- L. *præda* booty, prob. :- \**praiheda*, f. *prai*, *præ* PRE- + \**hed-*, base of *præ|hendere*; cf. PREDATORY, PREHENSILE. So **prey** vb. XIII. - OF. *preier*, *preer* :- late L. *prædāre*, for earlier *præddāri*, f. *præda*.

**priapism** pri:əpɪzəm persistent erection of the penis XVII; licentiousness XVIII. - F. *priapisme* - late L. *priāpismus* - Gr. *priāpismós* (Galen), f. *priāpizein* act Priapus, be lewd, f. *Priāpos* Greek and Roman god of procreation.

**price** prais A. money, etc. paid for something; †B. value, worth; †C. honour, praise; †D. pre-eminence, superiority; †E. reward, prize XIII. ME. *pris*, later *pruis*, *prijs*, and (with final *-e* added to denote length of *i*) *prise*, and finally *price*, with *-ce* as in BODICE, etc. - OF. *pris* (mod. *prix*) = Pr. *pretz*, Sp. *precio*, It. *prezzo*, Rum. *prêt* :- L. *pretium* price, value, wages, reward. See PRAISE, PRIZE, which superseded this word in some of its meanings; but *prise* was repl. by **price** vb. assign a price to xv.

**prick** prik puncture, point, dot OE.; pointed object XIII (Cursor M.); act of pricking XIV. OE. *prica*, also *pricca*, *price* = MLG. *pricke* (LG., Du. *prik*). So **prick** vb. pierce OE.; urge on XIII; mark with dots XIV; raise, erect XVI. OE. *prician* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *prikken*; cf. OE. *apriccan* (WGerm. \**prikkan*), whence ME., dial. *pritch*. Words primarily of the LG. area (OS. *prekunga* corr. to OE. sb. *pricung*), the Scand. forms (Icel. *prik*, *prika*, etc.) being adopted thence; of unkn. origin. comp. **p.-song** written vocal music, as being denoted by 'pricks' on paper XVI; earlier *pricked song* XV. ¶ W. *pric* stick, brooch, Ir. *prioca* sting, are from Eng.

**pricket** pri:kɪt A. spike on which to stick a candle, candle itself XIV; B. buck in its second year, having straight unbranched horns XV. - AL. *prikettus*, -um, dim. f. PRICK; see -ET.

**prickle** pri:kl †goad OE.; sharp-pointed excrescence of the epidermis. XV. OE. *pricel*, later form of *pricels*, f. base of PRICK (see -LE<sup>2</sup>); corr. to MLG., MDu. *prikkel*, *prēkel* (Du. *prikkel*), whence G. *prikkel*. Hence **prickly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**pride** praid high opinion of oneself OE.; consciousness of what is fitting to oneself; (arch.) magnificence, pomp XIII (La3.); the prime or flower XV. Late OE. *prȳde*, secondary form (prob. after *prūd* PROUD or ON. *prȳði*) of *prȳte*, *prȳtu*, abstr. sb. f. *prūd*, presumably on the model of such pairs as *hlūd* loud/ *hlȳd* sound, noise, *fūl* foul/ *fȳlþ* filth. Hence **pride** vb. †be proud; show *oneself* proud. XIII.

**priedieu** prɪdʒə prayer-desk. XVIII (Walpole). F., f. *prier* PRAY + *Dieu* God, DEITY.

**priest** prɪst clergyman in the second of the holy orders; (sacrificing) minister of religion. OE. *prēost* (with unexpl. *eo*), corr. to OHG. *priast*, *prēst*, ON. *prestr* (perh. from OE. or OLG.); shortening of the form repr. by OFris. *prēstere*, OS., OHG. *prēster* (MDu., Du., MHG., G. *priester*) - ecclL. *presbyter* PRESBYTER, through pop. \**prēster* (whence OF. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, Sp. *preste*, It. *prete*), repr. in Eng. *Prester John* XIV (- OF. *prestre Jehan*; cf. medL. *presbyter Johannes*, It. *prete Gianni*), title of an alleged Christian priest and king of the East. Hence **priest-ess**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; earlier †*priestress* (XV, XVII) - (O)F. **prie-sthood**. OE.

**prig** prig †tinker XVI; (sl.) thief; †dandy, coxcomb; †as vague pejorative; †precisian, puritan, nonconformist minister XVII; one who affects an offensive propriety XVIII (Smollett, Gray, Johnson). rel. to **prig** vb. steal, haggle XVI; (Sc.) beg XVIII; orig. words of rogues' or thieves' cant (Awdelay, Harman); of unkn. origin. ¶ It is doubtful whether all the applications belong to one and the same word.

**prim** prim affectedly precise or formal. XVIII. rel. to *prim* sb. and vb., of similar meaning (XVII) and prob. to †*prim* sb. pretty young woman (XVI); perh. all originating in cant or sl. use and ult. - OF. *prin*, fem. *prime* = Pr. *prim* excellent, fine, delicate; - L. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup> (whence also modF. †*prime* fine, delicate).

**prima donna** prai:mə (prɪ:mə) dɔ:nə principal female performer in an opera. XVIII. It., 'first lady'; see PRIME<sup>2</sup>, DAME.

**prima facie** prai:mə fei:'ʃi at first sight. XV (Lydg.). L. *primā faciēs*, i.e. abl. of fem. of *primus* first, PRIME<sup>2</sup>; cf. synon. †*faciēs* FACE. ¶ Ch. and Lydg. have *at prime face*.

**primage** prai:midʒ allowance for the loading of a cargo. XVI. - AL. *primāgium*, f. *primus* first, PRIME<sup>2</sup>; cf. synon. †*primegilt* (XVI-XVII) - MLG. *primgelt*, and medL. *primātor* stevedore; see -AGE.

**primal** prai:məl primitive XVII (Sh.); principal XIX (Byron, Wordsworth). - medL. *primālis*, f. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**primary** prai:məri earliest, original XV; of the first rank XVI; of the first order or stage XVII; in many techn. uses, as *p. colours*, †*humours*, *planets* XVII. - L. *primārius* chief, principal, f. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>; see -ARY.

**primate** prai:mət chief bishop of a province. XIII (La3.). ME. *primat*, later -ate - (O)F. *primat* - late L. *primat-*, -ās, sb. use of L. *primās* (Apuleius) of the first rank, chief, f. *primus* first, PRIME<sup>2</sup>. So **primate** prai:meɪ:ʃəl. XVII. - F. *primatial*, f. medL. *primātia* (for earlier *primātus*), whence, partly through (O)F. *primatie*, **primacy**. XIV.

**primates** prai:meɪ:tɪz, (now anglicized) prai:meɪts (zool.) highest order of mammalia. XVIII (sg. *primas*, Goldsmith). - modL. use (Linnæus) of pl. of *primās*; see prec.

**prime**<sup>1</sup> praim earliest of the day hours of the Western Church OE.; (arch.) first hour of the day XIII; golden number XIV (R. Manning); beginning, earliest time XIV; choicest or finest part, time, etc. XVI. OE. *prim* - L. *prima*, sc. *hōra* first (hour), reinforced from (O)F. *prime*, from which or independently from L. the non-eccl. senses were derived; see next. ¶ Cf. TERCE, SEXT, NONE.

**prime**<sup>2</sup> praim †first in order of time XIV; (arith.) having no integral factors but itself and one XVI (Billingsley); of first rank, importance, or quality XVII (Sh.; *p. minister* PREMIER XVII). - (O)F. *prime* (now only in some phr.) - L. *primus* first, f. \**pri-*, rel. to *præ* PRE-, *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>, PRO-<sup>2</sup>. Hence **prime** sb. prime number XVI; and in other techn. uses, partly after F. *prime*; cf. prec.

**prime**<sup>3</sup> praim fill, charge, load. XVI (Douglas). Connected with PRIMAGE, Sc. †*primegilt*, but the basic meaning is not clear.

**prime**<sup>1</sup> praim cov with a first coat of paint. XVII. perh. f. PRIME<sup>2</sup> after synon. F. *imprimer* (- L. *imprimere* IMPRESS).

**primer** pri:məx, prai:məx prayer-book for the laity XIV (PPL.); first reading-book, orig. containing elements of religious instruction XIV (Ch.); size of type (cf. BREVIER) XVI; elementary text-book XIX. - AN. *primer* - medL. *primarius* (sc. *liber* book), *primarium* (sc. *manuale*), sb. uses of m. and n. of L. *primarius* PRIMARY.

**primero** primə:rou gambling card-game. XVI. alt. (cf. -ADO) of Sp. *primera* (whence It. *primiera*), fem. of *primero* first - L. *primarius* PRIMARY. ¶ Associated or identified with †*prima vista* 'first sight' and †*prime* (XVI), which seem to have been applied orig. to a sequence of the best cards.

**primeval**, -æval praimi:v(ə)l pert. to the first ages of the world. XVII. f. L. *primævus*, f. *primus* first, PRIME<sup>2</sup> + *ævum* AGE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**primitive** pri:mitiv pert. to early times, original. XIV. - (O)F. *primitif*, -ive, or L. *primitivus* first or earliest of its kind, f. *primitus* in the first place, f. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>; see -IVE.

**primogeniture** praimoudʒe:nitʃuə condition of being first-born, right or custom depending upon this. XVII (Bacon). - medL. *primogenitura*, f. L. *primō* adv. of *primus* first + *genitura* birth (after *primogenitus* first-born); see PRIME<sup>2</sup>, GENITIVE.

**primordial** praimō:diəl pert. to the beginning. XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *primordiālis*, f. *primordium*, sb. use of n. of *primordius* original, f. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup> + base of *ordiri* begin; see -IAL.

**primrose** pri:mrouz plant *Primula veris*. xv. Late ME. *primerose*, corr. to OF. *prime-rose* (now, hollyhock), medL. *primarosa* 'first' or 'earliest rose'; the reason for the name is not known. ¶ Superseded †*primerole* (XIV), dim. formation, perh. more widely used.

**primula** pri:mjʉlə name of a genus used by Linnæus. XVIII. medL. *primula*, fem. (sc. *planta* plant) of dim. (see -ULE) of *primus* first, PRIME<sup>2</sup>; orig. in *primula vëris* 'little firstling of spring', applied to the cowslip and the field daisy.

**primum mobile** prai:məm mou:bili supposed outermost sphere added to the Ptolemaic system, carrying with it other spheres in its revolution. xv. medL. 'first moving thing', n. of L. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup> and *mobilis* MOBILE; tr. Arab. *al-muḥarrik al-awwal* 'the first mover' (Avicenna).

**primus** prai:məs presiding bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church. XIX. - L. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>.

**prince** prins sovereign ruler; chief; ruler of a small state XIII (AncrR., RGlouc., Cursor M.); male member of a royal family XIV. - (O)F. *prince*, corr. to Pr. *prince*, Sp., It. *principe* - L. *principem*, nom. *princeps*

chief, leader, sovereign, f. *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup> + -cip-, comb. form of stem of *capere* take (see HEAVE).

**principal** pri:nsip(ə)l chief XIII; constituting the primary or original sum XIV; (gram.) XVI; sb. chief, head, superior; original sum XIV; chief actor XVI. - (O)F. *principal* - L. *principālis* first, chief, original, f. *princip-*, *princeps* PRINCE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **PRINCIPALITY** -æ'liti principāliship; territory of a prince. XIV. - OF. *principalite* (mod. *principalité* headship of a college); varying in ME. with *principalte* - OF. *principalte* (mod. *principauté* principedom) - late L. *principālītās*. **PRINCIPATE**<sup>1</sup>. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**principia** prinsipiə first principles (of a subject). XVII. pl. of L. *principium* beginning, f. *princip-*, *princeps* chief (cf. PRINCE).

**principle** pri:nsipl †origin, source; fundamental source, quality, truth, etc. XIV (Wyclif, Ch., Trevisa); general law or rule XVI (of nature XIX); (elementary) constituent XVII. - AN. \**principle*, var. of (O)F. *principe* - L. *principium* beginning, source, (pl.) foundations, elements, f. *princip-*, *princeps* first in place or time (see PRINCE). ¶ For parasitic l cf. *manciple*, *participle*.

**print** print impression, impress XIII (Cursor M.); (typographical uses) xv. ME. *print(e)*, *preint(e)*, *preent(e)*, *prent(e)* (still mod. Sc.), later *print(e)* - OF. *printe*, *preinte*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *preindre*, older *priembre* = Pr., OSp. *premer*, It. *premere* :- L. *premere* PRESS<sup>1</sup>; cf. (M)LG., (M)Du. *print*. Hence **print** vb. impress, stamp XIV; (in typographical uses) XVI (earlier *enpnynte*, Caxton; see IMPRINT). Hence **PRINT**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (*prenter*).

**prior**<sup>1</sup> prai:ə officer of an abbey next below the abbot; head of offshoot of an abbey. XI. Late OE. *prior*, reinforced in ME. by OF. *priur*, *priour* (mod. *prieur*) - L. *prior* (-ōr-), sb. use of *prior* former, elder, superior, compar. (- \**prijos*) f. OL. *pri* (*præ* PRE-) before. So **PRIORESS**<sup>1</sup>. XIII. - OF. *prioressse* = medL. *priōrissa*. **PRIORY**<sup>2</sup>. XIII. - AN. *priorie*, medL. *priōria*.

**prior**<sup>2</sup> prai:ə earlier, anterior; also advb. XVIII. - L. *prior*; see prec. So **PRIORITY** prai:riti. XIV (Usk). - (O)F. - medL.

**prism** prizm (geom.) solid figure of which the two ends are similar, equal, and parallel rectilinear figures and the sides parallelograms XVI (Billingsley); (optics) transparent body of this form XVII. - medL. *prisma* (Martianus Capella) - Gr. *prisma*, -mat- (Euclid), lit. thing sawn, f. *prizein* saw vb. (cf. *prion*, *pricin*). So **PRISMATIC** -ætik. XVIII (Pope). - F. or modL.

**prison** prizn imprisonment, place of this. XII. - OF. *prisun*, (mod.) *prison* = Pr. *prezō*, Sp. *prision*, It. *prigione* :- L. *prēnsionem*, for *præhensio(n-)*, n. of action f. *præhendere*, f. *præ* PRE- + \**hend-*, var. of \**hed-* (cf. PREY, GET). So **PRISONER**<sup>2</sup> priznə:ɹ. XIII; superseded earlier *prison* so used, as in OF., Sp., It., and medL.

**pristine** pri·stain pert. to the earliest period. XV. - L. *pristinus*, f. base of *priscus* early, *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>, with suffix as in *crāstinus* of yesterday, *diūtinus* long-lasting; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**prithe** pri·ði (arch.) formula of request. XVI. Earlier *pray the*, *preythe*, clipped form of *I pray thee*.

**private** prai·vit †applied by Wyclif to the friars; not open to the public XIV (Trevisa); not holding a public position xv. - L. *privātus* withdrawn from public life, peculiar to oneself, sb. man in private life, prop. pp. of *privāre* bereave, deprive, f. *privus* single, individual, private, :- \**preuios* (of CItalic range); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **privacy** pri·vəsi, prai·vəsi. XV (rare before XVI). **privateer** prai·vitiə·r vessel owned and officered by private persons holding letters of marque, commander of this. XVII; after *volunteer*; earlier called *private man of war*. **privation** prai·vei·ʃən depriving, being deprived XIV (Rolle, Trevisa). - L. *privatiō(n)-*, f. *privāre*. **privative** pri·vətiv. XVI (Hooker, Bacon). - F. or L.

**privet** pri·vit evergreen shrub *Ligustrum vulgare*. XVI (Elyot, Turner, also *privie*, dial. *privy*). Obscurely rel. to *contemp.* synonym. *primprint* (Turner, Lyte), abbrev. (dial.) *prim*, *primp*; of unkn. origin.

**privilege** pri·vilidʒ private or particular right. XII. Early ME. *privilegie*, *privilege* - AN. \**privilegie*, (O)F. *privilege* - L. *privilegium* legal provision affecting an individual, prerogative, f. *privus* PRIVATE + *lēg-*, *lēx* law (see LEGAL). So vb. - (O)F. *privilegiere* - medL. *privilegiāre*. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). So **privy** pri·vi †private; hidden, secret XIII; participating in knowledge (of) XIV; sb. †intimate XIII; private place of easement XIV (Barbour); (leg.) partaker xv. ME. *prive*, *privey*, *privy* - (O)F. *privé* (as sb. in OF. familiar friend, private place) :- L. *privātus* PRIVATE. See -Y<sup>2</sup>. So **privacy** †secret thing; †privacy XIII; (chiefly pl.) private parts XIV; private knowledge XVI. - OF. *priveté*, -*ité*. ¶ The sense 'place of easement' is found in medL. *priveta*, -*ata*, OF. *priveit*, MHG. *privēt(e)*, *privāt(e)*.

**prize** prai·z booty XIV (Ch., Gower); ship, etc. captured at sea XVI. - (O)F. *prise* capture (of a ship), booty, captured vessel or cargo = Pr., Sp., It. *presa* :- Rom. \**prēsa*, \**prēnsa*, sb. use of fem. pp. of \**prēndere* :- L. *præhendere* seize (see PREY); became identified finally with PRIZE<sup>2</sup>.

**prize**<sup>2</sup> prai·z †estimate xv; esteem highly XIV. Late ME. *prise* (earlier Sc. *priss*) - *pris-*, tonic stem of OF. *preisier* PRAISE.

**prize**<sup>3</sup> prai·z reward for superiority in a contest. XVI. Differentiated sp. of *pris(e)*, PRICE.

**prize**<sup>4</sup> prai·z lever up. XVII. f. (dial.) *prize* (xiv) levering instrument - OF. *prise* grasp, seizure, PRIZE<sup>1</sup>. See PRY<sup>2</sup>.

**pro**<sup>1</sup> prou argument or person in favour of a proposal c.1400; now only in *pro and con* prou·n<sup>d</sup>·kə·n (reasons) for and against XVI, earlier *pro and* or *et contra* xv (Lydg., Caxton). L. *prō* for, on behalf of, to be grouped with PER, *præ* PRE-, *pri-* as in *prior*, *primus* PRIME<sup>2</sup>; see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, PRO-<sup>2</sup>.

**pro**<sup>2</sup> prou short for comps. of PRO-<sup>1</sup>, as *professional*, *proproctor*. XIX.

**pro**<sup>3</sup> prou L. prep. *prō* before, in front of, for, on behalf of, instead of, on account of (see PRO<sup>1</sup>), in several phrases domiciled since xv (*pro tempore* temporarily) and esp. XVI (*pro forma* as a matter of form, *pro rata* according to a RATE, proportionally).

**pro**<sup>1</sup> prou, prō repr. comb. form of L. adv.-prep. *prō* (see PRO<sup>1</sup>) having a var. *prōd-* as in *prodigal*, pronounced with ə in *procurator*, *promise*, *prosecute*, *prostitute*, *proverb*; with obscured vowel in *proceed*, *procure*, *produce*, *profane*, *profound*, *promote*, *protect*; as a living prefix chiefly in the senses (1) 'for', 'instead of', 'in place of', as *pro-cathedral*; 'acting as a deputy', in imitation of, as *proconsul*; (2) 'on the side of', 'favouring', as in *pro-Boer*, *pro-German*, *pro-war*. For its reflex in F. *pour-*, *pur-*, see POURPARLER, POURPOINT, PURLIEU, PURLOIN, PURPORT, PURPOSE, PURVEY.

**pro**<sup>2</sup> prou, prō repr. comb. form of Gr. *prō* before (of time, position, priority), as in *problem*, *proboscis*, *programme*, *prologue*, *prophet*, *prostate*, *protasis*; in recent scientific terms denoting (1) 'earlier', 'primitive'; **pro-chronism**, referring something to a too early date XVII; **propædeutic** prou·pidjū·tik pert. to preliminary instruction (Gr. *propaideúein* teach beforehand); (2) 'anterior' (of position), 'front', as **procephalic** pert. to the fore-part of the head. **prognathous** prō·gnəθəs having projecting jaws (Gr. *gnáthos* jaw).

**proa** prou·ə Malay boat. XVI. Early vars. *parao*, *paroo*, *prau*, *proa* - Malay *p(a)rā(h)ū*.

**probable** prə·bəbl †such as to commend itself XIV (Trevisa); †demonstrable xv; having an appearance of truth XVII (Sh.). - (O)F. *probable* - L. *probabilis* provable, credible, f. *probāre*; see PROBE, PROVE, ABLE. So **probabiliorism** -bi·liörizm, -IST XVIII; **probabilism** prə·bəbilizm, -IST XVII; designating tenets based on a greater or less degree of probability.

**probang** prou·bæŋ (surg.) strip of whalebone with sponge, button, etc. for introducing into the throat. XVII. orig. *provang*, so named by the inventor, W. Rumsey; of unkn. origin (but cf. †*provet* probe - F. *éprouvette*); alt. prob. after PROBE.

**probate** prou·bət, -beit official proving of a will. XV. - L. *probātum* thing proved, sb. use of n.pp. of *probāre* PROVE; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **probation** testing; proving xv. - (O)F. *probation* or L. *probātiō(n)-*, f. *probāre*; hence **probationer**<sup>2</sup>. XVII.



**probe** proub blunt instrument for exploring wounds, etc. XVI. - late L. *proba* proof, medL. examination, f. *probāre*; hence **probe** vb. XVII.

**probity** prō-bīti, prou-bīti moral integrity. XVI. - F. *probité* or L. *probitās*, f. *probus* good, honest :- \**probhos*, perh. orig. 'growing well' (as crops), f. *prō* forward (cf. PRO-<sup>1</sup>)+\**bhwo-* \**bhū* BE (cf. *superbus* SUPERB); see -ITY.

**problem** prō-blēm †difficult question, enigma XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.); question proposed for discussion; matter of inquiry; (geom.) proposition in which something is required to be done (Billingsley) XVI. - (O)F. *problème* or L. *problēma* - Gr. *problēma*, f. *proballein* put forth, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup>+ *ballein* throw (cf. BALLISTA, EMBLEM). So **problematic** XVII, -**atical** XVI. - F. or late L. - Gr.

**proboscis** proub-ōsis, prō- elephant's trunk; elongated (tubular) part of insect's mouth. XVII. - L. *proboscis* (Pliny) - Gr. *proboskīs* lit. 'means of providing food', f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup>+ *bōskein* cause to feed.

**proceed** prōsi-d go forward, come forth. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch., Gower). Late ME. *procede* - (O)F. *procéder* - L. *prōcēdere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *cēdere* go; see CEDE. So **proceedure** XVII. - (O)F., f. the vb.

**proceleumatic** prou:seljūsmæ'tik animating; (pros.) consisting of four short syllables. XVIII. - late L. *proceleumaticus* - Gr. *proheleumatikós*, f. *prokēleusma* (-*mat-*), f. *prokeleuein* incite, f. *pro* PRO-<sup>2</sup>+ *keleuein* bid, command; see -ATIC.

**process** prou:sēs fact of going on or being carried on XIV (R. Mannyng, Rolle); proceedings at law XIV; outgrowth XVI; continuous operation XVII. ME. *proces* - (O)F. *procès* - L. *processus*, f. pp. stem of *prōcēdere*; orig. str. *process*, as still by Milton; but *process* is as early as Ch. Hence **process** vb.<sup>1</sup> A. (orig. Sc.) institute a process against XVI; B. treat by a special process XIX. In A - OF. *processer*, f. *procès*; in B f. the sb. So **procession** prāse-ʃən formal or ceremonial act of going in orderly succession XII; emanation (chiefly theol.) XIV. - (O)F. *procession* - L. *processiō(n-)* advance, (later) religious procession, f. *prōcess-*, pp. stem of *prōcēdere*. Hence **process** vb.<sup>2</sup> go in procession XIX; for the back-formation cf. *progress* vb.

**proclaim** prōklei:m make public announcement of. XIV (Gower). Late ME. *proclame* - L. *prōclāmāre* cry out, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *clāmāre*; see CLAIM, to the sp. of which this word was assim. So **proclamation** prō-klēm- xv. - (O)F. - L.

**proclitic** proukli:tik (gram.) of a monosyllable closely linked with the following

word and having no accent of its own. XIX. - modL. *procliticus* (Hermann, 1801), f. Gr. *proklīnein* lean forward, after late L. *encliticus* ENCLITIC.

**proclivity** prōkli-vīti inclination of mind or character. XVI. - L. *prōclivitās*, f. *prōclivis* inclined (whence †**proclive** XVI), f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *clivus* slope (see DECLIVITY).

**proconsul** proukōnsəl governor of an ancient Roman province XIV (Wycl. Bible); (after F. of the Revolution period) governor of a modern colony, etc. XIX (Scott). - L. *prōconsul*, for *prō consule* (one acting) for the consul; see PRO-<sup>1</sup> (1) and CONSUL. So **proconsular** XVII. - L. *prōconsulāris*. Similarly **propraetor** XVI. - L., for *prō praetore*.

**procrastinate** proukræ:stineit put off to another time. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *prōcrāstināre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *crāstinus* belonging to tomorrow, f. *crās* tomorrow (for the suffix cf. *pristine*); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**procreate** prou:krieit beget, engender. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *prōcreāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *creāre* CREATE, after †*procreate* pp. (XV) and (O)F. *procréer*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **procreation** XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**Procrustean** proukræ:stion tending to produce uniformity by violent methods. XIX. f. Gr. *Prokroūtēs* name of a fabulous robber of Attica who stretched or amputated his victims to conform them to the length of his bed, f. *prokroúein* beat or hammer out, stretch out, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup>+ *kroúein* knock, which has Balto-Sl. cogns.; see -EAN.

**procto-** prō:ktou comb. form of Gr. *prōktós* anus, in (mainly) anat. and surg. terms. XIX.

**proctor** prō:ktər †agent, deputy, proxy XIV (Wyclif, Ch.); advocate, attorney xv; university officer representative of the Masters of Arts; representative of clergy in Convocation XVI. Late ME. *proctour*, syncope of form of *procketour*, *procutour*, reduction of *procuratour* PROCURATOR. ¶ For the syncope cf. PROXY.

**procurator** prō:kjūreitər orig. form of PROCTOR, surviving in Sc. *p. fiscal*, public prosecutor of a district. XIII. - OF. *procurateur* or L. *prōcūrātor* manager, agent, deputy, collector in a province, f. *prōcūrāre* PROCURE; see -ATOR, and cf. PROCURER. ¶ For the corr. noun of action see PROXY.

**procure** prōkjū:ɪ †contrive; bring about by effort; obtain, win. XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *procurer* - L. *prōcūrāre* take care of, attend to, manage, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup>+ *curāre* look after (see CURE). In ME. usu. str. *procure*, whence the weakened forms *procur*, *pro:cre*, *pro:ker*. So **procurer**<sup>2</sup>. XIV (in earliest use, advocate, defender, manager). - AN. *procurour*, OF. *procurer* - L. *prōcūrātōrem*, PROCURATOR.

**prod** prəd stab or poke with a pointed instrument, etc. XVI (Coverdale). perh. of purely symbolic origin, but poss. a blending of **poke** with dial. *brod* vb. †sprout (XII), goad (XV), rel. to *brod* sb. †sprout (XIII), goad, prick (XIV) – ON. *broddr* = OE. *brod* spike, OHG. *brort* edge – Germ. \**brozdaz*. ¶ There is no obvious connexion with OE. *prod-*, *protbor* boring tool.

**prodigal** prəˈdɪɡəl extravagant in expenditure. (XV) XVI. – medL. *prodigālis* (implied in *prodigāliter*, *prodigālitās*), f. *prodīgus* lavish, rel. to *prodīgere* drive forward, cast before one, squander, f. *prōd-*, var. of *prō-PRO-1* + *agere* drive; see ACT, –AL<sup>1</sup>. So **prodigality**. XIV. – (O)F. – late L. (Boethius).

**prodigy** prəˈdɪdʒi †omen, portent XVI; marvel; one of precocious genius XVII. – L. *prodīgium*, f. *prōd-*, var. of *prō PRO-1* + an el. variously referred to *aiō* (– \**agjō*) I say, and *agere* (cf. ACT); see –Y<sup>1</sup>. So **prodigious** prəˈdɪdʒəs †ominous, portentous; of the nature of a prodigy. XVI. – L. *prodīgiosus*; cf. F. *prodigieux* (Rabelais).

**prodromus** prəˈdrɒməs †forerunner; introductory treatise. XVII. – L. *prodromus* – Gr. *prōdromos* precursor, sb. use of adj. ‘running before’, f. *prō PRO-2* + –*dromos* running, *dramēn* run.

**produce** prɒdʒjuːs bring forward XV; bring into existence; extend in length XVI. – L. *prōducere*, f. *prō PRO-1* + *ducere* lead (see DUCT). Hence **produce** sb. prɒˈdʒɪs. XVII. So **product** prəˈdʌkt quantity produced by multiplying XV; thing produced by an operation XVII. – L. *prōductum* (math.), Albertus Magnus), sb. use of n.pp. of *prōducere*. **production** prəˈdʌkʃən. xv. – (O)F. – L. **productive**. XVII. – F. or late L.

**proem** prouːəm prefatory discourse. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *proheme* (also *prohemie*) – OF. *pro(h)eme* (mod. *proème*) or L. *proemium* (medL. *prohēmium*) – Gr. *proēmion* prelude, f. *prō PRO-2* + *oīmē* song, lay.

**profane** prəˈfeɪn secular (*sacred* XV; ritually impure; characterized by disregard of sacred things XVI. – OF. *profhane* (mod. *profane*) or L. *profānus* (med. *prophānus*) not sacred, uninitiated, impious, lit. ‘before, i.e. outside, the temple’, f. *prō PRO-1* + *fānum* temple, FANE. So **profane** vb. desecrate, violate. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – L. *profānāre*; cf. F. *profaner*. **profanation** prɒfˈn. XVI. – F. or late L. **profanity** prɒfˈæːnɪti. XVII (before XIX *profaneness* was more frequent in Eng.) (Sc. and Amer. use). – late L. (Tertullian).

**profess** prəˈfɛːs *be professed* have taken solemn religious vows XV; trans. declare openly, affirm allegiance to, lay claim to knowledge of, teach as a professor XVI. In earliest use in pp. repl. †*profess* – (O)F. *profēs* = Pr. *profes*, etc. – L. *professus*; later f. *profess-*, pp. stem of L. *prōfītēri* declare aloud or publicly, f. *prō PRO-1* + *fatēri* CON-

FESS, rel. to *fābula* FABLE. So **profession** prəˈfɛːʃən taking of vows in a religious order XIII (AnchrR.); avowal of belief in or obedience to religion; occupation professed XVI. – (O)F. *profession* – L. *professiō(n)-*; hence **professional**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII. **professor**<sup>1</sup> prəˈfɛːsɔː public teacher of the highest rank in a faculty of learning XIV (Wyclif); one who makes a profession (gen.) xv. – (O)F. *professeur* or L. *professor*. Hence **professorate**<sup>1</sup>. XIX. So **professional** prɒfɛːʃɪəl. XVIII. f. L. *professōrius*. **professionate**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**proffer** prəˈfɛːr put forward for acceptance. XIII. – AN., OF. *proffrir*, earlier *poroffrir*, *puoffrir*, f. *por* (– L. *prō PRO-1*) + *offrir* OFFER. So **proffer** sb. XIV. – AN. *profre* = OF. \**poroffre*, f. the vb.

**proficient** prəˈfɪʃənt †making progress; that has made progress in learning. XVI. – L. *proficient-*, –*ens*, prp. of *proficere* advance, f. *prō PRO-1* + *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>, make; see –ENT. Hence **proficiency**. XVI (Coverdale).

**profile** prouːˈfaɪl, –fɪl outline, contour, or representation of this. XVII. – It. †*profilo*, now *profilo* (whence also F. *profil*), f. †*profilare* draw in outline, f. *PRO-1* + *filare* spin, †draw a line – L. *filāre*, f. *filum* thread; see also PURFLE.

**profit** prəˈfɪt advantage, benefit; revenue, proceeds XIV; gain in a transaction XVII. – (O)F. *profit* = Pr. *profesch*, Sp. *provecho*, Pg. *proveito* – L. *profectu-*s progress, profit, f. pp. stem of *proficere* (see PROFICIENT). So **profit** vb. XIV. – (O)F. *profiter*, f. the sb.; hence **profiteer**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**profligate** prəˈflɪɡət †overthrown XVI; abandoned to vice XVI (sb. XVIII). – L. *prōfligātus* ruined, dissolute, pp. of *prōfligāre* cast down, ruin, f. *prō PRO-1* + base *flig-* beat (cf. *afflict*, *conflict*, *inflict*); see –ATE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **profligacy**. XVIII.

**pro forma** see PRO<sup>3</sup>.

**profound** prəˈfaʊːnd showing depth of thought or knowledge XIV; abstruse, recondite; physically deep xv. – AN., OF. *profund*, (also mod.) *profond* earlier *parfund* = Pr. *preon*, Cat. *pregon*, It. *profondo* – L. *profundus*, f. *prō PRO-1* + *fundus* bottom (cf. FOUND<sup>1</sup>). So **profundity**. xv. – OF. or late L.

**profuse** prəˈfjuːs liberal to excess xv; very abundant XVII. – L. *profusus*, adj. use of pp. of *profundere* pour forth, f. *prō PRO-1* + *fundere* pour; see FUSE. So **profusion**. XVI. – F. (Montaigne) or L.

**prog<sup>1</sup>** prɒɡ (sl.) victuals, provender. XVII. prob. f. dial. *prog* vb. poke about, as for food, of unkn. origin.

**prog<sup>2</sup>** prɒɡ (sl.) proctor at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge (also *proggins*, perh. by assoc. with *juggins*, *muggins*). XIX.

**progeny** prɔːdʒɪni offspring. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *progenie* - L. *prōgeniēs* descent, family, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + \**gen-* (see KIN), after *prōgignere* beget (cf. Skr. *prajāś*, Av. *frāzaintiś* posterity).

**prognosis** prɔːgnouːsɪs forecast of the course of a case of disease. XVII. - late L. *prōgnōsis* - Gr. *prōgnōsis*, f. *prōgnōskein* know beforehand; see PRO-<sup>2</sup>, GNOSIS. So **prognostic** prɔːgnɔːstɪk previous indication or token XV (Lydg.); symptom XVI. Earlier form *pron-* - OF. *pronostique* (mod. -ic) - L. *prōgnōsticum*, -con - Gr. *prōgnōstikōn*, sb. use of n. of adj. f. *prōgnōskein*; see -IC. **prognosticate**<sup>3</sup>. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *prōgnōsticare*. ¶ An altered form, medL. *prānōsticus*, is repr. by late ME. *prenostik* (Gower, Ch.).

**programme, program** prouːgræm A. †Sc. public notice XVII; B. descriptive notice or plan of intended proceedings XIX. In sense A - late L. *programma* - Gr. *prōgramma* public written notice, f. *prōgrāphein* write publicly, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *grāphein* write (see CARVE); in sense B - F. *programme*.

**progress** prouːgrɛs, prɔːgrɛs onward march; visit of state XV; forward movement XVI. - L. *prōgressus*, f. pp. stem of *prōgredi* go forward, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *gradī* step, walk, go, f. *gradus* step (see GRADE). Hence **progress** vb.; earlier str. *proːgress*; became obs. in England in XVII, but retained or formed afresh in America, whence it was readopted in England c.1800. So **progression** prɔːˌʃn. XIV (Ch.). - F. or L. **progreːssive** XVII. - F.

**prohibit** prouːhɪˌbɪt forbid. xv. f. *prohibit-*, pp. stem of L. *prōhibere* hold back, prevent, forbid, f. *prō* in front, PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *habere* hold (cf. *exhibit*, *inhibit*). So **prohibition**. XIV. - (O)F. or L. **prohibitive**. XVII. - F.

**project** prɔːdʒɛkt †design, scheme XIV; †conception, notion XVI; proposal for execution XVII. - L. *prōjectum*, n. of pp. of *prōicere* throw forth, expel. f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *iacere* throw. Cf. F. *projet*. So **project** prɔːdʒɛˌkt plan XV; throw forward XVI. f. *prōject-*, pp. stem of L. *prōicere*. Cf. F. *projeter*, earlier †*pourjeter*, which prob. suggested the formation of the Eng. word. **projectile**. XVII. - modL. *projectilis*. **projection** action of projecting; earliest in techn. sense of representation of a spherical surface on the flat. XVI (Recorder, Dec). - L.; so (O)F.

**prolate** prouːleɪt lengthened in the direction of the polar axis) (oblate. XVII. - L. *prōlātus*, used as pp. of *prōferre* bring forward, produce, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. So **prolation** †utterance; (mus.) relative duration of the minim to the semibreve. XIV (Gower). - L.

**prolegomena** prouːlɪɡəˌmɪnə preliminary observations. XVII. pl. of L. *prōlegomenon* (also used) - Gr. *prōlegōmenon*, n. of prp. pass. of *prōlegein* say beforehand, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *legein* say (cf. LOGOS).

**prolepsis** prouːleːpsɪs, -lɪp- anticipation, esp. as techn. device in rhet. and gram. XVI. - late L. *prōlēpsis* (the pure L. term was *occupatio*) - Gr. *prōlēpsis*, f. *prōlambánein* anticipate, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *lambánein* take. So **proleptic**. XVII. - Gr.

**proletarian** prouːlɪtɛˈrɪən pert. to the lowest class of the people XVII; wage-earning XIX. f. L. *prōlētārius* Roman citizen of the lowest class under the constitution of Servius Tullius, one who served the state not with his property but only with his offspring, (hence) common, low, f. \**prōlētus* provided with offspring, f. *prōlēs* offspring, for \**prōoles*, or \**proalēs*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + \**ol-* \**algrow* (cf. ADOLESCENT, ALIMENT); see -ARIAN. So **proletariate**<sup>1</sup>. XIX. - F. *prolétariat*, f. L. *prōlētārius* (whence F. *prolétaire*, which was current in Eng. in early XIX), and **proletary**. XVII (earlier than *proletarian*).

**prolific** prouːlɪˌfɪk producing (much) offspring. XVII. - medL. *prōlificus*, f. L. *prōlēs*; see prec. and -IC; cf. F. *prolifique*.

**prolix** prouːlɪks, prouːlɪˌks lengthy XV (Lydg.); lengthy in discourse XVI. - (O)F. *prolix* or L. *prōlixus* spreading abroad, extended, lit. 'poured forth', f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + pp. formation on base of *liquere* be LIQUID. So **prolixity**. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. - late L.

**prolocutor** prouːləˌkjʊtɔː spokesman of an assembly. xv. - L. *prōlocūtōr* pleader, advocate, agent-noun of *prōloqui* speak out; see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, LOCUTION. ¶ In medL. *prolocutor* varies with *praelocutor* one who speaks before others; cf. AL. *prolocutor* and *praelocutor parlamenti* Speaker.

**prologue** prouːləˌɡ peface to a discourse or drama XIII (Cursor M.); speaker of this XVI. ME. *prolog* - (O)F. *prologue* - L. *prologus* - Gr. *prōlogos*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *logos* speech (cf. LOGOS).

**prolong** prɔːləŋ extend in duration XV (†delay, put off, Lydg.); lengthen in space or time XVI. - late L. *prōlongāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *longus* LONG; cf. OF. *prolonguer*, var. of (O)F. *prolonger*, which superseded OF. *por-*, *prolongier* (see PURLOIN). So **prolongation**. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. or late L.

**prolusion** prouːljūːzən preliminary attempt, essay, or dissertation. XVII. - L. *prōlūsio*(n-), f. pp. stem of *prōludere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *ludere* play; see -SION.

**promenade** prɔːmɪˌnɑːd walk taken for exercise or amusement XVI (*purmenade*, -ado); place for this XVII. - F. *promenade*, f. *se promener* walk, refl. of *promener* cause to walk, alt. of *pourmener*, f. *pour* (= L. *prō*) + *mener* lead (= late L. *mināre* drive, for L. *mināri* threaten); see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, MENACE, -ADE. Hence vb. XVI.

**Promethean** prɔːmɪˌθiən pert. to *Prometheus*, a demigod who stole fire from Olympus and taught men its use. XVI (Sh.). See -EAN. ¶ Applied c.1830-60 to a kind of lucifer match.

**prominent** prɔːmɪnənt projecting XVI; conspicuous XVIII. - L. *prōminēt-*, -ēns, prp. of *prōminēre* jut out, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + base meaning 'jut', repr. also by *mōns* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>, *mentum* chin, *minæ* projection of a wall; see -ENT and cf. *eminent*, *imminent*, *menace*. So **pro-minENCE**. XVI.

**promiscuous** prɔːmɪːskjuəs of mixed or disorderly character. XVII. f. L. *prōmiscuus*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *miscēre* MIX; see -UOUS. Hence **promiscu-ITY** prɔːm-. XIX.

**promise** prɔːmɪs assurance concerning the future. XIV. - L. *prōmissum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *prōmittere* send or put forth, promise, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *mittere* send (see MISSION). Hence **pro-mise** vb. xv (Lydg.); after (O)F. *promettre* or L. *prōmittere*. So **pro-missORY**. XVII. - medL. *prōmissōrius*.

**promontory** prɔːmɒntəri point of high land jutting into water. XVI. - medL. *prōmontōrium*, alt. (after *mont-*, *mōns* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>) of L. *prōmunturium*, gen. considered to be f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> and a deriv. of *mōns*; cf. -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**promote** prɔːmouːt advance in position XIV (Trevisa); further in growth XVI. f. *prōmōt-*, pp. stem of L. *prōmovēre* move forward; see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, MOVE. So **promo-TION**. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. - L.

**prompt** prɔːmpt ready or quick to act. xv. - (O)F. *prompt* or L. *promptus* brought forth, manifest, ready, disposed, pp. of *prōmere* bring forth, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *emere* take (see EMPTION). So **prompt** vb. incite to action XIV; assist (a speaker) by suggesting what is to be said xv; suggest, inspire XVII. - medL. \**promptāre*, f. L. *promptus*. **pro-mPTER**<sup>1</sup>. xv (theatr. xvii Sh.).

**promulgate** prɔːmʌlgeɪt make known publicly. XVI (Palsgr.). f. pp. stem of L. *prōmulgāre* expose to public view, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + base of *mulgēre* MILK, (hence) cause to issue forth, bring to light; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**prone** prɔːn naturally inclined, disposed XIV (Wycl. Bible); bending forward and downward XVI; lying flat XVII. - L. *prōnus*, f. *prō* forward (PRO<sup>3</sup>, PRO-<sup>1</sup>), with suffix as in *infernus* INFERNAL, *internus* INTERNAL. So **prona-TION** (physiol.) putting a fore limb into a prone position. XVII. - F. or medL. (f. late L. *prōnāre*). **prona-TOR** muscle effecting this. XVIII.

**prong** prɔːŋ forked instrument xv; tine of a fork XVII. In early use also *prang* and varying with (dial.) *sprong* (xv); the form suggests connexion with MLG. *prange* pinching, pinching instrument, horse's barnacle, Du. *prang* pinching, confinement, †shackle, LG., Du. *prangen* press, MHG. *přrengen* (op-)press, Goth. *ana|praggan* oppress (cf. rare ME. *prangle* press tightly, pinch). Cf. PANG.

**pronoun** prɔːnaun (gram.). XVI. f. PRO-<sup>1</sup> instead of +NOUN, after F. *pronom* (xv) and L. *prōnōmen* (Varro, Quintilian) tr. Gr.

*antōnuntā* (Aristarchus, Dionysius Thrax), f. *antī* ANTI- + *ōnuna*, *ōnoma* NAME. So **pro-nominal**<sup>1</sup> prɔːnɔːmɪnəl. XVII. - late L. *prōnōminālis* (Priscian); cf. NOMINAL.

**pronounce** prɔːnaunːs utter formally; speak in a set way. XIV (R. Mannyng, Wyclif, Gower). - OF. *pronuncier* (mod. *prononcer*), for earlier *purnuncier* - L. *prōnuntiāre* proclaim, narrate, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *nuntiāre* ANNOUNCE. So **pronunciation** prɔːnʌnsiːʃən. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. or L.

**pronunciamento** prɔːnʌnsiːəmeːntou manifesto. XIX (W. Irving). - Sp. *pronunciamento*, f. *pronunciar* (-L. *prōnuntiāre* PRONOUNCE) + -*miento* -MENT.

**proof** pruf that which makes good a statement XIII (AncrR.); action of proving or testing XIV (Wyclif); something produced as a test XVI. Later ME. *prōf* (obl. form *prōve*, pl. *prōves*), superseding earlier *prēf*, *prēve*, *preove* - OF. *preve*, *proeve*, *prueve* (mod. *preuve*) = Pr. *prova*, Sp. *prueba*, It. *prova* :- late L. *proba*, f. *probāre* PROVE. The substitution of *prōf* for *prēf* was due to assim. to the vb.; the devocalization of *v* to *f* was consequent upon the loss of final *e* (cf. *belief*). Hence **proof** adj. of tested strength XVI (Sh.); prob. from ellipsis of *of* in †*armour of proof* (xv-xvii).

**prop** prɔːp rod, stake, or beam to support a weight. xv (Promp. Parv.). prob. - MDu. *proppe* vine-prop, support, corr. in form to MLG. *proppe* plug, stopper, bung, OHG. *pfropfo* sucker, shoot, graft, but the diversity of sense makes difficulties. Hence or - (M)LG., (M)Du. *proppen*, **prop** vb. xv. ¶ Ir. *propa*, Gael. *prōp* are from Eng.

**propaganda** prɔːpægəːndə committee of cardinals charged with the foreign missions of the Church XVIII; systematic scheme for the dissemination of a doctrine or practice XIX. - It. (Sp., Pg.) *propaganda* (whence F. *propagande*), extracted from the modL. title *congregatio de propaganda fide* congregation for propagating the faith; fem. gerundive of L. *prōpāgāre*. **propagate** prɔːpeɪt multiply specimens of (a plant, etc.); cause to increase or spread. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *prōpāgāre* (prop.) multiply by means of layers or slips, rel. to *prōpāgō*, *prōpāgēs* set, layer, offspring, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + \**pāg-* fix; see PACT, PAGE<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **propaga-TION**. xv. - (O)F. or L.

**proparoxytone** see OXYTONE.

**propel** prɔːpeɪl †xpeɪl xv; drive forward XVII. - L. *prōpellere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *pellere* drive (see COMPEL). So **propulsion** prɔːpʌlʃən. xvii (Florio). - medL. *prōpulsio(n-)*; so F., It.

**propensity** prɔːpeːnsɪti favourable disposition or tendency. XVI. f. *propense* disposed (xvi) - L. *prōpensus* inclining, inclined, pp. of *prōpendere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *pendere*; see PENDENT, -ITY.

**proper** prɒpəɹ pert. to oneself or itself or to a person or thing particularly XIII (Cursor M.); strictly pertaining; thorough, complete; excellent, fine XIV; specially adapted XV (cf. the adv.). ME. *propre* - (O)F. *propre*, corr. to Pr., etc. *proprio* - L. *prōprius* one's own, special, peculiar, prob. f. \**prō priuō* as a PRIVATE or peculiar thing. So **properly**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (appropriately, fittingly, AncrR.); after (O)F. *proprement*, L. *prōpriē*. **property** prɒpəɹti ownership (esp. private) XIII (Cursor M.); thing or things owned XV (not freq. before XVII); attribute, quality XIV (R. Mannyng); †property XIV (Wycl.); portable article for a dramatic performance XV. ME. *proprete* - AN. \**proprete*, (O)F. *propriété* - L. *prōprietas* PROPRIETY.

**prophecy** prɒfɪsi action or function of a prophet, utterance of a prophet, prediction of events. XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.). - OF. *profecie* (mod. *prophétie*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *profecia*, It. *profesia* - late L. *prophētia* - Gr. *prophētiā*, f. *prophētēs* prophet; see -CY. So **prophesy** prɒfɪsai speak as a prophet. XIV (PPI., Wycl. Bible). - OF. *prophecier*, f. *prophecie*; the differentiation of sp. between vb. and sb. became established after 1700; for the pronunc. of final -y cf. vbs. in -FY and *multiply*. **prophet** prɒfɪt inspired revealer of God's will XII; one who predicts XIII (AncrR.). ME. *profete*, -*phete* - (O)F. *prophète* - L. *prophēta*, -*tēs* - Gr. *prophētēs* interpreter, spokesman, esp. of the will of a deity, as in LXX and N.T., f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + -*phētēs* speaker, f. *phē-*, *phánai* speak. So **prophetess**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *prophetesse* - late L. *prophētissa*; **prophetic** prɒfɪtɪk. XVI (Sh.), -ICAL. XV. - F. or late L.

**prophylactic** prɒfɪlæktɪk preventive of disease. XVI. - F. *prophylactique* - Gr. *prophylaktikós*, f. *prophulassein* keep guard before; see PRO-<sup>2</sup>, PHYLACTERY, -IC.

**propinquity** prɒpɪŋkwɪti nearness, proximity. XIV (Ch.; of kinship). - OF. *propinquité* or L. *propinquitās*, f. *propinquus* neighbouring, f. *prope* near (cf. *longinquus*, f. *longe* far off), prob. for \**proqe* (cf. *proximus* PROXIMATE); see -ITY.

**propitiate** prɒpɪʃiɛt render propitious. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *propitiāre*, f. *propitius* favourable, gracious; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **propitiation**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). **propitiator**<sup>2</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.). - ecclL. **propitious**. XV (Bokenham). - OF. *propicius* or f. L. *propitius*.

**propolis** prɒpɒlɪs bee-glue, resinous substance with which bees line their hives. XVII. - L. *propolis* (Pliny) - Gr. *própolis* (i) suburb, (ii) bee-glue, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *pólis* city.

**proportion** prɒpɔɹʃɪən comparative part, share; comparative relation, relative size. XIV. Used by Wyclif, Chaucer, Trevisa, and Gower, but not fully current before XVI; - (O)F. *proportion* or L. *prōportio(n)*

(Cicero, tr. Gr. *ἀναλογία* analogy), derived from phr. *prō portio(n)e* (tr. Gr. *ἀνὰ λόγον*) proportionally, i.e. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + abl. of *portio* PORTION. So vb. make proportionate. XIV. - (O)F. or medL. *prōportionāre*. **proportionable** (Ch.). - late L. **propōrtional**<sup>1</sup> (sb., Ch.). - L. **propōrtionate**<sup>2</sup> (Trevisa). - late L.

**propose** prəpəʊz put forward for consideration. XIV. - (O)F. *proposer*, repr. L. *prōpōnere* (see PRO-<sup>1</sup>, POSE). Hence **proposal**<sup>2</sup>. XVII. So **proposition** prɒpɔɹʃɪən act of propounding or plan propounded XIV (Rolle, Wyclif, Usk); (math.) XVI (Billingsley) - (O)F. or L. (Cicero, tr. Gr. *πρόθεσις*, *πρότασις*, *πρόβλημα*; see PROTHESIS, PROTASIS, PROBLEM), f. pp. stem of *prōpōnere*, whence **propound** prɒpəʊnd. XVI, alt. of †*propoune*, for earlier **propone** (XIV; chiefly Sc.) - L. *prōpōnere* (for parasitic *d* cf. AS-*TOUND*, COMPOUND, EXPOUND).

**proprætor** see PROCONSUL.

**proprietary** prɒpraɪtəri grantee of one of certain Amer. colonies; proprietorship XVII; adj. XV. - late L. *proprietaryus* (in medL. as sb. holder of property), f. *proprietas* PROPERTY; see -ARY. So **proprietor** prɒpraɪtəɹ one who holds something as property. XVII. alt. of prec. by irreg. substitution of suffix -TOR.

**propriety** prɒpraɪti †property XV; fitness, appropriateness XVII; conformity with good usage XVIII. - (O)F. *propriété* - L. *prōprietas* peculiarity (Cicero; tr. Gr. *ιδιότης*), ownership, f. *prōprius* PROPER; see -ITY.

**propulsion** see PROPEL.

**propylæum** prɒpɪliəm, -pai- entrance to a temple, etc.; introduction. XVIII. L. - Gr. *propύλαιον*, sb. use of n. adj. 'before the gate'. f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *pύλῆ* gate.

**propylite** prɒpɪlaɪt (geol.) volcanic rock so named as opening the Tertiary epoch. XIX. f. Gr. *prōpύλον* gateway, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *pύλῆ* gate; see -ITE.

**prorogue** prɒrɔʊg †extend in time; discontinue the meeting of (a legislative body, etc.) XV. Late ME. *proroge*, later -*rogue* (XVI) - (O)F. *proroger*, †*guer* - L. *prōrogāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *rogāre*. So **prorogation** prɒrɔʊ, prɔ- XV. - (O)F. or L.

**proscenium** prɒʊsɪniəm in the ancient theatre, space between background and orchestra XVII; in the mod. theatre, space between curtain and orchestra XIX. - L. *proscēnium* - Gr. *proskēnion*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *skēnē* SCENE.

**proscribe** prɒ(u)skraɪb post up the name of (a person) as condemned XVI; denounce, interdict XVII. - L. *proscribere* publish in writing, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *scribere* write (see SCRIPTURE). So **proscription**. XIV (Trevisa). - L.

**prose** prouz form of language not restricted in measure or rhythm XIV; (eccl.) sequence XV (Pecock); matter-of-fact expression XVI; prosy discourse XVII. - (O)F. *prose* - L. *prōsa* (sc. *ōvatiō*, 'straightforward discourse'), sb. use of fem. of *prōsus*, for earlier *prorsus* straightforward, direct, contr. of *prō-versus*, pp. of *prōvertere* turn forwards, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *vertere* turn (see -WARD). So **prosaic** prouzei'ik. XVI. - F. or late L. *prōsaicus* (Fortunatus), after *mosaic*. **pro-sv**<sup>1</sup> XIX.

**prosecute** prō-sikjūt follow up, go on with XV; carry on; institute legal proceedings against XVI. f. *prōsecūt-*, pp. stem of L. *prōsequi* pursue, accompany, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *sequi* follow (see SEQUENCE). So **prosecution**. XVI. - OF. or late L. Cf. PURSUE.

**proselyte** prō-silait convert, spec. to the Jewish religion. XIV. - late (Christian) L. *prosēlytus* - Gr. *prosēluthos* stranger, sojourner (LXX), convert to Judaism (N.T.), f. 2nd aorist stem (*prosēluth-*) of *prosērkhēs-thai* come to, approach. Hence **pro-selytize**. XVII (†*proselyte* is somewhat earlier).

**prosody** prō-sədi science of versification. XV. - L. *prosōdia* accent of a syllable (Varro, Quintilian) - Gr. *prosōdiā* song sung to music, tone of a syllable, mark indicating this, f. *prōs* to: - \**proti* (cf. Skr. *prāti* opposite to) + *ōidē* song, ODĒ; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. *prosodie* (XVI).

**prosopopœia** prōsōpōpi'ə (rhet.) figure by which an imaginary or absent person is represented as acting, (hence) personification. XVI. - L. (Quintilian) - Gr. *prosōpopoiā* representation in human form, f. *prōsōpon* face, person (f. *prōs* to + *ōps* EYE, face) + *poiēin* make (cf. POET).

**prospect** prō-spekt view afforded by a position XV; spectacle, scene; mental vista XVII (Sh.). - L. *prōspectus* look-out, view, f. *prōspicere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *specere* look (cf. ASPECT). So **prospect** vb. †look forward XVI; explore a region for mineral XIX (from the use of the sb. for 'spot giving promise of mineral deposit'). **prospective**. XVI. - obs. F. or late L. **prospectus** prōspe-ktəs description in advance of a proposed undertaking. XVIII. - L.; prob. after F. use (XVIII).

**prosper** prō-spəi be fortunate or successful XV; trans. XVI. - (O)F. *prospérer* or L. *prosperāre*, f. *prosper*, *prosperus* doing well or successfully. So **prosperity** prōspe'riti. XIII (AncrR.). - (O)F. - L. **prosperous**. XV. - F. †*prosperous*, f. L. *prosper*.

**prostate** prō-steit (anat.) gland at junction of neck of the bladder and the urethra. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - F. *prostate* (Paré) - modL. *prostata* - Gr. *prostātēs* one that stands before, guardian, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *statōs* placed, standing, f. \**sta-* (see STAND).

**prosthesis** prō-spīsis (philol.) addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a

word. XVI. - late L. *prosthesis* (Charisius, Diomedes) - Gr. *prōthesis*, f. *prōtithēnai* add, f. *prōs* to; see THESIS.

**prostitute** prō-stitjūt †adj. offered or exposed to lust XVI; sb. woman given over to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire XVII (Purchas). - L. *prōstitūtus* (fem. *prōstitūta* as sb.), pp. of *prōstitūere* expose publicly, offer for sale, prostitute, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *statūere* set up, place (see STATUTE). So **prostitute** vb. XVI. f. pp. stem of the L. vb. **prostitu-tion**. XVI. - (O)F. or late L.

**prostrate** prō-streit lying with face to the ground. XIV. - L. *prōstrātus*, pp. of *prōsternere* throw in front, cast down, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *sternere* lay low; see STRATUM, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So vb. XV. f. the pp. stem; formerly *prostrāte*. **prostrā-tion**. XVI. - (O)F. or late L.

**protagonist** prō(u)tæ'gənist chief personage in a drama XVII; leading person in a contest or cause XIX. - Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*, f. *prōtos* first, PROTO- + *agōnistēs* combatant, actor, f. *agōnizēs-thai* contest, AGONIZE; see -IST.

**protasis** prō-təsis †first part of a play; (gram.) introductory clause of a sentence. XVII. - L. *protasis* (Apuleius, Donatus) - Gr. *prōtasis* proposition, problem, etc., f. *pro-teinēin* put forward, tender, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup> + *teinēin* stretch (cf. TEND<sup>2</sup>, TENUOUS).

**protect** prōte-kt defend from injury. XVI. f. *prōtect-*, pp. stem of L. *prōtegere* cover in front, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *tegere* cover (see TEGUMENT). So **protection**. XIV. - (O)F. or late L. **protectōr**<sup>2</sup>. XIV. - (O)F. - late L.; hence **protectōrate**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**protégé**, fem. -**gée** prō'teizi one under another's protection. XVIII (Sheridan). F., pp. of *protéger* - L. *prōtegere* PROTECT.

**protein** prou'ti:in, -tīn (chem.) one of a class of organic compounds forming essential constituents of living organisms. XIX. - F. *protéine* (Mulder 1838), G. *protein*, f. Gr. *prōtēios* (n. as sb. -on chief place), f. *prōtos* first (PROTO-); see -IN. Hence **proteid**<sup>3</sup> prou'ti:id. XIX.

**pro tem** short for *pro tempore* (see PRO<sup>3</sup>).

**protest** prou'test protestation XIV; formal written declaration XVII; declaration of dissent XVIII. - F. †*protest* (mod. *protêt*), f. *protester* (whence **protest** prō'test vb. XV). - L. *prōtestāri* declare formally, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *testāri* be a witness, assert (see TESTAMENT). So **protestant** prō'tistant applied to those who joined in the protest at the Diet of Spire in 1529; (hence) non-Roman-Catholic XVI (1539); (with pronunc. prō'te-stənt) one who protests (gen.) XVII. - L. *prōtestāns*, prp. of *prōtestāri*. **protestation** prō'testei'jən. XIV. - (O)F. - late L.

**proteus** prou'tiəs, -tjūs (Gr. and Rom. myth.) sea-god fabled to change his shape, transf. and fig. XVI; amœba; genus of amphibians XIX. L. - Gr. *Proteús*. Hence **pro-tean** changing, varying, XVI.

**proto-** prou·tou comb. form of Gr. *prōtos* first, obscurely rel. to *prō* PRO-<sup>2</sup>; in many techn. terms; formerly chem. from 1804 (*protoxide*, T. Thomson); **PRO·TOMARTYR** first martyr, e.g. St. Stephen. xv (Lydg.). - medL. **PRO·TOTO·TARY** principal notary, chief clerk. xv (Bokenham). - medL. **PRO·TOPLASM** prou·tōplæzm substance constituting the physical basis of life. xix (1848, Lindley). - G. *protoplasma* (H. von Mohl, 1846), f. Gr. *prōtos* first, PRO·TO- + *plásma* moulded thing (see PLASMA); **PRO·TOTYPE** prou·tōtaip primary type. xvii. - F. or late L. **PROTOZOA** proutōzou·ə (zool.) division of animals of the most primitive type. xix (Coleridge). modL. (Goldfuss, 1818), f. Gr. *prōto*- PRO·TO- + *zōia* animals; see ZOOLOGY, -A<sup>2</sup>.

**protocol** prou·tōkəl original note or minute of a transaction xvi; original draft or record of a diplomatic document xvii; etiquette of precedence, etc. xix. orig. *prothocoll* (in earliest use Sc.) - OF. *prothocolle* (mod. *protocole*), corr. to Pr. *prothcolle*, Sp. *protocolo*, It. *protocollo* - medL. *protocolllum* - Gr. *prōtōkollon* first leaf of a volume, fly-leaf glued to the case and containing an account of the contents, f. *prōtos* PRO·TO- + *kōlla* glue.

**proton** prou·tən (phys.) unit of matter associated with a charge of positive electricity. xx. - n. sg. of Gr. *prōtos* first.

**protract** prōtræ·kt A. lengthen out; B. draw to scale. xvi. f. *prōtract-*, pp. stem of L. *prōtrahere* prolong, defer, in medL. also in sense B, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *trahere* draw; cf. PORTRAY. So **PRO·TRACT·ION**. xvi. - F. or late L. **PRO·TRACTOR**<sup>1</sup> one who prolongs time, etc.; instrument used in setting off and measuring angles. xvii. - medL.

**protrude** prōtrū·d thrust forward; also intr. for refl. or pass. xvii. - L. *prōtrūdere*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *trūdere* press, thrust (see THREAT, and cf. ABSTRUSE). So **PRO·TRU·SION**. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - F. or modL.

**protuberant** prōtjū·bærənt bulging beyond the surface. xvii (Sir T. Browne). - prp. of late L. *prōtuberāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *tūber* bump, swelling; see TUBER, -ANT. So **PRO·TU·BERANCE**. xvii. - modL.

**proud** praud having a high opinion of oneself OE.; feeling honoured; stately, grand xiii; †valiant xiv; overgrown, tumid xvi. Late OE. *prūd* (also *prūt*) = ON. *prūðr* - OF. *prud*, *prod*, nom. *pruz*, *proz*, *prouz* (mod. *preux*) valiant, gallant = Pr. *proz*, Cat. *prou*, It. *pròde* - Rom. \**prōdis* (late L. *prōde*, n. in pre-Vulg. a. 200), f. L. *prōdesse* be of value, be good, f. *prōd*, var. of *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *esse* be (cf. ENS). Cf. PRIDE, PRUDE.

**prove** prūv try, test xii; make good, establish xiii. OE. *prōfian*, succeeded by - OF. *prover* (mod. *prouver*) = Pr. *proar*, Sp. *probar*, It. *probare* =- L. *probāre* test, approve, demonstrate, f. *probus* good (see PROBITY). For the ME. var. *preove*, *preve*, later *prieve*, Sc. *preif*, derived from OF.

forms with radical stress (*preuve*, etc.) cf. MOVE. The pp. *proven* prou·vn, *prū·vn* (orig. Sc. law), belongs to the var. *preve*, and is based on the analogy of †*chese*/chosen, *cleave*/cloven, *weave*/woven.

**provenance** prō·vænəns, -nās place of origin. xix. F., f. prp. of *provenir* come forth - L. *prōvenire*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *venire* COME. The form **PRO·VENIENCE** *prō·viniəns*, derived immed. from the prp. of the L. vb., is preferred in U.S.A. See -ANCE, -ENCE.

**Provençal** prō·væ·sæl, prō·væn·sæ·l pert. to Provence, former province in south-east France xvi; the Romance language spoken there xvii. Formerly †-*zal*, †-*cial*; - F. *provençal* - L. *prōvinciālis* PROVINCIAL; the southern part of ancient Gaul, Gallia Narbonensis, which came under Roman rule long before the rest, was familiarly styled (*nostra*) *provincia* the or our province.

**provender** prō·vindəi †prebend; food, provisions. xiv. - OF. *provendre*, var. of *provende* = It. *profenda* :- Rom. \**prōbēnda* (whence also OS. *prōvenda*, OHG. *pfruenta*, G. *pfründe*, ON. *prōfēnda*), alt. of L. *prōbēnda* PREBEND (cf. PROVOST). ¶ For parasitic r cf. PHILOSOPHER.

**proverb** prō·vəib short pithy saying embodying a general truth. xiv (first in the biblical title, R. Mannyng; in gen. use, Ch., Wycl., Gower). - (O)F. *proverbe* or L. *prōverbium*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *verbum* WORD, as if 'a set of words put forth' (cf. the formation of *adagium* ADAGE). So **PRO·VER·BIAL**. xv. - L.

**proviand** prō·viənt provision, commissariat. xvii (introduced by soldiers who served in the Thirty Years War 1618-48). - G. *proviand* (cf. Du. *proviand*) - It. *provianda*, alt. of †*provenda* (see PROVENDER).

**provide** prō·vai·d †(intr.) exercise foresight; furnish for use; fit out. xv. - L. *prōvidēre* foresee, attend to, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *vidēre* (see VISION); cf. PURVEY. So **PRO·VIDENCE** *prō·vidəns* foresight, prevision, timely care xiv (Wycl. Bible, Gower); applied to God xvii. - (O)F. or L. **PRO·VIDENT**. xv. - L. (cf. PRUDENT). Hence **PRO·VIDENTIAL**. xvii.

**provision** prō·vi·zən appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant xiv (Wycl., Trevisa); †foresight, providing in advance; clause providing for a matter; supply of necessities, etc. xv; supply of food xvii. - (O)F. *provision* - L. *prōvisiō(n)*, f. pp. stem of *prōvidēre* PROVIDE; see -ION. Hence **PRO·VISIONAL**<sup>1</sup>. xvii; after F. †*provisionnal* (now -el). **PRO·VISO** prō·vai·zou clause making a condition. xv. - L. *prōvisō*, abl. sg. n. of pp. of *prōvidēre* PROVIDE, as used in medL. phr. *prōvisō quod (or ut)* . . . it being provided that . . . (cf. F. *pourvu que* . . .). **PRO·VISOR** prō·vai·zər holder of a certain grant (now hist. in *Statute of Provisors*); (arch.) one who provides, or purveys xiv. - AN. *provisour* (F. *provisieur*) - L. *prōvisor*, agent-noun of *prōvidēre* PROVIDE; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.



**province** prəˈvɪns district, region XIV (R. Mannyng); territory outside Italy under Roman rule, medieval gen. XIV; department of activity XVII (Bacon). - (O)F. *province* - L. *prōvincia* charge, official duty, administration or region of conquered territory, of unkn. origin. So **provincial** prəˈvɪnʃəl. XIV (PPL., Wyclif). - (O)F. - L. Cf. **PROVENÇAL**. Hence **provincialism**. XVIII.

**provoke** prəˈvəʊk incite, esp. to anger; call forth, evoke. XV. - (O)F. *provoquer* or L. *prōvocāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *vocāre* call (see VOCATION). So **provocation**, **provocative** -vəʊk-. XV. - (O)F. or (late) L.

**provost** prəˈvɒst, (in *p. marshal*) prəˈvəʊst official set over others (in various spec. uses). Late OE. *profost* (also *prafost*), corr. to MLG., MDu. *provest*, MDu. *proofst* (Du. *proost*), OHG. *probost* (G. *probst*, *propst*), ONorw. *prōfastr*; in ME. reinforced from AN. *provost* (also *prevost*, modF. *prévôt*) - medL. *prōpositus*, used alongside *præpositus*, sb. use of pp. of L. *præponere*, f. *præ* PRE-, PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *pōnere* place (see POSITION).

**prou** prau fore-part of a sailing vessel. XVI. - (O)F. *proue* - Fr. *proa* or It. dial. (Genoese, Sicilian) *prua* = Sp., Pg. *proa*, It. *proda* :- L. *prōra* - Gr. *prōira*, f. base repr. by L. *prō* before, in front of (PRO-<sup>1</sup>). The earlier pronunc. *prou* continued till early XIX; the present one may be due to assoc. with **BOW**<sup>3</sup>.

**proress** prauˈɪs valour, manly courage. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *proesse* (mod. *prouesse*) = Pr., Sp. *proeza*, It. *prodezza*; f. OF. *prou* (whence †*pro* adj. worthy, valiant XIV), early *prod*, etc.; see **PROUD**, -ESS<sup>2</sup>.

**prowl** praul go about in search of something, esp. plunder. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *prolle*, of unkn. origin. The earlier pronunc. was *prōl*, *proul*, Dryden rhyming *controll/prole*, *proul'd/fold*; the graphic change (XVI) of *prolle* to *proule*, *prowle* finally induced a change of pronunc.

**proximate** prəˈksɪmət immediately adjacent XVI; coming next XVII. - L. *proximātus*, pp. of *proximāre* approach, f. *proximus* nearest, superl. of \**proqe*, var. of *prope* near (cf. **APPROACH**, **PROPINQUITY**); see **-ATE**<sup>2</sup>. So **proximity** nearness. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**proxy** prəˈksi action of a substitute or deputy XV; document authorizing a person to act for another XVI. Earlier forms *procurie*, *prokecy*, *proccy*, contr. of †*procracy*, †*procuracy* (XIII) - medL. *prōcūrātia*, repl. L. *prōcūrātio* PROCURATION; see **-ACY** and cf. **PROCTOR**.

**prude** prūd woman who affects excessive modesty or propriety; †also adj. XVIII. - F. *prude* adj. and sb. (Molière), back-formation from *prudefemme*, misunderstood as adj. + sb. but prop. fem. (f. \**preu de femme*) corr. to *prud'homme* good man and true,

earlier *prodome* (f. \**pro de ome* 'fine thing of a man'); cf. **PROUD**. Hence **prudent**. XVIII (Pope). So **prudery**. XVIII (Steele). - F. *pruderie* (Molière).

**prudent** prūˈdant marked by sound practical judgement. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.). - (O)F. *prudēt* or L. *prūdēns* foreseeing, sagacious :- \**prōwidēns*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *prp.* of *vidēre* (cf. the new formation *prōvidēns* PROVIDENT). So **prudence**. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **prudential**. XVII. - medL. or f. L. *prudentia*.

**prune**<sup>1</sup> prūn dried fruit of the plum-tree. XIV. - (O)F. *prune* = Pr., OSp. *pruna*, Rum. *prună* :- Rom. \**prūna*, fem. sg. for L. n. *prūna*, pl. of *prūnum* - Gr. *prōinon*, later form of *prōimnon* PLUM.

**prune**<sup>2</sup> prūn trim (feathers) with the beak. XIV. ME. *prune*, *pruyne*, also *proyne*, Sc. *prunze* - pres. stem *poroign-* of OF. *poroindre*, f. *por-* (mod. *pour-*) :- L. *prō-* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + *oindre* :- L. *ungere* anoint (see **UNGUENT**). Cf. **PREEN**.

**prune**<sup>3</sup> prūn lop superfluous growth from. XV (Lydg.). Early forms *prouyne*, *proine*, *pruine* - OF. *proignier*, earlier *prooignier* :- Rom. \**prōrotundiāre*, f. *prō* PRO-<sup>1</sup> + \**rotundiāre* cut round (whence F. *rognier* clip, *prune*, †*tonsure*), f. *rotundus* ROUND.

**prunella** prunelə strong (worsted) stuff used for academic gowns. XVII. Of uncertain origin; †*prunello* and *prunella* may be alterations after Sp. or It. of F. *prunelle* (XVIII), derived by some from *prune* plum (**PRUNE**), as if 'plum-coloured stuff'.

**prurient** prurɪənt itching, having an itching desire XVII; given to lewd thoughts XVIII. - L. *prūriēt-*, -ēns, prp. of *prūrire* itch, long, be wanton; see **-ENT**. So **prurigo** -aiˈgou, **pruritus** -aiˈtəs itching XVII. L.

**Prussian** prʌˈʃjən pert. to *Prussia*, a Baltic territory, f. *Prussi* (or *Borussi*), a people belonging to the Balto-Slavic group whose language (*Old P.*) became obsolete in the 17th century; see **-IAN**. XVII.

**prussic** prʌˈsɪk pert. to or derived from *Prussian blue*, which was so called from having been discovered (1704) by Diesbach, a Berlin colour-maker; *p. acid*, hydrocyanic acid, CNH. XVIII. - F. *prussique* (de Moreveau, 1787), f. *Prusse* Prussia; see **-IC**.

**pry**<sup>1</sup> prai look closely or inquisitively. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**pry**<sup>2</sup> prai (dial. and U.S.) prize up. XIX. Evolved from **PRIZE**<sup>2</sup> through apprehending the final cons. as the ending of the 3rd sg. pres. ind.

**prytaneum** prɪtəˈniəm public hall of a Greek state or city. XVI. - L. *prytanēum* - Gr. *prūtaneion*, f. *prūtānis* prince, ruler (at Athens), president, rel. to *protaini* before.

**psalm** sām sacred song or hymn, spec. one of the collection in the Bible so entitled. OE. *psalm*, *psælm*, *s(e)alm* (reinforced in ME. from OF.), corr. to OHG. (*p*)*salmo* (G. *psalm*), ON. (*p*)*salmr* - late L. *psalmus* (whence OF. *saume*, F. *psaume*, etc.) - Gr. *psalmós* plucking with the fingers, sounding of the harp, (in LXX and N.T.) song sung to the harp, f. *psallein* pluck, twang, play with the fingers, sing to the harp, perh. rel. to L. *palpare* (see PALPITATION). So **psalmist** sām-ist author of a psalm or psalms. xv. - late L. **psalmody**<sup>3</sup>. xiv (Rolle). - late L. *psalmōdia* (Jerome) - Gr. *psalmōidiā*, f. *psalmōidós* psalmist (see ODE). So **psalter** sāl-tarī book of psalms OE. (*p*)*saltere*, corr. to OHG. (*p*)*salteri*, ON. (*p*)*saltari* - late L. *psalterium* - Gr. *psaltērion* stringed instrument, (in Christian L. and Gr. writers) the book of Psalms of the O.T., f. *psallein*; ME. *sauter* - AN. *sauter*, OF. *sautier* (mod. *psautier*). **psaltery** sāl-tari ancient stringed instrument. XIII. ME. *sautre*, *sautrie* - OF. *sautere*, -erie - L. *psalterium*; all finally superseded by latinized forms in *ps-*, which have been exclusively used since 1600.

**psephology** psif-ō-lōdži study of the conduct of public elections. xx. f. Gr. *psēphos* pebble, vote (rel. to *psámmos* sandy, L. *sabulum* sand) + -LOGY.

**pseudo-** (p)sjū-dou before a vowel *pseud-*, repr. comb. el. of Gr. *pseudēs* false, *pseudōs* falsehood, in comps. adopted (often through L.) from Gr. or modelled on them.

**pseudonym** (p)sjū-dənim fictitious name. XIX. - F. *pseudonyme* - Gr. *pseudónymon*, n. of *pseudónymos* (*ónuma*, *ónoma* NAME), whence **pseudonymous** -ə-niməs. XVIII.

**pshaw** (p)ʃ natural excl. of rejection. XVII. Cf. PISH, †*push* (xvi), TUSH.

**psittacosis** (p)sitək-ou-ris contagious disease of birds, esp. parrots. XIX. modL., irreg. f. L. *psittacus* - Gr. *psittakós* parrot; see -OSIS.

**psoriasis** (p)sōrai-ə-sis (path.) disease of the skin. XIX. - modL. *psōriāsis* - Gr. *psōriāsīs*, f. *psōriān* itch, f. *psōrā* itch, rel. to *psēn* scratch, rake, reduce to dust, Skr. *bhas* crush, chew, devour.

**psyche** (p)sai-ki soul, spirit, mind. XVII. - L. *psychē* - Gr. *psūkhē* breath, soul, life, rel. to *psūkhēin* breathe, blow, cool, *psūkhros* cool (whence comb. form **psychro-**). So **psy-chic** XIX, -ICAL XVII (More; rare before XIX); first in senses pert. to soul or mind, from 1878 (*psychical research*) pert. to conditions supposed to be outside the physical domain. - Gr. *psūkhikós* (cf. late L. *psūchicus* carnal, Tertullian). **psycho-** sai-kou, saikō, comb. form of Gr. *psūkhē* used in techn. terms since XVII, but prolifically only since mid-XIX; before a vowel **psych-**, as in **psychiatry** -ai-ə-tri healing of mental disease (Gr. *hiātrós* healer). **psychology**

saikō-lōdži science of the human soul or mind. XVII (only occas. before XIX). - modL. *psychologia* (xvi, Melanchthon, Freigius, Goclenius); cf. F., G. *psychologie*. So **psychological** pert. to psychology; loosely used for 'psychical' XVIII; cf. F. *psychologique*, G. *psychologisch*. In *p. moment* moment at which the mind is prepared to receive what is to happen; through F., a journalistic perversion of G. *das psychologische Moment* through confusion of *der Moment* moment (of time) with *das Moment* operative factor, momentum.

**ptarmigan** tā-migən bird of the grouse family, *Lagopus alpinus* or *mutus*. XVI. Early forms (in Sc. use) *termigan(t)*, *termagant*, *tormichan* - Gael. *tarmachan*, of unkn. origin; fancifully sp. *ptarmigan* (after Gr. words with *pt-*, e.g. *ptērōn* wing) by Sibbald in 'Scotia Illustrata', 1684, and hence by Pennant in his 'Zoology', 1768.

**ptero-** (p)te-rido(u) repr. comb. form of Gr. *ptēris*, -id- fern, rel. to *ptērōn* (see next).

**pterodactyl** (p)teroudæ-ktil extinct winged reptile. XIX. - modL. *pterodactylus*, f. Gr. *ptērōn* wing + *dáktulos* finger; see FEATHER, DACTYL. So **pterosaur**. XIX; see SAURUS.

**pterygoid** (p)te-rigoid wing-like. XVIII. f. Gr. *ptērug-*, *ptērux* wing, fin (cf. prec.) + -OID.

**ptisane** tizæ-n medicinal decoction, orig. barley-water. xiv. Earlier *tizanne*, *tysan*, later *ptisane* (xvi) - (O)F. *tisane*, later †*ptisane* - medL. *tisana*, -L. *ptisana* - Gr. *ptisānē* peeled barley, barley-water, f. base of *ptissein* peel, bray (cf. L. *pinsere* knead; see PESTLE).

**Ptolemaic** təlimei-ik pert. to (the astronomical system of) Ptolemy (L. -æus, Gr. -aîos) of Alexandria (II A.D.). XVII (earlier -æ-an). See -IC.

**ptomaine** tou-mein, toumei-n gen. name for alkaloid bodies found in putrefying matter. XIX. - F. *ptomaine* - It. *ptomaina* (Selmi, of Bologna), irreg. f. Gr. *ptōma* (-at-) corpse, lit. 'fallen body', f. \**p(e)t-fall* (cf. L. *petere* make for; see PETITION). See -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**puberty** pjū-bærti condition of having become functionally capable of producing offspring. xiv (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa; not frequent till xvi). - L. *pūbertās* (or the deriv. F. *puberté*), f. *pūber*, *pūbēs*, -is (-er-) adult, *pūbēs* pubic hair; see -TY. So **pubes** pjū-biz XVI, whence **pu-bic** XIX. **pube-scent** of the age of puberty XVII; downy XVIII. - F. *pubescent* or L. *pūbēscēt-*, -ēns, prp. of *pūbēscere* reach the age of puberty. **pube-scence**. XVII.

**public** pl-blik pert. to the people or to a community as a whole xv; sb. *in p.* (tr. F. *en public*, L. *in publicō*) xv; *the state or commonwealth; the community as a whole* xvii; short for *p. house* (xvii), i.e. of entertainment

xviii. - (O)F. *public*, -ique or L. *pūblicus*, based on *pūbes* adult (see prec.) with crossing from *poplicus*, f. *populus* PEOPLE; see -IC. So **pu-bli-can** tax-gatherer XII; keeper of a public house xviii. - (O)F. *publicain* - L. *pūblicānus* orig. farmer general of the revenues, f. *pūblicum* public revenue, sb. use of n. of *pūblicus*. **pu-bli-cist** -istist one learned in international law xviii; political journalist xix; publicity agent xx. - F., f. L. (*jūs*) *pūblicum* public law. **publicity** -i'siti being open to public observation xviii; making things public xx. - F. **pu-bli-cize**. xx.

**publish** pʌˈblɪʃ make publicly known xiv; issue copies of (a book, etc.) to the public xvi. ME. *puþlice*, -ische, *publishe*, f. stem of OF. *puþlier*, (also mod.) *publier* - L. *pūblici-cāre* make public, f. *pūblicus*; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>. So **publica-tion**. xiv. - (O)F. - L.

**puccoon** pʌkūˈn N. Amer. plant yielding a red pigment. xvii (Capt. Smith). Algonquian.

**puce** pjūs purplish-brown. xviii. - (O)F. *puce* flea (*couleur puce* 'flea colour' xvii) :- L. *pūlicem*, *pūlex*, ult. rel. to FLEA.

**Puck** pʌk dial. **Pook?** †evil spirit or demon, spec. the Devil OE.; mischievous sprite, called also Robin Goodfellow and Hobgoblin xvi. Late OE. *pūca* (in glosses and place-names) = ON. *pūki* mischievous demon; cf. W. *pwca*, *pucci*, Ir. *pūca*; whether Germ. or Celtic origin is prior is uncertain.

**pucka** see PUKKA.

**pucker** pʌˈkʊl contract into wrinkles. xvi. prob. frequent. f. base *pok-* of **POKE**<sup>1</sup>, **POCKET**, as if 'make pockets', 'form into bag-like gatherings'; see -ER<sup>4</sup>. Cf. F. *faire des poches* bag, pucker. Hence **pu'cker** sb. xviii.

**pud** pʌd hand of a child, paw of an animal. xvii. Nursery word of unkn. origin, but poss. var. of PAD. Hence (perh.) **pudsy** pʌˈdzi plump xviii, poss. alt. to **pudgy** pʌˈdʒi short and thick, whence by back-formation **pudge** short thickest person xix (cf. **PODGE**).

**pudding** puˈdɪŋ animal's stomach or intestine stuffed with meat, etc. xiii; (dial.) pl. entrails xv; preparation of food with basis of flour boiled, orig. in a bag xvi. ME. *poding*, *puddyng*, corr. in meaning to (O)F. *boudin*, which it is difficult or impossible to connect formally. ¶ Similar words in Germ. and Celtic langs. are from Eng.

**puddle** pʌˈdl small dirty pool. xiv (R. Mannyng). ME. *podel*, later *puddel*, dim. of OE. *pudd* ditch, furrow; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OE. *pydel* (see **PIDDLE**) and G. dial. *pu-del*, *pfudel*. So **pu'ddle** vb. dabble in mud, etc. xv; make muddy xvi; stir (molten iron) xviii. Cf. Du. *poedelen*, LG. *pud(d)eln*. ¶ W. *puwel* is from Eng.

**pudendum**, pl. -enda pjudeˈndəm, -də private parts xvii (once xiv). - late L. *pu-denda*, sb. use of n. sg. and pl. of *pudendus* gerundive of L. *pudet* it is shameful.

**puerile** pjueˈrɪl pert. to a boy or child, esp. in depreciation. xvii. - F. *puéril* or L. *puerilis*, f. *puer* boy, child (- \**poweros*; cf. Gr. *país* child :- \**pawis*); see -ILE and cf. **FUSILLANIMOUS**. So **puerility** pjueˈrɪlɪti. xvi. - F. or L.

**puerperal** pjueˈpərəl pert. to parturition. xviii. f. L. *puerperus* parturient, f. *puer* child + *-parus* bringing forth; see prec., **PARENT**, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**puff** pʌf short emission of air or vapour xiii (AncrR.); swollen or inflated object (light pastry; cf. LG. *puffe*, *puffebrodt*) xv; (exaggerated) commendation xvii. So vb. expel breath with the lips xiii; inflate xvi. In the earliest exx. *puſ* sb., *puffe* vb., pt. *puſte*, the u may denote either u or ü, and may repr. OE. \**puſ* or *pyſ(f)* sb., \**puffan* or *pyffan* (imper. *pyſ*, pt. *pyſte*, prp. *pyffende*; also *āpyffan* exhale), corr. to (M)Du. *puſſen*, Du. *poſ*, *poſſen*, LG. *poſ*, *puſ*. The vb. is recorded in 'South English Legendary' (xiii) as *poſſe* breathe (r.w. *astoffe* stifle) and in PPI. and Ch. as *poſſe*, *puſſe*. Of echoic origin, imit. of the sound of the breath.

**puffin** pʌˈfɪn sea-bird of the genus *Fratercula*. xiv. Late ME. *poſſo(u)n*, *pophyn* (AL. *poſſo*), of unkn. origin, perh. Cornish (the earliest reference concerns Scilly in the duchy of Cornwall); prob. assim. later to **PUFF** on account of the bird's plump or puffed-out appearance.

**pug<sup>1</sup>** pʌg †term of endearment; †courtesan, harlot; bargeman xvi; †imp; monkey xvii; dwarf breed of dog xviii; genus of moths xix. poss. of L.Du. origin; cf. WFlem. *Pugge*, substituted for a Christian name, as *Pugge Willems* (De Bo).

**pug<sup>2</sup>** pʌg (dial.) pull, tug xvi; in techn. uses expressing stamping or thrusting action xix. perh. symbolic formation with structure resembling that of *lug*, *plug*, *slug*, *tug*. Cf. WFlem. *pug(ge)* hard prod, kick, knock.

**puggaree** pʌˈgəri Indian native's light turban xvii; scarf or veil wound round a sun helmet xix. - Hind. *pagrī*.

**pugilist** pjūˈdʒɪlɪst boxer. xviii. f. L. *pugil* (for the ending cf. *vigil*), f. base of *pugnus* fist, *pugnāre* fight, perh. identical with that of *pungere* (pt. *puſugī*) prick (see **POINT**); cf., however, Gr. *pūx* with the fist, *pugnākhos* pugilist, *pugnē* fist, boxing; see -IST. **pugna-cious** pʌgneɪˈʃəs disposed to fight. xvii. f. L. *pugnāci-*, -āx, f. *pugnāre*, f. *pugnus*. **pugnacity** -næˈsɪti. xvii. - L.

**puisne** pjūˈni younger, junior (now only of judges). xvi. Legal sp. of **PUNY**.

**puissant** pjū'sant, pwi'sant, pjui'sant (arch.) powerful. xv. - (O)F. *puissant* = Pr. *poissan* :- Gallo-Rom. \**possiantem* (f. L. *posse*), for L. *potentem*, -ēns POTENT. So **puissance**. xv. - (O)F. *puissance* = Pr. *poissansa*, -ensa.

**puke** pjūk vomit. xvi (Sh.; somewhat earlier in *pewkishnesse*, Mulcaster 1581). prob. of imit. origin; cf., for similar expressive elements, LG. (whence G.) *spucken*, Flem. *spukken* spew, spit, and SPEW.

**pukka, pucka** pɑ:kə of full weight; genuine; reliable, permanent. xvii. - Hindi *pakkā* ripe, mature, cooked, made of brick, firm, strong.

**pule** pjūl whine, cry plaintively. xvi. prob. of imit. origin; cf. F. *piauler*, dial. *piouler* chirp, whine, and MEWL.

**pull** pul (dial.) pluck; drag or tug at. Late OE. *pullian*, also *āpullian*, having ostensible similarity in form and sense to LG. *pūlen* shell, strip, pluck, MDu. *polen* 'decorticare' (Kilian), and (M)LG. *pūle*, Du. *peul* husk, shell, the meaning 'pluck, snatch' being prob. the original (cf. FLUCK); the sense 'take a draught of' (xv) is in Du., LG. *pullen*. Hence sb. xiv.

**pullet** pu'lit young hen of the domestic fowl. xiv (PPL). - (O)F. *poulet*, fem. -ette, dim. of *poule* hen = Pr. *pola*, Sp., It. *polla* :- Rom. \**pulla*, fem. of L. *pullus* young animal, chicken (see FOAL); cf. POULTRY.

**pulley** pu'li grooved wheel for cord to pass over, used for changing direction of power. xiv. ME. *poley* - OF. *polie* (mod. *poulie*) = Pr. *poleja* (whence Sp. *polea*, Pg. *polé*), It. *puleggia* :- Rom. \**polidia* (n. pl. used as fem. sg.), pl. of \**polidium*, prob. - medGr. \**polidion*, dim. of *pólos* POLE<sup>2</sup>, also windlass, capstan.

**pullicate** pu'likət coloured handkerchief orig. made at *Pulicat* on the Madras coast, India. xviii.

**pullman** pu'lman railway carriage constructed as a saloon. xix. f. name of the designer, George M. *Pullman* (1831-97), of Chicago, U.S.A.

**pullulate** pɑ:ljuleit sprout xvii; swarm xix. f. pp. stem of L. *pullulāre* spring forth, grow (whence F. *pulluler* swarm), f. *pullulus*, dim. of *pullus* young of an animal, chick (cf. FOAL); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**pulmonary** pɑ:lmənəri pert. to the lungs. xviii. - L. *pulmōnārius*, f. *pulmōn-*, *pulmō* lung, rel. obscurely to synon. Gr. *pleimōn*, OSl. *pljušta* pl., OPruss. *plauti*; see -ARY and cf. F. *pulmonaire*.

**pulp** pɑlp fleshy part of fruit, etc. xvi; soft formless mass xvii. - L. *pulpa* (whence also F. *poulpe*, It. *polpa*, etc.).

**pulpit** pu'lpit raised structure from which a sermon is preached. xiv (R. Mannyng). - L. *pulpitum* scaffold, platform, stage, medL. *pulpit* (whence F. *pupitre*), prob. of alien origin.

**pulse**<sup>1</sup> pɑls rhythmical dilatation of the arteries. xiv. ME. *pous*, *pouce*, later *puls* - OF. *pous*, later (latinized) *pouls* = Pr. *pous*, Cat. *pols* temple, It. *polso* :- L. *pulsu-* beating (spec. *vēnārum* of the veins) :- \**pelsos* f. base of *pellere* drive, beat. So **pulse** vb. †drive; pulsate. xvi. - L. *pulsāre*, frequent. of *pellere*; **pu'lsate**<sup>2</sup>. xviii; **pu'lsa'tion**. xvi. - L. Cf. PUSH, REPULSE.

**pulse**<sup>2</sup> pɑls edible seeds of leguminous plants. xiii. ME. *pols* - OF. *pols* (mod. dial. *poul(s)*, *pou*) :- L. *puls* (*pult-*) thick pottage of meal or pulse (cf. Gr. *póltos* porridge), rel. to POLLEN. Latinized in form from xv.

**pulverize** pɑ:l'vəraiz reduce to powder. xvi. - late L. *pulverizāre* (Vegetius), f. *pulver-*, *pulvis* dust, rel. to POLLEN; cf. F. *pulvériser* (Paré); see POWDER, -IZE. So **pulverulent** pɑlve:r'ulənt powdery, crumbling. xvii. - L.

**puma** pjū'mə feline quadruped Felis concolor. xviii. - Sp. *puma* - Quechua *puma*.

**pumice** pɑ:mis porous kind of lava. xv. Late ME. *pomys* - OF. *pomis* - L. dial. *pōmice-m*, var. of *pūmicem*, nom. *pūmex*; cf. POUNCE<sup>2</sup>. The present sp. shows reversion to the orig. L. form, but the pronunc. has not been infl. OE. *pūmic(stān)*, corr. to MLG. *pomes*, MDu. *pums(e)*, OHG. *pūmiz*, *bumiz* (G. *bims|stein*), was not repr. in ME.; the forms *pumysch*, *pomege* (xv), *pumish* (xvi-xvii) were prob. due to assim. of -is to -ISH<sup>1</sup>, -AGE. (Du. *pūmsteen* is based on L. *pūmex*.)

**pummel** pɑ:ml beat repeatedly, esp. with the fist. xvi. Earlier *pomell*, *poumille*, *pumble*, f. POMMEL, the orig. sense being 'strike with the pommel of a sword (instead of the edge or point)'.

**pump**<sup>1</sup> pɑmp mechanical device for raising water, etc. xv. In earliest use naut.; corr. to late MDu. *pompe* wood or metal pipe, stone conduit, Du. *pomp* ship's pump, LG. *pump(e)*, whence early modG. *pumpe* (xvi), Sw. *pump*, Da. *pompe*, F. *pompe* (xvi); the evidence is inadequate to decide whether the word was prior in Eng. or LG. The co-existence of synon. Eng. †*plump* (xv-xvii), G. dial. *plumpe*, *plumpfe*, and Cat., Sp., Pg. *bomba*, suggests a series of more or less independent imit. formations. Hence **pump** vb. xvi; cf. Du. *pompen*, etc.

**pump**<sup>2</sup> pɑmp light close-fitting shoe. xvi. Of unkn. origin; perh. from transf. joc. use of †*pump shoe* (xvi) (part of) the piston of a pump, so applied on account of its fitting close.

**pumpernickel** ɒˈmɜːnɪkəl German rye bread. XVIII. G., of unkn. origin (earlier lout, booby).

**pumpkin** ɒˈmɜːkɪn, (U.S. often ɒˈŋkɪn) kind of gourd, *Cucurbita Pepo*. XVII. alt. (by assim. of the ending to -KIN) of *pumpion*, earlier *pompon* - F. †*pompon* (whence also (M)Du. *pompoen*), nasalized form of †*pōpon*, var. of \**pēpon* - L. *pēpō(n)* - Gr. *pēpōn* large melon, sb. use of *pēpōn* ripe (see COOK), for *sikuos pēpōn* kind of melon not eaten till quite ripe (the *sikuos* being eaten unripe).

**pun** pʌn play on like-sounding words. XVII (Dryden, 1662, Eachard, 1670). prob. one of a group of clipped words which became fashionable in Restoration times (cf. CIT, MOB, NOB, PUNCH<sup>2</sup>); app. short for †*pundigrion*, which occurs with †*punnet* and *quibble* in 1676 (Roger L'Estrange), 'of which' it is said 'fifteen will not make up one single jest'; it has been conjectured that *pundigrion* may be a fanciful alteration of It. *puntiglio* fine point, PUNCTILIO, †cavil, †quibble. (An earlier term was *clinch*.) Hence vb. XVII (Eachard, 1670). **pun**ˌnɪstər. XVII (Congreve); contemp. with *punner*.

**punch**<sup>1</sup> pʌnʃ †dagger xv (rare); instrument for pricking or piercing xvi, for impressing a design xvii. Shortening of PUNCHEON<sup>1</sup>, which it has mostly superseded, if not f. PUNCH<sup>4</sup>; partly synon. with †*pounce*, of obscure origin.

**punch**<sup>2</sup> pʌnʃ (capital P) hump-backed short grotesque male figure; principal character in the puppet-show of Punch and Judy xviii; short fat man (also adj.) xvii; one of a breed of thick-set horses (e.g. *Suffolk p.*) xix. Shortening of PUNCHINELLO.

**punch**<sup>3</sup> pʌnʃ beverage from wine, spirits, mixed with hot water or milk, etc. xvii (1632). Stated by Fryer ('Account of East India', 1698) to be the Marathi and Hindi *pānch* (Skr. *pañchan* FIVE), so named from the five ingredients of the drink; but the mod. pronunc. descends from earlier *punʃ*, which is not a normal repr. of the *ā* or *a* of the Indian word *pānch*, *panch*- (in comps.). The problem is complicated by the early occurrence of forms which appear to repr. *bowl o' punch*, but which may, however, point to an original of which *punch* is a shortening. ¶ Taken from Eng. into many Eur. langs., as F. *punch*, Du. *punch*, G., Sw., Da. *punsch*, Sp., Pg. *ponche*, Russ. *punsh*.

**punch**<sup>4</sup> pʌnʃ (dial.) poke, prod, †stab xiv; pierce with holes; deliver a sharp blow at esp. with the fist xvi. var. of †*pounce* emboss, pink the edge of (xv), prob. of Rom. origin (cf. next).

**puncheon**<sup>1</sup> ɒˈnʃən pointed tool or †weapon. xiv. Late ME. *pons(y)on*, *ponchon* - OF. *poinson*, *po(i)nchon* (mod. *poisson*) = Pr. *pouchoun*, Sp. *punzón*, Pg. *punção*, It. *punzone* :- Rom. \**punctione(m)*, f. Rom. \**punctiāre* prick, punch.

**puncheon**<sup>2</sup> ɒˈnʃən (mostly Sc.) large cask (esp. one of specific capacity). xv. Identical in form with prec., but if it is the same word the sense-development is obscure.

**Punchinello** ɒnʃɪˈneɪləu principal character in an Italian puppet show (see PUNCH<sup>2</sup>). xvii (Pepys). Current from the outset in two main forms *Policinello* and *Punchinello* (with vars. in *Pon*-, -elle). - Neapolitan dial. *Polecenella* (1632, in Silvio Fiorillo's 'La Lucilia costante'), in literary It. *Pulcinella*, perh. based on dim. of *pollecena* young of the turkey-cock (to the hooked beak of which the nose of the mask of Punch bears some resemblance), f. *polcino* chicken :- Rom. \**pullicinu-s*, f. L. *pullus* (see PULLET). ¶ The forms in *Pun*- appear to have resulted from assim. of *l* to the following *n*.

**punctilio** ɒŋkʃɪˈliəu †fine or minute point; minute detail of conduct. xvi (*puntiglio*). - It. *puntiglio*, Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto* POINT; with later assim. to L. *punctum*; cf. F. *pointille* - It. So **puncti**-lious. xvii. - F. *pointilleux*. **punctual** ɒˈŋktʃuəl, -tʃuəl pert. to a point or dot xiv; †bearing on the point, precise; †minutely observant of rule, etc.; exactly observant of appointed time xvii. - medL. *punctuālis*, f. L. *punctum* POINT; cf. F. *ponctuel* and see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **punctua**-LITY. xvii; cf. medL. *punctuālitās*, F. *ponctualité*. **punctuate** ɒˈŋktʃueɪt, -tʃueɪt point out (rare) xvii; put the stops in (a sentence) xix (formerly point xiv). f. pp. stem of medL. *punctuāre* prick, point, etc. (cf. F. *ponctuer*, It. *puntuare*), f. *punctum* POINT; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **punctua**-TION †pointing of the psalms xvi; insertion of vowel points in Hebrew, etc., of stops in a sentence xvii. - medL. *punctuātio*; cf. F. *ponctuation*. **puncture** ɒˈŋktʃəɪ prick, perforation. xiv (rare before xvi). - L. *punctūra*, f. *punct-*, pp. stem of *pungere* prick; see PUNGENT, -URE. Hence vb. xvii.

**pundit** ɒˈndɪt learned Hindu. xvii. - Hindi *paṇḍit* :- Skr. *paṇḍita* learned, skilled, sb. learned man, scholar, rel. to *paṇḍā* understanding, learning; cf. F. *paṇḍit*, †-ite, Pg. *paṇḍito*.

**pungent** ɒˈndʒənt pricking, sharp, keen. xvi. - L. *pungent-*, -ēns, prp. of *pungere* prick, perh. f. base \**pug-* of *pugnus* fist, *pugna* fight, *pugil* boxer (cf. PUGILIST, PUGNACIOUS); see -ENT. Superseded †*poignant*, POIGNANT in several senses.

**Punic** ɒjūˈnɪk Carthaginian. xv. - L. *Pūnicus*, earlier *Pænicus*, f. *Pænus* - Gr. *Phōnix* PHENICIAN; see -IC; cf. F. *punique*.

**punish** ɒˈnɪʃ cause to suffer for an offence. xiv. ME. *punisse*, -ische - (O)F. *puniss-*, extended stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *punir* :- L. *punire*, earlier *pænire*, f. *pæna* PAIN. Hence **pu**-nishment. xv. - OF. *punissement*. So **punitive** ɒjūˈnɪtɪv. xvii. - F. *punitif*, -ive or medL. *pūnitīvus*, f. *punit-*, pp. stem of *punire*.

**punk**<sup>1</sup> pʌŋk (obs. or arch.) strumpet. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**punk**<sup>2</sup> pʌŋk (chiefly U.S.) touchwood. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; †*funk* and *spunk* are syns.

**punkah** pʌŋkə portable fan XVII; fan of cloth stretched on a frame XIX. - Hindi *pankhā* fan :- Skr. *pakshaka* fan, f. *paksha* wing.

**punnet** pʌˈnit (round) chip basket for fruit or vegetables, serving locally as a measure. XIX. perh. dim. f. *pun*, dial. var. of POUND<sup>1</sup>; see -ET.

**punt**<sup>1</sup> pʌnt flat-bottomed shallow boat. XV. In earliest use (E. Anglian) *pontebot*, *punte boot* (BOAT) - MLG. *punte*, *punto* (LG. *punte*, *punto*) ferry-boat, mud-boat, corr. to late OE. *punt* (which did not survive), MDu. *ponte* (Du. *pont*) ferry-boat, pontoon - L. *pontō* Gaulish transport vessel (Caesar), PONTOON. Hence vb. XIX.

**punt**<sup>2</sup> pʌnt at cards, lay a stake against the bank. XVIII. - F. *ponter*, rel. to *ponte* *punt* in ombre, player against the bank - Sp. *punto* POINT (the Sp. word is used in ombre, quadrille, etc. for the ace of certain suits).

**punt**<sup>3</sup> pʌnt in Rugby football, kick (the ball) after dropping it from the hands before it reaches the ground. XIX. Appears (with the corr. sb.) in the 'Rules of Football at Rugby School' of 1845; prob. spec. use of dial. *punt* push with force, *bunt* (Warwickshire, in which county Rugby is situated), poss. blending of *bunt* and *put*.

**punty, ponty** pʌˈnti iron rod used in glass-blowing. XVII. - F. *pontil* - It. *puntello*, dim. of *punto* POINT.

**puny** pjūˈni †junior, PUISNE; †inexperienced; of inferior size or strength. XVI. - OF. *puisne* (mod. *puîné*), f. *puis* (: - L. *postea* or Rom. \**postius*) afterwards + *né* (: - L. *nātu-s*; cf. NATAL) born; the ending has been assim. to -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**pup** pʌp young dog. XVIII. Back-formation f. PUPPY, as if this were a dim. in -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**pupa** pjūˈpə chrysalis. XIX. - modL. use by Linnæus (1758) of L. *pūpa* girl, doll; cf. PUPPET.

**pupil**<sup>1</sup> pjūˈpil orphan who is a minor and hence a ward XIV (Wycl. Bible); one under instruction XVI. - (O)F. *pupille* m. and fem. or its source, L. *pūpillus*, -illa orphan, ward, secondary dim. (on *pūpulus*, -ula) of *pūpus* boy, *pūpa* girl.

**pupil**<sup>2</sup> pjūˈpil circular opening in the iris of the eye. XVI. - (O)F. *pupille* or L. *pūpilla* (cf. Sp. *pupila*, It. *pupilla*), secondary dim. of *pūpa* girl, doll, pupil of the eye (see prec.). The application of the L. words to the pupil of the eye is based on, or parallel to, that of Gr. *korē* maiden, girl, doll, pupil (the allusion being to the tiny images of persons and things that may be seen therein).

**puppet** pʌˈpit †doll; (human) figure jointed and moving on strings or wires XVI; lathe-head XVII. Earlier in deriv. *puˈppetay* (Tindale, 1528); var. of POPPET.

**puppy** pʌˈpi †lap dog, toy dog XV; young dog XVI (Sh.; also *puppy-dog*); contemptuously of a person XVI. Late ME. *popi(e)*, corr. in form to OF. *popée*, (also mod.) *popée* doll, lay figure, (contextually) toy, plaything :- Rom. \**puppāta*, f. \**puppa* (see POPPET, -Y<sup>6</sup>).

**purana** purāˈnə sacred works of Hindu mythology. XVII. - Skr. *purāṇā* pert. to olden times, sb. tale of the past, f. *purā* formerly (cf. FORE-).

**purblind** pɜːˈblaɪnd †quite blind XIII; †blind in one eye XIV; partially blind, short- or dim-sighted XVI. orig. *pur(e) blind*, i.e. *pur(e)*, ME. advb. use of PURE (with assim. to *pour*-, *pur*-), and BLIND adj. ¶ For the change of sense from 'utterly' to 'partially' cf. PARBOIL.

**purchase** pɜːˈtʃəs †contrive, devise (RGlouc.); †procure, acquire XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); buy XIV (PPl.); (naut.) haul in or up (prob. orig. pull in rope with the two hands so as to 'gain' one portion over another) XVI. - AN. *purchacer*, OF. *pourchacier* seek to obtain, procure, f. intensive *pur*-, *por*-, *pour*- (: - L. *prō*-, *PRO*-<sup>1</sup>) + *chacier* (mod. *chasser*) CHASE. So *puˈrchase* sb. XIII (RGlouc.). - AN. *pur*-, OF. *porchas*, f. the vb.

**pardah** pɜːˈɪdā curtain, spec. to screen women from sight XVIII; system of seclusion of Indian women XIX. - Urdu - Pers. *pardah*.

**pure** pjʊəˈr not mixed XIII (RGlouc.); guiltless, innocent XIV (Rolle); chaste XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *pur*, fem. *pure* = Pr. *pur*, Sp., It. *puro* :- L. *pūru-s*, rel. to Skr. *paṁḍr*- purifier, *pūḍas* purified, (with divergent sense) Ir. *úr*, Gael. *ir* green, fresh. So *puˈrify*, *puˈrification*. XIV. - (O)F. or (late) L. *puˈrist* one who affects strict purity or correctness. XVIII. - F. *puriste*. *puˈrity*. XIII (*purete*, AncrR.). - (O)F. *pureté*, with later assim. to late L.

**purée** pʊˈre soup made from vegetables, etc. pulped and passed through a sieve. XIX. - (O)F. *purée*, f. (with L. suffix -āta -ATE<sup>1</sup>) *purer* purify, squeeze (fruits, etc.) to obtain the pulp :- L. *pūrāre*, f. *pūrus* PURE.

**purfle** pɜːˈfl̩ adorn with a border. XIV. - OF. *purfiler* = Pr., Sp. *porfilar*, It. *profilare* - Rom. \**prōfilāre*, f. *prō* *PRO*-<sup>1</sup> + *filum* (cf. PROFILE).

**purge** pɜːˈdʒ A. make pure, cleanse, free from guilt XIV (Rolle); B. empty (the bowels) XV. - (O)F. *purger* = Pr., Sp. *purgar*, It. *purgare* :- L. *purgāre* purify, for *pūrigāre*, f. *pūrus* PURE. So *puˈrgation* pɜːˈgɜː- XIV. - (O)F. or L. *puˈrgative*. XV. - O(F.) or late L. *puˈrgatory*<sup>1</sup> pɜːˈgətəri condition or place of spiritual purging. XIII (AnCrR.). - AN. *puˈrgatorie*, (O)F. *puˈrgatoire* - medL. *puˈrgā-*

*tōrium* (St. Bernard XII), sb. use of n. of late L. *purgātōrius* cleansing, f. pp. stem of *purgāre*. Hence **purgato**·RIAL. xv.

**Puritan** pjuə·rɪtən Protestant who aimed at further purification of Reformed doctrine and practice. xvi. f. late L. *pūritās* PURITY + -AN, perh. after F. *puritain* (Ronsard, 1564) or mod L. *pūritānus*; prob. modelled on med L. *Cathari*, *Catharistæ* name assumed by the Novatian heretics, f. Gr. *katharós* pure. (†*Catharan* was a contemporary, and †*Catharite* an earlier synonym of *Puritan*.) Hence **puritanic**, -ICAL -æ·nik(l). xvii. ¶ Early evidence points to its being a self-assumed name, the hostile application being later.

**puril**<sup>1</sup> pāil cord made of twisted gold or silver wire; †pleat, frill xvi; loop on the edge of lace, etc. xvii; inversion of stitches in knitting producing a ribbed appearance xix (often spelt *pearl*). So vb. xvi. orig. *pyrle*, *pirle*, of unkn. origin. ¶ The last sense of the sb. may be a different word.

**puril**<sup>2</sup> pāil (of water) whirl with a murmuring sound. xvi. So sb. †small rill xvi; *purling* motion or sound xvii. prob. imit.; cf. Norw. *purla* bubble up, gush out, Sw. dial. *porla* ripple, gurgle.

**puril**<sup>3</sup> pāil revolve, whirl round xviii; turn head over heels xix. perh. identical with **PURL**<sup>1</sup>. Hence **purlier**<sup>1</sup> headlong fall, swingeing blow. xix.

**purlieu** pə·ɪljū, pə·ɪli tract of land on the border of a forest xv; (one's) haunt or bounds; outlying district, esp. of a mean sort xvii. orig. *purlew*, presumably alt. (by assim. to *leu* place, **LIEU**) of AN. *purale(e)*, -ley (str. on the first syll.) perambulation, tract of land between the wider bounds of a forest and those fixed by a perambulation (in AL. *purale*, *porale*, *purlea*), OF. *poual-lee*, f. *po(u)raler* traverse, f. *por-*, *pour-* (:- L. *prō* forth) + *aller* go; the colloq. pronunc. is repr. by the form *purley* (xvi); still current xx); cf. *Beaulieu*, pronounced as *Bewley*.

**purlin** pə·ɪlin (archit.) horizontal beam running along the length of a roof. xv. In AL. *perliön-* (xv), poss. f. L. *per* through, *PER* + stem of *ligāre* bind (see **LIGATURE**; cf. F. *lien* tie in carpentry).

**purloin** pə·lɔi·n † remove, do away with xv; take dishonestly xvi. - AN. *purloigner*, OF. *porloigner*, f. *por-*, *pour-* (:- L. *prō* forth, *PRO*-) + *loign* (mod. *loin*) far (:- L. *longē* far, adv. of *longus* LONG<sup>1</sup>).

**purple** pə·ɪpl (orig.) of crimson or other red colour; (later) of a colour obtained by mixing red and blue OE.; sb. xv. OE. (late Nhb.) *purple*, reduced and dissimilated form of *purpuran*, obl. case of *purpure* 'purple' clothing or garment - L. *purpura* (whence also OHG. *purpura*, G. *purpur*, ON. *purpuri*, Goth. *paupaura*) - Gr. *porphūrā* shellfish that yielded the Tyrian purple dye, dye itself, cloth dyed therewith (cf. **PORPHYRY**).

For dissimilation of *r* . . . *r* in this word cf. Pr. *polpra*, OSp. *porpola*, and MARBLE. (Before 1500 the commoner form was *purpur(e)*, partly repr. OE. *purpure*, ME. *purpre*, *purper*, -ur, partly - OF. *purpre* (mod. *pourpre*) :- L. *purpura*.)

**purport** pə·ɪpɔrt tenor or substance of a document, etc. xv. - AN., OF. *pur-*, *porport* produce, contents, f. *purporter* :- med L. *prōportāre* (in AL. XII), f. L. *prō* *PRO*- + *portāre* carry, bear (cf. **DEPORT**, etc.). So **purpo**·rt vb. state, mean. xvi. - OF. *purporter*. Sc. †*proport* is earlier (xiv) - OF. var. *proporter*.

**purpose** pə·ɪpəs object in view XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); intention, aim; matter in hand, now only in phr. *to the p.* xiv; *on p.* by design (xvi, Sh.), earlier (dial.) *a p.* (xvi), *of p.* (xv). - OF. *porpos*, *purpos* (mod. *propos*, after L. *prōpositum*), f. *por-*, *purposer* design, intend (whence **pur**·rpose vb. xiv, Wycl. Bible, Gower, Ch.), f. L. *propōnere* **PROPOSE**, after *poser* (see **POSE**<sup>1</sup>).

**purpresture** pə·ɪpre·stjuəɪ (leg.) illegal enclosure of or encroachment on property. xv. - OF. *pur-*, *purpresture*, alt. of *porpressure*, f. *porprendre* occupy, usurp, enclose, f. *por-* (:- L. *prō* *PRO*-) + *prendre* take (:- L. *præhendere*; see **PREY**).

**purrr** pəɪ sb. and vb. imit. of the vibratory sound made by a cat; first recorded from Sh. (xvii) in the sb. ¶ Other langs. have various forms containing *r*, as F. *ronron*, G. *schnurren*, Du. *snorren*.

**purse** pəɪs money-bag of leather, etc. OE. *purs* (with *p* after *pung* purse, *pusa* wallet) - late L. *bursa*, var. of *byrsa* - Gr. *búrσα* leather, bag (cf. **BURSAR**). OF. *bourse*, Pr., It. *borsa*, Sp., Pg. *bolsa* **purse** vb. pocket xiv (R. Mannyng); wrinkle xvii (Sh.). Hence **purser**<sup>1</sup> pəɪ·səɪ †maker of purses; purse-bearer, treasurer, esp. ship's officer who keeps the accounts and provisions, orig. charged only with the commissariat. xv.

**purslane** -ain pə·ɪslən herb *Portulaca oleracea*. xiv. Late ME. *purcelan(e)* - OF. *porcelaine*, identical in form with the F. word for **PORCELAIN**, and prob. assim. to that from L. *porcil(l)āca* (Pliny), more usu. *portulāca* (another name was *porcastrum*, iv).

**pursue** pəɪsjū· follow with intent to overtake, formerly with hostility. xiii (prosecute at law xvi, esp. Sc.). ME. *pursiue*, -seue - AN. *pursiwer*, -suer = OF. *porsiure* (mod. *poursiure*) = Pr., Sp. *per-*, *prosequir*, etc. :- Rom. \**per-*, \**prōsequere*, for L. *prōsequi* **PROSECUTE**. So **pursu**·ANT consequent and conformable. xvii. **pursu**·ANCE. xvi. **pursu**·suit pəɪsjūt †persecution xiv (Wycl., Trev.); †suit, petition xiv (Ch.); act of pursuing xv; following of an occupation xvi. - (O)F. *poursuite* (see **SUIT**). **pursuiv**·ant pəɪ·sɪvənt junior officer attendant on heralds. xiv (Ch.). - OF. *pursivant*, sb. use of prp. of *pursire*.



**pursy** pɔ̄.ɪsi †short-winded xv; (arch.) corpulent xvi. Later form of †*pursive*, -if - AN. *poisif*, alt. of OF. *polsif* (mod. *poussif*), f. *polser* breathe with difficulty, part :- L. *pulsāre* drive or agitate violently (see PUSH); prob. assoc. with *purse*; for the ending cf. *hasty*, *jolly*, *tardy*.

**purulent** pjʊəˈrʌlənt of the nature of pus. xvi. - L. *purulent-*, f. *pur-*, PUS; see -ULENT.

**purvey** pəˈveɪ †see to, foresee; provide, supply. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *porvaie*, -*veie* - AN. *por-*, *purveoir*, OF. *porveoir* (mod. *pourvoir*) = Pr. *provezer*, Sp. *proveer*, etc. :- L. *prōvidēre* PROVIDE. So **purvey** OR<sup>1</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.). - AN. *purveur*, OF. *porveour*, -*eur*.

**purview** pɔ̄.ɪvju body of a statute, following the preamble xv; scope of a document, etc. xviii. - AN. *purveu*, OF. *porveu* (mod. *pourvu*), pp. of *porveoir* PURVEY; orig. clause introduced by *purveu est* it is provided, or *purveu que* provided that.

**purwanah** pəɹwāːnə letter of authority, licence. xvii. - Urdu - Pers. *parwānah*.

**pus** pʌs matter produced by suppuration. xvi. - L. *pūs*, g. *pūris* (cf. PURULENT, PUTRID, SUPPURATE), having cogns. in Gr., Skr., Arm., Lith., and Germ. (see FOUL).

**Puseyite** pjʊːziət follower of the Tractarian opinions of the Rev. Edward Bouverie *Pusey* (1800-82); see -ITE. XIX.

**push** pʊʃ use force to press or thrust away, etc. XIII (pt. *paste*). - AN. \**pusser*, (O)F. *pousser*, †*pou(l)ser* (repr. earlier in *repousser* REPULSE) = Pr. *polsar*, Sp. *pujar* :- L. *pulsāre*, frequent. f. *puls-*, pp. stem of *pellere* drive, thrust (cf. COMPEL, etc.). Hence sb. (xvi); cf. F. *pousse* (xv). ¶ For the development of F. -ss- cf. BRUSH, -ISH<sup>2</sup>, QUASH.

**Pushtoo, Pashto** pʌˈstʊ language of the Afghans. XIX.

**pusillanimous** pjʊː, pjʊzɪlæːnɪməs faint-hearted, mean-spirited. xvi. f. late L. *pūsillanimis* (rendering Gr. *δολύφρονος*), f. *pūsillus* very small, weak (f. *pūsus* boy, *pūsā* girl, rel. to *puer* boy; cf. PUERILE) + *animus* mind; see ANIMATE, -OUS.

**puss** pus cat, esp. as a call name xvi (also **puss-cat**); hare; applied to a girl or woman xvii. prob. - MLG. *pūs* (also *pūskatte*), Du. *poes*; cf. Ir., Gael. *pus*; of unkn. origin. Hence **pussy**<sup>6</sup> puːsi. xviii.

**pustule** pʌˈstjʊl pimple. xiv. - (O)F. *pustule* or L. *pustula* (also *pussula*, *pusula*) blister, f. imit. base \**pu-* \**phu-* blow, inflate, repr. with different extensions by Gr. *phūsā* bellows, breath, bubble (cf. PHYSETER), Lith. *pucziū*, *pūsti* blow, Skr. *pupphusās* lung, *phutkarōti* blow (cf. PHUT). See -ULE.

**put<sup>1</sup>** put (obs. or dial.) push, thrust, knock, butt (cf. PUTT); transf. in various applications ranging from forcing or urging to

placing or setting in a place or position. Fully evidenced from XII onwards; inf. *puten*, pt. *putte*, pp. *put* (later *putted*), repr. OE. \**putian* (u of uncertain quantity), repr. only in noun of action *putung* instigation; parallel forms are OE. *potian*, ME. *pote*, *potte*, mod. dial. *pot*, OE. *pȳtan* (ūt out), *āpȳtan* put out, ME. *pitte*, pp. (*i*)*pit*, mod. dial. *pit*; ult. origin unkn. ¶ Similar synon. Scand. dial. forms are of recent date; W. *putio*, Gael. *put* are from Eng.

**put<sup>2</sup>** see PUTT.

**putative** pjʊːtətɪv that is such by repute. xv. - (O)F. *putatif* or late L. *putātīvus* (Tertullian), f. pp. stem of L. *putāre* (1) prune, (2) reckon, think (perh. orig. two distinct bases); see -IVE. ¶ The base is repr. also in *amputate*, *compute*, *depute*, *dispute*, *impute*, *repute*, and the corr. sbs.

**putlock, putlog** pʌˈtlɔk, -lɔg short horizontal timber in scaffolding. xvii. perh. f. *put*, pp. of PUT<sup>1</sup>; the form -*lock*, which is much the earlier, is obscure.

**putrefaction** pjʊːtrɪfækʃən rotting, decomposition. xiv. - (O)F. *putrefaction* or late L. *putrefactiō(n-)*, f. L. *putrefacere*, f. *putr-*, *puter* rotten + *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>. So **pu-tr**CFY xv. - L. *putrefacere*; cf. F. *putréfier* (xvi). **pu-trid<sup>1</sup>** rotten. xvi. - L. *putridus*, f. *putrere* rot, f. *puter*, rel. to PUS. **putre-**SCENCE xvii, -ESCENT xviii.

**putt, put** pʌt (Sc.) †push, shove xvi; throw, hurl (stone or weight) xviii (spec. in golf of striking the ball). Formally identical with PUT<sup>1</sup>, with differentiated pronunc. and pt. and pp. *putted*.

**puttee** pʌˈti strip of cloth wound spirally round the leg. xix. - Hindi *paṭṭi* band, bandage; cf. synon. Skr. *paṭṭa*, f. *paṭ* split, cleave, tear.

**putty** pʌˈti jeweller's polishing powder; plasterer's fine cement xvii; glazier's cement for fixing panes xviii. - F. *potée* potter's glaze, jeweller's putty, loam for moulds, orig. potful (xii), f. *pot*, POT; see -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**puzzle** pʌˈzɪl embarrass, perplex, bewilder. xvi. - Of late-xvi emergence (*puste*, *puzzell*), unless preceded by late ME. pp. *poselet* (r.w. *hoselet* houselled), which, except for chronological difficulties, might be f. POSE<sup>2</sup> (xvi) + -LE<sup>3</sup>; the origin remains unknown. Hence sb. xvii (Bacon).

**puzzolana** var. of POZZOLANA.

**pyæmia, pyemia** paɪˈmiə (path.) blood-poisoning marked by the formation of pus foci. xix. modL., f. Gr. *pūon* PUS + *haima* blood (cf. HÆMO-); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**pycno-** piːkno(u), before a vowel **pycn-**, repr. Gr. *pykno-*, comb. form of *puknós* thick, dense, as in **pycnodont** (Gr. *odont-*, *odōn* TOOTH), of the genus *Pycnodus* or family *Pycnodontidae* of ganoid fishes having obtuse teeth xix.

**pygmy, pigmy** pi'gmi member of a race of very small men XIV (Trevisa, Wyclif, Maund.); gen. (also adj.) XVI. In earliest use pl. *pygmeis* - L. *pygmæi*, pl. of *pygmæus* - Gr. *pygmaios* dwarf(ish), f. *pygmē* measure of length from elbow to knuckles, fist (see PUGILIST).

**pyjamas, U.S. pajamas** pidzā'məz, pə-dzā'məz (prop.) loose trousers tied round the waist, (by extension) sleeping suit of these with jacket. XVIII. - Urdu *pāē jāmah*, f. Pers. *pāē*, *pay* FOOT, *jāmah* clothing.

**pylon** pai'lən (archit.) gateway XIX; tower, mast, etc. marking a course, supporting a span of wire, etc. XX. - Gr. *pulōn*, f. *pulē* gate.

**pylorus** pailō'ras (anat.) opening from the stomach into the duodenum. XVII. - late L. *pylōrus* (Cælius Aurelianus) - Gr. *pulōrōs*, *pulourōs* gate-keeper, f. *pulē* gate-+*ouros* watcher, warder.

**pyo-** paiou, before a vowel **py-**, comb. form of Gr. *piōn* PUS, as in **pyorrhœa** paiōri'ə (path.) discharge of pus. XVIII. modL. (*rhotā* flow, flux; cf. RHEO-; RHEUM).

**pyramid** pi'rəmid monumental (esp. Egyptian) structure with polygonal base and sloping sides meeting in an apex; pile of this shape. XVI (Eden, Dec). orig. used in L. form *pyramis* (-*id-*) - Gr. *pyramis*, -*id-* (Herodotus), of alien origin. So **pyramidal**<sup>1</sup> pi'rə'midəl. XVI. - medL.

**pyre** paiəɪ pile of combustible material, funeral pile. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - L. *pyra* - Gr. *purā*, f. *pur-*, *pūr* FIRE.

**pyrethrum** pairi'brəm pellitory of Spain, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* XVI; feverfew XIX. L. (Pliny) PELLITORY - Gr. *pyrethron* feverfew, perh. f. *pyretōs* fever (see next).

**pyretic** pai(ə)re'tik pert. to fever. XIX. - modL. *pyreticus*, f. Gr. *pyretōs* fever, f. *pūr* FIRE; see -IC.

**pyrexia** pai(ə)re'ksiə (path.) febrile disease. XVIII. modL., f. Gr. *pyrexia*, f. *pyrēssein* be feverish, f. *pūr*; see prec., -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**pyrites** pi'raɪ'tiz, pai(ə)- †fire-stone; sulphide of iron. XVI. - L. *pyritēs* (Pliny) - Gr. *pyritēs* sb. use (sc. lithos stone) of adj. pert. to fire, f. *pur-*, *pūr* FIRE; see -ITE.

**pyro-** paiə'ro(u), pai(ə)ɪ' comb. form of Gr. *pūr* FIRE, in many techn. terms; in Eng. use first in **pyrotechny** pai(ə)'ro(u)tekni †manufacture of gunpowder, firearms, etc.; †technical use of fire XVI; making and use of fireworks XVII. - F. *pyrotechnie* - modL. *pyrotechnia*, (Gr. *tékhnē* art; cf. TECHNICAL). So **pyrotechnic** XVIII, -ICAL. XVII.

**pyrrhic** pi'rik (pros.) foot of ancient Gr. and L. verse ∪ ∪. XVII (Jonson). - L. *pyrrhichius* - Gr. *pyrrhikhios*, f. *pyrrhikhē* war dance; see foll.; -IC.

**Pyrrhic**<sup>1</sup> pi'rik war-dance of ancient Greeks. XVI. - L. *pyrrhicha* or Gr. *pyrrhikhē*, said to be named from the inventor, *Pyrrhikhos*.

**Pyrrhic**<sup>2</sup> pi'rik *P. victory*, one gained at too great cost, like that by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, over the Romans at Asculum. XIX. f. *Pyrrhus* + -IC.

**pyrus** paiə'rəs genus of rosaceous trees (pear, apple, etc.). XIX. med. and modL. var. of L. *pirus* PEAR-tree.

**Pythagorean** paiθəgōri'ən pert. to Pythagoras, ancient Gr. philosopher (VI B.C.). XVI. Formerly †*Pythagorean*, -*orean* (Cowley, Dryden), in Bailey 1731 *Pythagorean*, 1736 *Pythagorean*. f. L. *Pythagoreus*, -*ius* - Gr. *Pūthagōreios*, f. *Pūthagōras*; see -EAN.

**Pythian** pi'þiən pert. to Delphi, its oracle, or priestess of Apollo there. XVII (*P. games*, *P. Apollo*). f. L. *Pūthius* - Gr. *Pūthios*, f. *Pūthōn*; see next and -IAN.

**python** pi'þən (Gr. myth.) huge serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi XVI; (zool.) genus of large snakes XIX. - L. *Pūthōn* - Gr. *Pūthōn*.

**pythoness** pai'þənəs female soothsayer, witch. XIV (Barbour, Ch.). Late ME. *phitones(se)* - OF. *phitonise* (mod. *pythomisse*) - medL. *phitōnissa*, for late L. *pythōnissa* (Vulg., 1 Chron. x 13), fem. of *pythō* (Deut. xviii 11, etc.) - late Gr. *pūthōn* (Acts xvi 16), identical with *pūthōn* PYTHON; like the F. word finally assim. to the L. form; see -ESS<sup>1</sup>.

**pyx** piks vessel for the reservation of the Host XIV; box at the Royal Mint in which gold and silver coins are deposited to be tested XVI. - L. *pyxis* - late Gr. *pyxis* BOX<sup>2</sup>. ¶ The L. form is current as a technical term of anatomy and botany.

## Q

**qua** kweɪ in the capacity or status of. XVII. L. *quā*, abl. sg. fem. of *qui* WHO, corr. in use to Gr. *ῥ*, d. sg. fem. of *ὅς* who.

**quack**<sup>1</sup> kwæk (of a duck) utter its charac-

teristic cry. XVII. imit., often repeated; cf. Du. *kwakken*, G. *quacken* croak. ¶ Early vars. are †*quake* XVI (cf. Du. *kwaken*, G. *quaken* croak, quack), †*queke* XIV (cf. Du. *kwekken*), *quackle* XVI (cf. MLG. *quackelen*,

G. *quakeln* prattle). ¶ F. has *coin coin*, G. *gack gack*, *pack pack*, It. *qua qua*, Rum. *mac mac*, Da. *rap rap*.

**quack**<sup>2</sup> kwæk ignorant pretender to (medical or surgical) knowledge or skill. XVII. Short for **quacksalver** kwæksælvər xvi (now rare) – early modDu. *quacksalver* (now *kwacksalver*, whence G. *quacksalber*), of which the second el. is f. *salz*, *zalf* SALVE, and the first is prob. the stem of †*quacken*, *kwakken* prattle. ¶ For the shortening cf. RAKE<sup>3</sup>, SAP<sup>4</sup>, WAG<sup>2</sup>.

**quad**<sup>1</sup> kwəd Oxford University abbrev. of QUADRANGLE. XIX.

**quad**<sup>2</sup> kwəd abbrev. of (typogr.) QUADRAT (XIX), QUADRUPLER (esp. pl. *quads*) (XIX).

**quadragesarian** kwədrədʒɪnəriən (one) forty years old. XIX. f. late L. *quadrāgenārius*, f. *quadrāgenī*, distrib. of *quadrāgintā*. Also -**ARIOUS**. XVII. **quadragesimal** kwədredʒesɪməl (of a fast) lasting forty days; of Lent, Lenten. XVII. – late L. *quadrāgēsīmālis*, f. **Quadrāgēsima**, name of the first Sunday in Lent and reckoned the fortieth day before Easter, and hence of the whole season, sb. use (sc. *dies* day) of fem. of L. *quadrāgēsīmus* fortieth, ordinal of *quadrāgintā* forty, f. *quadrā-*, repr. old n. of *quattuor* FOUR + -*gintā*, corr. to Gr. -*konta*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. QUINQUAGESIMA, SEPTUAGESIMA.

**quadrangle** kwədræŋgl, kwɔdræŋgl figure having four angles (and four sides) XV; square or rectangular space or court XVI. – (O)F. *quadrangle* or late L. *quadrangulum*, sb. use of n. of *quadrangulus*; see QUADRI-, ANGLE<sup>2</sup>. So **quadrangular**. XVI – medL. *quadrangulāris* (Boethius), tr. Gr. *tetrāgōnos* TETRAGONAL.

**quadrant** kwədrənt †fourth part, quarter, now only of a quarter-circle; instrument (of the form of a graduated quarter-circle) used for making angular measurements. XIV. – L. *quadrant-*, -*āns* quarter, orig. of the as, f. *quadr-*, for \**quatr-*, comb. form of *quattuor* FOUR.

**quadrat** kwədrət †square XIV; (typogr.) small block of metal used for spacing XVII. – L. *quadrātum* (or the deriv. F. *quadrat*), sb. use of n. of *quadrātus*, pp. of *quadrāre* square (cf. *quadrūm* sb., square), f. *quadr-*, var. of *quattuor* FOUR. (*Quadrat* adj. XIV and vb. XVI were formerly current in various senses.) So **quadratic** kwədrætɪk square; (math.) involving the second and no higher power of an unknown or variable. XVII. – F. *quadratique* or modL. *quadrāticus*, f. *quadrātus*. **qua'drature** squaring. XVI. – F. or L.

**quadrennial** kwədreniəl occurring every four years, lasting for four years. XVII. f. L. *quadr(i)ennium* + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**quadri-** kwə-dri comb. form of L. *quattuor* FOUR, as in **quadriLATERAL** XVII, **quadriLITERAL** XVIII, **quadriPARTITE** XV (L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri* divide).

**quadrille**<sup>1</sup> k(w)ədri:l card-game played by four persons with forty cards. XVIII. – F. *quadrille* (1725), perh. – Sp. *cuartillo* (f. *cuarto* fourth), with assim. to the original of next.

**quadrille**<sup>2</sup> k(w)ədri:l any of four groups of horsemen taking part in a tournament, etc.; square dance performed by four couples. XVIII. – F. *quadrille* (1611) – Sp. *cuadrilla*, It. *quadriglia* troop, company, f. *quadra* square (cf. CADRE).

**quadrillion** kwədri:ljən in Great Britain, fourth power of a million; in U.S.A. (as in France), fifth power of a thousand. XVII. – F. *quadrillon*, f. QUADRI- + *million*; cf. BILLION, TRILLION.

**quadrivium** kwədri:vɪəm see TRIVIUM.

**quadroom** kwədru:n one who has a quarter of negro blood. XVIII. Earliest forms *quartero(o)n* (through F. *quarteron*) – Sp. *cuarteron*, f. *cuarto* fourth, quarter; later assim. to words in *quadri-*.

**quadru-** kwədrū, kwədru: var. of QUADRI- used before lip-cons., as in **quadruMANOUS** (XVIII) (cf. F. *quadrumane*, Buffon) and next.

**quadruped** kwədrɪpəd four-footed animal. XVII (Sir T. Browne). – F. *quadrupède* or L. *quadruped-*, -*pēs*, f. *quadrū-* + *pēs*; see prec. and FOOT. So **quadrupEDAL**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. – medL. (Bede), f. L. *quadruped-*. XVI.

**quadruple** kwədrɪpl fourfold. XVI. – (O)F *quadruple* – L. *quadruplus*; see QUADRU-, DUPLÉ. So vb. XIV. – F. or late L. **quadruplicate**<sup>3</sup> adj. and vb. XVII. – L. **quadruplicatiō** XVI. – late L. **quadru-plet** one of four at a birth. XVIII; after *triplet*; abbrev. QUAD<sup>2</sup>.

**quære** kwɔəri one may ask, it is a question; question, query. XVI. L. imper. of *quærere* ask, inquire. Now usu. QUERY.

**quæstor** kwɪ'stɔr (Rom. antiq.) official having charge of public finances. XIV. – L. *quæstor*, f. \**quæ-*, old form of stem of *quærere* (see prec.) + agent-suffix -TOR.

**quaff** kwáf drink copiously or deeply. XVI. prob. imit.; in earliest use †*quaf*t (More, Coverdale), †*quaught* (Palsgr.); cf. synon. †*quass* (XVI–XVII) – MLG. *quassen* eat or drink immoderately.

**quagga** kwægə S. African animal allied to the ass and the zebra. XVIII. Said to be orig. Hottentot, but now Xhosa-Kaffir in the form *iqwara* (with guttural r).

**quagmire** kwæg-, kwɔgmaɪər piece of wet boggy ground. XVI. f. (dial.) *quag* (XVI) + MIRE. The origin of the first el. is obscure; it may orig. denote quaking, as may also the similar els. of synon. and contemp. †*quab-*, †*quack-*, †*quake-*, †*quall-*, †*quave-*, †*quavemire*; perh. the original was *quab-* (cf. *quab*(be), *quob* in ME. place names XII–XIII) and the source MLG. *quabbe* (Du. *kwabbe*), with later assim. to *quake*, etc.

**quail**<sup>1</sup> kweil migratory bird allied to the partridge. XIV. - OF. *quaille* (mod. *caille*) = Pr. *calha* (whence OSP. *coalla*, It. *quaglia*) :- medL. *coacula*, prob. of imit. origin like, if not derived from, synonym. MLG., MDu. *quachele* (Du. *kwakkel*), OHG. *wahatala*, *qua(h)tala* (G. *wachtel*).

**quail**<sup>2</sup> kweil fail, give way XV; lose heart, be cowed XVI; also trans. Of unkn. origin. ¶ Not in literary use after c.1650 until revived by Scott c.1810.

**quaint** kweint †skilled, clever; †skilfully made, fine, elegant; †proud, fastidious XIII; †strange, unfamiliar XIV; uncommon but attractive XVIII. ME. *cointe*, *queinte* - OF. *cointe*, *queinte* :- L. *cognitu-s* known, pp. of *cognoscere* ascertain, f. *co-* COM- + *gnoscere* KNOW. ¶ The development of the main senses took place in OF.; some of the stages are obscure. For the phonology cf. *acquaint*.

**quake** kweik shake, tremble. OE. *cwacian*, rel. to *cwettan* (:- \**kwakjan*) shake (trans.), in mod. dial. *quetch*, *quatch*; cf. OS. *quehlik* waving to and fro. ¶ For the symbolic *cw-*, *qu-* cf. *QUAVER*, *QUIVER*<sup>2</sup>.

**Quaker** kwei:kəɪ member of the Society of Friends. XVII (1653). f. *QUAKE* + -ER<sup>1</sup>. 'Shaking and quaking' was attributed to them. Formerly dyslogistic, perh. with ref. to 'Sonne of man, eate thy bread with quaking' (Ezek. xii 18). ¶ Earlier (1647) recorded as being applied to a foreign religious sect of women settled in Southwark.

**qualify** kwə'lifai invest with a quality or condition; modify, moderate. XVI. - F. *qualifier* - medL. *qualificāre*, f. *qualis* of what kind, f. base of *qui*, *quis* WHO + -*alis* -AL<sup>1</sup>; see -FY. So **QUALIFICATION**. XVI - F. or medL. **QUALITY** kwə'liiti †character, disposition; †title, description XIII; attribute, property; nature, kind; rank, position XIV; †profession XVI. ME. *qualite* - (O)F. *qualité* - L. *qualitās* (Cicero, rendering Gr. *ποιότης*), f. *qualis*. So **QUALITATIVE**. XVII. - late L.

**qualm** kwām, kwōm feeling of faintness or sickness XVI; strong scruple of conscience XVII. Of obscure origin; phonetically corr. forms either have inappropriate meanings or cannot be historically connected: OE. *cu(e)alm* pestilence, pain (rel. to *QUELL*), MLG. *quallem*, G. *qualm* (Du. *kwalm*) thick vapour or smoke.

**quandary** kwə'ndəri, (orig.) kwōndəəri state of perplexity. XVI (Lily). Also †*quandare* (which is considered to be of L. form by Mulcaster 'First Part of the Elementarie' xvii 111), as if f. L. *quandō* WHEN treated as a verbal form with a corr. infin. *quandare*. Cf. †*backare* back!, †*jocundare* merry mood, †*vagare* VAGARY, all XVI; such formations were perh. modelled on **CERTIORARI**, of which a common var. was *certiorare*.

**quantic** kwə'ntik (math.) rational, integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. XIX (Cayley). f. L. *quantus* how great (cf. next) + -IC, with ref. to the degree (2nd, 3rd, 4th).

**quantity** kwə'ntiti size, amount. XIV. - (O)F. *quantité*, corr. to Sp. *c(u)antidad*, It. *quantità* - L. *quantitās* (rendering Gr. *ποσότης*), f. *quantus* how great, how much, f. base of *qui*, *quis* WHO; see -ITY. So **QUANTITATIVE**. XVI. - medL. **QUANTUM** kwə'ntam amount required or allotted. XVII. - n. of L. *quantus*.

**quaquaversal** kweikwəvə'ɪsəl turning in every direction. XVIII. f. L. *quāquā versus*, i.e. *quāquā* where-, whithersoever, *versus* turned, towards (see -WARD).

**quarantine** kwə'rəntin A. (leg.) period of forty days during which a widow had the right to remain in her husband's chief mansion house; B. period of isolation of persons and animals suspected of contagious disease. XVII. In sense A - medL. *quarantēna*, *quadrantēna*, f. \**quadranta*, for L. *quadrāginta* (see QUADRAGESIMAL); in sense B - It. *quarantina*, f. *quaranta* forty; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**quarenden, quarender** kwə'rəndən, -dəɪ variety of apple common in Somerset and Devon. XV (*quaryndon*). perh. a use of the place-name *Querendon*, Bucks.

**quarrel**<sup>1</sup> kwə'rəl short square-headed arrow XIII; square or diamond-shaped pane of glass XV. - OF. *quar(r)el* (mod. *carreau*) = Pr. *cairel*, Sp. *cuadrillo*, It. *quadrello* :- Rom. \**quadrellu-s*, dim. of late L. *quadrus* square (see QUADRAT).

**quarrel**<sup>2</sup> kwə'rəl †complaint, accusation; ground of complaint XIV; violent contention XVI. ME. *querele* - OF. *querele* (mod. *querelle*) :- L. *querella*, var. of *querēla* complaint, f. *queri* complain (cf. **QUERULOUS**), with suffix as in *sequēla* SEQUEL. Forms with *quar(r)* - were established by Caxton's time, but *querele* continued till XVII. So **QUARRREL** vb. XIV (isolated in Gower; then not before XVI). In late ME. - OF. *quereler*; afterwards f. the sb. Hence **QUARRRELSOME**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh.).

**quarry**<sup>1</sup> kwə'ri parts of a deer placed on the hide and given to the hounds; collection of deer killed XIV; animal hunted or hawked at XV. ME. *quirre*, *querre* - AN. \**quire*, \**quere*, OF. *cuiree* (mod. *curée*), ait., by crossing with *cuir* leather and *curer* cleanse, spec. disembowel (:- L. *curāre* CURE), of *couree* = Pr. *corada* :- Rom. \**corāta* entrails, f. *cor* HEART + -*āta* -EE, -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**quarry**<sup>2</sup> kwə'ri open-air excavation from which stone is obtained. XV. - medL. *quarreia*, shortened var. of *quareria* - OF. *quarriere* (mod. *carrière*), f. \**carre* = Pr. *caire* :- L. *quadrūm* square (sb.) (see QUADRAT); superseded ME. *quarere* (XIV) - AN. \**quarere*, OF. *quarriere*. Hence vb. XVIII.

**quarry**<sup>3</sup> kwə·ri alt. of QUARREL<sup>1</sup>, prob. after †quarry square (XIII-XVII) - OF. *quarré* (mod. *carré*) :- L. *quadrātus* QUADRAT.

**quart**<sup>1</sup> kwō·it one-fourth of a gallon. XIV. - (O)F. *quarte* = Sp. *cuarta*, It. *quarta* :- L. *quārta*, sb. use of fem. (sc. *pars* part) fourth, ordinal of *quattuor* FOUR.

**quart**<sup>2</sup> kwō·it position in fencing XVII; sequence of four cards XVIII. - F. *quarte*; cf. CARTE.

**quartan** kwō·itən of a fever in which the paroxysms occur every third (acc. to old reckoning, fourth) day. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *quartain* - (O)F. *quartaine* (sc. *fièvre* fever) :- L. *quārtāna* (sc. *febris*), fem. of *quārtānus*, f. *quārtus*; see prec. and -AN; the present form shows assim. to L.

**quarter** kwō·itəi one of four parts; measure of 8 bushels XIII; fourth part of a year; region, district XIV; place of residence, pl. soldier's lodgings; assigned position (spec. in *close q-s*); relations with another, terms of treatment XVI; exemption from being immediately put to death XVII. - AN. *quarter*, (O)F. *quartier* :- L. *quārtārius* fourth part of a measure, quartern, gill, f. *quārtus* fourth (see QUART). Hence vb. divide into quarters XIV; lodge in quarters XVI (Sh.). **quarter-AGE** quarterly payment XIV; after OF. or medL. **quarter-deck** XVII orig. smaller deck above the half-deck XVII (Capt. Smith). **quarterly**(1) XVI. **quarterly**(2) XVI (her., after AN. *esquartele*), adv. xv. **quarter-MASTER** officer in navy and army (*q.* in the senses of assigned position and lodging) xv; cf. Du. *kwartiermeester*, etc. **quarter-STAFF** stout pole used as a weapon. XVI; perh. orig. made from a tree trunk cleft in four.

**quartern** kwō·itəin quarter, esp. of certain weights and measures XIII. - AN. *quartrun*, OF. *quart(e)ron*, f. *quart* fourth, QUART<sup>1</sup>, or *quartier* QUARTER.

**quartet(te)** kwō·itət composition for four voices or instruments XVIII (Coleridge); set of four XIX. - F. *quartette* - It. *quartetto* (which was used somewhat earlier in Eng.), f. *quarto* fourth (cf. QUART<sup>1</sup>); see -ET, -ETTE.

**quartile** kwō·itil (astr.) pert. to an aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 90° (i.e. ¼ of a circle) distant. XVI. - medL. *quartilis*, f. *quartus* fourth; see prec. and -ILE.

**quarto** kwō·itou size of paper produced by folding a whole sheet twice so as to form four leaves (8 pages) XVI; book made up of such paper XVII. orig. in phr. *in quarto* 'in a fourth' (see QUART<sup>1</sup>); cf. OCTAVO, etc.

**quartz** kwō·its silica in various forms. XVIII. - (M)HG. *quarz*, *quartz*, var. of *zwerg* DWARF (with East MG. *qu-* for *zw-* and hypocoristic ending as in *Heinz* for *Heinrich*, *Kunz* for *Konrad*); for the application cf. COBALT, NICKEL. ¶ Of CEur. range.

**quash** kwəʃ annul, invalidate XIV; bring to nought XVII. - OF. *quasser* (mod. *casser* break) = Pr. *casar*, Sp., Pg. *cansar* weary, tire :- L. *quassāre* shake violently, break to pieces, shatter, freq. of *quātere* (pp. stem *quass-*) shake. Senses connected with those of *shake* and *break* were current XIV-XVII. Cf. CONCUSSION, PERCUSSION. ¶ F. -ss- is repr. by -sh- as in *brush*, *push*.

**quasi** kwei·sai as it were xv (Caxton); (a) kind of XVII; seemingly, almost XIX. L., reduced form of *quāsei* :- \**quānsei*, f. \**quām*, acc. sg. fem. (denoting extent) of the base of WHO, WHAT + *sei*, *sī* if.

**quassia** kwæssi·ə, kwəʃiə (wood, etc. of) a S. Amer. tree, Quassia amara. XVIII. Named by Linnæus, to whom the virtues of the root were communicated by C. G. Dahlberg, who himself heard of them from a Surinam negro named Graman (i.e. 'grand man') *Quassi* (Ashanti or Fanti *Kwasi*, name given to a child born on a Sunday), the discoverer of the root's properties in 1730.

**quaternary** kwətə·nəri sb. set of four things xv; adj. consisting of four things XVII; (geol.) fourth in order (to match *tertiary*) XIX. - L. *quaternārius*, f. *quaterni* four together, f. *quater* four times, f. base of *quattuor* FOUR; see -ARY, cf. TERNARY.

**quaternion** kwətə·niən group of four XIV (Wycl. Bible, Acts xii 4); quire of four sheets XVII; (math.) XIX (W. R. Hamilton, 1843). - late L. *quaterniō(n-)*, f. *quaterni* (see prec.).

**quatorzain** kwətə·zein (pros.) poem of 14 lines. XVI. - F. *quatorzaine* set of fourteen, f. *quatorze* fourteen (- Rom. \**quattordecem*, for L. *quattuordecim*) + *-aine* (- L. *-āna*, fem. of *-ānus* -AN).

**quatrain** kwə·trein (pros.) stanza of four lines. XVI (*quadrain*). - F. *quatrain*, †*quadrain*, f. *quatre* FOUR + *-ain* :- L. *-ānu-* -AN.

**quatrefoil** kwətə·foil compound leaf or flower of four leaflets. xv. - AN. \**quatre-foil*, f. (O)F. *quatre* FOUR + *foil* leaf, FOIL<sup>2</sup>; cf. CINQUEFOIL.

**quaver** kwei·vəi vibrate, tremble xv (Lydg.); trill or shake in singing; also trans. XVI. frequent. (see -ER<sup>1</sup>) of ME. *quave*, *cwauien* (XIII), perh. repr. unrecorded OE. \**cwaſian*, parallel symbolic formation to *cwacian* QUAKE; ME. *cwakien* and *cwauien* are found in alliterative collocation; cf. the parallel forms under QUAGMIRE. Hence **quaver** sb. (mus.) note equal to half a crotchet XVI; shake or trill XVII; tremulous cry, etc. XVIII.

**quay** ki solid artificial landing-place. XIV. Late ME *key(e)*, later *kay*, and finally *quay* (XVII) by assim. to modF. *quai*; - OF. *kai*, *cay*, north. form corr. to Lyonnese *chai* retaining wall - Gaulish *caio* :- OCeltic \**kagio-* (cf. OIr. *cae* enclosed place, house, W. *cae* hedge, OBreton *cai* fence, *caiou*

fortifications, mod. *caé* embankment), perh. rel. to Germ. \**χag-* HEDGE. ¶ The pronunc. has followed the same lines as in KEY<sup>1</sup>. From F. are also Sp. *cayo* CAY, Du. *kaat*, G., Da. *kai*.

**quean** kwīn orig. woman; (arch.) from early ME. times, bold impudent woman, jade, hussy; Sc. girl, lass. xv. OE. *cwene* = OS. *cwena* (Du. *kween* barren cow), OHG. *quena*, *quina*, ON. *kvenna*, *kvinna* (g. pl., nom. *kona*), Goth. *qino* woman :- CGerm. \**kwenōn* wk. fem., f. IE. base \**gwen-*, \**gwn-*, repr. by Gr. *guné*, Av. *genā*, OSl. *žena* (Russ. *žená*), OIr. *ben* woman; cf. QUEEN.

**queasy** kwī'zi †troubled, unsettled; unsettling the stomach xv; easily upset, inclined to nausea; fastidious, scrupulous xvi. Early forms *coisy*, *quesy*, *quasy*, *queysy* suggest AN., OF. \**coisi*, \**quetisi* or *-ié*, rel. to *coisier* hurt, wound, but there is no evidence.

**Quechua** ke'tʃuə, **Quichua** ki'tʃuə language of large areas of South America xix.

**queen** kwīn wife of a king, woman having sovereign rule. OE. *cwēn* = OS. *qūān*, ON. *kvæn* (also *kván*), Goth. *qēns* :- Germ. (exc. HG.) \**kwēniz* str. fem., f. IE. \**gwēn-* \**gwen-* (see QUEAN). Hence **quee-NLY**. xvi.

**queer** kwīəɪ odd, strange xvi; out of sorts, drunk xviii. First recorded from Dunbar and Gavin Douglas; identical in form with and perh. of the same origin as sl. †*queer* bad (xvi, Awdelay, Harman); poss. - G. *quer* cross, oblique, squint, perverse (MHG. *twer*; see THWART). Hence **queer** vb. quiz, puzzle, ridicule xviii; spoil xix.

**queest** kwīst (dial.) ring-dove, wood-pigeon. xv (*quyshte*, *quyste*). perh. syncopated form of CUSHAT.

**quell** kwel †kill OE.; suppress, extinguish xiv; crush, subdue xvi. OE. *cwellan* = OS. *quellian* (Du. *kwellen*), OHG. *quellen* (G. *quälen*), ON. *kvelja* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kwaljan*, f. \**kwal-* \**kwel-*, repr. also by OE. *cwalu* death = ON. *kwpl* torment, OE. *cwealm* death, torture, plague, OS., OHG. *qualm*, OE. *cwelan* die = OS. *quelan*, OHG. *quelan*; a long vowel appears in OS., OHG. *quāla* (Du. *kwaal*, G. *qual*); the IE. base \**gwol-* \**gwel-* is repr. by Lith. *gėlá*, OSl. *žali* sorrow, OPruss. *golis*, acc. *gallan* death, OIr. *atʃbalim* I die, Arm. *kelem* I torment.

**quench** kwentʃ put out, extinguish. xii. ME. *quenchen* :- OE. \**cwencan* (in *āwencan*) :- \**kwaŋkjan*, causative of OE. \**cwincan* (in *āwincan*) be extinguished = OFris. *quinka* :- \**kwenkan*. Hence **que-nch**. LESS. xvi.

**quern** kwɔɪn hand-mill. OE. *cweorn(e)* = OFris., OS. *quern* (Du. *kweern*), OHG. *quirn(a)*, ON. *kuern*, Goth. *-quairn*u, f. CGerm. \**kwern-* :- IE. \**gwern-*, repr. also by Lith. *girna*, OSl. *žriny*, *žrīnūvū* (Russ. *žhėrnov*), Pol. *żarna*, OIr. *bró* (g. *broon*), W. *breuan*, Skr. *grāvan-*.

**querulous** kwe'rələs complaining, peevish. xv/xvi. f. L. *querulus* or -late L. *querulōsus*, f. *queri* complain; partly superseding late ME. *querelous* = OF. *querelous* (mod. *querelleux*), f. *querele* QUARREL<sup>2</sup>; see -OUS.

**query** kwɔɪ'ri anglicization of QUÆRE, with ending assim. to *inquiry*. xviii.

**quest** kwest (obs. or dial.) inquiry, inquest; search, pursuit xiv; collection of alms xvi. - OF. *queste* (mod. *quête*) = Pr. *questa*, *quista*, Sp. *cuesta*, It. *chiesta* :- Rom. \**quæ-sita* for L. *quæsita*; sb. use of fem. pp. of *quære* seek, inquire. Cf. INQUEST. So **quest** vb. go in pursuit of game xiv; search, seek xvii; search for, seek out xviii. - OF. *quester* (mod. *quête*) f. the sb.

**question** kwe'stʃən action of asking; what is asked (about). xiii (Cursor M.). - AN. *questiun*, (O)F. *question* = L. *quæstiō(n)-*, f. *quæst-*, pp. stem of *quære* see prec.). So **question** vb. xv. - (O)F. *questionner*. Hence **que-ſtionABLE**. xvi. **questionnaire** k(w)estʃənɔɪ formal list of questions. xix. F., f. *questionner* + -aire -ARY.

**questor** kwe'stɔɪ official who delivers papal indulgences. xv. - medL. *questor*, var. of QUÆSTOR.

**queue** kjū (her.) tail of a beast xvi; long plait of hair xviii; line of persons, etc. xix. - F. *queue*, OF. *coe*, *cue* = It. CODA :- L. *cauda* tail.

**quibble** kwī-bl play on words; equivocating or evasive speech. xvii. f. synonym. †*quib* (xvi), prob. f. L. *quibus* (d. and abl. pl. of *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* WHO, WHAT, WHICH) as a word of frequent occurrence in legal documents and so assoc. with verbal niceties or subtle distinctions; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **qui-bble** vb. †pun; evade the point by a quibble. xvii. ¶ For sl. uses of *quibus* cf. F. *quibus* the wherewithal, cash, Du. *kwibus* fool, coxcomb.

**quick** kwik (arch.) living, alive OE.; lively, mobile, active; rapid, swift xiii; functionally active xiv. OE. *cwic(u)* = OFris., OS. *quik* (Du. *kwik*), OHG. *quek* (G. *heck*, dial. *kweck* lively, sprightly), ON. *kwikr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**kwikwaz*, in which the second *k* is of obscure origin, being absent in Goth. \**quis* (in pl. *qiwai*) :- \**kwirwaz*, f. CIE. base \**gwej-* repr. also in L. *vivus*, Lith. *gyvas*, OSl. *živū* (Russ. *zhivót*), OIr. *biu*, *beo*, W. *byrw*, Skr. *jīvās* living, Gr. *bios*, *zōē* life (cf. VITAL, VIVID, BIO-, ZOO-). **quick** sb. the *q.*, sensitive flesh in the body. xvi; cf. F. *le vif*. Hence **qui-ckEN**<sup>o</sup> give life to; receive life xiii (Cursor M.); make quick or quicker xvii. In earliest use - ON. *kwikna* (intr.). Comps. **quicklime** kwī-k-laim lime that has been burned but not slaked. xiv; after L. *calx viva* (Vitruvius), F. *chaux vive*. **qui-cksand** bed of loose wet sand. xv; f. *quick* in sense of 'mobile' (xiv), corr. to Du. *kwikzand*, G. *quicksand*, Icel. *kwiksandr*; OE. had *cwēcesand*, f. *cwēccan*

shake (rel. to **QUAKE**); **qui-ckset** live slips set in the ground as for a hedge xv; also adj. xvi; cf. **SET** sb. and **F. haie vive. qui-cksi-lver** mercury. OE. *cwicseolfor* = Du. *kwiksilver*, OHG. *quecsilbar* (G. *queck-silber*), ON. *kwiksilfr*; tr. L. *argentum vivum* 'living silver' (Pliny), whence also. **F. vif argent**, It. *argento vivo*.

**quickhatch** kwi-khætʃ wolverene. xviii. - Cree (N. Amer. Indian) *okeecoohagees, kwekwukao*; from other Algonkian dialects come CARCAJOU, KINKAJOU.

**quid**<sup>1</sup> kwid sovereign, †guinea. xvii. prob. sl. use of L. *quid* something, perh. with allusion to **QUID PRO QUO**; cf. **F. quibus** 'the wherewithal'.

**quid**<sup>2</sup> kwid piece of tobacco, etc. to be chewed. xviii. dial. var. of **CUD** (OE. *cwidu*).

**quiddity** kwi-diti A. essence of a thing xv; B. subtlety, quibble xvi. - medL. *quidditās*, f. *quid* WHAT; see -ITY. Cf. **F. quiddité**.

**quidnunc** kwi-dnʌŋk inquisitive person, gossip. xvi. f. L. *quid nunc?* WHAT NOW?

**quid pro quo** kwid prou kwou (in apothecaries' language) one thing in place of another; one thing in return for another, tit for tat. xvi. L. *quid* something, *prō* FOR, instead of, *quō* (abl. of *quid*) something; see WHAT, WHO.

**quiescent** kwaie-sənt motionless, at rest. xvii. - L. *quiescent-*, -ēns, prp. of *quiescere* be still, f. *quies* quiet; see **WHILE**, -ENT.

**quiet** kwai-ət freedom from disturbance or noise. xiv. - AN. *quiete* (as in phr. *en quiete et peas* in quiet and peace), which was orig. OF. *quieté* (adopted in Sc. xv-xvi), f. *quiet* (-L. *quies*, pp. of *quiescere* be QUIESCENT), whence **qui-et** adj. xiv (Wycl. Bible). Cf. COY. Hence **qui-et** vb. xv partly after late L. *quiescere*; **qui-ETEN**<sup>5</sup>. xix (orig. local). So **qui-ETISM** mysticism characterized by passive contemplation. xvii. **qui-ETUDE**. xvi - **F. quietude** or medL. *quiescētūdō*.

**quietus** kwai-təs discharge or acquittance xvi; death xvii (Sh.). Short for *quiescētus est* (xv used as sb. in Eng.), medL. formula 'he is QUIET'.

**quiff** kwif (oiled) lock of hair worn on the forehead. xx. Of unkn. origin; perh. developed from any of various sl. uses.

**quill** kwil †hollow stem or reed xv (Lydg.); pipe, tube xv; tube or barrel of a feather, esp. as used for writing xvi; spine of the porcupine xvii (Sh.). prob. -(M)LG. *quiele*, of unkn. origin, and obscurely rel. to synon. MHG. *kil* (G. *kiel*).

**quillet** kwil-it quibble. xvi. prob. shortening of †*quillity* (xvi), alt. of **QUIDDITY** (B); cf. **quip** and †*quippy*, †*quiddit* and *quiddity*.

**quilt** kwilt (orig.) article of bed furniture to lie on, consisting of two pieces of material with padding between; (later) coverlet similarly made, counterpane. xiii. - OF. *coilte, culite* (mod. *couette*), with var. *couite* (see **COUNTERPANE**, -POINT), Sp. *colcha*; - L. *culcita* mattress, cushion, rel. to Skr. *kūrca* bundle, package. Hence **quilt** vb. xvi.

**quin** kwɪn abbrev. of **QUINTUPLET**, chiefly pl. *quins*. xx.

**quinary** kwai-nəri consisting of fives. xvii. - L. *quīnārius*, f. *quīnī*, distributive of *quinque* FIVE; see -ARY.

**quince** kwɪns (fruit of) the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. xiv. orig. pl. used coll. of *coyn*, *quoy* - CF. *cooin* (mod. *coing*), corr. to Pr. *codohn*, Cat. *codony*, It. *cotogno*; - L. *cotōneum* (Pliny), varying with *cydōneum* (apple) of *Cydonia* (now *Canea*) in Crete - Gr. *mēlon Kudōnion*. (From L. *cotōnea, cydōnia*, Gr. *kudōntā, -éa* are ult. derived OHG. *quītina*, MHG. *quiten*, G. *quitte*, OHG. *chutina*, MHG. *kūten*, UG. *kūtte(n)*, MDu. *kweede*, Du. *kwee*.) ¶ For similar development of pl. cf. *bodice, lettuce*, in which the pronunc. with s is preserved, as also is *pence*.

**quincenary** kwɪnsenti-nəri (pert. to) the 500th anniversary. xix. irreg. f. L. *quinque* FIVE + **CENTENARY**. Also **quingentary** kwɪndʒenti-nəri. xix. f. L. *quingenti* 500 after *centenary*.

**quincunx** kwɪ-nkʌŋks, -ŋk- arrangement of five objects so placed that four occupy the corners and the fifth the centre. xvii. - L. *quincunx* five-twelfths ( $\frac{5}{12}$  of an as was denoted by five dashes arranged as above), f. *quinque* FIVE + *uncia* twelfth, **OUNCE**<sup>1</sup>.

**quinine** kwɪni-n, (U.S.) kwai-nain alkaloid obtained from the bark of cinchona, etc. xix. f. *quina* (Sp.) bark of cinchona, etc. - Quechua *kina* bark, reduplicated *kina-kina, kinkina*, whence Sp. *quinquina* (in Eng. use from xvii); see -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**Quinquagesima** kwɪnkwədʒe-simə †period beginning on the Sunday immediately preceding Lent and ending on Easter Eve xiv; (*Q. Sunday*) the Sunday itself. xvii. medL. sb. use (sc. *dies* day) of fem. of L. *quinquā-gēsīmus* fiftieth, f. *quinquāginta* fifty; cf. **QUADRAGESIMA**, etc.

**quinque-** kwɪ-nkwɪ comb. form of L. *quinque* FIVE, as in **quīnquereme** having five banks of oars (L. *rēmūs* oar) xvi.

**quinquennial** kwɪnkwe-niəl lasting five years xv (Fortescue); occurring every fifth year xvii. f. L. *quinquennis*, f. *quinque* FIVE + *annus* year; see **BIENNIAL** and cf. L. *quinquennālis*.

**quinsy** kwɪ-nzi inflammation of the throat. xiv. ME. *quinci, quinesye* - OF. *quinencie* - medL. *quīnancia*, f. Gr. *kunāgkhē*, f. *kun-*, *kūōn* dog (HOUND) + *agkhein* throttle. ¶ A frequent var. in ME. is *squina(n)cy* (dial. *squinsy*).



**quintain** kwiːntein post set up to be tilted at; exercise of tilting at this. XIV. - OF. *quintaine*, -*eine* = Pr., It. *quintana*, medL. *quintana*, -*ena*, usu. taken to be identical with L. *quintāna* market of a camp, f. *quintus* fifth (sc. *manipulus* manipule).

**quintal** kwiːntəl 112 lbs. XV. - OF. *quintal* Sp., Pg. -*al*, It. -*ale*, medL. -*āle* = Arab. *qintār* KANTAR; cf. KENTLEDGE.

**quintessence** kwinteːsəns substance latent in all things, the extraction of which was one of the objects of alchemy XV (Lydg.); most essential part XVI. - F. *quintessence*, †*quinte essence* - medL. *quinta essentia* FIFTH ESSENCE, the 'æther' of Aristotle ('De Cælo' II 3), the fifth primary body besides the elements of earth, fire, air, and water. Formerly also str. *quintesseːnce*; both stressings are used by Milton. Hence **quintessential** kwinteseːnʃəl. XVII.

**quintet(te)** kwinteːt (mus.) composition for five voices or instruments. XIX. - F. *quintette* - It. *quintetto* (formerly used in Eng. XVIII), f. *quinto* :- L. *quintus* FIFTH; see -ET, -ETTE.

**quintillion** kwintiːljən fifth power of a million; U.S. (as in France) cube of a million. XVII. See BILLION.

**quintuple** kwiːntʃupl fivefold. XVI (Billingsley). - F. *quintuple*, f. L. *quintus* fifth, after *triple*, etc. Hence **quintuplet** pl. set of five. XIX. Cf. QUADRUPLET.

**quip** kwip Sharp or sarcastic remark. XVI. prob. shortening of †*quippy* (XVI), perh. - L. *quippe* indeed, forsooth (with sarcastic force).

**quipu** k(w)iːpu knotted device of ancient Peruvians for recording and communicating. XVIII. Quechua.

**quire**<sup>1</sup> kwaɪə †small book, short poem, etc.; set of four sheets of parchment or paper doubled so as to make eight leaves; hence, any gathering of sheets. XV. ME. *quaer*, later *quayer*, *quair*, *quere*, *quire* - OF. *qua(i)er* (mod. *cahier* quire, copy-book) = Pr. *cazern*, It. *quaderno* :- Rom. \**quaternum*, f. L. *quaternū* set of four, f. *quater* four times, f. *quattuor* FOUR. ¶ For the development of the pronunc. cf. *quaisy* | *queasy*, *kay* | *key*, and *brere* | *briar*, *frere* | *friar*.

**quire**<sup>2</sup> see CHOIR.

**quirk** kwɔɪk verbal trick or subtlety XVI; sudden turn or twist XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**quirt** kwɔɪt riding-whip used in Southern U.S. and Sp. America. XIX. - Sp. *cuerda* CORD.

**quisling** kwiːzliŋ one who collaborates with the enemy. 1940. Surname of Major Vidkun *Quisling*, a Norwegian who collaborated with the Germans when they invaded Norway in World War II.

**quit**<sup>1</sup> kwit free, clear of, XIII. (i) ME. *quīt*, *quīte* (surviving in QUITF) - OF. *quite* = Pr., Cat. *quiti* (Sp., Pg. *quito*) - L. *quīētus* QUIET; cf. MDu. *quite*, *quijt* (Du. *kwijt*), MLG., MHG. *quīt*. Superseded by (ii) later ME. or early mod. *quit(te)* - (O)F. *quītte* - medL. *quittus*, special development of L. *quīētus* (cf. MHG. *quīt* (G. *quitt*), ON. *kvitr*).

**quit**<sup>2</sup> kwit pt., pp. *quitted*, (locally) *quit*. †A. set free, clear, clear off; B. †repay, requite; C. renounce; leave XIV. Late ME. *quītte*, repl. earlier *quīte* (XIII), pt. *quītte*, pp. *quīt(t)*; - (O)F. *quītter*, earlier *quīter* (cf. medL. *quittāre*, *quīttāre*), f. *quīētus* QUIET, QUIT<sup>1</sup>. Cf. ACQUIT, REQUITE.

**quitch** kwitʃ couch grass, *Triticum repens*. OE. *cwiċe* = MLG. *kwēke* (hence G. *kwecke*); supposed to be rel. to *cwic* QUICK with ref. to the vitality of the grass.

**quitclaim** kwitːkleim release, acquit; renounce. XIV. - AN. *quiteclamer* declare free, f. *quite* QUIT<sup>1</sup>+*clamer* proclaim (see CLAIM). So sb. †release XV; renunciation XVII. - AN. *quiteclame*, f. the vb.

**quite** kwait completely, entirely XIV; in the fullest sense, absolutely XVI. adv. use of *quite*, earlier form of QUIT<sup>1</sup> free, clear. (†*Quitely* is found somewhat earlier.)

**quitrent** kwiːtrent rent paid in lieu of services. XV. f. QUIT<sup>1</sup>+RENT<sup>1</sup>.

**quits** kwits †clear, discharged XV; even (with) by repayment or retaliation XVII. prob. - colloq. use of medL. *quittus* QUIT<sup>1</sup>.

**quittance** kwiːtəns release XIII (AncrR.); release from debt, receipt XIV (R. Mannyng); requital, reprisal XVI (Marlowe). - OF. *quittance* (later *quittance*), f. *quiter* QUIT; see -ANCE.

**quiver**<sup>1</sup> kwiːvəɪ case for holding arrows. XIII. - AN. \**quiver*, *quveir*, OF. *quivre*, *coivre* - WGerm. word repr. by OE. *cocor*, OFris. *koker*, OS. *kokar(i)* (Du. *koker*), OHG. *kohhar(i)* (G. *köcher*); rel. obscurely to medL. *cacurum*, medGr. *koukouron*, Russ. *kókor* cartridge case (from Du. *koker*).

**quiver**<sup>2</sup> kwiːvəɪ shake with small rapid movements. XV (Caxton). f. ME. *cwiver* nimble, quick, OE. *cwifer* (in adv. *cwiferlice*); cf. QUAVER.

**qui vive** kiːvɪv phr. *on the qui vive* on the alert. XVIII. F. *Qui vive?* sentinel's challenge to discover to which party the challenged person belongs, lit. 'Long live who?', orig. expecting an answer in the form *Vive le roi*, *Vive la France*, etc. (cf. VIVAT).

**Quixote** kwiːksət enthusiastic visionary. XVII. f. name of Don *Quixote*, now written in Sp. *Quijote* *kixōˈte*, hero of Miguel de Cervantes' romance. Hence **quixotic** kwiksoːtik. XVIII.

**quiz**<sup>1</sup> kwiz †eccentric person; one who quizzes XVIII; practical joke, hoax XIX. So **quiz** vb. make fun of, turn to ridicule. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; †*quoz* was a syn. of similar date. Hence **quizzical**. XVIII.

**quiz**<sup>2</sup> kwiz (dial. and U.S.) question, examine; also sb. examination (spec. oral). XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**quod** kwɔd prison. XVII. perh. first syll. of QUADRANGLE, but there is no evidence.

**quodlibet** kwɔd'libet question proposed in scholastic disputation; scholastic debate or exercise. XIV. — medL. *quodlibetum*, f. L. *quodlibet* f. *quod* WHAT, *libet* it pleases (see LIBIDINOUS); cf. (O)F. *quolibet*.

**quoin** koin external angle of a wall or building, corner-stone; wedge, wedge-shaped block. XVI. var. of COIN, formerly current in all senses of this.

**quoit** koit flat disc thrown as an exercise of strength or skill; pl. sport of throwing quoits at a pin. xv. Earliest form *coyte* (as also in AN. statute of 1388); sp. with *qucoit* was frequent XV–XIX. XVI–XVIII; of unkn. origin.

**quondam** kwɔndæm former. XVI. adj. use of L. *quondam* formerly (orig. 'at any given moment'), f. *quom* when (f. \**kwo-* WHO) + generalizing particle *-dam*.

**quorum** kwɔrəm justice of the peace whose presence was necessary on the bench, later gen. xv; fixed number of persons whose presence is necessary in the transaction of business XVII. g.pl. of L. *quī* WHO; taken from the wording of commissions designating such persons, *quorum vos . . duos* (etc.) *esse volumus* of whom we will that you be . . two (etc.).

**quota** kwoutə part or share of a total. XVII. — medL. *quota*, sb. use (sc. *pars* part) of fem. of L. *quotus* of what number, f. *quot* how many (so Skr. *kati*), f. base of *quī*, *quis* WHO; cf. correl. *tot* (see TOTAL). Also **quo-tum**. XVII — medL. *quotum*, *cotum*, n. of *quotus*.

**quote** kwout †mark with numbers or (marginal) references XIV; cite or refer to; †note XVI; repeat (a passage) from a book, etc. XVII. — medL. *quotāre* number, f. *quot* how many, or *quota* QUOTA. Formerly often *cote*, after F. *coter*. So QUOTA-TION †numbering xv; †marginal reference XVI; (typogr.) large quadrat used for filling up blanks (orig. between marginal references); quoting, passage quoted XVII; (comm.) price of stocks, etc. XIX. — medL. *quotātio(n)-*, f. *quotāre*; cf. F. †*quotation*.

**quoth** kwouþ (arch.) said. OE. *cwæþ*, pt. of *cwepan* say = OFris. *qwetha*, OS. *quēðan*, OHG. *quedan*, ON. *kwēða*, Goth. *qīþan* = CGerm. \**kwepan*; early ME. *cwæð*, *quap*, became *quoth* by rounding of a in contiguity with w in unstressed positions; a common var. XIV–XVI was *quod*. Forms with lack of stress are repr. by former pronouns. kwəþ, kwəþ. Hence **quotha** kwouþə XVI; for *quoth (h)a* said he; fully reduced form is repr. by *catha*, *ketha* (XVI).

**quotidian** kwouti'diən, kwə- daily, spec. of a fever recurring every day. XIV. ME. *cotidien*, *-ian*, *quot-*, orig. — OF. *cotidien* (mod. *quotidien*), early assim. to L. *quoti-dianus*, earlier *cott-*, *cōtidianus*, f. *cott-*, *cōtidīē* (*quot-*) every day, f. base of *quotus* (see QUOTA) + *diēs* day; see *-IAN*.

**quotient** kwou'fənt result obtained by dividing one quantity by another. xv. — L. *quotiens* how many times (f. *quot* how many; see QUOTA), taken as a prp. in *-ēns*; cf. F. *quotient* (earlier *quotiens*, which was occas. used in Eng.), It. *quoziente*, Sp. *quociente*.

**quo warranto** kwou wɔrə'ntou (leg.) writ of Queen's Bench demanding by what warrant a thing is held. XVI. Law L. 'by what warrant'; abl. sg. of *quod* WHAT and *warrantum* WARRANT.

## R

**rabbet** ræbit channel or groove made in wood, stone, etc.; rectangular recess. xv. — OF. *rab(b)at*, act of beating down, recess in a wall, f. *rabattre* beat back or down, REBATE; the ending has been assim. to *-ET*.

**rabbi** ræbai (title of respect given to a Jewish doctor of the law. XIV (*raby*)). — OF. *rab(b)i* (mod. *rabbīn*), ecclL. *rabbī* — Heb. *rabbī* my master, f. *rabh* master, with pronominal suffix. So **rabbīn** ræbin. XVI. — F. *rabbīn* or medL. *rabbīnus* (cf. It. *rabbīno*, Sp. *rabino*, Du. *rabbijn*, G. *rabbīner*, Russ. *ravvīn*) in which the *n* may be due to a Semitic pl. form. Hence **rabbī-nīc**(AL). XVII.

**rabbit** ræbit burrowing rodent of family Leporidae (orig. applied to the young, the

full-grown animal being called *cony*, which was superseded in gen. use by *rabbit*). XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *rabet(te)*, perh. — an OF. form repr. by dial. F. *rabotte*, *rabouillet* young rabbit, *rabouillère* rabbit burrow, poss. of LDu. origin (cf. Flem. *robbe*, dim. *robbeke*, Du. †*robett*, Walloon *robète*). ¶ For the use of dims. for this animal cf. L. *cuniculus* CONY, G. *kaninchen*, Du. *kanin(c)ken*.

**rabble** ræbl A. †pack, swarm of animals XIV; disorderly crowd XVI; B. †long string of words XVI, (dial.) rigmarole XVI. Of obscure origin; sense B suggests immed. connexion with (dial.) **rabble** vb. utter in a rapid confused manner (XIV) prob. — MDu. *rabbelen*, LG. *rabbeln*, of imit. origin.

**rabid** ræ·bid furious, raging XVII; affected with rabies XIX. - L. *rabidus*, f. *rabere* rave, be mad, rel. to Skr. *rābhas* impetuosity, violence; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **rabies** rei·bi:z canine madness. XVII. - L. *rabies*, f. *rabere*.

**rac(e)oon** rækū·n Amer. nocturnal animal of the genus *Procyon*. XVII (Capt. John Smith has the forms *rahaugcum*, *raugroughcum*, *aroughcum*, *rarowcum*). - Powhatan (Virginia) dial. of Algonkian. See COON.

**race**<sup>1</sup> reis †onward movement, rush XIII (Cursor M.); (dial.) running, run XIV; strong current of water (channel for water, e.g. *mill-race* XVI); contest of speed XVI. north. ME., MSc. *rās*, *raas* - ON. *rās* running, race, rush of water, channel, row, series = OE. *rās* running, rush, impetus, attack, MLG. *rās* current; cf. ON. *ras* impetuosity, hurry, *rasa* rush headlong; of unkn. origin. Taken into gen. Eng. use from the north in XVI; hence the pronunc. reis, earlier rēs, orig. rās.

**race**<sup>2</sup> reis set or class of persons, animals, plants; group of persons, etc. having a common ancestry or character; class of wine or characteristic flavour of this, supposed to be due to the soil XVI; characteristic style of speech or writing XVII. - F. *race* - It. *razza* (XIV, Sacchetti), whence also Sp. *raza*, Pg. *raça*, Du. *ras*, G. *rasse*, Russ. *rāsa*; of unkn. origin. Hence **racial** rei·j<sup>1</sup>·əl. XIX. **rac<sup>y</sup>**<sup>1</sup> rei·si (in senses derived from the last two of the sb. above; phr. *racy of the soil*). XVII.

**race**<sup>3</sup> reis root of ginger. XVI. - OF. *rais*, *raiz* = Sp. *raiz* :- L. *rādīce*- *rādīx* root; see RADISH, RADIX.

**raceme** ræsi·m (bot.) form of inflorescence. XVIII. - L. *racēmus* cluster of grapes. Cf. RAISIN. So **race·mose**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**rachitis** rækai·tis (med.) rickets. XVIII. - modL. - Gr. *rhakhītis*, f. *rhakhis* spine, ridge; prop. 'inflammation of the spine', but adopted for 'rickets' by the Eng. physician Francis Glisson in his 'De Rachitide sive morbo puerili qui vulgo The Rickets dicitur Tractatus', 1650; see -ITIS.

**rack**<sup>1</sup> ræk A. †shock, collision XIII; B. mass of driven cloud XIV. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *rak* (Sw. *vrak*, Da. *vrag*) wreck, wreckage, refuse, f. *reka* drive (cf. ON. *reki* flotsam); but the identity of A and B is not certain.

**rack**<sup>2</sup> ræk †bar, or framework of bars, esp. used for support or suspension. XIV. ME. *rakke*, occas. *rekke* - Du. *rah*, LG. *rack*, also MDu. *rek* (Du. *rek*, *rekke*), MLG. *rek(ke)* horizontal bar, shelf, prob. f. *recken* stretch (see RACK<sup>3</sup>).

**rack**<sup>3</sup> ræk instrument of torture in the form of a frame with a roller at each end. xv. prob. spec. use of RACK<sup>2</sup>. So **rack** vb. stretch the joints of xv (Lydg.), various transf. and fig. uses, stretch, strain, raise (rent) XVI. - MLG., MDu. *racken*, also *recken*

= OE. *reccan*, OS. *rekkian*, OHG. *recchan* (G. *recken*), ON. *rekja*, Goth. (CGerm.) \**rakjan* stretch, rel. to L. *regere* DIRECT, *porrigere* reach, Gr. *orégin* (cf. RIGHT).

**rack**<sup>4</sup> ræk horse's gait in which the two feet on each side are lifted simultaneously. XVI (Blundevil). Contemp. with rel. vb.; perh. ult. of Arab. origin (cf. *rekhuwet* easy-paced, f. *rekhow* soft, and modGr. (Chios) *rhakhbán* amble). ¶ F. *racquassure* given by Falsgr. for 'rackyng' is otherwise unknown.

**rack**<sup>5</sup> ræk phr. to *rack* (and ruin) to destruction. XVI. var. of WRACK<sup>1</sup>.

**rack**<sup>6</sup> ræk. Aphetic of ARRACK. XVII.

**racket**<sup>1</sup> ræk·kit bat of network used in ball games; pl. game played with ball and rackets XVI; (N. Amer.) snow-shoe XVII. - F. *raquette* †palm of the hand, †sole of the foot, racket, battledore, snow-shoe - It. *racchetta*, f. Arab. *rāhat*, colloq. form of *rāha* palm of the hand.

**racket**<sup>2</sup> ræk·kit disturbance, uproar XVI; social excitement XVIII; trying experience XIX; illicit scheme xx (U.S.). perh. imit. of clattering noise. Hence **ra·cket** vb., **ra·ckety**<sup>1</sup> XVIII. ¶ Gael. *racaid* is from Eng.

**rackrent** ræk·krent. XVII (but implied in *rackrented* XVI). f. *rack* in sense 'raise (rent) beyond a normal amount' (XVI 'racke and stretche out the rentes', 1553); see RACK<sup>3</sup>, RENT<sup>1</sup>.

**raddle** ræ·dl red ochre. XVI. var. of RUDDLE.

**radial** rei·di·əl pert. to rays or radii. XVI (Dec). - medL. *radiālis*, f. RADIUS; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**radiant** rei·di·ənt shining brightly xv; pert. to radiation XVIII. - L. *radiant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *radiāre*, f. RADIUS. Hence **ra·diance** XVII (Sh.), -ANCY XVII. So **ra·diate**<sup>3</sup> emit rays XVII; spread in all directions from a centre XIX. f. *radiāt-*, pp. stem of *radiāre*. **ra·di·a·tion** XVII. - L. **ra·di·a·tor** one or that which radiates XIX (in sense 'apparatus for circulating hot water to warm an apartment' orig. U.S.).

**radical** ræ·dik(ə)l pert. to the moisture inherent in animals and plants XIV (Trevisa); (math., philology, etc.) pert. to a root or radix; inherent, fundamental XVI; going to the root or origin, thorough XVII (r. *reform* XVIII); sb. radical element XVII; advocate of 'radical reform' XIX (at first a term 'in very bad odour' 'The Times' 16 Aug. 1819). - late L. *rādicālis* (Augustine), f. L. *rādīc-*, RADIX; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. abbrev. **rad** XIX (orig. U.S.). Hence **ra·di·cal·ism**. XIX.

**radicle** ræ·dikl (bot.) part of the embryo which develops into the primary root. XVIII. - L. *rādicula*, dim. of *rādīc-*, RADIX; see -CLE.

**radio** rei·diou short for *radiotelegraphy* (1904), *-telephony* (1909); see next. ¶ Suggested as the mark of 'wireless' telegrams under the Radio Convention drawn up at Berlin 1906; in foreign langs. the ordinary term for 'wireless' operations.

**radio-** rei·diou, reidiə· used as comb. form of **RADIUS** (i) anat., as *radio-carpal* pert. to radius and carpus, (ii) pert. to X-rays and other forms of radiation, as *radioactive* (1898), *radio-logy* (1900), *radio-METER* (1875).

**radish** ræ·dɪʃ (plant having) fleshy slightly pungent root used as a salad. OE. *rædic* (ME. *redich*, *radich*) - L. *rādīce*-, *rādīx* root (see **RADIX** and cf. **RACE**<sup>3</sup>); late ME. *radish* (xv), alt. of this perh. by blending with F. *radis* (†*radice* xvi) - It. *radice* :- L.

**radium** rei·diəm (chem.) metallic element emitting rays that penetrate opaque matter, discovered by P. Curie, Mme Curie, and G. Bémont in 1898. modL., f. L. *radius* RAY<sup>1</sup>; see -IUM.

**radius** rei·diəs †staff of a cross xvi; thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to the circumference xvii; (techn.) rod, bar, ray xviii. - L. *radius* staff, measuring-rod, spoke, ray, radius of a circle, of the arm, various pointed objects.

**radix** rei·diks (chiefly techn.) root, basis. xvi. - L. *rādīx* root of a plant; for possible cogns. see **ROOT**<sup>1</sup>.

**raff** ræf (dial.) abundance, large number xiv; rubbish, trash (see **RIFF-RAFF**) xv; common run or ruck xvii. perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *rafs* rubbish, tagrag).

**raffia** ræfiə soft fibre of the leaves of the palm *Raphia*. xix. Also *raphia* (rei·fiə), var. of *rofia* roufiə· kind of palm (*rofeer* xviii), a Malagasy word.

**raffle** ræ·fl (dial.) game of chance played with three dice xiv (Ch.); (f. the vb.) form of lottery xviii. - OF. *raffle*, (also mod.) *rafle* (in medL. *raffa*), of which †*rafte*, †*raphe* were syns. in the senses 'throw at dice of all three alike', 'clean sweep'; of unkn. origin. Hence or - F. *rafler* **ra·ffle** vb. xvii.

**rafflesia** ræfli·ziə, -ziə plant of the family *Cytinaceæ*. xix. modL., f. name of Sir T. Stamford *Raffles* (1781-1826), British governor of Sumatra, who discovered the plant; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**raft** ræft †beam, spar; structure of planks, etc. forming a means of transport over water. xv - ON. *raptr* rafter rel. to OHG. *ravo*, ON. *ráfr*, *ræfr*, with Balto-Sl. cogns.; cf. next.

**rafter** ræftə· beam in a building supporting the roof. OE. *ræfter* = OS. *rehter*, MLG. *rafter*, *rachter*, rel. to **RAFT**.

**rag**<sup>1</sup> ræg small fragment of textile material xiv; remnant, scrap xv; thing (contemp-

tuously) regarded as such xvi. ME. *ragge*, prob. back-formation on **RAGGED**<sup>2</sup> ræg·id shaggy, rough xiii; of irregular or straggling shape xiv; in rags xiv - ON. *roggvadr* tufted (cf. Norw. *ragget* shaggy); or on **RAGGY**<sup>1</sup> ræ·gi late OE. *racgig* 'setosus' (cf. Sw. *raggig* shaggy), f. \**racg* - ON. *rogg* (\**raggw*-) tuft or strip of fur (cf. Norw., Sw. *ragg* rough hair); of unkn. origin.

**rag**<sup>2</sup> ræg (†piece or mass of) coarse or rough stone xiii (*ragghe*), xiv (*ragston*). Of unkn. origin, but assoc. later with prec.

**rag**<sup>3</sup> ræg (dial. sl.) scold, rate xviii; (sl.) annoy, esp. in a rough or noisy fashion xix. Also in comp. *bally*-, **BULLYRAG**; of unkn. origin; Da. dial. *rag* opportunity for slander, grudge, has been compared.

**ragamuffin** rægə·mʌfɪn ill-dressed disreputable-looking man or boy. xvi. Occurs in the form *ragamoffyn* in PPl. C. xxi 283 as the name of a demon, a grandson of Belial; dial. syns. are *ragabash* (xvii), *-brash* (xviii); perh. based on **RAG**<sup>1</sup>.

**rage** reid·z †madness; violent anger, furious passion xiii; violent feeling or desire xiv; fervour, enthusiasm, excitement xvi. - (O)F. *rage* = Pr., Sp. *rabia*, Pg. *raiva*, It. *rabbia* :- Rom. \**rabia*, for L. *rabies*; see **RABIES**. So **rage** vb. xiii (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *rager*, f. *rage*.

**raglan** ræg·lən overcoat without shoulder seams. xix. f. name of Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, 1st Baron *Raglan*, British commander in the Crimean war.

**ragout** rægū· meat stewed with vegetables. xvii. - F. *ragoût*, f. *ragoûter* revive the taste of, f. *ra-* (i.e. *re-* RE- 2, 4 + *a-*) † *goût* taste (cf. **GUSTO**).

**rag-tag** ræg·tæg rabble, riff-raff. xix. For older *tag-rag* (xvii), which replaced *tag* and *rag* (xvi); see **TAG**<sup>1</sup>.

**raguly** ræg·jūli (her.) having short oblique projections. xvii. f. **RAG**<sup>1</sup> or **RAGGY** after **NEBULY**. See -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**ragweed** ræg·wid xvii, **ragwort** ræg·wɔɪt xv plant of the species *Senecio*, esp. S. *Jacobæa*. xv. f. **RAG**<sup>1</sup> + **WEED**<sup>1</sup>, **WORT**<sup>1</sup>, the ref. being to the ragged form of the leaves.

**raid** reid military expedition, orig. on horseback, foray. xv (Wyntoun). Sc. form of **ROAD**, revived by Scott ('Lay of the Last Minstrel', 1805) and hence generalized, with extension of meaning ('sudden or vigorous onset or attack'). Hence vb. xix.

**rail**<sup>1</sup> reil †garment, mantle OE., early ME.; †neckchief xv; *night-rail* dressing-gown xvi. OE. *hræg(e)l* = OFris. (*h*)*reil*, OHG. (*h*)*regil*, of unkn. origin.

**rail**<sup>2</sup> reil bar of wood, etc. fixed in a horizontal position xiii; hand-rail of a staircase xv; bar or continuous line of bars laid for wheels to run on (so *railroad*, *railway*) xviii. ME. *reyle*, *raile* - OF. *reille* iron rod = Pr. *relha* lever, crowbar, Sp. *reja* lattice :- L. *rēgula* staff, rod, **RULE**.

**rail**<sup>3</sup> reil bird of the genus *Rallus* or family Rallidae. xv. - Norman-Picard *raille* (AN. *radle*, OF. *raale*, mod. *râle*) = Pr. *vascla* land-rail, Cat. *rascla* water-rail :- Rom. \**rascl(u)la*, perh. of imit. origin.

**rail**<sup>4</sup> reil utter abusive language. xv. - F. *railler*, †*ragler* - Pr. *ralhar* jest, Sp. *rajar* boast, Pg. *ralhar* scold, It. *ragliare* bray :- Rom. \**vaguläre*, f. \**ragere* roar, bray, neigh (recorded in a gloss *ragit pullus* the colt neighs), crossing of *L. rugire* bellow with Rom. \**bragere* BRAY. Cf. RALLY<sup>2</sup>.

**railery** rei·lɔri good-humoured ridicule. xvii. - F. *raillerie*, f. *railler* RALLY<sup>2</sup>; a var. †*rallery* (xvii-xviii) is repr. by the pronunc. ræ·lɔri current U.S.A.; see -ERY.

**raiment** rei·mɔnt clothes, apparel. xv (Promp. Parv., Malory). Aphetic of *arrayment* (xiv) - AN. *araiement*, OF. *areement*; see ARRAY, -MENT, and cf. (dial.) *ray* †arrange, †dispose, dress (xiv), aphetic of ARRAY.

**rain** rein condensed vapour of the atmosphere falling in drops. OE. *regn*, *rēn* = OFris. *rein*, OS., OHG. *regan* (Du., G. *regen*), ON. *regn*, Goth. *rign*; CGerm., but isolated in IE. (the several words for rain are of limited range). So **rain** vb. OE. *regnian*, also of CGerm. extent; the comps. *rainbow*, -*drop*, -*shower*, -*water*, and **rain**-*ny*<sup>1</sup> are all of OE. age.

**raise** reiz set up or upright; build up, construct, produce; remove to a higher position, elevate xii; levy; end (a siege) xiv; to make higher or greater xv. ¶ First recorded from the Ormulum, in which it occurs freely in various senses; ME *reise(n)* - ON. *reisa* = OE. *ræran* REAR<sup>1</sup>.

**raisin** rei·zn partially dried grape. (xiii.) - (O)F. *raisin* grape = Pr. *razin*, *razim*, Cat. *rahim*, Sp. *racimo* :- Rom. \**racimu-s*, for *L. racēmus* cluster of grapes (see RACEME). The several OF. types were more or less fully repr. in early use (viz. *raizin*, *razin*, *reisin*, *resin*, *roisin* (on the var. *rosin* are based (M)HG. *rosine*, Du. *rozijn*, Da. *rosin*, Sw. *russin*). ¶ Was approximately homophonous with *reason* till late xviii; the pronunc. ri·zn is defended by Webster in 1828; cf. 'Reason and raisin . . . are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation', H. J. Pye 'Comments on the Commentators of Shakespeare' 1807.

**raising-piece** wall-plate. xvi (*raysyng* or *resin pieces*). f. †*rasen*, also *reason* (xvi); OE. *ræsn*, of unkn. origin.

**raj** rādʒ sovereignty. xviii.- Hindi *rāj* reign.

**raja**, **rajah** rā·dʒā Indian king or prince. xvi (Eden's 'The Decades of the Newe Worlde' 1555). prob. through Pg. *raja* - Hindi *rājā* :- Skr. *rājan*, cogn. with *L. rēg-*, *rēx*, OIr. *rī*, *rīg* king (see RICH).

**rake**<sup>1</sup> reik implement consisting of a comb-like cross-bar fitted to a long handle. OE. *raca* m., *vacu* fem. = MLG., MDu. *rāke* (Du. *raak*), rel. to Goth. *uf|rakjan* stretch out, and by gradation to MLG., MDu. *rēke* (Du. *reek*), OHG. *rehho* (G. *rechen*), ON. *reka*, and OHG. *rehhan*, Goth. *rikan* heap up; Germ. \**rak-* \**rek-* :- IE. \**rog-* \**reg-* move in a straight line, stretch, repr. also by RIGHT. So vb. xiii. - ON. *raka* scrape, shave, rake; also f. the sb.

**rake**<sup>2</sup> reik (naut.) projection of hull at stem and stern beyond the keel line. xvii (Capt. Smith). f. *rake* vb. (xvii, Capt. Smith) have a rake, incline from the perpendicular; prob. rel. to G. *ragen* project (whence Sw. *raka*, Da. *rage*), of unkn. origin. Hence **ra-kish**<sup>1</sup> having a smart appearance like a fast-sailing ship xix (W. Irving); partly assoc. with next.

**rake**<sup>3</sup> reik man of dissipated or loose habits. xvii. Clipped form of *rakel* (xvii; dial.), var. of arch. **rakehell** rei·khel xvi 'suche a feloe as a manne should rake helle for' (Udall, 'Apophthegms of Erasmus' 116b, 1542), f. RAKE<sup>1</sup> + HELL. Cf. QUACK<sup>2</sup>, SAP<sup>4</sup>, WAG<sup>2</sup>. Hence **ra-kish**<sup>1</sup>. xviii.

**raki** ræ·ki, raki aromatic liquor made from grain spirit, etc. xvii. - Turk. *rāqī* (whence modGr. *rhakē* brandy spirits).

**rallentando** rælɔntæ·ndou (mus.) direction for reducing the tempo. xix. It., prp. of *rallentare*, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *al-* AD- + *lento* slow.

**rally**<sup>1</sup> ræ·li reassemble, revive xvi; also intr. xvii. - F. *rallier*, f. *re-* RE- + *allier* ALLY. Hence **ra-ly** sb. xvii.

**rally**<sup>2</sup> ræ·li treat with good-humoured ridicule. xvii (in early use also *railly*). - F. *railler* RAIL<sup>4</sup>. Cf. RAILLERY.

**ram** ræm male sheep; battering-ram (after *L. aries*; see ARIES) OE.; weight of a pile-driving machine xv. OE. *ram(m)*, corr. to Fris. *ram*, *room*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *ram*, OHG., MHG. *ram ram* (G. *ramme* rammer), perh. rel. to ON. *ram(m)r* strong. Hence **ram** vb. xiv (cf. MHG. *rammen*), whence **ra-mm**ER<sup>1</sup> xv.

**ramadan** ræmɔdæn ninth month (30 days' fast) of the Mohammedan year (supposed orig. to have been a hot month). xvi. - Arab. *ramadān* (hence Turk., Pers. *ramazān*), f. *ramāda* be hot.

**ramble** ræ·mbl wander about. xvii. prob. - MDu. *rammelen* (of cats, rabbits, etc.) be excited by sexual desire and wander about, frequent. f. *rammen* copulate with, cover, corr. to OHG. *rammalōn* (G. *rammeln*); ult. f. *ram ram*; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Hence †**ra-*m*ble** sb. xvii. ¶ The earlier synonym. †*romble* (xiv), f. *rome* ROAM, appears to be unconnected.

**ramekin**, **ramequin** ræ·mækin cheese with breadcrumbs, etc. baked. xviii. - F. *ramequin*, of Germ. origin; cf. Flem. †*rameken* toasted bread.

**ramify** ræ'mifai form branches, branch out. XVI. - (O)F. *ramifier* - medL. *rāmificāre*, f. L. *rāmus* branch; see RADIX and -FY. So **ra·mificA·TION**. XVII. - F.

**ramillie** ræ'mili wig with long plait and a bow at top and bottom. XVIII. f. *Ramillies* town in Belgium, the scene of the Duke of Marlborough's victory in 1706.

**ramoon** ræmū'n tops and leaves of West Indian *Trophis americana* used as fodder. XVIII. - Sp. *ramon*, f. *ramo* branch :- L. *rāmus*; cf. RAMIFY and see -OON.

**ramose** rāmou's branching. XVII (H. More). - L. *rāmōsus*, f. *rāmūs*; see prec., -OSE. So earlier **ramous** rei'məs. XVI (Leigh).

**ramp**<sup>1</sup> ræmp rear or stand on the hind legs (threateningly) XIII (Cursor M.); rage violently XIV (Ch.); (dial.) climb, scramble XVI. - (O)F. *rampier* creep, crawl (a sense rarely repr. in Eng.), climb = It. *rampare*. So **rampant** ræmpant standing with fore-paws in the air XIV, spec. in her. XV; violent and unrestrained XVII. - (O)F. *rampant*, prp. of *rampier*.

**ramp**<sup>2</sup> ræmp inclined plane. XVIII. - F. *rampe*, f. *rampier* RAMP<sup>1</sup>.

**rampage** ræmpei'dʒ behave violently XVIII; push about excitedly XIX. orig. Sc., of unkn. origin; poss. based on RAMP<sup>1</sup>.

**rampart** ræmpärt mound of earth raised for the defence of a place. XVI. - F. *rempart*, †*rampart*, alt. (by assoc. with *boulevard* BOULEVARD) of †*remper*, †*ramper*, f. *remparer* fortify, f. *re-RE-7* + *emparer* take possession of - Pr. *amparar* :- Rom. \**anteparāre* put in position before another, f. *ante* ANTE + *parāre* PREPARE. Adopted earlier in the forms †*rampar*, †*rampere*, †*-ier*, later †*-ire*.

**rampion** ræmpion species of bell flower, *Campanula Rapunculus*. XVI. f. some var. of the Rom. forms derived from medL. *rapuncium*, *rapontium* (It. *raperonzo*, F. *raiponce*, Sp. *reponcha*; cf. G. *rapunzel*), presumably f. L. *rāpum* RAPE<sup>2</sup>.

**rams** ræmz (dial.) wild garlic. OE. *hramsa*, *hramse* = MLG. *ramese* (whence G., Da., Sw. *rams*), rel. to Lith. *kermišė*, Russ. *cheremshā*, OIr. *crem* (Ir., Gael. *creamh*, W. *craf*) wild garlic, Gr. *krōmuon* onion. So **ramsen** OE. *hramsan*, pl. of *hramsa*, -e, in later use taken as a sg. with pl. *ramsons*.

**ramshackle** ræmʃækl loose and shaky, rickety. XIX. Later form of **ramshackled** XVII, orig. pp. of †*rans(h)ackle* ransack, f. RANSACK + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**ranch** rànʃ hut or house in the country; cattle-breeding establishment. XIX. - Sp. *rancho* (also used in Eng.) mess on board ship, soldiers' quarters, (in S. America) hut for herdsmen, etc.

**rancid** rænsid having a rank taste or smell. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - L. *rancidus*, f. \**rancēre* (in prp. *rancēns*) be putrid; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**rancour**, U.S. **rancor** ræŋkər bitter ill-feeling, malignant spitefulness. XIV. - OF. *rancour* (mod. *rancœur*) = Pr. *rancor*, *rencor*, OSP., Pg. *rancor*, Sp. *rencor* :- late L. *rancōrem*, nom. *rancor* rankness, (in Vulg.) bitter grudge, f. \**rancēre*; see prec., -OUR<sup>2</sup>.

**rand** rænd (dial.) border, margin OE.; (dial.) strip, long slice XIV; strip of leather used in the sole of a boot or shoe XVI. OE. *rand* brink, bank, shield-boss, shield, corr. to OFris. *ronð*, OS. *rand* 'umbo' (Du. *rand* edge, ridge, as in *Witwatersrand*, S. Africa), OHG. *rant* (G. *rand*), ON. *řnd* edge, rim of a shield :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**randa* (whence Pr. *randa* end, Sp. *randa* lace-edging, It. *randa*), f. \**ram-* \**rem-*, whence also OHG. *ramft* (G. *ranft* edge, border, crust), OE. *rima* RIM.

**randan** rændæ:n style of rowing (or boat) in which the middle of three rowers pulls a pair of sculls, the others an oar each. XIX (1828). prob. transf. use of *randem* style of driving in which three horses are harnessed tandem (*randem-tandem* c.1805, jingling formation on TANDEM); but the stress is then difficult to account for.

**random** ræ:ndəm †impetuosity, great speed or violence (phr. *o* or *in r.*, *with (a) great r.*) XIV; *at (the) r.*, orig. in hawking and the tournament XV; *at r.*, at great speed, (hence) at haphazard, without purpose XVI; †full range of a piece of ordnance, elevation of a gun XVI; adj. XVII (e.g. *random shot*). ME. *rand(o)un* - OF. *randon* (phr. *de* and *a grant r.*, *en un r.*) = Pr. (*a* and *de*) *randon* (whence Sp. *de rondon*, Pg. *de rondão* suddenly, abruptly), rel. to OF. *randir* run impetuously, gallop, f. Germ. \**randa* RAND; taken to be orig. a soldier's phr., lit. 'with the shield'. For the dissimilation of *n . . . n* to *n . . . m* cf. RANSOM.

**ranee** rā:nī Hindu queen. XVII. - Hindi *rānī* :- Skr. *rājñī*, fem. of *rājan* RAJAH.

**range** reindʒ A. †rank, file XIII (Cursor M.); row, line, series XVI; B. moving about over an area; area itself XV; extent over which a missile ranges XVI; scope XVII. C. form of fire-grate or cooking apparatus XV. - OF. *range* row, rank, file, f. *ranger* (f. *rang* RANK<sup>1</sup>), whence **range** vb. place in a line, ARRANGE, dispose XIV, take up a position, extend XVI, move over a certain area XVI. Hence **rangier**<sup>1</sup> (arch.) gamekeeper XV (cf. AL. *rangeator*, *rangiarus* XIV); wanderer XVI; (esp. U.S.) pl. body of mounted troops XVIII.

**rank**<sup>1</sup> ræŋk row, line; grade of station or dignity. XVI. - OF. *ranc*, var. of *renc* (now *rang*) = Pr. *renc* - Germ. \**řreygaz* RING<sup>1</sup>.

**rank**<sup>2</sup> ræŋk A. †proud, rebellious OE.; †stout and strong XII; †swift, violent XIII; B. †full-grown OE.; vigorous or luxuriant

of growth; coarsely luxuriant XIII; grossly rich or fertile; gross, coarse in manner XIV; of offensively strong smell; absolute, downright XVI. OE. *ranc* proud, stout, valiant, showy in dress = (M)LG. *rank* long and thin, ON. *rakkr* erect, f. Germ. \**rankaz*; further relations and the primitive sense and later development of meaning are uncertain.

**rankle** ræ:ŋkl fester (now only fig.) XIV; fret, chafe (as, or as with, a sore) XVI. - OF. *rancler*, *raoncler* (cf. medL. *rancläre*, *ranquilläre*), var. of *draoncler* (mod. dial. *drancler*), f. *rancler*, *raoncler*, var. of *draoncler* ulcer, festering sore - medL. *dranculus*, for L. *dracunculus*, dim. of *dracō* serpent, DRAGON.

**ransack** ræ:nsæk †search (a person); search (a place), examine thoroughly XIII; search (a place) with intent to rob, plunder XIV. - ON. *ramsaka* search for stolen goods, f. *ram* house (= OE. *ærn*; cf. BARN) + *saka*, rel. by gradation to *sækja* SEEK. The earliest exx. are from northern and eastern texts; used by Ch. and Gower, and in PPL.

**ransom** ræ:nsəm procuring the release of a prisoner by a payment, sum so paid. XIII (AnCR.). ME. *rans(ou)n* - OF. *ransoun*, *raençon* (mod. *rançon*) = Pr. *rezemson* :- L. *redemptiō(n)-* REDEMPTION. So **ra-nsom** vb. XIII (Cursor M.) - OF. *ransouner* (mod. *rançonner*); for the dissimilation of *n . . n* to *n . . m* cf. RANDOM.

**rant** rænt †be uproariously merry; declaim in an extravagant manner. XVI (Sh.). - Du. †*ranten* talk foolishly, rave, also †*randen*, whence †*rاند* (XVII, B. Jonson). Hence **rant** sb. high-flown declamation; (dial.) boisterous merrymaking. XVII.

**ranunculus** ræna:ŋkjʉləs crowfoot, buttercup. XVI. - L. *ranunculus* little frog, tadpole, medicinal plant (perh. crowfoot), dim. of *rāna* frog, after Gr. *βάρραχιον*, dim. of *βάρραχος* frog.

**rap<sup>1</sup>** ræp strike or knock smartly. XIV. prob. imit.; perh. of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *rappa* beat, drub, and *clap*, *flap*, *slap*, *tap*. So **rap** sb. XIV; cf. Sw. *rapp*, Da. *rap*.

**rap<sup>2</sup>** ræp counterfeit coin current in Ireland XVIII (Swift); type of the smallest coin, (hence) least bit XIX. Shortening of Ir. *ropaire*.

**rapacious** ræpɛi:fəs given to grasping. XVII (Jer. Taylor). f. L. *rapāci-*, *rapax*, f. *rapere* snatch; see RAPE<sup>3</sup>, -IOUS. So **rapacity** ræpæ:siti XVI (Bacon). - F. or L.

**rape<sup>1</sup>** reip any of the six administrative districts of the county of Sussex, England. XI (*rap*, Domesday Book; taken up by legal and antiquarian writers from XVI). Identical with OE. *rāp* ROPE (the var. *rope* is found occas. XIV), the reference being to the fencing-off of land with a rope (cf. 'Illam terram suis fidelibus funiculo [with a rope] divisit', Dudo of St. Quentin, in Migne's

Patrologia Latina cxli 652); cf. the similarly used cogn. OHG., MHG. *reif*.

**rape<sup>2</sup>** reip turnip; Brassica producing oilseed. XIV. - L. *rāpum*, *rāpa* turnip, obscurely rel. to Gr. *rhāpus*, *rhāphus* turnip, *rhāphanos*, *rhāphānē* radish, OSI. *rēpa*, Russ. *rēpa*, Lith. *rōpė*, OHG. *ruoba* turnip.

**rape<sup>3</sup>** reip take by force XIV; ravish (a woman) XVI. - AN. *raþer* - L. *rapere* seize, snatch, take by force (cf. RAPTURE). So **rape** sb. †violent seizure, robbery; carrying away of a person by force XIV; violation of a woman xv. - AN. *ra(a)þ*, *raþe* rape of a woman (Britton), f. the vb.

**rapid** ræ:pɪd moving with great speed XVII; acting or happening quickly XVIII. - L. *rapidus* lit. carrying along or away, f. *rapere* seize, carry off quickly or violently; see RAPTURE, -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **rapidity** ræpɪ:dɪti. XVII. - F. or L.

**rapier** reipɪər kind of sword. XVI. prob. - Du. *rapier* or LG. *rappir* (cf. Sc. †*rappier*) - F. *rapière*, orig. *espée rapiere* (1474) 'rapier sword', of unkn. origin.

**rapine** ræ:pain seizing and taking away by force. XV. - (O)F. *rapine* or L. *rapina*, f. *rapere* seize; see RAPE<sup>3</sup>, -INE<sup>4</sup>.

**rapparee** ræpəri Irish pikeman or irregular soldier. XVII. - Ir. *rapaire*, pl. *rapairidhe* (-i:jə) short pike.

**rappee** ræpɪ coarse snuff, orig. produced by rasping a piece of tobacco. XVIII. - F. (*tabac*) *râpé*, pp. of *râper* RASP.

**rapport** ræpō:rt, || rapōr †report XVI (rare); relationship, connexion XVII. F., f. *rapporteur*, f. *re-RE-7* + *apporter* bring - L. *apportāre*, f. *ad-AP-* + *portāre* carry (see PORT<sup>3</sup>).

**rapprochement** raprə:ʃmæ establishment of harmonious relations. XIX. F., f. *rapprocher*, f. *re-RE-7* + *approcher* APPROACH; see -MENT.

**rapscallion** ræpskæ:liən rascal, vagabond. XVII. Later form of *rascallion* (XVII), f. RASCAL, after †*rampallion* (XVI) ruffian, scoundrel, or later MDu. *rappailie* rabble; cf. for the ending TATTERDEMAL(L)ION.

**rap** ræpt taken and carried up to heaven, etc. XIV; carried away by force; carried away in spirit XV; transported with emotion, plunged in thought XVI. - L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere* seize, rel. to Lith. *aprepiu* take by force; cf. RAPE<sup>3</sup>, RAPID. So **rapture** ræptʃər †carrying off, violent seizure, rape; transport of mind, ecstatic state; rhapsody XVII. - medL. *raptūra* seizure, ecstasy, f. *rapt-*, pp. stem of *rapere*.

**rare<sup>1</sup>** ræɹ †not thick or closely set; few and widely separated; of unusual merit XV; uncommon XVI. - L. *rārus*. Cf. F. *rare* (XVI). So **ra-réfy**. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *rarefier* or medL. *rārificare*, extension of L. *rārifacere*. **rarity** ræ:rɪti. XVI. - F. *rareté*, †*rarity*, or L. *rāritās*. Also †*rari-ety* (XVI), after *variety*.



**rare**<sup>2</sup> ræɪ underdone. XVII. Later form of *rear*, OE. *hrēr*, of unkn. origin.

**rarebit** ræɪˌbɪt in *Welsh rarebit* (BIT<sup>1</sup>), etymol. alt. of *W. rabbit*. XVIII.

**raree-show** ræɪˌʃəʊ peep-show. XVII. prob. Savoyard's pronunc. of *rare show*; cf. '*Raree shew men*, poor savoyards who subsist by shewing the magic lanthorn and marmots about London', Grose. The G. name is *raritätenkasten* 'box of rareties'.

**rascal** rɑːskəl †rabble; †young or inferior deer of a herd XIV; †one of the rabble, man of low station XV; low or unprincipled fellow XVI. - OF. *rascaille* (mod. *racaïlle*), prob. f. ONF. \**rasque* = OF. *rasche*, Pr. *rasca* scab, scurf :- Rom. \**rāsica*, f. \**rāsīcāre* (cf. OF. *raschier*, Pr., Sp. *rascar*, Sp., Pg. *rasgar* scratch), f. *rās-*, pp. stem of L. *rādere* scrape, scratch, shave. As adj. xv. Hence **raːscally**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh., Jonson).

**rase** reiz †scratch, slit, slash; scrape XIV; level with the ground, **RAZE** XVI. - (O)F. *raser* shew close = Pr., Sp. *rasar*, It. *rasare* :- Rom. \**rāsāre* (AL. XIII), f. *rās-*; see prec. Cf. ERASE.

**rash**<sup>1</sup> ræʃ (dial.) active, brisk XIV; hasty or impetuous in action or behaviour XVI. OE. \**ræst* = (M)Du. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc* (G. *rasch*), ON. *rpskr* doughty, brave :- Germ. \**raskuz*, perh. for \**raþskuz*, f. \**raþ-RATHE*; the existence of the word in OE. may be inferred with probability from the occurrence of *ræst* storm, *liġet|ræst* lightning, *ræscan* quiver, flash.

**rash**<sup>2</sup> ræʃ superficial eruption of the skin. XVIII. corr. in form to OF. *ra(s)che* skin eruption = It. *raschia* itch, but the late emergence of the word is against direct connexion.

**rasher** ræːʃəɪ slice of bacon or ham (to be) cooked by boiling or frying. XVI (Nashe). Of unkn. origin; the suggestion of a thing 'rashly or hastily roasted' (Minsheu, 1627) is not convincing.

**raskolnik** ræskəʊˌnɪk dissenter from the Russian church. XVIII. - Russ. *raskól'nik*, f. *raskól* split, schism.

**rasp** rəsp coarse file. XVI. - OF. *raspe* (mod. *râpe*; cf. RAPPEE), f. *rasper* scratch, scrape = Pr., Sp. *raspar*, It. *raspare* :- Rom. \**raspāre* (cf. medL. *raspātōrium* rasp) - WGerm. (= OHG.) *raspōn* scrape together, of doubtful origin. So **rasp** vb. scrape as with a rasp XIV; make a grating noise XIX. In ME. - OF. *rasper*; later f. the sb.

**raspberry** rəzˌbɛəri (fruit of) plant of the genus *Rubus*. XVII (*ras-*, *resberry*). f. synon. *rasp* (XVI), shortened form of †*raspis* (XVI), †*raspes*, †*raspis*, which was used as coll. pl. or as sg. (cf. AL. *raspetum* XIII); it is of unkn. origin, but is identical in form with †*raspis* (XV-XVI) a kind of wine. See BERRY.

**rat**<sup>1</sup> ræt rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*. OE. *ræt*, reinforced in late ME. from (O)F. *rat* = Pr. *rat*, Sp. *rata*, Pg. *rato*, -a, It. *ratto* :- Rom. \**rattus*, whence (with variations of cons. and vowel) OS. *ratta* (MLG. *rotte*, MDu. *ratte*, Du. *rat*, *rot*), OHG. *ratta* fem., *rato* m. (MHG. *ratte*, *rat*, G. *ratte* fem.), Sw. *råtta*, Da. *rotte*, and OHG. *ratza* (MHG., G. *ratz* m., *ratze* fem.); ult. origin unkn. and historical details uncertain. In ME. *raton* (mod. dial. *ratton*, *ratten*) was the more frequent word. - OF. *raton* (f. *rat* with augm. suffix); vars. with *o*, *rottan*, -en, occur from XVI and survive dial.

**rat**<sup>2</sup> ræt (mild imprecation) XVII. repr. affected pronunc. of ROT vb. Cf. DRAT.

**rata** rāˌtə large forest tree of New Zealand. XIX. Maori.

**ratafia** rætəfɪˌə cordial flavoured with fruits or their kernels. XVII. - F. *ratafia* (Boileau), prob. of Creole origin and rel. to *tafia* rum.

**rataplan** rætəplæn tattoo, rub-a-dub. XIX. - F. *rataplan*, of imit. origin.

**rat-a-tat** rætətæt sharp rapping sound repeated. XVII. imit. So **rat-ta-t**. XVIII.

**ratchet** rætʃɪt set of teeth on the edge of a wheel, etc. in which a cog, etc. may catch. XVII (*rochet*). - F. *rochet* (in OF.) blunt lance-head, (later) bobbin, spool, ratchet (wheel), corr. to or partly - It. *rochetto* spool, ratchet, dim. f. Rom. \**rokk-*; see ROCK<sup>3</sup>. Later assim. to synon. *ratç* (XVIII) distaff, which may depend upon G. *ratsche*.

**rate**<sup>1</sup> reit A. †estimated quantity or worth XV; †price XVI; B. quantity in relation to another, value of one thing in respect of that of another XV; fixed relative charge XVI; degree of speed XVII; relative amount of variation XIX; C. †standard, measure XV; class (as of ships) XVII. - OF. *rate* - medL. *rata* (evolved from phr. *pro ratā*, short for *pro ratā parte* or *portionē* according to an estimated or fixed part, proportionally), fem. of *ratus* (see RATIFY). Hence **rate** vb. †fix the amount of, allot XV; estimate, reckon, assess XVI.

**rate**<sup>2</sup> reit chide angrily. XIV (Ch.). Also †*arate* (PPl.), of which *rate* may be an aphetic form; the significance of the occas. vars. †*rehe*te (XV), †*rahate* (XVI) is obscure; perh. to be referred to OF. (*a*)*reter* (of which a var. *aratter* occurs) accuse, blame = Pr. *reptar*, OSp. *rebtar*, *reutar* blame, challenge :- L. *reputāre* REPUTE.

**ratel** reiˌtəl S. African carnivore, *Mellivora capensis*. XVIII. - Afrikaans *ratel*, of unkn. origin.

**rath** rəp fortress. XVI. - Ir. *ráth* (now pronounced *rā*) = Gael. †*ráth*, Gaul. (acc.) *rātin*, -*rātum* in place-names (e.g. *Argentoratium*, Strasbourg).

**rathe** reið, **rath** rāþ (arch. and dial.) quick, eager OE.; early XIII (in compar.), xv. OE. *hræþ*, var. of *hræd* (ME. and dial. *rad*) = OHG. (*h*)*rad*, ON. *hraðr*, Goth. \**raþs* :- Germ. \**γραβaz*, cogn. with Lith. *ap̃i|kratai* swift, *krečiū*, *krataū*, Mlr. *crothaim* I shake. The form *rathe* is from OE. obl. cases. So **rathe** adv. †quickly, soon OE.; early xiv (now arch. and dial.; comp. *rathe-ripe* XVI). OE. *hræpe*, *hræþe* = MLG. *rade*, OHG. (*h*)*rado*, Cf. RASH<sup>1</sup>.

**rather** rā·ðəɹ †more quickly, (dial.) earlier, sooner; the more readily, the more OE.; more properly; somewhat xvi. OE. *hrafpor* (= Goth. *rapizo*), compar. of *hræpe* RATHE adv.; see -ER<sup>3</sup>. The pronunc. rei·ðəɹ, which shows normal development of ME. ð in an open syll., is now only dial., as are also pronuncs. with æ, a; cf. *father*, *gather*, *lather*.

**ratify** ræ·tɪfaɪ make valid by consent or formal sanction. XIV. -(O)F. *ratifier* - medL. *ratificāre*, f. L. *ratus* fixed, established, pp. of *rēri* reckon, think; see RATE<sup>1</sup>, -FY. So **ra·tifi·ca·tion**. XV-(O)F. - medL.

**ratio** rei·ʃiəʊ relation of one quantity to another xvii; †ration xviii. -L. *ratio*, f. *rat-*, pp. stem of *rēri* reckon, think; cf. RATION and REASON.

**ratiocination** ræ·ʃiəʊsɪneɪ·ʃən process of reasoning. XVI. -L. *ratiocinātiō(n)-*, f. *ratiocināri* calculate, deliberate, f. *ratio* REASON; see -ATION. So **ratio·cin·ate**<sup>2</sup>, **ratio·cin·ative**. XVII; cf. F. *ratiociner*, -*cinatif*.

**ration** ræ·ʃən, (formerly) rei·ʃən allowance of victuals or provisions. xviii. In naval and military use - F. *ration* - It. *razione* or Sp. *ración* (cf. medL. *ratio* soldier's ration, in reference to Spain, XIII in Du Cange) - L. *ratio(n)-* reckoning, computation, sum or number (for other senses see REASON). ¶ Earliest obs. uses in the senses 'reasoning', 'ratio' (xvi-xix) were immed. from L.

**rational** ræ·ʃənəl endowed with reason xiv (Trevisa); based on or pert. to reason xvi; (math.) xvi (Billingsley); agreeable to reason, reasonable xvii. -L. *ratiōnālis*, f. *ratiō* REASON; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. †*rational*, mod. *ratiōnel*). So **rational·e** ræ·ʃənɛɪ·li reasoned exposition; rational basis. xvii. - modL. *ratiōnāle*, sb. use of n. of *ratiōnālis*. **ra·tional·ism**. xix; after F. *rationalisme* (1803), G. *rationalismus*. **ra·tional·ist**. xvii; after F. *rationaliste* (xvi). **ra·tional·ize**. xix (Coleridge).

**ratlin(e)**, **ling** ræt·lɪn, -lɪŋ (naut.) thin line or rope xv; pl. small lines fastened horizontally on the shrouds xvii. Early forms *ratlin*, *raddelyne*, *radelyng*, of unkn. origin.

**rattan** ratæn species of Calamus, stem of this, switch or stick made therefrom. xvii. var. of earlier *rot(t)ang* - Malay *rōtan*, prob. f. *rāt* pare, trim, strip.

**rat-tat(-tat)** see RAT-A-TAT.

**ratteen** ræti·n thick twilled woollen fabric. xvii. - F. *ratine*, of unkn. origin.

**rattle** ræt·l give out a rapid succession of short sharp sounds xiv; various transf. uses from xvi. prob. -(M)LG., MDu. *ratelen* = MHG. *razzeln* (G. *rasseln*), of imit. origin. Hence **rattle** sb. rattling sound; instrument for making a rattling noise; plant having a seed-pod that rattles xvi; cf. LG., Du. *rattel*, G. *rassel*. OE. *hrætele*, *hratele* plant-name ('bubonica', 'hierobotanicum') appears to have no historical connexion; but *rattle-bag* child's toy (xvi), which occurs as a surname in *Ratellebagge* ('Rotuli Hundredorum' 1273), may be orig. a comp. of the OE. word (perh. 'rattling seed-pod').

**ratty** ræ·ti pert. to, infested with, rats; miserable, wretched (like a drowning rat?); irritated. XIX. f. RAT sb. + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**raucous** rō·kəs hoarse and harsh. xviii. f. L. *raucus* :- \**ravicus*, f. *ravus* hoarse, *ravis* hoarseness; see -OUS. So **rau·city** rō·sɪti. xvii - F. or L. *raucitās*.

**ravage** ræ·vɪdʒ devastation. xvii. -(O)F. *ravage*, alt., by substitution of -AGE, of *ravine* RAVINE, both being used in the sense 'rush of water'. So **ra·vage** vb. xvii. - F. *ravager*, f. *ravage*.

**rave** reɪv †be mad, (hence) talk wildly. xiv (Ch., Gower). prob. - ONF. *raver*, rel. obscurely to (M)LG. *reven* be senseless, rave, Du. †*ravelen*, *ravotten*.

**ravel** ræ·vəl (dial.) entangle, become entangled xvi; unravel xvii. poss. - Du. *ravelen* tangle, fray out, unweave, corr. obscurely to LG. *reffeln*, *rebbeln*.

**ravelin** ræ·vəlɪn (fortif.) outwork of two faces forming a salient angle. xvi. - F. *ravelin* - It. †*travellino*, (now) *rivellino* = Sp. *rebellin*, Pg. *revelim*, of unkn. origin.

**raven**<sup>1</sup> rei·vən large black bird with raucous voice, *Corvus corax*. OE. *hræfn* = OS. *naht|hraban* 'nocticorax', MLG., MDu. *rāven* (Du. *raaf*), OHG. (*h*)*raban*, ON. *hrafn*, beside MDu. *rave*, OHG. *rabo* (G. *rabe*) :- Germ. \**γrabnaz*, \**γraban*; belongs to a group of imit. words: L. *corvus* raven Gr. *kórax* raven, *korōnē* crow, Ir. *crú* raven, Skr. *kāraṇas* crow ('that says *kā*'), Pol. *krak* raven, Lith. *kraūkia* croaks, Lith. *šárka*, Russ. *soróka* magpie.

**raven**<sup>2</sup> ræ·vən †take by force, divide as spoil xv; devour voraciously (also intr.). xvi. -(O)F. *raviner* rush, ravage, (now) hollow out, furrow :- Rom. \**rapināre*, f. L. *rapina* RAPINE. So **ra·vener**<sup>2</sup>. xiv - OF. *ravineor* :- L. *rapinātōrem*, -*ātor*; **ra·venous** - OF. *ravineux*, f. the vb.

**ravin** ræ·vɪn, **raven**<sup>3</sup> ræ·vən (arch.) rapine; voracity; spoil, prey. xiv. -(O)F. *ravine* :- L. *rapina* RAPINE.

**ravine** rävī'n †violence, violent rush (rare) xv; deep narrow gorge, mountain cleft XIX. - (O)F. *ravine* in mod. sense XVII, (formerly) violent rush, impetuosity, fall (of earth), torrent (of water), corr. to Pr. *rabina* impetuosity, ardour :- L. *rapina* RAPINE, in Rom. (by assoc. with *rapidus* RAPID) impetuous or violent action.

**ravish** rævīʃ seize and carry off (a person), remove from sight XIII (Cursor M.); transport with strong feeling XIV. - *raviss-*, lengthened stem of (O)F. *ravir* = It. *rapire*, Rum. *răpi* :- Rom. \**rapire*, for L. *rapere* seize; see RAPE<sup>3</sup>, -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**raw** rō uncooked OE.; in a natural or unwrought state; crude XIV; inexperienced XVI. OE. *hrēaw* = OS. *hrāo* (MDu. *raeu*, *rou*, *ro*, Du. *rauw*), OHG. (*hrāo*, *rau-*, *rou-*, *rō* (G. *roh*), ON. *hrár* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**hrāwaz* :- IE. \**krwotos*, f. a base repr. also by OIr. *crú*, Lith. *kratjis*, OSl. *krūvi* blood, Gr. *kréas*, Skt. *kravis* raw flesh.

**ray**<sup>1</sup> rei line of light XIV; various techn. senses from XVII. - (O)F. *rai* = Pr. *rai*, Sp. *rayo*, It. *raggio* :- L. *radius*-s; see RADIUS.

**ray**<sup>2</sup> rei edible sea-fish allied to the shark (family Raiidae). XIV. - (O)F. *raie* = Sp. *raya*, It. (prop. Venetian) *razza* :- L. *raia* (Pliny).

**raze** reiz †scratch, graze; †scrape out, erase; sweep away, efface. XVI. var. sp. of RASE.

**razor** rei-zəɪ instrument for shaving. XIII. ME. *raso(u)r* - OF. *rasor*, -*our* (superseded by *rasoir* :- Rom. \**rāsōrium*), f. *raser* RASE; see -OR<sup>1</sup>; the sp. *razor* dates from XVI.

**razzia** ræ:ziə hostile incursion, raid. XIX. - F. *razzia* - Algerian Arab. *ghāziah*, var. of Arab. *ghazwah*, *ghazāh* military expedition, f. *ghasw* war.

**razzle-dazzle** ræ:zdæzl riotous jollity. XIX. Of U.S. origin; jingling formation on DAZZLE.

**re**<sup>1</sup> rei (mus.) second note of a hexachord or of the octave in solmization. XIV. See GAMUT.

**re**<sup>2</sup> rī in the matter of, concerning. XVIII (Hearne). abl. of L. *rēs* thing, affair. Also in *re*.

**re-** (unstressed, mostly) rī, (emph. or with stress, esp. with the sense 'again') rī, (with main or secondary stress, as in *recipe*, *recognize*, *record*, *redolent*, *reference*, *register*, *renovate*, *resolute*, *revolution*) re; repr. L. *re-*, (before a vowel in the classical period) *red-* (e.g. *redimere* REDEEM, *redolēre*, *redundāre* REDOUND) surviving in the doubled cons. of *reddere* RENDER, *religiō* RELIGION, etc.; prefix restricted to the Italic group, having the general sense of 'back' or 'again', occurring in many Eng. words of L. or Rom. origin (cf. F. *re-*, *ré-*, Sp., Pg. *re-*, It. *ri-*), or of Eng. formations freely modelled on these. From the L. was derived an adj. \**recos*,

repr. in *reciprocus* RECIPROCAL, and an adv. *retrō* backwards, RETRO-. In combination with *a-* the prefix is disguised in *rally*, *ram-part*, and *ransom*, and in the non-naturalized *rallentando*, *rapport*, *rapprochement*. The meanings of the L. prefix, which are all repr. in Eng., are: (1) backwards from a point reached or to the starting-point, e.g. *recēdere* RECEDE, *redire* return, *respicere* look back (see RESPECT), *revocāre* REVOKE; passing sometimes into 'away', e.g. *removēre* REMOVE; (2) back to an earlier state or over to another condition, e.g. *reficere* re-do, re-make (see REFECTION), *renovāre* RENOVATE, *repōnere* REPOSE, *restituere* (see RESTITUTION), *resumere* RESUME; (3) back in a place, from going forward, e.g. *refrēnāre* REFRAIN<sup>1</sup>, *remanēre* REMAIN. *retinēre* RETAIN, *residēre* RESIDE, *restāre* REST<sup>2</sup>; (4) again, in return, in repetition or reiteration (the most frequent use in new formations, and sometimes doubled or trebled to express further repetition); (5) in a contrary direction, so that what has been done is annulled or destroyed (= UN-<sup>2</sup>), e.g. *recingere* ungird, *recludere* unclose (for later use see RECLOSE), *renuntiāre* RENOUNCE, *reprobare* REPROVE, *resignāre* RESIGN, *revēlāre* unveil, REVEAL; (6) in opposition or conflict, e.g. *rebellis* REBEL, *recrimināri* RECRIMINATE, *recusāre* refuse (cf. RECUSANT); (7) in response to a stimulus, with intensive force, e.g. *redolēre* (see REDOLENT), *requirere* REQUIRE, *resolvere* RESOLVE, Rom. \**resentire* RESENT, \**resimulāre* RESEMBLE, F. *redouter* (cf. REDOUTABLE).

Words containing the prefix occur as early as c.1200, are prominent in AncrR. and RGlouc., and become more frequent in Ch., PPI., Trév., Wyclif; it became an Eng. prefix in XVI, formations on native words being modelled to some extent on foreign comps., as *recall* on L. *revocāre*, *recast* after F. *refondre*, *renew* on L. *renovāre*. There are double forms with different meanings (with or without hyphen) arising from the coining of new formations from els. identical with those of already existing ones, e.g. *re-cover* (cover again) beside RECOVER. The hyphen in general is used when a *re*-compound is coupled with the simplex, as *bind and re-bind*, and when the simplex begins with *e*, as *re-enter*, which in U.S.A. usage is often *re-ënter*.

**reach**<sup>1</sup> ritʃ stretch out, extend (in various lit. and fig. uses). OE. *ræcan* (pt. *ræhte*, *rāhte*), also *ǣvæcan* = OFris. *rēka*, *rēts(i)a*, MLG., (M)Du. *reiken*, OHG. (G.) *reichen* :- WGerm. \**raikjan*, with which Lith. *raižytis* stretch has been connected. The typical ME. forms of pt. and pp. were *rau(g)hte*, *rau(g)ht rōt*; the new *reched* appeared c.1400, later *reached* XVI. comp. *reach-me-down* ready-made or secondhand (garment); pl. trousers. XIX (Thackeray). f. customer's request, *reach me down* (a garment from a peg or shelf). Hence **reach** sb. continuous stretch, as of a waterway XIII

(in place-names); act or extent of reaching xvi.

**reach**<sup>2</sup> rīfʃ †spit, hawk OE.; make efforts to vomit (see RETCH). xvii. OE. *hræcan* = ON. *hrækja* spit, f. Germ. \**hrak-*, repr. also by OE. *hrāca*, ON. *hræki* spittle; of imit. origin (cf. OE. *hroh* phlegm, *hrohian* hawk, clear the throat, dial. *rough*).

**react** riæ·kt act in turn or in response to a stimulus xvii; move or tend in a reverse direction xix. f. RE- 5, 7+ACT vb., after F. *réagir* or late L. *reagere*. So REACTION xvii (Florio, rendering It. *reazione*), prob. after F. *réaction* (xvi); in political sense xviii), whence REACTIONARY xix; partly after F. *réactionnaire* (xviii in political sense). REAGENT riæ·dʒənt (chem.) substance employed to detect the presence of another by the reaction produced xviii; after *reaction*.

**read**<sup>1</sup> rīd (now techn.) stomach of an animal. OE. *rēada*, of unkn. origin.

**read**<sup>2</sup> rīd pt., pp. **read** red †think, suppose, guess; discern the meaning of (chiefly in *read a riddle, a dream*); inspect and interpret aloud or silently (signs representing speech); also intr. OE. *rēdan* = OFris. *rēda*, OS. *rādan* (Du. *raden* advise, guess), OHG. *rātan* (G. *raten* guess, read (a riddle), advise), ON. *rāða* advise, plan, contrive, rule, explain, read, Goth. *-rēdan* :- CGerm. \**rēðan*, prob. rel. to OIr. *imrādīm* I deliberate, consider, OSl. *raditi* take thought, attend to, Skr. *rādhi-* accomplish. Also pp. 'informed by reading', as in *well-read* xvi.

The orig. senses of the Germ. vb. are those of taking or giving counsel, taking charge, controlling (the sense 'advise' has been preserved in Eng. with the form REDE); the sense of considering or explaining something secret or mysterious is common to several langs., but that of interpreting written symbols is peculiar to OE., and ON. (perh. through OE. infl.).

The orig. Germ. conjugation is repr. by OE. (rare) pt. *rēd*, *rēord*, and pp. (*gē*)*rēden*, OS. *ried*, *rēd*, and \**girādan* (Du. *riet*, *ried*, and *geraden*), OHG. *riat* and *girāten* (G. *riet* and *geraten*), ON. *rād* and *rādinn*, Goth. *-rairōþ* and \**-rēdāns* :- CGerm. \**rerōð* and \**garāðdanaz*; but the usual OE. forms were *rædde* and (*gē*)*ræd(e)d*, on the analogy of *lēddan* LEAD<sup>2</sup>, ME. *radde*, *redde* and (*i*)*rad*, (*i*)*red*; since xvii the Eng. inf., pt., and pp. have been identical in spelling. Hence **read**-**ER**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *rædere*; reading-book xviii. **read**-**ING**<sup>1</sup> OE. *ræding*.

**ready** re·di in a state of preparation for something, prompt, quick. xii-xiii (Ormulum, La3., S.Eng. Leg., Cursor M.). Early ME. *rædi*(3), *readi*, *redi*, also *zeredi*, *ireadi*, extended forms (with -y<sup>1</sup>) of OE. *ræde*, usu. *gēræde* (ME. *iredē*) = OFris. *rēde*, MLG. *rēde*, *gērēde* (Du. *gereed*), OHG. *reiti*, MHG.

*gereite*, parallel to OE. *gerād* straight, wise, prudent, -conditioned, MLG. *gerēd*, MHG. *gereit* ready, ON. *reiðr*, *greiðr* ready (whence ME. †*graith*, dial. *gradely*), Goth. *garaip̃s* arranged; f. Germ. \**raið-* prepare, arrange; connexion with RIDE has been conjectured, the basic meaning 'prepared for a journey' being supposed.

**real**<sup>1</sup> rī·əl (orig. leg.) pert. to things (as dist. from persons) xv; actually existing or present; that is truly what its name implies xvi. orig. -AN. *real* = (O)F. *réel*; later - its source, late L. *reālis*, f. *rēs* thing, acc. *rem*, corr. to Vedic *rām* riches, *śatā*/*rā* 'having a hundred riches'; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **realism** xix (Coleridge); orig. after G. *Realismus* or F. *réalisme*. **realist** (philos.) xvii; after F. *réaliste* (xvi). In the sense 'adherent of philosophical realism' earlier †*real* (xvi), after late L. *reālis*. **reality** riæ·liti. xvi. - (O)F. or medL. **re·al·ize**, **realiza·TION**. xvii (Cotgr.). - F. *réaliser*, -*isation* (xvi). **real·y**<sup>2</sup> rī·əli. xv; after late L. *reāliter*.

**real**<sup>2</sup> rī·əl, re·al small Spanish silver coin. xvii. - Sp. *real*, sb. use of *real* ROYAL; in full *real de plata* 'royal coin of silver' (cf. PLATE).

**realgar** riæ·lgāi native disulphide of arsenic. xiv. - medL. *realgar* - Arab. *rehj al-ghār* 'powder of the cave or mine' (*rehj* powder, *al* AL-<sup>2</sup>, *ghār* cave). Cf. F. *réalgar*, formerly †*reagal*, †*triagal*, †*realgal*, Sp. *rejalgar*. ¶ In some vars. Arab. *j* is repr. by *s*; cf. OSp. *risalgado*, Pg. *resalgar*, *rosalgar*, It. *risogello*, *risigallo*, medL. *risigallum*, *resegale*, Eng. †*resalgar* (xiv, Ch.), †*rosalger* (xv), †*rosaker* (xvi).

**realm** relm (now rhet. and techn.) kingdom. xiii (S.Eng. Leg.). ME. *reume*, later *ream*, *reume*, *realme* (xiv) - OF. *reaume*, *realme* (mod. *royaume*), corr. to Pr. *regeme*, *re(y)alme*, OSP. *rea(l)me*, It. *ream* - L. *regimin-*, REGIMEN; blending with OF. *reiel* ROYAL, etc. produced forms with -l-, which finally prevailed in Eng., *realm* being established c.1600, *rialm* and *royalme* being earlier prevalent.

**ream**<sup>1</sup> rīm 20 quires of paper. xiv. - OF. *raime*, *reyme*, *remme* (mod. *rame*), also *riesme*, corr. to Cat. *raïma*, Sp., Pg. *resma* - Arab. *risma* bundle of clothes, etc. (whence also It. *risma*, the source of Du. *riem*, G. *ries*, whence Sw., Da. *ris*), f. *rasama* remain fixed, collect into a bundle. ¶ Rag paper was introduced into Spain by the Arabs.

**ream**<sup>2</sup> (dial.) cream. OE. *rēam* = MLG. *rōm(e)*, (M)Du. *room*, MHG. *milch*/*roum* (G. *rahm*, dial. *raum*, *rohm*) :- WGerm. \**rauma* (ON. *rjōmi* is :- gradation-var. \**reum-*).

**reap** rīp cut (grain) for harvest. The present form descends from ME. *repen*, *reopon*, repr. OE. (i) *reopan*, \**riopan* (late Nhb. *rioppa*, *rippa*, also *hr-*, with characteristic cons.-doubling), var. of *ripan* (pt. *ripde*, \**ripte*), and (ii) \**repan* (pt. pl. *ræpon*); no

certain cogns. are known. (OE. pt. pl. *riþon* implies an inf. \**riþan*, pres. *riþe*, *riþþ*, repr. by ME. and dial. *riþe*, pt. *rope*. ¶ Various types, some showing admixture, are found in ME., early modE., and mod. dial., viz. inf. *rippe*, *riþ*, †*riþe*, pt. *rep*, *rept*, *rope*, pp. †*tropen*, †*repen*, †*rept*, *ripped*, *rope*.)

**rear**<sup>1</sup> ri:ɹ set up, lift up, raise (lit. and fig.) OE.; bring up, breed xv; intr. rise on the hind feet xiv. OE. *ræran* = ON. *reisa*, Goth. *ur|raisjan* awaken :- CGerm. \**raizjan*, causative of \**reisan* RISE. ¶ Superseded in many senses by the Scand. RAISE.

**rear**<sup>2</sup> ri:ɹ hindmost part. xvi. In earliest use military and naval; prob. extracted from phr. *in the rearward* (xv) or simply a shortening of *rearward* or *rearguard*, as the somewhat later VAN<sup>1</sup> is of *vanguard*. ¶ Aphetic deriv. from ARREAR is not supported by the chronology.

**rearguard** ri:ɹgɑrd †rear portion of an armed force xv (Caxton); portion detached from the main force to protect the rear xvii. - OF. *reregarde* (cf. F. *arrière-garde*), f. *rer*, *riere* :- L. *retro* back (see RETRO-) + *garde* GUARD. The AN. var. *revecarde* is repr. by **rea·rward**. xiv; see WARD<sup>1</sup>.

**rearmouse** ri:ɹmaʊs (dial.) bat (Vespertilio). OE. *hræremūs*, the first el. of which is of unkn. origin, the second is MOUSE; poss. alt. of synon. *hræðemūs*.

**reason** ri:zn fact or circumstance serving as ground or motive for action; intellectual power, thinking faculty. xiii (AnchrR.). Many senses now obs. have been current, as well as phr., which often depend on foreign models. ME. *res(ou)n*, *reson*, *reisun* - OF. *reisun*, *res(ou)n* (mod. *raison*) = Pr. *razó*, Sp. *razón*, It. *ragione* :- Rom. \**ratione*, L. *ratio(n)-* reckoning, account, judgement, understanding, reasoning, method, motive, cause (cf. RATIO, RATION), f. *rat-*, pp. stem of *rēri* think, reckon; see -TION. So **reason** vb. †question, call to account xiv; †hold discourse xv; think connectedly or logically xvi. - OF. *raisoner* (mod. -onner), f. *raison*, after medL. *ratiōnāre*. **rea·son·able** agreeable to reason xiii (Cursor M.); †endowed with reason; having sound judgement; not exceeding limits assigned by reason xiv. - (O)F. *raison(n)able*, f. *raison*, after L. *ratiōnābilis*. ¶ OF. *re(s)nable* is repr. by *renable* (xiii to mod. dial.) eloquent, fluent.

**reasty** ri:sti (dial.) rancid. xvi (Tusser). Later form of †*resty* (xiv-xvii) - OF. *resté* left over, pp. of *rester* remain, REST<sup>1</sup>. Other related (dial.) forms are *reseed*, *reezed* (xv), var. of †*rest* (xv); *reest* become rancid (xv); *reasy* adj. (xvii, Cotgr.), RUSTY<sup>2</sup>.

**Réaumur** rei:ðmjuə, ||reomūr Name of a thermometer invented by René Antoine de Réaumur (1683-1757), French physicist. xviii.

**reave** ri:v pt., pp. **reft** (arch.) commit robbery; despoil; take forcible possession of. OE. *rēafian* = OFris. *rāvia*, *rāva*, OS. *rōbōn* (Du. *root·en*), OHG. *roubōn* (G. *rauben*), Goth. *bi|raubōn* :- CGerm. \**raubōjan* (cf. ROB), f. \**raub-* (whence also OE. *rēaf* plunder, equipment, clothing = OFris. *rāf*, OS. *rōf*, OHG. *roub*; cf. ON. *reyfi* fleece and ROBE, \**reub-* (whence OE. *rēofan* break, tear; cf. BEREAVE, ON. *rjūfa* break, violate); the orig. sense is 'break', as in cogn. L. *rup-*, *rumpere* (see RUPTURE). The prevailing Sc. form is *reive*. Hence **reaver**, Sc. **reiver** ri:vai robber, plunderer (brought into literary use by Scott). OE. *rēafere* = OFris. *rāvere*, MDu. *rōvere* (Du. *roover*), OHG. *roubari* (G. *räuber*).

**rebate** ri:beɪt †deduct, subtract; reduce, diminish xv; †dull, blunt xvi. Late ME. *rabat* - (O)F. *rabattre*, f. *re-RE-* + *abat·tre* ABATE; later alt. by substitution of *re-* for the first syll. Hence **rebat·e** ri:beɪt deduction. xvii; cf. F. *rabat*. Formerly †**rebat·ement**. xvi. - OF. *rebat·ement*.

**rebeck** ri:bek (hist.) three-stringed fiddle. xvi. - F. *rebec*, †*rabec*, corr. to Pr. *rebec*, Cat. *rabec*, It. *tribeca*, unexpl. alt. of OF. *ribebe*, *ribebe* (whence ME. *ribibe*, *ru-*, *ribible*), Pr. *rebeb*, It. †*tribeba* - Arab. *rabāb* (dial. *rabēb*) one- or two-stringed fiddle; other perverted forms are OF. *rebelle*, Cat. *rabell*, Sp., Pg. *rael*, Pg. (with AL-<sup>2</sup>) *arrabil*.

**rebel** re:b(ə)l adj. that refuses obedience or allegiance xiii; sb. one who does this xiv. In earliest use as predic. adj., later in attrib. position (now felt rather as the sb. used attrib.). - (O)F. *rebelle*. adj. and sb. - L. *rebellis* adj. and sb. (said orig. of the conquered making war afresh), f. *re-RE-* 6 + *bellum* war (cf. BELLI·COSE). So **rebel** vb. *ribe·l*. xiv. - (O)F. *rebeller* - L. *rebellāre*, f. *re-RE-* 6 + *bellāre* fight, make war, f. *bellum*. **rebellion** ri:beɪljən. xiv. - (O)F. *rébellion* - L. *rebelliō(n)-*. Hence **rebe·llious**. xvi; preceded by †*rebellous* (xv) - F. †*rebel·leux*. Cf. REVEL.

**rebound** ri:bau:nd bound back. xiv. - OF. *rebonder*, (also mod.) *rebondir*, f. *re-RE-* 1 + *bondir* BOUND<sup>4</sup>. Hence or - F. *rebond* sb. xvi.

**rebuff** ri:bʌf repel bluntly. xvi (Sidney). - F. †*rebuffier* - It. *ribuffare*, *rabuffare*, f. *ribuffo*, *rabbuffo*, f. *ri-RE-* 6 + *buffo* gust, puff, of imit. origin. So **rebu·ff** sb. xvii (Florio). - F. †*rebuffe* - It. *ribuffo*.

**rebuke** ri:bʊ:k †break down, force back; chide severely. xiv. - AN., ONF. *rebuker* = OF. *rebuchier*, f. *re-RE-* 1 + *buschier*, *buchier*, *bukier* beat, strike, prop. cut down wood, f. *busche* (mod. *bâche*) log, prob. of Germ. origin. Hence **rebu·ke** sb. xv.

**rebus** ri:bəs enigmatic representation of a name, word, etc. by pictures suggesting its syllables. xvii (Camden). - F. *rebus* - L. *rēbus*, abl. pl. of *rēs* thing (see REAL), in the phr. *de rebus quæ geruntur* 'concerning

things that are taking place', title given by the clerics de basoche (guild of lawyers' clerks) of Picardy to satirical pieces containing riddles in picture form produced at carnival times.

**rebut** riba't †revile, reproach XIII (Cursor M.); †repel, repulse XIV; check XV; (leg.) repel by counter-proof XIX (intr. XVII). - AN. *rebuter*, OF. *rebouter*, -*bouter*, f. *re-*, RE- 6 + *boter* BUTT<sup>1</sup>. Hence **rebuttal**<sup>2</sup> XIX; so **rebutter**<sup>5</sup> (leg.) defendant's answer to plaintiff's surjoinder. XVI.

**recalcitrant** rikæ'lsitrənt kicking against restraint. XIX. - F. *recalcitrant* - L. *recalcitrant*-, -*ans*, prp. of *recalcitrare* kick out, (later) be refractory (whence *recalcitrare*, -*ation* XVII), f. *re-*, RE- 6 + \**calcitrum* kick, f. *calc-*, *calx* heel; see -ANT.

**recall** rikə'l call back; revoke. XVI. f. RE- 1, 2, 3 + CALL, after L. *revocāre* or F. *rappeler*. Hence **recall** sb. XVII.

**recant** rikæ'nt retract as erroneous. XVI (Lyndesay). - L. *recantāre* recall, revoke (Horace), f. *re-*, RE- 5 + *cantāre* sing, CHANT, after Gr. *παλιωθεῖν* (cf. late L. *palinodiam canere* recant, Macrobius). Hence **recantation** ri-. XVI. ¶ Terms originating at the Reformation.

**recapitulate** rikəpi'tjuleit go over or repeat again. XVI. f. pp. stem of late L. *recapitulāre*, f. *re-*, RE- 4 + *capitulum* section of a writing, CHAPTER; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>; preceded by †*recapitile* (XV, Lydg.) - OF. *recapitler*, var. of *recapituler*. So **recapitulation**. XIV. - (O)F. or late L.

**recast** rikə'st cast (metal) again; refashion. XVIII. f. RE- 4 + CAST, after (O)F. *refondre*.

**recede** risi'd retire from a place. XV. - L. *recēdere*, f. *re-*, RE- 1 + *cēdere* go, CEDE. So **recess** rise's †retirement, withdrawal XVI; (period of) retirement from occupation; retired, receding, or inner part XVII. - L. *recessus*, f. *recēdere* RECEDE. **recession** retirement. XVII. - L. (Vitruvius). **recessional**<sup>1</sup> (hymn) sung during the retirement of clergy, etc. after a service. XIX.

**receipt** risi't A. recipe. B. reception (of money, etc.); money received XIV (written acknowledgement of this XVII); office for the reception of moneys XV (*r. of the Exchequer*). ME. *receit(e)* - AN. (ONF.) *receite* = OF. *reçoite*, var. (with -*et-*, -*oi-* from *receivre*, *reçoivre*) of *recete* (mod. *recette*, after It.) = Sp. *receta*, It. *ricetta* - medL. *recepta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *recipere* RECEIVE. The sp. with *p* appears in OF. *recepte* (xiv), a latinized form of *recete*. ¶ Many uses no longer current depend on early F. uses and on contacts with *receive*.

**receive** risi'v take to oneself XIII (Cursor M.); accept, take in, admit; be the object of XIV. ME. *receive*, *receve* - OF. *receivre*, var. of *reçoivre* (= Pr. *recebre*, Sp. *recibir*, It. *ricevere*) or later (refash.) *recevoir*, ult. †- L.

*recipere*; see RECIPIENT and cf. CONCEIVE, DECEIVE, PERCEIVE. So **receiver**<sup>2</sup> XIV - AN. \**receivere*, -*our* = OF. *recevere*.

**recension** rise'nʃən †enumeration, survey XVII; critical revision of a text, text so revised XIX. - L. *recēnsiō(n-)*, f. *recēnsere* reckon, survey, review, revise, f. *re-*, RE- 4 + *cēnsere*; see CENSOR, -ION.

**recent** ri'sənt lately done or happened XVI; lately formed or begun XVII. - F. *récent* or L. *recent-*, *recēns*.

**receptacle** rise'ptəkl containing vessel, place, or space. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *réceptacle* or L. *receptāculum*, f. *receptāre*, f. *recept-*, pp. stem of *recipere* RECEIVE.

**reception** rise'pʃən action of receiving, XIV (Gower, in astron. sense); in gen. sense XV (not freq. til mid-XVII). - (O)F. *réception* or L. *receptiō(n-)*, f. *recipere*; see prec. and -TION. So **receptive**. XVI. - medL.

**Rechabite** re'kəbait one of the Jewish family descended from Jonadab, son of Rechab, who abstained from wine and strong drink and refused to live in houses XIV (Wycl. Bible), hence, total abstainer XVII, dweller in tents XIX. - Vulgate L. *Rechabita*, used in pl. to render Heb. pl. *Rēkābim*, f. *Rēkāb* (Jer. xxxv); see -ITE.

**réchauffé** reʃu'fɛi, ||reʃofɛ warmed-up dish. XIX. F., pp. of *réchauffer* warm up again, f. *re-* + *échauffer*; see RE- 4, CHAFE, -Y<sup>9</sup>.

**recheat** ritʃi't †assembling of hounds, notes sounded on a horn for this purpose. XV (Malory). f. *recheat* vb. - OF. *racheter*, *rachater* (whence ME. *rechate* XIV) reassemble, rally.

**recherché** rəʃɛ'ʃɛi, ||rəʃɛrʃɛ very choice or rare. XVIII. F., pp. of *rechercher* search for carefully, RESEARCH.

**recidivist** risi'divist one who relapses. XIX. - F. *récidiviste*, f. *récidiver* - medL. *recidivāre*, f. L. *recidivus*, f. *recidere* fall back, f. *re-* + *cadere* fall; see RE- 2, CASE, -IVE, -IST. ¶ In much earlier use were †*recidivate* XVI, †-*ation* XV (Lydg.).

**recipe** re'sipi †(imper.) take XIV; sb. formula for a medical prescription XVI, for a dish in cookery XVIII. - L. *recipe*, imper. sg. of *recipere* RECEIVE.

**recipient** risi'piənt one who or a thing which receives. XVI. - F. *réipient* - It. *recipiente* or L. *recipient-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *recipere* RECEIVE, f. *re-* + *capere*; see RE- 2, HEAVE, -ENT.

**reciprocal** risi'prəkəl done in return; inversely related XVI; corresponding to each other; (gram.) reflexive XVII. f. L. *reciprocus* moving backwards and forwards, alternating †- \**recoprocus*, f. \**recos* + \**procos*, f. (respectively) RE- and PRO-<sup>1</sup>, with \*-*cos* as in *anticus* ANTIQUE, *posticus* (f. *post* after); cf. (O)F. *réciproque*, whence †*reciproque* XVI,

common c.1570-1620); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **reci-procATE**<sup>3</sup>. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *reciprocāre*, f. *reciprocus*. **reciproCA-TION**. XVI. - F. or L. **recipro-CITY** *resipro-siti*. XVIII. - F. (in medL. 'recurrence', 'reflexive action').

**recite** *risai:t* repeat or utter aloud; state or describe in detail. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *réciter* or L. *recitāre* read out, f. *re-RE-7+citare* CITE. Hence **reci-TAL**<sup>2</sup>. XVI. So **recita-TION** *resitei:fən*. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *recitation* or L. *recitātiō(n-)*. **recitative** *resitəi:v* adj. and sb. XVII (Evelyn). - It. *recitativo* (also used in Eng. from XVII, Evelyn, Pepys), orig. in *stile recitativo* (cf. 'after the Italian manner (Stylo Recitativo)' B. Jonson 1617), (mus.) manner of declamation combining melody with the rhythms of speech; cf. F. *recitatif* (1690): see -ATIVE and cf. medL. *recitativē*, in express terms; formerly str. *recitative* (Johnson), *recitative* (Byron, 'Don Juan' IV lxxxvii).

**reck** *rek* take care, heed, care, concern oneself. OE. shows two types: (i) \**rēcan*, pt. *rōhte* (whence ME. *reche*, *rouhte*, later *rought* till XVII) = OS. *rōkjan*, OHG. *ruohhen*, ON. *rækja* :- Germ. \**rōkjan*; (ii) *rēccan*, the origin of which is obscure, paralleled in *reccēlas*, earlier *recci-*, RECKLESS. The present form, which appears as *rek(k)-*, *reck-* in XII and XIII (Ormulum, Havelok, Cursor M.), is due partly to generalization of the *k* of ME. 3rd sg. pr. ind. *rekþ* (OE. *recþ*, which may belong to either \**rēcan* or *rēccan*), partly to the infl. of ON. *rækja*. Forms with a long stem-vowel are indicated by ME. *reke* (XIV), continued in *reak*, *wreak* (XVI-XVII). New pt. and pp. in -*ed* appeared xv.

**reckless** *re:kli:s* careless, negligent. OE. *reccēlas*, *reccē-*, earlier *reccēlas*, whence ME. *rech-*, *retch(e)less* (to XVII), *reach-* (XVI-XVII), corr. to MLG. *rōkelōs*, (M)Du. *roekeloos*, OHG. *ruahhalōs* (G. *ruchlos*); f. base of RECK+-LESS; forms with -(c)k- are extant from Orm's date, by assoc. with the vb. (*rekhenn*).

**reckon** *re:kn* A. †recount, relate OE. (once); enumerate, name serially XII (Orm); count, compute XIII; estimate, consider XIV. B. make a calculation, settle accounts with; calculate or design to XVI; depend on XVII. OE. *gērecenian* = OFris. *rek(e)nia*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *rekenen*, OHG. *rehhanōn* (G. *rechnen*) :- WGerm. \*(g)rekenōjan, perh. f. \**rekenaz* (OE. *recen*, OFris. *rekon* clear, open) ready, rapid, straightforward.

**reclaim** *ri:klei:m* †call (a hawk) back XIII (Cursor M.); recall, bring back; reduce to obedience XIV (Gower); claim restoration of XVI; bring (land) under cultivation XVIII. - (O)F. *réclamer* - L. *reclāmāre* cry out, exclaim; cf. Pr., Sp. *reclamar*, It. *richiamare*; see RE-2, CLAIM. So **reclamATION** *rekləmei:fən*. XVI. - F. or L.

**recline** *ri:kli:n* †lay down XV; (of a dial) incline from the vertical XVI; rest in a recumbent position XVII. - OF. *recliner* lean, of a dial (as above), and reinforced from its source L. *reclināre* bend back, lay aside, recline, f. *re-RE-1+clināre* (cf. DECLINE, INCLINE).

**recluse** *ri:klu:s* sb. person shut up from the world for the purpose of religious contemplation XIII (Anchr.R.); person of retired life XVIII; adj. XIV. - (O)F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, pp. of *reclure* :- L. *recludere* (pp. *reclusus*) shut up, (earlier) open, f. *re-RE-4+claudere* CLOSE.

**recognition** *re:kəni:fən* †(Sc. leg.) resumption of lands by a feudal superior XV; acknowledgement as true or valid XVI; identification of a person or thing XVIII. - L. *recognitio(n-)*, f. *recognit-*, pp. stem of *recognoscere*; see RE-4, COGNITION. So **recognIZE** *re:kənaiz* †(Sc. leg.) resume possession of XV; †revise, amend; †acknowledge, admit; treat as valid, approve; know again XVI. Early forms *racummis* (Sc.), *recognis*, -*nish*, soon assim. to vbs. in -*ise*, -*ize*. - OF. *recon(n)iss-*, pres. stem of *reconnaistre* (mod. *reconnaitre*) :- L. *recognoscere*. **recognizANCE** *ri:kə(g)nizəns* legal bond or obligation XIV (Ch.); †recognition; †badge XV. - OF. *recon(n)issance* (mod. *RECONNAISSANCE*); cf. COGNIZANCE.

**recoil** *ri:koi:l* †beat or drive back XIII (Anchr.R.); retreat, retire XIV; †go or draw back XV; spring back XVI. - (O)F. *reculer*, corr. to Sp. *recular*, Pg. *recuar*, It. *rincolare* - Rom. \**reclūare*, f. *re-RE-1+cūlus* posteriors (cf. OIr. *cūl* back, Skr. *kūla-* rear-guard); for *oi* repr. F. *ū* cf. FOIL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **recoil** sb. XVI, with a rare ME. ex. (XIV) and F. *recul* (XVI).

**recollect** *re:kəle:kt* call back to one's mind XVI. var., with distinctive pronoun., of *recollect* *ri:kəle:kt* †collect; collect again XVI; summon up (one's spirits, courage, etc.) XVII; f. *recollect-*, pp. stem of L. *recolligere*, f. *re-RE-1+colligere* COLLECT<sup>1</sup>. So **Recollect** *re:kəlekt* Observant of the Franciscan order. XVII - medL. *recollectus*, pp. of L. *recolligere*; cf. F. *récollet* (whence **Recollet** XVII), Sp. *recoleta*, It. *recolletto*. **recolle-CTION** A. (ri-) gathering together again XVI; B. (re-) concentration of thought; recalling to the memory XVII. - F. or medL.

**recommend** *re:kəme:nd* commend or commit to God (Ch.); †praise, commend XIV (PPI.); mention or introduce with approval; make acceptable XVII. - medL. *recommēdāre* (based on F. *recommander*, It. *racommandare*, etc.), f. *re-RE-7+commēdāre* COMMEND. So **re:commenda-TION**. XV. - medL., so F., etc.

**recompense** *re:kəmpens* reward, requite. XV. - (O)F. *récompenser* - late L. *recompensāre*, f. *re-RE-4,7+compensāre* COMPENSATE. So sb. XV - F. *récompense*, f. the vb.



**reconcile** re-kənsail bring again into friendly relations or agreement XIV (Wyclif, Trevisa); make compatible XVI. - (O)F. *reconcilier* or L. *reconciliāre*, f. re-RE-2, 7 + *conciliāre* CONCILIATE. So **re-concilia**-TION. XIV (Ch.). - F. or L.

**recondite** re-kəndait, rikəndait †hidden away; removed from ordinary understanding or knowledge. XVII. - L. *reconditus*, pp. of *recondere* put away, hide, f. re-RE-1 + *condere*, put together, compose, hide, f. com CON- + base *-dere*, as in *addere* ADD.

**reconnaissance, -noiss-** rikə'nisəns ascertainment of the position and strength of an enemy. XVIII (both forms in Wellington's dispatches). - F. *reconnaissance, -oissance*, f. stem of *reconnaitre*, later form of *reconnoître* (= L. *recognoscere* RECOGNIZE), whence **reconnoître** rekənoi'tɔ:r make a reconnaissance (of). XVIII (early).

**record** re-kərd (leg.) fact of being committed to writing as evidence XIII (Cursor M.); fact of being preserved as knowledge XIV; (leg.) authentic report of proceedings XV; account of a fact in writing, etc. XVI. - (O)F. *record* remembrance, f. *recorder* bring to remembrance = Sp. *recordar*, It. *recordarsi* (cf. OF. *soi recorder* remember) :- L. *recordāre*, usu. *-ārī* (Rom. refl. \**sibi recordāre*) think over, be mindful of, f. re-RE- + *cord-*, *cor* HEART; whence **record** vb. rikə'rd A. †commit to memory XIV; practise (a song, tune) XV; B. †recall, remember; relate, set down in writing XIV. So **recorder** (1) rikə'rdəz magistrate holding a court of quarter-sessions, orig. lawyer appointed by the mayor and aldermen (of London) to keep in mind proceedings of the court, etc. XV. - AN. *recordour*, OF. *recordeur*, f. *recorder*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. **recorder** (2) rikə'rdəz wind instrument of the flute kind. XV (Lydg.). f. *record* vb. in the sense 'practise a tune' + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**recount** rikau'nt relate, tell in detail. XV. - AN., ONF. *reconter*, f. re-RE-4 + *conter* COUNT. ¶ (O)F. has *raconter*, f. re- + *aconter* ACCOUNT.

**reduct** rikū'p †interrupt XV (rare); (leg.) deduct; recompense for loss or outlay XVII. - OF. *recouper* cut back, retrench, interrupt, re-sell, f. re-RE-1, 2 + *couper* cut, OF. *coper* prop. behead (cf. It. *accoppiare* strike down), f. Rom. \**cuppa* CUP, transf. head.

**recourse** rikə'sɜ:s †return; †course, movement; resort to a person or thing XIV (Ch.); means resorted to xv. - (O)F. *recours* - L. *recursu-s*, f. *recurs-*, *recurrere* run or turn back, resort (see RECUR).

**recover** rika'vəɪ trans. get or bring back, regain; intr. regain a status. XIV. - AN. *recoverer*, OF. *recoverer* (mod. *recouvrer*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *recobrar*, It. *ricoverare* - L. *recuperāre* RECOVERATE. So **reco-very**. XIV. - AN. *recoverie*, OF. *reco(u)uree*, f. the vb.

**recreant** re-kriənt confessing oneself vanquished, (hence) cowardly, craven XIV (also sb.); false, apostate XVII (sb. XVI). - OF. *recreant* adj. and sb. use of prp. of *recroire* yield, surrender :- medL. (*sē*) *recrēdere* surrender (oneself), f. re-RE-5 + *crēdere* entrust, believe; see CREED, -ANT, and cf. MISCREANT. ¶ A term of the greatest infamy in the Middle Ages; cf. 'illud verbum odiosum quod recreatus sit', Bracton 'De legibus... Angliæ' III II xxxiv § 2.

**recreate** re-kri:et restore to a good or wholesome condition, refresh. xv. f. pp. stem of L. *recreāre*, f. re-RE-2 + *creāre* CREATE. So **recrea**-TION †refreshment, nourishment; refreshment by pleasant occupation. XIV. - (O)F. - L. **re-creative**. XVI; after F. *récréatif*. ¶ Distinct from **re-crea-te** ri- create afresh. XVI.

**recrement** re-kri:ment refuse, waste. XVI. - F. *récrement* or L. *recrementum*, f. re- + *crē-*, pt. and pp. stem of *cernere* separate; see RE-1, DISCERN, DISCRETION, -MENT, and cf. **excrement**.

**recriminate** rikri'mineit retort an accusation, accuse in return. XVII. f. pp. stem of med. L. *recrimināre*, f. re- + L. *crimināri* accuse, f. *crimin-*, *crimen*; see RE-6, CRIME, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **recrimina**-TION. XVII. - F. or med. L.

**recrudescence** rikru:ðəns breaking out afresh. XVIII. f. L. *recrudescere*, f. re- + *crudescere* become raw; see RE-4, CRUDE, -ESCENCE. So -ENCY XVII, -ENT XVIII.

**recruit** rikrū't †reinforcement (abstr. and concr.) of troops; †pl. reinforcements, (hence) one of the men composing these, newly enlisted soldier. XVII. - F. dial. (Hainault) †*recrute* = F. *recrue* (whence somewhat earlier Eng. †*recrue*), sb. use of fem. pp. of *recroître* = Pr. *recrueiser*, etc. :- L. *recrēscere*, f. re- + *crēscere* grow; see RE-4, CRESCENT and cf. CREW. So **recruit** vb. reinforce; replenish; enlist new soldiers; recover health or vigour XVII; enlist (men) XIX. - F. *recruter*, f. †*recrute*. In ordinary F. use the vb. *recruter* first appeared in gazettes published in Holland and was condemned as barbarous by Racine and others. ¶ The words were adopted in the Germ. langs. (Du. *recruut, rekruteeren*, G. *rekrut, -ieren*) and in other Rom. langs. (Sp. *recluta, -ar*, It. *recluta, -are*, Pg. *recruta, -ar*).

**rectangle** re-ktæŋgl right-angled quadri lateral. XVI (Digges). - F. *rectangle* or medL. *reŋtangulum*, for earlier *reŋtiangulum* (Isidore), sb. use of n. sg. of \**reŋtiangulus* (after Gr. *ὀρθογώνιος*), f. L. *reŋctus* straight, RIGHT + *angulus* ANGLE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **re-ctangled**<sup>2</sup> XVI (Billingsley), **recta-ngular** XVII; after F.

**rectify** re-ktifai put right, remedy XIV; refine by chemical process XV; adjust XVI. - (O)F. *rectifier* - medL. *reŋctificāre*, f. L. *reŋctus* RIGHT; see -FY. So **re-ctifica**-TION. XV - (O)F. or late L.

**rectilinear** rektili:nɪəl characterized by straight lines. XVII. f. late L. *reċtilineus*, f. *reċtus* RIGHT + *linea* LINE<sup>1</sup>; see -AR.

**rectitude** re'ktitjüd †straightness XV; moral uprightness XVI. -(O)F. *rectitude* or late L. *reċtitudō*, f. *reċtus* RIGHT; see -TUDE.

**recto** re'ktou right-hand page of a book when open, front of a leaf. XIX. - L. *reċtō* (sc. *foliō* leaf) on the right side of (a leaf), abl. of *reċtus* RIGHT. Cf. VERSO.

**rector** re'ktɔr †ruler, governor XIV (Trevisa); incumbent of a parish whose tithes are not inappropriate XIV (PPL.); head of a university, etc. xv. - OF. *rectour* (mod. *recteur*) or L. *reċtor*, -ōr-, f. pp. stem of *regere* rule (see REGENT). So **re'ctory**<sup>1</sup> benefice held by a rector XVI; residence XIX. - AN., OF. *rectorie* or medL. *reċtōria*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**rectum** re'ktəm final section of the large intestine, so called from its form in some animals. XVI. - L. *reċtum*, short for *intestinum reċtum* the straight gut (Celsus), n. of *reċtus* straight (RIGHT).

**recueil** rekō:j literary compilation. xv (*recuyell*, Caxton). In xv-XVI in anglicized forms, from XVII in the F. form *recueil*, f. *recueillir* gather together, see RE- 4, CULL.

**recumbent** rɪkʌ'mbənt lying down, reclining. XVII. - L. *recumbent-*, -ēns, prp. of *recumbere* recline, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *-cumbere* (cf. INCUMBENT).

**recuperate** rikjū'pæreit †recover, regain XVI; restore (esp. in health) XVII; (intr.) recover health, etc. XIX. f. pp. stem of L. *recuperāre*, f. *re-* RE- 2 + *\*cup-* (as in *occupāre* OCCUPY), var. of *\*cap-* (see HEAVE) with extension as in *tolerāre* TOLERATE. So **re'cupera'tion** †recovery xv (Caxton; rare before XVII); restoration of health XIX. - L.

**recur** rikō:i go or come back, return (now in abstr. senses) xv; occur again XVII. - L. *recurrere*, f. *re-* RE- 1, 4 + *currere* (see CURRENT). So **re'currance** rɪkə'ʔəns. XVII (Sir T. Browne); **re'current** rɪkə'rənt. XVI.

**recusant** re'kjuzənt Roman Catholic (etc.) who refused to attend services of the Church of England. XVI (Act of Edward VI). - L. *recusant-*, -āns, prp. of *recūsāre* refuse, f. *re-* RE- 6 + *causa* CAUSE (cf. *accuse*, *excuse*); see -ANT.

**red** red of the colour of blood, sunset clouds, rubies, glowing coal. A widespread IE. colour-name. OE. *rēad* = OFris. *rād*, OS. *rōd* (Du. *rood*), OHG. *rōt* (G. *rot*), ON. *rauðr*, Goth. *raups* :- CGerm. *\*raudaz* :- *\*roudhos*, f. IE. base repr. also by OIr., Gael. *ruadh*, W. *rhudd*, Serb. *rūd*, Lith. *raūdas*, L. *rūfus* RUFOUS (Italic *rōbus*), OE. *rēod*, ON. *rjóðr* red, ruddy, Goth. *gariudi*, Gr. *ereúthein* reddens, and L. *ruber* (cf. RUBICUND, RUBRIC), *rubigō* rust, *russus* (see RUSSET), Gr. *eruthrós*, Skr. *rudhirás* red, *rudhirám* blood, OSl. *rūdēti sja* become red,

Lith. *rūdas*; cf. RUDDY, RUST. ¶ The shortening of the stem-vowel is paralleled in *bread*, *dead*, *lead* (metal); the long vowel is retained in the surnames *Read(e)*, *Rede*, *Reid*.

comp. **re-dbreast**. xv (Lydg., Promp. Parv.); cf. LG. *rōd-*, Du. *roodborstje*; **red deer**. xv (Malory); **red herring**. xv; after (O)F. *hareng saur*; **red lead**<sup>1</sup>. xv; **red-short**, see COLD-SHORT; **redstart** re-d-stārt singing-bird *Ruticilla phoenicurus*, having a red tail. XVI; OE. *stort* tail (see START<sup>1</sup>); cf. Du. *roodstartje*, G. *rotsterz* and Eng. *red-tail* (xvi). Hence **re-dden**<sup>2</sup> vb. XVII (Cotgr.). **re-ddish**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Trevisa).

**red-** var. of RE-.

-**red** rid repr. OE. *rāden* condition, which was freely used as a suffix, as in *brōþorrāden* brotherhood, *frēondrāden* friendship, *sibrāden* relationship. Only a few were retained in ME., but there were some new formations, as *felawrede* fellowship, *gossibrede* GOSSIPRED, *haterede(n)* HATRED, *kinrede(n)* KINDRED. In Sc., by metathesis, the suffix assumed the form -*rend*, -*rand* (-*rent*, -*rant*), as *hatrent*, *manrent* (homage, vassals).

**redaction** ridæ:kʃən preparation for publication. XIX. - F. *redaction* - late L. *redactiō(n-)* (Boethius), f. *redact-*, pp. stem of *redġere* drive back, collect, reduce, f. *re-* RED- + *agere* (see AGENT).

**redan** ridæ:n (fortif.) field-work having two faces forming a salient angle. XVII. - F. *redan*, var. of *redent* notching as of a saw, f. *re-* RE- + *dent* TOOTH.

**reddle** see RADDLE, RUDDLE.

**rede** rid †rule, govern OE.; †guide, guard, appoint XIII; advise, counsel OE.; interpret XVIII. ME. form of READ<sup>2</sup>, retained for arch. senses. So **rede** sb. (arch.) counsel; †plan of action; †succour, remedy OE.; tale, story XIV. OE. *rād*, corr. to OFris. *rēd*, OS. *rād* (Du. *raad*), OHG. *rāt* (G. *rat*), ON. *rād* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*ræðaz*, -am, f. base of *\*ræðan* READ<sup>2</sup>; cf. READY, RIDDLE.

**redeem** ridi:m buy back; free (mortgaged property) by payment; free by paying ransom; deliver, spec. from sin xv; make up for, compensate XVI. - F. *redimer* or L. *redimere*, f. *re-* RE- 2 + *emere* buy, orig. take (cf. OSl. *imā*, Lith. *imū* I take, and see EXEMPT, PEREMPTORY, PROMPT). The long vowel of the second syll., paralleled in ESTEEM, is indicated in the earliest forms with -*eme*. (OF. *raembre* :- L. *redimere* is repr. by ME. *vaim* XIII-XIV.) Hence **redeem-er**<sup>1</sup>. xv. (Earlier *†redemptor* - OF. or L.) So **redemption** ride:mʃən action of freeing or delivering; ransom. XIV. -(O)F. *redemption* - L. *redemptiō(n-)*, f. *redempt-*, pp. stem of *redimere*; cf. RANSOM. **rede-mptorist** member of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. XIX - F.

**red-gum** re'dgʌm papular eruption. XVI. alt., by assim. to GUM<sup>1</sup>, of †redgown(d), †gown (XV), later form, infl. by RED, of *radegound* (XIV once, PPI.), f. obscure first el. + (dial.) *gound* pus, esp. from the eyes, OE. *gund* = OHG. *gunt* pus, Goth. *gund* carcinoma, connected by some with Gr. *kanthulē* swelling.

**redintegrate** redi'ntigreit restore to completeness or unity. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *redintegrāre*, f. *red-* RE- 2 + *integrāre* INTEGRATE. So **redintegra**-TION. XV.

**redolent** re'dölənt †sweet-smelling XIV; smelling of or with XVII (Dryden). - OF. *redolent* or L. *redolenti-*, -ēns, prp. of *redolere*, f. *red-* RE- 7 + *olere* emit a smell, rel. to *odor* ODOUR; see -ENT. So **re-dolence**. XV. - OF.

**redouble** ridʌ'bl double in quantity XV (Caxton); repeat XVI. - F. *redoubler*; see RE- 4, DOUBLE vb.

**redoubt** ridau't †small work within a fortification; square or polygonal outwork or field-work. XVII. - F. *redoute*, †*ridotte* - It. †*ridotta*, now *ridotto* (= F. *réduit*, Sp. *reducto*) - medL. *reductus* refuge, retreat, f. pp. stem of *reducere* draw off, withdraw (see REDUCE). ¶ The intrusive *b* is due to assoc. with next.

**redoubtable** ridau'təbl to be feared. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *redoutable*, f. *redouter* fear, dread (whence *redout* vb. XIV), f. *re-* RE- 7 + *douter* DOUBT; see -ABLE.

**redound** ridau'nd †overflow; †abound; †flow or go back XIV (Wycl. Bible); †re-sound XIV; turn or contribute to some advantage or disadvantage XV; attach or accrue to XVI. - (O)F. *redonder* = Sp. *redundar*, It. *ridondare* :- L. *redundāre* (see REDUNDANT).

**redress** ridre's †set upright again; restore, amend, remedy XIV (Ch., in various applications). - (O)F. *redresser*, †*drecier* = Sp. *redereçar*, It. *ridirizzare* (cf. medL. *redreçare*, -*escere*, -*ssare*, etc.); see RE- 2, 3, DRESS. So **redre-ss** sb. XIV (Ch., Barbour). - AN. *redresse*, -*esce*, f. the vb.

**reduce** ridjū's †bring or lead back XIV; bring or restore to a condition; bring into subjection, bring down XV; diminish XVI. - L. *reducere* bring back, restore, replace (whence F. *réduire*, Sp. *reducir*, It. *ridurre*), f. *re-* RE- 2, 3, 4, 5 + *ducere* lead, bring (see DUCT). So **reduction** ridʌ'kʃən. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**redundant** ridʌ'ndənt characterized by superfluity or excess. XVII. - L. *redundant-*, -āns, pp. of *redundāre*, f. *red-* RE- 7 + *undāre* (of the sea) be agitated, surge, f. *unda* wave; see WATER, -ANT. So **redundance**, **redundancy**. XVII. - L.

**reduplicate** ridjū'plikeit make double or twofold XVI; (gram.) XIX. f. pp. stem of late L. *reduplicāre* (pp. in Tertullian), f. *re-* RE-

4 + *duplicāre* DUPLICATE. So **reduplica**-TION doubling XVI; (gram.) repetition of an element of the radical or base of a word, as in the present and perfect tenses of some IE. langs. XVIII. - late L. *reduplicātiō(n-)* (Martianus Capella, Boethius), tr. Gr. *ἀναδίπλωσις*; cf. F. *réduplication*.

**reed** rīd (tall straight stem of) any plant of the genera Phragmites and Arundo. OE. *hrēod* = OFris. *hriad*, OS. *hriod*, OHG. (*h*)*riot* (Du., G. *riet*) :- WGer. \**χreuða*, referred to IE. \**kru-*, recognized in Tokh.

**reef<sup>1</sup>** rīf (naut.) horizontal strip of a sail that can be taken in. XIV (*riff*, Gower). - (M)Du. *reef*, *rif* (whence also G. *reff*, *reef*, Sw. *ref*, Da. *rev*) - ON. *rif* (RIB) in same sense; cf. next. Hence **reef** vb. reduce (a sail) by taking in a reef. XVII; cf. Du. *reuen*. Hence **reefer<sup>1</sup>** reefing-jacket (close-fitting jacket). XIX.

**reef<sup>2</sup>** rīf ridge of rock at or near the surface of the water XVI; (in gold-mining, orig. Australian) lode of auriferous quartz XIX. Earlier *riff(e)*, in nautical use - MLG. *ref*, *rif*, pl. *rēves*, MDu. *rif*, *ref* (whence also G. *riff*, Sw. *ref*, Da. *rev*) - ON. *rif* (RIB) in same sense; cf. prec.

**reek** rīk smoke OE.; vapour, steam XIV; exhalation, disagreeable fume XVII. OE. *rēc*, \**rīec* = OFris. *reek*, OS. *rōk* (Du. *rook*), OHG. *rouh* (G. *rauch*), ON. *reykr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**raukiz*, f. \**rauk-* \**reuk-*. From the second grade is **reek** vb. smoke (trans. and intr.); emit hot vapour OE.; emit unwholesome vapour, stink XVIII. OE. *rēocan* = OFris. *riāka*, (M)Du. *rieken*, OHG. *riohhan* (G. *riechen*), ON. *rjúka*. The normal repr. of the OE. sb. is ME. and dial. *reech*; the *k*-form (which appears first in Cursor M.) is due partly to Scand. infl., partly to assoc. with the native verb. Hence **ree-ky<sup>1</sup>**. XIV; prominently Sc. (*Auld Reekie*, 'Old Smoky', nickname for Edinburgh).

**reel** rīl winding instrument, orig. for thread or silk OE.; (orig. Sc. f. the vb.) whirling movement, staggering roll; lively dance of Sc. origin XVI. (Gael. *ruidhīl*, *ruithil*, *righil* are from Lowland Sc.) OE. *hrēol*, of which no cogns. are known. Hence **reel** vb. (first in northerly texts) wind on a reel; whirl; stagger, sway XIV; dance a reel XVIII.

**reeve<sup>1</sup>** rīv (chiefly hist.) in Anglo-Saxon times, high official having local jurisdiction; later, variously applied to local officers. OE. *rēfa*, aphetic var. of OE. *gērēfa*, earlier *gīrǣfa* (late Nhb. contr. form *grǣfa* GRIEVE<sup>2</sup>), f. *gē-* *γ-* + \**rōf* in *secg rōf* host of men, *stæfrōf* alphabet = OHG. *ruova*, *ruoba*, ON. *staf rōf*. See PORTREEVE, SHERIFF.

**reeve<sup>2</sup>** rīv pt. and pp. *reeved*, later *rove* (naut.) pass (a rope) through a hole. XVII (Capt. Smith). prob. - Du. *rēven* reef, with shift of meaning.

**refection** rife·kʃən refreshment, recreation XIV (Rolle); partaking of food, meal, repast XV. - (O)F. *refectio* - L. *refectiō(n)*, f. pp. stem of *reficere* remake, renew, f. *re-* + *facere* make; see RE-2, DO<sup>1</sup>, -TION. So **refectory**<sup>1</sup> rife·ktəri, re·fiktəri room for taking meals in. XV (Caxton). - late L. *refectōrium* (Gregory); cf. F. *réfectoire*.

**refer** rifə·r attribute to a source or related thing; have relation or allusion to XIV (Ch.); commit to an authority, etc. XV. - (O)F. *référer* - L. *referre* carry back, f. *re-* RE-2 + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. **REFERABLE** re·fə·rə·bl. XVII; earlier **REFERRIBLE** rifə·ri·bl. XVI. Hence **REFEREE**<sup>1</sup> refəri· XVI (leg.); cf. *committee*. **REFERENCE** re·fərəns. XVI (G. Harvey, Hooker); cf. *conference*, *inference*; hence F. *référence*. **REFERENDUM** referring a matter to the whole body of voters (as in the Swiss constitution) XIX. gerund or n. gerundive of L. *referre*. **REFERENT** (gram.). XIX; - prp. of L. *referre*.

**refine** rifai·n free from impurity, imperfection, or coarseness. XVI (Stanyhurst, Spenser). f. RE-7 + FINE vb.<sup>2</sup>, partly after F. *raffiner*. Hence **REFINEMENT** XVII, **REFINERY** XVIII; after F. *raffinement*, *raffinerie*.

**reflect** rifle·kt divert, deflect XV (Lydg.); throw back (beams, etc.), turn one's thoughts upon XVII (B. Jonson); cast reproach XVII (Massinger, Clarendon). - OF. *réflecter* or L. *reflectere*, f. *re-* RE-1 + *flectere* bend. So **REFLECTION**, **REFLEXION** throwing back of light or heat XIV (Ch.); animadversion, imputation; fixing of the thoughts XVII (Clarendon) - (O)F. *réflexion* or late L.

**reform** rifə·m A. form again XIV; B. † restore; convert into another and a better form XIV; change for the better XV. - OF. *reformer* (mod. *réformer*) or L. *reformāre* (cf. Sp. *reformat*, It. *riiformare*); see RE-2, 3, FORM vb. In sense A, a new formation since XVI, and now usu. sp. **re-form** and pronounced ri·fə·m. Hence or - F. *réforme*. **REFORM** sb. XVIII (Butler). So **REFORMADO** re·fə·mā·dou disbanded officer. XVI (B. Jonson). - Sp., sb. use of pp. of *reformat*. **REFORMATION** re·fə·mei·jən improvement, radical change for the better xv (Wyntoun); (hist.) spec., with R. XVI; also **REFORMATION** ri· new formation. XV. - (O)F. or L. **REFORMATORY** adj. XVI (Nashe); sb. institute for the reformation of juvenile offenders XIX.

**refract** rifræ·kt deflect the course of (light, etc.). XVII. f. *refract-*, pp. stem of L. *refringere*, f. *re-* RE-1 + *frangere* BREAK<sup>1</sup>. So **REFRACTION** †breaking open or up XVI (rare); deflection of rays, etc. XVII. - F. or L.; see FRACTION. **REFRACTORY**<sup>2</sup> stubborn, unmanageable XVII; resisting the action of heat XVIII. alt. of †*refractory* (xvi, Jonson) - L. *refractorius* (Seneca); cf. F. *réfractaire* (Rabelais). But †*refractorious* is still earlier. ¶ *Refractory* was formerly str. on the first syll.; hence dial. *refatory*.

**refrain**<sup>1</sup> rifrei·n burden of a poem or song (recurring at intervals and so breaking the sequence). XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *refrain*, †*refrein*, succeeding to earlier *refrait*, -*eit*, prob. - Pr. *refranh* bird's song, f. *refranhar* - Rom. \**refrangere*, for L. *refringere*, f. *re-* RE-7 + *frangere* BREAK.

**refrain**<sup>2</sup> rifrei·n †restrain; abstain. XIV. - (O)F. *refréner* - L. *refrenāre* bridle, f. *re-* RE-3 + *frēnum* bridle, rel. to *frendere* grind.

**refresh** rifre·ʃ impart freshness to, restore to a fresh condition. XIV (Ch., Barbour, Trevisa). - OF. *refreschier*, *refreschir* (cf. Sp. *refrescar*, It. *rinfrascare*), f. *re-* RE-2 + *fres*, fem. *fresche* FRESH. Hence **REFRESHMENT**. XIV (Usk).

**refrigerate** rifri·dʒəreit cause to become cold. XVI (More). f. pp. stem of L. *refrigerāre*, f. *re-* RE-2 + *frigor-*, *frigus* cold; see FRIGID, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **REFRIGERATION**. XV. - L. **REFRIGERATOR** cooler XVII; apparatus for maintaining a cold temperature XIX; earlier **REFRIGERATORY**<sup>1</sup> XVII.

**reft** see REAVE.

**refuge** re·fjūdʒ shelter from danger or trouble. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *refuge*, corr. to Sp., It. *refugio* - L. *refugium*, f. *re-* RE-1 + *fugere* flee (cf. FUGITIVE). So **REFUGEE**<sup>1</sup> re·fjūdʒi· one who takes refuge in another country. XVII (*refugie* and -*gee*). - F. *refugie*, pp. of (*se*) *refugier* take refuge, f. the sb.; the ending was early assim.

**refulgent** rifə·ldʒənt shining with bright light. XVI. - prp. of L. *refulgere*, f. *re-* RE-7 + *fulgere* shine; see PHLOX, -ENT.

**refund** rifə·nd †pour back XIV; pay back, repay XVI. - OF. *refonder* or L. *refundere*, f. *re-* RE-2 + *fundero* pour (see FUSION); in later use based on FUND.

**refuse** rifjū·z †avoid; decline to accept or to do a thing; †renounce XIV; decline to grant XVI. - (O)F. *refuser*, corr. to Pr. *refuzar*, Sp. *rehusar*, It. †*refusare* - Rom. \**refūsāre*, prob. alt. of L. *recūsāre* refuse (see RECUSANT), after *refūtāre* REFUTE. Hence **REFUSAL**<sup>2</sup>. XV. So **REFUSE** sb. re·fjūs rejected matter. xv (Promp. Parv.). perh. - OF. *refusé*, pp. of *refuser*. ¶ For loss of é cf. COSTIVE, SIGNAL<sup>2</sup>, TROVE.

**refute** rifjū·t †refuse XVI (rare); prove in error, disprove XVI. - L. *refūtāre* repel, rebut; see RE-5, CONFUTE. So **REFUTATION**. XVI. - L.

**regal** ri·gəl royal, kingly. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *regal* or L. *rēgālis*, f. *rēg-*, *rēx* king, f. a base common to the Italo-Celtic and Indo-Iranian groups and repr. by Gaulish \**rix* (as in *Dumnorix*, *Vercingetorix*), (O)Ir. *rig* king, Skr. *sam·rāj-* supreme king, *rājā* RAJA(H), rel. to L. *rēgula* RULE. See -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. ROYAL. So **REGALITY** rigə·liti. xv. - OF. or medL.

**regale** rigei'l entertain or feast in a choice manner. XVII. - F. *régaler* (whence It. *regalare*, etc.), f. *ré-* RE- 7 + OF. *gale* pleasure, joy; see GALA, GALLANT.

**regalia** rigei'liə royal powers or privileges XVI; insignia of royalty XVII. - medL. *régalia* royal residence, royal rights, n.pl. of *régalis* REGAL; see -IA<sup>2</sup>.

**regard** rigə'rd A. †aspect, look XIV; (arch.) look, glance XV; (hist.) official inspection of a forest XVI; B. †repute, esteem XIV; observation, attention XV; thing to be considered; kindly feeling or wish XVI. - (O)F. *regard*, f. *regarder* (see RE- 1, 7, GUARD vb.), whence **rega·rd** vb. look at, take notice of XV; heed, take into account, consider XVI; concern, have respect or relation to XVII (prp. *regarding*, passing into prep. XVIII). Cf. REWARD. So **rega·rdANT** (leg.) attached to a manor XV; (her.) looking backwards. - AN., (O)F. *regardant* prp. of the vb.

**regatta** rigə'tə boat-race held on the Grand Canal, Venice XVII; hence gen. XVIII. - It. (orig. Venetian) †*regatta*, †*rigatta*, *regata* (whence F. *régate*, Sp. *regata*) 'strife or contention or struggling for the maistrise' (Florio), f. *rigattare* 'to wrangle, sell by retail as hucksters do, to contend, to cope or fight' (ib.), corr. to Sp. *regatear* haggle, sell by retail, contend in sailing.

**regelate** ri'dzeleit freeze again. XIX (Tyn-dall). f. RE- 4 + pp. stem of L. *gelāre* freeze (see COLD).

**regenerate** ridze'nəreit cause to be born again or reproduced. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *regenerāre* (see RE- 4, GENERATE); based on earlier **rege·nerATE**<sup>2</sup> adj. re-born, formed anew XV; spiritually re-born XVI. So **rege·nerA·TION** re-creation XIV; spiritual re-birth xv. - (O)F. or L.

**regent** ri'dʒənt adj. presiding over disputation in a university XIV (Trevisa, *maisters regentes*, tr. L. *magistri regentes*); acting as regent of a country XVI; sb. one who rules, has royal authority, etc. xv. - (O)F. *régent* or L. *regent-*, -ēns ruling, ruler, governor, prp. of *regere* rule; see RIGHT, -ENT. So **re·gency** office of a ruler or regent xv; body of persons acting for a sovereign; period during which a regent or regency governs XVIII. - medL. *regentia*.

**regicide**<sup>1</sup> re'dʒisaɪd one who kills a king. XVI. f. L. *rēgi-*, stem of *rēx* king (see REGAL) + -CID<sup>1</sup>, prob. after F. *régicide*. So **re·gicide**<sup>2</sup> killing of a king. XVII.

**régime** reiʒi'm †regimen of health; system of government. XVIII. - F. - L. *regimen*, f. *regere* (see REGENT). So **regimen** re'dʒimən regulation of matters pert. to health XIV; rule, government xv; (gram.) government XVI. - L. **regiment** re'dʒ(i)mənt †rule, government; †control, management; †place under a certain rule XIV (Gower); †regimen of health; body of troops forming a unit XVI. - (O)F. *régiment*

- late L. *regimentum* rule, f. *regere*; see REGENT, -MENT. Hence vb. XVII, **regime·n·TAL**<sup>1</sup> adj. and sb. pl. XVIII.

**region** ri'dʒən †kingdom, realm; track of country, division of the world XIV; part or division of the air, a city, the body XVI. - (O)F. *région*, corr. to Sp. *region*, It. *regione* - L. *regiō(n-)* direction, line, boundary, quarter, district, province, f. *regere* direct, guide, rule; see REGENT, -ION. So **re·gional**<sup>1</sup> XVII - late L.

**register**<sup>1</sup> re'dʒɪstəɪ A. volume in which particulars are systematically entered XIV; B. slider in an organ XVI; plate for regulating the passage of air, heat, or smoke; adjustment of printing type XVII. Late ME. *registre*, -estre - (O)F. *registre*, †*regestre* or medL. *registrum*, -estrum, alt. of *regestum*, sg. of late L. *regesta* list, register, sb. use of n. pl. of pp. of L. *regerere* transcribe, record, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *gerere* carry, carry out, execute (cf. *digerere* DIGEST); the senses under B are due to assoc. with F. *regir* guide, manage - L. *regere* (see REGENT). So **re·gister** vb. XIV - (O)F. *registrer* or medL. *registrāre*, f. *registrum*. **registra·TION**. XVI. - obs. F. or medL. **re·gistry** registration XVI; place of registration; register XVII. Reduced form of *registry* (xv) - medL. *registerium*. **registrar** redʒɪstrəɪ one who keep a register. XVII; superseding in general Eng. use older **re·gistrary** (retained in the University of Cambridge) XVI - medL. *registrarius* (f. *registrum*), **re·gister**<sup>2</sup> (retained in U.S.A. and Madras and 'of the Garter') XVI, ostensibly alt. of †*registrer* XIV (Ppl.) - AN. \**registrere* = OF. *registreur*, medL. *registrātor* (see -ER<sup>2</sup>)

**regius** ri'dʒiʌs designation of professors appointed by the Crown, instituted by Henry VIII. L., f. *reg-*, *rēx* king; see REGAL.

**reglet** re'glit †column of a page XVI; (archit.) narrow band separating mouldings, etc. (Evelyn); (typogr.) narrow strip for making white spaces (Moxon) XVII. - (O)F. *réglet*, also *réglette*, dim. of *régle* RULE<sup>1</sup>; see -ET; in archit. sense - It. *regoletto*, f. *regola*.

**regnal** re'gnəl of a sovereign's reign. XVII. - medL. *regnālis*, f. *regnum* REIGN; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**regnant** re'gnənt reigning, ruling. XVII. - L. *regnant-*, -āns, prp. of *regnāre* REIGN; cf. F. *régnant* and see -ANT.

**regrate** rigrei't (hist.) buy up (commodities) to sell again at a profit. xv. - OF. *regrater*, supposed to be f. *re-* RE- 7 + *grater* (mod. *gratter*) scratch (of Germ. origin). Hence **regra·ter**<sup>1</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ppl.); in AL. *regratāre* (XIII), *regratārius* (XII).

**regress** ri'gres return, re-entry. XIV. - L. *regressus*, f. pp. stem of *regredi* go back, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *gradi* step, go, rel. to *gradus*, step, GRADE. So **re·gression**. XVI. - L. **re·gre·ssive**. XVII (T. Carew).

**regret** rigrē't remember with pain or longing XIV; grieve at XVI. - (O)F. *regreter* bewail (the dead) (mod. *regretter*), with var. †*regreter*, whence ME. †*regrate* (XIV-XVII in both senses), corr. to Pr. *regretar*; perh. f. *re-RE-7* + Germ. \**grētan* weep, GREET<sup>2</sup>. So **regre't** sb. †complaint, lament; sorrow, esp. for something lost. XVI. - (O)F. *regret*. f. the vb.

**regular** rē'gʲulār †subject to a religious rule XIV (Trevisa); conforming to a rule, principle, or standard XVI. Late ME. *reguler* (later with ending assim. to L.) - OF. *reguler* (mod. *régulier*, with change of suffix), corr. to Sp. *regular*, It. *regolare* - L. *regulāris* (late in present sense), f. *régula* RULE; see -AR. So **re·gularize**. XVII (once in a dict.; thereafter not before XIX, after F. *régulariser*). **re·gulate**<sup>3</sup> control, adjust. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *regulāre*. Hence **regula·TION** XVII; rule prescribed XVIII. **re·gulator**. XVII.

**regulus** rē'gʲulus (astron.) bright star in Leo; †metallic antimony, app. so called from its ready combination with gold; metallic part of a mineral XVI; petty king XVII; golden-crested wren (also called *kinglet*; cf. F. *roitelet*) XIX. L., dim. of *rēg-*, *rēx* king (see REGAL).

**regurgitate** rigō'ɹdʒiteit gush back again XVII; cast out again XVIII. f. pp. stem of medL. *regurgitāre*, f. *re-RE-1*, 4 + late L. *gurgitāre*. So **regurgita·TION**. XVII. - medL.

**rehabilitate** rihəbi·liteit restore to former status. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *rehabilitāre*; see HABILITATE. So **re·habilita·TION**. XVI. - medL. ¶ In earliest use Sc.

**rehearse** rihō'ɹs recite, relate XIII; practise the performance of XVI. Late ME. *reherce*, *-erse*. - AN. *rehearser*, OF. *reherc(ier)*, perh. f. *re-RE-4* + *hercer* harrow (see HEARSE). Hence **rehearsal**<sup>2</sup> recital XIV (Ch.); practice of a play, etc. XVI.

**reify** rī'ifai convert mentally into a thing. XIX. f. L. *rēs* thing (cf. REAL<sup>1</sup>) + -IFY. So **re·ifica·TION**. XIX (Grote).

**reign** rein (arch.) royal rule, sovereignty, (poet.) sway; †kingdom, realm XIII; period of rule XIV. - OF. *reigne*, (also mod.) *règne*, in OF. always 'kingdom' - L. *rēgnum* (cf. INTREREGNUM), rel. to *régula* RULE. So **reign** vb. XIII (R. Glouc., Cursor M.). - OF. *reignier* (mod. *régner*) - L. *rēgnāre*, f. *rēgnum*.

**reim** rīm (S. Africa) strip of ox-hide. XIX. - Du. *riem* = OE. *rēoma*, etc.

**reimburse** riimbō'ɹs repay (a sum, a person). XVII. f. RE-2 + IMBURSE, after F. *rembourse* (repr. immed. by rare Sc. †*ramburse* XVI).

**rein**<sup>1</sup> rein long narrow strap for guiding a horse. XIII. ME. *rene* - OF. *rene*, *reigne*,

*raigne*, *rainne*, etc., earlier *resne*, (AN.) *resne* (mod. *rène*) = Pr. *renha*, Cat. *regna*, Sp. *rienda*, Pg. *reda*, It. *redine* :- Rom. \**retina*, f. L. *retinēre* RETAIN, repl. L. *retināculum* halter, tether. Hence **rein** vb. XIV.

**rein**<sup>2</sup> rein reindeer. XVI (*rhen*, *reen*). - Sw., Da. *ren*, †*reen* :- ON. *hreinn* = OE. *hrān*, acc. to some, of Finnish-Lappish origin. From Scand. are also early G. *reen*, *rein(er)*, F. *renne*. **REINDEER** rei'ndiər deer of subarctic regions, used for drawing sledges. XIV - ON. *hreindyri* (whence also Sw. *rendjur*, Da. *rensyd* and adopted in Du. *rendier*, G. *renntier*).

**reINETTE** reine't var. of RENNET<sup>2</sup>.

**reinforce** riinfō'ɹs strengthen with additional men XVI; also gen. XVII. alt., by analysis into RE- and *inforce*, ENFORCE, of †*renforce* (XVI), often sp. (XVI-XVII) *re'n-*, *r'en-*, *r'in-* - (O)F. *renforcer*, in mil. use prob. - It. *rinforzare*.

**reins** reinz (arch.) kidneys, loins. XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible, Gower). - (O)F. *reins* :- L. *rēnēs*, pl. of \**rēn* kidney (cf. RENAL), whence Sp., It. *rene*. ¶ An instance of *renys* in late OE. Saxon Leechdoms repr. immed. L. *rēnēs*.

**reINstate** riinstei't re-establish in a position XVI; restore to a former state XVIII. See RE-4.

**reINtegrate**, -a·TION, vars. of REDINTEGRATE, -ATION, after F. or late L. XVI.

**reis**<sup>1</sup> reis Portuguese money of account. - Pg. *reis* for \**reaes*, pl. of *real* = Sp. *real* REAL<sup>2</sup>.

**reis**<sup>2</sup>, **rais** rais (in Eastern countries) captain of a boat. XVI. - F. *reis*, *rais* (cf. Sp. *arraes*, Pg. *arraes*, *arrais*, with AL-<sup>2</sup>) - Arab. *rā'is* chief, f. *rā's* head.

**reitback** ri'tbak S. African antelope, Cervicapra arundinacea. XVIII (-*bok*). - Afrikaans *rietbok*, f. *riet* REED + *bok* BUCK<sup>1</sup>.

**reiter** ri'tər German cavalry soldier. XVI. - G. *reiter* rider, trooper, f. *reiten* RIDE; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**reiterate** ri:təreit. XVI. f. L. *reiterāt-*; see RE-4, ITERATE. So **reitera·TION**. XVI. - F. or L.

**reiver** see REAVER.

**reject** ridʒe'kt refuse to have, recognize, etc. XV. f. *reject-*, pp. stem of L. *reicere* throw back, discard, f. *re-*, RE-1 + *jacere* throw; cf. F. †*rejecter*, var. of †*rejetter*, mod. *rejetter* (see JET<sup>2</sup>). Hence **re·ject** sb. †cast-away XVI; thing rejected XIX; f. vb. So **reje·ction**. XVI. - F. or L.

**rejoice** ridʒoi's †enjoy possession of XIV; gladden; †frel. and intr. be joyful XIV (Ch.). ME. *reioise*, *reioische*, *reioyse*, f. *rejoiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *re(s)joir* (whence ME. †*rejoir*), later *rejoir*, f. *re-RE-7* + *esjoir* (*éjoir*), f. *es-* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *joir* JOY vb.

**rejoin**<sup>1</sup> rɪdʒoɪ'n reply to a charge or plea xv; say in answer xvii. f. *rejoin-*, stem of (O)F. *rejoindre*; see RE-, JOIN. So *rejoinder* defendant's answer xv; answer to a reply, reply xvi. -AN. \**rejoinder*, for (O)F. *rejoindre*, inf. used as sb. (see -ER<sup>5</sup> and cf. *attainder*, *remainder*).

**rejoin**<sup>2</sup> rɪdʒoɪ'n join again. xvi. - (O)F. (as prec.) or f. RE- 4 + JOIN.

**rejuvenate** rɪdʒuːvəneɪt restore to youth. xix. irreg. f. RE- 4 + L. *juvenis* YOUNG + -ATE<sup>3</sup>, after F. *rajeunir* or **rejuvenē**-SCENCE renewal of youth (xvii), f. late L. *rejuvenescere*. **rejuvenē**-SCENT (xviii).

**-rel** rəl, **-erel** ɛrəl ME. suffix of diminutive and depreciatory force, repr. OF. *-erel* (mod. *-ereau*), found first in animal names, the earliest of which is *maquerel* (xiii) MACKEREL, followed by *doggerel* in xiv (Ch.) and in xv by *cockerel*, *dotterel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel*, and later *kestrel*, *whimbrel*. Formations of a more general kind are *scoundrel*, *wastrel*.

**relapse** rɪlæps fall back into error, illness, etc. xvi. f. *relaps-*, pp. stem of L. *relabi*, f. re- RE- 2 + *labi* slip. So sb. xvi; after LAPSE sb. or - F. *relaps*, medL. *relapsus*.

**relate** rɪleɪt give an account of xvi; (leg.) refer back xvi; bring into connexion or comparison xvii. f. stem of L. *relātus*, functioning as pp. of *referre* REFER, but formally f. the base of *tollere* (cf. EXTOL, SUBLATION); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **rela**-TION narration xiv (Gower); connexion xiv (Ppl.); relative xvi. - (O)F. or L. **rela**-TIVE re-latɪv adj. having relation to xvi; sb. (gram.) xiv (Wycl. Bible); (gen.) xv (Lydg.); kinsman xvii. - (O)F. *relatif*, *-ive* or late L. *relātivus*.

**relax** rɪlæks loosen, †lit. and fig. xv; (Sc.) free from legal restraint xvi; make less strict xvii. - L. *relaxāre*, f. re- RE- 7 + *laxus* LAX. Cf. RELEASE. So **relaxa**-TION rɪ-, remission of penalty, etc.; release from ordinary occupations xvi; diminution of firmness or strictness xvii. - L.; cf. (O)F. *relaxer*, *relaxation*.

**relay** rɪleɪ, rɪleɪ set of fresh hounds, etc. posted to take up the chase from others xv; set of fresh horses at a stage xvii; relief gang xix; (stage of) a relay race xx. - OF. *relai* (mod. *relais*), f. *relayer*, f. re- RE 3 + *laier*, ult. repr. L. *laxāre* (see LEASE and cf. DELAY), whence or from the sb. **relay** vb. †let go (fresh hounds) xv; provide with relays xviii.

**release** rɪliːs A. †revoke, cancel xiii; †relieve; remit (now leg.); give up, surrender xiv; B. set free xiv. ME. *relese*, *-esse* - OF. *relessor*, *relaiss(i)er* :- L. *relaxāre* RELAX; cf. LEASE. So **relea**-se sb. freeing, deliverance xiv; (leg.) conveyance of an estate xv. - OF. *reles*, f. *relessor*.

**relegate** re-lɪgeɪt send into exile xvi; consign to obscurity xviii; refer for decision xix. f. pp. stem of L. *relēgāre* send away,

refer, f. re- RE- 1, etc. + *lēgāre* send; see LEGATE, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. F. *reléguer*.

**releat** rɪleɪnt †melt, dissolve xiv (Ch.); grow gentle or forgiving xvi. - medL. \**relentāre* (cf. L. *relentācere* slacken), f. re- RE- 7 + L. *lentāre* bend, medL. soften (so Pg. *relentar*), f. *lentus* flexible, rel. to OE. *līpe* LITHE.

**relevant** re-lɪvənt pertinent to. xvi. In earliest use Sc. and prob. of legal origin; not in gen. Eng. use before 1800. - medL. *relevant-*, *-āns*, prp. of L. *relevāre* raise up, RELIEVE, in medL. take up, take possession of (a fief), pay a relief for, hold of a landlord. ¶ For the wide development of sense cf. F. *relever* be dependent, It. *rilevare* be of importance or use, *rilevante* important, considerable, Sp. *relevar* exculpate, relieve, exalt, Sp., Pg. *relevante* eminent, excellent, *relevar* be important, suitable, or necessary, exonerate, etc.; and RELIEF<sup>1</sup> A.

**reliable** rɪlaɪəbl̩ that can be relied upon. xvi (*reliabil*, Sc.). f. RELY + -ABLE. Frequent in gen. use only since c.1850, and at first most prominently in Amer. writings; often protested against as a faulty Amer. formation (for *rely-on-able*) but it has analogues in *available*, *dependable*, *laughable*. (See Fitzedward Hall 'On English adjectives in -able'.) Hence **reliab**-ILITY. xix (1816, Coleridge, who uses *reliable* also).

**reliance** rɪlaɪəns act of relying. xvii (Sh.). f. RELY + -ANCE, after *affiance*. So **reli**-ANT. xix, chiefly in *self-reliant*.

**relic** re-lɪk object remaining as a memorial of a departed saint xiii (souvenir, memento xvii Sh.); pl. remains xiv; surviving trace or memory xvi. ME. *relike* - (O)F. *relique*, orig. pl. - L. *reliquiæ* remains, fem. pl. of *reliquus* remaining, f. re- RE- + \**liq*<sup>w</sup>-, base of *linquere* leave behind (see RELINQUISH). ¶ OE. had *reliquias* (from L. acc. pl.) and *relicgang* veneration of relics. The sp. *relique* was in use xv-xix.

**relict** re-lɪkt † (chiefly Sc.) relic; widow; pl. remains xvi. - L. *relictus*, n. sg. *-um*, n. pl. *-a*, pp. of *relinquere* leave behind, RELINQUISH. In the sense 'widow' (in earliest use Sc.) - OF. *relicte*, late L. *relicta*.

**relief**<sup>1</sup> rɪliːf A. payment made to an overlord on taking possession xiv (R. Mannyng). B. alleviation of distress etc. xiv; release from occupation or duty xvi. - AN. *relef*, (O)F. *relief*, f. *relever* (tonic stem *reliev-*) RELIEVE; for sense A cf. RELEVANT.

**relief**<sup>2</sup> rɪliːf elevation of (parts of) a design from a plane surface. xvii (Evelyn). - F. *relief* - It. *rilevato* rɪljeˈvo, †*rilevo*, f. *rilevare* raise; see next. Earlier †*releve* (B. Jonson), †*relieve* was immed. from the It. forms, which were also in Eng. use before *relief*, as also in *alto rilievo*, *basso rilievo*, *mezzo rilievo* high, low, medium relief.



**relieve** riliv assist in trouble or difficulty XIV; ease, mitigate XV; (Sc.) release XVI; (after RELIEF<sup>1</sup>) release from guard or watch XVII; (after RELIEF<sup>2</sup>) bring into relief XVIII. Late ME. *releve* - (O)F. *relever* = Pr., Sp. *relevar*, It. *rilevare* :- L. *relevāre* raise again, succour, alleviate, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *levāre* raise, f. *levis* LIGHT<sup>2</sup>.

**religion** rilidʒən state of life (as of monks) bound by vows and a rule XII; religious order or rule; system of faith in and worship of a divine power XIII; recognition of a divine being to whom worship is due XVI. - (O)F. *religion* = Pr., Sp. *religion*, It. *religione* - L. *religiō(n)-*, obligation (as of an oath), bond between man and the gods, scrupulousness, scruple(s), reverence for the gods; (in late L. from v) religious (monastic) life; by Cicero ('De natura deorum' II xxviii § 72) derived from *relegere* gather together, peruse, but elsewhere connected by him with the idea of obligation (e.g. *religione obstringere*) and more prob. to be derived (as by Servius, Lactantius, and Augustine) from *religāre* bind fast, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *ligāre* bind; see LIGATURE, -ION. So **religious** rilidʒəs bound by monastic vows; imbued with religion XIII; pert. to religion XVI; sb. as pl. monks, etc. XIII, as sg. XIV. - OF. *religios* (mod. *-ieux*) - L. *religiōsus*. **religiosity**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L.; in more recent use perh. after F.

**relinquish** rilinʒkwif †abandon; desist from XV; resign, surrender XVI. f. *relinquiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *relinquir* - L. *relinquere*, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *linquere* leave; see LEND, LOAN, -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**reliquary** relikwəri vessel to contain relics. XVII. - (O)F. *reliquaire*, f. *relique* RELIC; see -ARY and cf. Sp. *relicario*, It. *reliquario*, medL. *reliquārium*, *-iāre*.

**relish** relif taste, flavour XVI; appetizing taste; liking, zest XVII. Later form of ME. *reles* taste (XIV), corr. formally to OF. *reles*, var. of *relais* remainder, f. *relaisser* leave behind, RELEASE, but the senses of the Eng. word are not recorded in OF. (taste is regarded as what remains behind after eating). Hence **relish** vb. give a relish to; have a taste for XVI; have a certain taste XVII.

**reluctant** rilaktənt †struggling, resisting XVII (Milton); unwilling XVIII. - L. *reluctant-*, *-āns*, prp. of *reluctāri* struggle against, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *luctāri* struggle; see -ANT. So earlier **reluctance** (1641), **-ANCY** (1621); other derivs. of the L. vb. are *reluct* vb. (1526), *reluctate* vb. (1643), *reluctation* (1605).

**relume** riljəm relight, rekindle XVII (Sh.); illuminate again XVIII. f. RE- 4 + *-lume* of ILLUMB, partly after F. *rallumer* or late L. *relumināre*.

**rely** rilai †gather together, assemble, rally (trans. and intr.) XIV (R. Mannyng); †rally to, trust, adhere, or be devoted to XIV; de-

pend trustfully on XVI. - OF. *reliev* :- L. *religāre* bind closely, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *ligāre* bind; see LIGATURE and cf. ALLY, RALLY. Hence RELIABLE, RELIANCE.

**remain** rimein be left over; continue to exist XIV; stay in a place XV; continue to be XVI. f. *remain-*, *remainere*, tonic stem of OF. *remanoir* = It. *rimanere*, Rom. *rāmīnēd* :- L. *remanēre*, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *manēre* remain (see MANSION); or - OF. *remaindre* = Pr. *remanre* :- Rom. *\*remanere*, for L. *remanēre*. So **remain** sb. remainder, relic, remaining member or part (now chiefly pl.). xv. Earliest instances Sc.; partly - OF. *remain*, f. *remaindre*; partly immed. f. the vb. **remainder** rimeindəi (leg.) residual interest of an estate XV; what is left over XVI; (math.) XVI (Digges). - AN. *remainder* = OF. *remaindre*; sb. use of inf. (see -ER<sup>2</sup>). Cf. REMNANT.

**remand** rimānd send back XV, spec. (a prisoner) into custody XVI. - medL. *remandāre* (in late L. send back word, repeat a command), f. *re-* RE- 2 + *mandāre* command, send word (see MANDATE). Hence **remand** sb. XVIII.

**remanet** remonət remainder XVI; (leg.) cause of which the hearing is postponed XVIII. L., 'there or it remains', 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *remanēre* REMAIN.

**remark** rimārk †distinguish, point out; take notice of; utter as an observation. XVII. - F. *remarquer*, superseding OF. *remerquier*, *-merchter*, prob. after It. *rimarcare*; see RE- 7, MARK vb. So **rema·rk** sb. †of (.) remark worthy of (.) notice (F. *de* (.) *remarque*); (an) observation, (a) comment. XVII. - F. *remarque*, f. *remarquer*; cf. It. *rimarco*. **rema·rkable**. XVII. - F. *remarquable*.

**remedy** re·midī cure for disease; redress, relief XIII; legal redress; small margin within which coins as minted are allowed to vary from the standard xv. - AN. *remédie* = (O)F. *remède*, Sp. *remedio*, It. *remedio* - L. *remediūm* medicine, means of relief, in medL. concession, f. *re-* RE- 2, 7 + *med-*, stem of *mederi* heal (see MEDICINE). So **remedial** rimi·diəl. XVII. - late L. *remediālis*. **remedy** vb. xv. - (O)F. *remédier* (whence also earlier †*remede* XIV) or late L. *remediāre*.

**remember** rime·mbəi retain in or recall to the memory, bear in mind (R. Mannyng); (arch., dial.) remind (Ch.). xiv. - OF. *remembrer* = Pr., Sp. *remembrar* :- late L. *rememorāri* call to mind, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *memor* mindful (see MEMORY). So **reme·mbrance** calling to mind, recollection. XIII. - OF. **reme·mbrancer**<sup>1</sup> official responsible for collection of dues, etc. xv. - AN. *remem·braincer*.

**remind** rimai·nd †remember, recollect; put in mind of. XVII. f. RE- †MIND vb., prob. after †*rememorare* (late L. *rememorāri* REMEMBER), which was current at the time that *remind* first appears. Hence **remi·nder**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (H. More; rare before XIX).

**reminiscence** remini'səns act or fact of remembering. XVI. - late L. *reminiscentia* (Tertullian), f. *reminisci* remember, f. *re-re-4* + \**men-* (see MIND, -ENCE); cf. (O)F. *réminiscence*. So **remini-scent**. XVIII. Hence by back-formation (usu. joc.) **remini-sce** vb. XIX.

**remise** rəmi'z coach-house; hired carriage (for *voiture de remise* 'carriage put under cover') XVII; (fencing) second thrust made when the first has missed; (cards) XIX. - F. *remise*, f. *remis*, pp. of *remettre* put back or up, **REMIT**.

**remiss** rimi's †diluted, weak, mild; slack, lax, loose. XV. - L. *remissus*, adj. use of pp. of *remittere* slacken, relax, **REMIT**.

**remit** rimi't A. forgive (sin); abstain from exacting (a penalty) XIV. B. give up, desist from XIV. C. refer for consideration, etc. XIV; put back, XVI; put off XVII; transmit XVII; D. intr. abate XVII. - L. *remittere* send back, slacken, relax, postpone, f. *re-re-1, 2* + *mittere* put, send (see MISSION). Hence **remi-ttance** money sent away. XVIII. So **remi-ssion** forgiveness XIII; remitting (*of* debt, etc.) XIV; diminution of force XVII. - (O)F. - L.

**remnant** rəmnənt (small) part remaining over. XIV. contr. of earlier *remanant* (c.1300) - OF. *remanant*, sb. use of prp. of *remanoir*, -*manoir* **REMAIN**; see -ANT.

**remonstrate** rimo'nstreit, rə'mənstreit †demonstrate XVI; †point out (a fault, etc.) *to*; †raise an objection *to*; urge strong reasons *against* XVII. f. pp. stem of medL. *remōnstrāre* demonstrate, f. *re-*+*mōnstrāre* show; see RE-7, MONSTER, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **remo-nstrance** †appeal XV (Caxton); †demonstration XVI; formal statement of grievances XVII. - F. †*remonstrance* (mod. *remonstrance*) or medL. **remo-nstrā-tion**. xv (Caxton). - obs. F. or medL.

**remora** rə'mɔrə sucking-fish, Echeineis remora. XVI: - L. *remora* delay, hindrance, f. *re-re-3*+*mora* delay (cf. MORATORIUM); occurs in some texts of Pliny's 'Natural History' xxxii i, where others read *mora*, for the fish called in Gr. ἔχρητις 'hold-ship'.

**remorse** rimi'dɔ:s feeling of compunction for wrong done. XIV (in full *r. of conscience* Ch. repr. OF. *remors de conscience*, medL. *remorsus conscientiae*). - OF. *remors* (mod. *remords*) - medL. *remorsus*, f. *remors-*, pp. stem of L. *remordere* vex, torment, f. *re-re-7*+*mordere* bite (see MORDANT, MORSEL).

**remote** rimou't far apart or away. XV (rare before late XVI). - L. *remōtus*, pp. of *removēre* REMOVE.

**remount** rimau'nt †set up again XIV (Ch.); replace on horseback XIV; supply with fresh horses XVII. In early use - (O)F. *remonter*; later in part a new formation on RE-4 and MOUNT<sup>2</sup>.

**remove** rimū'v move from the place occupied. XIV. ME. *remeve*, *remove* - OF. *remew-* and *remov-*, stressed and unstressed stems respectively of *removeir* (mod. *remouvoir*) :- L. *removēre*; see RE-1, MOVE. Hence **remo-val**<sup>2</sup>. XVI. **remo-ve** sb. removing, removal XVI; promotion at school from one division or class to another, (hence) title of a class or form XVIII.

**remunerate** rimjū'nəreit pay for services. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *remunerāri* (later *-āre*), f. *re-re-7*+*mūnerāre*, -*āri*, f. *mūner-*, *mūnus* gift, reward (cf. MUNIFICENT); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **remo-nera-tion**. xv. - F. or L.

**renaissance** rinei'sās 'revival of learning' in Europe beginning in Italy in the 14th century. XIX (cited as a French term c.1840). - F. *renaissance* (in spec. use, short for *r. des arts, r. des lettres*), f. *re-re-2, 4*+*naissance* birth :- L. *nāscētia*, f. *nāscī* be born (cf. NATION) or f. *naiss-*, pres. stem of *nātre* :- Rom. \**nascere*; see -ANCE. So **rena-scence** rinæ'səns rebirth, renewal XVIII; substituted for *renaissance* by Matthew Arnold 1869. f. **rena-scent** XVIII - L. *renāscēnt-*, -*ēns*, prp. of *renāscī*. Earlier †**rena-scency** (XVII, Evelyn, Sir T. Browne); cf. It. *rinascenza*.

**renal** ri'nəl pert. to the kidneys. XVII. - F. *rénal* - late L. *rēnālis*, f. L. *rēnēs* REINS; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**recounter** renkau'ntəi meeting of adversaries XVI; chance meeting XVII. - (O)F. *rencontre* (which was in Eng. use XVII-XIX), f. *rencontrer* meet (whence †**re-ncou-nter** vb. XVI); see RE-6, ENCOUNTER.

**rend** rend pt., pp. **rent** tear apart (*asunder*). OE. *rendan* = OFris. *renda*, rel. to MLG. *rende*, and perh. further to Skr. *rāndhra*-fissure, slit, split.

**render** rə'ndəi A. †repeat, recite XIV; give in return (now as echo of 1 Thess. v 15, 1 Peter iii 9) XV; give *back*; represent, reproduce XVI; B. hand over, give up, surrender XIV; submit (an account, etc.) XV; give, pay XVI; C. bring into a specified state XV; D. melt XIV; give a first coating of plaster XVIII. - (O)F. *rendre*, corr. to Pr. *rendre*, Sp. *rendir*, It. *rendere* :- Rom. \**rendere*, alt., after *prendere* (see PRISON), of L. *reddere* give back, give up, recite, represent, imitate, make to be or appear, f. *red-re-1, 3* + *-dere*, as in *addere* ADD, *ēdere* EDIT, etc. ¶ The unusual retention in Eng. of the F. inf. ending is paralleled in TENDER<sup>2</sup>; perh. the AN. inf. *render* and *tender* were taken over without change to avoid collision with REND and TEND, which would have otherwise resulted.

**rendezvous** rə'n-, rā'n-, rā'divū, -deivū place for the assembling of troops; place of meeting. XVI (also *randevou(s)*, etc.). - F. *rendez-vous*, sb. use of *rendez-vous* present or betake yourselves, imper. pl. of *se rendre*,

refl. of *rendre* RENDER. Hence as vb. XVII. ¶ Somewhat earlier *†rendy*, repr. F. *rendez*, which was also so used.

**rendition** rendiʃən surrender XVII; (now U.S.) translation, rendering XVII; (U.S.) performance XIX. - F. *†rendition* (cf. Sp. *rendición*), f. *rendre* RENDER; see -ITION.

**renegade** re:negeid apostate XVI; deserter of a cause, etc. XVII. Anglicization of **renegado** renigeiːdou (much used XVI-XVIII) - Sp. *renegado* - medL. *renegātus*, sb. use of pp. of *renegāre*; see next and -ADE, -ADO. The medL. word is also the source of It. *rinnegato* (whence F. *renégat*) and *†renegate*. XIV, later RUNAGATE.

**renegue** riniŋ deny, renounce; refuse XVI; revoke at cards XVII. - medL. *renegāre*, f. *re-RE-7* + L. *negāre* DENY, f. \**neg-* not, as in L. *negōtium* (see NEGOTIATE). *Renegāre* was repr. in OF. by *reneier*, whence Eng. *†renay*, *†reny* XIV-XVI.

**renew** rinjūː make new, restore. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa), f. *RE-4* + NEW, after earlier ME. *†renovel*, *†remile* (-OF. *renoveler*, *renuveler*), L. *renovāre* RENOVATE. Hence **renew**-AL<sup>2</sup>. XVII.

**rennet**<sup>1</sup> re:nit curdled milk in a calf's stomach, preparation used in curdling milk for cheese. XV. prob. south-eastern repr. of an OE. \**rynet* (f. \**run-* RUN) and corr. to (dial.) *runnet* (XV), to which there appears to have been a parallel \**rynels* (see -LE<sup>1</sup>), similarly repr. by *†ren(d)lys*, *†rennesse*, *†renels*, dial. *rendles* (cf. Flem. *ren-*, *rin-*, *rinsel*, whence G. dial. *ren-*, *rinsel*). Cf. also synon. OE. *rynung*, dial. *running* (also *cheese-running* XVI), *†renning* (XV), dial. *earning* (XVII), *†ronnelles* (XVI, rare). The sense is further exemplified in OE. *gerinnan* (intr.), *gerennan* (trans.) curdle, *gerunnen* curdled, OS. *girunnian* (intr.), *girennian* (trans.), G. *gerinnen* (intr.), *rennen* (trans.) curdle. ¶ The ordinary OE. word for rennet was *česelyb* prob. 'plant-juice for cheese-making', dial. *česlip*.

**rennet**<sup>2</sup> re:nit variety of apple. XVI (*reinet*, *renate*, *runnet*). - F. *reinette*, also *raineite*, prob. f. *raine* tree-frog (:- L. *rāna* frog), the fruit being so named from the spotted markings of some varieties. ¶ The F. form is also used.

**renounce** rinauːns give up, abandon. XIV (Wyclif). - (O)F. *renoncer*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *renunciar*, It. *rinunziare* - L. *renuntiāre* announce, proclaim, protest against, f. *RE-RE-5* + *nuntiāre* bring news, report; cf. *announce*, etc. So **renuncia**-TION. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**renovate** re:noveit renew. XVI (with pp. *†renovate*). f. pp. stem of L. *renovāre*, f. *RE-RE-2, 4* + *novāre* make new, f. *novus* NEW, NOVEL. So **renova**-TION. XV. - F. or L.

**renown** rinauːn fact or condition of being widely celebrated. XIV. - AN. *renoun*, *renun*, OF. *renon*, *renom*, f. *renomer* make famous, f. *RE-RE-7* + *nomer* name (:- L. *nōmināre* NOMINATE). Hence **renowned** widely celebrated. XIV (Barbour); after OF. *renomé* (mod. *renommé*), whence ME. *†renomed* (XIII), which this superseded; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**rent**<sup>1</sup> rent ʃsource of income XII; †revenue; †tax; payment made by tenant to landlord XIII. - (O)F. *rente* = Pr. *renta*, *renda*, Sp. *renta*, It. *rendita* :- Rom. \**rendita*, f. \**rendere* RENDER. So **rent** vb. †endow XIV; pay rent for XVI. - (O)F. *renter*, f. *rente*. **rental**<sup>1</sup> †rent-roll XIV; amount of rent XVII. - AN. *rental* or AL. *rentāle*.

**rent**<sup>2</sup> rent tear in a piece of stuff. XVI (Coverdale). f. (dial.) *rent* tear, *rend* (XIV, Ch.), var. of *REND* based on pt., pp. *rent*.

**rentier** rāːtciː, ||rātje one who derives his income from property or investments. XIX. F., f. *rente* revenue, *RENT*<sup>1</sup> + *-ier* -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**rep**<sup>1</sup> rep textile fabric with corded surface. XIX. - F. *reps* (which has also been used in Eng.), of unkn. origin.

**rep**<sup>2</sup> rep (r) school abbrev. of REPETITION XIX; (2) short for *repertory theatre* and *r. company* XX.

**repair**<sup>1</sup> ripæːrɪ betake oneself, resort. XIV. - OF. *repair(i)er* (mod. *réparier*, *repérer*) :- late L. *repatriāre* return to one's country; see REPATRIATE. So **repair**-r sb.<sup>1</sup> (place of) resort. XIV (R. Mannyng). OF. *repaire*, *repeire* (mod. *répaire*, *repère*), f. *réparier*.

**repair**<sup>2</sup> ripæːrɪ †adorn; restore to sound condition. XIV. - (O)F. *réparer* - L. *reparāre*, f. *RE-RE-2* + *parāre* make ready, put in order; see PARE, PREPARE. Hence **repair**-r sb.<sup>2</sup> act of restoring to sound condition, etc. XVI (Sh.). So **reparable** re:p-. XVI. - F. **reparation** repæreiːʃən action of repairing XIV; amends xv. - (O)F. - late L.

**repand** ripæːnd (nat. hist.) undulating, wavy. XVIII. - L. *repandus* bent backwards, f. *RE-RE-1* + *bandus* bent, *bandere* spread.

**repartee** repārtiː ready reply, quick retort. XVII. - (O)F. *repartie*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *repartir* set out again, reply readily, f. *RE-RE-4* + *partir* PART.

**repast** ripāːst (quantity of food and drink for) a meal. XIV. - OF. *repast* (mod. *repas*), f. *repastre*, mod. *repâtre* (:- late L. *repascere*), after OF. *past* (:- L. *pastus* fodder, food); see RE-7, PASTURE.

**repatriate** ripæːtricit, -peiː- restore to his own country. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *repatriāre* go back home, in medL. causative, f. *RE-RE-2* + *patria* native land, sb. use (sc. *terra* land) of *patrius*, f. *pater* FATHER; see PATRIOT, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **repatria**-TION. XVI. - medL.

**repay** ripeiː pay back or in return. XVI. - OF. *repaier*; see RE-2, PAY. So **repay**-MENT. XIV.

**repeal** ripi:l revoke, rescind. XIV. - AN. *repeler*, for OF. *rapeler* (mod. *rappeler*), f. *re-RE-5* + *appeler* APPEAL. So **repea:l** sb. XV (Caxton). - AN. *repel*, f. *repeler*.

**repeat** ripi:t A. say again XIV; say over, recite; say after another XVI; B. return to, undergo again XV; do or perform again XVI. Late ME. *repete* - (O)F. *répéter* - L. *repetere*, f. *re-RE-4* + *petere* (see PETITION). Hence sb. †repeated word(s), refrain XV; repetition XVI. So **repetition** repiti:ʃən. XVI. - (O)F. or L. **repetitious** repiti:ʃəs tiresomely iterative. XVII. **repetitive** ri-pe:titiv. XIX.

**repe! ripel** drive, force, or turn back. XV. - L. *repellere*, f. *re-RE-1* + *pellere* drive (cf. COMPEL, IMPEL). So **repe!lent**. XVII.

**repent** ripe:nt refl. and intr. feel contrition for XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); be sorry for XIV. - (O)F. *repentir*, f. *re-RE-7* + OF. *pentir* :- Rom. \**pænitire*, for L. *pænitere* (see PENITENT). So **repentant** XIII; -ANCE XIV; - (O)F. ¶ The native word is RUE<sup>2</sup>.

**repercussion** ripa:ka:ʃən †repulsion, repulse, recoil; reverberation. XVI. - (O)F. or L.; see RE-1, 4, PERCUSSION. So **repercussive** (med.) repellent. XIV. ¶ Douglas (1501) uses pp. *repercus[st]* of an echo.

**repertory** re:pə:təri †index, list; storehouse, repository XVI; (after F. *répertoire*) stock of dramatic pieces XIX. - late L. *reperitorium*, f. *reperit* -, pp. stem of L. *reperire* find, f. *re-RE-7* + \**per-*, base of *experiri* (see EXPERT), *periculum* PERIL; see -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**repine** ripai:n feel or show discontent. XVI. f. *re-RE-1* + *PINE*<sup>2</sup>, after *repent*.

**replace** ripli:s restore to a former place XVI (Daniel); fill the place of XVIII. f. *re-RE-2* + PLACE vb., prob. after F. *remplacer* (1549).

**replenish** riple:nif A. (obs. or arch.) fill or stock abundantly XIV (Rolle); B. fill up again XVII (Drayton). f. *replem-*, lengthened stem of OF. *replenir*, f. *re-RE-4*, † + *plenir* (whence *plenish*, chiefly Sc., XV), f. *plein* :- L. *plēn-* FULL; see -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**replete** ripli:t filled. XIV (Ch., Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *replet*, fem. -*ète*, or L. *repletus*, pp. of *replere* fill (see FULL). So **repletion**. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - (O)F. or late L.

**replevin** riple:vɪn (writ for) recovery by a person of goods or chattels taken from him. XV. - AN. *replevin*, f. OF. *replevir* recover (whence **replevy** XVI), f. *re-RE-2* + *plevir* - Germ. \**plegian* PLEDGE.

**replica** re:plikə reproduction of a work of art. XIX. - It. *replica*, f. *replicare* REPLY.

**replication** replikei:ʃən reply, rejoinder. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *replicacion* - L. *replicatio*(n) folding back, repetition, legal reply, f. pp. stem of *replicare* unfold, reflect on, reply, f. *re-RE-1*, † + *plicare* fold (see PLY). So **reply** riplai: answer, respond. XIV

(Ch.). - OF. *replier* turn back, reply (in this sense repl. by *repliquer*) :- L. *replicare*. Hence **reply** sb. XVI.

**report** ripou:t rumour XIV (Ch.); account of a matter XV; †musical response, note; resounding noise XVI. - OF. *report*, f. *reporter* :- L. *reportare* carry back, bear away (spec. an account), f. *re-RE-1* + *portare* carry (see FARE). So **report** vb. relate. XIV (Ch.); etc. - OF. *reporter*. **reporter**<sup>2</sup> XIV (spec. of legal cases, etc. XVII). - OF. *reporteur*. ¶ The prominent uses corr. to those of OF. *raporter* (mod. *rapporter*), f. *re-RE-1* + *aporter* :- L. *adportare*.

**repose**<sup>1</sup> ripou:z †replace XV; place (trust, etc.) in XVI. f. *re-RE-2* + *POSE*<sup>1</sup>, after L. *repōnere* replace, restore, store up, lay aside or to rest, r. *re-RE-1* + *pōnere* place (see POSITION).

**repose**<sup>2</sup> ripou:z rest, trans. XV, intr. XVI. - (O)F. *reposer*, earlier *repauser* = Pr. *repausar*, Sp. *reposar*, It. *riposare* :- late L. *repausare*, f. *re-RE-7* + *pausare* PAUSE. So **repose** sb. rest. XVI. f. the vb. or - (O)F. *repos* (corr. to Pr. *repaus*, etc.), f. *reposer*.

**repository** ripou:zitari vessel or chamber for storage of things XV (Caxton); storehouse (fig.) XVII; warehouse, mart XVIII. - F. †*repositoire* or L. *repositorium*, f. *reposit-*, pp. stem of *repōnere*; see REPOSE<sup>1</sup>, -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**repossé** repou:sei beaten into relief. XIX. - F., pp. of *reposses*, f. *re-RE-7* + *pousser* PUSH.

**reprehend** repri:nd prove, censure. XIV (Rolle). - L. *reprehendere*, f. *re-RE-7* + *prehendere* seize (cf. GET). So **reprehensible**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - late L.; **reprehension**. XIV (Ch.). - L.; cf. (O)F. *répréhensible*, *répréhension*.

**represent** reprize:nt †bring into one's presence (Wyclif); bring before the mind (Barbour); display to the eye (Maund.); symbolize (Wyclif) XIV; stand in place of XV (speak for, as in parliament XVII, Cromwell). - (O)F. *représenter* or L. *repræsentare*, f. *re-RE-7* + *præsentare* PRESENT. So **representation** †presence, †appearance, likeness XV (Caxton); presentation to the eye, mind, etc. XVI. - (O)F. or L. **representative** adj. XIV (Usk); sb. XVII (Clarendon). - (O)F. or medL.

**repress** ripre:s restrain, suppress, reduce. XIV (Ch., Gower). f. *repress-*, pp. stem of L. *reprimere*; see RE-3, PRESS. So **repression**. XIV (Ch.); thereafter not before XVI. - late L., so in F. (XV).

**reprieve** ripri:v †send back to prison; †postpone; delay the punishment of. XVI. First in pp. *reprieved*, for earlier *repried* (to prison) - AN., OF. *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, f. *re-RE-1*, etc. † + *prendre* take (see PRISON). The change of *repy* to *reprieve*, and hence to *reprie(e)ve*, *reprieve*, is unexplained. Hence **reprieve** sb. XVI (Sh.), **reprieve**<sup>2</sup>. XVI (*repriual*, Sidney).

**reprimand** re·primànd sharp rebuke. XVII. - F. *reprimande*, †*-ende* - Sp. *reprimenda* - L. *reprimenda*, n.pl. of gerundive of *reprimere* REPRESS. So vb. XVII. - F. *reprimander*, f. the sb.

**reprisal** riprai·zəl seizing of property in retaliation or by way of indemnity xv; (esp. pl.) act of retaliation in warfare XVIII. - AN. *reprisaille* (XIV) - medL. *repræsaliæ*, -*alia* (XIII), contr. of *repræ(h)ensaliæ*, -*ia* (whence also F. *représaille*, It. *rappresaglia*), f. *repræhēns-*, pp. stem of L. *repræhendere*, f. *re-* RE-2, 5 + *præhendere* take (cf. GET); see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**reproach** riprou·tʃ cast up (a thing) against a person xv (Caxton); upbraid xvi. - OF. *reprochier* (mod. *reprocher*) = Pr. *repropchar*, Sp. *reprochar*, It. *rimprociare* :- Rom. \**repropiäre* 'bring back near', f. *re-*, RE-1, 6 + *prope* near (see PROXIMATE). So **reproach** sb. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. *reproche* (corr. to Pr. *repropche*, etc.), f. the vb. (Earlier rare adoptions of these words are †*reproce*, †*repruce* (XIV) - AN. *reproce*, *repruce*, -*er*.)

**reprobate** re·probeit rejected by God; of abandoned character xvi; also sb. xvi. - late L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare* disapprove, f. *re-* RE-5 + *probare* approve, PROVE. (The currency is largely due to biblical usage, Vulg. *reprobatus* and A.V. *reprobate* rendering Gr. *ἀδόκιμος* not approved, not what one ought to be, esp. morally; see e.g. Rom. i. 28, 2 Cor. xiii. 5-7, 2 Tim. iii. 8, Tit. i. 16.) So **reprobate** vb. disapprove of xv; reject, cast off xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *reprobare*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. **reprobation**. xv. - (O)F. or late L.

**reproduce** riprə·djū·s create anew xvii (Cotgr.); repeat in a copy, etc. xix. f. RE-4 + **PRODUCE** vb., after F. *reproduire*. So **reproduction**. xvii (Pearson); after *production*.

**reproof** riprū·f †shame; †insult (Rolle); censure. xiv. ME. *reprove*, *reprof(e)* - OF. *reprove*, f. *reprover* - late L. *reprobare*; cf. PROOF, REPROBATE. So **reprove** riprū·v †reject; censure; reprochend. xiv. - OF. *reprover* (mod. *reprouver*).

**reptile** re·ptail creeping animal xiv (Gower; rare before xvii); mean person xviii. - (O)F. *reptile* or late L. (Vulg.) *reptile*, n. of late L. *reptilis*, f. *rept-*, pp. stem of *repere* creep, crawl (with Lett. and Lith. cogns.); see -ILE. Also adj. xvii. So **reptilian** repti·liən, f. **repti·lia**<sup>2</sup> (zool.) xvii.

**republic** ripa·blik †state, common weal; state in which the supreme power resides in the people (Bacon, Clarendon). xvii. - F. *république* - L. *rēpublica*, f. *rēs* affair, thing (see REAL<sup>1</sup>) + fem. of *publicus* PUBLIC. Hence **republican** †pert. to the commonwealth; pert. to (sb. advocate of) a republic xvii (earlier †*republical*); partly after F. *républicain* (D'Aubigné xvi); whence **republicanism**. xvii; so F. (xviii).

**repudiate** ripjū·dieit put away (a wife); reject xvi; (orig. U.S.) refuse to acknowledge (a debt, etc.) xix. f. pp. stem of L. *repudiāre*, f. *repudiūm* divorce, perh. rel. to *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT, as if 'spurn with the foot'; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **repudiation**. xvi. - L. †*Repudy* sb. and vb. show earlier adoption xv.

**repugnant** ripa·gnənt contrary or contradictory to xiv (Usk); distasteful to xviii. - F. *répugnant* or L. *repugnant-*, -*ans*, prp. of *repugnāre* (whence **repugn** ripjū·n be contrary, oppose xiv), f. *re-* RE-6 + *pugnāre* fight (cf. PUGNACIOUS, IMPUGN); see -ANT.

**repulse** ripa·ls driving back; refusal, rejection. xvi. - L. *repulsus*, *repulsa*, f. pp. stem of *repellere* REPEL. So vb. xvi; **repulsion** †repudiation xv; act of repelling xvi; feeling of being repelled xviii. - late L.; cf. F. *répulsion*. **repulsive**. xvi. - (O)F. *répulsif*, -*ive*, or f. *repulse* vb.

**reputation** repjuitei·ʃən †opinion, estimation (Wycl.); †general estimate (Ch.); high esteem or credit. xiv. - L. *reputātiō(n)-* computation, consideration, f. *reputāre*, f. *re-* RE-7 + *putāre* reckon (see PUTATIVE); see -ATION. Cf. F. *réputation*. So **repute** ripjū·t consider, esteem. xv. - (O)F. *réputer* or L. *reputāre*. Hence **repute** †estimate; reputation (in neutral sense) xvi; (in favourable sense) xvii.

**request** rikwe·st act of asking. xiv. - OF. *requeste* = Pr. Sp. *requesta*, It. *richiesta* :- Rom. \**requesita*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *requerere* REQUIRE. So vb. xvi. f. the sb. or - OF. *requester*, f. *requeste*.

**requiem** re·kwiam, ri- Mass for the departed. xiv (R. Mannyng) - L. *requiem*, acc. of *requiēs* rest, first word of the introit of the Mass, '*Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine*' Rest eternal grant unto them, O Lord; see RE-7, QUIET.

**require** rikwaia·i ask, esp. authoritatively or imperatively. xiv. ME. *requere*, *require* - OF. *requer-*, *requier-*, stem of *requere* (now refash. *requérir*) = Pr. *requerre*, Sp. *requerir*, It. *richiedere* :- Rom. \**requerere*, for L. *requirere*, f. *re-* RE-7 + *querere* seek, ask. Cf., for assim. of sp. to the L. form, ACQUIRE, INQUIRE. So **requisite** re·kwizit required, necessary xv; sb. xvii. - L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere* search for, pass. be necessary. **requisition**. xvi. - (O)F. or L. Hence vb. xix (Carlyle); after F. *réquisitionner*. **requite** rikwaia·t make return for. xvi. f. *re-* RE-7 + *quite*, var. of QUIT<sup>2</sup>. Hence **requisite**. xvi.

**reredos** riə·ɪdɒs ornamental screen at the back of an altar; (hist.) back of a fireplace. xiv. - AN. \**reredos*, aphetic of OF. *averedos*, f. *arere* back (see ARREAR, REAR-) + *dos* back (cf. DOSS, DOSSAL). Disused after c.1550, until revived c.1835.

**rermouse, rereward** see REARMOUSE, REARGUARD.

**rescind** risi'nd †take away, remove; abrogate, cancel. XVII. - L. *rescindere*, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *scindere* cut or tear asunder (see SCISSION, SCISSORS).

**rescript** ri'skript decretal epistle from the Pope in reply to a question referred; edict, decree. XVI. - L. *rescriptum* imperial decision, sb. use of n. of pp. *rescriptus* of *scribere* reply in writing to a petition, etc., f. *re-* RE- 1 + *scribere* write (see SCRIPT).

**rescue** re'skju deliver from attack, siege, or harm. XIV. ME. *rescoue*, *reskewe* - *rescou-*, *reskeu-*, stem of OF. *rescoure*, *reskeure* (mod. *recourre*) = It. *riscuotere* recover (money) :- Rom. \**reexcutare*, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *excutare* shake out, discard, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *quatere* shake (see QUASH). Hence **re'scure** vb. XIV. The contemp. syn. †*rescous* (- OF. *rescouse*, f. *rescoure*) survived in legal sense 'forcible recovery' till XVII.

**research** risē'rtʃ intensive searching XVI; investigation directed towards discovery XVII. - OF. *recherche* (now *recherche*). So vb. XVI. - OF. *rechercher* = It. *ricercare*. See RE- 7, SEARCH.

**reseda** risi'də genus of plants including mignonette. XVIII. - L. *resēda*, according to Pliny, f. imper. of *resēdāre* assuage, allay (see SEDATIVE), the formula *resēdā morbīs* 'assuage diseases' having been used as a charm when applying the plant to the reduction of tumours.

**resemble** rize'mbl be like (Ayenbite); †compare XIV (PPl.). - OF. *resembler* (mod. *resembler*), f. *re-* RE- 7 + *sembler* seem :- L. *similāre*, f. *similis* like (cf. SIMILITUDE). So **resem'blance**. XIV (Gower). - AN. *resemblance*.

**resent** rize'nt orig. †refl. feel pain; show strong feeling; trans. †feel deeply or painfully; feel oneself injured by, show displeasure at. XVII. (Several other uses, now obs., were current XVII-XVIII.) - F. †*resentir*, now *ressentir* (in refl. use XVI; so It. *risentirsi*), f. *re-* RE- 7 + *sentir* feel (see SENTIENT). So **rese'ntment**. XVII (†*resentiment* somewhat earlier XVI). - F. †*resentiment*, now *ress-*; cf. It. *risentimento*.

**reserve** rizə'rv keep for future use; keep or set apart. XIV (pp. *reserved* as adj. XVII). - (O)F. *réserver* - L. *reservāre*, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *servāre* keep, save; cf. CONSERVE, PRESERVE. Hence **rese'rv** sb. A. something reserved; mil., pl. and sg. force(s) kept in r. XVII (whence **rese'rvist**) after F.; B. self-restraint XVII. So **reser'vation** rezə'rvɛiʃən. XIV. - (O)F. or late L.

**reservoir** rezə'rvwār capacious receptacle for storage, also fig. XVII (Temple, Addison); reserve supply (Cowper). - F. *réservoir*, f. *réserver* RESERVE + *-oir* = ORY<sup>2</sup>.

**reside** rizai'd †take up one's abode XV; dwell permanently XVI; be vested or inherent in XVII. prob. orig. back-formation

from *resident*, but later infl. immed. by F. *résider* and L. *residēre*. So **re'sidence** act or fact of residing XIV (Ch., Wycl.). place of residence XVI. - (O)F. or medL.; cf. Pr. *residensa*, It. *residenza*, etc. **resident** re'zɪdnt residing XIV (Wycl. Bible); sb. XV. - (O)F. *résident* or L. *resident*, -ēns, prp. of *residēre* remain behind, rest, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *sedēre* settle, SIT. **reside'ntiary** one bound to official residence XVI; adj. XVII. - medL.

**residue** rezɪ'dju that which is left. XIV (PPl., Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *résidu* - L. *residuum*, sb. use of n. of *residuum* remaining, f. *residēre* remain, RESIDE; see -UOUS. Hence **residual**<sup>1</sup> rizi'djuəl. XVI (Billingsley); cf. F. *résiduel*, It. *residuale*. **resi'duum** residue, remains. XVII. L.

**resign** rizai'n give up, surrender, abandon XIV (Ch., Wyclif); intr. XV. - (O)F. *résigner*, corr. to Sp. *resignar*, It. *rissegnare*. - L. *resignāre* unseal, cancel, give up, f. *re-* RE- 2 + *signāre* SIGN. So **resigna'tion** rezɪg-. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. - medL.

**resile** rizai'l draw back, shrink, recoil. XVI. - F. †*resilir* or L. *resilire* leap back, recoil, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *salire* leap (see SALIENT). So **resilient** rizi'liənt returning to the original position. XVII. - L. *resilient-* prp. **resi'lience**. XVII (Bacon).

**resin, rosin** re'zin, rə'zɪn adhesive substance secreted by plants. XIV. Late ME. *recyn*, *resyn*, *rosyn* (Wycl. Bible), *rosine* (Gower). - L. *resina* (whence Pr. *resina*, F. *résine* XV, etc.) and medL. *rosina* (cf. OF. *poix roisine* XIII), prob. collateral adoption, with Gr. *rhētīnē*, from some non-IE. source. The medL. *rosina* is of unkn. origin; other Eng. vars. were †*rosil* (XV), *rosel* Sc. (XVI); cf. AL. *rosetum* (XV). So **re'sinous**, †**ro'sinous**. XVII. - F. *résineux* - L. *resinōsus*.

**resipiscence** resipi'səns acknowledgement of error, return to a better opinion. XVI (after long desuetude revived XIX). - F. *résipiscence* or late L. *resipiscentia*, f. *resipiscere* come to oneself again, f. *re-* + *sapere* know; see RE- 4, SAPIENT, -ENCE.

**resist** rizi'st withstand the action of. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *résister* or L. *resistere*, f. *re-* RE- 6 + *sistere* stop, redupl. formation on *stāre* STAND. So **resi'stance**. XV. - F. *résistance*, later form of †*resistance* (whence †**resi'stence** XIV Ch.) - late L.

**resolute** rezə'lju't †determinate, absolute; of fixed resolve. XVI (earlier uses XV were sporadic). - L. *resolūtus*, pp. of *resolvere*. So **resoluti'on** rezə'lju'ʃən †dissolution; resolving into components XIV (Wycl. Bible); decision, determination XVI. - L. noun of action f. L. and CRom. *resolvere* (f. *re-* RE- 7 + *solvere* SOLVE), whence **resolve** rɪzə'lv †dissolve (trans. and intr.) XIV (Ch., Trevisa); †soften, slacken XV; separate into; answer; solve; determine; †assure XVI; hence sb. XVI (Sh.).

**resonance** rezənəns reinforcement of sound. xv (Caxton). - F. †*reson(n)ance* (mod. *résonance*) - L. *resonantia* echo (Vitruvius), f. prp. stem of *resonāre* RESOUND. So **re-sonant**. xvi. - (O)F. *résonnant*.

**resort** rizō·it †return, revert xiv; betake oneself, repair or proceed to xv. - (O)F. *resortir* (mod. *ressortir*), f. *re-RE-4 + sortir* go out, of unkn. origin. So sb. that to which one resorts. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *ressort*, f. the vb.

**resound** rizau·nd ring with some sound xiv (Ch.); make an echoing sound; (arch.) proclaim, celebrate; (poet.) re-echo xvi. Late ME. *resoune*, f. *re-RE-7 + soune* SOUND<sup>2</sup> vb., after OF. *resoner* or L. *resonāre* (cf. RESONANCE).

**resource** rīsō·is means of supplying a want (Cotgr.); possibility of aid; expedient, device (Dryden). xvii. - F. *ressource*, †*-ourse*, sb. use of fem. pp. of OF. (dial.) *resourdre* rise again, recover :- L. *resurgere* (see RESURRECTION).

**respect** rispē·kt relation, reference xiv (Ch., Trevisa); relationship xv; discriminating regard (Prov. xxiv 23), deferential regard xvi. - (O)F. *respect* (corr. to Sp. *respeto*, It. *rispetto*) or L. *respectus*, f. pp. stem of *respicere* look (back) at, regard, consider, f. *re-RE-1 + specere* look (cf. ASPECT). So **respe·ct** vb. regard (also in various obs. senses); refer or relate to (in prp. *respecting* passing into prep. xviii). xvi. f. *respect-*, pp. stem of L. *respicere*, or its frequent deriv. *respectāre*. In prp. *respecting* passing into prep. xviii. So **respe·ctable**. xvi; cf. F. *respectable*, etc. **respe·ctive**. xvi. F. or medL. Cf. RESPITE.

**respire** rispaiə·i †(rare) come up to breathe xiv (Usk); breathe again, recover xv; breathe (trans. and intr.) xvi. - (O)F. *respirer* or L. *respirāre*, f. *re-RE-4 + spirāre* breathe; see SPIRIT and cf. ASPIRE, CONSPIRE. So **respira·tion**. xv (Lydg.). - F. or L. **re·spirator**. xviii; so F. *respirateur*.

**respite** re·spit delay or extension of time xiii (S. Eng. Leg.); temporary cessation of labour, etc. xiv. - OF. *respit* (mod. *répit*) = Pr. *respieit* :- L. *respectus* RESPECT. So **re·spite** vb. grant respite to or delay of. xiv (Ch., Gower). - OF. *respitier* :- L. *respectāre*.

**resplendent** risp·lëndənt shining, brilliant. xv. - L. *resplendent-*, -ēns, prp. of *resplendēre*, f. *re-RE-7 + splendēre* shine; see SPLENDID, -ENT.

**respond** rispō·nd (liturg.) responsory xiv; response to a versicle xvi. - OF. *respond*, f. *respondre* (mod. *répondre*) = Pr. *respondre*, etc. :- Rom. \**respondere*, for L. *respondēre* answer to an engagement, f. *re-RE-4 + spondēre* make a solemn engagement (see SPONSOR). So **respo·nd** vb. answer. xvi. - L. *respondēre*. **respo·ndent** one who defends a thesis; (leg.) defendant. xvi.

**response** rispō·ns answer, reply xiv; (liturg.) verse corresponding to a versicle xvii (earlier, responsory xv). ME. *respons* (not continuous with OE. *respons*). - OF. *respons* (mod. *répons*) or *response* (mod. *réponse*) or L. *responsum* (pl. -a), f. pp. of *respondēre*. **respo·nsible** †corresponding to xvi (B. Jonson); answerable to another for something; reliable xvii. - F. †*responsable*. **responsion** rispō·nʃən †sum to be paid xv; †response xvi; (Oxford Univ.) first examination for the B.A. degree (in which the candidates 'responderunt in Parviseo'). **respo·nsive** responding, corresponding. xvi. - F. *responsif*, -ive, or late L. **respo·nsory**<sup>1</sup> (liturg.) anthem to be recited antiphonally after a lesson. xv. - late L. *responsorium*.

**rest**<sup>1</sup> rest A. relief from activity by sleep, intermission of labour, repose of body or mind OE.; repose of death xiv (Wycl. Bible); (mus.) xvi. B. (from the vb) support for a fire-arm xvi; gen. support xvii. OE. *ræst*, *rest* repose, bed, corr. to OFris. *rasta* in *rastelik* restful, OS. *rasta* place of rest, OHG. *rasta* rest, league (G. *rast*), ON. *røst*, Goth. *rasta* mile (as a distance after which one rests); on another grade are based MLG. *roste*, *ruste* (whence G. *riiste*), MDu. *ruste*. Further connexions have been seen in OE. *ærn*, *ræn* dwelling (cf. BARN) = Goth. *ræzn*, and OIr. *árus* (- \**adrostu-*) dwelling-place. So **rest** vb.<sup>1</sup> take or be at rest; remain OE.; give rest to xiii. OE. *ræstan*, *restan* = OFris. *resta*, OHG. *resten*, *rastōn* (G. *rasten*), and (M)Du. *rusten*. Hence **re·stful**<sup>1</sup>. xiv. **re·stless**. OE. *restlēas*; cf. G. *rastlos*, Du. *rusteloos*.

**rest**<sup>2</sup> rest †remainder, remnant; †sum remaining over (xv; reserve fund of a bank xix); remaining part, number, members xvi; in primero, stakes kept in reserve, freq. in allusive phr. for venture, resolution, stay, residence xvi. - (O)F. *reste*, f. *rester*, whence **rest** vb.<sup>2</sup> remain so-and-so. corr. to Sp., Pg. *restar*, It. *restare*, *vistare* - L. *restāre*, f. *re-RE-1 + stāre* STAND.

**rest**<sup>3</sup> rest in mediæval armour, contrivance fixed to the cuirass to receive the butt-end of a lance. xiv. Aphetic of ARREST sb.; cf. It. *resta*, Pg. *reste*, *riste*, Sp., Pg. *ristre* (hence *enristrar* put the lance in rest).

**restaurant** re·stərā establishment for the provision of refreshments or meals. xix. - F. *restaurant*, sb. use (1765; earlier in the sense 'restorative', La Fontaine) of prp. of *restaurer* RESTORE; see -ANT. So **restauration** restərətōr keeper of a restaurant xviii; †restaurant xix (somewhat earlier than *restaurant*). - F.

**rest-harrow** re·sthə·rou field shrub, *Ononis arvensis*, with tough roots. xvi. expl. by early writers to mean 'plant that arrests the harrow' (f. aphetic form of ARREST) and so hinders the labourer; cf. OF. *restehoef* 'stop-ox', whence medL. *resta bovis*.



**restitution** restitjū·ʃən action of giving back XIII (Cursor M.); restoration to a former state XIV (Trevisa, Wycl. Bible); tendency to resume a previous position XVII (Boyle). - (O)F. *restitution* or L. *restitūtio*(-n-), f. *restituere* restore, f. *re-RE-4 + statuere* set up, establish; see STATUTE, -TION.

**restive** re·stiv †inactive, inert XVI; †obstinate in opinion or action; (of horses) refusing to move or follow a course XVII. Later form (by assim. to -IVE) of †*restif* XV. - OF. *restif* (mod. *rétif*) = Pr. *restiu*, It. *restio* :- Rom. \**restivus* 'inclined to remain stationary', f. *restāre* REST vb.<sup>2</sup> ¶ With dial. var. *resty* (XVI) cf. HARDY, JOLLY, TESTY.

**restore** ristō·ɪ give back; build up again; reinstate; renew, re-establish XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); bring back to an earlier condition XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *restorer* (mod. *restaurer*) = It. *ristorare* :- L. *restaurāre* (whence also Sp. *restaurar*, It. *restaurare*); see RE-2, STORE vb. So **restoration** restōrei·ʃən action of restoring XVII; (R-) re-establishment of the monarchy in England in 1660 XVII. Later form (assim. to the vb.) of *restauration* (XIV) - (O)F. or late L. **resto·rative** adj. and sb. XIV. Var. of †*restaurative* (XIV, Gower, Trevisa) - OF. *restauratif*, -ive.

**restrain** ristrei·n put a check on, restrict. XIV. ME. *restreyne*, *restrayne* - OF. *restrei(g)n-*, -*ai(g)n-*, pres. stem of *restreindre*, *restrindre* = Pr. *restrenher*, Cat. *restrenyer*, It. *ristringere* :- L. *ristringere* bind fast, confine, f. *re-RE-2 + stringere* draw tight (see STRAIN, STRICT). So **restrai·nt**. XV. - (O)F. *restrainte*, f. pp. of *restreindre*. **restrict** ristri·kt confine within limits. XVI (Lyndesay). f. *restrict-*, pp. stem of L. *ristringere*. (Stigmatized by Johnson as 'a word scarce English' and included by Beattie in his 'Scotticisms', 1787.) **restrict·ion**. XV (Hoccleve). **restrictive**. XIV (Maund). - (O)F. or late L.

**result** rizi·lt arise as a consequence or effect. XV. - medL. (AL.) *resultāre* (whence also F. *résulter*, etc.), fig. use of L. *resultāre* spring back, reverberate, re-echo, f. *re-RE-7 + saltāre* leap (see SALTATION). Hence **resu·lt** sb. (now U.S.) decision, resolution; effect, consequence of action, etc. XVII; cf. Sp., Pg. *resulta*. (†*Resultance*, †*resultancy* were in use somewhat earlier; medL. had *resultātum*, whence F. *résultat*, It. *risultato*.) So **resu·ltant** †shining by reflection; resulting XVII; sb. †mathematical result XV; composite effect of forces XIX. prp. of the L. vb.

**resume** rizjū·m take up, or back, or to oneself again. XV. - (O)F. *résumer* or L. *resumere* (whence also Sp. *resumir*, It. *risumere*), f. *re-RE-2 + sumere* take (cf. ASSUME). So **resumption** riza·mʃən XV. - (O)F. or late L. **résumé** re·zjūmei, reissumary. XIX. F., sb. use of pp. of *résumer*.

**resurge** risō·ɪdʒ rise again. XVI. - L. *resurgere*; see RE-4, SURGE vb. So **resu·rgent**. XVIII.

**resurrection** rezəre·kʃən rising again of Jesus Christ from the dead or of all men at the Last Day. XIII. - (O)F. *résurrection* - late L. *resurrēctiō*(-n-), f. pp. stem of L. *resurgere*; see prec. and -TION; in ChrL. rendering Gr. *ἀνάστασις*. Hence, by back-formation, **resurre·ct** vb. XVIII.

**resuscitate** risa·siteit restore to life or consciousness. XVI (More). f. pp. stem of L. *resuscitāre*, f. *re- + suscitāre* raise, revive, f. *sus-* SUB- + *citāre* put in motion, excite; see RE-2, SUB-, CITE, -ATE.<sup>3</sup> Superseded †*resuscite* (XIV-XVI) - (O)F. *ressusciter* or L. So **resuscita·tion**. XVI. - late L.

**ret** ret soak (flax, etc.) in water. XV (Promp. Parv.). The E. Anglian forms *reten*, *retten* corr. to MDu. *reeten*, (also mod.) *reten*; but the north. forms *rayte*, *rate* point to an ON. \**reyta* (repr. by Norw. *royta*, Sw. *röta*, Da. *röde*), corr. to MLG. *rōten*, MDu. *rooten*, *roten* (Du. *roten*; dial. also *rōten*, *reuten*), MHG. *rōzen*, *ræzen* (G. *rōsten*); rel. to ROT.

**retable** ri·teibl reredos; shelf or ledge at the back of an altar. XIX. - F. *rétable*, *retable* - Sp. *retablo* (Pg. *retabolo*) - medL. \**retabulum*, for *retrotabulum* (XIII) 'structure at the back of an altar-table' (cf. Pr. *reiretaule*), f. L. *retrō* RETRO-, REAR- + *tabula* TABLE.<sup>1</sup>

**retail** ri·teil the sale of (commodities) in small quantities XIV; attrib. XVII. - AN. \**retaille* (AL. *retalia*, also in phr. *ad retalliam* vendere sell by retail XIV), spec. use of OF. *retaille* piece cut off, shred, f. *retaillier*, f. *re-*, RE-7 + *taillier* cut (see TAILOR). ¶ This use, which is not in F. or Sp., is prob. of It. origin (cf. medL. *retaiāre*, *retagliātor*, repr. It. *ritagliare* retail, *ritagliatore* retailer; so It. *ritaglio*, Pg. *retalho*, *retalhar*, *retalhiste*). So **retai·l** vb. sell by retail XIV; recount XVI (Sh.). **re·tailer**<sup>1</sup>. XV.

**retain** ritei·n †restrain XIV (Ch.); keep hold or possession of, keep in one's service; keep in mind XV; keep attached to one XVI. - AN. *retei(g)n-*, repr. tonic stem of OF. *retenir* = Pr., Sp. *retener*, Pg. *reter*, It. *retinere* :- Rom. \**retenēre*, for L. *retinēre*, f. *re-RE-3 + tenēre* hold (see TENABLE and cf. CONTAIN, etc.). **retai·ner**<sup>2</sup> (authorization of) retaining for oneself XV; fee for retaining a barrister's services XIX. **retai·ner**<sup>1</sup> maintainer, preserver; dependant on a person of rank. XVI (earlier -*our* = -OR<sup>1</sup>). So **rete·ntion**. XIV. - (O)F. or L. **rete·ntive**. XIV. - (O)F. or medL.

**retaliate** ritæ·lieit repay in kind. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *retaliāre*, f. *re-RE- + tālis* of such a kind, f. demons. base \**to* (see THAT, THE) + *-ālis* -AL<sup>1</sup> (cf. *quālis* of what kind); see -ATE.<sup>3</sup> So **retalia·tion**. XVI, **retaliatory**<sup>2</sup>. XIX.

**retard** ritā·ɪd keep back, delay. xv (Caxton). - (O)F. *retarder* = Sp. *retardar*, It. *retardare* :- L. *retardāre* f. *re-* RE- 3 + *tardus* slow (see TARDY). So **retarda·TION** rī-. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. or L.

**retch** retʃ, rɪʃ hawk in the throat xvi; make efforts to vomit xix. var. of REACH<sup>2</sup>.

**reticence** re·tɪsəns maintenance of silence. xvii (rare before c.1830, being repr. by *reticency*). - L. *reticentia*, f. *reticere* keep silence, f. *re-* RE- 7 + *tacere* be silent (see TACIT); cf. F. *reticence*, etc. So **reticent**. xix. - L. *reticent-*, -ēns.

**reticular** riti·kjələɪ resembling or constructed like a net. xvi. - mod.L. *rētīculāris*, f. L. *rētīculum* RETICULE; see -AR and cf. F. *réticulaire* (xvii). So **reticulate**<sup>2</sup>. xvii. - L.; so **reticulate**<sup>1</sup>. xviii.

**reticule** re·tikjəl reticulate structure used in a microscope xviii; small bag used as a pocket or workbag xix (c.1825; somewhat earlier *ridicule*). - F. *réticule* - L. *rētīculum* network bag, omentum (mod. anat. second stomach of a ruminant xvii), dim. of *rēte* net; see -CULE.

**retina** re·tɪnə innermost coating at the back of the eyeball. xiv. - med.L. *retina* (whence also F. *rétine*, Sp., It. *retina*), perh. f. L. *rēte* net.

**retinue** re·tinju †retention in service (Gower); company of persons retained in one's service (Barbour). xiv. - OF. *retinue*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *retenir* RETAIN. ¶ Stressed *reti·nue* xvi-xviii, as by Spenser, Milton, Bailey's Dict.

**retire** ritaɪəɪ draw back, withdraw. xvi. - (O)F. *retirer*, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *tirer* draw; cf. TIER and Sp. *retirar*, It. *retirare*. Hence **retiral**<sup>2</sup>. xvii. **retirement**. xvi (Sh.); somewhat earlier *retire*).

**retort**<sup>1</sup> ritō·ɪt repay, requite; cast back (a charge, etc.) xvi; reply in kind to xvii. f. *retort-*, pp. stem of L. *retorquere*, f. *re-* RE- 4 + *torquere* twist (see TORT). Hence **retort** sb. sharp reply. xvi.

**retort**<sup>2</sup> ritō·ɪt vessel with a long neck used for distillation. xvii. - F. *retorte* (= Sp., It. *retorta*) - med.L. *retorta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *retorquere* (see prec.).

**retract**<sup>1</sup> ritræ·kt draw back xv; †restrain, withdraw xvi. f. *retract-*, pp. stem of L. *retrahere*, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *trahere* (see TRACT).

**retract**<sup>2</sup> ritræ·kt recall, revoke xvi; intr. xvii. - (O)F. *retracter* or L. *retractare*, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *tractare*, frequent. of *trahere*; cf. F. *rétracter*, etc. So **retracta·TION** (pl.) title of a work of St. Augustine containing further treatment and correction of former works xv; recantation xvi; withdrawal from an engagement xvii. - L. *retractātiō*; so F., etc. **retractiōn** retraction xiv (Ch., rare before xvi). - L. *retractiō*; so F., etc.,

**retreat** ritri·t (mil.) signal to retire xiv (Barbour); act of retiring in the face of danger, etc. (Gower); withdrawal into privacy; place of seclusion xv. Late ME. *retret* - OF. *retret*, etc., vars. of *retraite* (whence †*retrait* xv-xvii), sb. uses of m. and fem. pps. of *retraire* :- L. *retrahere* RETRACT<sup>1</sup>. So **retreat** vb. retire xv; †retract, revoke xvi. - OF. *retraitier* - L. *retractare* RETRACT<sup>2</sup>; assim. to the sb.

**retrench** ritre·nʃ †cut short, repress; cut down, reduce; also intr. xvii. - F. †*retrencher*, early form of *retrancher*; see RE- 5, TRENCH vb. (†*retrench* is a rare var. xvi-xvii.) So **retrenchment**. xvii. - F. ¶ The use of both words is earlier in fortification (xvi) for inner line of defence.

**retribution** retribjū·ʃən recompense, requital xiv (Ppl., Wycl. Bible); recompense for evil xvi. - ChrL. *retributiō(n)-*, f. L. *retribuere*, f. *re-* RE- 2 + *tribuere* assign; see TRIBUTE, -TION, and cf. (O)F. *rétribution*. So **retri·butive** (in Southey and Shelley str. on the first and third sylls.). xvii (r. *justice* Cudworth; rare before xix).

**retrieve** ritri·v †(of dogs) find again (game that has been lost) xv; recover, regain xvi; bring in (killed or wounded game) xix. Late ME *retrève* - OF. *retroev-*, -*eu-*, tonic stem of *retrover* (mod. *retrouver*), f. *re-* RE- 4 + *trover* find (cf. TROVE). The usual form in xvi-xvii was *retrive*, with change of vowel as in CONTRIVE; *retrieve* dates from c.1650. Hence **retriever**<sup>1</sup> †dog used to set up game again xv; breed of dog adapted for recovering game xix.

**retro-** rī·trou, re·trou prefix repr. L. *retrō-* adv. ('behind') used in combination as in *retrospicere* (cf. RETROSPECT), *retrogradus* (see next), f. *re-* + compar. suffix as in *intrō-* INTR-; in anat. and path. denoting 'situated behind' the part of the body indicated by the second el., as *retro-ocular*, -*uterine*.

**retrograde** re·trōgreɪd (astron., of planets) moving apparently in a direction contrary to the order of the signs xiv (Ch.); tending or inclined to go backwards xvi. - L. *retrogradus* (astron.), f. *retrō* + *grad-* step; see RETRO-, GRADE. So **retrograde** vb. xvi. - L. *retrogradī*, later *retrogradāre*. **retrograde·TION**. xvi. - late L. *retrogressiōn*. xvii. - L. \**retrogressiō(n)-*. Cf. F. *rétrograde*, etc., with corr. forms in Sp., Pg., It.

**retrospect** re·trōspekt, rī·trou- regard or reference to some fact, etc.; survey of the past. xvii. f. *retrospect-*, pp. stem of L. *retrospicere* look back, after PROSPECT. So **retrospe·ction**, **retrospe·ctive**. xvii.

**retroussé** rətrū·sei (of the nose) turned up at the end. xix. - F., pp. of *retrousser*, f. *re-* RE- 1 + *trousser* TRUSS.

**return** ritō·ɪn come or go back, lit. and fig. xiv (Ch.); turn, bring, or send back xv; give back, render xvi (Sh.). - OF. *retorner*,

*returner* (mod. *retourner*) = Sp. *retournar*, It. *ritornare* - Rom. \**retornāre*; see RE-1, TURN. So **retu·rn** sb. XIV (Gower). - AN. *retorn*, *return*, f. *retorner*.

**reunion** rījū·nīon coming together again. XVII (Donne). - F. *réunion*, f. *réunir* reunite, after *union*. So **reuni·te**. XVI; cf. AL. *reünire*. See RE-4, UNION, UNITE.

**reveal**<sup>1</sup> rivē·l disclose in a supernatural manner XIV; divulge by discourse, etc. xv; make visible XVI. - (O)F. *révéler* (= Sp. *revelar*, It. *ri-*, *revolare*) or L. *revēlāre*, f. *re-RE-5* + *vēlum* VEIL. So **revela·TION** revil-. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. or ChrL.

**reveal**<sup>2</sup> rivē·l side of an opening or recess at right angles to the face of a work. XVII (*revale*, Holme). f. †*revale* lower, bring down - OF. *revaler*, f. *re-RE-1* + *avaler* lower, f. à *val* down.

**veille** rivæ·li, rive·li morning signal given to soldiers. XVII (*revellay*, *revalley*). - F. *réveillés*, imper. pl. of *réveiller* awaken, f. *re-RE-4* + *veiller* :- L. *vigilāre* keep watch (see VIGIL).

**revel** re·v(ə)l be (riotously) festive. XIV. - OF. *reveler* (refl.) rebel, rejoice noisily :- L. *rēbellāre* REBEL. So **re·vel** sb. XIV. - OF. *revel* (f. the vb.) rebellion, tumult, disturbance, noisy mirth.

**revenge** rive·ndʒ refl. (XIV, Barbour), pass. (XV) take vengeance; exact retribution for xv. In earliest use Sc. - OF. *revenger*, var. of *revencher* (mod. *revancher*) = Pr. *revenir* :- late L. *revindicāre*, f. *re-RE-7* + L. *vindicāre* VENGE. Hence **re·venge** sb. XVI; cf. F. †*revenge*, var. of *revanche* (mod. *revanche*).

**revenue** re·vənju (also str. *re·venue* XVI to mid-XIX) †yield or profit of property; income from possessions xv; (annual) income gen.; department of the civil service dealing with national funds XVII. - (O)F. *revenu*, †*revenue*, m. and fem. pp. of *revenir* :- L. *revenire* return, f. *re-RE-1*, † + *venire* COME; cf. AL. *reventus* revenue.

**reverberate** rivō·rbəreit †beat or drive back; re-echo; also intr. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *everberāre*, f. *re-RE-1* + *verberāre* strike, beat, f. *verbera* rods, scourge, flogging, with cogns. in Baltic and Sl., and Gr. *rhapis* stick, *rhābdos* stick, rod; cf. F. *réverbérer*, It. *ri(n)verberare*, etc. So **reverbera·TION**. XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI). - (O)F. or late L. **re·verberatory** (furnace) so constructed that the flame is forced back upon the substance exposed to it, XVII; cf. F., etc.

**revere** rivia·i regard with deep respect. XVII. - F. *révérer* or L. *reverēri*, f. *re-RE-7* + *verēri* feel awe of, fear (see WARE<sup>2</sup>). So **reverence** re·vərəns deep respect XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); gesture indicative of this; condition of being revered; as a title XIV. - (O)F. *révérence* = Sp. *reverencia*, It. *re-*

*verenza* - L. *reverentia*. So **re·verence** vb. XIV. - AN. *reverencer* (Gower); cf. modF. *révérencier*. **re·verend** worthy of reverence (spec. as an epithet of respect) xv; †reverent XVI (formerly in regular use). - (O)F. *révérend* (= Sp., It. *reverendo*, or L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *reverēri*). **re·verent** †reverend XIV (very freq. XVI-XVII); deeply respectful xv. In first sense - OF. *reverent* or after medL. *reverentissimus* most reverend (of bishops); in second sense - L. *reverent-*, *-ēns* (whence Sp., It. *reverente*). **re·verentia·l**. XVI. - F. †*reverencial*, *révérentiel* or medL. \**reverentiālis* (adv. *reverentiāliter* reverently).

**reverie** re·vəri †wild delight, violent or riotous action XIV; †fanciful idea; abstracted musing XVII. In ME. - OF. *reverie* rejoicing, revelry, wildness, rage, f. *rever* revel, act or speak wildly (mod. *rêver* †talk in delirium, dream), of unkn. origin. In XVII-XVIII (often *resverie*) - later F. *resverie*, now *rêverie*; see -ERY.

**reverse** rivō·is opposite, contrary XIV (R. Mannyng, Gower; thereafter not till XVIII); mil. commanding the rear XVIII. - OF. *revers(e)* - L. *reversus*, -a, pp. of *revertere*. So sb. A. contrary XIV (Gower, Ch.; thereafter not till XVIII); back of a coin, etc. XVII. B. †back-handed stroke xv; adverse change of fortune XVI. - (O)F. *revers* or †*reverse* - sb. uses of the L. pp. **re·verse** vb. †bring, send, etc. back; †overthrow; invert, turn the other way. XIV. - OF. *reverser* (now *ren-*) - late L. *reversāre*, f. L. *reversus*. **re·version** (leg.) return of an estate; right of succession. xv. - (O)F. or L. **re·versal**<sup>2</sup>. xv. **re·vert** †recover consciousness XIII; return, go back XIV. - OF. *revertir* or L. *revertere*, f. *re-RE-1*, † + *vertere* turn (see -WARD).

**revetment** rive·tmənt (fortif.) retaining wall supporting the face of a rampart. XVIII. - F. *revêtement* (also used in Eng.), f. *revêtir* (whence †*revest* XVII, *revet* XIX) - late L. *vestire*, f. *re-* + *vestire* clothe; see RE-4, VEST, -MENT.

**review** rivjū· revision; formal inspection XVI; general survey or account XVII. - F. *revue*, now *revue*, f. *revoir*, f. *re-RE-4* + *voir* :- L. *vidēre* see; see VIEW. So or hence vb. †inspect again; revise, survey XVI; etc.; after F. *revoir*, It. *rividere*, etc.

**revile** rivai·l assail with abuse. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *reviler*, f. *re-RE-7* + *vil* VILE; cf. F. *ravilir*, It. *ravuilire*.

**revise** rivai·z †look at or behold again; read over again. XVI. - (O)F. *réviser*, †*reviser* or L. *revisere*, f. *re-RE-4*, † + *visere* VISIT, examine, desiderative and intensive of *vis-*, *vidēre* see (see WIT). Hence **revi·se** sb. review, revision XVI; revised form of proof-sheet XVII; **revi·sal**<sup>2</sup>. XVII. So **revision** rivī·zən. XVII. - (O)F. or late L.

**revive** rivaiv return or restore to consciousness or life. xv. - (O)F. *revivre* (corr. to Pr. *reviure*, etc.) or late L. *revivere*, f. *re-re-2 + vivere* live (see *vivid*); the causative meaning, which has developed in Eng., corr. to the uses of F. *raviver*, It. *ravivare*. Hence **revival**<sup>2</sup>. xvii; whence **revivalism**, -ist. xix.

**revoke** rivou:k †bring back, recall; annul, cancel xiv (Ch., Wyclif); (at cards) fail improperly to follow suit xvi. - (O)F. *révoquer* = Sp. *revocar*, etc. or L. *revocare*, f. *re-re-1, 2, 3 + vocare* call. So **revocation**. xv (Lydg., Wyntoun).

**revolt** rivou:lt, -ɔ:lt cast off allegiance xvi; affect with disgust xviii (prp. adj. *revolting* xix). - F. (se) *révolter* - It. *rivoltare* (refl. -arsi) - Rom. \**revolviāre*, intensive of L. *revolvere* REVOLVE. So **revolt** sb. xvi. - F. *révolte* - It. *rivolta*, f. the vb. So

**revolution** revəljʊ:n moving of a celestial body in an orbit, time in which this is done xiv (Gower, Ch.); †periodical recurrence xvi; complete change of affairs or reversal of conditions xv; overthrow of established government xvi. - (O)F. *révolution* (corr. to Sp. *revolucion*, It. *rivoluzione*) or late L. *revolūtiō(n)-*, f. pp. stem of *revolvere* REVOLVE; see -TION. Hence **revolutionary**. xviii (1774; but in gen. use only after F. *révolutionnaire* 1794).

**revolutionize**. xviii (1797); after F. *révolutionner* (1795). **revolve** rivaiv †turn or roll back or round xiv (Usk); turn over in the mind, consider xv; cause to travel in an orbit xvii (Milton); intr. of this xviii. - L. *revolvere*, f. *re-re-1, 7 + volvere* roll, turn (cf. *VOLUBLE*). Hence **revolver**<sup>1</sup> pistol in which a set of loaded barrels or cartridge chambers is revolved. xix (patented by S. Colt, 1835, American inventor, used by Dickens in 'Martin Chuzzlewit' xxxiii, along with *revolving pistol*).

**revulsion** rivaivʃən (path.) diminishing a morbid condition in one part by acting on another xvi; drawing away xvii; strong reaction xix (Scott, Southey). - F. *révulsion* or L. *revulsiō(n)-*, f. *revuls-*, pp. stem of *revellere*, f. *re-re-1 + vellere* pluck, pull (cf. *CONVULSION*).

**reward** riwɔ:rd †regard; †assign as a recompence; recompense, requite xiv. - AN., ONF. *rewarder* = OF. *reguarder* REGARD. So **reward** sb. †regard; return, recompence. xiv. - AN., ONF. *reward* = OF. *reguard*, f. the vb.

**reynard** re:nɔ:rd proper name of the fox. xiv. - (O)F. *renard*, †art, orig. proper name of the fox (*le goupil*) in the 'Roman de Renart' xiii) - Frank. *Reginhart*, whence MDu. *Reynaert* (-d), on which Caxton modelled his form *reynard*. Also ME. *renaud*, later *reynold*, mod. dial. (*mister*) *Reynolds*, showing assim. to ME. *Reinaud* - OF. *Renaud* (cf. OHG. *Reginolt*, G. *Rein(h)old*).

**rhabdo-** ræ:bdou, ræbdɔ: comb. form of Gr. *rhabdos* rod (see *REVERBERATE*), as in **rhabdology** computation by 'Napier's bones'. xvii - modL. *rhabdologia* (Napier). **rhabdomancy** divination by a rod or wand. xvii (Sir T. Browne) - Gr. *rhabdomanteia*.

**Rhadamanthine** rædɔ:mæ:npaɪn inflexibly severe. xix (earlier †*-ean* xvii). f. L. *Rhadamanthus*, Gr. *Rhadámanthos* one of the judges in the lower world; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**Rhæto-Romanic** ri:touromæ:nɪk pert. to the ROMANCE dialects spoken in SE. Switzerland and the Tyrol, sometimes spec. Romansch or Ladin xix. Also **Rhæto-Romanic** xix.

**rhapsody** ræ:psədi epic poem or part of one suitable for recitation at one time; †miscellany, medley xvi; extravagant effusion xvii. - L. *rhapsōdia*, applied by Cornelius Nepos to a book of Homer - Gr. *rhapsōidiā*, f. *rhapsōidōs* rhapsodist, f. *rhapteîn* stich + *ōidē* song, ODE; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **rhapsodic** -ɔ:dɪk. xviii, -ICAL, -IST, -IZE. xvii; cf. F. *r(h)apsodie* (xvii), *r(h)apsodiste*, *r(h)apsodier*.

**rhatany** rætəni S. Amer. shrub, *Krameria triandra*. xix. - modL. *rhatania* - Pg. *ratania*, Sp. *ratania* - Quechua *rataña*.

**rhea** riə three-toed ostrich of S. America. xix. modL. generic name (Möhring 1752) arbitrary use of the myth. female name L. *Rhea*, Gr. *Rhēā*.

**Rhemish** ri:mɪʃ pert. to Rheims (NE. France), formerly †*Rhemes*, or the English R.C. college there, or the N.T. emanating therefrom in 1582 xvi; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**Rhenish** re:nɪʃ pert. to the Rhine, chief river of Germany xiv; sb. Rhine wine xvi (Sh.). Late ME. *rynys*, -isch, *renys* (assim. xvi to L.) - AN. *reneis*, OF. *rinoyis*, *rainois* - medL. \**Rhēnēnsis*, for L. *Rhenānus*, f. *Rhēnus* Rhine; cf. MHG. *rīn(i)sch*, G. *rheinisch*, etc.; see -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**rheo-** ri:ou, riə comb. form of Gr. *rhēos* STREAM, current, used in scientific terms with the meaning 'electric current', as **rheometer**, **rheostat**. xix (Wheatstone).

**rhesus** ri:səs one of the macaques. xix. modL. specific name, arbitrary use of L. *Rhēsus*, Gr. *Rhēsos*, mythical king of Thrace.

**rhetor** ri:tɔɪ professor of rhetoric xiv; (professional) orator xvi. Late ME. *rethor* (later *rhetor*) - late L. *rethor*, var. of L. *rhetor* - Gr. *rhetōr*, f. \**frā-* (as also in *rhēma* word), f. \**wer-* (cf. *VERB*, *WORD*). So **rhetoric** re:tɔɪk art of using language for persuasion. xiv (Ch., Trevisa). Late ME. *ret(h)orique* - OF. *rethorique* (mod. *rhetorique*) - L. *rhetōrica* (med. L. *reth-*) - Gr. *rhetōrikē*, sb. use (sc. *tékhnē* art). **rhetorical** ri:tɔɪkəl. xv. f. L. *rhetōricus*. **rhetorian**. xv (Lydg.). - OF.; earlier †*rhetorien* xiv (Ch.) - OF. *rethorien*.

**rheum**<sup>1</sup> rūm watery matter secreted by mucous glands or membranes; mucous discharge, catarrh XIV (Trevisa, PPl.); (poet.) tears XVI (Sh.). Late ME. *reume* - OF. *reume* (mod. *rhume*) = Pr., Sp., It. *reuma* - late L. *rhuma* (Vegetius, Jerome) - Gr. *rhēima* flow, STREAM, bodily humour or defluxion. So **RHEUMATIC** -ætik consisting of watery discharge XIV; suffering from, characterized by this XVI. - OF. *reumatique* (mod. *rhū-*) - L. - Gr. **rheumatism** rheumatic disease. XVII. - F. or L. - Gr. **rheumatoid**. XIX.

**rheum**<sup>2</sup> rī·m generic name for the rhubarbs. XVIII. - Gr. *rhēon*. Hence (chem.) **rheic**, **rhe·in**<sup>1</sup>; after F. *rhéique*, *rhéine*.

**rhinegrave** rai·ngreiv count whose domain bordered on the river Rhine. XVI. - MDu. *rijngrave*, G. *rheingraf*; see GRAVE<sup>6</sup>.

**rhino** rai·nou (sl.) money. XVII. In the earliest ex. assoc. with *rhinocercal* ('The Ready, the Rhino; thou shalt be rhinocercal, my Lad', Shadwell 'Squire of Alsatia' I i), which is recorded also by Grose as a sl. word for 'rich', presumably f. RHINOCEROS in some allusive sense now lost.

**rhino-** rai·nou, rainō· comb. form of Gr. *rhīs*, *rhīnōs* nose, pl. nostrils, in scientific terms (XIX).

**rhinoceros** rainō·sərəs pl. -oses əsiz large pachyderm with a horn or two horns on its nose. XIII (*ri-*, *rynoceros*). - L. *rhinocērōs* (Pliny), pl. -ōtēs, in medL. usu. *rīno-* - Gr. *rhīnōkerōs*, pl. -ōtes, f. *rhīno-*, *rhīs* nose + *kéras* HORN. Several vars. have been current, as *rhinocerot* (cf. F. *rhinocerot* XVI), pl. -otes, pl. -ceros, -ons (cf. occas. OF. *rhinocérons*), -ontes (after medL.), -ceroes, -cevi. Cf. F. *rhinocéros*, Sp., It. *rinoceronte*. So **rhinocerot**<sup>1</sup> -sərə·tik. XVIII. - late L.

**rhizo-** rai·zou, raizō· comb. form of Gr. *rhīza* ROOT, in many scientific terms. XIX.

**rhizome** rai·zoum (bot.) root-like stem. XIX (Lindley). - modL. *rhizōma* - Gr. *rhīzōma*, f. *rhīzōusthai* take root, f. *rhīza* ROOT<sup>1</sup>.

**rhodium**<sup>1</sup> rou·diəm rosewood (Convolvulus). XVII. modL. (sc. *lignum* wood), n. of *rhodiū* rose-like, f. Gr. *rhōdon* ROSE.

**rhodium**<sup>2</sup> rou·diəm (chem.) white metal of the platinum group. XIX (Wollaston). f. Gr. *rhōdon* ROSE + -IUM; so called from the rose colour of a solution of salts containing it.

**rhododendron** roudō-, rōdōde·ndrən genus of shrubs akin to azalea. XVII. - L. *rhododendron* oleander (Pliny) - Gr. *rhodōdendron*, f. *rhōdon* ROSE + *dendron* tree.

**rhodomontade** see RODOMONTADE.

**rhomb** rōm plane figure having the four sides and opposite angles equal. XVI.

- F. *rombe* or L. *rhombus* (whence **rhombus** XVI) - Gr. *rhōmbos* spinning motion, spinning-top, equilateral parallelogram, lozenge, rel. to *rhēmbesthai* roll about, roam. Hence **rhombic** XVII; so **rhomboid** adj. XVII, sb. XVI; - F. *romboïde* or late L. *rhomboidēs* - Gr. *rhomboidēs* adj., -ēs sb. (sc. *skhēma* figure), -OIDAL. XVII. - modL.

**rhopalic** roupæ·lik (of lines of verse) in which each word contains one syllable more than the one immediately preceding it. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - late L. *rhopalicus* (Servius), f. Gr. *rhōpalon* cudgel thicker towards one end (cf. RHABDO-); see -IC.

**rotacism** rou·təsizm excessive use of *r* (Southey); (philol.) conversion of another sound (esp. *s*) into *r*. XIX. - modL. *rhōtacismus* - Gr. *\*rhōtakismós*, f. *rhōtakizein* make excessive or wrong use of *r*, f. *rhō* letter R; see -ISM, and cf. LAMBDACISM.

**rhubarb** rū·bārb (rootstock of) species of *Rheum* used in medicine, long imported from China to Europe through Russia and the Levant (*Turkey, Russian, Chinese r.*) XIV; any species cultivated in England or France for their fleshy stalks XVII. Late ME. *rubarbe* - OF. *ru-*, *reubarbe* (mod. *rubarbe*) = Pr. *reubarba*, Sp. *riu-*, Pg. *reubarbo* - Rom. *\*r(h)eubarbum*, shortening of medL. *r(h)eubarbarum*, alt. by assoc. with **RHEUM**<sup>2</sup> (- Gr. *rhēon* rhubarb - Pers. *rēwend*) of *rhabbarum* foreign 'rha', whence It. *rabarbaro*, G. *rhabarber* (late L. *rhā* - Gr. *rhā*, said by Ammianus Marcellinus to be called after the ancient name *Rhā* of the river Volga).

**rhub** rām, rāmb (naut.) †line on a chart indicating the course of a ship moving continuously in one direction; point of the compass XVI; angular distance between two successive points XVII. - F. *rumb*, †*rum*, earlier †*rym* (*de vent* of wind) point of the compass, prob. - Du. *ruim* space, ROOM, altered later by assoc. with L. *rhombus* RHOMB(US); cf. Sp. *rumbo*, Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, It. *rombo*, which may be partly the source of the Eng. word.

**rhyme** raim. XVII. var. sp. of RIME<sup>2</sup>. So vb. XVII; hence **rhymer**<sup>1</sup>. XVII, **rhymer**. XVIII.

**rhyncho-** ri·ŋkou comb. form of Gr. *rhūgkhos* snout, in scientific terms, as *rhynchocephalian*, *rhynchophore*. XIX.

**rhythm** ri·ðm, ri·p̄m A. †(piece of) rhymed verse XVI; B. metrical movement or flow as determined by the recurrence of features of the same kind XVI; also transf. and gen. XVII. In A graphic var. of RIME<sup>2</sup> (rhyming, e.g., with *time* XVII); in B - L. *rhythmus* or F. *rhythme* - Gr. *rhuthmós*, rel. to *rhēn* flow (IE. *\*sreu-*; cf. STREAM). So **rhythmic**. XVII, -ICAL. XVI. - F. or L. - Gr.

**rial** rai·al applied from XIV to various royal persons and things, esp. (XV-) coins struck in particular reigns (cf. REAL<sup>2</sup>). - OF. *rial*, var. of *real* REAL<sup>1</sup>.

**riant** rai·ənt smiling, gay. XVI. - F. *riant* - L. *ridentem*, -ēns, prp. of *ridere* laugh; see -ANT.

**riata** riā·tə lariat. XIX. - Sp. *reata*, f. *reatar* to tie again, f. *re-* RE-4 + *atar* :- L. *aptāre* apply, adjust (cf. ADAPT).

**rib** rib any of the curved bones articulated to the spine OE.; wife, woman (in allusion to Gen. ii 21) XVI; various transf. and techn. uses from XIV. OE. *rib(b)*, corr. (with variations in gender and declension) to OFris. *ribb*, *rebb*, OS. *ribbi* (Du. *rib*(be)), OHG. *rippi*, *rippa* (G. *rippe*), ON. *rif* :- Germ. \**rebja-*, -jō, rel. to OSl. (Russ.) *rebró* (:-\**rebhro*) rib, side, and prob. further to OHG. *hirni*/*reba* brain-pan, cranium, Gr. *orphē* roof, *erēphein* roof over.

**ribald** ri·bald †retainer of low class XIII; †knave, rascal, licentious person; offensive or scurrilous person XIV; adj. XVI. ME. *ribaud* - OF. *ribaut*, -ault, -auld (also mod. *ribaud*) = Pr. *ribaut* (whence OSp., OPg., It. *ribaldo*, medL. *ribaldus*), f. OF. *riber* pursue licentious pleasures, f. Germ. base repr. by OHG. *hrība* (MHG. *ribe*) whore, MHG. *riben* be on heat, copulate. ¶ The Rom. word was adopted in MLG., MDu., MHG., and Icel. So **ri·baldry**. XIV, †**ribaldy**<sup>3</sup>. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). - OF. *ribauderie*, *ribaudie*.

**ribband**<sup>1</sup> ri·bānd (naut.) any of the long flexible timbers fastened to the ribs of a ship. XVIII. perh. f. RIB + BAND<sup>2</sup>, but poss. identical with next, *ribbon* being so used from the same date.

**ribband**<sup>2</sup> see next.

**ribbon** ri·bn narrow woven band of fine material. XIV (PPL, Ch.). Late ME. *reban*, *riban*, *ryban*, later *ryband* XV, **ri·bband** XVI (freq. till XIX) - OF. *riban* (still dial.), *reuban*, (also mod.) *ruban*, prob. - Germ. comp. of *band* BAND<sup>2</sup>. ¶ The sp. in -on, evidenced from XVI, is prob. after *button*, *cotton*; the *d* of *riband* is parasitic, as in *astound*.

**ribes** rai·bīz pl. currants XVI; (bot.) genus comprising currant and gooseberry XVIII. - medL. *ribēs* - Arab. *ribās* sorrel.

**Ribston** ri·bstən dessert apple, introduced from Normandy, named after *Ribston* Park, situated between Knaresborough and Wetherby in Yorkshire. XVIII.

**rice** rais (seeds of) the food plant *Oryza sativa*. XIII. ME. *rys* - OF. *ris* (mod. *riz*) - It. *riso* (whence also Pr. *ris*) :- Rom. \**orizum*, for L. *orīza* - Gr. *orūza* (also *orūzon*), of Eastern origin (cf. Skr. *vrīhi*); widespread in the Germ. langs.: MLG., MHG., *ris* (Du. *rijst*, G. *reis*), MSw. *riis*, Sw., Da. *ris* (Sp., Pg. *arroz* are from Arab. *ar-rozz*, with AL-<sup>2</sup>).

**rich** ritʃ †powerful, great; having abundant means OE.; costly, splendid, sumptuous XII; various transf. and fig. uses from XIII. OE. *riče* = OFris. *rik(e)*, OS. *riki*, OHG. *richi* (Du. *rijk*, G. *reich*), ON. *rikr*, Goth. *reiks*, CGerm. - Celtic *rix* (Ir. *rig*) = L. *rēx* king (cf. RAJAH, ROYAL); reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *riche* orig. powerful = Pr. *ric*, Sp. *rico*, It. *ricco*, of Germ. origin. From the same CGerm. stem are OE. *riče* = OFris. *rike*, OS. *riki*, MLG., MDu. *rike* (Du. *rijk*), OHG. *richi* (G. *reich*), ON. *riki*, Goth. *reiki* kingdom, realm, royal power, surviving in BISHOPRIC. So **riches** ri·tʃiz abundance of means XIII (La3.). var. (simulating Eng. pls. in -es) of †*richesse*, †*richeise* (XII) - OF. *richeise*, -esse (mod. -esse); f. *riche* + -eise, -esse -ESS<sup>2</sup>. Cf. ALMS, EAVES.

**rick**<sup>1</sup> rik stack of hay, etc. OE. *hrēac* = MDu. *rooc*, *roke* (Du. *rook*), ON. *hraukr*, of unkn. origin. The shortening of the vowel, dating from XVI, is paralleled by the widespread dial. var. *ship* of *sheep*.

**rick**<sup>2</sup> rik sprain, wrench XVIII; var. of WRICK.

**rickets** ri·kits disease marked by softening of the bones. XVII ('De Morbo puerili Anglorum, quem patrio idiomate indigenæ vocant The Rickets', D. Whistler, 1645). perh. of local origin, the disease being first observed in Dorset and Somerset; assoc. by medical writers with Gr. *rhakhitis* RACHITIS, which was adopted as the technical designation. Hence **ri·cketv**<sup>1</sup> affected with r. XVII; shaky, tottering XVIII.

**rickshaw** ri·kʃə also 'rickshaw (Kipling), *rik(i)sha*, *ricksha*. XIX. Abbreviation of JINRICKSHA.

**ricochet** ri·kōʃei, -ʃet (method of firing characterized by) the skipping of a shot along a surface. XVIII. - F. *ricochet*, orig. in phr. *fable* (later *chanson* song) *du ricochet* endless exchange of question and answer, unending argument; the basis of this is unknown. Hence vb. XIX.

**rictus** ri·ktas (techn.) throat, orifice, gape. XVIII. L. 'open mouth', f. ppl. stem of *ringi* gape.

**rid** rid clear (a space); set free from, of XIII; disencumber of XVI. ME. (western) *ruden* (*rudde*, *irud*), north, and eastern *ridde* - ON. *ryðja* (pt. *ruddi*, pp. *ruddr*). Hence **ri·ddance** XVI (Coverdale).

**riddle**<sup>1</sup> ri·dl puzzling or dark utterance, enigma. OE. *rædels*, *rædelse* opinion, riddle, corr. to OFris. *riedsel*, OS. *rādīslī*, *rādīslō* (Du. *raadsel*), OHG. *rādīslē* (G. *rätsel*); f. \**rædan* READ<sup>2</sup>, REDE; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ri·ddle** vb.<sup>1</sup> speak in riddles; solve a riddle. XVI; whence **ri·ddlemeree** -miri-, XVIII; fanciful var. of *riddle my rede* or *riddle*. ¶ For the fall of *s* as a supposed pl. ending cf. *burial*, *cherry*, *pea*.

**riddle**<sup>2</sup> ri·dl coarse-meshed sieve. Late OE. *hriddel*, rel. to synon. *hrider* and *hridrjan* sift, of WGer. extent and based on IE. \**kri-* with widespread cogns., as in Gr. *krinein* (see CRISIS), L. *cribrum* sieve, *cernere*, *discrimen* (see DISCERN, DISCRIMINATE), in Germ. \**χrain-* clean, pure (e.g. G. *rein*), etc. Hence **ri·d·dle** vb.<sup>2</sup> †sift XIII; pierce with holes XIX.

**ride** raid pt. **rode** roud, pp. **ridden** ri·dn sit upon and be carried by a horse, etc.; lie at anchor OE.; trans. (of ON. origin) XIII. OE. *ridan*, pt. *rād*, *ridon*, pp. \**riden* = OFris. *rida*, OS. *ridan* (Du. *rijden*), OHG. *ritan* (G. *reiten*), ON. *riða*, rel. to OIr. *riadaim* I travel, *riad* journey, Gaulish *rēda* chariot (cf. PALFREY). Hence sb. XVIII. **ri·der**<sup>1</sup> ri·dər †knight XI; one who rides a horse, etc. XIII; (pl.) additional timbers to strengthen the frame of a ship; additional or supplementary clause XVII; corollary XIX. Late OE. *ridere*. **ri·ding**-COAT. XVI; adopted in F. as *redingote*.

**ridge** ridz †back, spine; top, crest; coping of a roof; long stretch of high ground; raised strip of arable land OE.; narrow raised part across a surface XVI. OE. *hrycg* = OFris. *hregg*, OS. *hruggi-* (MDu. *ruc*, Du. *rug*), OHG. *hrucci* (G. *rücken*), ON. *hrygg* (whence ME. and north. dial. *rig* XIII) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χrugjaz*, having prob. Celtic, Lith., and Skr. cogns. In some transf. senses sparsely recorded in gen. use between OE. and XVI. The ordinary word in OE. for 'back' as a part of the body, whereas *bæc* BACK, which has superseded it in this use, is found mainly in phraseological usage (e.g. *on bæc* ABACK).

**ridiculous**<sup>1</sup> ri·dikjəl †ridiculous thing, nature, character; making fun of. XVII. - F. *ridicule* - n. sg. of L. *ridiculus*, f. *ridere* laugh. So **ridiculous** -i·kjələs. XVI. f. L. *ridiculus* or - L. *ridiculōsus*; cf. F. *ridiculeux*.

**ridiculous**<sup>2</sup> ri·dikjəl - F. illiterate perversion of RETICULE. XIX.

**riding** raidiŋ any of the three districts of Yorkshire (East, West, and North). XI. In *Est Treding*, *Estreding*, *Nort Treding* (Domesday Book), *Nort riding*, etc. (XII), alt., by change of *þ* to *t(t)*, of late OE. \**þriding*, \**þriding* (*treding*, *trethine*, *trithing* XI-XIII) - ON. *þriðjung* third part, f. *þriði* THIRD; see -ING<sup>3</sup>. The pronunc. with *ai* is a sp.-pronunc. depending on the antiquarian revival of the term in XVI (but Fitzherbert in 1514 has *rydding*).

**riem** rim also **reim**, **rheim** long strip or thong of leather. XIX. - Afrikaans, Du. *riem* = OE. *rēoma* (dial. *rim*), OS. *riomo*, OHG. *riumo* (G. *riemen*), rel. to Gr. *erúein* draw.

**rife** raif prevalent, widespread; abundant XII; generally current XIV. Once in late OE. *ryfe*, for \**rife*; subsequently *rif*, *rjff*, *riue*, in northern, eastern, and w. midl. texts;

prob. - ON. *rifr* good, acceptable = Wfris. *rjū*, MLG. *rīve*, MDu. *rīve*, *rjff* abundant; cf. ON. *reifa* enrich, *reifr* glad, cheerful.

**riff-raff** ri·fræf persons of the most disreputable class XV; worthless stuff XVI. f. phr. †*rif and raf* (XIV) one and all, every bit - OF. *rif et raf* (also *ne rif ne raf* nothing at all; 'I *ne luy lairra rif ny raf*, he will strip . . . him of all', Cotgr.), cf. MDu. *rjff ende raf*.

**rifle**<sup>1</sup> raifl despoil; carry off as booty. XIV. - OF. *rifler*, *riffler* graze, scratch, plunder, of unkn. origin; cf. AL. *rif(f)lātum* spolia-tion, *riffler* robber.

**rifle**<sup>2</sup> raifl spiral groove inside a gun-barrel; (perh. for *rifle* or *rifled gun*) fire-arm having a rifled bore. XVIII. f. *rifle* vb. (XVII) form spiral grooves in - F. *rifler* scratch, scrape, plane, of unkn. origin.

**rift** rift †rending, splitting XIII (Cursor M.); cleft, fissure XIV (Maund.), orig. north.; of Scand. origin (cf. Norw., Da. *riфт* cleft, chink, Icel. *riфт* breach of contract); rel. to RIVE.

**rig**<sup>1</sup> rig fit out, esp. with clothes; make ready for sea, supply with tackle XV; provide, fit up XVI; fix, adjust XVII. perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *rigga* bind or wrap up, Sw. dial. *rigga på* harness). Hence *rig* sb. arrangement of masts, sails, etc.; outfit (*rig-out*). XIX; **ri·gging**<sup>1</sup>. XV; concr. XVI.

**rig**<sup>2</sup> rig (dial.) banter, ridicule; trick, prank (phr. *run a rig*) XVIII. f. *rig* vb. (XVI) wanton, romp, of unkn. origin.

**rigadon** rigədū·n (hist.) lively dance for two persons. XVII. - F. *rigodon*, *rigaudon*, said by Rousseau ('Dictionnaire de Musique') to have been named after its inventor, one *Rigaud*, stated to have been the name of a celebrated dancing-master at Marseilles.

**right** rait †standard or rule of action; that which is equitably or morally just; just treatment; justifiable claim. OE. *riht* = OFris. *riucht*, OS., OHG. *reht* (Du., G. *recht*), ON. *rétt*; the sb. corr. to **right** adj. †straight; †upright, righteous; just, correct, proper, due; real, true; epithet of the hand that is normally the stronger OE.; (of an angle) of 90° XIV (Ch.); mentally normal XII; correct in opinion, etc. XVI. OE. *riht* = OFris., etc., as in the sb., Goth. *rahts* :- CGerm. \**rextaz*, pp. formation with IE. \**-to-*; equiv. formations are L. *rēctus* (for *rēctus*), OIr. *recht* law, W. *rhaith*, Breton *reiz*, Gr. *orektós* upright; f. IE. base \**reg-* denoting movement in a straight line, extension; cf. DIRECT, ERECT, RECTOR, REGENT, REGIMEN, REGION, RULE. So **right** vb. †guide, direct; †set up; set in order, set right, etc. OE. *rihtan*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) weak vb. **right** adv. OE. *rihte*.



**ri·ght**EN<sup>5</sup> set right XIV (rare before XVI).  
**ri·ghtlY**<sup>2</sup>. OE. *rihtlice*. **ri·ght·ful**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *rihtful*, f. the sb.

**-right** repr. the adj. and the adv. *right*, as in OE. *forþriht(e)* FORTHRIGHT, *upriht(e)* UP-RIGHT, after which were formed ME. DOWN-RIGHT, OUTRIGHT.

**righteous** *rai·tʃas* upright, virtuous. OE. *rihtwis*, f. *riht* sb. or adj. + *wis* manner, state, condition (cf. -wise and *nīcdwis* necessary, *pearlwis* severe, and OHG. *rehtwīsīg*); ON. *rēttwīss* is prob. - OE. Forms in -wise were current XIII-XVI, unstr. forms in -wes, -wos XV-XVI; the next stage was -uous XV-XVI, which gave way to -eous (xvi Tindale) by assim. to *beauteous*, *bounteous*, *plenteous*. So **ri·ghteouslY**<sup>2</sup>. OE. *rihtwīslice*. **ri·ghteous·ness**. OE. *rihtwīsnisse*.

**rigid** *ri·dʒid* not pliant or yielding; strict XVI; precise in method XVII. - F. *rigide* or L. *rigidus*, f. *rigēre* be stiff; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **rigour**<sup>2</sup>, U.S. **rigor** *ri·gəɹ* severity, strictness XIV (Ch.), severity, as of climate; severe exactitude; chill with shivering (now usu. *rigor*, the L. form) XVI. sudden chill XVI (in mod. medical use **rigor** *rai·gōɹ*). - (O)F. *rigour*, mod. *rigueur*, corr. to Sp. *rigor*, It. *rigore* - L. *rigōrem*, *rigor*, f. *rigēre*. **ri·gorous**. XIV (Wyclif.; *rigorously* Barbour). - OF. *rigorous* (cf. medL. *rigōrōsus*) - late L. *rigōrōsus*.

**rigmarole** *ri·gməʊl* rambling or meaningless talk. XVIII. Of dial. origin; alt. of †*ragman* roll list, catalogue (xvi); obs. in literary use c.1600, earlier †*troll* of *ragman*. *Ragman*(s) roll was used in most of the senses of *rag man* (earlier *rageman*, three syll. as still in Gower 'Confessio Amantis' VIII 2379), which was applied orig. (XIII) to (i) a statute of Edward I and articles of inquisition made under this statute, (ii) a game of chance played with a written roll having strings attached to the items of it, which the players drew; *Rageman* perh. orig. \**ragiman* 'ragged man'. It is sometimes treated as a proper name.

**rigveda** *ri·gveida* principal sacred books of the Hindus. XVIII. Skr. *riḡvēda*, f. *riḡ* praise + *veda* knowledge.

**rile** rail (colloq.) make turbid; disturb in temper, vex. XIX. orig. var. (cf. *jint* for *joint*, etc.) of (dial.) *roil* (xvi), perh. - OF. *ruiler* mix mortar :- late L. *regulāre* REGULATE.

**rill** *ril* small stream. xv (but cf. AL. *rilla* xiv). probl. of LDu. origin; cf. LG. *ril(le)*, Du., EFr. *ril* (whence G. *rille*); but the ult. source is unknown.

**rim** rim (raised) edge, margin, verge OE.; outer ring of a wheel xiv. OE. *rima*, esp. in *dægri·ma* (ME. *daivime*) break of day, *sæsri·ma*, *særi·ma* (ME. *særi·me*) sea-shore; *tōþri·ma* gums, *wudūri·ma* edge of a wood = ON. *rim* ridge of land, of which no other cogns. are known.

**rime**<sup>1</sup> raim hoar frost. OE. *hrīm* = (M)Du. *rijm*, ON. *hrim*; rarely evidenced in ME. exc. in †*rime*-FROST (XIII-XVII), corr. to Icel., OSw., *hrimfrost*; from xvi onwards chiefly north., until adopted in gen. literary use in late XVIII.

**rime**<sup>2</sup> raim †metre XII (Ormulum); consonance of terminal elements in words; (rhyming) verse XIII; word that rhymes xvi. - (O)F. *rime* (:- \**ritime*) - medL. *ri·thmus*, *rythmus* (used spec. of accentual verse which was usu. rhymed), for L. *rhythmus* RHYTHM. So **rime** vb. XIII. - (O)F. *rim·er*. The sp. *rime* (var. *ryme*) prevailed till c.1560, when the tendency to respell on classical models led to the use of *ri·thme*, *ry·thme*, *rhythme* (till c.1700); these were succeeded after 1600 by *rhime*, RHYME, and *rime*, which was never discontinued, gained considerable vogue in XVIII and XIX. ¶ F. *rime* was the source of Pr., Sp., It. *rima*, and of forms current throughout the Germ. langs.; so with the vb. *rim·er*.

**rind**<sup>1</sup> rained bark of a tree; crust OE.; peel orsk in xiv. OE. *rind*, *rinde*, corr., with variation, to OS. *rinda*, MDu. *rinde*, *rende*, *runde* (Du. *run*), OHG. *rinta* (G. *rinde*); of unkn. origin.

**rind**<sup>2</sup> rained iron support of an upper millstone. xiv. prob. - (M)LG. *rinn*, (M)Du. *rijn*, †*ri·ne*, Flem. *rijne*; the *d* is parasitic.

**rinderpest** *ri·ndəp·est* cattle plague. XIX. G., f. *rinder* cattle, pl. of *rind*.

**ring**<sup>1</sup> rin, circle or circlet of metal, etc.; circular group OE.; various transf. and fig. uses esp. from xiv. OE. *hring* = OFris. (*hring*, OS., OHG. *hring* (Du., G. *ring*), ON. *hringr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**χringaz* (whence Finnish *rengas*). Hence **ring** vb. put a ring or circle around; from xv, with corr. formations in the cogn. langs.; OE. *be-*, *ymb*(*hringan*) (surround) would have survived as \**ringe*. Comps. **ring**DOVEWOOD-pigeon; prob. after LG. or Du. xvi. **ring**-FINGER third finger. OE. *hringifer*; so in other Germ. langs. **ring**lea·der. xvi; f. phr. *lead the r.* **ring**LET. xvi. **ring**WORM skin disease marked by circular patches. xv. prob. of foreign origin; cf. Du. *ringworm*, Norw., Da. *ringorm*.

**ring**<sup>2</sup> rin, pt. **rang** (**rung**) *ræŋ*, pp. **rung** *ræŋ* give out a resonant sound OE.; cause (a bell) to do this XII. OE. *hringan*, corr. to ON. *hringja* (whence Du., G. *ringen*); orig. weak (OE. pt. *hringde*, early ME. *ringde*), but strong forms appear in early XIII (La3.), after *sing*. In earliest OE. a poetical word used of the resounding or clanging of armour; the later application to the ringing of bells was partly due to ON., in which the vb. was so restricted.

**rink** *riŋk* †area allotted to a contest xiv (Barbour); stretch of ice for the game of curling XVIII, for skating xix. Only in Sc. use till xix; poss. later form of \**renk* - OF. *renc* (mod. *rang*) RANK.

**rinse** rins, (locally) rinz wash out with water, etc. XIV. - (O)F. *rinser*, earlier *raincier*, *reincier*, of unkn. origin.

**riot** rai-ət †debauched living, dissipation XIII (Ancr R.); †noisy feast, wanton revel; violence, violent disturbance of the peace XIV (Barbour, Gower); (hunting) hound's following the scent of a quarry other than that intended XV (phr. *hunt or run riot*; hence fig. use of the latter XVI). - OF. *riote*, *riot* (mod. *riotte*) debate, quarrel = Pr. *riota* (whence OIt. *riotta*), f. OF. *rihoter*, *riuhoter* = Pr. *riotar* quarrel. So **ri-ot** vb. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *riot(t)er*. **ri-otous** (arch.) dissolute, extravagant XIV (Ch.); turbulent XV. - OF. *riotous*, -eus.

**rip**<sup>1</sup> rip tear or pull away vigorously. XV. Of unkn. origin.

**rip**<sup>2</sup> rip (sl., dial.) worthless thing, old knacker; dissolute person. XVIII. poss. alt. of *rep*, short for *reprobate*.

**riparian** raipeə-riən pert. to the banks of a river. XIX. f. L. *ripārius*, f. *ripa* bank; see RIVER, -ARIAN.

**ripe** raip ready for reaping or gathering OE.; in various transf. and fig. uses 'matured, mature' from c.1200. OE. *ripe* = OS. *ripi* (Du. *rijp*), OHG. *rifi* (G. *reif*); CWGerm. So **ripe** vb. (arch.) become ripe OE.; make ripe XIV. OE. *riþian* = OS. *riþon* (Du. *rijpen*), OHG. *rifēn* (G. *reifen*); superseded gen. by **ri-pen**<sup>5</sup> rai-pn. XVI.

**riposte** ripou-st return thrust in fencing XVIII (*risposte*); effective reply XIX. - F. *riposte*, earlier †*risposte* - Italian *risposta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *rispondere* RESPOND.

**ripple** ri-pl (of water) present a surface of small waves. XVII. Hence **ripple** sb. U.S. piece of shallow water in a river where rocks cause obstruction; light ruffling of the surface of water XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**Riparian** ripjuə-riən Frank living on the Rhine in the district between the Moselle and the Meuse. XVIII (Gibbon). f. medL. *Ripuarius*; see -IAN. Earlier (rare) **Ri-pu-ARY**. XVII.

**rise** raiz, pt. **rose** rouz, pp. **risen** ri-zn get up, go up, ascend; rebel; increase XII; come into existence XIII; (dial., techn.) raise XV. OE. *risan*, pt. \**rās*, pl. \**riſon*, pp. \**riſen* (as in *arās*, etc.) = OFris. *riſa*, OS., OHG. *riſan* (Du. *rijzen*, G. *reisen* of the sun), ON. *riſa*, Goth. *urriſan* = CGerm. str. vb., of which no cogns. are known. The simplex *riſan* is very rare in OE. (as in OS.), the common form being *arisan* ARISE; in early ME. the use of *rise* in several senses appears first in the Ormulum, is predominantly north. and may be chiefly due to ON. *riſa*. The proper causative forms are REAR<sup>1</sup> and RAISE. Hence **rise** sb. XV (rare before late XVI).

**risible** ri-zibl inclined to laughter XVI; pert. to laughter; laughable XVIII. - late L. *risibilis*. f. *ris-*, pp. stem of *ridere* laugh; see -IBLE and cf. (O)F. *risible*, etc. So **risibi-LITY**. XVII. - late L. (Boethius).

**risk** risk chance or peril of destruction or loss. XVII. - F. *risque* - It. *risco*, *rischio*, f. *rischiare*, *risicare* run into danger; of unkn. (much debated) origin. Hence **ri-sky**<sup>1</sup>. XIX (J. F. Cooper); later, partly after F. pp. *risqué*.

**rissole** ri-soul fried ball or cake of meat or fish with bread-crumbs. XVIII. - F. *rissole*, later form of OF. *ruissole*, dial. var. of *roissole*, *roussole* = Rom. \**russeola* (sc. *pastata* paste), sb. use of fem. of late L. *russeolus* reddish, f. *rusus* red (see RUSSET). ¶ An early anticipation of this word is *russoles* (pl.) in 'Ayenbite of Inwyt', 1340; and an AN. var. *russ(h)eaulx* (pl.) is repr. by late ME. *rissheus*, -ewes (XV).

**rite** rait formal (esp. religious) procedure or act XIV; general use or practice, esp. in religion XV. - (O)F. *rit*, later *rite* (= Sp., It. *rito*) or L. *ritus* (religious) usage. So **ritual**<sup>1</sup> ri-tjuəl pert. to rites XVI; sb. (book containing) prescribed order of the performance of rites XVII. - L. *rituālis*; cf. F. *rituel*, †-al, etc.; in sb. use after medL. *rituāle* sb. use of n. sg. **ritualist** one versed in ritual or who advocates its observance. XVII; cf. F. *ritualiste*; hence **ritualism**. XIX.

**rival** rai-vəl one who strives to surpass or disputes renown with another. XVI. - L. *rivālis* one who uses the same stream with another, f. *rivus* stream (cf. DERIVE); see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. XVII, **riva-LITY**. XVI. - L. (cf. F. *rivalité*, etc.); superseded by **ri-valry**. XVI.

**rive** raiv (arch., dial.) tear, rend. XIII (La3., Cursor M.). ME. *rive*, pt. *rōf*, pp. *riven* (pt. and pp. *rived* XVI) - ON. *rifa*, pt. *reif*, *rifu*, pp. *rifinn* = OFris. *riva*; of unkn. origin.

**river** ri-vəɹ copious natural stream of water flowing in a natural bed. XIII (R. Glouc.). - AN. *river(e)*, (O)F. *rivière* †river bank, river = Pr. *ribera* bank, river, Sp. *ribera*, It. *riviera* bank (spec. of the Genoese coast as far as Nice, adopted in Eng. use as **Riviera** *ri-viə-rə*) = Rom. \**ripāria*, fem. used sb. (sc. *terra* land) of *ripārius* RIPARIAN. Hence **ri-verINE**<sup>1</sup> situated on or pert. to a river; contemp. with **ri-verain** -ein - F. *rive-rain* f. *rivière*. XIX.

**rivet** ri-vit small nail or bolt. XIV. - OF. *rivet*, f. *river* fix, clinch, of unkn. origin; for the suffix cf. *foret* drill, f. *forer* bore. Hence vb. XIV.

**rivière** ri-vi-ɛɹ necklace of gems. XIX. F., RIVER.

**rivulet** ri-vju-let small stream. XVI (Harrison) alt. of earlier synon. †*riveret* - F. dim. of *rivière* RIVER, perh. after It. *rivoletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, dim. of *rivo* = L. *rivus* stream; see -LET.

**rix-dollar** ri·ksdølər (hist.) silver coin and money of account current XVI–XIX in various Eur. countries, XVI. – Du. *†rijksdaler*, f. g. of *rijk* (see RICH) + *daler* DOLLAR.

**roach** routʃ small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus rutilus*. XIV. – OF. *roche*, with vars. *roce*, *roque*, of unkn. origin.

**road** roud A. *†riding*; *†RAID* (cf. INROAD) OE.; B. sheltered water where ships may ride XIV; C. line of communication between places (also *roadway*) XVI (Sh.); (gen.) way, course XVI (Sh.). OE. *rād* = O.Fris. *rēd*, MDu. *rēd*, ON. *reið*, rel. to *riðan* RIDE. Continental words for sense B have divergent forms, e.g. MDu. *rēde*, MLG., G. *reede*. Sense C may be of local origin and generalized from such comps. as OE. *hwēolrād* wheel-track, *strēamrād* course of stream.

**roam** roum wander, rove. XIII. perh. :- ME. *rāmen* (as in the obscure *rameden* of La3. 7854) with which Gower's rhyming of *rome* with *home* (OE. *hām*) would agree, but the origin remains unknown.

**roan<sup>1</sup>** roun (of horses, etc.) having a coat in which the prevailing colour is intermingled with another. XVI. – OF. *roan* (mod. *rouan*) = Pr. *rouent*, It., Sp. *roano*, of unkn. origin.

**roan<sup>2</sup>** roun soft flexible leather used in bookbinding. XIX. Of unkn. origin; identity with *†roan skin* (*royne* XV, *rone* XVI) is not established because of the date.

**roar** rōər utter full deep or hoarse prolonged cry OE.; make a loud noise or din XIV (R. Mannyng). OE. *rārian*, corr. to MLG. *rāren*, *rēren*, MDu. *reeren*, OHG. *rēren* (G. *röhren*); WGerm., of imit. origin. Hence sb. XIV (Gower); there is one instance of OE. *gērār*. ¶ For *roar* (ME. *roore*) confusion, tumult cf. UPROAR.

**roast** roust cook by exposure to an open fire. XIII (RGlouc.). – OF. *rostir* (mod. *rôtir*), corr. to Pr. *raustir*, Cat. *rostir*, It. *arrostire* – WGerm. *\*raustjan*, whence Du. *roosten*, OHG. *rōsten* (G. *rōsten*), f. *rōst*, *rōsta* gridiron, grill, *rōstpfanna* frying-pan; pp. *roast* (ME. *roste*) survives in *roast beef* XVII (whence F. *rosbif*, earlier *†rot de bif*, Russ. *rōstbif*, etc.), *roast meat* XVI.

**rob** rōb deprive (one) of by force; plunder, pillage. XIII (AncrR.). – OF. *rob(b)er* = Pr. *raubar*, Sp. *robar*, Pg. *roubar*, It. *rubare*, of Germ. origin; f. base *\*raub-*, repr. also by REAVE; cf. ROBE. So **ro·bb·er<sup>2</sup>**, **ro·bb·ery**. XII. – AN. *rob(b)ere*, *-erie*.

**roband** rou·bænd (naut.) rope for attaching head of sail to its yard. XIII (Sandahl). ME. *roband*, *-end*, (also *ropbend* XIII, *robyn* XV), – LDu. *raband* (whence Sc. *raband* XVI), f. *ra* (pron. *rā*) sailyard + *band* BAND<sup>1</sup>.

**robe** roub long outer garment. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). – (O)F. *robe* = Pr. *raubā*, Cat., It. *roba*, (erratically Sp. *ropa*, Pg. *roupa*) :- Rom. *\*raubā*, of Germ. origin, as ROB, the orig. sense being 'booty', (hence) clothes, regarded as spoil. Hence vb. XIV.

**robin** rō·bin small red-breasted bird, *Eri-thacus rubecula* XVI; short for *r. redbreast* XV, both being Sc. in their earliest use. – OF. *Robin*, familiar var. of the masculine name *Robert* (used XV for 'robin'); also *robinet* (XV to mod. dial.). In *round r.* (XVIII) the adj. describes the circular unpunctuated list of names on the document; the reference of the sb. is unkn.

**robot** rou·bōt, rō·bōt mechanism doing the work of a man, automaton. XX. – G. *robot*, Czech *robota* compulsory service, rel. to G. *arbeit* work, OE. *earfoþ* difficulty, hardship.

**Rob Roy** rōb roi· name (meaning 'Red Robert') of a famous Highland freebooter (1671–1734) given by John Macgregor (1825–92) to a canoe in which he made extensive voyages; (hence) kind of canoe for one person propelled with a double-bladed paddle XIX.

**robust** rou·bā·st strong and hardy. XVI. – (O)F. *robuste* or L. *rōbustus* oaken, firm and hard, solid, f. *rōbus*, older form of *rōbur* oak, strength :- *\*reudhos*, f. IE. *\*reudh-* RED. Hence **robu·stious**; freq. in XVII, becoming rare in XVIII, when Johnson described it as 'now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt'; revived XIX.

**roc** rōk bird of Eastern legend, of enormous size and strength. XVI. In early use in *roche*, *roque*, *ruc*, *ruch* – Sp. *†rocho*, Pg. *roco*, It. *†roche*, Sp., Pg., It. *ruc* – Arab. *rokh*, *rukh(kh)*.

**rocket** rō·tʃit linen vestment of the surplice kind worn by bishops, etc.; (dial.) smock frock. XIV. – (O)F. *rochet*, var. of *roquet* (whence ME. *roket* XIII), corr. to It. *rocc(h)etto*, medL. *rochetum*, etc., dim. f. Germ. base found in OE. *rocc*, OS., (M)Du. *rok*, OHG. *roch* (G. *rock*) coat, ON. *rokkr* (cf. OIr. *rucht* tunic); see -ET.

**rock<sup>1</sup>** rōk move from side to side on a pivot. Late OE. *roccian*, prob. f. Germ. *\*ruk-* move, remove (of which no outside cogns. are known), repr. also by MLG., MDu. *rukken*, *rocken* (Du. *rukken* tug, jerk, snatch), OHG. *ruchan* (G. *rücken* move, push), ON. *rykkja* pull, tug.

**rock<sup>2</sup>** rōk solid part of the earth's crust, mass of this. XIV. – OF. *ro(c)que*, var. of (O)F. *roche* (adopted in Eng. XIII and surviving dial.) = Pr., Sp. *roca*, It. *rocca*, *roccia*, medL. *rocca*, *rocha*; of unkn. origin. ¶ Late OE. *stānrocc* 'stone-rock' contains an early adoption of the medL. (Rom.) word. Hence **ro·ck·y<sup>1</sup>**. xv.

**rock<sup>3</sup>** rōk (arch., dial.) distaff. XIV. – MLG. *rocken*, MDu. *rocke* (Du. *rok*, *rokken*) or ON. *rokkr* = OHG. *rocco* (G. *rocken*) :- Germ. *\*rukkon*, of unkn. origin, whence Rom. *\*rukka*, *\*rokka* (in Sp. *rucca*, Pg. *roca*, It. *rocca*).

**rocket<sup>1</sup>** rō·kit cruciferous annual, *Eruca sativa*. XVI. – F. *roquette* (XVI) – It. *rochetta*, var. of *ruchetta* (whence also Sp.

*ruqueta*), dim. of *ruca* :- L. *ērūca* caterpillar, plant with downy stems.

**rocket**<sup>2</sup> rɔːkɪt cylindrical paper or metal case designed to be projected on ignition of explosive contents. XVII. - (O)F. *roquette* - It. *rocchetto*, dim. of *rocca* ROCK<sup>3</sup>, so called from the cylindrical form. Hence vb. XIX.

**rococo** rɔːkɔːkɔː †old-fashioned; characterized by conventional shell-and-scroll-work, as of the time of Louis XIV and XV of France. XIX. - F. *rococo*, fanciful alt. of *rocaille* pebble- or shell-work, f. *roc* ROCK<sup>2</sup>.

**rod** rɔːd straight slender wand XII; stick for measuring with; measure of length and of area XV. Late OE. *rodd*, synon. with Continental forms cited s.v. *ROOD*, but formally distinct; prob. rel. to ON. *rudda* club (Norw. dial. *rudda*, *rydda* large twig or stick, *rodda* stake).

**rodent** rɔːdɪnt gnawing, belonging to the Rodentia. XIX. - L. *rōdent-*, -ēns, prp. of *rōdere* gnaw (cf. CORRODE, ERODE), rel. to Skr. *rādāti* scratch, dig; see -ENT.

**rodeo** rɔːdeɪˌoʊ, rɔːdiˌoʊ round-up of cattle XIX; exhibition of lassoing, etc. XX. - Sp. *rodeo*, f. *rodear* go round, based on L. *rotāre* ROTATE.

**rodomontade** rɔːdɔːmɔːntɪˌd vainglorious or extravagant boast. XVII. - F. *rodomontade* - It. †*rodomontada*, -ata, f. F. *rodomont*, It. -*monte* bragger, boaster, appellative use of *Rodomonte* name (lit. 'roll-mountain') of a boastful Saracen leader in Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' and Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'. Earlier †*rodomontada*, -ado (XVI), with hispaniolized ending; see -ADO. (Also mis-spelt *rhodo-*.)

**roe**<sup>1</sup> rɔː small species of deer. OE. *rā*, earlier *rāa*, *rāha* (also *rāhdēor* roe-deer) = OS., OHG. *rēho* (Du. *ree*, G. *reh*), ON. *rā* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**raih-* perh. rel. to Lith. and OIr. words meaning 'variegated, spotted'. ¶ OE. had also *ræge* hind, corr. to OHG. *rēia*.

**roe**<sup>2</sup> rɔː milt or spawn of a fish. XV. Late ME. *row(e)*, *rough*, *roof* :- \**roze* - MLG., MDu. *roge* = OHG. *rogo* (MHG. *roge*); contemp. forms are dial. *rown* (XV, Promp. Parv.), later *roan* (XVII) - MLG. *rogen* or ON. *hrogn* (Da. *rogn*) = OHG. *rogan* (G. *rogen*), and dial. *ravn* (XV, Catholicon Anglicum), also of Scand. origin (cf. Da. *ravn*), as is likewise F. *rogue*. The relation of the various forms and their ult. origin are obscure.

**rogation** rɔːdʒiˌʃən A. (pl.) litanies used on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day (*R. Days*) XIV; B. (Roman hist.) submission by consuls, etc. of a proposed law to the people XV. - L. *rogātiō(n-)*, in medL. pl. (in sense A) *Rogātiōnēs*, whence Rom. forms, f. *rogāre* ask, orig. stretch towards, rel. to *regere* direct; see RIGHT, -ATION. ¶ From the

same base are *abrogate*, *arrogance*, *derogate*, *prorogue*, *surrogate*.

**rogue** rɔːg one of a class of vagrants XVI (Awdelay, Harman); unprincipled man; mischievous person XVI; (rendering Cingalese *hora*, *sora* :- Skr. *chōra* thief) savage elephant living apart from the herd XIX. orig. one of the numerous canting words that are recorded from mid-XVI; perh. based on †*roger* begging vagabond pretending to be a poor scholar from Oxford or Cambridge (XVI, Copland), prob. f. L. *rogāre* ask, beg (see prec.) + -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ro-guery**. XVI (Sh.). **ro-guish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**roil** see RILE.

**roister** rɔɪˌstɔːr swaggerer, reveller. XVI. - (O)F. *rustre* ruffian, alt. of *ruste* :- L. *rusticus* RUSTIC; for the repr. of F. *ū* by Eng. *oi* cf. †*moil* MULE, †*ois* USE, RECOIL.

**Roland** rɔːlənd legendary nephew of Charlemagne celebrated in the 'Chanson de Roland' and other romances, often with his comrade Oliver; hence phr. (*give*) a *R. for an Oliver*, give as good as one gets, or tit for tat. XVII.

**rôle, role** rɔːl part or character as in a play. XVII (*rowle*, *roll*). - F. †*roule*, †*rolle*, *rôle* ROLL<sup>1</sup>, orig. the 'roll' containing an actor's part.

**roll**<sup>1</sup> rɔːl piece of parchment, etc. made into cylindrical form XIII (AncrR.); such a piece inscribed with formal records, register XIV (PPI., Ch.); quantity of material, mechanical object in cylindrical form, etc. XVI. - OF. *rolle*, *rouille* (mod. *rôle*; see prec.) = Pr. *role*, *rolle*, *rocle*, *roll*, *roller*, Sp. *rolde* group of persons, It. *rocchio* cylindrical piece of wood or stone :- L. *rotulus*- (whence also Sp., Pg. *rotulo* list, bill, It. *rotolo*, *ruotolo* roll of parchment, cloth, etc.), var. of *rotula*, dim. of *rota* wheel (ROTA). Hence **ro-ll**-CALL XIX, earlier *ro-ll-calling* list XVIII.

**roll**<sup>2</sup> rɔːl turn or cause to turn over and over as on an axis or in a socket XIV; coil or cause to coil into a mass; make a reverberating noise XVI. - OF. *rol(l)er*, (also mod.) *rouler*, the source of (M)HG. *rollen* :- Pr. *rolar* (whence Sp. *rollar*, Pg. *rolar*, It. *rullare*) :- Rom. \**rotulāre* (in AL. XII), f. L. *rotulus* ROLL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **roll** sb.<sup>2</sup> act of rolling. XVII. **roller**<sup>1</sup> rɔːləɪ cylindrical object, as of wood, metal, etc. XV.

**roller**<sup>2</sup> rɔːləɪ crow-like bird with brilliant plumage, *Coracias garrulus*. XVII. - G. *roller*, f. *rollen* ROLL<sup>2</sup>; known XVII as *Rollar Argentoratensis* and *Strasburg Roller*; so called from its cry (?).

**rollick** rɔːlɪk romp; esp. in prp. *rollicking* boisterously sportive. XIX (Scott). prob. of dial. origin; perh. blending of the vbs. *romp* and *frolic*.

**rollock** var. of ROWLOCK.

**roly-poly** rou·li pou·li †worthless fellow XVII (*roule poule, rowly rowly*); name of various games involving the rolling of a ball XVIII; pudding in which a sheet of paste covered with jam, etc. is rolled on itself XIX. Fanciful formation on ROLL; the origin of the first sense is obscure; the second el. may contain POLL<sup>1</sup> (head).

**rom** rəm male gipsy. XIX (Borrow). - Romany *rom* man, husband, in various gipsy langs. of the Middle East found as *dom, dōm, dum, lom* - Skr. *ḍoma, ḍomba* minstrel-dancer of low caste. So **Romany** rə·mæni gipsy, gipsy language. XIX (Vaux, 1812). - Gipsy *Romani*, pl. and fem. of *Romano* adj., *f. Rom*.

**Romaic** roumei·ik pert. to the vernacular language of modern Greece. XIX. - Gr. *Rōmaikós*, *f. Rōmē*, used spec. of the Eastern Empire.

**Roman** rou·mən pert. to (native or inhabitant of) ancient Rome XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); pert. to (adherent of) the Roman Catholic Church; (typogr.) based on the characteristic form of the ancient Roman inscriptions XVI. ME. *Romein, -ain* - (O)F. *Romain* - L. *Rōmānus*, *f. Rōma* Rome, capital of Italy; later assim. in sp. to L.; preceded by OE. *Romane, -an* sb. pl.; see -AN. **R. Catholic** (1605), based on the official title of the Roman Church, *Ecclesia Romana Catholica et Apostolica*, 'Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church'.

**romance** roumæ·ns tale in verse embodying adventure, esp. of mediæval legend XIII (Havelok); fictitious narrative in prose; (after Sp. and F. *romance*) Spanish historical ballad XVII. ME. *roma(u)nz, -a(u)ns* - OF. *romanz, -ans*, fem. *romance* = Pr. *romans* (whence Sp., Pg. *romance*, It. *romanzo*) the vernacular tongue (as dist. from literary Latin), work composed in this :- popL. \**rōmānice* 'in the Romanic tongue', adv. of L. *Rōmānicus*, *f. Rōmānus* ROMAN + *-icus* -IC. So **romance** vb. (XIV), XVII. - OF. *romancier. roma·ncer*<sup>2</sup> (XIV), XVII. - OF. *romanceor, -cier*.

**Romance** roumæ·ns vernacular language of France, later applied to the related tongues. XIV (R. Mannyng). - OF. *romanz*, fem. adj. -*ance* expressed in the vernacular (see prec.), whence medL. *romanicum, -ia*.

**Romanesque** roumæ·nsk †(of a language) Romance XVIII; (archit.) pert. to building of Romanized style XIX. - F. *romanesque*, *f. roman* ROMANCE; see -ESQUE.

**Romanic** roumæ·nik Romance, Romance-speaking. XVIII. - L. *Rōmānicus*, *f. Rōmānus* ROMAN + *-icus* -IC.

**Ro·manist** Roman Catholic. XVI (Coverdale). - G. *Romanist* (Luther) or modL. *Romanista* (Luther, 1520). So **Ro·manize** render Roman or Roman Catholic. XVII.

**Romano-** roumei·nou comb. form (see -o-) of L. *Rōmānus* ROMAN XVII.

**Romansh** roumæ·nʃ language of Latin origin spoken in the Grisons (East Switzerland). XVII. - native name *Rum-, Roman*(t)sch :- Rom. \**Rōmānicē* ROMANCE. Cf. RHÆTO-. See LADIN.

**romant** roumæ·nt, **romaunt** roumō·nt (arch.) romance. XVI. - OF. *roma(u)nt*, (later *roman*), deduced (as if an obl. case) from *roma(u)nz* ROMANCE. Hence or - modL. *romanticus* **romantic** roumæ·ntik of the nature of or suggestive of romances or their imaginative or extravagant qualities. XVII (1650, T. Bayly 'Herba Parietis'). *f. romant*, ROMAUNT (medL. *romantium, -tia*); whence F. *romantique* (1694), G. *romantisch* (1698); renewed from F. and G. in early XIX.

**Romany** rə·mæni gipsy; language of the gipsies. XIX. - Romany *Romani* pl. of *Romano*, *f. rom* (see ROM).

**romic** rou·mik system of phonetic writing 'based on the original Roman values of the letters' (1877, H. Sweet). *f. ROMAN* + *-ic*.

**Romish** rou·miʃ Roman Catholic (chiefly in hostile use). XVI. *f. Rome* (seat of the papal see) + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>, prob. after Du. *Roomsche*, G. *Römisch*. So †**Ro·mist** Romanist. XVI.

**romp** rəmp frolic boisterously. XVIII. perh. alt. of RAMP with modification of sense. So sb. XVIII.

**rondeau** rəndou, rōdō poem with two rhymes throughout and the opening words used twice as a refrain. XVI (rare before late XVII, Dryden). - (O)F. *rondeau*, later form of *rondel* (*f. rond* ROUND), whence **ronDEL**<sup>2</sup> rə·ndəl. XIV (Gower).

**rondo** rəndou (mus.) piece in which a return is continually made to the principal subject. XVIII. - It. *rondo* - F. *rondeau* (see prec.).

**Röntgen** rəntjən name of the German scientist Conrad W. *Röntgen*, applied to certain rays. XIX.

**rood** rūd A. cross, spec. that on which Jesus Christ suffered (*Holy Rood*); crucifix (as on a rood loft or screen); B. (now local) rod, pole, or perch OE.; superficial measure, 40 square poles. xv. In sense A, OE. *rōd* = OFris. *rōd(e)*, OS. *rōda*, OIcel. *rōða, -i* (perh. from OE.); in the sense of ROD (only in OE. *segbrōd* sailyard), the Continental forms are OS. *rōda*, MDu. *ro(o)de* (also mod. *roede*), OHG. *ruota* (G. *rute*).

**roof** rūf (pl. *roofs, rooves*) upper covering of a building; palate of the mouth. OE. *hrōf* = OFris. *hrōf*, (M)LG. *rōf*, MDu. *roof* (Du. *roef* cabin, coffin lid), ON. *hrōf* boat shed, of which no certain cogns. are known.

**rook**<sup>1</sup> ruk black harsh-voiced bird of the crow kind. OE. *hrōc* = (M)LG. *rōk*, MDu. *roec* (Du. *roek*), OHG. *hruocho*, ON. *hrōkr* :- Germ. \**hrōkaz* (whence F. *freux*), prob. of imit. origin. In the sense 'cheat, swindler,

sharper', with corr. vb., a gaming sl. use of late XVI. Hence **roo·kery**. XVII.

**rook**<sup>2</sup> ruk piece at chess also called castle. XIV (R. Mannyng). ME. *rok*, *roke* - OF. *roc(k)*, *rok*, corr. to Sp., Pg. *roque*, It. *rocco*, and various Germ. forms of the same ult. origin, Arab.-Pers. *rukḥ*, of uncertain orig. meaning.

**room** rūm space OE.; †place XIV; chamber in a building xv. OE. *rūm* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON., Goth. *rūm* (Du. *ruim*, G. *raum*, Icel., etc. *rum*), sb. use of CGerm. adj. \**rūmaz* spacious (OE. *rūm*, etc.), f. \**ru-*, which has been connected with L. *rū-s*, *rū-ris* country. For the vocalism cf. *cooper*, *droop*, etc. Hence (dial.) **room**<sup>TH</sup> rūmp space. XVI. **roo·my**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; cf. MLG. *rūmich*, G. *räumig*.

**roost** rüst perch for fowls. OE. *hrōst* = MDu., Du. *roest* and perh. OS. *hrōst* spars of a roof; of unkn. origin. Hence vb. XVI.

**root**<sup>1</sup> rūt part of a plant below the earth's surface OE.; source, basis XIV; (math., philol.) xvi. Late OE. *rōt* - ON. *rót* :- Scand. \**wrōt-*, obscurely rel. to L. *radix* (cf. RADISH), *rāmus* branch, and OE. *wyrt* (see **WORT**<sup>1</sup>). Hence **root** vb. A. in pp. firmly fixed XIII; B. furnish with roots XIV. C. uproot, eradicate XIV.

**root**<sup>2</sup> rūt turn over (soil) with the snout. XIV. Later var. of *wroot*, OE. *wrōtan* = (M)LG. *wrōten*, (M)Du. *wroeten*, OHG. *ruozzen*, ON. *rōta* (partly the immed. source), rel. to OE. *wrōt*, LG. *wrōte* snout, G. (with instr. suffix) *rüssel* snout, and perh. ult. to L. *rōdere* gnaw (cf. RODENT, ROSTRUM).

**rope** rūp length of strong line or cordage. OE. *rāp* = OFris. *rāp*, (M)LG. *rēp*, (M)Du. *reep*, (O)HG. *reif*, ON. *reip*, Goth. *raip* (in *skaudaraip* shoe-thong) :- CGerm. \**raipaz* (adopted in Finn. as *raippa* rod, twig). ¶ The second el. of **STIRRUP**.

**roquefort** rō·kfār cheese made at *Roquefort*, village in S.W. France. XIX.

**roquelaure** rō·kələɔɹ (hist.) man's cloak reaching to the knee. XVIII. - F., f. name of Antoine-Gaston, duc de *Roquelaure* (1656-1738), marshal of France.

**roquet** rou·ki in croquet, hitting another player's ball with one's own. XIX. presumably arbitrary alt. of **CROQUET**.

**rorqual** rō·ikwōl species of whale. XIX. - F. *rorqual* (Cuvier) - Norw. *røykval* :- *reyðarhvalr*, f. *reyðr* (specific name) + *hvalr* WHALE.

**ROSACEOUS** rouzei·fəs resembling the roses. XVIII. - L.

**rosary** rou·zəri base coin current in England in the 13th century XIV (Trevisa); rose-garden XV; set of devotions, spec. that of the B.V.M. ('Our Lady's psalter'), set of beads for its recitation xv. - L. *rosārium* rose-garden, AL. *rosārius* (coin), sc. *nummus*

*penny*, sb. uses of n. and m. of adj. f. *rosa ROSE*; see -ARY.

**rose** rouz plant and flower of the genus *Rosa* OE.; rose-shaped figure xiv. OE. *rōse*, corr. to MDu. *rōse* (Du. *roos*), OHG. *rōsa* (G. *rose*), ON. *rōsa*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic) - L. *rosa* (whence F. *rose*, It., Sp. *rosa*), rel. obscurely to synon. Gr. *rhōdon* (cf. RHODODENDRON); reinforced in ME. from (O)F. *rose*. Hence **rosy**<sup>1</sup> rou·zi xiv. (Ch.; rare before XVI); cf. MDu. *rosich*, MHG. *rōsic* (Du., G. *rosig*). So **ROSETTE** rouze·t decoration made in the form of a rose. XVIII. - (O)F. *rosette*.

**rosemary** rouz·məri evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus* officinalis. xv. alt., by assoc. with **ROSE** and **MARY**, of †*rosmarine* (xiv), either immed. - L. *rōs marinus*, late L. *rōsmarinum*, or through (i) OF. *rosmarin* (mod. *romarin*), corr. to Pr. *romari(n)*, It. *rosmarino*, or (ii) MDu. *rosemarine* (Du. *ros(e)marijn*), corr. to MHG. *rosen marin* (G. *rosmarin*), etc. The L. name, which appears also as *marinus rōs*, *rōs maris*, and simply *rōs*, means 'sea-dew'.

**Rosicrucian** rouzikrū·ʃən member of a society reputed to have been founded in 1484 by Christian *Rosenkranz*, the modL. tr. of which, viz. *rosa crucis* or *crux* i.e. 'rose (of the) cross' (cf. **rosy cross** XVII, their alleged emblem), is the basis of the name XVII; see -IAN.

**rosin** see **RESIN**.

**roster** rou·stəɹ, rō·stəɹ list or plan exhibiting an order of rotation. XVIII. - Du. *rooster* (i) grating, gridiron, (ii) table, list (from the appearance of a paper ruled with parallel lines), f. *roosten* ROAST; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**rostrum** rō·strəm (pl. *rostra*) platform for public speakers in ancient Rome, adorned with beaks of captured ships XVI; beak of a galley XVII; platform, stage, pulpit XVIII. - L. *rōstrum* beak, snout, etc. (as above), f. *rōdere* gnaw (see RODENT) + instr. suffix \**-trom*.

**rot** rōt undergo decay; trans. XIV (Ch., Wyclif); in imprecations (cf. **RAT**<sup>2</sup>, **DRAT**) XVI (Sh.). OE. *rotian* = OFris. *rotia*, OS. *rotōn*, MDu. *roten* (also mod. *rotten*, whence G. *ver|rotten*), OHG. *rōzzēn*, rel. to MLG. *rōten*, MHG. *ræzen*; cf. **ROTTEN**. Hence sb. (but perh. - Scand.) XIII (Cursor M.).

**rota** rou·tə political club founded in 1659 by J. Harrington, which advocated rotation in the offices of government; rotation, routine; (R.C.Ch.) supreme court for all causes XVII; roster XIX. - L. *rota* wheel, f. widespread IE. base (not repr. in OE.) meaning 'wheel', 'chariot' (cf. G. *rad*). So **ro·tary** (of motion) circular; operating by rotation. XVIII - medL. *rotārius*. **rotate** routei·t move in a circular track, etc. XIX. f. *rotāt-*, pp. stem of L. *rotāre* turn round, whirl about, revolve. **rota·tion**. XVI. - L.; so F. *rotation*. Cf. **ROTUND**, **ROUND**, **ROLL**<sup>1</sup>, **CONTROL**.

**rote**<sup>1</sup> rout (hist.) stringed instrument of the violin class. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *rote* = Pr. *rota*; cf. MLG., MDu. *rot(t)e*, OHG. *rot(t)a*; the Rom. and Germ. words are identical with the Celtic word repr. in CROWD<sup>2</sup>.

**rote**<sup>2</sup> rout †custom, habit; regular procedure, routine, esp. in *by rote*. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**rotograph** rou·təgráf photographic print of a page, etc. containing a reversed image (proprietary name XIX), f. *roto-*, used as comb. form of L. *rota* wheel + -GRAPH.

**rotten** rə·tŋ decomposed, putrid XIII; fig. corrupt XIV. - ON. *rotinn*, which has the form of a pp. of the base \**raut-*/\**reut-*/\**rut-*, repr. by ROT; see -EN<sup>6</sup>.

**rotund** rou·tənd round, rounded XVIII; sonorous (cf. OROTUND) XIX. - L. *rotundus*, f. *rotāre* ROTATE (cf. *secundus* favourable, f. *sequi* follow). So **rotunda**, also †*rotundo*, round-shaped building. XVII (Evelyn). alt. (after L. *rotundus*) of *rotonda* (XVII) - It. *rotonda*, sb. use (sc. *camera*) of fem. of *rotondo* ROUND. **rotundity**. XVI. - F. or L.

**rouble** rū·bl Russian monetary unit. XVI. Earliest forms *rubbel*, *robel*, *ruble*, later *rouble* (after F.). - Russ. *rubl'*, related by some to RUPEE.

**roué** rū·ei debauchee, rake. XVIII. F., pp. of *rouer* break on the wheel, f. *roue* wheel :- L. *rota* (see ROTA); applied joc. (it is said) by Philip, Duke of Orleans, regent of France (1715-23), to his profligate companions because they were worthy of such punishment.

**rouge** rūz A. R. *Croix* and R. *Dragon*, two pursuivants of the English College of Arms, so called from their badges xv; B. red powder used as a cosmetic XVIII. - (O)F. *rouge* :- L. *rubeu-s* RED. Hence **rouge** vb. XVIII.

**rough** raf not even or smooth OE.; turbulent, violent XIII; harsh, sharp XIV. OE. *rūh* = MLG., MDu. *rūch*, *rū* (Du. *rūig*, *rūw*), OHG. *rūh* (G. *rauh*) :- WGerm. \**rūχ(w)az*, rel. to Lith. *rūkti* be wrinkled, *rauka* wrinkle, Skr. *rūkṣās* rough. Hence **roughen**<sup>5</sup>. XVI. **roughcast**. XVI. f. *cast* †cover by casting mortar on.

**roulette** rule·t game of chance played on a table with a revolving centre. XVIII. - F. *roulette*, f. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue* wheel :- L. *rota*; see ROTATION, -ETTE.

**Ro(u)manian** see **Rumanian**.

**round**<sup>1</sup> raund A. of the form of a ball XIII (RGLouc.). B. full, complete, plain, straightforward. C. vigorous, severe XIV; plain, straightforward XVI. ME. *round*, *round* - OF. *round-*, *round-*, inflexional stem of *ront*, *roont*, earlier *reont* (mod. *round*) = Pr. *redon*, Sp. *redondo*, It. †*ritondo*, Rum. *rātund* :- Rom. \**retundus*, for L. *rotundus* ROTUND. Hence sb. XIV, vb. XIV, adv. XIII; prep., perh. aphetic of AROUND XVII (Sh.).

☞ The F. word has been adopted into most of the Germ. langs.; e.g. MDu. *ront* (Du. *ron*d, MHG. *runt* (G. *rund*), (M)Sw. *rund*.

**round**<sup>2</sup> raund (arch.) whisper. OE. *rūnian*, ME. *rune*, *roune* = OS. *rūnon*, MLG., MDu. *rūnen*, OHG. *rūnēn*, OSw. *rūna*; f. OE. *rūn*, ME. *run*, *roun* dark saying, counsel, runic letter, RUNE. For the parasitic *d* cf. BOUND<sup>2</sup>, SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**roundel** rau·ndəl circle, circular object XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); rondeau XIV (Ch.). - OF. *rondel* or *-elle*, f. *rond* ROUND; see -EL<sup>2</sup>; cf. It. *rondello*, *-ella*; adopted freely into Germ. langs., (M)Du. *rondeel*, G., Sw. *rundel*, etc. Cf. RONDEAU, RONDO.

**roundelay** rau·ndəlei short song with a refrain. XVI. - (O)F. *rondelet* (whence ME. *roundelet*) with ending assim. to VIRELAY or LAY.

**roup** rūp disease of poultry. XVI (Turberville). Of unkn. origin.

**rouse**<sup>1</sup> rəuz refl. and intr. (of a hawk) shake the feathers xv (Bk. St. Albans); start (game); cause to rise from slumber, etc. XVI. orig. techn. term of hawking and hunting, of unkn. origin. Cf. AROUSE.

**rouse**<sup>2</sup> rəuz (arch.) bumper of liquor, carousal. XVII (Sh.), prob. aphetic of CAROUSE, as in such phr. as *take, drink, make carouse* being apprehended as *drink*, etc. *a rouse*. But cf. Da. *drikke en vis* get drunk, Du. *roes*, G. *rausch* drunkenness.

**roust**<sup>1</sup> raut company, troop; disorderly company XIII; †*the r.*, the common herd XIV; riot, uproar xv; fashionable gathering XVIII. ME. *rute*, *route* - AN. *rute* (cf. AL. *ruta*), OF. *route* = Pr. *rota* :- Rom. \**rupta*, sb. use (sc. *turba*, *turma* band, crowd) 'broken or fractional company' of fem. of pp. of L. *rumpere* break (see RUPTURE). Cf. next.

**roust**<sup>2</sup> raut disorderly retreat. XVI. - F. †*route* (in the sense of *déroute*), prob. - It. *rotta* breakage, discomfiture of an army :- Rom. \**rupta*, noun of action (for L. *ruptiō*, *ruptūra*) f. *rupt-*, *rumpere* (see prec.). Hence **roust** vb. XVI.

**route** rūt, (in army use) raut way, course XIII (obs. in ME. in xv; readopted XVI); (mil.) order to march, marching orders XVIII. - OF. *rute*, (also mod.) *route* :- Rom. \**rupta*, sb. use (sc. *via* way) of fem. of pp. of *rumpere* (see prec.).

**routine** rūti·n regular or unvarying procedure. XVII (*rotine*). - F. *routine*, †*rotine*, f. *route* (see prec.).

**rove** rouv †A. shoot with arrows at a selected mark for finding the range xv; B. wander at random XVI. poss. southernized form of (dial.) *rave* stray (xiv), prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Icel. *ráfa*); sense B prob. due to infl. by ROVER.

**rover** rouv·əi sea-robber, pirate. XIV (Gower). - MLG., MDu. *röver*, f. *rōven* rob, REAVE.



**row**<sup>1</sup> rou number of persons or things set in a line. ME. *raw*, *row* (XIII) points to OE. \**rāw* (of doubtful authenticity), var. of *rāw* (ME. *rew*) :- \**rai(g)wa*, prob. obscurely rel. to MDu. *riē* (Du. *rij*), MHG. *rihe* (G. *reihe*) :- \**reiȝwan*, beside OHG. *rīga*, ON. *rīga*, *rega* string :- \**rigwa*; cf. Skr. *rēkhā* stroke, line.

**row**<sup>2</sup> rou use oars OE.; trans. XIV. OE. *rōwan*, pt. *rēow* (weak inflexions appear XIII) = OFris. \**rōia*, MLG. *rōjen* (Du. *roeijen*), MHG. *rūejen* steer (G. *rojen* is - LG.), ON. *rōa*, f. Germ. \**rō-* steer, belonging to the IE. series \**erə-* \**rē-* \**rō-*, repr. in Gr. *eretēs* rower, *eretmón* oar, *triērēs* TRIREME, *triākónt|oros* 30-oared, L. *rēmus* oar, OIr. *rámé* oar, *ro|ráiset* have rowed, Lith. *irti* row, *irklas*, Skr. *aritā* rower, *aritrās* oar, and RUDDER.

**row**<sup>3</sup> rau violent commotion, noisy dispute. XVIII. Of sl. or base origin, acc. to Grose 1785 a Cambridge term; the source is unkn. (*tourrow* intoxicated is recorded earlier); Todd, 1818, notes it as 'a very low expression'.

**rowan** rau·ən, Sc. rau·ən mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*. XVI (yowntree). Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *rogn* and *raun*, Icel. *reynir*.

**rowdy** rau·di backwoodsman of a rough type; violent disorderly person. XIX; orig. Amer., but the source is unkn.

**rowel** rau·əl spur-wheel. XIV. - OF. *roel*, *roele* (mod. *rouelle* corr. to Pr. *rodella* kneecap, Sp. *rodilla* knee, It. *rotella* little wheel. :- late L. *rotella*, dim. of *rota* wheel; see ROTATION, -EL<sup>2</sup>, and cf. ROULETTE.

**rowlock** rā·lək, rā·l- device forming the fulcrum for the oar in rowing. XVIII. alt., by substitution of ROW<sup>2</sup> for the first syll., of *oarlock*, OE. *ārloc*, f. *ār* OAR + *loc* fastening, LOCK<sup>2</sup>.

**royal** roi·əl pert. to a king or kings. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *roial* (mod. *royal*) :- L. *rēgālis* REGAL. - OF. *royalty*. XIV. (Ch.). - OF. *roialte* (mod. *royauté*); superseded somewhat earlier †*real(te)*, †*trial(te)*. **royalist**. XVII; first in Charles I's reign, perh. modelled on F. *royaliste*.

**rub** rāb subject a surface to friction with pressure, trans. and intr. XIV (PPl., Wycl. Bible, Maund.). perh. - LG. *rubben* (whence prob. Sw., Norw., Icel. *rubba*, Da. *rubbe*); ult. origin unkn. Hence **rub** sb. obstacle, produced as if by rubbing a surface (techn., at bowls) XVI; often fig. as in *there's the r.* **rubber**<sup>1</sup> rā·bəl rubbing implement XVI; piece of a substance used for this (short for *India(n) rubber*) XVII. ¶ The synon. †*rodde*, †*rudde* (XIII-XV) is curiously similar.

**rub-a-dub** rā·bədʌb. XVIII. imit. of drumming sound.

**rubber**<sup>2</sup> rā·bəl set of (usu.) three games, as of bowls, whist, etc., the last of which is decisive for victory (†also spec. this game). XVI. The earliest exx. have (*play*) *a rubbers*. Perh. spec. application of RUBBER.

**rubbish** rā·bɪʃ waste or refuse material. XIV. Late ME. *robous*, *robys*, -*ishe*, *rubbes* - AN. *rubbous*, perh. for \**robeus*, pl. of \**robel* RUBBLE; assim. to -*ish* and -*idge* (XVIII).

**rubble** rā·bl waste fragments of stone, esp. from demolished buildings XIV; pieces of undressed stone XVI. Late ME. *robyl*, *rubel*, perh. - AN. \**robel*, f. OF. *robe* spoils (see ROBE); cf. -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**rubicund** rū·bikənd †inclined to redness XVI (*rubico(u)nd*, Hawes); of ruddy complexion XVII. - F. *rubicond* or L. *rubicundus*, f. *rubere* be RED.

**rubicundum** rū·bɪdɪəm (min.) mineral related to caesium, lithium, etc. XIX. f. L. *rubicundus*, f. *rub-* of *ruber* RED; in allusion to the two red lines in its spectrum; see -IUM.

**rubric** rū·brɪk A. †red earth, ruddle XV (Promp. Parv.); B. direction (in red) for the conduct of divine service XIV; heading of a division of a book, etc. xv. Rare before XVII, *rubriche*, -*ishe* being the usual form XIV-XVI (Ch., Lydg., Caxton). - OF. *rubriche*, -*ice* (XIII), beside *rubrique*, or its source L. *rūbrica* red earth, title of a law, law itself (written with red ochre), sb. use (sc. *terra* earth) of adj. f. *rubere* RED.

**ruby** rū·bi red precious stone. XIV. - OF. *rubi* (mod. *rubis*), corr. to Pr. *robi*, Sp. *rubi(n)*, Pg. *rubi(m)* - medL. *rubinu-s*, sb. use (sc. *lapis* stone) of adj. f. base of L. *rubus*, *ruber* RED.

**ruce** rūʃ frill of light material. XIX. - F. *ruce* beehive, and (with allusion to the plaits of a straw hive) frill. - (O)F. *ruce* = Pr. *rūca*, etc. :- medL. *rūca* bark of tree, of Celtic origin.

**ruck**<sup>1</sup> rək heap, stack, pile XIII (AnCrR.); multitude, throng XVI; undistinguished crowd XIX. Of unkn. origin, but perh. Scand. (cf. Norw. synon. *ruka*).

**ruck**<sup>2</sup> rək crease, fold. XVIII (presumably of much earlier occurrence). - ON. *hrukka* (Norw. *hrukka*) :- \**hrunka*, rel. to Norw. *rukla*, *rukka*, MSw. *rynkia* (cf. ME. and dial. *runkle*).

**rucksack** rā·ksæk, ru·k- knapsack. XIX. - G. *rucksack*, f. dial. *rucken* (= *rücken* back, RIDGE) + *sack* SACK<sup>1</sup>.

**ruccion** rā·kʃən (colloq.) disturbance, disorderly action (esp. pl.). XVIII (rare before XIX). perh. joc. based on L. *ructus* belching

**rudder** rā·dəɹ †steering oar OE.; steering-gear mounted in a boat or ship XIV (R. Mannyng). OE. *roper* = OFris. *rōther*, MLG. (whence Norw., Da. *ror*), MDu. *rōder* (Du. *roer*), OHG. *ruodar* (G. *rudder*) :- WGerm. \**rōpra-* (ON. *rōðr* denotes the act of rowing), rel. to ROW<sup>2</sup>.

**ruddle** rā·dl red ochre. XVI. f. base of RUDDY; see -LE<sup>1</sup>, and cf. contemp. RADDLE, and *reddle* (XVIII).

**ruddock** rā·dək (dial.) redbreast, robin. OE. *rudduc*, rel. to RUDDY; see -OCK.

**ruddy** rɑːdi red, reddish, orig. of the face. Late OE. *rudig*, f. base of *rudu* red colour, redness, rel. to *read*, *rēod*, *RED*; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**rude** rūd in various transf. and fig. senses of 'rough'. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *rude* - L. *rudis* unwrought, unformed, uncultivated, uncultured, unpolished, orig. techn. term of handicraft, rel. to *rudus* rubble. Cf. next and ERUDITE.

**rudiment** rū-dimənt (pl.) first principles or elements. XVI. - F. *rudiment* or L. *rudimentum* (Livy, of the early experience of military service), f. *rudis* RUDE, after *elementum* element. Hence **rudimental**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; now superseded by **rudimentary**. XIX, after F. *rudimentaire*.

**rue**<sup>1</sup> rū (arch. exc. as surviving in **rueful**<sup>1</sup> XIII) sorrow, regret OE; compassion XIII. OE. *hrēow* = MLG., MDu. *rouwe*, Du. *rouw*, OHG. (*hryiuwa* (G. *reue*), rel. to next.

**rue**<sup>2</sup> rū affect with contrition or sorrow OE.; affect with pity XII; repent of XII. OE. *hrēowan* (pt. *hrēow*) = OFris. *hriōwa*, OS. *hrewwan* (Du. *rouwen*), OHG. (*hryiuwan* (G. *reuen*); Germ. str. vb. (not in Goth.; cf. ON. *hryggja*, *hryggva* distress, grieve) of which no cogns. are known. See RUTH.

**rue**<sup>3</sup> rū shrub of the genus *Ruta*. (XIV; *ruwe* Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *rue* = Pr., Sp. *ruda*, It. *ruta*, Rum. *rută* :- L. *rūta* - Gr. *rhūtē*, orig. a Peloponnesian word.

**ruelle** rüel space between bed and wall; side of bed nearest the wall; bedroom in which a lady of quality received XVII. - (O)F. *ruelle* lane, dim. of *rue* street = Pr., It. *ruga* :- L. *rūga* wrinkle (cf. RUGOSE).

**ruff**<sup>1</sup> rɑf small freshwater fish of the perch family, *Acerina cernua*. xv. prob. sb. use of ROUGH; cf. modL. *aspedo* (f. *asper* rough) applied to the fish by John Caius.

**ruff**<sup>2</sup> rɑf †ruffle on a garment; article of neckwear consisting of linen, etc. starched in folds. XVI. poss. sb. use of *ruff*, ROUGH.

**ruff**<sup>3</sup> rɑf †former card-game XVI; kind of trump at cards XVII; (from the vb.) act of trumping XIX. - OF. *roffle*, *rouffle*, earlier *ronfle*, *romfle*, corr. to It. *ronfa*, poss. alt. of *trionfo* TRUMP<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. XVI.

**ruff**<sup>4</sup> rɑf male of the sandpiper, distinguished in the breeding-season by a ruff. XVII. transf. use of RUFF<sup>2</sup>.

**ruffian** rɑːfian man of lawless, brutal, or violent behaviour XVI (*ruffian*, *ruffin*); †pander, bawd XVII. - (O)F. *ruf(f)ian* - It. *ruffiano* (whence also Pr. *rufian*, *rofian*), supposed to be f. dial. *rofia* scab, scurf, of Germ. origin (OHG. *ruf* scurf).

**ruffle**<sup>1</sup> rɑːfl spoil the orderly arrangement of XIII (Cursor M.); (gen.) disorder, disarrange XVI; disturb the mind or temper of XVII. Of unkn. origin. Hence **ruffle** sb. disorderly state XVI; ornamental edging to a garment XVIII.

**ruffle**<sup>2</sup> rɑːfl (arch.) contend *with*; swagger, hector. xv. Hence **ruffler**<sup>1</sup> †one of a class of vagabonds; swaggering fellow. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**rufous** rūːfəs reddish. XVIII. f. L. *rufus*, rel. to *ruber*; see RUBRIC, -OUS.

**rug** rɑg rough woollen stuff; piece of thick woollen stuff used as a coverlet XVI; floor mat XIX. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. dial. *rugga* coverlet, Sw. *rugg* ruffed or coarse hair) and rel. to RAG<sup>1</sup>. So **rugged**<sup>1</sup> rɑːgɪd †shaggy, hirsute XIV; rough, uneven (also fig.) XVI. prob. pp. formation of Scand. origin on the same base; cf. RAGGED.

**Rugby** rɑːgbi name of a public school at Rugby in Warwickshire, after which one of the two chief games of football is named. XIX. Hence (sl.) **rugger**<sup>8</sup>. XIX.

**rugose** rūːgʊs wrinkled. XVIII. - L. *rūgōsus*, f. *rūga* wrinkle; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**ruin** rūːin (state consequent upon) giving way and falling down XIV (concr. xv); downfall, utter loss XIV. - (O)F. *ruine*, corr. to Sp., It. *ruina* - L. *ruīna*, f. *ruere* fall. So **ruin** vb. XVI. - (O)F. *ruiner* or medL. *ruināre*. **ruinate**<sup>2</sup>, **ruination**. XVI. **ruinous**. XIV (Wycl. Bibl.). - (O)F. or L. *ruīnōsus*.

**rule** rül principle of procedure, conduct, etc.; code of religious life XIII (AnCrR.); standard of estimation, etc.; graduated strip of wood or metal XIV. *rule of thumb* XVII. ME. *riule*, *reule* - OF. *riule*, *reule*, *riule* :- Rom. \**regula*, for L. *rēgula* straight stick, bar, pattern, rel. to *regere* rule (see REGENT), *rēx* (rēg-) king. So **rule** vb. govern XIII (AnCrR.); mark with lines xv. - OF. *reuler* - late L. *rēgulāre* REGULATE. Hence **ruiler**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**rum**<sup>1</sup> rɑm spirit distilled from sugarcane products. XVII. perh. shortening of slightly earlier *rumbullion*, *rumbustion*, of unkn. origin. ¶ The word has become CEUR.

**rum**<sup>2</sup> rɑm (sl.) queer, odd. XVIII. poss. var. of ROM in collocations like *rum cove*. Also **rummy**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**Rumanian, Ro(um)manian** rūmeiˈniən pert. to (native of) *Rumania*, a country of S.E. Europe, the natives of which speak a language of the Romanic group having a large element of alien vocabulary; see -IAN. XIX.

**rumbelow** rɑmbəloʊ meaningless combination of syllables used as a refrain chanted by sailors when rowing. XIV. Often coupled with *hevelow*, *heve (and) how*, *hey (and) how* or *ho*.

**rumble** rɑːmbl make a low heavy continuous sound. XIV (Ch.). prob. - MDu. *rommelen*, *rummelen* (Du. *rommelen*), whence G. *rummeln*, OSw. *rumbla*, etc.; of imit. origin.

**ruminare** rū·mineit meditate (upon); chew the cud. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *rūmināri*, -āre, f. *rūmin-*, *rūmen* throat, gullet, (in mod. scientific use) first stomach of a ruminant; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **ruminant** (animal) that chews the cud. XVII. **rumination**. XVI (Sh.).

**rummage** rʌ·midʒ †stowage, orig. in a ship's hold; (dial.) commotion XVI; (from the vb.) overhauling search XVIII. - AN. \**rumage* (cf. AL. *rumāgium*, also *runāgium*), aphetic of OF. *arrumage* (mod. *arrimage*), f. †*arrumer*, var. of OF. *arimer*, *aruner*, *ariner*, f. a- AD-+*run* RUN<sup>2</sup>; see -AGE. *R. sale* is first recorded (XIX) for the sale of unclaimed goods at docks or odds and ends left in a warehouse. Hence **rummage** vb. †stow in the hold, †set (a ship) in order; search (orig. the hold), also intr. XVI.

**rummer** rʌ·məɪ (arch.) large drinking-glass. XVII. Of LDu. origin; cf. Du. *roemer*, LG. (whence G.) *römer*, f. *roemen*, etc. extol, boast.

**rumour** rū·məɪ †favourable report XIV (Ch., Trevisa); general report or hearsay XIV (Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *rumur*, *rumo(u)* - OF. *rumur*, -or (mod. -eur) = Pr. *rumor*, etc. - L.

**rump** rʌmp hindquarters, buttocks. XV (Promp. Parv.); small or contemptible remainder XVII. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. (M)Da. *rumpe*, (M)Sw. *rumpa*, Icel. *rumpr*; corr. forms in (M)Du., (M)LG., and (O)HG. mean the trunk of the body; the orig. sense may be tree-stump.

**rumple** rʌ·mpl crease, wrinkle, crumple. XVII. f. *rumple* sb. wrinkle, fold (XVI, Dunbar). - (M)Du. *rompel*, deriv. of MDu. *rompe*, MLG. *rumpe* wrinkle, or - MDu., MLG. *rumpelen*, *rompelen*, rel. to OE. \**rimpan*, in pp. *gerumpen* contracted, wrinkled, (M)LG., (M)Du. *rimpel* wrinkle, OHG. *rimpfan* (G. *rümpfen*).

**rumpus** rʌ·mpʌs disturbance, row. XVIII (Foote). Of fanciful formation (?).

**run**<sup>1</sup> rʌn, pt. **ran** ræn, pp. **run** rʌn go along at quicker than walking pace; (gen.) move forward with speed. In finite parts of this vb. the present form with -u- is not current before XVI (*runne*), but the var. *ronne* is earlier. The vowel resulted from levelling through from forms in which it was original, viz. pt. pl. *runnen* (OE. \**runnon*) and pp. *runne(n)*, *ronnen* (pp. *gerunnen* coagulated, curdled). OE. *rinnan*, pt. *rann* = OFris. *rinna*, *renna*, OS., OHG. *rinnan*, (MLG., MDu., G. *rinnen*), ON. *rinna*, Goth. *rinnan*; CGerm. str. vb. of unkn. origin. But the metathesized form of this was commoner in OE., viz. *iernan* (pt. *arn*, *orn*, *urnon*, pp. *urnen*), which died out in ME., except for a few survivals in mod. dialects. The common ME. present tense forms *rinne*, *renne*, were prob. due to ON. *rinna*, *renna*, with pt. *ran*, pp. *run*, reinforced from the same source. Hence **run** sb. XV (act or spell of running;

later in many techn. uses). ¶ Parallel developments are found in BURN<sup>2</sup>.

**run**<sup>2</sup> rʌn (naut.) part of a ship's bottom that rises from the keel and narrows towards either end. XVII. perh. - OF. *run* ship's hold - (M)Du. *ruim* space (ROOM).

**runagate** rʌ·nəgeit †apostate; (arch.) deserter, runaway; vagabond. XVI. alt. of *ren(n)egate* (see RENEGADE), by assoc. with *renne* RUN and *agate* on the way, away, (f. A-<sup>1</sup>+gate, GAIT).

**runcible** rʌ·nsibl r. spoon kind of fork for pickles curved like a spoon and having three broad prongs (one with a sharp edge). XIX. First used by Edward Lear as a nonsense word in *r. cat*, *r. hat*, *r. spoon*; supposed to be alt. of *rouncival*, which has been used in many senses of obscure origin, and has been identified with the place-name *Roncesvalles* (*Roncevaux*).

**runcinate** rʌ·nsineit irregularly saw-toothed. XVIII. - modL. *runcinātus*, f. L. *runcina* joiner's plane (formerly taken also to mean a kind of saw); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**rundale** rʌ·ndeil form of joint occupation of land. XVI. (Sc. *ryndale*, *rindaill*, later *rendal*, *rennal*, anglicized *rundale*). f. *rin*, Sc. var. of RUN+dale, north. form of DOLE.

**rune** rʌn character of the earliest Germanic alphabet. XVII. Adopted from Danish writers on Northern antiquities, and repr. ON. \**rūn*, pl. *rūnar*, *rūnir* secret or hidden lore, runes, magical signs (Sw. *runa*, Da. *rune*) = OE. *rūn* mystery, runic letter, secret consultation, OS., OHG., Goth. *rūna* (cf. ROUND<sup>2</sup>). So **runic**. XVII (Evelyn). - modL. *rūnicus*. ¶ The words have been adopted into other Eur. langs.; e.g. G., Du. *rune*, F. *rune*, *runique*; also Finnish *runo* poem, song of the Kalevala, whence *rune* has been so used in Eng., and gen. for 'song, poem, verse' (XIX).

**rung** rʌŋ stick of rounded form used as a rail, etc. OE.; stave of a ladder XIII. OE. *hrung* = MLG. *runge* (Du. *rong*), OHG. *runga* (G. *runge* from LG.), Goth. *hrugga* *þáþdos*.

**runnel** rʌ·nl small stream. XVI. Later form (by assim. to RUN) of *rinel*, OE. *rynel*, *rynele*, *rinnele*, f. *run-*, *rin-*, base of RUN<sup>1</sup>; see -EL<sup>1</sup>.

**runt** rʌnt (dial.) old tree-stump XVI (G. Douglas), small breed of cattle XVI; uncouth, ill-conditioned, or dwarfish person; stout variety of domestic pigeon XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**rupee** rūpiː monetary unit of India. XVII. - Urdu *rūpiyah* :- Skr. *rūpya* wrought silver; cf. ROUBLE.

**rupture** rʌ·ptʃəɪ breach XV; abdominal hernia XVI; break XVII. - F. *rupture* or L. *ruptūra*, f. pp. stem of *rupere* break; see REAVE, -URE.

**rural** ruə·lɪəl pert. to the country )( the town. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *rural* or late L.

*rūrālis*, f. *rūr-*, *rūs* the country :- \**rewos* = Av. *ravah-* space, rel. to OSl. *ravinū* flat, level, and ROOM; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**Ruritania** *rūrítei-niə* imaginary kingdom of Central Europe in Anthony Hope's novels (1894, 1898); transf. petty state, esp. as a scene of court romance and intrigue. Hence -a-**NIAN**. f. L. *rūri-*, *rūs* country + -*tania*, of *Lusitania*, etc.

**rusa** *rū-sə* E. Indian red deer. XIX. modL. - Malay. Cf. BABIROUSSA.

**ruse** *rūz* †detour, doubling in the track xv; trick, dodge xvii. - (O)F. *ruse*, f. *ruser* (whence ME. *ruse* repulse in battle, make a detour as a hunted animal) drive back, perh. :- Rom. \**ru(r)sāre*, f. L. *rursus* back-(wards) :- \**reworsos*, f. *re-* RE- I + \**wors-* turned (cf. -WARD, WORTH).

**rush**<sup>1</sup> *rʌʃ* plant of the order Juncaceae. OE. *rysč(e)*, recorded chiefly in place-designations, corr. to MLG., MHG. (Du., G.) *rusch*; the development *u* :- *y* before point-cons. is paralleled in *blush*, *cluster*, etc. OE. *rysč(e)*, with the vars. *resč(e)*, *risč(e)*, \**rex(e)*, *rix(e)*, surviving dial. in *resh*, *rish*, *rex*, *rix*, and corr. to MI.G., MDu. *risch*, etc., point to a Germ. series \**rask-* \**resk-* \**rusk-*, with poss. further connexions in L. *restis* (:- \**rezgtis*) rush, leaf of onion or garlic, rope, cord, Lith. *rėzgis* basket, *rezgù* plait, Skr. *rājīus* rope.

**rush**<sup>2</sup> *rʌʃ* †force out of place, move with force or speed; also intr. xiv (Barbour, Wycl. Bible); the sense-development was prob. infl. by phonetic appropriateness - AN. *russher*, var. of OF. *russer*, *ruser* (see RUSE). ¶ For -*sh* cf. *bushel*, *push*.

**rusk** *rask* (piece of) bread re-fired so as to be hard and crisp. xvi. - Sp., Pg. *rosca* twist, coil, twisted roll of bread, of unkn. origin.

**Russ** *rʌs* pert. to (native of) Russia. *Rus'*, Russ. name for the Russian lands and people before the sixteenth century. So **Russian** *rʌʃən*. xvi. - medL. *Russianus* f. *Russia*. (Russ. *Rossiya* prob. - Gr. 'Ρωσία.)

**russet** *rʌsɪt* coarse woollen cloth of reddish-brown or other subfusc colour xiii; adj. reddish-brown xiv (hence sb. russet colour xvi; russet apple xviii). - AN. *russet*, var. of OF. *rousset*, *rosset*, dim. f. *rous* (mod. *roux*) - Pr. *ros*, It. *rosso* :- L. *russu-s* (:- \**rudhsos*) RED; see -ET.

**rust** *rʌst* brownish coating formed on iron and steel by oxidation. OE. *rūst* = OS., (O)HG. *rost*, (M)Du. *roest*, based on Germ. \**rudh-* \**reudh-* \**raudh-* RED; cf. synon. ON. *ryð*, OSl. *rūžda*, Lett. *rūsa* (*rusta* brown colour), L. *rōbigo*, *rūbigo*. Hence vb. xiii (Anchr.). **rusty**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *rūstīg*, with corr.

forms in other Germ. langs. ¶ The long quality of the OE. vowel is shown by dial. *roost* (xiv), Sc. *roost*, but shortening may have been very early.

**rustic** *rʌstɪk* pert. to the country xv; sb. countryman, peasant xvi. - L. *rūsticus*, f. *rūs* country)(town; cf. F. *rustique* (xiv). So **rustical**. xv. - OF. or medL. **rusticate**<sup>2</sup> retire to the country xvii; trans. xviii. f. pp. stem of L. *rūsticāri* live in the country. **rustication**. xvii. - L. **rusticity** -i-siti. xvi. - F. or L.

**rustle** *rʌsl* give forth a succession of light crisp sounds xiv (Trevisa); (U.S. colloq.) move about vigorously xix. Of imit. origin; cf. Fris. *russelje*, *risselje*, Flem. †*russelsen*, *rijsselen*, Du. *ridselen*, *ritselen*.

**rusty**<sup>2</sup> *rʌsti* reasty, rancid xvi; ill-tempered xix (Scott). var. of REASTY.

**rut**<sup>1</sup> *rʌt* sexual excitement of male deer, etc. xv. - (O)F. *rut*, †*ruit* rutting (time), †bellowing (of stags) :- Sp., Pg. *ruido* noise, clamour :- Rom. \**rūgitu-s*, for L. *rugitus*, f. *rugire* roar, f. \**ru-*, imit. syll. found elsewhere.

**rut**<sup>2</sup> *rʌt* track made in soft ground. xvi. Early forms also *rote*, *roote*, *rupt*; prob. - OF. *rote*, early form of ROUTE; the shortening of the vowel may be due to lack of stress in the comp. †*cartrote*. The form *rit*, which occurs in *cart-ritt* (xvii) and uncompounded in north. dial., is perh. of distinct origin (f. *rit* scratch, incise, in Cumberland dial., cut the first line of a trench or drain with a spade).

**ruth** *rūp* (arch.) pity. xii. Early ME. *reupe* f. *rewen* RUE<sup>2</sup>, prob. after ON. *hrygð*. Survives in gen. literary use in **ruthless** pitiless. xiv.

**ruthenium** *rūpɪ-niəm* (chem.) metal of the platinum group, discovered 1828, being first observed in platinum ores in the Ural mountains xix. f. medL. *Ruthenia* Russia. See -IUM.

**-ry** *ri* suffix, reduced form of -ERY used chiefly after an unstressed syll. ending in *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, or *sh*, and rarely after vocalic els.; exx. of the types are: *heraldry*, *ribaldry*; *casuistry*, *dentistry*, *peasantry*, *chivalry*, *devilry*; *yeomanry*; *Englishry*, *Jewry*; in a few words -ry and -ery are alternative, *baptist(e)ry*, *jewel(le)ry*.

**rybat** *raɪ-bət* (Sc.) REVEAL<sup>2</sup>. xvii (*rebatt*), prob. var. of *rabbet*, REBATE.

**rye** *raɪ* the cereal *Secale cereale*, OE. *ryge* = ON. *rugr* :- Germ. \**rugiz*, an *i*-stem, beside which there is an *n*-stem, \**roggan-*, \**ruggn-*, repr. by OFris. *rogga*, OS. *roggo* (Du. *rogge*, *rog*), OHG. *rokko* (G. *roggen* is from LG.); from the former type are Finnish *ruis*, Estonian *rukiis*, Lappish *rok*;

from the latter OF. *regon*, *ragon*, Pr. *raon* maslin; corr. forms in Balto-Sl. are Lith. *rugys*, Lett. *rudsis*, OSl. *rūshī* (Russ. *roz'h'*), perh. ult. rel. to Gr. (Thracian) *brizā* (= *\*vrugjā*). The place of origin and route of transmission are not clear. Hence **RYE-GRASS** A. for earlier *ray-grass* (XVII) species

*Lolium* (†*ray* darnel XIV–XVII, of unkn. origin); B. wild rye, *Hordeum* XVIII.

**ryot** *rai'ət* Indian peasant or husbandman. XVII (*riat*, Purchas). – Urdu *ra'iyat*, *raiyat* – Arab. *ra'iyah* flock, herd, subjects, peasants, f. *ra'ā* pasture, feed.

## S

**s**, **-s** z repr. OE. g. sg. *-es* of many m. and n. sbs., written universally 's, as *boy's*, *horse's*, *lady's*, with extension to certain pls., as *men's*; special cases are its use (1) as a euphem. repr. of *God's* (g. of *GOD*) in oaths, as 'sblood (XVI), 'sdeath (XVII), 'slife (XVII), 'swounds (XVI; see **ZOUNDS**); (2) in the terminal el. *-sman*, the extensive use of which, as in *craftsman*, *helmsman*, *kinsman*, *salesman*, *spokesman*, *sportsman*, *tradesman*, is a generalization of the combination found in OE. *stēoresmann* STEERSMAN, *tūnesmann* (occupier of a manor) TOWNSMAN.

**b**. Identical with the inflexion of the g. sg. is the *-s* surviving in certain advb. forms, viz. *always*, *eftsoons*, *needs*, *nowadays*, (go your) *ways*, *-wards*, *-ways*, which are particular instances of the use exemplified by such OE. advs. as *dægēs* by day, *sōþes* in truth, truly, *þances* voluntarily. There were also OE. advs. compounded with *tō* TO and a genitive, as *tōgēgnes* against, *tōmiddes* amidst, by the side of which were synon. *ongēgn* AGAIN, *onmiddan* AMID; hence there arose in ME. mixed forms such as *ažeines*, *amiddes*; and *-(e)s* became generalized, as in *EFTSOONS*, *-WARDS*, *-WAYS*. In *once*, *twice*, *thence*, *hence*, *whence*, *since*, the suffix has been otherwise spelt in order to avoid the suggestion of pronunc. with *z* which is associated with *-ns*, viz. *nz*. In *AGAINST*, *AMIDST*, *AMONGST*, *anest* (see **ANENT**), dial. *onct* (ONCE), there is a parasitic *t*. ¶ In the disjunctive prons. (orig. northern) *hers*, *ours*, *theirs*, *yours* (ME. *hires*, *heres*, *ures*, etc.) the *-s* is presumably analogical after *his*, as the *-n* of the parallel dial. *hern*, *hism*, *ourn*, etc. is after *mine*, *thine*.

**Sabaan**, **Sabean** *sabi'ən* pert. to the ancient people of Yemen in Arabia. XVI (Sidney). f. L. *Sabæus* – Gr. *Sabaōs*, f. *Sāba* – Arab. *Saba'* = Heb. *Shebā'*; see **-AN**.

**Sabaism** *sei'beizm* star-worship. XVIII. – F. *sabaisme*, f. Heb. *šābā* host (of heaven), after the presumed etym. of **SABIAN**; see **-ISM**.

**Sabaoth** *sæ'beioʊp* in phr. *Lord (God) of S.* in Eng. N.T. (Rom. ix 29, Jas. v 4) and *Te Deum*. XIV. – L. *Sabaōth* (Vulg.) – Gr.

*Sabaōth* (LXX and N.T.) – Heb. *šēbāōth*, pl. of *šābā* army, host.

**Sabbatarian** *sæbətə'riən* pert. to the observance of the Sabbath (Saturday); sb. observer of the Lord's Day as a Sabbath (7th day of the week). XVII. f. late L. *sabbatārius* (Sidonius), sb. pl. Jews (Martial), f. *sabbatum*; see next, **-ARIAN**.

**Sabbath** *sæ'bəθ* seventh day of the week observed by Jews as a day of rest OE.; the Lord's Day, Sunday XVI; (after F. *sabbat*) midnight meeting of demons and witches XVII. OE. *sabat*, ME. *sabat* (XIII) – L. *sabbatum* and (O)F. *sabbat*, †*sabat* (= Pr. *sabbat* Sabbath, Sp. *sábado*, It. *sabbato* Saturday) – Gr. *sabbaton* – Heb. *shabbāth*, f. *shābath* rest. The sp. with *th* and the consequent pronunc. are due to learned assoc. with the Heb. form. ¶ A pop. L. nasalized form *\*sambatum* is repr. by F. *samedi* = *\*sambatū diēs*, Rum. *sāmbătă*, OHG. *sambaʒtag*, G. *samstag*, OSl. *šabota*. S. Day (XIV): cf. OHG. *sambaʒtag* (G. *sams-tag*), Goth. *sabbato dags*.

**sabbatical** *sæbətikəl* pert. to the Sabbath; pert. to the seventh year prescribed by Mosaic law to be observed as a Sabbath XVI; hence of an academical year of absence from duty XIX. f. late L. *sabbaticus* – Gr. *sabbatikós*, f. *sabbaton*; see prec., **-ICAL**.

**Sabellian** *sæbe'liən* heretic maintaining that the three Persons of the Trinity are merely modes of one divine Person. XV. – eccL. *Sabelliānus*, f. *Sabellius*, an African heresiarch (III).

**Sabian** *sei'biən* adherent of a religious sect of the Arabians XVII; (erron.) star-worshipper XVIII. f. Arab. *šābi'*; see **-AN**.

**Sabine** *sæ'bain* one of a race of ancient Italy. XIV (Trevisa); their language. – L. *Sabinus*, rel. to *Sabellī* and *Samnium* (see **SAMNITE**); see **-INE**<sup>1</sup>.

**sable**<sup>1</sup> *sei'bl* (fur of) a small carnivore *Mustela zibellina*. XV. – OF. *sable* (XII) sable fur, also in *martre sable* 'sable-marten'

(animal and its fur) – medL. *sabelum* (XII), whence also MLG. *sabel*, Du. *sabel*, Icel. *safal*, *safali*; all ult. of Balto-Sl. origin (cf. Lith. *sábalas*, Russ. *sóbol'*, with which (O)HG. *zobel* (XI) closely agrees), the word being carried into Germania with the fur trade from Eastern Europe. Cf. ZIBELINE.

**sable**<sup>2</sup> sei:bl black colour (spec. in her.); black clothing XIV; adj. xv. – OF. *sable*, whence also Sp., Pg. *sable*, (M)Du. *sabel*; gen. presumed to be identical with prec., but sable fur is brown.

**sabot** sæ:bou wooden shoe made of a single piece of wood. XVII. – F. *sabot*, of unkn. origin. So **sabotage** sæ:bótəʒ wilful and organized destruction of machinery, etc. by workers. xx. – F. *sabotage* (1870), f. *saboter* clatter with shoes, execute badly, destroy (tools, etc.), f. *sabot*.

**sabre**, U.S. **saber** sei:bəɪ cavalry sword with curved blade. XVII (Otway). – F. *sabre*, unexpl. alt. of *sable* – G. *sabel*, local var. of *sábel*, earlier †*schabel* – Pol. *szabla* or Magyar *szablya*. ¶ Introduced into France by German mercenaries. The somewhat earlier Eng. †*sable* was – G. or Du. *sabel*, and Sc. *shab(b)le* – It. *sciab(o)la* or its Pol. or Magyar source.

**sabulous** sæ:bjʊləs sandy. XVII. – L. *sabulosus*, f. *sabulum* SAND; see -OUS.

**sac** sæk bag-like cavity. XVIII. – F. *sac* or L. *saccus* SACK<sup>1</sup> in modL. applications. ¶ See also SACK<sup>4</sup>.

**saccharine** sæ:kəraɪn, -in sugary. XVII. f. medL. *saccharum* SUGAR†-INE<sup>1</sup>. So **saccharin** sæ:kəraɪn sweet substance obtained from coal tar XIX; also popularly -ine in. – G. *saccharin* Fahlberg 1879. Hence **sacchari**-METER polariscope for testing sugars. XIX. – F. *saccharimètre*. **saccharo**-METER hydrometer for testing the amount of sugar. XVIII. f. **sa**-**charo**-comb. form of Gr. *sákkharon* SUGAR.

**sacerdotal** sæsəɪdɔʊtəl pert. to priests or priesthood. XIV. – (O)F. *sacerdotal* or L. *sacerdōtālis*, f. *sacerdōt-*, -*dōs* priest =-*sakro-dhōts* 'offering sacrifices', f. *\*sakro*-SACRED (cf. L. *sacra* sacrifices) + *\*dhō*-make, DO; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**sachem** sei:tʃəm, sæ:tʃəm chief of some Amer. Indian tribes XVII; (U.S.) political chief XIX. – Narragansett *sachem* = Penobscot *sagamo* (see SAGAMORE).

**sachet** sæ:ʃei small perfumed bag; dry perfume in packet form. XIX (isolated exx. in Caxton). – (O)F. *sachet*, dim. of *sac* SACK<sup>1</sup>; see -ET. ¶ ONF. var. *saquet* is repr. by dial. *sacket* (xv–xix).

**sack**<sup>1</sup> sæk large oblong bag open at one end. OE. *sacc* – L. *saccus* bag, sack, sackcloth (whence (O)F., Pr., Rum. *sac*, Sp. *saco*, It. *sacco*), corr. to Gr. *sákkos*, term of commerce for packing-material, of Semitic origin (Heb. *saq* sack, sackcloth, Syriac *saq*, *saqā*,

Ass. *šaqqu*). There are corr. forms in MDu. *sak* (Du. *zak*), OHG. *sac(h)*, pl. *secchi* (G. *sack*), ON. *sekk*, Goth. *sakkus*; the ON. form and OE. *sæcc* repr. a type *\*sakkiz*.

Comp. **sa**-**ck**CLOTH coarse textile fabric, esp. as a material for penitential garb. XIV (*sekkclath*); cf. medL. *pamius saccorum*. ¶ A word in gen. Eur. use, from L. or Gr.; cf. Ir., Gael. *sac*, W. *sach*, Russ., Pol., Czech, Serb., Alb. *sak*, Magyar *zsak*. **sack** vb.<sup>1</sup> A. put into a sack XIV; B. dismiss, discharge XIX. In A, partly after medL. *saccāre* or MDu. *sacken*, etc.; in B, f. phr. *give* (a person) *the sack* (XIX), which has analogues in F. *donner son sac à quelqu'un*, (M)Du. *ie-mand den zak geven*, and in F. vb. *sacquer*.

**sack**<sup>2</sup> sæk gen. name for a class of white wines from Spain and the Canaries. XVI. orig. (*wyne*) *seck* – F. *vin sec* dry wine (see WINE, SEC); cf. Du. *sek*; also G. *sekt* (†*canarienseckt*) now applied to champagne, formerly †*seck*; perh. orig. applied to dry wines of the sherry class, but later extended to others. ¶ The alt. of *seck* to *sack* is unexplained.

**sack**<sup>3</sup> sæk plundering. XVI. – F. *sac* (in phr. *mettre à sac* 'put to sack') – It. *sacco* SACK<sup>1</sup> (in phr. *fare il sacco*, *mettere* or *porre a sacco*, *dare il sacco* a pillage, *andare a sacco* be sacked, perh. orig. referring to the filling of bags with plunder, cf. *fare sacco* make a SACK<sup>1</sup> of money). Hence *sack* vb.<sup>2</sup> plunder XVI; cf. medL. *saccāre*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *saquear*, It. *saccheggiare* (whence F. *saccager*).

**sack**<sup>4</sup> sæk also **sac**, (pseudo-F.) **sacque** loose gown for women XVI; loose-fitting coat XIX. prob. orig. a use of SACK<sup>1</sup>, later assoc. with F. *sac* (cf. G. *französischer sack*, Du. *zak*).

**sackbut** sæ:kbat bass trumpet with a slide. XVI. – F. *saquebute*, earlier -*boute*, -*bot(t)e* (XV), recorded earlier in the sense of a hooked lance for pulling a man off his horse, f. *saquer*, var. of OF. *sachier* pull = Sp., Pg. *sacar* (=Rom. *\*saccāre*) + *bouter* perh. BUTT<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Used in the Geneva Bible, Dan. iii (and hence in A.V.) to render Aram. *sabb'kā* (repr. in LXX by *sambūkē* and in Vulg. by L. *sambūca*), which, however, denotes a stringed instrument.

**sackless** sæ:kli:s (arch., dial.) †undisputed, unchallenged; innocent. Late OE. *saclēas* – ON. *saklauss*, f. *sak-*, *sþk*; see SAKE<sup>1</sup>, -LESS.

**sacrament** sæ:kɾəmənt any of certain sacred rites of the Christian Church XII; spec. *the S.*, the Eucharist, Holy Communion XIII; (arch.) sacred or solemn pledge XIV. ME. *sacrement* (also *sa(c)ra-*, by assim. to L.) – (O)F. *sacrement* – L. *sacrāmentum* solemn engagement, caution-money deposited in a suit, military oath, (in ChrL. by recourse to the etymol. meaning) used to render Gr. *μυστήριον* MYSTERY<sup>1</sup>. f. *sacrāre* hallow, consecrate, f. *sacer* SACRED; see -MENT. So **sacrame**-NTAL<sup>1</sup> XIV

-OF. or late L.; sb. rite analogous to a sacrament XVI. **sacramenta**-RIAN XVI; f. modL. *sacramentarius*, applied like Luther's *sacramentirer*, *sacramenter* to deniers of the Real Presence. So **sacrarium** sæk-ræ-ri-əm sanctuary of a church. XVIII. - eccl. use of L. *sacrarium* place in which sacred objects were kept, f. *sacr*-, *sacer*. Earlier †*sacrary* (XIV, Wycl. Bible, Trevisa) - OF. *sacrarie*, *sacraire* or L. **sacred** sei-krid consecrated, dedicated to xiv; dedicated to a religious purpose xv; revered as holy, secured against violation XVI. orig. pp. (see -ED<sup>1</sup>) of †*sacre* consecrate - (O)F. *sacer* (= Pr. *sagrar*, It. *sacrare*) - L. *sacrare* consecrate, dedicate to a divinity, f. *sacr*-, *sacer* consecrated, holy, rel. to *sancire*, *sanctus*; see SANCTION, SAINT. **sacrifice** sæk-krifais offering of a slaughtered animal, etc. to a deity; that which is so offered XIII; Jesus Christ's offering of himself XIV; applied to the Eucharist; gen. (so *self*-s.) XVI. - (O)F. *sacrifice* = Pr. *sacrifici*, Sp. *sacrificio*, It. *sagrifizio* - L. *sacrificium*, rel. to *sacrificus*, f. *sacri*-, *sacer*; see -FIC and cf. the formation of the earlier *sacerdōs*, s.v. SACERDOTAL. Hence vb. XIII; cf. (O)F. *sacrifier*, L. *sacrificare*. So **sacrificial** sæk-ri-fī-(ə) XVII (Sh.). f. L. *sacrificium*; cf. contemp. †*sacrificial* (XVII) - L. *sacrificālis*, f. *sacrificus*. **sacrilege** sæk-krilidʒ violation of a sacred person or thing, prop. theft of a sacred object XIII; profanation XIV. - (O)F. *sacrilege* (= Sp., It. *sacrilegio*) - L. *sacrilegium*, f. *sacrilegus* one who steals sacred things, f. *sacri*-, *sacer* + *legere* take possession of, after the phr. *sacrum* or *sacra legere* purloin sacred things (see COLLECT, etc.). **sacrilegious** -li-dʒəs, -li-dʒəs XVI. f. L. *sacrilegium*; the pronunc. has been affected by assoc. with *religious*. **sacring**<sup>1</sup> sæk-krin (hist.) consecration of the Eucharist. XIII. f. †*sacre* consecrate + -ING<sup>1</sup>; hence *sacring-bell* XIV. **sacrist** sæk-krist one having charge of sacred vessels, etc. XVI. - (O)F. *sacriste*, or medL. *sacrista*, f. *sacri*-, *sacer*. **sacristan**. XIV. - medL. *sacristānus*; cf. SEXTON. **sacristy**<sup>3</sup> repository in a church for sacred objects. XVII (also †*sextry* XIV-XVII) - F. *sacristie* (earlier -*estie*), It. *sacrestia* or medL. *sacristia*. **sacro**- sei-krou used as comb. form (see -O-) of SACRUM in anat. terms. XIX. **sacrosanct** sæk-krou-, sei-krou-sæŋkt secured by religious sanction. XVII. - L. *sacrōsanctus*, f. *sacrō*, abl. of *sacrum* sacred rite, sb. use of n. of *sacer* + *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire* (see SANCTION). **sacrum** sei-krəm (anat.) lowest bone of the spine. XVIII. Short for late L. *os sacrum*, tr. Gr. ἱερόν ὀστέον 'sacred bone'.

**sad** sæd A. †sated, weary OE.; †steadfast, firm; †grave, serious; sorrowful XIV; deplorably disappointing or bad XVII. B. †solid, dense XIII (cf. *sad-iron*, solid flat-iron); dark-coloured (cf. G. *sattblau*, etc.) XVI; (of bread, etc.) that has not 'risen' XVII. OE. *sæd* = OS. *sad* (Du. *zāt*), OHG. *sat*

(G. *satt*), ON. *saðr*, Goth. *saps* :- CGerm. \**saðaz* :- IE. \**sətós*, pp. formation (see -ED<sup>1</sup> and cf. LOUD, OLD) on a base meaning SATISFY and repr. also by Gr. *datos* (:- \**nsətós*) insatiate, *hádēn* enough, L. *sat*, *satis* enough, *satur* sated (cf. SATURATE), OIr. *sathech* satiated, Lith. *sotūs* satisfying. Hence **sadden**<sup>5</sup> sæ-dn (dial.) make solid XVI; make sorrowful XVII; repl. †*sad* vb. (XIV) and (dial.) *sade* (OE. *sadian*).

**saddle** sæ-dl seat for a rider on an animal's back. OE. *sadol*, -ul = MDu. *sadel* (Du. *zadel*, *zaal*), OHG. *satal*, -ul (G. *sattel*), ON. *sǫðull* :- Germ. (exc. Gothic) \**saðulaz*, perh. ult. (but not immed.) to be referred to the o-grade of IE. \**sed*- SIT, which is repr. in the parallel formations Goth. *sittls* seat (see SETTLE<sup>1</sup>), L. *sella* (:- \**sedlā*), Gr. *hellā* seat, OSl. *sedulo* saddle, see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. OE. *sadolian*.

**Sadducee** sæ-dʒu-si member of one of the three Jewish sects (the others being Pharisees and Essenes) of the time of Christ. OE. *sad(d)ucēas*, ME. *saduceis*, *saduce(e)s*, later *Sadduces*, pl.; - late L. *Saddūcæus* - late Gr. *Saddoukaōs*, f. late Heb. *Ḥaddūqī*, prob. f. personal name *Ḥaddūq*, in Masoretic vocalization *Ḥaddūq* Zadok of the Eng. Bible (2 Sam. viii 17, etc.), the high priest of David's time from whom the priesthood of the Captivity and later periods claimed to be descended.

**sadism** sei-dizm, sā-dizm sexual perversion marked by love of cruelty. XIX. - F. *sadisme*, f. name of the Count (usu. called Marquis) de *Sade* (1740-1814), infamous for his crimes and the character of his writings; see -ISM. Also **sa-dist**, **sadist**.

**safe**<sup>1</sup> seif free from hurt or damage XIII (RGlouc.); free from danger, secure XIV. ME. *sauf*, *sāf*, orig. inflected *saue*, *save* - (O)F. *sauf* (AN. *saf*) = Pr. *salv*-s, *sal*-s, Sp., It. *salvo* :- L. *salvu*-s uninjured, entire, healthy (cf. SALUTARY, SAVE<sup>1</sup>), corr. in base and suffix to Gr. *hólos* (:- \**solōs*), Skr. *sarvas* whole, all :- IE. \**solwos* (cf. OL. *sollus*, W. *holl* whole :- IE. \**solmos*; see also SOLEMN, SOLICIT, PLID). ¶ For the vocalism cf. *chafe*, *mavis*, *save*, *wafer*.

Phrases and comps. *safe and sound* (XIII) reflects F. *sain et sauf*, L. *sanus et saluus*, *salvus sanus*; *safe conduct* (ME. *sauf conduit*, etc. XIII) - (O)F. *sauf conduit*, medL. (Rom.) *salvus conductus*; **sa-feguard** (ME. *sauf garde*, xv; also *saue garde* (AL. *salva garde*, (O)F. *saue garde* (AL. *salva guardia* xiv) = Sp., It. *salvanguardia*).

**safe**<sup>2</sup> seif receptacle for safe keeping. xv (Promp. Parv.). Orig. *save*, f. SAVE<sup>1</sup>; later assim. to prec.

**safety** sei-fti XIII (Cursor M., 'salvation'), ME. *sawvete* (three sylls. as still in Spenser's *safetie*). - (O)F. *sauveté* = Pr. *saubetat*, Sp. *salvedad* :- medL. *salvitātem*, -tās. See -TY<sup>2</sup>.



**safflower** sæˈflauəɪ (dried petals of) the plant *Carthamus tinctorius*. XVI (*samfloure*). – Du. *saffloer* or G. *safflor* – OF. *saffleur* – It. †*saffiore*, var. of *asfiore*, *asfrole*, *zaffrole*; infl. by assoc. with *saffron* and *flower*.

**saffron** sæˈfrən (orange-red product of) the plant *Crocus sativus* XIII; autumn crocus XV. ME. *saffran*, *safron* – (O)F. *safran* (whence also MDu. *saffraen*, Du. *saffraan*, MHG. *saffrān*, G. *safran*), corr. to Pr. *safrā*, It. *zafferano*, (with Arab. article prefixed) Sp. *azafran*, Pg. *açafrão* – Arab. *zaʿfarān* (so also in Pers., Turk., Hind.), of unkn. origin. ¶ Of Eur. range.

**sag** sæg subside XV; hang loose XVI; (naut.) drift XVII. The earliest exx. are from E. Anglian texts; corr. in form to Norw. dial. *sagga* walk slowly and heavily, in sense to MLG. *sacken*, Du. *zakken*, Sw. *sacka*, Norw. dial. *sakka* subside, settle down, Da. *sakke* lag behind, drop astern; perh. ult. of WScand. origin and adopted in LG. and Eng. first in nautical use. Hence **sag** sb. movement to leeward XVI; subsidence XIX.

**saga** sāˈgə mediæval Norse narrative in prose. XVIII. – ON. (Icel.) *saga* SAW<sup>2</sup>.

**sagacious** sægeiˈʃəs ʃof acute perception, esp. of smell; gifted with mental discernment. XVII. f. L. *sagāc-*, *sagāx*, f. \**sāg-*, repr. also by L. *sāgīre* discern acutely; see **SEEK**, -IOUS. So **SAGACITY** sægəˈsɪti XVI. – F. or L.

**sagamore** sæˈgəməɔɪ SACHEM. XVII (Pur-chas). – Penobscot (Amer. Indian) *sagamo*. See **SACHEM**.

**sage**<sup>1</sup> seɪdʒ plant of the labiate genus *Salvia*. XIV. ME. *sauge* – (O)F. *sauge* = Pr. *saubja*, Sp., It. *salvia*, Rum. *salbie* :- L. *salvia* ‘the healing plant’, f. *salvus* SAFE. ¶ For the phonology cf. *chafe*, *gauge*, *safe*, *Ralph* reif.

**sage**<sup>2</sup> seɪdʒ wise XIII; sb. man of profound wisdom (in early use chiefly of the seven traditional wise men) XIV. – (O)F. *sage* (whence It. *saggio*), Pr. *satge* :- Gallo-Rom. \**sapius* (cf. L. *nesapius* ignorant), f. *sapere* (see **SAPIENT**).

**saggar** sæˈgəɪ, **seggar** seˈgəɪ in ceramics, protecting case of fire-proof clay. XVIII. perh. a reduction of **SAFEGUARD**.

**Sagittarius** sædʒɪtəriəs zodiacal constellation of the Archer, ninth zone of the zodiac. XIV (Gower). L., f. *sagitta* arrow; see -ARY.

**sago** seiˈgəʊ (starch obtained from the pith of) the palm *Metroxylon lève*, etc. XVI (*sagu*; later *sagou*, *sagoe*; in XVIII, after Du., *sago*) – (orig. through Pg.) Malay *sāgū*. Cf. F. *sagou* (XVIII), Sp. *sagú*, It. *sogù*, (from Du. or Eng.) G. *sago*.

**sagoin** sægoiːn small S. Amer. monkey. XVII. – F. *sagouin*, †*sagoin* – Pg. *saguim* – Guarani *sagui*, *çagui*.

**sahib** sāˈɪb title used by natives of India in addressing an Englishman or European. XVII. – Urdu use of Arab *ṣāhib* companion, friend, lord, master.

**Sahidic** sahiˈdɪk pert. to a dialect of Coptic spoken in Thebes and Upper Egypt. XIX. f. Arab. *ṣāʿid* upper †-IC.

**sail** seɪl piece of canvas, etc. fastened to a mast, etc. to catch the wind OE.; similar arrangement attached to the arms of a windmill XV. OE. *segl(e)* = OFris. *seil*, OS. *segel* (Du. *zeil*), OHG. *segal*, -il (G. *segel*), ON. *segl* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**seglam*, of unkn. origin. So **sail** vb. OE. *segl(i)an*. **sailor** seiˈləɪ one professionally occupied with navigation, mariner. XVI. In earliest use *saylor* (see -ER<sup>1</sup>), later altered by assim. to agent-nouns in -OR<sup>1</sup> (e.g. *tailor*) to distinguish the designation of a regular calling from the unspecialized form.

**sainfoin** seiˈfɔɪn herb *Onobrychis sativa*; also lucerne, *Medicago sativa*. XVII. Early forms *saintfoin*, St. Foine – F. †*saintfoin* (mod. *sainfoin*) orig. lucerne – mod.L. *sanctum fœnum* ‘holy hay’ (whence *holy hay* XVII, G. *heiligkeit*), alt. of *sānum fœnum* ‘wholesome hay’, which was based on L. *herba medica* ‘healing plant’, itself erron. alt. of *herba Medica*, Gr. *Μηδική πόα* ‘Median grass’.

**saint** seɪnt, (unstr.) sint, s(ə)nt, s(ə)n holy (prefixed to a name, now regarded as the sb. used attrib.); sb. canonized person; one of the elect of God XIV; person of great holiness XVI. OE. *sanct* (to which there are corr. forms in other Germ. langs.), superseded (XII) by *seint(e)*, *sant*, *saint* (before a name with initial cons., *sein*, *sayn*) – OF. *seint*, (also mod.) *saint*, fem. *seinte*, *sainte*, prefixed occas. †*sain* = Pr. *san(c)t*, Sp., Pg., It. *santo* (prefixed before a cons., Pr., Sp., It. *san*, Pg. *são*) :- L. *sanctus* sacred, holy, prop. pp. of *sanctīre* (see **SANCTION**), used sb. in the Vulgate, e.g. Ps. xxix 5. Hence **saiːntly**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**sake**<sup>1</sup> seɪk †strife, contention (in OE. also, legal suit); †guilt OE.; †charge, ground of accusation XII; surviving in phr. *for the sake of* XIII (prob. modelled on ON. *fyrir e-s sakir* or *sokum* because of, *fyrir minum sokum* for my behalf, for my part). OE. *sacu* = OFris. *sake*, OS. *saka* (Du. *zaak*), OHG. *sahha* (G. *sache*), ON. *sok* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**sakō* affair, thing, cause, legal action, accusation, crime, f. \**sak-*, repr. also by OE. *sacan* quarrel, claim at law, accuse, OS. *sakan* accuse, OHG. *sahhan* strive, quarrel, rebuke, OE. *sæt* (:- \**sakjō*), Goth. *sakjō* (:- \**sakjōn*) strife (whence Finnish, Lappish *sakko* duty), rel. to \**sōk-*, repr. by **SEEK**. See also **FORSAKE**, **KEEPSAKE**, **NAME-SAKE**, **RANSACK**, **SACKLESS**.

**sake**<sup>2</sup> sāˈki fermented liquor made from rice. XVII (*saque*). Jap.

**saker** seiˈkəɪ large lanner falcon, *Falco sacer* XIV (*sacre*, *sagre*); old form of cannon XVI. – (O)F. *sacre*, corr. to Sp., Pg. *sacro*,

It. *sagro*, medL. *sacer* - Arab. *ṣagr*; identified with L. *sacer* SACRED, partly through assoc. with Gr. *ἰεραξ* falcon, *ἱερός* sacred. (So MHG. *sacker*, G. *sakerfalk*.) ¶ For the application to a cannon, derived from F. and It., cf. *falconet* (s.v. FALCON), *musket*.

**saki** sā'ki S. Amer. monkey. XVIII. - F. *saki* (Buffon), irreg. - Tupi *ṣahy*, corr. to Guarani *ṣagui* (see SAGOIN), whence Du. *sagwijn*, of which the dim. *sagwijnkje* is repr. by **sakawinki** sækəwɪŋki white-headed saki (XVIII).

**salaam** səlā'm Oriental salutation, in full (*as-salām 'alaikum* peace be unto you, ceremoniously obeisance accompanying this XVII. - Arab. *salām* = Heb. *šālōm* peace. Hence vb. XVII.

**salacious** səlei'ʃəs sexually wanton. XVII. f. L. *salāci-*, *salāx*, f. base of *salīre* leap; see SALIENT, SALTATION, -IOUS.

**salad** sæ'ləd cold dish of herbs or vegetables. xv. - (O)F. *salade* - Pr. *salada* = OIt. *salata*, Pg. *salada* (cf. It. *insalata*, Sp. *ensalada*) - Rom. \**salāta*, sb. use (sc. *herba*) of pp. fem. of \**salāre* (cf. F. *saler*, etc.) salt, f. L. *sāl* SALT. ¶ In gen. Eur. use, e.g. Du. *salade*, G., Da. *salat*, Russ. *salāt*.

**salamander** sæ'ləməndəɹ lizard-like animal supposed to live in fire xiv; tailed amphibian; poker used red-hot XVII. - (O)F. *salamandre* - L. *salamandra* - Gr. *salamándrā*.

**sal-ammoniac** sæləməu'niæk ammonium chloride. xiv (*salarmoniak*). - L. *sal amōniacus*, medL. *sal armōniacum*; see SALT, AMMONIAC.

**salary** sæ'ləri fixed pay for regular work. xiv (PPl.). - AN. *salarie* = (O)F. *salair*, Sp., It. *salario* - L. *salārium* orig. money allowed to Roman soldiers for the purchase of salt, (hence) pay, stipend, sb. use (sc. *argentum* money) of *salārius*, f. *sāl* SALT; see -ARY.

**sale** seil act of selling. Late OE. *sala* - ON. *sala* = OHG. *sala*, f. base of Germ. \**saljan* SELL. Hence sa-l(e)ABLE. xvi. **salesman** sei'lzmən. xvi; see -s.

**salempore** sæ'ləmpəɹ blue cotton cloth formerly made at Nellore, India, xvi (*sarampura*, *salampora*) corr. to Du. *salamporij* (xvii), F. *salempouri* (xviii), prob. f. \**Salempur* (*pūr* town) Salem in the province of Madras, India.

**salep** sæ'ləp nutritive substance made from the tubers of certain orchids. xviii. - F. *salep*, Sp. *salép*, Pg. *salepo* - Turkish *sālep* - Arab. *sa'leb*, local var. of *tha'leb*, taken to be the shortening of *khasyn 'th-thā'lab* orchis, lit. 'fox's testicles' (cf. *dogstones*). The once common var. **salooop** sæ'ləp (xviii) has the derived sense of 'hot drink' consisting of an infusion of salep.

**saleratus** sæləreitəs (U.S.) impure bicarbonate of potash (soda) used in baking-

powders. xix. - modL. *sāl aērātus* 'AERATED SALT'.

**Salian**<sup>1</sup> sei'liən xvii. f. L. *Salii* priests of Mars; referred by the ancients to *salīre* leap; see SALIENT, -IAN.

**Salian**<sup>2</sup> sei'liən xvii. f. late L. *Salii* tribe of Franks living near the Zuyder Zee; see -IAN. So **Salic** sæ'lik, sei'lik xvi; in S. *law*, tr. *lex Salica*, a Frankish code in which it was provided (LIX § 5) that a woman could have no portion of the inheritance of 'Salic land' (*terra Salica*, the meaning of which is disputed).

**salicional** səli'ʃənəl (mus.) reedy organ stop. xix. - G. *salicional*, f. L. *salic-*, *salix* willow, SALLOW<sup>1</sup>. Also **salicet** sæ'liset. xix. G.; for the ending cf. *dulcet*.

**salicyl** sə'lisil (chem.) diatomic radical of **salicylic acid**. xix. - F. *salicyle*, f. L. *salic-*, *salix* SALLOW<sup>1</sup>; see -YL.

**salient** sei'liənt leaping (first in her.) xvi; jetting forward, pointing outward xvii; prominent xviii; sb. salient part or angle xix. - L. *salient-*, -ēns, prp. of *salīre* leap; see SALTATION, -ENT; cf. F. *saillant*. *S. point* †the heart as it first appears in an embryo, (hence) first beginning, starting-point (xvii, Sir T. Browne), tr. modL. *punctum saliens* (cf. F. *point saillant*), the source of which is Aristotle's 'Historia Animalium' vi iii τούτο δὲ σημεῖον πηδᾶ καὶ κινεῖται ὡσπερ ἐμφυχον This point (i.e. the heart appearing as a speck of blood) leaps and moves as if alive.

**saline** sei'lain, səlai'n pert. to salt xv; sb. salt lake, etc.; saline purge xix. - medL. *salinum* (in L. only sb. *salīnæ* salt works, salt pits, *salinum* saltcellar); f. L. *sāl* SALT; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**saliva** səlai'və spittle. xvii (anglicized *salvye* c.1400). L. *saliva*. So †**salival**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. - modL. *salivālis*. **salivary** sæ'livəri. xviii. - L. *salivārius*. **salivate**<sup>3</sup>. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *salivāre*. **saliva**'TION production of saliva. xvi. - F. or late L.

**sallecman** sæ'limæn (hist.) Moorish pirate ship. xvii. f. *Sallee*, name of a Moroccan seaport - MAN, as in *man-of-war*, *merchantman*, *East-Indiaman*.

**sellender** sæ'lindəɹ earlier *sellender*, (now only pl.) dry scab on a horse's hock. xvi (Fitzherbert). Of unkn. origin, but with a remarkable formal parallel in MALANDER (xv). F. *solandre* is recorded much later (xvii).

**sallet** sæ'lit, **salade** sələ'd globular head-piece in mediæval armour. xv. - F. *salade*, - Pr. *salada*, It. *celata*, or Sp. *celada* - Rom. \**cælāta*, sb. use (sc. *cassid*, *galea* helmet) of fem. pp. of L. *cælāre* engrave, f. *cælum* chisel - \**kaidlom*, f. \**kaid-* cut (cf. -CIDE). The form in -et arose from reduction of the final syll. due to initial stress.

**sallow**<sup>1</sup> sæ'lou (dial.) willow. OE. (Angl.) *salh* (repr. directly by dial. *saugh*, †*salfe* xiv) - Germ. \**salχaz* (whence F. *saule*), rcl. to

OHG. *salaha* (G. in comp. *salweide*) :- \**salxōn*, and ON. *selja* (whence north. dial. *seal* XVI, Spenser) :- \**salxjōn*, and outside Germ. to L. *salix*, Gr. (Arcadian) *helikē*, OIr. *sail* (g. *sailech*), W. *helyg*. The forms *sallow* (ME. *salwe*) and (chiefly western and southern) *sally* descend from OE. inflexional *salg-*, *salig-*.

**sallow**<sup>2</sup> sæ'lou of a sickly or brownish yellow. OE. *salo* dusky, dark (cf. *saluwig* dusky, *salwed* darkened) = MDu. *salu*, *saluwe* discoloured, dirty, OHG. *salo*, *salawo*-dark-coloured (G. dial. *sal*), ON. *splr* yellow :- Germ. \**salwa-* (whence F. *sale*, It. †*salavo* dirty); cf. Russ. *solóvyj* cream-coloured. For the vocalism, cf. FALLOW<sup>2</sup> yellow.

**sally** sæ'li sortie from a besieged place XVI; sudden start or outburst XVII; sprightly remark XVIII. - (O)F. *sallie*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *sallir*, refash. (cf. FAIL) of OF. *salir* :- L. *salire* (see SALTATION). Hence **sa'lly** vb. XVI.

**Sally Lunn** sæ'li lʌ'n kind of tea-cake. XVIII. Said to be so named after a woman who made and cried them in Bath.

**salmagundi** sælməgə'ndi dish of chopped meat with condiments. XVII. - F. *salmingondis*, †*-gondin* (Rabelais), of unkn. origin.

**salmi** sæ'lmi ragout of game. XVIII. shortening of F. *salmingondis*; see prec.

**salmiac** sæ'lmiæk native sal-ammoniac. XVIII. - G. *salmiak*, contr. of L. *sal ammoniacus* SAL-AMMONIAC.

**salmón** sæ'mən large fish of the genus *Salmo*, esp. S. *salar*. XIII (*sa(l)moun*). - AN. *sa(u)moun*, (O)F. *saumon* = Pr. *salmo*, Sp. *salmón*, It. *salmone* :- L. *salmōnem*, *salmō* (Pliny), rel. to *salar* trout or young salmon. ¶ For the repr. of OF. au by æ cf. *savage*, *scabbard*, and the (now vulgar or dial.) pronunc. sæ'sidz of *sausage*.

**salon** sæ'lɔ large reception room. XVIII. - F. *salon*; see next.

**saloon** sæ'lʊn large apartment for assemblies, etc. XVIII; large cabin or railway carriage; (U.S.) drinking bar XIX. - F. *salon* - It. *salone* (whence also Sp. *salón*, Pg. *salão*), augm. of *sala* (= Pr., Sp. *sala*, OF. *sale*, mod. F. *salle*) - Rom. \**sala* hall - Germ. \**salaz*, \**saliz*, repr. by OE. *sæl*, OHG. *sal* (G. *saal*) and OE. *sele*, OS. *seli*, OHG. *salī*, *selī*, ON. *salr*; see -OON.

**saloop** see SALEP.

**Salopian** sæ'lʊpiən pert. to Shropshire. XVIII. f. *Salop* sæ'lɔp, alternative name of Shropshire, evolved from *Salopesberia* (XI) and *Salopescire* (xi), AN. alt. of ME. forms of OE. *Scrobbesbyrig* Shrewsbury and *Scrobbesbyrigscir* Shropshire; see -IAN.

**salpiglossis** sælpiglə'sis genus of scrophulariaceous plants. XIX. modL., irreg. f. Gr. *sálpigx* trumpet + *glōssa* tongue; so named from its trumpet-shaped corolla.

**salsify** sæ'sifi purple goatsbeard, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. XVIII. - F. *salsifs* (also †*salsefie*, -*figue*, †*sassefrique*) - It. †*salsefica* (mod. *sassefrica*), earlier †*berba salsifica*; of unkn. origin.

**salt** sɔlt substance (sodium chloride) prepared as a condiment OE.; (old chem.) solid non-inflammable substance having a taste XIV; (mod. chem.) compound formed by an acid with a basic radical XVIII. OE. *salt*, *sealt* = OS. *salt* (Du. *zout*), (O)HG. *salz*, ON., Goth. *salt* :- CGerm. \**saltan*, sb. use of adj. \**saltaz* (see below), extension of IE. (exc. Indo-Iran.) \**sal-*, repr. (with variations) by L. *sāl*, *sal-* (whence F. *sel*, Pr., Sp., It. *sale*, Rum. *sare*), Gr. *hals*, OSl. *sali* (Russ. *sol'*), Lett. *sāls*, OIr. *salann*, W. *halen*, Toch. *sāle*. So **salt** adj. OE. *s(e)alt* = OFris. *salt*, ON. *saltr*. **salt** vb. OE. *s(e)altan* (pp. *salten*) = MLG. *solten*, Du. *zouten*, OHG. *salzan* (pp. *gisalzan*), ON. *salta*, Goth. *saltan*; cf. L. *sal(l)ire* (*sal-* :- \**sald-*; and *salsus* :- \**saldtós*). Hence **sa'ity**<sup>1</sup>. xv.

**saltation** sæltei'ʃən leaping, dancing. XVII. - L. *saltātiō(n-)*, f. *saltāre* dance, frequent. of *salire* leap, rel. to Gr. *hállēsthai*; see -ATION. So **saltato**-RIAL XVIII, **sa'ltatory**<sup>2</sup> XVII. - L. *saltātōrius*.

**saltcellar** sæ'ltsel:əɹ small table vessel for holding salt. xv. f. SALT + *saler*, *sel(l)er* - AN. \**saler(e)*, OF. *sal(l)iere* (mod. *salière*), also *salier*, corr. to Pr., It. *saliera*; Rom. f. L. *sāl* SALT. The sp. was finally assim. to *cellar*, through *seller*, *sellar*.

**saltern** sə'ltəɹn (hist.) salt-works. OE. *sealtærn*, f. *sealt* SALT + *ærn* dwelling, building, house (cf. BARN, RANSACK).

**saltigrade** sæ'lɪtgreɪd (zool.) spider having legs developed for leaping. XIX. - modL. *Saltigradæ* pl., f. L. *saltus* leap + *gradī* step; cf. SALTATION, GRADE.

**saltimbanco** sæltimbæ'ŋkou mountebank. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - It. *saltimbanco* (whence F. *saltimbanque*), f. *saltare* leap + *in* on + *banco* bench; see SALTATION, BANK<sup>2</sup>.

**saltire** sæ'ltaɪəɹ (her.) ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross X. XIV. Early forms *sawturour*, *sawtire*, later *saltier*, -*ire* - OF. *saut(e)our*, -*ouer*, *sau(l)toir* stirrup cord (perh. forming a deltoid figure when in use), stile with cross-pieces, saltire :- medL. *saltātōrium*, sb. use of n. of *saltātōrius* SALTATORY.

**saltpetre** sə'ltpɪ:təɹ potassium nitrate, nitre. XVI. alt., by assim. to SALT, of †*salpetre* (xiv) - (O)F. *salpêtre* - medL. *salpetra*, prob. for \**sāl petra* 'salt of rock', i.e. *sāl* SALT, *petræ*, g. of *petra* (cf. PETRIFY); the substance being so named because it occurs as an incrustation on stones.

**salubrious** sæ'lʊbrɪəs health-giving. XVI. f. L. *salūbris*, f. *salūs* health; see next and -IOUS. So **salu**-BRITY xv. L.

**salutary** sæ'ljʊtəri conducive to wellbeing xv (Caxton); earlier †*salutairé*; conducive to health XVII. - (O)F. *salutaire* or L.

*salūtāris*, f. *salūt-*, *salūs* health, welfare, greeting, salutation, rel. to *salvus* SAFE; see -ARY. So **SALUTA**TION greeting in words XIV (Wycl. Bible) - (O)F. *salutation* or L. *salūtatio* (n-), f. *salūtāre*, whence **SALUTE** sæl'ūt greet XIV (Wycl. Bible; repl. earlier †*salue* - (O)F. *saluer*); (mil. and naval) XVI. **SALUTE** sb. XIV; partly - (O)F. *salut* (as sb. to *saluer*), partly f. the Eng. vb.

**salvage** sæ'lvɪdʒ payment to persons who have saved a ship or its cargo; action of saving a ship, etc.; property salvaged XVII. - (O)F. *salvage* - medL. *salvāgium*, f. L. *salvāre* SAVE; see -AGE. Hence, by back-formation, **salve** vb.<sup>2</sup> sælv save from loss at sea or by fire XVIII; **SALVOR**<sup>1</sup>, †*salver* XVII.

**salvation** sælveɪ'ʃən saving of the soul XIII (AncrR.); preservation, means of this XIV (Ch.). ME. *sa(u)vaciuon*, *salv-* - OF. *sa(u)vacion*, *salv-* (mod. *salvation*) = Pr., Sp. *salvacion*, It. *salvazione* - late L. *salvātiō*(n-), rendering Gr. *σωτηρία*, f. *salvāre* SAVE<sup>1</sup>; see -ATION.

**salve** sāv, sælv healing ointment. OE. *salf*, *sealf*(e) = OS. *salba* (Du. *zalf*), OHG. *salba* (G. *salbe*) :- Germ. (not Scand.) \**salbō* :- \**solpā*; cf. Skr. *sarpis* clarified butter, *srpras* greasy, Gr. *ólpē*, *ólpis* oil-flask, *élpōs* oil. So **salve** vb.<sup>1</sup> †anoint OE.; heal, remedy XIII; soothe (irritation, an uneasy conscience) XIX (partly by assoc. with †*salve* clear up, explain - L. *salvāre*). OE. *s(e)alfian* = OFris. *salvia*, OS. *salbon* (Du. *zalven*), OHG. *salbōn* (G. *salben*), Goth. *salbōn* (whence Goth. *salbons*).

**salver** sæ'lvəɪ tray for handing things on. XVII. f. F. *salve* tray for presenting objects to the king, or its source Sp. *salva* †fore-tasting or assaying of food or drink, tray on which assayed food was placed, f. *salvar* SAVE, render safe, assay; the ending -er is due to assoc. with *platter*. ☞ *Server* occurs with the same meaning in late XVII and was prob. assoc. with this word through the pronunc. *sarver*.

**salvia** sæ'lvɪə genus of Labiatae, including sage. XIX. modL. (Tournefort, 1700) use of L. *salvia*, SAGE<sup>1</sup>.

**salvo**<sup>1</sup> sæ'lvou saving clause; dishonest mental reservation XVII; expedient for saving one's reputation or soothing one's conscience, etc. XVIII (cf. SALVE vb.<sup>1</sup>). - L. *salvō*, abl. of n. of *salvus* uninjured, intact, SAFE, occurring as the first word of medL. law phr. such as *salvo jure* (abl. of L. *jūs* right) without prejudice to the right of, *salvo servicio forinseco* foreign service expected (cf. SAVE<sup>2</sup>).

**salvo**<sup>2</sup> sæ'lvou simultaneous discharge of firearms, esp. as a salute. XVII. repl. earlier (XVI) †*salve* (rarely †*salvee*) and occas. †*salva*, by substitution of -o for -a (cf. -ADO); ult. - It. *salva* (whence F. *salve*).

**sal volatile** sæl volə'tɪli aromatic solution of ammonium carbonate. XVII. - modL. *sāl volatīle*; see SALT, VOLATILE.

**sam** səm (sl.) oath. XIX. prob. shortening of †*salmon*, †*salomon*, cant term for 'alter or masse' (Harman's 'Caveat', 1567), in phr. †*by the salomon*, †*by salomon* (XVII), presumably a perverted use of L. (Vulg.) *Salomon* Solomon.

**Samaritan** səmə'ɪtən pert. to, native of, Samaria in Palestine XIV; Aramaic dialect spoken in Samaria XVII. - late L. *Samaritanus*, f. Gr. *Samareítēs*, f. *Samareíā*; see -ITE, -AN. (OE. had g.pl. *Samaritāna* and adj. *Samaritānis*.)

**sambo** sə'mbou half-breed, mostly between Negro and Indian. XVIII. - Sp. *zambo* (also in Eng. use XIX), identified with *zambo* bandy-legged; but *Samboses* (pl.) is the name of a W. African tribe in Hawkins's voyage (1564-5) printed by Hakluyt; prob. not the same as *sambo* nickname for a negro (XIX), which may be Foulah *sambo* uncle.

**Sam Browne** səm braun officer's belt introduced by General Sam J. Browne (1824-1901). XX.

**sambur** sə'mbɔɪ Indian elk. XVII. Hindi.

**same** seɪm not different, identical. XII (Orm). - ON. *same* m., *sama* fem., n. = OHG., Goth. *sama* :- Germ. adj. \**samaz* (repr. otherwise only by the derived adv., as in OE. *swā same*, OS. *sō sama*, -o just as or like, OHG. *sama*, *samo* likewise) :- IE. \**somós*, whence also Skr. *samás* level, equal, same, Gr. *homós* (see HOMO-), OIr. *som* same; the vars. \**sem-* \**sōm-* \**səm-* of the base are seen in L. *simul* at the same time, SIMULTANEOUS, *similis* SIMILAR, SANSKRIT, Gr. *heís* one (:- \**sems*), SEEM, and SOME. ☞ Superseded ILLK and SELF in gen. use; combined with *self* in *selfsame* (xv, Lydg.) parallel with OHG. *selbsama* in just the same way, Norw., Da. *selvsamme* very same.

**samite** sə'maɪt (hist.) rich silk fabric. XIII. - OF. *samit*, corr. to Pr. *samit*, It. *sciamoto*, Sp. *jamate*, ult. - medL. *examitum* - medGr. *hexámiton* (whence also MHG. *samit*, G. *samt* velvet, Osl. *aksamitü*), f. Gr. *hexa-HEXA-* + *mitos* thread; the ref. to sixth thread is variously explained.

**samlet** sæ'mlɪt young salmon. XVII (Walton). alt. of earlier *samonet* XVI (f. SALMON + -ET) by assoc. with -LET.

**Samnite** sə'mnaɪt one of a people of ancient Italy, believed to be an offshoot of the Sabines. XIV (*Sampnites*, Gower). - L. *Samnites* (pl.), rel. to *Sabinus* SABINE; see -ITE.

**samovar** səmovaɪ Russian tea urn. XIX. - Russ. *samovar*, f. *samo-* self- + stem of *varit'* boil.

**Samoyed** səmoɪ'ed one of a people native to W. Siberia and N. Russ. coastal area XVII; (also -ede) breed of dog XIX. - Russ. *samoéd*, prob. f. Lapp. Norw. (Vasmer). ☞ Earlier interpreted as 'self-eater', i.e. 'cannibal', e.g. by Purchas 1613.

**sampan** sæmpæn small Chinese boat. xvii. Chinese *san pan*, f. *san* three, *pan* board.

**samphire** sæmfaiə the plant *Crithmum maritimum*. xvi (*sampere*, *sampiere*) - F. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* 'St. Peter's herb'; the later form may be due to assim. to *camphire*, var. of CAMPHOR.

**sample** sɑmpl ʃillustrative or confirmatory fact, etc.; ʃexample, warning xiii (Cursor M.); specimen of material or goods xv. Aphetic - AN. *assample*, var. of OF. *essample* EXAMPLE. Hence vb. xvi. Cf. ENSAMPLE.

**sampler** sɑmplə ʃexample, pattern xiii (Cursor M.); beginner's exercise in embroidery done on canvas xvi. Aphetic - OF. *essamplaire*, var. of *esemplaire* EXEMPLAR.

**Samson's post** sæmsənz poust (POST) ʃkind of mousetrap having a triangular pillar xvi; (naut.) strong pillar or stanchion xviii. prob. with allusion to Judges xvi 29 ('And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars . . .').

**sanatorium** sənətəʀiəm establishment for the treatment of invalids; room for the sick. xix. - modL. *sānātorium*, f. pp. stem of L. *sānāre* heal, f. *sānus* healthy, SANE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ORIUM.

**sandenito** sənbeni-tou (under the Sp. Inquisition) penitent heretic's garment. xvi. - Sp. *sandenito*, f. *San Benito* St. Benedict; so called ironically from its resemblance in shape to the Benedictine scapular.

**sanctify** sæŋtɪfaɪ ʃconsecrate, hallow xiv (Gower); make holy xv. In earliest use *seintifie* - OF. *sāntifier*, later influenced by *sanctifier* - ChrL. *sanctificāre* (Tertullian), f. L. *sanctus* holy (SAINT). So **sanctifica-TION**. xvi. - ChrL. *sanctificā-tiō(n-)*. **sanctimonious** sæŋtɪmʊniəs ʃholy, sacred; affecting sanctity. xvii. f. L. *sanctimonia* sanctity; superseding ʃ**sanctimonia** (xvi) - late L.; thence **sanctimony** ʃsanctity xvi; affected holiness xvii. **sanction** sæŋtʃən ʃlaw, decree xvi; (leg.) penalty exacted to compel obedience; clause of a law prescribing this; motive, etc. involved therein; binding force xvii; influential encouragement xviii. - F. *sanction* authoritative approval of a law, penalty prescribed in an enactment; (gen.) approval - L. *sanctiō(n-)* act of establishing as inviolable under a penalty, clause decreeing a penalty, f. *sanct-*, pp. stem of *sancire* render inviolable, decree, ratify, forbid under penalty, f. var. (with nasal infix) of base of *sacer* SACRED; hence vb. xviii; partly after F. *sanctionner*. **sanctity** holiness xiv; sacredness xvii (Sh.); partly (in forms *saintite*, *saintite*) - OF. *sain(c)titē* (mod. *sainteté*) = Pr. *sanctetat*, etc.; partly immed. - L. *sanctitās*. **sanctuary** sæŋtʃuəri building for religious worship xiv (R. Rolle); part of a church immediately sur-

rounding the altar; sacred place giving immunity from arrest; also fig. xiv (Ch., Wyclif). - AN. *sanctuarie*, (O)F. *sanctuaire*, Pr. *sanctuari*, etc. - L. *sanctuārium*, f. *sanctus*, after SACRARIUM. (OF. forms more commonly had *saint-*, whence Eng. forms in ʃ*saint-*, ʃ*seint-*, *sent-* xiv-xvi.) **sanctum** sæŋtəm holy place of the Jewish tabernacle xvi; short for *sanctum sanctorum* in the second sense xix. L., n. sg. of *sanctus*. **sanctum sanctorum** sæŋtəm sæŋt- tōrəm (also pl. *sancta sanctorum* in sg. sense, as in the Vulgate, Ezek. xlii 13 etc., after the use of LXX) Holy of Holies of the Jewish temple xiv; person's private retreat xviii. L., n. sg. and n. pl. of *sanctus*, tr. (= LXX τὸ ἅγιον τῶν ἁγίων) of Heb. *qōdesh haqqōdāshim* holy of holies. **sanctus** sæŋktəs the 'angelic hymn' (see Isa. vi 3), beginning *Sanctus sanctus sanctus* Holy, holy, holy, which concludes the preface to the Eucharistic canon (see also TERSANCTUS). xiv (Wyclif). L. (See SAINT.)

**sand** sænd material consisting of finely comminuted particles of rocks. OE. *sand* = OFris. *sand*, *sond*, OS. *sand*, OHG. *sant* (Du. *zand*, G. *sand*), ON. *sandr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**sandam*, \**sandaz* (whence Finn. *santa*) :- \**sam(a)dam*, -*az* (cf. MHG. *sampt*), rel. to Gr. *hāmalthos* sand, L. *sabulum* (cf. SABULOUS). Hence **sa-ndy**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *sandig*.

**sandal**<sup>1</sup> sænd(ə)l covering for the sole of the foot xiv (Wycl. Bible); half-shoe for ceremonial wear xv. - L. *sandalium* (pl. *sandalia*, whence as fem. sg. (O)F. *sandale*, Sp. *sandalia*) - Gr. *sandalion*, dim. of *sándalon* (Æolic *sámbalon*) wooden shoe, prob. of Asiatic origin (cf. Pers. *sandal* shoe). ¶ Of CEur. range.

**sandal**<sup>2</sup> sænd(ə)l scented wood of species of Santalum. xiv. - medL. *sandalum* (with var. *santalum*), whence OF. *sandal*, (also mod.) *santal*, ʃ*sandle*, ʃ*sandre* (whence *sanders* xiv); Sp. *sándalo*, It. *sandalo*, ult. - Skr. *śāṇḍamas*, through Pers. *śandal*, Arab. *šandal*, late Gr. *sāndanon*, *sántalon*. ¶ Of CEur. range.

**sandarac** sændəræk A. realgar xvi; B. resin of a N.W. African tree; ʃC. bee-bread xvii. - L. *sandaraca* - Gr. *sandarākē*, -*akhē*, of Asiatic origin; the connexion between the senses is not clear; cf. F. *sandaraque*, Sp., It. *sandaraca* in A and/or B, Arab. *sandarūs*, *sandalūs* in B, Pers., Urdu *sandaros* in A and B.

**sand-blind** sændblaɪnd (arch. and dial.) half-blind, purblind. xv. repr. ult. OE. \**samblind*, f. *sam-* half- (as in *sancucu* = OHG *sāmiqec*, half-alive), shortening of WGerm. \**sāmi-* (repr. by OS. *sām-*, OHG. *sāmi-*) :- IE. \**sēmi-* SEMI- ʃ BLIND; assim. to SAND.

**sanders** see SANDAL<sup>2</sup>.

**sandiver** sændɪvər scum rising through glass in a state of fusion. xiv (*saundyuer*).

corr. of F. *suint de verre* (XVII), i.e. *suint* exudation from wool (formerly †*suin*, \**sudin*, f. *suer* sweat :- L. *sudāre*), de of, *verre* glass :- L. *vitrum* (cf. VITREOUS); presumably assim. to SAND.

**sandwich** sæ·ndwɪtʃ article of food consisting of two slices of bread with meat, etc. between them. XVIII (Gibbon, 1762). f. name of John Montagu, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), for whom the device was said to have been invented so that he might not leave the gaming-table, at which he spent twenty-four hours without other refreshment.

**sane** sein sound in mind XVII (of *sane memorie*, repr. law L. *sanæ memoriæ*); †healthy in body. - L. *sānus*. So **sanity** sæ·nɪtɪ †bodily health XV; mental soundness XVII (Sh.). - L. *sānitās*.

**sang-froid** sɑ̃frwa: coolness, indifference. XVIII (Chesterfield). F., 'cold blood' (L. *sanguis*, *frigidus*).

**sangreal** sæŋgreɪl holy grail. xv. - OF. *saint graal*; see SAINT, GRAIL<sup>2</sup>. ¶ The sp. has been infl. by assoc. with OF. *sang real* royal blood.

**sanguinary** sæŋgwɪnəri bloody; blood-thirsty. XVII. - L. *sanguinārius*, f. *sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood; see -ARY and cf. F. *sanguinaire*, etc. So **sanguine** blood-red XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch., Trevisa); pert. to the physiological complexion in which blood predominates over the other humours XIV (Ch., Gower, Trevisa); disposed to hopefulness XVI. - (O)F. *sanguin*, fem. -*ine* - L. *sanguineus* (whence **sanguineous** XVI). **sanguinolent**. xv. - L. See -ULENT.

**sanhedrim** sæ·nɪdrɪm highest court and supreme council of the Jews at Jerusalem. XVI. - late Heb. *sanhedrîn* - Gr. *sunedrion* council, f. *sun* together (SYN-) + *hédra* seat (see SIT). ¶ The common incorrect form in -*im* seems to be due to the notion that the orig. -*in* was the Aram. pl. suffix equiv. to Heb. -*im*.

**sanicle** sæ·nɪkl umbelliferous plant *Sanicula europæa*. xv. - OF. *sanicle* - medL. *sanicula*, -*ulum*, perh. f. L. *sānus* healthy (SANE), with ref. to the plant's reputed healing powers.

**sanies** sei·niʊz (med.) thin foetid pus. XVI. - L. *sanies*.

**sanitary** sæ·nɪtəri pert. to health or to sanitation. XIX. - F. *sanitaire*, f. L. *sānitās* health, f. *sānus* healthy (SANE); see -ARY. Hence (irreg.) **sanitation**. XIX.

**sanity** see SANE.

**sanjak** sæ·ndʒæk administrative district of Turkey. XVI. - Turk. *sanjāq* (lit.) banner. So **sanjakbeg**, -BEY XVI.

**sans** sænz (arch., chiefly after Sh. 'A.Y.L.' II vii 166) without. XIII. ME. *san*, *saun*, *sans*, *saunz* - OF. *san*, *sanx* (also mod. *sans*), earlier *sen(s)* = Pr. *sen(e)s*, OSp. *senes*, Sen (mod. *sin*), Pg. *sem*, †*sen*, OIt. *sen* :- Rom.

\**senē*, for L. *sine*, partly infl. by L. *absentiā* (abl.) in the ABSENCE of (whence Pr. *sensa*, It. *senza*). ¶ Before Sh. mainly in phr. direct from OF., e.g. *sans delay*, *sans fail*, *sans pity*.

**sansculotte** sænz·kjʊlət, ||sɑ̃kjʊlət in the French Revolution, a republican of the poorer classes in Paris. XVIII (1790). F., f. *sans* without (see prec.) + *culotte* knee-breeches, f. *cul* buttocks :- L. *culū-s*; usu. taken to mean lit. 'one who wears trousers (*pantalon*), not knee-breeches'.

**sanserif** sæns·erɪf printing type without serifs. XIX. prob. f. SANS + SERIF.

**Sanskrit, Sanscrit** sæ·nskɪt ancient and sacred language of India, the oldest known member of the IE. group. XVII (*Samescretan* Purchas; *Sanscreeet*). - Skr. *samskr̥ta* (n. *samskr̥tam*) put together, well formed, highly wrought, elaborated, perfected, f. *sam* together (rel. to *sama* SAME) + *kr* make, do, perform + pp. ending -*to*.

**Santa Claus** sæ·ntə klɔz imaginary person who brings presents for children on Christmas Eve. XVIII (*St. A Claus*), XIX (*Santicilaus*, Longfellow). orig. U.S. - Du. dial. *Sante Klaas* (Du. *Sint Klaas*) i.e. *sant*, *sint* SAINT, *Klaas*, abbrev. of *Nicolaas* Nicholas (patron of children).

**santon** sæ·ntən marabout. XVI. - F. *santon* - Sp. *santon* (= Pg. *santão*), f. *santo* SAINT; cf. -OON.

**sap<sup>1</sup>** sæp vital juice of plants OE.; sapwood, albumum xv. OE. *sæp*, corr. to (M)LG., (M)Du. *sap*, OHG. *saf* (G. *safft*, whence Sw., Da. *safft*), prob. repr. Germ. \**sapam*, \**sappam*, and rel. to ON. *safi* (Sw. *saf*) :- \**safon* or \**sabon* :- IE. \**sapon-* (cf. L. *sapa* must be boiled until it is thick, whence (O)F. *sève*, Pr., Sp. *saba* sap, It. *sapa*). Hence **sap-PLING<sup>1</sup>** young tree xv; young person XVI (Sh.); **sapSKULL** simpleton XVIII; cf. **SAP<sup>4</sup>**.

**sap<sup>2</sup>** sæp †undermining a defence; construction of covered trenches to approach a besieged place XVI; trench so constructed XVII. Early forms *zappe*, *sappe* - It. *zappa* (Piedmontese *sappa*) and the derived F. †*sappe*, †*zappe* (now *sape*) spade, spade-work; cf. Sp. *sapa*, late L. *sappa* (VI), *zappa*. Hence **sap** vb. dig a sap XVI; undermine XVII; weaken insidiously (assoc. with **SAP<sup>1</sup>**, as if 'drain the sap from') XVIII. - F. *saper*, †*sapper* - It. *zappare*; cf. Sp. *sapar*; prob. of Arab. origin.

**sap<sup>3</sup>** sæp (school sl.) studious pupil. XVIII (Chesterfield). perh. f. fig. use of **SAP** vb.

**sap<sup>4</sup>** sæp (colloq.) simpleton XIX (Scott). Short for *sapskull* (XVIII) 'skull of sapwood' (see **SAP<sup>1</sup>**). ¶ Cf. *sappy* foolish (XVII).

**sapajou** sæ·pədzʊ S. Amer. monkey. XVII. - F. *sapajou*, given by d'Abbeville as a Cayenne word.

**sapan, sappan** sæ·pən dye-wood obtained from the genus *Cæsalpina*. XVI. - Du. *sapan* - Malay *sapan* (whence also F. *sapan*,

Pg. *sap̄āo*, of S. Indian origin (cf. Tamil *shappangam*, Malayalam *chapāṅgam*).

**saphena** səfɪnə name of two veins in the leg. XIV. – modL. *saphena* – Arab. *ṣāfin*.

**sapid** səˈpɪd savoury, palatable; having a taste. XVII. – L. *sapidus*, f. *sapere*; see next and -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**sapient** seiˈpiənt (now usu. iron.) wise. XV. – OF. *sapient* or L. *sapient-*, -ēns, prp. of *sapere* have a taste, be sensible or wise, rel. to OS. *aſſebbian* perceive, notice, OHG. *intſeffen* notice, taste, OE. *sefa* mind, understanding, OS. *sebo*, ON. *sefi*; see -ENT. So **sa-piENCE**. XIV. – OF. – L. *sapientia*. **sapiential** səpienʃəl ʃpert. to wisdom XV; pert. to the 'wisdom' books of the Bible XVI. – F. *sapiential* or ChrL. *sapientialis*.

**sapodilla** səpodiˈlə (fruit of) the evergreen tree *Achras Sapota*. XVII. – Sp. *zapotillo* (whence F. *sapotille*), dim. of *zapote* SAPOTA; the change of *t* to *d* occurs also in Du. *sapodille*, G. *sapodilla*.

**saponaceous** səponeiˈʃəs soapy. XVIII. f. modL. *sāpōnāceus*, f. L. *sāpōn-* SOAP; see -ACEOUS.

**sapor** seiˈpɔɪ taste. XV. – L. *sapor*, f. *sapere* have a taste; see SAPIENT and cf. SAVOUR.

**sapota** səpouˈtə (fruit of) the tree *Achras Sapota*. XVI. In XVI–XVII ʃsapote – Sp., Pg. *zapote* (whence F. *sapote*) – Aztec *tzapōtl*; repl. by modL. *sapota*.

**Sapphic** səˈfɪk pert. to Sappho or metres used by her XVI (G. Douglas); also sb. pl. verses in Sapphic metre XVI (Sidney). – F. *saphique*, ʃsapphique – L. *Sapphicus* – Gr. *Sapphikós*, f. *Sapphō*, name of the poetess (c. 600 B.C.) of Lesbos, Greece; see -IC.

**sapphire** səˈfaɪə blue precious stone. XIII. ME. *saphir*, *safir* – OF. *safir* (mod. *saphir*), corr. to Pr. *safir*, etc. – L. *sapphirus*, also *sapp(h)ir* – Gr. *sappheiros* (prob.) lapis lazuli (whence perh. Pers. *saffir*, Arab. *ṣafir*), prob. of Semitic origin (Heb. *sappir*, Jewish Aram. *sampīrīnā* have been further referred to Skr. *ṣaṃprijā* 'dear to the planet Saturn', dark-coloured stone (sapphire or emerald)).

**sapro-** səˈprou, səˈprou comb. form of Gr. *sapros* putrid, rel. to *sēpein* rot (see SEPTIC) used in some techn. terms, the earliest of which is **sapro-PHAGOUS** living on decomposing matter XIX; before a vowel *sapras* as in **sapraemia** -iˈmiə septic poisoning XIX, modL. (Gr. *haīma* blood).

**saraband** səˈræbænd (music for) a slow and stately Spanish dance. XVII (Jonson). – F. *sarabande* – Sp., It. *zarabanda*, of disputed origin.

**Saracen** səˈræsən name of nomadic peoples of the Syro-Arabian desert, (hence) Arab, Moslem; ʃpagan, infidel. XIII. – OF. *Sar(r)azin*, -cin (mod. *Sarrasin*), corr. to Sp. *Saraceno*, It. *Saracino* – late L. *Saracēnus* – late Gr. *Sarakēnós*, perh. f. Arab. *sharqī* eastern, f. *sharq* sunrise, east (cf. SIROCCO). The name was in mediæval times

assoc. with Sarah, the wife of Abraham, or with the Hagarens, descendants of Hagar. Cf. SARSEN.

**saraf, sarraf** sarāˈf money-changer or banker, in the east. XVI. ult. – Arab. *ṣarrāf*, f. *ṣarafa* exchange, corr. to Heb. *tsārāph* refine, assay (gold, silver); cf. SHROFF.

**Saratoga** sæˈrətuːgə in full S. *trunk* large trunk esp. used by ladies. XIX. prob. f. S. *Springs* name of a summer resort in New York State, U.S.A.

**sarbacane** səˈɪbəkəin blow-tube for shooting with. XVIII. – F. *sarbacane*. †*batane* – (with assim. to *canne* CANE) Sp. *zarbatana*, *cerbatana* – Arab. dial. *zarbatāna*, for *zab(a)tāna*.

**sarcasm** sɑːˈkæzəm cutting expression or remark, sarcastic language. XVI (in L. form) XVII. – F. *sarcasme* (Rabelais) or late L. *sarcasmos* (Charisius) – late Gr. *sarkasmós*, f. *sarkazein* tear flesh, gnash the teeth, speak bitterly, f. *sark-*, *sárx* flesh. So **sarcastic**. XVII. – F. *sarcastique*, f. *sarcasme*, after *enthousiasme*, -astique.

**sarcenet** see SARSENET.

**sarco-** sɑːˈɪkou comb. form of Gr. *sark-*, *sárx* flesh. **sarCODE** animal protoplasm. XIX. **sarcoma** sɑːkouˈmə ʃfleshy excrescence XVII; kind of tumour XIX. – modL. *sarcōma* – Gr. *sárkōma* (Galen), f. *sarkotān* become fleshy, f. *sark-*, *sárx* flesh; see -OMA.

**sarcophagus** sɑːkoˈfəgəs stone reputed by the ancient Greeks to consume corpses and hence used for coffins XVII; stone coffin XVIII. – L. *sarcophagus* – Gr. *sarkophágos*, sb. use of adj. f. *sarko-*, *sárx* flesh + -*phágos* -eating, -PHAGOUS.

**sard** sɑːd variety of cornelian. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – F. *sardē* or L. *sarda* SARDIUS.

**sardelle** sardeˈl fish resembling the sardine. XVI. – It. *sardella*, dim. of *sarda* :- L. *sarda* – Gr. *sárdē*. So F.; cf. -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**sardine**<sup>1</sup> sɑːˈdaɪn, -ɪn precious stone of Rev. iv 3. XIV. – late L. *sardinus* – Gr. *sárdinos*, var. reading for *sárdios* SARDIUS.

**sardine**<sup>2</sup> sɑːdiˈn small fish of the herring family, *Clupea pilchardus*. XV (-eyne). – (OF) *sardine*, corr. to It. *sardina* – L. *sardīna*; cf. late Gr. *sardēnē*, -*inē*, *sardīnos*, and L. *sarda*, Gr. *sárdā*; prob. connected with the name of the island Sardinia.

**sardius** sɑːˈdiəs precious stone, sard. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – late L. *sardius* – Gr. *sárdios*, prob. f. *Sardō* Sardinia.

**sardonic** sɑːdɔˈnik (of laughter) marked by bitterness or scorn. XVII (T. Herbert). – F. *sardonique*, alt. of ʃsardonien (whence ʃsardoˈnian XVI), f. L. *sardonius* – late Gr. *Sardónios* Sardinian, which was substituted for *sardámios* (Homer) as an epithet for scornful laughter from the notion that the word orig. referred to the effects of eating a Sardinian plant (L. *herba Sardonía* or *Sardōa*), which was said to produce facial



convulsions resembling horrible laughter; cf. Sp. *sardónico*, It. *sardonico*, and see -IC.

**sardonyx** sā·rdóniks variety of onyx. XIV (*sardonyse*, -yk, -ix). - L. *sardonyx* - Gr. *sardónux*, presumably f. *sárdios* SARDIUS (f. *Sardis*, capital of Lydia) + *ónux* ONYX.

**sargasso** sãrgæ·sou seaweed found floating in the Gulf Stream and esp. in the S. Sea (bounded by the Azores, the Canaries, and the Cape Verde islands). XVI. - Pg. *sargaço* (whence Sp. *sargazo*, F. *sargasse*), of unkn. origin.

**sari, saree** sā·ri long wrapping garment of Hindu women. XVIII (*saurry*). - Hindi *sārhī*, *sārī*.

**sark** sãrk (dial.) shirt, chemise. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. (north.) *serk* - ON. *serkr* :- Germ. \**sarkiz*, f. base repr. also by OE. *serce*, *syrce*, *syr(i)c*. Hence **sark** vb. clothe with a sark; (in building) cover (a roof) with planks xv.

**sarmentose** sãrme·ntous (bot.) producing slender prostrate branches or runners. XVIII. - L. *sarmentōsus*, f. *sarmentum* (chiefly pl.) twigs lopped off, brushwood, f. *sarpere* prune, lop, rel. to Gr. *hórpēx* scion, shoot; see -MENT, -OSE<sup>1</sup>. So **sarme·ntous**. XVIII.

**sarong** sãrə·ŋ Malay garment wrapped round the waist. XIX. - Malay and Javanese *saroeng* (prop.) sheath, quiver.

**sarracenia** sãrəsīn·iə genus of insectivorous plants (side-saddle flower). XVIII. modL., alt. of *Sarracena*; named by Tournefort (1700, after D. *Sarrazin*, of Quebec, who sent him the plant); see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**sarsaparilla** sā·səpərī·lə (dried roots of) species of Smilacae. XVI. - Sp. *sarzaparrilla* (whence F. *salsepareille*, It. *salsapariglia*), f. *zarza* bramble - Arab. *šarāš* thorny plant + (prob.) dim. of Sp. *parra* twining plant (attribution to a Dr. *Parillo*, discoverer of the plant's properties, is due to Scaliger).

**sarsen** sā·sən large boulder. XVII. Earlier in *Saracen's* and *Sarsdon stones*, *Sarsdens*, and supposed to be identical with SARACEN.

**sarsenet, sarcenet** sā·sənət soft fine silk material. xv. - AN. *sarzinett*, perh. dim. of *sarzin* SARACEN, suggested by OF. *drap sarrainois*, medL. *pannus saracenicus* 'Saracen cloth'; see -ET.

**sartorial** sãrtō·riəl pert. to a tailor or tailoring. XIX (Sydney Smith, Carlyle). f. L. *sartor*, f. pp. stem of *sarcire* patch, botch; see -IAL.

**Sarum** sã·rəm eccl. name of Salisbury. XVI (*the use of S.*). - medL. *Sarum*, evolved from a misinterpretation of *Sar̄z*, mediæval abbrev. of *Sarisburia* Salisbury (OE. *æt Searbyrig*, later *Særesbyrig*).

**sash<sup>1</sup>** sæʃ †turban XVI; scarf worn round the body XVII. orig. *shash* - Arab. *šāš*

muslin, turban; alt. by dissimilation of *sh . . sh* to *s . . sh*; cf. next.

**sash<sup>2</sup>** sæʃ window-frame fitted with glass. First recorded in pl. *shashes* (1681), var. of *chasses*, used as pl. of *chassis* - OF. *chassis* (mod. *châssis*) frame, framework (CHASSIS), f. *chasse* = It. *cassa* :- L. *capsa* box (CASE<sup>2</sup>); for the dissimilation cf. prec.

**sasine** sei·sīn (Sc. law) giving possession of feudal property. XVII. var. of SEISIN, after law-L. *sasina*.

**saskatoon** sækətū·n small tree, Amelanchier alnifolia. XIX. - Cree *misāskwatōmin*, f. *misāskwat* amelanchier + *min* fruit, berry.

**sassaby** səsei·bi large S. African antelope. XIX. - Tswana *tsessebe*, -*abi*.

**sassafras** sã·səfræs small tree native to N. America, *Sassafras officinale*. XVI. - Sp. *sasafrás* or Pg. *sassafrax*, of unkn. origin; so F. (XVI).

**Sassenach** sæs·sənəʃ Gaelic name for 'English'. XVIII (Smollett). - Gael. *Sasunnoch* = Ir. *Sasanach*, f. *Sasan-* (cf. Gael. *Sasunn*, Ir. *Sasana* England) - L. *Saxonēs*, OE. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan* Saxons.

**sat** pt. and pp. of **SIT**.

**Satan** sei·tən, sæ·tən the Devil. OE. *Satan* - late L. *Satān* (Vulgate O.T.) - Gr. *Satān* - Heb. *šātān* adversary, plotter, f. *šātān* oppose, plot against. From OE. times *Satanas* has also been used - Vulgate L. *Satanās* (whence also F., Sp. *satanas*, OHG., Goth. *Satana*) - Gr. *Satanās* - Jewish Aram. *šātānā*, emph. form of *šātān*. Hence **satanic** sæ·tənik XVII (Milton), **sat·nical** XVI; cf. F. *satanique*; **Sa·tanism**, -IST XVI; so F., and modL. *satanista*. CEur.

**satchel** sæ·tʃ(ə)l small bag. XIV. - OF. *sachel* :- L. *sacellu-s*, dim. of *saccus* SACK<sup>1</sup>; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**sate** seit satisfy to the full. XVII (Sh.). prob. alt. of dial. *sade* (OE. *sadian*, rel. to *sæd* satiated, SAD), by assoc. with SATIATE.

**sate** seit arch. pt. of **SIT**.

**sateen** səti·n cotton or woollen stuff with satiny surface. XIX. alt. of SATIN, after *velveteen*; see -EEN<sup>1</sup>.

**satellite** sæ·təlaɪt A. attendant on an important person XVI (rare before XVIII; not in J.); B. secondary planet XVII. - (O)F. *satellite* or L. *satellit-*, *satelles*. In sense B the L. word was first applied by Kepler (1611) to the secondary planets revolving round Jupiter.

**satiare** sei·fiət †satisfy XVI; surfeit, glut XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *satiāre*, f. *satis* enough (see SAD), after †*satiare* pp. (xv) - L. *satiātus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. So **satiety** sətai·iti, (formerly) səsai·iti condition of being satiated. XVI (*sacietie*). - (O)F. *sacieté* (mod. *satiété*) - L. *satiētāt-*, -*tās*, f. *satis*, perh. after *ebrietās*. Cf. INSATIABLE.

**satin** sætin glossy silk fabric. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *satin* - Arab. *zaitūnī*, pert. to the town Tseutung (Tswan-chu-fu) in China (*Atlas zaitūnī* satin of Zaitun), whence also OF. *zatonin*, *zatonny*, Sp. *acetunī*, *setunī*, MIIt. *zetani* (It. *setino* after *seta* silk, supposed by some to be the immed. origin of F. *satin*).

**satire** sætaɪəɪ poetical (or prose) work in which vices or follies are ridiculed. XVI (Barclay, 'The Shyp of Folys', 1509). - (O)F. *satire* or L. *satira* (whence also Sp. *sátira*, It. *satira*, G. *satire*), later form of *satura* (in earliest use) verse composition treating of a variety of subjects, spec. application of the sense 'medley' (cf. phr. *per saturam* in the lump, indiscriminately); acc. to ancient grammarians this was ellipt. for *lanx satura* 'full dish' (*lanx* dish, *satura*, fem. of *satus* full, rel. to *satis* fully; cf. SAD) dish of various fruits offered to the gods. Formerly assoc. with SATYR and so spelt, from the common notion (found already in some ancient grammarians) that L. *satura* was derived from Gr. *sáturos* satyr, in allusion to the chorus of satyrs which gave its name to the Gr. 'satyric' drama. So SATIRIC(AL) sæti-rik(ə)l. XVI. - F. or late L. SATIRIST sæ'ti:rist. XVI. SATIRIZE. XVII (Jonson). - F. *satiriser*, f. *satire*.

**satisfaction** sætisfæ'kʃən performance by a penitent of penal and meritorious acts enjoined by his confessor XIII (Cursor M.); payment in full of a debt, etc.; atonement made by Jesus Christ for sin; action of gratifying to the full XIV; release from uncertainty XVI. - (O)F. *satisfaction*, corr. to Pr. *satisfactio*, etc. - L. *satisfactiō(n)-*, f. pp. stem of *satisfacere* (whence, through OF. *satisfier*, SA-TISFY XV, Lydg.), f. *satis* enough (cf. ASSET, SAD); see -FACTION, -FY.

**satrap** sæ'træp governor of a province in ancient Persia. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - (O)F. *satrape* or L. *satrapa*, *satrapēs* - Gr. *satrapēs*, also *exatrapēs*, \**exaithrápēs* (implied in *exaithrapéuēin* be a satrap) - OPers. *xšāvra-pāvan* 'protector of the country', f. *xšāvra-* country + *pā-* protect. So SA-TRAPY<sup>3</sup>. XVII (Knolles). - F. or L. - Gr. (-*eiā*).

**saturate** sæ'tʃəreit, -tj- †satisfy, satiate XVI; cause to combine with the utmost quantity of another substance XVII; soak thoroughly XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *saturāre*, f. *satur* full, satiated; see SAD, -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So SATURATION. XVI. - late L.; so F. (XVIII).

**Saturday** sæ'tædi seventh day of the week. OE. *Sætern(es)dæg*, *Sæterdæg*, corr. to OFris. *saterdei*, MLG. *sater(s)dach*, MDu. *saterdach* (Du. *zaterdag*), tr. of L. *Sāturni diēs* day of (the planet) Saturn; cf. Ir., Gael. *dia Sathuirn*, W. *dydd Sadwrn*.

**Saturn** sæ'tærn Italic god presiding over agriculture OE.; (astron.) one of the primary planets XIV (in OE. *Sæternes*

*steorra*); (alch.) lead XIV (Ch.). - L. *Sāturnus*, poss. of Etruscan origin. So **Saturnalia** -ei-liə festival of Saturn marked by unrestrained revelry XVI (transf. XVIII). L., sb. use of n.pl. of *Sāturnālis*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. **SATURNIAN** sætə'ni:ən ancient Roman metre. XVI. **SATURNINE**<sup>1</sup> born under Saturn, (hence) of cold and gloomy temperament. XV (Lydg.). - F. *saturnin* - medL. \**sāturninus*.

**satyr** sæ'təɪ woodland god or demon, half man half beast, of lustful propensities. XIV (Ch., Trevisa, Gower). - (O)F. *satyre* or L. *satyrus* - Gr. *sáturos*. So SATYRIC sæti'rik epithet of the Gr. drama in which the chorus were habited as satyrs. XVII. - L. - Gr. Cf. SATIRE.

**satyrian** sæti'ri:ən kind of orchis. XIV. - L. *satyrian* - Gr. *satúriōn*, f. *sátyros* SATYR; named from the plant's supposed aphrodisiac properties.

**sauce** sɔs liquid preparation taken as a relish with articles of food XIV; piquant addition XVI; (prob. from *saucy*) †impudent person XVI; impudence XIX. - (O)F. *sauce* = Pr., Sp., It. *salsa* :- Rom. \**salsa*, sb. use of fem. of L. *salsus* salted, SALT. The etymol. sense is identical with that of *salad*. Hence **sauce** vb. season XV; †belabour, rebuke XVI; address impudently XIX. **saucy**<sup>1</sup> sɔ'si †savoury; insolent towards superiors XVI; (of a ship or boat) †rashly venturesome XVI (Sh.); smart XIX.

**saucer** sɔ'səɪ †receptacle for condiments at a meal XIV; shallow circular dish XVII; esp. one to support a cup XVIII. - OF. *saussier*, *saussiere* (mod. only *saucière*) sauce-boat, f. *sauce* SAUCE, prob. after late L. *salsarium*; cf. Sp. *salsera*, It. *salsiera*.

**sauerkraut**, **sourcraut** sau'ækraut German dish of fermented cabbage. XVII (*sower craut*). G. (whence F. *choucroute*), f. *sauer* SOUR + *kraut* vegetable, cabbage.

**saunter** sɔ'ntəɪ †muse XV; †wander aimlessly XVII; walk leisurely, stroll XVIII. perh. based on late ME. *sa(w)nterell*, applied contemptuously (together with vbl. sb. *sauntering*) to Jesus Christ in the 'York Plays', with prob. implication of affected sanctity and hence of visionary musing; prob. to be referred (with ME. *sayntrelle*) to *sainterel* (corr. to It. *santarello*), f. *saint* SAINT + -*erel* -REL.

**saurian** sɔ'ri:ən pert. to reptiles of the order Sauria (crocodiles and large extinct lizard-like animals). XV. f. modL. *Sauria* (Brongniart 1799), f. Gr. *saurā*, *sāuros* lizard; see -IAN. So **sau-ro-**, comb. form of Gr. *sāuros*, whence modL. *saurus*, repr. in BRONTO-SAURUS, ICHTHYOSAURUS, MEGALOSAURUS, PLESIOSAURUS, PLOSOSAURUS, PTEROSAUR.

**sausage** sɔ'sidʒ minced meat enclosed in a thin cylindrical membrane. XV. Late ME. *sausage* - ONF. *saussiche* (var. of OF. *salsice*, mod. *saucisse*) = Sp. *salchicha*, It. *salsiccia*

:- medL. *salsicia*, n.pl. of *salsicius* (sc. *farta*, pp. n.pl. of L. *farciare*, stuff, FARCE<sup>1</sup>), f. *salsus* salted (see SALT, SAUCE). ¶ For the development -id<sub>3</sub> cf. CABBAGE.

**sauté** sou·tei fried in a pan, being tossed from time to time. XIX. F., pp. of *sauter* leap :- L. *saltāre* (see SALTATION), used trans. in causative sense.

**sauterne(s)** sout<sup>5</sup>·in wine of the district of *Sauternes*, near Bordeaux, France. XVIII.

**savage** sæ·vid<sub>3</sub> that is in a state of nature XIII; of wild or unrestrained behaviour XV (Lydg.); uncivilized XVI; furiously angry XIX; sb. XVI. ME. *sa(u)vage* - (O)F. *sauvage* (AN. also *savage*) = Pr. *salvatge*, Sp. *salvage*, It. *salvaggio* wooded, woodland-, Rum. *sălbatic* :- CRom. \**salvāticus*, for L. *silvāticus* woodland-, wild, f. *silva* wood, forest; see SILVAN, -AGE. The var. *salvage* (after OF. *salvage*) was formerly common. XVI-XVII. For æ of the first syll. cf. SALMON. Hence **sa·vagERY**. XVI (Sh.).

**savanna(h)** sǽvæ·nǽ treeless plain, esp. of tropical America. XVI (*zavanna*, Eden's 'Decades'; hardly naturalized before late XVII). - Sp. *zavana*, *çavana* (pronounced with *s*- in S. Amer. Sp.), said by Oviedo (1535) to be a Carib word.

**savant** sǽ·vǽ man of learning. XVIII. - F. *savant*, sb. use of orig. prp. of *savoir* know :- Rom. \**sapēre*, for L. *sapere* (see SAPIENT).

**save<sup>1</sup>** seiv make or keep safe XIII; preserve from damnation XIII (AncrR.); reserve, lay aside XIV; avoid or enable to avoid XVII. ME. *sauve*, *salve*, *save* - AN. *sa(u)ver*, OF. *salver*, (also mod.) *sauver* = Pr. *sauvar*, Sp. *salvar*, It. *salvare* :- late L. *salvāre* (theol. rendering Gr. *σῴζειν*) save, f. L. *salvus* SAFE<sup>1</sup>.

**save<sup>2</sup>** seiv (arch.) with the exception of. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *sauf* and *sauve* - OF. *sauf* (m.) and *sauve* (fem.), orig. varying with the gender of the accompanying sb. (now invariable, *sauf*):- L. *salvō* and *salvā*, abl. sg. of m. or n. and fem. of *salvus* SAFE<sup>1</sup>, as used in absolute constr. such as *salvo jure*, *salva innocentia* without violation of right, of innocence, (hence) without injury or prejudice to, with reserve of, *salvo eo ut* . . . with the proviso that . . . (passing in Rom. into) excepting, except; so also Sp., It. *salvo*. The later exclusive use of the form *save* is prob. due to the identification of the word with the imper. of SAVE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. SAVING. ¶ Disguised in the first syll. of *irreverence* XVI, alt. of *sa*<sup>1</sup> (for *save*) *reverence* with due regard, (hence) human excrement XVI.

**saveloy** sǽ·vəloī kind of sausage. XIX (Dickens). alt. of F. †*cervelat*, (also mod.) -as servela - It. *cervellata* (corr. to OF. *cervelee*; cf. -ATE f. *cervello* brains :- L. CEREBELLUM).

**savey, savvy** sæ·vi know. XVIII. Negro and Pigeon Eng., repr. the first word of Sp. *sabe usted* you know (*saber* :- Rom. \**sapēre*, for L. *sapere* know; see SAPIENT). Hence sb., practical sense, nous XVIII.

**savin(e)** sæ·vin shrub *Juniperus sabina*, XIV. - OF. *savine* (repl. by latinized *sabine*) = Sp. *sabina*, It. *savina* :- L. (*herba*) *Sabina* 'Sabine plant', fem. of *Sabinus* SABINE. Widely used in medicine in the Middle Ages; cf. medL. *savina*, OE. *safēne*, -ine, OHG. *sevina*, *sevinboum* (G. *sebenbaum*).

**saving** sei·viŋ (arch.) except, save. XIV (Ch.). prob. modification of SAVE<sup>2</sup> after TOUCHING.

**saviour** sei·vɔi, U.S. **savior** one who saves, spec. the Redeemer. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *sauve(o)ur* - OF. *sauveour* (mod. *sauveur*) = Pr., Sp. *salvador*, etc. :- ChrL. *salvātōrem*, -ātor (rendering Gr. *σωτήρ*, and ult. Heb. *yēshūa*<sup>1</sup> JESUS), f. *salvāre* SAVE<sup>1</sup>. The change from -eour to -your, -iour is found from XIV.

**savory** sei·vəri plant of the labiate genus *Satureia*. XIV. Late ME. *saverey*, perh. repr. (with change of intervocalic ð to v) OE. *sæperie* - L. *satureia* fem. sg. and n.pl., whence also OE. *saturege*, AN., ME. *satureie*, OF. *sarrie* (whence mod. *sarriette*), Pr. *sadreia*, Sp. *sagerida* and *ajedrea* (- Arab. *akhhkhetriya*, i.e. AL-<sup>2</sup>, *khetriya* - L.), Pg. *saturagem* and *segurelha*, *çigurelha*, Cat. *sajolida*, It. *satureia* and *santoreggia*. ¶ As with many plant-names, the orig. form has undergone obscure alterations; there are several -v- forms in local F. and It.

**savour**, U.S. **savor** səi·vəri taste XIII (AncrR.); †smell, aroma XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *savour* (mod. *saveur*) = Pr., Sp. *sabor*, It. *savore* :- L. *sapōrem*, *sapor* taste, occas. smell, f. *sapere* taste; see SAPIENT, -OUR<sup>2</sup>. So **sa·vour** vb. have a taste XIII (Cursor M.); relish, like XIV (Rolle). - (O)F. *savourer* = Pr. *saborar*, etc. :- late L. *sapōrāre*.

**savory** sei·vəri pleasant to the taste XIII; appetizing XIV; fragrant (now chiefly in *unsavoury*) XVI; stimulating to the palate (also sb.) XVII. ME. *savure*, later *savori* - OF. *savouré* sapid, fragrant, f. *savour* (see prec.) + -é -ATE<sup>2</sup>; the ending was assim. to -y<sup>1</sup>.

**savey (S-)** səvoi: S. *cole*, *cabbage* XVI; S. *biscuit* XVIII. - F. *Savoie*, name of a region of S.E. France.

**Savoyard** səvoi·ərd native or inhabitant of Savoy. XVIII. See -ARD.

**savvy** see SAVEY.

**saw<sup>1</sup>** sǽ cutting tool with teeth. OE. \**sagu* (in obl. cases *sage*), also *saga* = MLG., MDu. *sage* (Du. *zaag*), OHG. *saga*, *saga*, ON. *sog* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**sagō*, \**sagon*, of which the gradation-var. \**segō* is repr. by OHG. *sega* (G. *säge*), MDu. *seghe*; rel. to OE. *seax* knife, OFris., OS., OHG. *sahs* :-

\**saxsam*, f. \**sak-* \**sek-* cut (see SECTION). Hence **saw** vb. XIII (pp. *isahet*); orig. with wk. conj., but str. forms appear xv (occas. pt. *suwe*, *sew*, pp. *sawen*, mod. *sawn*).

**saw**<sup>2</sup> sō †saying OE.; maxim, proverb XIII. OE. *sagu* = OFris. *sege*, MLG., MDu. *sage*, OHG. *saga* (G. *sage*), ON. *saga* SAGA :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**sagō*, f. base of \**sagjan* SAY<sup>1</sup>; cf. Lith. *pā|saka* story.

**saw**<sup>3</sup> see SEE<sup>1</sup>.

**sawder** sō·daj (colloq.) soft s. blarney, flattery. XIX. fig. use of *sawder*, var. of SOLDER.

**sawney** sō·ni (colloq.) nickname for a Scotchman; simpleton. XVII. Sc. local var. of *Sandy* (xv), pet-form of the proper name *Alexander*; see -Y<sup>6</sup>. ¶ The connexion of these two senses and with other uses, such as the sl. use for 'bacon', is doubtful.

**sawyer** sō·jar one who saws timber. XIV. Late ME. *sawier*, alt. of †*sawer* (f. SAW<sup>1</sup> vb. + -ER<sup>2</sup>) with assim. of the ending to F. -ier -ER<sup>2</sup> (cf. *bowyer*, *clothier*, *lawyer*, *paviour*).

**Saxe** sæks derived from Saxony, as *S. china*. XIX. - F. *Saxe* (also used for *porcelaine de Saxe*, e.g. *un service en saxe*). - G. *Sachsen* Saxony, prop. d.pl. of *Sachse* (see SAXON).

**saxhorn** sækshōrn brass musical instrument. XIX. f. name of Charles Joseph *Sax* (1791-1865) + HORN. So **saxophone**, invented about 1840 by his son Antoine Joseph, known as Adolphe; see -O-.

**saxifrage** sækksifreidʒ plant of the genus *Saxifraga*. xv. - (O)F. *saxifrage* or late L. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba* plant), f. *saxum* rock + *frag-*, base of *frangere* break (see FRAGMENT). ¶ The name 'rock-breaking plant' was prob. given because many species are found growing among stones and in the clefts of rocks.

**Saxon** sæksn one of a Germanic people, of which one portion, the Anglo-Saxons, occupied S. Britain, while the other, the Old Saxons (modL. *antiqui Saxones*, OE. *Ealdseaxe*) remained in Germany. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *Saxon* - L. *Saxonem*, nom. *Saxō*, pl. *Saxonēs* = Gr. *Sáxones* - WGerm. \**Saxon-* (OE. pl. *Seaxan*, *Seaxe*, OHG. pl. *Sahso*, G. *Sachse*), perh. f. \**saxsam* knife (see SAW<sup>1</sup>), as the name of the characteristic weapon of the people. Cf. FRANK. *Old S.*, language of the Old Saxons, esp. as exemplified in remains of 9th-century poetry ('*Heliant*', etc.).

**saxophone** see SAXHORN.

**say**<sup>1</sup> sei 3 pres. sg. **says** sez, (arch.) **saith** sep, pt. and pp. **said** sed the verb most widely used to express speaking, with ref. to an object, like L. *dicere*, F. *dire*. OE. *secgan*, pt. *sægde*, pp. (*ge*)*sægd* = OFris. *sega*, *sedza*, OS. *seggian*, pt. *sagda* (Du. *zeggen*), OHG. *sagēn*, pt. *sagita*, *segita* (G. *sagen*), ON. *segja*, pt. *sagða* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**sagjan* and \**sagæjan*; the IE.

base \**soq-* \**seq-* (not extant in Indo-Iran.) is repr. also by OSl. *sočiti*, Lith. *sakýti*, OL. (imper.) *insece*, *inquam* (:- \**insquam*) I say, Gr. (imper.) *énēpe*, (aorist inf.) *emispēin*, OW. *hepp* says, OIr. *aithes* (:- \**ati|sqā*) answer.

OE. inf. *secgan*, 1 pres. ind. *secge*, pl. *secgāþ*, etc., are repr. normally by ME. *segge(n)*, etc., *sedgeyng* recitation (R. Manynng), dial. *zedge* (xvi). These began to be repl. in XII (e.g. inf. *sæjen*, *sæin*, Peterborough Chronicle) and were finally ousted by forms derived from OE. *sæg-*, *seg-*, of 2 and 3 pres. ind. viz. *sæg(e)st*, *seg(e)st* sayest, *sæg(e)þ*, *seg(e)þ* saith, pt. *sægde* said, pp. *sægd*. Hence sb. xvi.

**say**<sup>2</sup> sei (hist.) serge-like cloth. XIII. - (O)F. *saie* = Pr. *saia* (Sp. *saya*, It. *saja* are from F.) :- L. *saga*, coll. pl. (used as sg.) of *sagum* coarse woollen blanket, military cloak, cloth covering, of Gaulish origin acc. to Polybius.

**sayyid** sei·jid title of a man tracing his descent from Husain, elder grandson of the Prophet. XVIII (syed, *seid*). - Arab. *sayyid* lord, prince; cf. CID.

**sbirro** sbi·rou, pl. -i Italian police officer. XVII. - It. *sbirro*, f. *birro* - medL. *birrus* red, var. of *burrus* - Gr. *purrós*, var. *pursós* fiery-red, f. *púr* FIRE. ¶ The name refers to the red collar or cape worn by some It. police.

**scab** skæb A. †skin disease XIII; cutaneous disease in beasts; crust formed over a wound XIV; B. low scurvy fellow XVI; non-unionist XIX. - ON. \**skabbr* (OSw. *skabber*, Sw. *skabb*, (O)Da. *skab*) = OE. *sceaþþ* (see SHABBY). The application to persons may have been due partly to MDu. *schabbe* slut, scold. Hence **scabby**<sup>1</sup> XVI perh. after MDu. *schabbich*, -ig; repl. *scabbed* (XIII), prob. modelled on OSw. *skabbotter* = late OE. *sc(e)abbede*, ME. *scabbed*.

**scabbard**<sup>1</sup> skæ·bærd sheath of sword, etc. XIII (RGlouc.). ME. *sca(u)berc*, later *scaberge*, *scaubert*, *scaubard*, aphetic - AN. \**escauberc*, pl. *escaubers*, -erz, *escauberge* (cf. AL. *escauberca*, *scarbagium* XIII), prob. - comp. of OHG. *scala* shell (see SCALE<sup>1</sup>) or *scār*, *scāra* scissors, occas. sword + \**berg-*protect (as in HAUBERK); alt. of the second syll. to -*bard*, -*bart*, -*berd*, -*bert* is evidenced XIV, but AL. *scauberdum* is as early as XIII. ¶ For æ of the first syll. cf. SALMON, SAVAGE.

**scabbard**<sup>2</sup> skæ·bærd thin board used for splints, veneer, etc. XVII. - MLG. *schalbort*, f. *schale* SCALE<sup>1</sup>, SCALE<sup>2</sup> + *bort* BOARD.

**scabious** skei·bias plant of the genus *Scabiosa* (formerly of repute for the cure of skin diseases). XIV. - medL. *scabiōsa* (sc. *herba* plant), of *scabiōsus*, f. L. *scabiēs* roughness, itch, f. *scabere* scratch, scrape; see SHAVE, -IOUS.

**scabrous** skei·bræs rough with minute points XVII; fig. harsh XVI. - f. L. *scabr-*, *scaber*, f. *scab-* (partly after F. *scabreux*); see prec., -OUS.

**scaffold** skæ·fæld raised platform or stage XIV; (for the execution of criminals) XVI. ME. *scaffot*, *scaffald* - AN. \**scaffaut*, OF. (*eschaffaut*, mod. *échafaud*, earlier *escadafaut* = Pr. *escadafalc* :- Rom. \**excatafalcum*, f. ex- EX-<sup>1</sup>+\**catafalcum*; see CATAFALQUE. Hence **scaffold**ING<sup>1</sup> XIV. ¶ The word appears in various forms in medL., *scadafale*, *-faltum*, *scafaldus*, (AL.) *eschaffautium*, *scaffaldum*, *scafotum* (XIII), *scaffoldum* (XIV); the Rom. word has been adopted in Germ., as Du. *schavot*, G. *scaffott*, Da. *skafot*, Sw. *chavott*.

**scaglia** skā·lja limestone of the Italian Alps. XVIII. It. (see SCALE<sup>2</sup>). So **scagliola** skāljou·la †scaglia XVI; Italian plaster-work imitating stone XVIII. It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*.

**scald<sup>1</sup>** sköld burn with hot liquor; (dial.) burn. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *scalde*, *schalde*, aphetic - AN., ONF. *escalder*, OF. *eschalder* (mod. *échauder*) = Pr. *escaudar*, Sp. *escaldar* burn, scorch, scald, make red-hot, It. *scaldare* heat, Rum. *scälda* :- L. *excaldäre* wash in hot water, f. ex EX-<sup>1</sup>+L. *cal(i)du* hot (perh. in the spec. fem. sb. *cal(i)da*, sc. *agua* water), rel. to *calere* be warm. Hence **scald** sb. XVII.

**scald<sup>2</sup>** sköld (arch., dial.) scabby, scurvy. XVI. Later sp. of *scalled* (XIV), f. (dial.) *scall* (XIII) - ON. *skalli* bald head, f. Germ. \**skal-*, whence SCALE<sup>1</sup>, SHELL; see -ED<sup>2</sup>.

**scald<sup>3</sup>** see SKALD.

**scale<sup>1</sup>** skeil †drinking-bowl XIII (La3.); pan of a balance XIV; sg. and pl. weighing instrument xv. - ON. *skäl* bowl, pl. weighing-scales - OHG. *scāla* (G. *schale*) :- Germ. \**skälō*, rel. to \**skalō*, whence OE. *scealu* shell, husk, drinking-cup, weighing scale, OS. *skala* cup (Du. *schaal*), OHG. *scala* shell, husk (G. *schale*); cf. SHALE, SHELL, SKILL. ¶ The normal repr. of ME. *scāle* is *scōle*, which was current XIII-XVII; the characteristic north. form *scale* was established in London speech XVI (Palsgrave, Spenser, Sh.). Hence vb. weigh XVII.

**scale<sup>2</sup>** skeil thin horny plate on the skin of animals XIV; lamina of skin, etc. xv; (after F. *écaille*) metal plate worn as an epaulette XIX. Aphetic - OF. *escale* (mod. *écalle* husk, chip of stone) - Germ. \**skalō* (see SCALE<sup>1</sup>), rel. to \**skaljō*, whence Rqm. (medL.) *scalia* (OF. *écaille*, mod. *écaille* fish-scale, oyster-shell, It. *scaglia* fish-scale, chip of stone). Hence vb. remove scales from. xv. **scaly<sup>1</sup>** XVI.

**scale<sup>3</sup>** skeil A. †ladder (xv, Lydg.); B. (mus.) series of graduated sounds XVI; C. set of graduations for measuring distances XIV (Ch.; rare before XVI); graduated instrument; D. relative dimension, standard of measurement XVII. - L. *scāla* usu. pl. steps, staircase, (sg., late) ladder (whence OF. *eschiele*, mod. *échelle*, Pr., Sp. *escala*, It.

*scala*) :- \**scandslā*, f. base of *scandere* climb (cf. SCAN, ASCEND, etc., SCANDAL).

**scale<sup>4</sup>** skeil climb, mount. XIV. - OF. *escaler* (cf. ESCALADE) or medL. *scālāre* (whence also Sp. *escalar*, It. *scalare*), f. L. *scāla* SCALE<sup>3</sup>.

**scale-board**. XVIII see SCABBARD<sup>2</sup>.

**scalene** skei·lin (of a triangle) having three unequal sides. XVIII. - late L. *scalēnus* (Ausonius) - Gr. *skalēnós* uneven, unequal, scalene, rel. to *skoliós* oblique, crooked, *skélos* leg, L. *scelus* wickedness, crime, OE. *sceolh* wry, oblique (= MLG. *schēl*, OHG. *scelah*, ON. *skjálgr*), f. a base meaning 'bend'.

**scallion** skæ·ljøn shallot, onion. XIV. - AN. *scal(o)un* = OF. *escalo(i)gne*, Pr. *escalonha*, Sp. *escaloña* :- Rom. \**escalōmia*, for L. *Ascalōmia* (sc. *cæpa* onion) shallot, f. *Ascalō* (Gr. *Askalōn*) Ascalon, a port in S. Palestine; (cf. It. *escalogno*, corr. to *Ascalōnium*).

**scallop, scollop** skæ·löp, skö·löp kind of shellfish; shell of this, esp. as a pilgrim's badge XIV; formation resembling the edge of a scallop-shell XVII. Aphetic - OF. *escalope*, presumably of Germ. origin (cf. MDu. *schelpe*, *schulpe* mussel-shell).

**scallywag** skæ·liwæg (sl.) disreputable fellow. XIX. orig. U.S., of unkn. origin; perh. orig. used for undersized or ill-conditioned cattle.

**scalp** skælp (dial.) top of the head, skull XIII; integument of this (prob. evolved from †*hairy scalp*, which in the Bible, Ps. lxxviii 21, is a literalism from Heb.) XVII. north. ME. *scalp*, prob. of Scand. origin, but the Eng. senses are not found in any Scand. or other Germ. lang.; cf. ON. *skälpr* sheath (Da. dial. *skälpr* shell, husk), MLG. *schulpe*, MDu. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*) shell, the meanings of which suggest deriv. from Germ. \**skal-* \**skel-* \**skul-* SCALE<sup>1</sup>, SHELL. Hence vb. remove the scalp of. XVII.

**scalpel** skæ·lpæl small light knife for surgical operations. XVIII. - F. *scalpel* or L. *scalpellum*, *-us*, dim. of *scalper*, *scalprum*, cutting tool, chisel, knife (used in Eng. XVII), f. base of *scalpere* scratch, carve; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**scammony** skæ·møni gum-resin obtained from *Convolvulus Scammonia*. xv. - OF. *escamonie*, *scamonee* (mod. *scammonée*) or L. *scammōnea*, *-ia* (also *-eum*, *-ium*) - Gr. *skammōniā*, *-ōnion*. ¶ OE. *scamonie* and rare ME. *scamoin* were casual adoptions.

**scamp<sup>1</sup>** skæmp idle about mischievously XVI; commit highway robbery XVIII. Implied in †*scampant* XVI (in a burlesque coat of arms, 'a lyther lad scampant, a roge in his ragges'), prob. - MDu. *schampen* slip away, decamp - OF. *escamper*, *eschamper* = Pr. *escampar*, It. *scampare* :- Rom. \**excampāre*, f. ex EX-<sup>1</sup>+*campus* field (see CAMP). Hence **scamp** sb. †highway robber or robbery XVIII (cf. †*scampere* street ruffian,

†*scampsman* highway-man); ne'er-do-well, waster XIX.

**scamp**<sup>2</sup> skæmp do negligently or hurriedly. XIX. perh. identical with prec., but allied in sense to SKIMP.

**scamper** skæmpæɪ †decamp; run nimbly. XVII. prob. frequent. f. SCAMP<sup>1</sup>+ER<sup>4</sup>.

**scan** skæn analyse the metre of (XIV) XV; †criticize, test; examine or consider closely; †interpret; †discern XVI; look at searchingly XVIII. - L. *scandere* (pp. *scansus*) climb, (late) 'measure' (verses), with allusion to raising and lowering the foot to mark rhythm; cf. next, and ASCEND, DESCEND. The var. †*scand* was presumably the earlier, though not so shown by the evidence, and was apprehended as pp., from which an inf. *scan* was deduced. So F. *scander* (whence G. *skandiren*, Du. *skandeeren*), Sp. *escandir*, It. *scandere*. So sca<sup>n</sup>SION. XVII. - L.

**scandal** skændəl discredit to religion caused by a religious person; occasion of unbelief, stumbling-block; damage to reputation; grossly discreditable thing; defamatory speech. XVI. - F. *scandale*, corr. to Sp. *escándalo*, It. *scandalo* - ChrL. *scandalum* (Vulg.) cause of offence - Hellenistic Gr. *skándalon* snare for an enemy, cause of moral stumbling, orig. trap (cf. *skandlêthron* spring of a trap), f. IE. \**skand-* spring, leap, repr. also by Skr. *skándati*, L. *scandere* (cf. SCAN), Mlr. pres. *scendim*, pt. *sescaind*, W. *cy|chwynnu* start. (An independent adoption of OF. *escandle*, *eschandle* is seen in earlier ME. *scandle*, *scha(u)ndle* XIII; cf. SLANDER.) So sca<sup>n</sup>DALIZE<sup>1</sup> †make public scandal of XV; †be an occasion of stumbling to; slander; disgrace XVI; horrify by impropriety XVII. - (O)F. *scandaliser* or ChrL. *scandalizāre* - ecclGr. *skandalizein*. sca<sup>n</sup>DALIOUS. XVI. - F. or medL.

**scandalize**<sup>2</sup> skændəlaiz (naut.) reduce the area of (a sail). XIX. alt. of †*scantelize* shorten (XVII), f. †*scantile* (f. SCANT) †-IZE.

**scandaroon** skændərū'n †swindler XVII; kind of carrier pigeon (perh. so named because formerly used to take messages from Scandaroon to Aleppo) XIX. f. *Scandaroon* (*Iskanderūn*) name of a seaport in Syria.

**Scandinavian** skændineivjən pert. to Scandinavia, which comprises Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland. XVIII. f. L. *Scandinavia* (Pomponius Mela, Pliny the Elder), erron. for \**Scadinavia* - Germ. \**Skadinaujā*, repr. by OE. *Scedeniġ* ('Beowulf' 1686), ON. *Skáney* (adopted in OE. as *Scōnēġ*), name of the southern extremity of Sweden; the terminal el. is \**aujō*, OE. *iēġ* ISLAND. So Sca<sup>n</sup>DIAN. XVII. f. the shortened form *Scandia* (Pliny). †Sca<sup>n</sup>DIC. XVIII.

**scansorial** skænsɔəriəl pert. to climbing, that climbs. XIX. f. L. *scansorius*, f. *scans-*, pp. stem of *scandere*; see SCAN, -ORIAL.

**scant** skænt stinted in measure; †parsimonious XIV; limited in extent or amount XVI. - ON. *skamt*, n. of *skammr* short, brief = OHG. *scam*; cf. ON. *skemta* entertain, amuse (lit. make the time short): \**skammattjan*. Superseded largely by sca<sup>n</sup>T<sup>1</sup>. XVI. For other exx. of the Scand. n. ending t see THWART, WANT.

**scantling** skæntliŋ measured size; small or scanty amount; †pattern XVI; small piece of wood, etc. XVII. alt., by assoc. with -LING<sup>1</sup>, of †*scantlon* gauge (XIII), dimension (XIV), sample (XV), aphetic - OF. *escantillon* (mod. *échantillon* sample), alt. of *eschandillon*, the simplex of which occurs as Pr. *escandel* measure of capacity, parallel to *escandalh* = Cat. *escandall* (whence It. *scandaglio*, Sp. *escandallo*) - medL. \**scandalium*, -ilium, f. L. *scandere* climb (see SCAN).

**scape**<sup>1</sup>, 'scape skeip vb. and sb. (obs. or arch.) Aphetic of ESCAPE. XIII. Hence (from the vb.) scapeGOAT (XVI, Tindale, 1530), intended to render the supposed literal meaning of Heb. *azazel* (Lev. xvi 8, 10, 26) 'the goote on which the lotte fell to scape' (so Vulg. *caper emissarius*, whence F. *bouc émissaire*); the correct interpretation is prob. 'goat for Azazel' (a demon of the desert). sca<sup>n</sup>PEGRACE 'one who escapes the grace of God' XIX; cf. earlier want-grace (XVII).

**scape**<sup>2</sup> skeip (bot.) long flower-stalk rising from the root. XVII (Holland). - L. *scāpus*, Gr. *skāpos*, rel. to Gr. *skēptron* SCEPTRE.

**scape**<sup>3</sup> skeip view of scenery. XVIII (G. White). Abstracted from LANDSCAPE.

**scaphoid** skæfoid boat-shaped. XVIII. - modL. *scaphoidēs* - Gr. *skapheoidēs*, f. *skāphos* boat; see -OID.

**scapular** skæpjuləɪ monastic garment covering the shoulders. xv. - late L. *scapularē*, f. late L. *scapula* shoulder (anat. in Eng. use XVI), earlier pl. -æ; see -AR. So sca<sup>n</sup>PULARY XIII (*scapeleri*) - AN. \**scape-lorie*, var. of OF. *eschapeloire* (XII) - medL. *scapelorium*, *scapularium*; assim. to -ARY.

**scar**<sup>1</sup> skāɪ †rock, crag XIV; precipice XVII; sunken rock XVIII. ME. *skerre*, *scarre*, - ON. *sker* low reef, SKERRY (whence also Gael. *sgeir*); cf. SCAUR.

**scar**<sup>2</sup> skāɪ trace of a healed wound. XIV (Wycl. Bible). Aphetic - OF. *escharre* (later *escarre*, *eschare*), corr. to Sp., It. *escara* - late L. *eschara* scab (Caelius Aurelianus) - Gr. *eskhārā* hearth, brazier, scab. Hence vb. XVI.

**scarab** skærəb beetle XVI; gem cut in the form of a beetle XIX. - L. *scarabæus* (earlier in Eng. use XVIII; also anglicized †*scarabee* (XVI, Spenser) - Gr. *σκαράβειος*, presumably rel. to *κάραβος* stag beetle.

**scaramouch** skærəmautʃ stock character of Italian farce, cowardly or foolish boaster constantly cudgelled by Harlequin; rascal,

scamp xvii. Early forms *Scaramuzza*, *-moucha*, *-muchio* - It. *Scaramuccia*, joc. use of *scaramuccia* SKIRMISH; hence F. *Scaramouche* (Molière), source of the later and present form. ¶ Popularized in late xvii by the visit to London in 1673 of Tiberio Fiurelli, an impersonator of the part.

**scarce** skæɪs †scanty xiii (RGlouc.); †niggardly; deficient in quantity or number xiv. - AN., ONF. *scars*, aphetic of *escars*, OF. *eschars*, mod. *échars* (of coin) below standard value, (of wind) slight = Pr. *esca(r)s*, Sp. *escaso*, It. *scarso* :- Rom. \**excarpus* plucked out, pp. of \**excarpere*, for L. *excerpere* select out, EXCERPT. (Cf. MDu. *schaers*, Du. *schaars* - F.). Hence **scar·celly** †scantily, sparingly; only just, not quite. xiii; after (OF. *écharsement*); **scar·city**. xiii. - ONF. *escarceté*, OF. *eschar-* (mod. *écharseté*).

**scare** skæɪ terrify. xii (Orm). ME. *skerre*, later *scarre*, *skere* (repr. by dial. *scar*, *skeer*, *skayre*, *skare* (xv), *scarre* (xvi) - ON. *skirra* frighten, (also) avoid, prevent, refl. shrink from (cf. Norw. *skjerra*, Sw. dial. *skjarra* scare), f. *skjarr* shy, timid (whence Sc. *scar* xvi, *scaur*); the phonology is obscure. Hence **scar·recrow** † something to frighten away a typical bird from seed. xvi.

**scarf**<sup>1</sup> skɑɪf joint for connecting two timbers into a continuous piece. xiv (Sandahl). orig. naut.; prob. - OF. \**escarf* (mod. *écari*), f. \**escarver* (mod. *écarver*), perh. f. an ON. base repr. by Sw. *skarv*, Norw. *skarv* piece to lengthen a board or a garment, joint or seam effecting this, Sw. *skarfvä*, Norw. *skarva* lengthen in this way); cf. Sp. *escarba*, Pg. *escarva*, LG., Du. *scherf* scarf, Du. vb. *verscherven* (whence G. *verscherven*); all these collateral forms are recorded much later than the Eng. word; the ult. origin remains obscure. Hence vb. xvii (Capt. Smith).

**scarf**<sup>2</sup> skɑɪf broad band of stuff as an article of clothing xvi; (her.) xvii. prob. alt. (by assoc. with prec.) of *scarp*, which is recorded from xvi in the heraldic sense of a diminutive bend sinister. - ONF. *escarpe* = OF. *escherpe* (mod. *écharpe*), whence It. *sciarpa*, Sp. *charpa*, MDu. *scharpe*, Du. *sjerp*, G. *schärpe*; prob. identical with OF. *escharpe*, *escharpe*, *esquarpe*, *escreppe*, pilgrim's scrip suspended from the neck (cf. ON. *skreppa* SCRIP<sup>1</sup>). comp. **scar·f-skin** outer layer of the skin. xvii.

**scarify** skæ·rifai make incisions or scratches in. xv. - (O)F. *scarifier* - late L. *scarificāre*, alt. of L. *scarifāre* - Gr. *skariphásthai* scratch an outline, sketch lightly, f. *skárophos* pencil, stilus; see -IFY. So **scar·rifica·tion**. xvii (rare before xvi). - (O)F. or late L.

**scarious** skæ·riəs dry and shrivelled. xix. - F. *scarieux* or modL. *scariōsus* (whence also **scar·riose**<sup>1</sup> xviii).

**scarlatina** skɑɪlɪtɪ·nə scarlet fever. xix. - modL. (Sydenham, 1676) - It. *scarlattina* (Lancelotti, 1537), fem. (sc. *febbre* fever, after medL. *febris scarlatina*) of *scarlattino*, dim. of *scarlatto* SCARLET.

**scarlet** skɑɪ·lɪt †rich cloth, of various colours, freq. bright-red xiii; bright vivid red colour xv; (adj. xiv, Ch.). Aphetic - OF. *escarlate* fem. (mod. *écarlate*) = Pr. *escarlate* (also -at m.), Sp., Pg. *escarlata*, -ata, It. *scarlato*, medL. (e)*scarlata*, -eta, -etum, whence prob. ON. *skarlat*, *skallat*, MHG. *scharlāt*, also (M)HG. *scharlach* (cf. LAKE<sup>2</sup>), (M)Du. *scharlaken*; the It. form is prob. the source of modGr., Slav., and Turkish forms; ult. origin unkn. (an Oriental source cannot be proved).

**scart** skɑɪt (Sc.) cormorant. xv. MSc. *scarth* - ON. *skarfr*, more closely repr. in Orkney and Shetlands by *scarf* (xvii).

**scarus** skæ·rəs parrot-fish. xvii. L., - Gr. *skáros*; supposed by the ancients to chew the cud. Also anglicized as *scar*, †*scare* (xviii).

**scat** skæt tax, tribute (now only hist. of countries under Scand. rule) xiv; (in Orkney and Shetland) land-tax xvi. - ON. *skattr* = OE. *sceat*, OFris. *skett* money, cattle, OS. *skat* (Du. *schat*), OHG. *scaz* (G. *schatz*) treasure, Goth. *skatts* piece of money, money :- CGerm. \**skattaz* (whence OSi. *skotū* cattle).

**scathe** skeið (arch., dial.) injury, damage. xiii (La3.). - ON. *skaði* = OE. *sceaþa* malefactor, (rarely) injury, OFris. *skatha* injury, OS. *skaðo* malefactor, OHG. *skado* (G. *schade*) injury, harm :- Germ. \**skapon*, f. \**skap-*, whence also Goth. *skapis* harm, *skapjan* injure, a var. \**skōþ-* being repr. by ON. *skóð* harmful thing, *skœðr* harmful. (The OE. word, with *þ*, is sparsely repr. in ME.) So **scathe** vb. injure xii (Orm); wither, sear xix. - ON. *skaða* = OE. *sceaþian*, OFris. *skathia*, OS. *scaðon*, OHG. *skadōn* (Du., G. *schaden*) :- Germ. \**skapþōjan*. The sb. survives in gen. literary use in the comp. **scatheless** (xii Orm - ON. *skaðillauss*), the vb. in **scathing**<sup>2</sup> skei·ðɪŋ (poet.) blasting, searing xviii; fig. as of invective xix; **unscathed**<sup>1</sup> anskei·ðd uninjured, orig. Sc. xiv (Sc. Leg. Saints).

**scatology** skɑtɔ·lədʒɪ (path.) diagnosis by the fæces. xix. f. Gr. *skato-*, *skōr dung* (cf. SCORIA) + -(O)LOGY. So **scato·mancy** skæ·tɔ·mænsi. xvi.

**scatter** skæ·tər †squander, dissipate; disperse in many directions xiii (*skatere*). prob. var. of SHATTER, with sk- substituted for *ʃ-* under Scand. influence. ¶ The instance of pt. *scattered* in 'Peterborough Chronicle', an. 1137, is prob. an ex. of *shatter*, since in that text *sc* normally denotes *ʃ*.

**scaup-duck** skɔ·pɔk duck of the genus Fuligula. xvii (Willughby). f. *scaup* bank providing a bed for shellfish, Sc. var. of *scalp* (xvi) bare piece of rock above water, perh. transf. use of SCALP.



**scaur** skōɪ (Sc.) precipitous bank, cliff. XIX (Scott). var. of SCAR<sup>1</sup>.

**scavage** skæ·vidʒ (hist.) toll formerly levied in London on merchant strangers. XV (Caxton). - AN. *scavage* = ONF. *escau-wage*, f. *escauwer* inspect - Flem. *scauwen* = OE. *scēawian* see (SHOW).

**scavenger** skæ·vɪndʒər †officer who took 'scavage' and (later) kept the streets clean; person employed to clean streets XVI. alt. of *scavager* - AN. *scavager*, f. *scavage*; see prec. and -ER<sup>1</sup>; for the *n* cf. *harbinger*, *messenger*, *passenger*, *wharfinger*. Hence by back-formation **scavenge** vb. XVII.

**Scavenger's daughter** instrument of torture. XVI (latinized *Scavengeri filia*). alt. of *Skevington*, *Skeffington*, name of the inventor (Leonard S.), Lieutenant of the Tower in Henry VIII's reign.

**scazon** skei·zən (pros.) choliamb. XVII. - L. *scāzōn* - Gr. *skázōn*, sb. use of prp. m. of *skázēin* limp, halt.

**scenario** sinā·riou, fei·nā·riou outline of the plot of a play. XIX. - It. *scenario* (f. *scena* SCENE), anglicized as †*scenary* XVII.

**scend** see SEND<sup>2</sup>.

**scene** sīn apparatus for setting forth the action of a play; division of an act of a play; place of an action; †stage performance XVI; †stage of a theatre; view of an action, place, etc.; episode, situation in real life XVII; stormy encounter (so F. *faire une scène*) XVIII. - L. *scēna*, *scāna* stage, scene - Gr. *skēnē* tent, booth, stage, scene, rel. to *skidā* shadow (cf. SHIMMER). Cf. F. *scène* (rare before XVII). So **scenery** sī·nəri †dramatic action (Richardson); decoration of a theatre stage (Burke); aggregate of features in a landscape XVIII. alt. of †*scenary* (see SCENARIO) by assim. of the ending to -ERY. **scenic** sī·nik, se·nik. XVII. - L. *scēnicus* - Gr. *skēnikós*, **scenic** xv.

**scent** sent track (animals) by the smell; †exhale an odour XIV; (from the sb.) perfume XVII. Late ME. *sent(e)* - (O)F. *sentir* feel, perceive, smell = Pr., Sp. *sentir*, It. *sentire* :- L. *sentīre* feel, perceive. Hence **scent** sb. odour of beast or man as a means of pursuit XIV (Barbour); sense of smell; distinctive odour xv. ¶ The unexpl. sp. *scent* does not appear till XVII.

**sceptic**, U.S. **skeptic** ske·ptik one who doubts. XVI. - F. *sceptique* (septik) or L. *scepticus*, in sb. pl. *sceptici* followers of the Greek philosopher Pyrrho of Elis (Quintilian) - Gr. *skeptikós*, sb. pl. *skeptikoi* (Aulus Gellius), f. *sképtesthai* look about, consider, observe, f. \**skop-*, rel. to \**skop-* (as in *skópos*; see SCOPE, -SCOPE) and poss. metaphor. of \**spek*. So **sceptical**. XVII. **scepticism**. XVII. - modL. *scepticismus*; cf. F. *scepticisme*. ¶ The sp. with *sk-* and the consequent pronunc. are due to direct recourse to Gr.; it is recorded (along with *sc-*) from XVI, is the only sp. in J.'s Dict., and is the accepted form in U.S.A.

**sceptre**, U.S. **scepter** se·ptər rod or wand as a symbol of regal or imperial authority. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *ceptrre*, *septre* (with later assim. to L. and Gr.) - OF. *ceptrre*, (also mod.) *sceptre*, corr. to Sp. *cetro*, It. *scettro* - L. *scēptrum* - Gr. *skēptron*, f. *skēptēin* prop, *skēptesthai* prop oneself, lean (on); cf. SHAFT<sup>1</sup>.

**sch** letter-group repr. in its earliest use the sound ʃ, succeeding to OE. *sc-* (see SH); in modern sp. it has this value in *schedule*, *schist*, in a few G. words, e.g. *schnapps*, *schorl*, and (formerly) in Oriental words such as *haschisch*; it repr. s in *schism* (as earlier in *schedule*); it is pronounced sk in words of ult. Gr. origin, as *scheme*, *scholastic*, *school*, and in It. words, e.g. *scherzo*.

**schedule** fe·djül, (U.S. ske·djül) †ticket, label XIV; †explanatory slip accompanying a document XV; appendix to an act of parliament; classified statement or list XVI. Late ME. *cedule*, *sedule* - (O)F. *cedule*, corr. to Pr. *cedula*, Sp. *cedula*, It. *cedola* - late L. *scedula* small slip of paper, dim. of *sceda*, also *scheda* leaf of papyrus; see -ULE. ¶ In XVI *scedule*, *schedule* reflect the current L. forms, the latter finally prevailing since mid-XVII. The pronunc. se·djül continued till c.1800, but was supplanted by fe·djül. In U.S.A. that with sk (after *scheme*) is current through the authority of Webster.

**scheme** skīm †figure of rhetoric XVI; †diagram; analytical or tabular statement; plan, design XVII. - L. *schēma* - Gr. *schēma* form, figure, f. \**skh-* :- pre-Hellenic \**zgh-*, var. of \**segh-* (whence Gr. *héxis* habit; cf. HECTIC). The usual modL. rendering of *skhēma* being *figura*, *scheme* was used in XVI-XVII as a syn. of *figure* in several techn. senses. Hence vb. XVIII. So **schemat-ic**. XVIII. - modL. *schematicus*, f. *schēmat-*, *schēma*; cf. G. *schematisch*. **schematism**. XVII. - L. - Gr.

**scherzando** skə·rtsæ·ndou (mus.) playfully. XIX. - It. *scherzando*, gerund of *scherzare* play, sport, f. *scherzo* sport, jest, (mus.) lively movement - (M)HG. *scherz*, f. *scherzen*, f. base of *schernen*, f. OHG. *skern* (see SCORN).

**schism** sizm breach of the unity of the visible Church XIV (Gower); offence of promoting this xv; sect so formed XVI. Late ME. *scisme*, *sisme* - OF. *scisme*, *sisme* (mod. *schisme*), corr. to Pr., It. *scisma*, Sp. *cisma* - ecclL. *schisma* - Gr. *skhisma* rent, cleft, in N.T. division in the Church, f. \**skhid-*, base of *skhizein* split, cleave. The sp. was assim. (XVI), as in F., to the L. form. So **schisma-tic**. XIV (sb., PPl.). - (O)F. - ecclL. - ecclGr.; -ICAL XVI.

**schist** [ist (geol.) fissile crystalline rock. XVIII (first in modL. form *schistus*). - F. *schiste* - L. *schistos* (*lapis* s. 'fissile stone', Pliny) - Gr. *skhistós* (s. *lithos* perh. talc), pp. adj. f. \**skhid-* (see prec.). Hence **schistose**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**schizo-** skai-zou, skai-zō, skidz- comb. form irreg. repr. Gr. *skhizein* split (cf. SCHISM and prec.), used from c. 1840 in scientific terms, as *schizodon*, *schizomycete*, *schizopod*; **schizophrenia** -fri-ni-ə (path.) 'split mind', condition characterized by cleavage of mental functions, Gr. *phrēn* mind xx (P. E. Bleuler, of Zurich; modL., after F. *schizophrenie*; see -IA<sup>1</sup>); hence **schizophrenic** -fre-nik adj. and sb. xx.

**schnap(p)s** ʃnæps spirit resembling Hollands gin. XIX. - G. *schnap(p)s* dram of drink, liquor (esp. gin) - LG., Du. *snaps* gulp, mouthful, f. *snappen* seize, snatch (see SNAP).

**schnauzer** ʃnau-zəɹ German breed of house dog. XIX. G., f. *schnauze* snout.

**schorkel** ʃnō-ɹkəl see SNORKEL.

**scholar** skō-lər pupil in a school; one devoted to learning, learned person XIV; student receiving emolument from a school, etc. XVI. ME. *scoler*, aphetic - OF. *escoler*, -ier (mod. *écolier*) - late L. *scholāris*, f. L. *schola* SCHOOL; see -AR. The L. word was adopted in late OE. *scōl(i)ere* pupil, learner, MDu. *scholare*, -er, Du. *scholier*, OHG. *scuolari* (G. *schüler*). Hence **scho-lar-ly**<sup>1</sup>. XVII; earlier **scho-lar-like** (XVI). **scho-lar-ship**. XVI.

**scholastic** skō-lə-stik pert. to the schoolmen XVI, pert. to education in schools XVII; characteristic of 'the schools', pedantic XVIII; sb. schoolman XVII. - L. *scholasticus* - Gr. *skholastikós* studious, learned, sb. scholar, f. *skholdzein* be at leisure, devote one's leisure to learning, f. *skholē*; see SCHOOL, -IC, and cf. (O)F. *scolastique*, etc. So **schola-stical**. XVI (in all senses earlier). Hence **schola-sticism**. XVIII.

**scholium** skou-li-əm, pl. -ia io explanatory note, comment. XVI. - modL. *scholium* - Gr. *skhólion*, f. *skholē* learned discussion (see SCHOOL). So **scholiast** skou-li-əst commentator. XVI. - late Gr. *skholiastēs*, f. *skholázzein*, f. *skhólion*; cf. F. *scoliaste* (XVI, Rabelais).

**school**<sup>1</sup> skūl place or establishment for instruction; body of teachers of a subject in a university (spec. applications vary). OE. *scōl*, *scolu*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *schōle* (Du. *school*), OHG. *scuola* (G. *schule*), Germ. - medL. *scōla*, for L. *schola* - Gr. *skholē* leisure, employment of leisure in disputation, lecture, (later) school; reinforced in ME. by aphetic - OF. *escole* (mod. *école*) = Pr. *escola*, etc. - CRom. *scola*; the adoption of the L. word (which itself superseded *lūdus* prop. game) is CEur.; cf. W. *ysgol*, OIr. *scol* (Ir., Gael. *sgoil*), Russ. *shkola*, etc.; the native name was *lārhus* 'lore-house'. Hence vb. XVI; cf. G. *schulen*, etc. **schoo-lman** (cf. OE. *scōlmann* learner) in mediæval universities, one who treated of logic, metaphysics, and theology. XVI.

**school**<sup>2</sup> skūl shoal of fish, etc. XIV. - MLG., MDu. *schōle* (Du. *school*) troop,

multitude, spec. 'school' of whales = OS. *scola*, OE. *scolu* troop :- WGerm. \**skulo*, perh. orig. division, f. \**skul-* \**skel-* \**skal-* divide (see SHELL, SKILL).

**schooner** skū-nər small sea-going fore-and-aft-rigged vessel. XVIII (*schooner*, *scooner*). Said to be agent-noun (-ER<sup>1</sup>) f. New England vb. \**scoon* or \**scun* skim along water, for which there is no evidence; adopted in many Eur. langs.

**schorl** ʃɔ:l (min.) (black) tourmaline. XVIII. - G. *schörl*, earlier *schrul*, *schurl*, *schirl*, *schir-*, *schörllich*, of unkn. origin.

**schottische** ʃɔ-tiʃ, ʃɔ-ti-ʃ dance resembling the polka introduced into England in 1848. XIX. - G. (*der*) *schottische* (*tanzt*) the SCOT-TISH dance.

**sciagraphy** sai-ə-grəfi projection of shadows, delineation of light and shade. XVI (*sciographie*). - F. *scia-*, *sciographie* - L. *scia-*, *sciographia* - Gr. *skiā-*, *skiographiā*, f. *skiā-*, *skiōgrāphos*, f. *skiā* shadow + *-graphos*; see SHINE<sup>1</sup>, -GRAPHY.

**sciatic** sai-ə-tik pert. to or affecting the hip. XVI. - (O)F. *sciatique* - late L. *sciaticus*, alt. of *ischiatricus*, for L. *ischiadicus* (after -aticus -ATIC) - Gr. *iskhiadikós* (Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides), f. *iskhion* hip-joint, pl. *iskhia* haunches, hams (cf. medL. *scia* hip). Cf. Pr. *sciatie*, Sp. *ciático*, It. *sciatico*. So **sciatica** sai-ə-tik-ə. xv (*cyetica*, *sytyka*). - late L. *sciatica* (sc. *passio* morbid affection, illness).

**science** sai-əns knowledge, esp. of a technical kind. XIV (Rolle). - OF. *science*, corr. to Pr. *sciensa*, Sp. *ciencia*, Pg. *sciencia*, It. *scienza* - L. *scientia*, f. *scient-*, prp. stem of *scīre* know; see -ENCE. The foll. related or deriv. sbs. meaning 'man adept in science' are all ἀπαξ λεγόμενα except the first; †*sciencer* (XVI-XVII), †*scientiate* (XVII), †*sciencist* (XVIII), †*scientman* (XVII); they are repl. by **scientist** sai-əntist XIX (1840, Whewell). The foll. adjs. were variously current: †*scient* having knowledge or skill (xv Lydg. -XIX) - prp. of L. *scīre* in Rom. largely repl. by *sapere* (cf. SAPIENT); †*sciential* (xv Pecoock to XIX) - late L. *scientiālis*; †*scie-ntic*, †*ical* XVI - F. *scientique*; †*scie-ntious* XVII (only); †*scie-ntive* XVI (only) - OF.; they were finally superseded by **scientific** sainti-fik (also †-ical) XVI (of proof, etc.) demonstrative; concerned with science or the sciences XVI; pert. to science XVIII. - (O)F. *scientifique* or late L. *scientificus*, equiv. to *scientiam faciens* producing knowledge, used primarily in translations of Aristotle's works to render Gr. ἐπιστημονικός (f. ἐπιστήμων possessing knowledge, f. ἐπιστήμη knowledge), and applied first to arguments or proofs, later extended to matters and persons having to do with science. Cf. CONSCIENCE, PRESCIENCE.

**scilicet**, abbrev. **scil.**, **sc.** sai-li-set that is to say, to wit. XIV. L., contr. of *scīre licet*

'it is permitted to know'; *scīre* (see prec.), *licet* 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *licēre* (see LICIT).

**scilla** si·lə liliaceous plant of the genus *Scilla*. XIX. - L. *scilla* - Gr. *skilla*. Cf. **QUILL**.

**scimitar** si·mitəɹ short curved one-edged sword. XVI. Introduced in various forms (*cimiterie*, *cemitere*, *cymitare*, *scimitar*) repr. F. *cimeterre*, *cimierre*, It. *scimitarra*, †*cimitara*, Sp., Pg. *cimitarra*, Pers. *šimšir* (whence Gr. *sampsērā*).

**scinoid** ski·ŋkoid resembling a skink. XVIII. - modL. *scincoidēs*, f. L. *scincus* SKINK; see -OID.

**scintilla** sinti·lə minute particle. XVII (anglicized †*scintill* XVI). - L., spark. So **sci·ntillate**<sup>3</sup> sparkle. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *scintillāre*, f. *scintilla*. **scintilla**·TION. XVII. - L.; so F.

**sciolist** sai·əlist smatterer. XVII. f. late L. *sciolus*, dim. f. *sciūs* (cf. CONSCIOUS), f. base of L. *scīre* know; see SCIENCE, -IST.

**sciomancy** sai·o(u)mænsi divination by the shades of the dead. XVII. - modL. *sciomantia*, f. Gr. *skio-*, *skiā* shadow; see SHINE; -MANCY.

**scion** sai·ən shoot, slip, graft XIV; heir, descendant XIX. ME. *sioun* - OF. *ciun*, *cion*, *sion* (mod. *scion*), perh. alt. of *chion* (as in mod. Picard dial.) - Germ. \**kiðon* shoot.

**scire facias** sai·ri fei·fiæəs (leg.) writ requiring the sheriff to summon the party before the court. xv. sb. use of law L. phr. ('you are to do (him) to wit'), the essential formula of the writ.

**scirrhous** si·rəs pert. to a scirrhus. XVI. - F. *scirrhoux* (now *squirreux*) - modL. *scirrhōsus*, f. *scirrhus* (used in Eng. since XVII) hard tumour (*scirros* in Pliny) - Gr. *skirros*, *skīros* hard (substance); see -OUS.

**scission** si·fən cutting, division. xv (rare before XVIII). - (O)F. *scission* or late L. *scissio(n)-*, f. pp. stem of *scindere* cut, cleave, f. IE. \**sk(h)id-*, \**sk(h)eid-*; cf. Gr. *skhizein* split, separate, and SCHISM, SCHIST, SCHIZO-; see -ION.

**scissors** si·zəɹz cutting instrument consisting of a pair of pivoted handled blades. xiv (Ch.). Late ME. *sisoures* - (O)F. *cisoires* (now only 'large shears'), the sense 'scissors' being appropriated to *ciseaux*, pl. of †*cisel* CHISEL, repr. medL. \**cisōria*, pl. of late L. *cisōrium*, f. -*cīs-*, -*cīdere*, var. in comp. of L. *cæs-*, *cædere* cut (cf. CEMENT, CONCISE). For the ending -*or(s)* see MIRROR. ¶ The sp. with *sc-*, dating from XVI, is due to assoc. with L. *scindere* (see prec. and cf. L. *scissor* carver, in medL. tailor).

**sciurine** sai·jurain pert. to squirrels. XIX. f. L. *sciūrus* - Gr. *skiouros*, f. *skiā* shadow + *ourā* tail; see SHINE, ARSE, -INE<sup>3</sup>.

**sciaff** sklæf (in golf) scrape the ground. XIX. spec. use of Sc. *sciaff* strike with a flat surface, shuffle along, perh. of imit. origin.

**sclero-** skliə·rou, skliəɹ· comb. form of Gr. *sklērōs* hard (see SKELETON). XIX. So **sclero·sis** morbid hardening. XIV. medL. *sclērosīs* (usu. *scīr-*, repr. late Gr. pronunc. of η) - Gr. *sklērosīs*, f. *sklēroun* harden. **sclerotic** -ə·tik XVI. - medL.

**scoff**<sup>1</sup> skəf contemptuous ridicule XIV; also vb. perh. of Scand. origin; cf. early modDa. *skof*, *skuf* jest, mockery, *skuffe* jest, mock, also (as now) deceive, disappoint, rel. to OFris. *skof* mockery, OHG. *skoph* poet (cf. SCOP).

**scoff**<sup>2</sup> skəf (sl. and dial.) eat voraciously; seize, plunder XIX. orig. var. of synonym. (dial.) *scaff* (XVIII), rel. to contemp. *scaff* food; later assoc. with S. African *scoff* food, meal - Afrikaans (Du.) *schoft* (prop.) quarter of a day, (hence) any of the four meals of the day.

**scold** skəuld ribald or abusive person (esp. a woman). XIII (the ex. in 'Ormulum' 2192 may mean 'poet, minstrel'). prob. - ON. *skáld* poet, SKALD, in comps. also with dyslogistic implication (e.g. *skáldskapr*, prop. poetry, which has in the Icel. law-books the spec. sense of libel in verse), hence (perh. by a spec. Eng. development), libellous, scurrilous, or ribald person. Hence **scold** vb. †*quarrel* noisily, (later) be vehement or persistent in reproof or faultfinding (to) xiv (PPL, Trevisa).

**scollop** see SCALLOP.

**scolopendra** skələpə·ndrə †fabulous sea-fish XVI; centipede, millipede XVII. - L. - Gr. *skolópēndra*, prob. of alien origin.

**sconce**<sup>1</sup> skəns lantern or screened candlestick carried by a handle xiv; bracket-candlestick xv. Aphetic - OF. *esconse* (i) hiding-place, (ii) lantern or - medL. *sconsa*, aphetic of *absconsa* (sc. *laterna*) dark lantern, sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *abscondere* hide (see ABSCOND).

**sconce**<sup>2</sup> skəns (arch. sl.) head. XVI. perh. joc. use of prec.

**sconce**<sup>3</sup> skəns (fortif.) small fort or earthwork. XVI. - Du. *schans*, †*schantze* brushwood, screen of brushwood for soldiers, earthwork of gabions - (MHG. *schanze* (whence also MLG. *schantze*), of unkn. origin; the orig. meaning was perh. 'bundle of twigs'. Cf. ENSCONSE.

**sconce**<sup>4</sup> skəns (Univ. sl.) fine in a tankard of ale, etc., e.g. for breach of discipline or convention. XVII. Early exx. have allusions to head-money and being 'taxt by the poul', suggesting that the term arose from a joc. ref. to **SCONCE**<sup>2</sup>. Hence sb. XVII.

**scone** skən, skoun round cake of wheat or barley meal baked on a griddle, quadrant-shaped section of this. XVI (*scon*, Douglas). orig. Sc., perh. shortening of MLG. *schoonbrot*, MDu. *schoonbrot* sʰənbrot 'fine bread' (see SHEEN).

**scoop** sküp utensil for baling or ladling xiv; kind of shovel xv. Orig. in nautical and

trade use from the Low Countries. - MLG., MDu. *schöpe* (Du. *schoep*) vessel for baling, bucket of a water-wheel = MHG. *schuofe* (G. †*schufe*) :- WGerm.; \**sköpō(n)*, f. \**sköp-* var. of \**skap-*, whence \**skapjan* draw water (repr. by OS. *skeppian*, Du. *scheppen*, OHG. *scephan*, G. *schöpfen*); cf. SHAPE. Hence **scop** vb. †ladle or bale out XIV; remove (as) with a scoop XVII. Also in mod. use, orig. U.S., to take up in large quantities; cut out (a rival newspaper editor, etc.) XIX (whence sb. exclusive piece of news).

**scoot** skūt go suddenly and swiftly. XVIII (naut.). The orig. form is *scout*, which became obs. in early XIX; the present form seems to have been imported later from the U.S.A.; of unkn. origin.

**scop** sköp also erron. *scóp*, *scöp* skoup Anglo-Saxon poet or minstrel. XIX (Lytton). Antiquarian revival (with sp.-pronunc.) of OE. *scop*, *sceop* (which, if surviving normally, would have become \**shop* or \**shope*, \**shoap*) = OHG. *scof*, rel. to MDu. *schop*, OHG. *scopf* poet, jest, derision, ON. *skop* mocking, railing (cf. SCOFF).

**scope** skoup object aimed at; room for exercise, free course; range of activity XVI; length of cable at which a ship rides XVII. - It. *scopo* aim, purpose - Gr. *skopós* mark for shooting at, f. \**skop-* \**skep-*, as in *skopeîn* observe, aim at, examine, *sképtesthai* (cf. SCEPTIC).

-**scope** skoup terminal el. repr. L. -*scopium* - Gr. -*skópion* (as in *hōroskopium* - *hōroskópion* casting of nativities), f. *skopeîn* (see prec.); extended in medL. use in *microscopium* MICROSCOPE and *telescopium* TELESCOPE, on the model of which have been formed terms denoting scientific instruments for enabling the eye or the ear to make observations, e.g. *baroscope*, *gyroscope*, *laryngoscope*, *stethoscope*. The corr. adjs. end in -**scopic** skópik with advs. in -**scopically**<sup>3</sup> and nouns of action in -**scopy**<sup>3</sup> sköpi.

**scorbatic** skōrbjūtík pert. to scurvy. XVII. - medL. *scorbūticus*, f. *scorbūtus* scurvy (whence F. *scorbut*, It. *scorbuto*, etc.), perh. for \**scorbūcus* - MLG. *schorbūk*, Du. *scheurbiuk* (whence G. *scharbock*, Icel. *skyrbjúgr*, etc.), f. MLG., MDu. *schoren* (Du. *scheuren*) break, lacerate + *būk* (*biuk*) belly; cf. Du. †*scheurmond* (*mond* mouth) scurvy of the gums, *scheurbeen* (*been* bone) scorbatic affection of the bones.

**scorch** skōrtʃ heat so as to dry up. XV. rel. obscurely to †*skorkle* (xiv, Ch.), frequent. of \**skorke* (cf. *scorcnenn* in 'Ormulum', which may be - ON. *skorþna* be shrivelled). ☐ With the colloq. use 'cycle or motor at high speed' cf. F. phr. *brûler le pavé* 'burn the road'.

**score** skōr A. set of twenty (prob. orig. as marked on a tally) (xi); B. notch, mark, stroke; account of times kept on a tally or board xiv; amount of a bill or reckoning

xvi; account, reason xvii; record of points in a game xviii; C. written or printed piece of concerted music (said to be so named from the practice of connecting the related staves by 'scores' or lines marking off the bars) xviii. Late OE. \**scoru*, pl. *scora*, -e - ON. *skor* notch, tally, twenty :- \**skurō*, f. \**skur-* \**sker-* cut, SHEAR. So **score** vb. xiv. partly - ON. *skara*, f. *skor*; partly f. the Eng. sb.

**scoria** skō-rīa slag, clinkers. xvii. - L. *scōria* dross - Gr. *skōriā*, f. *skōr* dung (cf. SCATOLOGY), rel. to OE. *scearn*, dial. *sharn* dung = OFris. *skern*, ON. *skarn*, etc., pp. formation on Germ. \**sker-* \**skar-* cut, divide, separate (see SHARE, SHEAR).

**scorn** skōrn †behave contemptuously xii (Orm); †deride, (now) hold in disdain xiii. Aphetic - OF. *escharnir*, *eschernir* = Pr. *escarnir*, *esquernir*, Sp., Pg. *escarnir*, It. *schernire* :- Rom. \**escarnire*, \**eschernire* - Germ. \**skarnjan*, \**skernjan*, f. base of OS. *skern*, etc., jest, mockery. So **scorn** sb. xii (Orm). - OF. *escarn*, corr. to Pr. *esquern*, etc., f. the vbs. In sb. and vb. forms with -a- and -o- are equally early; the origin of the latter is obscure; there are difficulties in the way of referring them to F. †*escorner*, It. *scornare* insult, affront :- Rom. \**excornāre*, deprive of horns, dishonour, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cornū* HORN.

**scorpion** skō-rpīon arachnid whose sting causes intense pain xiii (AncrR.); (after 1 Kings xii 11, 2 Chron. x 11) knotted or armed cord xiv. - (O)F. *scorpion* = Pr., Sp. *escorpion*, It. *scorpione* :- L. *scorpiō(n)*, extension of *scorpius* - Gr. *skorpios*.

**scorzoner** skō-rzōnīa-rə plant of the genus so named. xvii (earlier †*scorzoner*, Gerarde). - It. *scorzoner* (whence F. *scorzonère*, Sp. *escorzoner*), f. *scorzone* :- Rom. \**scurtiōne*, alt. of medL. *curtiō(n)* poisonous snake, for whose venom the plant may have been an antidote.

**scot** skot payment, contribution; *scot and lot*, taxes levied by a municipal corporation in proportionate shares upon its members xiii. In ME. partly - ON. *skot* (= OE. *scōt* SHOT), partly aphetic - OF. *escot* (mod. *écot*), of Germ. origin; in later use to some extent an antiquarian revival of the OE. form (cf. SCOP). Hence **scot-free** exempt from the payment of scot, fine, etc.; exempt from injury or punishment xvi; there is a parallel *shot-free* (xvi, Sh., Jonson).

**Scot** skot (hist.) one of a Gaelic-speaking people first known in Ireland, and later settled in north Britain (Scotland) OE.; native of Scotland xiv. OE. \**Scot*, only in pl. *Scottas* - late L. *Scottus* (c.400), whence also OHG. *Scotto* (G. *Schotte*), MDu. *Schotte*, (also mod.) *Schot*. The regular medL. form was *Scōtus*, whence OF. *Escot*, Sp. *Escoto*, It. *Scoto*; a var. *Scōtus* may be repr. by ON. pl. *Skotar*. Nothing is known of the ult. origin. So **Scotch** skotʃ xvi,

**Scots** XIV (*Scottis*), reduced vars. of **Scot-tish**<sup>1</sup> XIII (Лаґ.), repl. OE. *Scyttisē* (cf. (M)Du. *schotsch*, G. *schottisch*, † *schöttisch*, ON. *skotskr*). **Scotch**MAN XVI. **Scots**MAN XIV (*Scottis man*, Barbour).

**scotch**<sup>1</sup> skotʃ make an incision in xv (Hoccleve); (from Theobald's emendation of *scorch* in Sh. 'Macbeth' III iv 13) injure or obstruct so as to render harmless for a time XVIII. Of unkn. origin. Hence sb. incision xv; so in HOPSCOTCH.

**scotch**<sup>2</sup> skotʃ block, etc. placed under a circular object to prevent slipping. XVII. occas. *skatch*, which may indicate identity with *scatch* (xvi) stilt - OF. *escache*, whence Du. *schaats* SKATE<sup>2</sup>.

**Scotist** skou-tist follower of the 13th-century theologian Ioannes Duns *Scotus* (the Subtle Doctor); see -IST. XVI.

**scoundrel** skau-ndrəl unscrupulous or unprincipled person. XVI. Of unkn. origin; deriv. from Sc. and north. *scunner* shrink, finch, is excluded by the phonology and the Eng. locality of the word, and deriv. from an OF. \**esconderel* (f. *escondre* evade; - L. *abscondere* hide, ABSCOND) by its late appearance. See -REL.

**scour**<sup>1</sup> skauəɹ rid, clear (an area) XIII (Cursor M.); purge XIV (Barbour); cleanse by hard rubbing XIV (Ch.); clear out, get rid of xv (Lydg.); rake with gunshot XVI. prob. introduced by Flemish workmen, and - MLG., MDu. *schüren* (whence G. *scheuern*, (M)Sw. *skura*, Da. *skure*) - OF. *escurer* (mod. *écurer* clean, scour) = Pr., Sp. *escurar*, It. †*sgurare*, †*scurare*; - late L. *excūrāre* (medL. (*e*)*scūrāre*), f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *cūrāre* take care of, medL. clean, f. *cūra* CURE.

**scour**<sup>2</sup> skauəɹ move *about* rapidly; pass rapidly over XIV. Of dubious early history and of unkn. origin.

**scourer** skauə-rəɹ †scout XIV; (arch.) roisterer XVII. Late ME. *scouerour*, aphetic of *discoverour* - OF. *descouvreor*, f. *descouvir* DISCOVER; afterwards apprehended as agent-noun of SCOUR<sup>2</sup>.

**scourge** skəɹdʒ whip XIII; instrument of divine chastisement XIV; cause of calamity XVI. Aphetic - OF. *escurge*, *escorge*, f. *escorgier* (cf. *escorgiee*, mod. *e*(s)*cougée* whip, OIt. *scuriada*, OF. *escourjon* thong of a whip) - Rom. \**excorrigiāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *corrigiā* thong, whip, perh. of Gaulish origin. So **scourge** vb. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *escorgier*.

**scout**<sup>1</sup> skaut spy, reconnoitre. XIV. Aphetic - OF. *escouter* (mod. *écouter*) listen, alt. of *ascolter* = Pr. *escoltar*, It. *ascoltare*, etc. - Rom. \**ascultāre*, for L. *auscultāre* (see AUSCULTATION). So **scout** sb. one sent ahead to reconnoitre. XVI. - OF. *escoute*, f. *escouter*; earlier in †*scout-watch* sentinel, spy (xiv), unless this is a comp. of the vb.

**scout**<sup>2</sup> skaut flat-bottomed boat. xv. - MDu. *schüte* (Du. *schuit*), adopted earlier as *schoute* (xiv), rel. to ON. *skúta* (Da. *skude*) light fast vessel; perh. to be referred to the base of SHOOT in the sense 'move rapidly'.

**scout**<sup>3</sup> skaut †mock, deride XVII; reject with scorn XVIII. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *skúta*, *skúti* a taunt, *skútyrði*, *skotyrdi* abusive language), prob. f. base of *skjóta* SHOOT. (If so, the word must have been in colloq. use long before it is recorded.) Cf. SHOUT.

**scout**<sup>4</sup> skaut (at Oxford, hence at Yale and Harvard), male college servant. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; perh. spec. use of SCOUT<sup>1</sup>.

**scow** skau large flat-bottomed square-ended lighter. XVIII. - Du. *schouw*, earlier *schouwe*, *schoude* = LG. *schalde*, rel. to OS. *skaldan* push (a boat) from the shore.

**scowl** skaul look with lowering brows and threatening expression. XIV. First recorded from northerly and eastern areas; prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Da. *skule* cast down one's eyes, give a sidelong look); perh. ult. rel. to late OE. *scūlēgede* squint-eyed (varying with *scylēgede*). Hence sb. XVI (Dunbar).

**scr-** may repr. (1) locally, OE. *scr-*, as in *screed*, the standard development being *shr-*, as in *shred*, *shroud*, (2) ON. *skr-*, as (partly) in *scrape*, (3) OF. *escr-*, as in *screw*, (4) MLG., MDu. *schr-* as in *scrabble*, *scrub* vb., (5) an expressive modification of *cr-*, as in *scrag*<sup>1</sup>, *scratch*, *scrunch*.

**scrabble** skræ-bl make marks at random, scrawl; scratch about XVI; scramble XVII. - MDu. *scrabbelen* frequent. of *scrabben* scratch, scrape; cf. synonym. MDu. *schräven* and SCRAPE.

**scrag**<sup>1</sup> skræg lean person or animal XVI; lean end of a neck of mutton XVII; neck XIX. perh. alt. of † *crag*(ge) XV-XVIII; see SCR- (5). Hence vb. hang by the neck, throttle. XVIII. **scraggy**<sup>1</sup> lean. XVII.

**scrag**<sup>2</sup> skræg (dial.) stump of a tree, rough projection. XVI. Parallel to dial. *scrog* stunted bush, pl. brushwood (xiv), *shrag* rag (xiv), twig (xvi), *shrog* bush, pl. underwood (xv). Implied in ME. **scraggy**<sup>1</sup> rough, rugged, ragged. XIII (*scraggi*).

**scramble** skræ-mbl make one's way by clambering, etc. XVI (Sidney); struggle with others for something XVI. Of symbolic form, combining dial. *scamble* and *cramble* (xvi), of allied meaning.

**scrannel** skræ-nəl (dial.) lean, thin. XVII (Milton 'Lycidas' 124 s. *pipes*, from which subsequent users of the word have inferred the meaning 'harsh, unmelodious'). Obscurely rel. to synonym. dial. *scrank* (E. Coles, Dict. 1679), Sc. *scranky* (Ramsay, XVIII), *scranny*; all prob. of ult. Scand. origin and derived from a base repr. by Norw. *skran* shrivelled, *skrank* lean large-boned figure.

**scrap**<sup>1</sup> skræp pl. remains of food XIV (Trevisa); fragmentary portion XVI. — ON. *skrap* scraps, trifles, f. base of *skrapa* SCRAPE. Hence **scrapy**<sup>1</sup> skræpi. XIX.

**scrap**<sup>2</sup> skræp †villainous plot XVII; struggle, tussle XIX. perh. f. SCRAPE.

**scrape** skreip remove an outer layer from XIV; rake together with effort; draw harshly or noisily over a surface XVI. — ON. *skrapa* or (M)Du. *schrapen* (whence also OF. *escraper*) = OE. *scrapian* scratch, ME. †*shrape*, rel. to Du., LG. *schrapfen* (whence G. *schrapfen*), MHG. *schrapfen*, *schrepfen*; for other prob. cogns. cf. SHARP.

**scratch** skrætʃ wound the surface of the skin with the nails, etc. XV (Caxton); rub lightly with the finger nails or claws XVI; make linear abrasions on XVII. prob. blending of synon. (dial.) *scrat* (scratte XIII) and †*cratch* (*cracche* XIII); the origin of these forms is obscure, but their meaning associates them with the similar MLG., MDu. *kratsen*, OHG. *krazzōn* (G. *kratzen*), OSw. *kratta* scratch; (O)F. *gratter* GRATE<sup>2</sup>, OF. *esgrater* (a poss. source of *scrat*), Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare* are from Germ. Hence sb. result of scratching XVI; mark indicating starting-point XVIII; adj. hastily done, collected, etc. XIX.

**Scratch** skrætʃ (dial.) usu. *Old S.*, the Devil. XVIII. alt. of (dial.) *scrat*, late ME. *scrate* (XV) hermaphrodite — ON. *skrat(t)i* wizard, goblin, monster, rel. to OHG. *scrato* (G. *schrat*) satyr, sprite.

**scrawl** skrōl write in a sprawling untidy manner. XVII. perh. transf. use of (dial.) *scrawl* sprawl, crawl (XIV), prob. blending of CRAWL and SPRAWL; cf. SCR- 5. Hence sb. XVII.

**scream** skrīm utter a shrill piercing cry. XIII. Either aberrant repr. (see SCR-) of late OE. \**scræman*, ME. *shreame* (XIII) or — the rel. MDu. \**schreemen* (so WFlem.; cf. MDu. *schreem* sb.) = OFris. \**skrēma* (WFr. *skrieme* weep).

**scree** skrī mass of detritus on a mountain-side. XVIII. prob. back-formation from *screes*, for \**screethes* pl. — ON. *skriða* landslide, rel. to *skriða* slide, glide = OE. *scriþan*, OS. *skriðan*, OHG. *skritan* (G. *schreiten*).

**screech** skrītʃ XVI. alt. (with expressive lengthening of vowel) of †*scritch* (*scrache* XIII), f. imit. base repr. in OE. *scriccettan*; cf. (dial.) *sreak* (XV), *srike* (XIV), of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *skrækja*, Norw. *srika*). So *screech-owl* (XVI, Sh.), earlier †*scritch-owl*.

**screed** skrīd (dial.) fragment severed, torn strip XIV; long roll or list, lengthy discourse XVIII; levelled strip of plaster XIX. prob. var. repr. (see SCR-) of OE. *scrēade* SHRED.

**screen** skrīn contrivance to ward off heat, wind, light, etc.; partition in a building XV; (fig.) XVI; sifting apparatus XVI. Aphetic

— OFrank. \**skrank*, — ONF. *escren*, var. of *escran* (mod. *écran*) = OHG. *skrank*, pl. *skrenk* (G. *schränk* cupboard) bar, barrier, fence (cf. mod. *schränke*). Hence vb. shelter, shield XV; sift XVII.

**screever** skri-vəɹ (sl.) pavement artist. XIX. Agent-noun (-ER<sup>1</sup>) of *screeve* (sl.) write, draw pictures on a pavement, perh. — It. *scrivere* = L. *scribere* write (see SCRIBE).

**screw** skrū A. mechanical contrivance of which the operative part is a spiral groove or ridge XV; worm or boring part of a gimlet XVI; (fig.) XVII. B. (from the vb.) act of screwing XVIII; object screwed or twisted up XIX. C. (sl. senses of obscure development) unsound horse; wages, salary XIX. In A — OF. *escroue* fem. (mod. *écrou* m.) either (i) — WGerm. \**scrūva*, = MHG. *schrübe* (G. *schraube*), corr. to MDu. *schrūve* (whence the Scand. forms), or (ii) = (the source of the Germ. forms) L. *scrōfa* sow (cf. SCROFULA), medL. female screw (for the sense development cf. Sp. *puerca* sow, screw). Hence **screw** vb. XVII (Sh.). **screwed** skrūd (sl.) intoxicated; perh. a joc. variant on *tight*; also (earlier) *screwy*.

**scribble** skri-bl write carelessly or hastily. XV. — medL. *scribillāre* (cf. rare L. *conscribillāre*), dim. formed on L. *scribere* write (see next); see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**scribe** skraib doctor of the Jewish law XIV (PPL.); secretary, clerk XIV (Wycl. Bible); copyist, transcriber XVI. — L. *scriba* official or public writer (in Vulg. tr. Gr. *γραμματεὺς*, Heb. *sōphēr*), f. *scribere* trace characters, write, f. IE. base \**skreibh-* scratch, incise, repr. also in OIr. and Lith., and by Gr. *skariphásthai* scratch (cf. SCRIPT and SHRIVE). For semantic development cf. WRITE. So **scribe** vb. (in carpentry) mark or score (wood, etc.), shape the edge of. XVII. Of obscure development; varying with *scribe*; perh. orig. for *describe*, †*describe*. ¶ The L. vb. is repr. by many comps. with prefixes, e.g. *ascribe* (*ascription*), *conscribe* (*conscript*, *conscription*), *describe* (*description*), *transcribe* (*transcript*, *transcription*).

**scrimmage** skri-midʒ, **scrummage** skrʌ-midʒ †skirmish XV; noisy contention, confused struggle XVIII (spec. in rugby football XIX; cf. SCRUM). alt. of †*scrimish*, var. of SKIRMISH, with assim. of the ending to -AGE; for the change of ij to idʒ cf. dial. *rubbidge* for *rubbish*.

**scrimp** skrimp scanty. XVIII. In early use Sc.; of unkn. origin; for possible cogns. see SHRIMP and for similar expressive structure cf. SKIMP. So **scrimp** vb. scant, skimp. XVIII.

**scrimshaw** skri-mʃō (sl.) handicrafts practised by sailors on long voyages. XIX. Also *scrimshander*, *-shandy*; of unkn. origin; perh. f. the surname *Scrimshaw*; cf. for the form *scrimshanker* (soldier's sl.) shirker.

**scrip**<sup>1</sup> skrip wallet, satchel. XIII (Cursor M.). Aphetic - OF. *escrep(p)e* purse, bag for alms, var. of *escherpe* (mod. *écharpe*) or - ON. *skreppa*, which may itself be - OF.; ult. Germ. \**skerpā* (Latinized as *scerpa* equipment).

**scrip**<sup>2</sup> skrip (dial.) piece of paper with writing on it. XVI (Sh.). perh. alt. of SCRIPT by assoc. with SCRAP.

**scrip**<sup>3</sup> skrip A. (orig.) receipt for the portion of a loan subscribed, (now) share certificate XVIII; B. trade price of a book 25% below published price XIX. In A short for *subscrip(tion receipt)*; in B for *subscrip(tion price)*.

**script** skript piece of writing XIV (examinee's written papers XIX); (kind of) handwriting XIX. In late ME. aphetic - OF. *escript*, for *escriit* (now *écrit*), whence †*scrit(e)* XIII-XV :- L. *scriptum*, sb. use of n.pp. of *scribere* write (see SCRIBE). **scriptorium** skriptō-riam writing-room. XVIII, (anglicized *scriptory* xv). - medL. **scripture** skri:ptʃəi Holy Writ, the Bible XIII (Cursor M.); (arch.) inscription XIV. - L. *scriptūra*, f. *script-*, pp. stem of *scribere*; see SCRIBE, -URE. So **scriptural**<sup>1</sup>. XVII, -late L. **scrivener** skri:vənəi professional scribe XIV; notary xv. f. ME. *scrivein* (XIII), aphetic - OF. *escrivein* (mod. *écrivain*) = Pr. *escrivá*, etc. :- Rom. \**scribano*, f. L. *scriba* SCRIBE, with -*ānus* -AN; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**scritch** skritʃ see SCREECH.

**scrofula** skrō:fjələ disease characterized by degeneration of the lymphatic glands. XIV. In early use pl. after late L. *scrofulae*, dim. f. L. *scrofa* breeding-sow (supposed to be subject to the disease; cf. synon. Gr. *khoirades*, pl. of *khoirás* like a hog's back); in sg. form XVIII. Hence **scrofulous**. XVII.

**scroll** skroul roll of paper or parchment; writing, list, roll; inscribed paper xv; scroll-like ornament XVII. Late ME. *scrowle*, alt., after *roule*, ROLL, of *scrow* (XIII), aphetic - AN. *escrowe*, OF. *escroe* strip, esp. of parchment - Germ. \**skrauda* SHRED. See ESCROW.

**scrotum** skrou:təm pouch-like enclosure of the testicles. XVI. - L. *scrotum*; cf. *scrautum* skin sheath for arrows.

**scrouge** skrūdʒ, skraudʒ (sl.) crowd out. XVIII (Johnson). alt. of (dial.) *scruxe* (xvi, Spenser), perh. blending of SCREW vb. and SQUEEZE.

**scrounge** skraun:dʒ (sl.) acquire illicitly. xx. var. of dial. *scrunge* steal.

**scrub**<sup>1</sup> skrʌb rub hard. XIV. ME. *scrobbe*, beside *shrubbe*, prob. -MLG., MDu. *schrobbe*, *schrubben* (cf. SCR-).

**scrub**<sup>2</sup> skrʌb low stunted tree XVI (doubtfully xiv); dwarf cattle; mean little fellow XVI. var. of SHRUB; see SCR- 1.

**scruff** skraf nape of the neck. XVIII. orig. alt. of *scuff*, *scuft* (XVIII), of which there is

a synon var. *cuff* (XVIII); perh. based ult. on ON. *skoft* (= OHG *scuft*, Goth. *skuft*) hair of the head; cf. (M)HG. *schopf*.

**scrum** skram XIX. Shortening of *scrummage*, SCRIMMAGE.

**scrumptious** skrʌ:mʃəs (orig. U.S. colloq.) first rate, 'grand'; (also formerly) fastidious, 'particular' XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**scrunch** skran:ʃ (colloq.) XIX. Expressive alt. of CRUNCH; dial. crush, squeeze; see SCR- 5.

**scruple** skrū:pl A. small unit of weight or measurement; B. thought or doubt troubling the conscience. XVI (occas. †*scrupule*). - F. *scrupule* (corr. to Sp. *escripulo*, etc.) or L. *scrūpulus*, -ulum in above senses, dim. of *scrūpus* rough or sharp pebble, anxiety (Cicero). **scruple** vb. xvii. f. the sb. or - F. **scrupulous** skrū:pjələs. xv. **scrupulous**-SITY. XVI - F. or L. ¶ Preceded by †*scriple* (xiv (Wyclif) to xvi.) - L. *scrīpulum*, var. of *scrīpulum*; †*scrīpulous* (xv-xvii).

**scrutator** skrūtei:təi one who examines closely. XVI. - L. *scrūtātor*, f. *scrūtārī* search, examine, f. *scrūta* trash, rubbish, the orig. application being to the rummaging of rag-pickers or the searching of persons; see -ATOR. So **scrutiny**<sup>4</sup> skrū:tini formal taking of votes xv; close investigation xvii; official examination of votes xviii. - L. *scrūtīnium*. Hence **scrutinizer** xvii, earlier †*scrutinier* xvi; see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -EER. **scrutinize**. xvii; cf. F. *scrutinier* (xviii).

**scrutoire** skrū:twāi (arch.) XVII. Aphetic of *escrutoire*, unexpl. var. of ESCRITOIRE.

**scry** skrai (dial.) descry; act as a crystal-gazer XVI (revived 1894 by Andrew Lang). Aphetic of DESCRy.

**scud** skʌd move briskly, now esp. of objects driven by the wind. XVI (More). poss. alt. of SCUT, as if to race like a hare.

**scudo** skū:dou pl. *scudi* silver coin formerly current in Italian states. XVII. It. = OF. *escu* (mod. *écu*), Sp. *escudo* shield, coin bearing a shield :- L. *scūtum* shield.

**scuffle** ska:fl struggle confusedly together. XVI. prob. f. Scand. base (cf. Sw. *skuff*, *skuffa* push) to be referred to Germ. \**skufshove*.

**sculdudery**, **skul-** skʌldʌ:dəri (Sc.) fornication XVIII; obscenity XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**sculduggery**, **skul-** skʌldʌ:gəri (U.S.) tricky doings. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**scull** skal kind of oar. XIV. Of unkn. origin; identity with SKULL is poss. Hence **scull** vb. xvii.

**scullery** ska:ləri (hist.) department of a household concerned with kitchen utensils xv; room attached to a kitchen xviii. - AN. *squillerie*, for OF. *escuelerie*, f. *escuelier*



maker or seller of dishes, f. *escuele* :- Rom. \**scūtella* (by assoc. with L. *scūtum* shield), for L. *scutella* salver, waiter, dim. of *scutra* wooden dish or platter; see -ERY.

**scullion** skɑːljən (arch.) servant who performed menial offices in the kitchen. xv (*sculzon*, Cath. Angl.). Of unkn. origin.

**sculpin** skɑːlpɪn any of several worthless spiny fishes. xvii. perh. alt. of *scorpene* - L. *scorpæna* - Gr. *skōrpaina*, presumably f. *skorpios* SCORPION.

**sculpture** skɑːlptʃəɹ art of carving in hard material, products of this. xiv (Gower; rare before xvii; occas. †*sculture* xvi - It. *scultura*). - L. *sculptūra* (whence F. *sculpture*, etc.), f. pp. stem of *sculpere*, var. of *scalpere* (cf. SCALPEL), generalized from the comps. *exculpere*, *insculpere*; see -URE. Hence **sculpture** vb. (Evelyn; earlier *sculp* †engrave xvi, now chiefly colloq. or joc. xviii; also **sculpt** xix), **sculptural**<sup>1</sup> xix (Shelley). So **sculptor**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. - L.; cf. F. *sculpteur*.

**scum** skɑːm †foam, froth xiii; film of floating matter on liquid xv; fig. xvi. - MLG., MDu. *schuim* (Du. *schuim*) = OHG. *scūm* (G. *schaum*; cf. MEERSCHAUM), ON. *skúm* :- Germ. \**skūman* (whence Pr. *escuma*, OF. *escume*, mod. *écume*, It. *schiuma*), f. \**skū-* cover. Hence **scum** vb. †skim xiv (Trevisa); †scour the surface of xv; throw up as scum xvii.

**scumble** skɑːmbl spread colour over a picture to soften hard lines, etc. xviii. poss. f. SCUM vb. †-LE<sup>3</sup>.

**scuncheon** skɑːnʃən (archit.) bevelled inner edge. xv. Aphetic - OF. *escoinçon* (mod. *écoinçon*), f. *es-* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *coin* corner (cf. COIGN) + L. *-siō(n)-* -SION.

**scup** skɑːp (U.S.) fish Pagrus argyrops. xix. Shortened - Narragansett *mishcup*, f. *mishe* large, *cuppi* scale. Also **scuppaug** skɑːpɔːg xix; for *mishcuppauog*, pl. of *mishcup*, *Stenotomus versicolor*.

**scupper**<sup>1</sup> skɑːpə opening in a ship's side on a level with the deck. xv. perh. - AN. aphetic deriv. of OF. *escopir* (mod. *écopir*) :- CRom. \**skuppīre* spit, of imit. origin; cf. G. *speigatt* scupper, f. *speien* spit + *gat(t)* hole (GATE)<sup>1</sup>.

**scupper**<sup>2</sup> skɑːpəɹɪ (mil. sl.) surprise and massacre; (pass.) be done for. xix. Of unkn. origin; first recorded at Suakin.

**scuppernong** skɑːpərnɔːŋ variety of muscadine. xix. name of a river and lake in N. Carolina, U.S.A.

**scurf** skɜːɹf scales of epidermis characterizing a morbid condition of the skin formerly so called. Late OE. *scurf*, prob. alt. of *sceorf* by the influence of ON. \**skurfr*, implicit in *skurfóttir* scurf, f. base allied to that of OE. *sceorfan* gnaw, *sceorfan* cut into shreds; cf. (M)HG., (M)LG. *schorf* scab, *scurf*. Hence **scurfy**<sup>1</sup>. xvii (isolated ex. xv in Cath. Angl.).

**scurrilous** skɑːrɪləs coarsely opprobrious or jocular. xvi (Gascoigne). Contemp. with synon. †*scurrile* (Drant), on which it is formed with -OUS; - F. *scurrile* or L. *scurrilis* (see -ILE), f. *scurra* buffoon. So **scurrility** skɑːrɪˈlɪti. xvi (Dunbar). - F. or L.

**scurry** skɑːrɪ go rapidly or hurriedly. xix. Second cl. of HURRY-SCURRY used independently. ¶ Chronology seems to preclude connexion with †*scurrier* (xv-xvii) scout.

**scurvy** skɜːrvɪ characterized by scurf xvi; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. Hence sb., partly ellipt. for †*disease* xvi, the spec. application being determined by assoc. with the like-sounding F. *scorbut*, LG. *schorbük* (see SCORBUTIC).

**skat** skɑːt †hare xv (Promp. Parv.); short erect tail of rabbit, etc. xvi (Palsgr.). rel. to †*scut* adj. short, sb. short garment (Promp. Parv.), †*scut* vb. cut short, dock (Palsgr.); of unkn. origin; connexion with ON. *skutr* (Norw. *skut*) end of a vessel is poss.

**scutage** skjuːtɪdʒ (hist.) tax levied on knights' fees, esp. in lieu of military service. xv. - medL. *scütägium*, f. L. *scūtum* shield, after OF. *escuage*; see -AGE.

**scutate** skjuːteɪt covered with large scales; shield-shaped. xix. - L. *scūtātus* having a shield, f. SCUTUM; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**scutch** skɑːtʃ dress (fibre) by beating. xviii. - OF. \**escoucher*, dial. var. of *escousser* :- Rom. \**excussāre*, f. pp. stem *excuss-* of L. *excutere*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *quater* shake (cf. QUASH).

**scutcheon** skɑːtʃən aphetic var. of AN. *escuchon* ESCUTCHEON. xiv (Ch., Wyclif).

**scuttle**<sup>1</sup> skɑːtl †dish, trencher (OE.), xv; (dial.) corn-basket, grain-shovel xiv; wide-mouthed basket xv; bowl-like vessel for coal xix. Late OE. *scutel* 'catinus' does not seem to have survived; ME. *scutel* is first in northern use - ON. *skutill*, corr. to OS. *skutala* = MLG. *schötele*, MDu. *schotele* (Du. *schotel*), OHG. *scuzzila* (G. *schüssel*, whence Lett. *skutelis*); all - L. *scutula* or *scutella*, rel. to *scutra* dish, platter.

**scuttle**<sup>2</sup> skɑːtl opening in a ship's deck xv; trap-door xviii. perh. - F. †*escoutille* (mod. *écoutille*) hatchway - Sp. *escotilla* (the sense 'scuttle' is expressed by the derivs. F. *écoutillon*, Sp. *escotillon*), dim. of *escota* cutting out of cloth, f. *escotar* cut out, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + Germ. \**skaut-* SHEET. Hence **scuttle** vb. cut a hole in sides, bottom, or deck of (a ship). xvii.

**scuttle**<sup>3</sup> skɑːtl run with quick hurried steps. xv. Parallel with synon. (dial.) *scuddle* xvii, frequent. of SCUD; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**scutum** skjuːtəm (nat. hist.) shield-shaped part or segment. xix. techn. use of L. *scūtum* oblong shield.

**scye** saɪ tailor's term for the opening in a coat into which a sleeve is inserted. xix. Sc. and Ulster dial. word of unkn. origin.

**Scylla** si:lə see CHARYBDIS.

**scypho-** sai:fou, saifə repr. Gr. *skupho-*, comb. form of *scúphos* large drinking vessel (L. *scyphus*, the comb. form of which is **scyphi-** sai-fi).

**scythe** saið long-handled long-bladed instrument for mowing. OE. *síþe*, earlier \**síðǝ* (written *sigidǝ*) = MLG. *segede*, *sigde* (LG. *seged*, *seid*, *sichte*), ON. *síðr* :- Germ. \**segipō*, f. \**seg-* (: - \**sek-* cut; see SECTION), whence also synon. OS. *segisna*, MDu. *seisene* (Du. *zeis*), OHG. *segansa* (G. *sense*). Hence vb. XVI (Sh.). ¶ The sp. with *sc-* (XVII) is prob. due to assoc. with SCISSORS.

**Scythian** si:ðian pert. to (one of) a people anciently occupying far-eastern Europe. XVI. f. L. *Scythia* - Gr. *Skúthiā*, f. *Skúthēs* Scythian; -IAN. (The OE. adj. was *Súþþisc*.)

'**death** (see 's) XVII.

**se-** prefix occurring in derivs. from Latin, repr. *sē* (also *sēd*) prep. and adv. without, apart, as in SECEDE, SECLUDE, SECRET, SECRETE, SEDUCE, SEGREGATE, SEPARATE.

**sea** si body of salt water. OE. *sǣ* = OFris. *sē*, OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, d. *sēwa*, OHG. *sēo*, *sē*, d. *sēwe* (Du. *zee*, G. *see*), ON. *sǣr*, *sjár*, *sjór*, Goth. *saiwus* :- CGerm. \**saiwiz*, of unkn. origin (there being no CIE. word). **sea-coal** (XIII) mineral coal (as dist. from charcoal) is in origin prob. coal derived from the sea (cf. AL. *carbo maris* XIII), not coal brought by sea. (Late OE. *sǣcol* is jet, often got from the sea.)

**seal**<sup>1</sup> sil aquatic mammal, spec. *Phoca vitulina*. OE. *sēol-*, inflexional form of *seolh* (whence Sc. *selch*) = NFr. *selich*, MLG. *sēl*, MDu. *seel*, *zēle*, OHG. *selah*, ON. *selr* :- Germ. \**selχaz*, of unkn. origin. The sp. *seal* occurs xv.

**seal**<sup>2</sup> sil (piece of wax for impressing) a device used in attesting a document. XIII. - AN. *seal*, OF. *seel* (mod. *seau*) = Pr. *sael*, Sp. *sello*, It. *suggello*, *sigillo*, Rum. *sugel* :- L. *sigillum* small picture, statuette, seal, dim. of *signum* SIGN. So **seal** vb. - OF. *seeler* (mod. *sceller*), f. *seel*.

**seam** sim junction made by sewing; line made by two abutting edges. OE. *sēam* = OFris. *sām*, MDu. *sōm* (Du. *zoom*), OHG. *soum* (G. *saum*), ON. *saumr* - CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**saumaz*, f. \**sau-* \**su-* SEW. Hence **seam** vb. XVI. **sea-mSTER** OE. *sēamestre*, **se-mpSTER** XVI si:mstər, se'mstər. **sea-m-STRess**<sup>1</sup>, **se-mpSTRess**<sup>1</sup> XVII.

**seaman** si:mən one whose occupation is on the sea, sailor, (techn.) sailor below officer rank; OE. *sǣmann*, with Germ. parallels.

**séance** sei:ās session of a body of persons, spec. spiritualists' meeting. XIX. F., f. OF. *seoir* :- L. *sedere* SIT; see -ANCE.

**sear**<sup>1</sup> si:ə become withered OE; cause to wither xv (Lydg.); burn, char XVI. OE. *sēarian* = OHG. *sōrēn* :- Germ. \**saurōjan*, f. \**sauraz* SERE.

**sear**<sup>2</sup> si:ə portion of a gun-lock that engages with the notches of the tumbler. XVI. prob. - OF. *serre* grasp, lock, bolt, (now) foot of a bird of prey, f. *serrer* grasp, hold fast. = Pr., Sp. *serrar*, It. *serrare* :- Rom. \**serrāre*, for late L. *serāre* bar, bolt, f. *sera* bar for a door.

**search** sɛ:rtʃ examine thoroughly; look for; also intr. XIV. - AN. *sercher*, OF. *cerchier* (mod. *chercher*) = Pr. *cercar*, It. *cercare* seek, Sp. *cercar* surround :- late L. *circāre* go round, f. L. *circus* CIRCLE. So **search** sb. XVI. - AN. *serche*, OF. *cerche* (†*cherche*), if not f. the vb. XIV.

**season** si:z(ə)n (appropriate) time or period XIII (Cursor M.); period of the year (spring, summer, autumn, winter); time of breeding, etc. XIV. ME. *seson*, -*un*, -*oun* - OF. *seson* (mod. *saison*) = Pr. *sason*, Sp. *sasón*, It. dial. *sason*, *saschun* :- L. *satiō(n-)* sowing, in Rom. time of sowing, seed-time, f. \**sə-*, as in L. *satus* sown (cf. SEED, SEMEN, SOW<sup>2</sup>). So **sea-son** vb. render more palatable by the addition of a spice, salt, etc. XIV; bring to maturity XVI. - OF. *saisonner* (repl. by mod. *assaisonner*), f. the sb. Hence **sea-sonABLE** suitable to the time, opportune. XIV (Wyclif, Hoccleve). **sea-sonABLY**. XIV (Usk). **sea-sonAL**<sup>1</sup>. XIX. **sea-sonING**<sup>1</sup> tim-pregnation XVI; savoury addition to a dish (F. *assaisonnement*) XVI. ¶ The sense-development in the vb., as shown in Rom. dialects, is presumed to have been: 'sow', 'cultivate at a favourable time', 'ripen, mature', 'cook well', 'add flavouring to'.

**seat** sit †sitting XII (Orm); place or thing to sit on XIII (La3.); place of residence XIII. - ON. *sæti* = OE. *gesete*, MDu. *gesaete* (Du. *gezet*), OHG. *gasāzi* (G. *gesäss*) :- Germ. \**gasāzjam*, f. \**sāt-* \**set-* SIT. Hence vb. XVI.

**sebaceous** sibe:i:ʃiəs greasy, oily. XVIII. f. L. *sēbaceus*, f. *sēbum* tallow, rel. to SOAP; see -ACEOUS.

**sebesten** sibe:stən plum-like fruit of the genus *Cordia*. XIV. - medL. *sebestēn* - Arab. *sabastān* - Pers. *sapistān*.

**sec** sek (of wines) dry. XIX. F. :- L. *siccus*.

**secant** si:kənt in full s. *line*. XVI (Blundevil). - F. *sécant* adj., *sécante* sb. (sc. *ligne*) - modL. use of L. *secant-*, *secāns*, prp. of *secāre* cut; see SECTION, -ANT.

**secateurs** se:kətə:ɪz pruning clippers. XIX. - pl. of F. *sécateur*, irreg. f. L. *secāre* cut (see SECTION) -*ateur* -ATOR.

**secede** si:ɪd withdraw from an association. XVIII. - L. *sēcēdere*, f. *sē-* SE- + *cēdere* go, CEDE. So **secession** si:se:ʃən XVII. - F. or L.

**seclude** si:klu:d shut off or away. xv. - L. *sēclūdere*, f. *sē-* SE- + *clūdere* shut; see CLAUSE, CLOSE. So **seclu-sion**. XVII. - medL.

**second**<sup>1</sup> se:kənd coming next after the first XIII (RGlouc.); next in rank or succession

(e.g. *s. lieutenant*) XIV; from XVI in various techn. (mainly ellipt.) uses as sb. — (O)F. *second*, fem. *-onde* = Pr. *segon*, Sp. *segundo*, It. *secondo* — L. *secundus* following, favourable, second, f. base of *sequi* follow (see SEQUENCE). So **se·cond** sb.  $\frac{1}{60}$  of a minute. XIV (Ch.). — (O)F. *seconde* — medL. *secunda*, sb. use (sc. *minuta* minute) of fem. of *secundus*, *secunda minuta* 'second minute' being the result of the second operation of sexagesimal division, the first being *prima minuta*. **se·condary** belonging to the second class or order XIV; also sb. xv. — L. *secundarius*; cf. (O)F. *secondaire*, etc.; hence **se·condarily**<sup>2</sup> xv. ¶ In OE., as in German, there was no proper ordinal for the number two, *ðber* OTHER being so used; the resulting ambiguity was removed by the adoption of the F. word.

**second**<sup>2</sup> se·kənd support, back up. XVI (Sidney, Sh., Bacon). — F. *second*, corr. to Pr. *segondar*, etc. — L. *secundare* favour, further, f. *secundus*, see prec.

**second**<sup>3</sup> sikənd (mil., etc.) transfer (an officer) temporarily to other duties. XIX. f. F. phr. *en second* in the second rank (said of officers; cf. the use of SECOND lieutenant). **se·condment**. XIX.

**second** səgənd (fencing) the second of the eight parries. XVIII. — F. *seconde*, sb. use (sc. *parade*) of fem. of *second* SECOND<sup>1</sup>; the m. was also adopted as †*segoon* (XVIII).

**secrecy** si·krəsi secret quality. XVI. repl. †*secretie* (XV), f. *secre* OF SECRET + -TY<sup>2</sup> OF -Y<sup>3</sup>, prob. after *private/privacy*.

**secret** si·krit kept from knowledge or observation; sb. secret thing. XIV (PPL., Gower, Trevisa; Ch. has *secre(e)* — OF. *secré*) — (O)F. *secret*, corr. to Pr. *secret*, Sp., It. *segreto* — L. *secretus* (n. *secretum* used sb.), pp. of *secrevere* (whence *discern* XVII), f. *se-se-* + *cernere* separate, distinguish, secrete, (pp. sifted). Cf. CERTAIN, CRIME, CRISIS, CRITIC, DECREE, DISCERN, DISCRIMINATE, EXCREMENT.

**secretary** se·kritəri †confidant XIV (Trevisa); one employed to conduct correspondence, keep records, etc. xv; (after F. *secrétaire d'état*), It. *segretario di stato*, Sp. *secretario de estado*, minister at the head of a department of state XVI. — late L. *secretarius* confidential officer, sb. use of adj. f. *secretus* SECRET (cf. L. *secretarium* n. secret place); see -ARY. So **secretariat** sekri·təriat office of secretary. XIX. — F. *secrétariat*; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. **secrétaire** sekri·təri writing-bureau. XIX (Scott). — F. *secrétaire* secretary, with transf. meaning prob. suggested by *escritoire*, *secretoire* (XVII–XIX); so It. *segretario*.

**secrete**<sup>1</sup> sikri·t produce by secretion. XVIII. f. *sekrét-*, pp. stem of L. *secrevere* separate (see SECRET), partly as a back-formation on **secre·tion** extraction by a gland, etc. of blood, sap, etc. from a substance XVII (Sir T. Browne) — F. *sección* or med. use of L. *sekrétio(n)*. So **secre·tory**<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Ray).

**secrete**<sup>2</sup> sikri·t hide out of sight. XVIII. alt., after L. *sekrétus* SECRET, of *secret* vb. (XVI), f. the adj.

**secrete**<sup>3</sup> sikri·t treat (fur) with nitrate of mercury. XIX. — F. *secréter*, f. *secret* SECRET sb. (in the sense 'secret process'). So **se·cretage**. XVIII. — F., f. the vb.

**secretive** sikri·tiv addicted to secrecy, indicative of such addiction. XIX. Back-formation from *secretiveness* (also XIX), name in phrenology of a propensity, modelled on F. *secrektivité* (F. J. Gall, 'Introduction au cours de physiologie du cerveau', 1808), f. *secret* SECRET; see -IVE.

**sect** sekt †class (of persons); †religious order; (now illiterate) sex; religious following; philosophical school XIV; religious denomination XVI; school of opinion XVII (Sh., Jonson). All the earliest uses are found in one or more of the following: Ch., Wyclif, PPL., Trevisa, Gower. — (O)F. *secte* or L. *secta* following (used as cogn. obj. in *sectam sequi* follow a certain course of conduct, follow a person's guidance), party faction, school of philosophy, f. older pp. stem *sect-* (cf. *sektor* follower) of *sequi* follow (see SEQUENCE); cf. Sp. *secta*, It. *setta*. So **sectary** se·kteri member of a (heretical or schismatic) sect, party, or school. XVI. — medL. *sectarius*; cf. F. *sectaire* (XVI). Hence **sectarian** sekteri·an adj. and sb. (used in Commonwealth times for Presbyterians and Independents) XVII; whence **secta·rianism** XIX (Coleridge); cf. F. *sectarisme*.

**section** se·kʃən cutting; subdivision of a written or printed work or document; part cut off XVI; drawing of an object as if cut through XVII; sign § XVIII. — F. *section* or L. *sectiō(n)*, f. *sect-*, pp. stem of *secare* cut, f. IE. \**sek-* (cf. SCYTHE), repr. also in Balto-Sl. and Celtic, and in Germ. by *saw*<sup>1</sup>; cf. SEGMENT. ¶ The senses depend ult. on those of Gr. *τομή* TOME.

**sector** se·kter plane figure contained by two radii and the arc of a curve intercepted by them XVI (Billingsley); instrument invented by Thomas Hood for the mechanical solution of mathematical problems (orig. containing a graduated arc) XVI (1589). — late L. techn. use (Boethius) of L. *sector* (agent-n. of *secare* cut), tr. Gr. *τομῆς* cutter; see prec. and -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**secular** se·kjulər A. pert. to the world, worldly XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); not sacred, profane xv; non-religious XVI; B. occurring once in an age XVI; living or lasting for an age or for ages XVII; sb. secular cleric XIII. In A — OF. *seculer* (mod. *seculier*) — L. *saecularis*, f. *saeculum* generation, age, in ChrL. the World (esp. opp. to the Church); in B immed. — L. *saecularis*; see -AR. So **secula·rity**. XVII. — (O)F. or medL.; earlier †*seculerte* XIV prob. — AN.

**secundine** se·kəndain, -in after-birth. XIV (Trevisa). — late L. *secundinae*, fem. pl. (for

which earlier L. had *secundæ*), f. *secundus* following; see **SECOND**<sup>1</sup>, **-INE**<sup>1</sup>.

**secure** sɪkjʊə:ɪ (arch.) feeling no care; safe, certain. XVI. - L. *secūrus*, f. *sē-SE- + cūra* care (see **CURE**); cf. **SICKER**, **SURE**. Hence **secure** vb. make secure XVI; make sure of, get hold of XVIII. So **SECURITY**. XV. -(O)F. *secūrité* or L. *secūritās*.

**sedan** sidə:n closed vehicle for one person carried by means of two poles. XVII. poss. based on a dial. var. with **-dd-** of a Rom. deriv. of L. *sella* **SADDLE**. ¶ 'The streetes (of Naples) are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans, from hence brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncumb' (Evelyn 'Diary' 8 Feb. 1645).

**sedate** sidei:t undisturbed by passion or excitement. XVII. - L. *sedātus*, pp. of *sedāre* settle, assuage, calm, f. *\*sēd- \*sed-*, as in *sedere* **SIT**; see **-ATE**<sup>2</sup>. So **SEDATION** XVI. - F. or L. **sedative** se:dotiv inducing calm xv. -(O)F. or medL.; sb. XVIII.

**sedentary** se:dəntəri remaining in one place XVI; pert. to or involving a sitting posture XVII. - F. *sedentaire* or L. *sedentārius*, f. *sedent-*, prp. stem of *sedere* **SIT**; see **-ENT**, **-ARY**.

**sederunt** sidə:rant (Sc.) sitting of an assembly. XVII. sb. use of L. *sedērunt* '(there) sat' (viz. the following persons, i.e. at a meeting), 3rd pl. pt. indic. of *sedere* **SIT**.

**sedge** sedʒ coarse grassy rush-like or flag-like plant. OE. *secg*, m., n. :- Germ. *\*sagjaz*, f. *\*sag- \*seg-* :- IE. *\*sek-*, repr. by L. *secāre* (see **SECTION**); cf. EFr. *sige*, LG. *segge*. ¶ For the etymol. notion of 'plant with cutting edge', cf. L. *gladiolus* (f. *gladius* sword), which the OE. word renders in glosses, and OE. *secg* fem., sword (:- *\*sagjō*).

**sedilia** sidə:liə (n. pl.) series of (three) seats in the sanctuary of a church; rarely sg. **sedile** sidə:li XVIII. - L. *sedilia*, pl. of *sedile*, f. *sedere* **SIT**; see **-ILE**, **-IA**<sup>2</sup>.

**sediment** se:dɪmənt solid matter falling to the bottom of a liquid. XVI. - F. *sediment* or L. *sedimentum* settling (cf. late L. *sedimen* sediment), f. *sedere* **SIT**, settle; see **-MENT**.

**sedition** sidə:ʃən †violent party strife XIV; †revolt, mutiny XVI; behaviour inciting to rebellion XIX. -(O)F. *sedition* or L. *seditiō(n-)*, f. *sēd-SE- + itiō* going, f. *it-*, pp. stem of *ire* go (cf. **ITINERARY**). So **SEDITIONOUS**<sup>2</sup>. XV. -(O)F. or L.

**seduce** sidʒ:əs divert from allegiance or service XV (Caxton); induce (a woman) to surrender her chastity; lead astray XVI. In earliest use *seduise*, *seduse* -(O)F. *seduis-*, inflexional stem of *sedūare*; later assim. to L. *sedūcere*, f. *sē-SE- + dūcere* lead (cf. **DUCT**). So **SEDUCTION** -dʌ:k- XVI. - F. or L.

**sedulous** se:dʒʊləs diligent or persistent in application. XVI. f. L. *sedulus* eager, zealous, f. *sedulō* zealously, carefully, for *sē dolō* 'without guile', (hence) with zeal (perh.- Gr. *dólos* ruse); see **SE-**, **-OUS**.

**sedum** si:dəm (bot.) genus the British species of which are known as stonecrop. XV (*cedum*). L.

**see**<sup>1</sup> si, pt. **saw** sō, pp. **seen** sɪn perceive with the eyes. OE. *seon*, pt. *seah*, *sāwon* and *sægon*, pp. (*ge*)*sewen* = OFris. *sia*, OS., OHG. *sehan* (Du. *zien*, G. *sehen*), ON. *séa*, *sia*, *siá*, Goth. *saihwān*, pt. *sahw*, *sēhwum*, pp. *saihwans* :- CGerm. str. vb. *\*sehxwan* - IE. *\*seqw-*, by some identified with the base of L. *sequi* follow (see **SEQUENCE**), the etymol. sense being 'follow with the eyes'.

**see**<sup>2</sup> si seat, spec. bishop's seat or throne XIII (RGlouc.); episcopal office or authority XIV. - AN. *se*, *sed*, OF. *sie*, *sied* :- Rom. *\*sedem*, alt. (after L. *sedere*) of *sedem* (nom. -es) seat, f. *\*sēd- \*sed-* **SIT**.

**seebright** si:brait clary, *Salvia sclaria* XIX. f. **SEE**<sup>1</sup> + **BRIGHT**, after *clear eye*, perverted form of **CLARY**.

**seed** sid that which is or is to be sown; †offspring OE.; †semen XIII. OE. *sæd*, Anglian *sēd*, corr. to OFris. *sēd*, OS. *sād* (Du. *zaad*), OHG. *sāt* (G. *saat*), ON. *sǫð*, Goth. *-sēþs* in *manasēþs* :- CGerm. *\*sæðiz*, *\*sæðam*, f. *\*sæ- sow*<sup>2</sup>. Hence **seed** vb. XIV (intr., Ch.). **seedling**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. **seedy**<sup>1</sup> full of seed XVI; (sl.) shabby (from the appearance of a plant that has run to seed) XVIII; unwell XIX. Hence **seedlip** si:dli:p basket for seed. OE. *sædlēap*; see **LEAP**<sup>2</sup>.

**seek** sɪk pt., pp. **sought** sɔ:t (arch.) try to find or obtain; also intr. OE. *secan*, earlier *sēcan* pt. *sōhte*, pp. *gesōht* = OFris. *sēka*, *sēza*, pt. *sōhta*, OS. *sōkian*, pt. *sōhta* (Du. *zoeken*), OHG. *suohhan*, pt. *suohta* (G. *suchen*), ON. *sækja*, pt. *sótti*, Goth. *sōkjan*, pt. *sōkida*, :- CGerm. *\*sōkjan*, f. base *\*sōk-* :- Western IE. *\*sag- \*sag-*, repr. also by L. *sāgire* perceive by scent (cf. **PRESAGE**), *sāgus* sorcerer, *sāgax* **SAGACIOUS**, Gr. *hēgēsthai* (Doric *hāg-*) lead, OIr. *saigin* I seek, approach. ¶ The normal repr. of OE. *secan* survives in n.w. dial. *seech* and in **BESECH**. *Seek* is prob. due to generalization of *sēk-* from the forms *\*sēkst*, *sēkþ* (2nd and 3rd pres. indic.), furthered by ON. *sækja*.

**seel** sil stitch up the eyes of (a hawk, etc.), also transf. xv. Later form of †*sile* (xiv) - OF. *ciller*, *siller* or medL. *ciliāre*, f. L. *cilium* eyelid (cf. **SUPERCILIOUS**).

**seem** sɪm †befit, **BESEEM** XII (Orm); appear to be XIII. ME. *sēme* - ON. *sæma* honour (MSw. *befit*), f. *sæmr* fitting, seemly, f. *\*sōm-*, whence also OE. *sōm* reconciliation, *sēman* (:- *\*sōmjan*) settle, reconcile, rel. to *\*sam-* SAME. So **SEEMLY**<sup>1</sup>. XIII. ME. *semeliche* - ON. *sæmiligr*, f. *sæmr*.

**seep** sɪp ooze; percolate. XVIII (in recent use through U.S. influence). perh. dial. development of OE. *sipian*, rel. to OFris. *sipa*, MLG. *sipen*, MHG. *sifen*, presumably = OE. *sipian*, surviving in dial. *sipe*, of unkn. orig.; but the chronological gaps in

the evidence make the history of the two vbs. doubtful.

**seer**<sup>1</sup> si:ə (tr. Vulg. L. *vidēns*, Gr. βλέπων, Heb. *rōēh*) one who sees visions of divine things XIV (Wycl. Bible); one who sees XV; magician, crystal-gazer XVII. f. SEE<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**seer**<sup>2</sup> si:ə Indian denomination of weight. XVII. - Hindi *ser*.

**seersucker** si:ə'sak:əkə thin striped crimped fabric. XVIII. E. Indian alt. of Pers. *shir oshakkar* 'milk and sugar', striped linen garment.

**see-saw** si:sə redupl. formation symbolic of alternating movement, based on SAW<sup>1</sup> (as if orig. sung by sawyers), and used in rhymical jingles, see *saw sacke a downe* (*sacaradowne*), see *saw sack a day*, see *saw Margery Daw* XVII; game at which children sitting on each end of a pivoted plank move each other up and down XVIII; plank so used XIX. Hence as vb. XVIII. Cf. Du. *ziegezagen* 'scrape' on a violin.

**seethe** sið †boil OE.; soak, steep XVI; be inwardly agitated XVII. OE. *sēoþan*, pt. *sēap*, *sudon*, pp. *soden* (SODDEN) = OFris. *siātha*, OS. \**siōðan*, in pp. *gesodenemo* 're-cocto', OHG. *siodan* (Du. *zieden*, G. *sieden*), ON. *sjōða*, f. Germ. \**seup-* \**sauþ-* \**suð-*, the second grade of which is repr. also by ON. *sauðr* sheep ('boiled flesh'), Goth. *saups* sacrifice, and OE. *sēap* pit, cistern, pond, lake, OFris. *sāth*, MLG. *sōt* (-*d*-) spring, fountain, MHG. *sōt* (-*d*-) cooking, boiling.

**segment** se:gmənt piece resulting from cutting or division. XVI. - L. *segmentum*, f. *sec-*, stem of *secāre*; see SECTION, INSECT, -MENT.

**segregate** se:grigeit separate from a body of persons or things. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *sēgregāre*, f. *sē-* SE-, *greg-*, *grex* flock (cf. EGREGIOUS); based on *segregate* pp. (XV); see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So SEGREGATION. XVI. - late L.

**seguidilla** segidi:lja Spanish dance of 3 or 3½ time. XVIII. Sp., f. *seguida* following, sequence, f. *seguir* :- Rom. \**sequere*, for L. *sequi* (see SEQUENT).

**seid** see SAYYID.

**seidlitz** se:dlits *s. powder* (XIX), named after †S. salt and water (XVIII), because of its aperient properties; name of a village in Bohemia where there is a spring impregnated with magnesium sulphate and carbonic acid.

**seigneur** se:njɔ:ɹ, [sɛn]jɔ:ɹ French feudal lord XVI; in Canada, one of the landed gentry XVIII. - (O)F. *seigneur* :- L. *seniōrem*, SENIOR. The corr. Rom. words are It. SIGNOR, Sp. SEÑOR, Pg. SENHOR. So **seignior**<sup>2</sup> se:njɔ:ɹi †lordship XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); feudal lordship xv. Hence **seigniorial** XIX (earlier **seigneurial** XVII).

**seine**, **sean** sein large fishing-net. OE. *seġne* = OS., OHG. *segina* :- WGerm. \**sāgina* - L. *sagēna* (whence OF. *saine*, mod. *seine*) - Gr. *sagēnē*; reinforced in ME. from OF.

**seisin** si:'zin (chiefly leg.) possession. ME. *sesin(e)*, *seisin(e)* - AN. *sesine*, OF. *seisine*, (also mod.) *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina*, OIt. *sagina*), f. *seisir* SEIZE; see -INE<sup>4</sup>.

**seismic** sai:'zmi:k pert. to an earthquake. XIX (Mallet). f. Gr. *seismós* earthquake, f. *selein* shake; see -IC. So **seismo-**, comb. form of Gr. *seismós*. ¶ The more normal form is repr. by F. *sismique*.

**seity** si:'iti selfhood. XVI (Steele). - medL. *sēitās*, f. L. *sē* oneself + -ITY.

**seize** siz A. put in (feudal) possession (of); B. take possession or hold of XIII; †C. arrive at XVI; D. (naut.) lash together with cord, etc. XVII (a F. use, the source of which may be Du. *seisen*, derived thence); (of surfaces) unite XIX. - OF. *seisir*, (also mod.) *saisir* = Pr. *sazir* (whence Sp., Pg. *asir*) :- Gallo-Rom., Frankish L. *sacīre* (as in phr. *ad proprium s.*, claim as one's own), Germ. \**sakjan*, f. \**sak-* process, procedure (see SAKE<sup>1</sup>), which may have been partly conflated with Germ. \**satjan* place, settle, SET<sup>1</sup>. Hence SEIZURE si:'zɔ:ɹ. XV.

**selachian** si:le:'ki:ən (pert. to) a shark or allied fishes. XIX. f. modL. *Selachē* (- Gr. *selākhē*, pl. of *selākhos* shark) or *Selachīz*, after F. *sélacien* (Cuvier); see -IAN.

**selah** si:lā Heb. *selāh*, occurring often at the end of a verse in the Psalter and in Habbakuk iii (rendered in LXX by *διψαλμα*), supposed to be a musical or liturgical direction, perh. indicating a pause.

**seldom** se:lðəm on few occasions. OE. *seldan* (with late var. *seldum*, due to assim. to *hwīlum* WHILOM), corr. to OFris. *sielden*, MLG., MDu. *selden* (Du. *zelden*), OHG. *seltan* (G. *selten*), ON. *sjaldan*, dative formation on Germ. \**selda-*, repr. also in OE. *seldlic*, *sellič* strange, wonderful, *seldsiene* rare, and in Gothic by *sildaleiks* wonderful, *sildaleikjan* be astonished.

**select** si:le:kt specially chosen, picked. XVI. - L. *sēlectus*, pp. of *sēligere* choose out, f. *sē-* apart (SE-) + *legere* collect, choose (see LLECTION). So **select** vb. pick out. XVI. f. pp. stem of the L. vb. **selectio**n. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - L. Hence **selective**. XVII.

**selenite** se:'linait sulphate of lime or gypsum (identity of the mineral so named by ancient writers is dubious). XVI. - L. *selēnītēs* (also -*itis*) - Gr. *selēnītēs* (sc. *lithos*) 'moon(stone)', so called because supposed to wax and wane with the moon, f. *selēnē* moon, rel. to *sélas* brightness. So **selenium** silē:'niəm (chem.) rare non-metallic element. XIX. - modL., f. Gr. *selēnē*; so named by Berzelius (1818) because of its similarity in properties to *tellurium* (f. L. *tellus* earth), with ref. to the moon's relation to the earth as a satellite.

**self** self A. (arch.) in apposition with a sb. or pron., e.g. *he self*, superseded by emphatic prons., as *himself*, *ourselves* OE.; B. adj. †*the same*, *the very* OE.; (of a colour) the

same throughout XVII; C. sb. (pl. **selves** selvz) individual or particular person XIII; (chiefly philos.) the ego XVII. OE. *self* str., *selfa* wk. = OFris. *self*, *selva*, OS. *self*, *selbo*, OHG. *selb*, *selbo* (Du. *zelv*, *-zelve*, *-zelfde*, G. *selb-*, *selbe*), ON. (only str.) *sjálfr*, Goth. (only wk.) *silba* :- CGerm. \**selba-*, \**selbon-*, of unkn. origin. comps. **selfhood** XVII; tr. G. *selbheit*; **selfish** XVII; said to be of Presbyterian coinage. **selfsame** the very same xv (Lydg.); cf. OHG. *selbsama* adv., in the very same way, Norw., Da. *selvsamme* adj. ¶ Used extensively in comps. from the OE. period onwards; the 17th century was a period of great productivity in theological and philosophical terms, many of them with parallels in G. *selbst-*.

**Seljuk** se·ldʒuk epithet of certain Turkish dynasties. XIX. Turk. *Seljuk* name of the reputed ancestor of these. So **Seljukian** se·ldʒu·ki·ən. XVII.

**sell** sel pt., pp. **sold** sould †give up; dispose of for money (orig. in OE. const. with *wip* in exchange for). OE. *sellan*, pt. *s(e)alde*, pp. *s(e)ald* = OFris. *sella*, OS. *sellian*, OHG. *sellen*, ON. *selja* give up, sell, Goth. *saljan* offer sacrifice; CGerm. wk. vb., of which cogns. have been recognized in Gr. *heleîn*, OIr. *selaim* take. Cf. **SALE**.

**sellender** var. of **SALLENDER**.

**s'elp** selp vulgar contr. of *so help* (as in *so help me God*). In ME. *selpe me god* (XIV); cf. MHG. *selftir*, for *so helfe dir* 'so help thee'. Also *s'helf*, *swelp* (XIX).

**seltzer** se·ltsəɪ effervescent mineral water obtained near Nieder Selters, Prussia; also a similar artificial one. XVIII. alt. of G. *Selterser* (with g. pl. ending), f. *Selters*.

**selvage, selvedge** se·lvɪdʒ edge of a piece of woven material finished so as to prevent unravelling. xv. f. SELF+EDGE, after early mod.Du. *selfegge* (now *zelfegge*), LG. *sulfegge*; cf. synon. Du. *zelfkant* (kant border), *zelfeinde* (einde end), whence G. *selbende* (now *salband*).

**semantic** simæ·ntik †relating to signs of the weather XVII (rare); pert. to meaning XIX; sb. pl. science of the meanings of words XX. - F. *sémantique* (rare in form *symtentique* XVI; sb. Bréal 'Essai de Sémantique' 1883) - Gr. *sēmantikós* significant, f. *sēmainein* show, signify, f. *sēma* sign; see -IC. So **semasiology** símesi·lɔdʒi. XIX. - G. *Semasiologie* (1839), f. Gr. *sēmasiá* signification, f. *sēmatnein*. **sematology** símat·lɔdʒi doctrine of signs in relation to knowledge XIX; semasiology XIX.

**semaphore** se·məfəɪ signalling apparatus. XIX. - F. *sémaphore* (1812), irreg. f. Gr. *sēma* sign, signal + *-phoros* -PHORE. So **semaphoric** XIX.

**semblance** se·mbləns †act of appearing XIII (Cursus M.); appearance, likeness XIV (Ch.); outward seeming of XVI. -(O)F. *semblance*, f. *sembler* = Pr., Sp. *semblar* (cf.

It. *sembrare*, *semblare*), Rum. *sămăna* :- L. *similāre*, *simulāre*, see **SIMULATE**, -ANCE. Superseded earlier †*semblant*.

**semée** se·mi (her.) covered with many small spots or figures. XVI. - F., pp. fem. of *semer* :- L. *sēmināre* sow, f. *sēmen* SEED.

**semeio-** simai·ou, simai·o comb. form of Gr. *sēmeion* sign, f. *sēma* signal, as in **semeiology** sign language XVII; branch of medicine concerned with symptoms XIX; so **semeiotic** XVII, -ICAL XVI relating to symptoms - Gr. *sēmeiōtikós*.

**semen** si·mən seed of male animals. (XIV) XVIII. - L. *sēmen*, f. base of *serere* (pt. *sēvi*, pp. *satus*) sow<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *disseminate*.

**semester** síme·stər academic half-year. XIX. - G. - L. *semestris* (sc. *cursus* period), f. *sē-*, comb. form of *sex* SIX (as in *sēdecim* sixteen) + *mēnsis* MONTH.

**semi-** se·mi comb. form repr. L. *sēmi-* (partly through F., It., etc. *semi-*) 'half', (less strictly) 'partly', 'partially', equiv. in meaning to **DEMI-** and **HEMI-**, but in much more extensive use. L. *sēmi-* corr. to Gr. *hēmi-*, Skr. *sāmi*, and OS. *sām-*, OHG. *sāmi-*, OE. *sām-* (as in *sambærned* half-burnt, *samcwic* 'half-alive', half-dead, *samsoden* partly cooked, surviving in **SANDBLIND**). The L. el. has been in uninterrupted use from the times of Ennius and Plautus, through the post-Augustan, early Christian, mediæval, and modern periods. Typical exx. of techn. usage, besides numerous comps. of a general character with sbs., adjs., and pples., are *sēmicirculus* **se·mi·CIRCLE** XVI, late L. *sēmicirculāris* **se·mi·CIRCULAR** XV, *sēmidiameter* (Boethius) in Eng. use from XVI, ecclL. *sēmichristianus* (Jerome), **se·mi·A·RIAN**, **se·mi·PELA·GIAN** XVII, L. *sēmivocālis* **se·mi·VOWEL** XVI; modL. *semimetallum* **se·mi·METAL** XVII; (mus.) **se·mi·BREVE**, -QUAVER XVI, **se·mi·TONE** XVII (earlier †*toyn* XV, †*tune* XVII), cf. late L. *sēmitonium*; also *demisemiqaaver*, *semidemi·semiquaver*; in adjs. and advs. of the type *semi·annual*(ly) recurring every half-year XVIII, *semi·diurnal* XVI, *semi·monthly*, -*weekly*; **se·mi·COLON** XVII. See also **SESQUI-**.

**seminar** se·minār group of students meeting for systematic instruction. XIX. G. - L. *sēminārium* (see next).

**seminary** se·minəri †seed-plot XV; place of production, cultivation, or education XVI. - L. *sēminārium*, sb. use of n. of *sēminārius*, f. *sēmin-*, **SEMEN**; see -ARY. Hence **se·min·arist** one trained in a seminary. XVI.

**Semite** si·mait, se·mait Hebrew, Arab, Assyrian, or Aramæan, regarded as a descendant of Shem (Gen. x). XIX. - modL. *Sēmīta*, f. (Vulg.) *Sēm* - Gr. *Sēm* Shem; see -ITE. So **Semitic** -i·tik. XIX. - modL.

**semolina** seməl·inə hard grains left after bolting of flour. XVIII. alt. of It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola* bran, based on L. *simila* flour (cf. Gr. *semidālīs*). Cf. **SIMNEL**.

**sempiternal** sempitōrnəl everlasting. XV. - (O)F. *sempiternel* - lateL. *sempiternālis*, f. L. *sempiternus* (whence OF. *sempiternel*, taken into Eng., XIV, by Gower), f. *semper* (f. \**sem-* = Gr. *hen-*, *hēls* one) always, for ever + \**æviternus* ETERNAL.

**sempster, sempstress** see SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS.

**sen** sen Jap. copper or bronze coin. XIX.

**senarius** sīnēōriūs (pros.) iambic trimeter. XVI. L. *sēnārius* (sc. *versus* verse, line), sb. use of adj., f. *sēnī* six each, f. *sex* SIX.

**senate** se'nət supreme governing assembly or council. XIII (La3.). - (O)F. *sēnat* (in OF. nom. sg. *senaz*, whence occas. ME. *senas*) = Pr. *senat*, etc. - L. *senātus*, f. *sen-*, *senex* old (man); see SENIOR, -ATE<sup>1</sup>. So **senator**<sup>1</sup> member of a senate. XIII (La3.). - (O)F. *sénateur* - L. *senātor*, -ōrem.

**send**<sup>1</sup> send pt., pp. **sent** cause or direct to go. OE. *sendan*, pt. *sende*, pp. *gesended* = OFris. *senda*, *sēnda*, pt. *sante*, OS. *sendian*, pt. *senda*, *sanda*, OHG. *sendan*, *senten*, pt. *sante* (Du. *zenden*, G. *senden*, pt. *sandte*, *sendete*, *gesandt*), ON. *senda* (pt. *senda*, pp. *sendr*), Goth. *sandjan* :- CGerm. \**sanđjan*, f. \**sanđ-* (whence OE. *sand* message, messenger) :- \**sanþ-*, causative of \**senþ-*, repr. by OE., OS. *sīþ*, OHG. *sind*, *sint*, ON. *sinn*, Goth. *sinþs* journey (cf. WITHERSHINS). comp. **send-off**. XIX; orig. U.S.

**send**<sup>2</sup> send (naut., of a ship) fall with head or stern deep in the trough of the sea. XVII. Often written 'scend, as if aphetic of DESCEND, which may in fact be the source.

**sendal** se'ndəl thin rich silk material. XIII (w. midl.). - OF. *sendal*, (also Pr.) *sendal* (whence It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, etc.), obscurely derived from Gr. *σινδών* SINDON.

**senega** se'nigə N. Amer. plant Polygala Senega, XVIII. prob. var. of *Seneca* name given by white men to one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy living near Lake Seneca, N.Y.

**seneschal** se'nifəl official in a great household administering justice, etc. XIV (PPL.) governor xv. - OF. *seneschal* (mod. *sénéchal*) = Pr. *senescal-s*, Sp. *senescal*, It. *siniscalco*, *sescalco* :- medL. *seni-*, *siniscalcus* (Frankish and Alemaniic Laws) - Germ. \**siniskalkaz*, f. \**seni-* old (cf. SENIOR) + \**skalkaz* servant (OE. *sēalc*, etc., Goth. *skalks*); cf. MARSHAL.

**senhor** senjō'ɪ XVIII. Pg. analogue of SENOR; fem. **senho-ra**, dim. **senhori-ta**.

**senile** sī'nail pert. to old age. XVII. - F. *sénile* or L. *senilis*, f. *sen-* of *senex*; see next and -ILE.

**senior** sī'nīar person superior by reason of age or station XIV (Wyclif); adj. older, elder xv; that ranks higher XVI. - L. *senior*, compar. of *senex* old, rel. to Gr. *hénos* (in *hēnē* last day of the moon), Goth. *sineigs* old, *sinista* elder, with other cogns. in Celtic,

Baltic, Arm., and Indo-Iran. Cf. SEIGNEUR, SENHOR, SEÑOR, SIGNOR, SIR, SIRE, SENATOR. So **seniority** -ō'riti. xv. - medL.

**senna** se'nə (leaflets of) a shrub of the genus Cassia. XVI. - modL. *senna*, *senā* - Arab. *sanā*. (Earlier †*sene* XIV - OF. *sené*.)

**sennachie** se'nəxi in the Scottish Highlands and Ireland, one occupied with the study of traditional lore (Gaelic teller of legendary romances). XVI (*shannaghe*). = Gael. *seanachaidh* (= OIr. *senchaidh*), f. *sean* old (OIr. *sen*; cf. SENIOR).

**sennet** se'nit set of notes on a trumpet, etc. to announce ceremonial entrances and exits. XVI (Marlowe, Sh.). perh. var. of SIGNET.

**sennight** se'nait (arch.) week. OE. *seofon nihte* seven nights, ME. *seouenih(e)*, later *sennygt* (xv); see SEVEN, NIGHT, and cf. FORTNIGHT.

**sennit** var. of SINNET.

**señor** senjō'ɪ Sp. title of respect for a man. XVII. Sp. :- L. *seniōrem*, SENIOR; fem. **seño-ra** XVI; dim. **señori-ta**.

**sensation** sensei'fan operation of any of the senses, physical feeling XVII; condition of excited feeling XVIII (*make, create a s.*, after F. *faire sensation*). - medL. *sensatiō(n-)*, f. L. *sēnsus* SENSE, after late L. *sēnsātus* gifted with sense; see -ATION and cf. (O)F. *sensation*, etc. Hence **sensa-tional**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**sense** sens meaning, signification XIV (Wycl. Bible); faculty of perception or sensation; actual perception or feeling XVI. - L. *sēnsus* faculty of feeling, sensibility, mode of feeling, thought, meaning, f. *sēns-*, pp. stem of *sentire* feel (cf. SENTENCE, SENTIMENT, ASSENT, CONSENT, DISSENT, RESENT); cf. (O)F., Pr. *ses*, Sp. *seso*, It. *senso*. *Common sense*: L. *communis sensus*, tr. Gr. ἡ κοινὴ αἰσθησις. Hence **sense** vb. perceive (in several techn. uses). XVI; **se-n-sible** perceptible by the senses XIV (Ch.); cognizant, conscious xv (Hoccleve); having good sense XVI. - (O)F. or L. **se-nsitv**e having sensation. XIV. - (O)F. or medL. **senso-rum** seat of sensation in the brain. XVII. - late L. (Boethius). **se-nsual**<sup>1</sup> pert. to the senses. xv. - late L.; cf. F. *sensuel*. **se-nsuous** pert. to the senses XVII (Milton).

**sentence** se'ntəns †meaning, sense XIII; †way of thinking; opinion, judgement, or decision pronounced; †apophthegm, maxim XIV; †passage of a writing; grammatically complete expression of a thought xv. - (O)F. *sentence* = Pr. *sentensa*, etc. - L. *sententia* mental feeling, opinion, judgment, (philos.) tr. Gr. δόξα and γνώμη, f. *sentire* feel (for the athematic form cf. *parēns* PARENT (*pariō* I bring forth)); see -ENCE. So **sen-tence** vb. XIV. - (O)F. *sentencier*, **sen-te-ntious** †full of meaning xv; aphoristic XVI (Hawes, Jonson). - L. *sententiōsus* (Cicero), **sentient** se'njənt capable of feeling XVII.



**sentiment** se·ntimənt †feeling, sensation; mental attitude, opinion; mental feeling, emotion XVII; refined and tender feeling XVIII (Sterne) - (O)F. *sentiment*, refash. of OF. *sentement* (repr. by late ME. *sentement*, Ch.) - medL. *sentimentum*, f. L. *sentire* feel (cf. prec.); see -MENT. Hence **sentime·n·tal**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII; whence F. *sentimental* (1769), first recorded in tr. of 'A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy' (1768) by Sterne, who is alleged to have used the word in a letter of 1739-40; also G. *sentimental* (1773), -*alisch* (1774); preceded by *sentimented*, 'Prompter', 1735; cf. F. †*sentimenté*.

**sentinel** se·ntinəl sentry; †duty of a sentry; †military watch-tower XVI; †(in full *private s.*) private soldier XVIII. - F. *sentinelle* (Rabelais) - It. *sentinella*, of unkn. origin; for the fem. gender cf. the originals of *guard*, *scout*, *spy*, *vedette*. Hence vb. XVI (Sh.).

**sentry** se·ntri †sentinel; armed member of the fighting forces set to keep guard XVII. perh. shortening of †*centrinell*, -*onel* (XVI), vars. of SENTINEL, with assim. to -RY. comp. **se·ntry·go**, †orig. phr. consisting of *sentry* sb. (used vocatively) and imper. of GO; (hence) patrol or duties of a s. XIX.

**sepal** se·pəl (bot.) division of the calyx. XIX. - modL. *sepalum* (originated and named by N. J. de Necker, 1790, as irreg. modif. of Gr. *skēpē* covering + suffix of PETAL). ¶ Necker included petal and sepal under the one term, not recognizing the distinction between corolla and calyx.

**separate** se·pəreit set apart. XV. f. pp. stem of L. *sēparāre*, f. sē-SE- + *parāre* make ready, PREPARE; partly after †*separate* pp. (XV); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **separation** se·pə'rei·ʃən. XV. - (O)F. - L. **se·paratist** one who advocates (ecclesiastical) separation. XVII. f. *separate* adj., which was used contempt. as sb. in the same sense.

**sepia** sē·piə A. cuttlefish XVI; B. rich brown pigment prepared from its inky secretion XIX. - L. *sēpia* - Gr. *sēptā*. In B prob. (as F. *sēpia*) immed. - It. *seppia*.

**sepoy** sē·poi, sipoi-, **sipahi** sipā·i †(rare) horseman XVII; Indian native soldier under European discipline XVIII. - (prob. through Pg. *sipae*) Urdu - Pers. *sipāhī* horseman, soldier, f. *sipāh* army. Cf. F. *cipaye*, SPAHI.

**seps** seps very venomous serpent XVI; scinoid lizard XIX. - L. *sēps* - Gr. *sēps*, cf. base of *sēpein* rot; cf. next.

**sepsis** se·psis putrefaction. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *sēpsis*, f. *sēpein* rot, putrefy (cf. *sapros* rotten). So **se·ptic**. XVII. - L. (Pliny) - Gr. *sēptikós*.

**sept** sept (Irish) clan. XVI. poss. alt. of *sect* (also so used XVI); cf. AL. *septus* (XVI), and medL. *septa*, repr. OF. *sette* sect, It. *setta*.

**September** səpte·mbər ninth month of the year, formerly seventh month of the year beginning in March. - L. *September* or (in ME.) F. *septembre*, earlier †*setembre*, f. *septem* SEVEN. ('The OE. name was *hærfest-mōnaþ* 'harvest month' = OHG. *herbist-mānōt*.) **septenarius** septe·nə·riəs (pros.) line of 7 feet or stresses. XIX. **septenary** se·ptinəri, se·pti·nəri. **septennial** septe·niəl see BIENNIAL. **septentrional**<sup>1</sup> septe·ntri·ənəl northern. - L. *septentrionalis*, f. *septentrionēs* 'seven plough-oxen', i.e. the seven stars of the Great Bear (f. *septem* SEVEN + pl. of *triō* plough-ox). See -AL<sup>1</sup>. **septet**, -**ette** se·pət (mus.) composition for seven voices or instruments. XIX. - G. *septet*, f. L. *septem* SEVEN; see -ET, -ETTE. **septi**<sup>1</sup> se·pti comb. form of L. *septem* SEVEN, e.g. *septifolious* seven-leaved (L. *folium* FOIL<sup>1</sup>); **septipar·tite** (also *septempartite*) divided into 7 parts. XIX. **septillion** se·pti·ljən see BILLION. **septuagenarian** se·ptjuədʒinə·riən 70 years old XVIII; also sb. - L. *septuagēnarius*, f. distrib. *septuagēni*, f. *septuaginta*; see next, -ARIAN. So **septuagenary** -dʒi·nəri. XVII. **Septuagesima** se·ptjuədʒe·simə third Sunday before Lent XIV (Wyclif); †the seventy days beginning with this (Trevisa); cf. QUINQUAGESIMA, SEXAGESIMA. L. fem. (sc. *diēs* day) of *septuagesimus*, ordinal of *septuaginta* seventy. **Septuagint** se·ptjuədʒint †the seventy translators of the Old Testament into Greek XVI; the translation traditionally attributed to them (denoted by LXX) XVII. - L. *septuaginta* 70. **se·ptuple** sevenfold (cf. CENTUPLE) XVII.

**septum** se·ptəm (anat., bot., zool.) dividing wall or partition. XVIII. - L. *sēptum*, *sēptum*, f. *sēpire*, *sēpire* enclose, f. *sēpes*, *sēpes* hedge. So **se·pti**-<sup>2</sup> comb. form, e.g. **se·ptiform**.

**sepulchre** se·pəl·kər tomb, burial-place. XII. ME. *sepulcre* - (O)F. *sépulcre* - L. *sepulcrum*, erron. -*chrum*, f. stem of *sepultus*, pp. of *sepelire* bury. So **sepulchral**<sup>1</sup> sipəl·krəl. XVII. - F. or L. **se·pulture** (arch.) burial. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *sépulture* - L. *sepultura*, f. *sepultus*.

**sequacious** sikwei·ʃəs given to following another (slavishly). XVII. f. L. *sequāci-*, *sequāx*, f. *sequi* follow; see -IOUS. So **sequel** si·kwəl †train of followers, following xv (Lydg.); what follows as a result xv; ensuing course of affairs, narrative, etc. XVI. - (O)F. *sequelle* or L. *sequēla* (-*ella*), f. *sequi*. **sequela** sikwi·lə pl. -æ I morbid affection resulting from a disease. XVIII. L. **sequence** si·kwəns (liturg.) piece of rhythmical prose or accentual metre following the epistle at Mass XIV (Trevisa); order of succession, run of cards XVI. - late L. *sequentia*, f. *sequenti*-, -*ens* (whence **se·quent** following XVI), pp. of *sequi*, f. IE. base repr. also by Gr. *hēpōmai*, Ir. *sechur* I follow. Cf. *consequent*, *subsequent*, also *obsequies*, *second*, *consecutive*.

**sequester** sikwe:stəɪ set aside, remove XIV (Wyclif); confiscate XVI. - (O)F. *séquestrer* or late L. *sequestrāre*, f. *sequester* depository of a thing in dispute, lit. 'one standing apart', f. \**sequos*, *secus* apart, otherwise, f. IE. \**sek<sup>w</sup>*, repr. also in Indo-Iran., Celtic, and Baltic. So **sequesterate** sikwe:streit. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *sequestrāre*; **sequestration**. XIV. - (O)F. or late L.

**sequin** si'kwɪn Italian gold coin XVII; small spangle for the ornamentation of dresses XIX. - F. *sequin* - It. *zecchino*, f. *zecca* (= Sp. *seca*) the mint - Arab. *sekkah* die for coining. Cf. *SICCA*.

**sequoia** sikwoi:ə (tree of a) genus of large American conifers (wellingtonia). XIX. - modL. (Endlicher, 1847), from *Sequoia*, name of a Cherokee Indian, who invented a syllabary for his native language.

**serac** siræ:k tower of ice on a glacier. XIX. Swiss F., orig. name of a compact white cheese, prob. deriv. of L. *serum* whey.

**seraglio** sirā:ljou part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house assigned to women; Turkish palace. XVI. - It. *seraglio* - Turk. - Pers. *serāi* palace. Cf. F. *serail*, formerly current in Eng. (XVI-XIX).

**serai** sərɑi: CARAVANSERAI; Turkish palace. XVII. - Turk. - Pers. *serāi* lodging, residence, palace; cf. prec.

**seraph** se:rəf one of the seraphim. XVII (Milton). Back-formation from SERAPHIM, -in, after *cherub* / *cherubim*, -in. So **seraphic** siræ:fik pert. to the seraphim; ecstatic in worship or devotion. XVII. - medL. *seraphicus*; cf. F. *séraphique* (XV), etc. **seraphical**. XVI.

**seraphim** se:rəfɪm the living creatures with six wings of Isaiah vi, in early Christian interpretation taken to be a class of angels. OE., ME. *seraphin*, later *seraphim* (XVI) - biblical L. *seraphim*, -in (= Gr. *seraphim*, -*phēim*) - Heb. *s'raphim*, pl. of *sārāph*, perh. identical with the word qualifying *nāhāsh* serpent in Num. xxi, Deut. viii, and Isa. xiv 29, xxx 6 (the 'fiery (flying) serpents' of the Eng. Bible), perh. f. *sārāph* burn (with reference to stinging). From XVI to XVIII the word was freq. taken for a sg., with pl. in s (cf. (O)F. *seraphin*).

**Serb** sɔ:ɪb ʃɑ Wend of Lusatia; a native, the language, of Serbia. XIX. - Serbian *Srb*. Hence **Serbian** (formerly *Servian*) XIX.

**sere** si:ə (arch.) dry, withered. OE. *sēar* = MLG. *sōr* (LG. *soor*, Du. *zoor*) = Germ. (of the LG. area, but cf. OHG. *sōrēn* become dry) \**sauzaz* :- IE. \**sousós*, repr. also by Gr. *aúos*, (Attic) *haúos*, and by Indo-Iran. and Balto-Sl. forms, and rel. to L. *sūdus* dry (:- \**suzdos*, \**susodos*).

**serenade** serinei:d music performed at night in the open air, esp. by a lover. XVII (Milton has *serenate*, after It.). - F. *serénade*

- It. *serenata* (formerly also, purity, serenity), f. *sereno* SERENE, in the current sense infl. by *sera* evening (:- L. *sēra*, sb. use of fem. of *sērus* late; cf. SOIRÉE); see -ADE. Hence vb. XVII.

**serendipity** serindi:piti faculty of making happy discoveries by accident 1754. Coined by Horace Walpole from the title of the fairy-tale 'The Three Princes of Serendip', the heroes of which were always making such discoveries; see -ITY.

**serene** siri:n (of weather, etc.) clear and calm; honorific epithet of a prince XVI; (of persons) calm, untroubled XVII. In both the early senses first in Sc. (Dunbar) - L. *serēnus* clear, fair, calm (whence F. *serén*, Sp., It. *sereno*). So **serenity** sire:niti first in Sc. (XV) as a title of honour - (O)F. or L.

**serf** sɔ:ɪf †slave XV (Caxton only); person in servitude 'attached to the soil' XVII. - (O)F. *serf* :- L. *servu-s* slave.

**serge** sɔ:ɪdʒ woollen fabric. XIV (Ch.). ME. *sarge*, later *serge* (XVI) - OF. *sarge*, later *serge* (XVI) - Fr. *serga*, *sargua*, Sp. *sarga*, Rum. *sárică* :- Rom. \**sárica*, for L. *sérica*, fem. (sc. *lana* wool) of *séricus* - Gr. *sērikós* of SILK, orig. pert. to the *Sēres* name of a people anciently inhabiting a part of E. Asia (prob. China). Cf. AL. *sergia* (XIII).

**sergeant, serjeant** sɑ:ɪdʒənt †servant XII; †common soldier; †tenant by military service below a knight; officer charged with the arrest of offenders, etc. (now in s. at arms); (after law L. *serviens ad legem* serjeant-at-law) XIII; officer of the Corporation of London XV; military non-commissioned officer XVI. - OF. *sergent*, *serjant* (mod. *sergent*) = Pr. *serven-s*, Sp. *sirviente*, It. *servente* :- L. *servientem* (see -ANT), prp. of *servire* SERVE (cf. SERVANT). The two variant forms descend respectively from ME. *sergeaunt*, *seriaunt*; the form with *j* has become appropriated to legal use; *sergeant major* XVI (see MAJOR adj.). Hence **serg-**, **serjeanty**<sup>3</sup> XV; after OF.

**sericulture** se:riklʃtʃɪ cultivation of silk. XIX. Shortened - F. *sériciculture*, f. late L. *sēricum* silk, n. of *sēricus*; see SERGE, CULTURE.

**series** siə:ri:z, siə:r(i)z set of things of the same kind (orig. ranging in a line). XVII. - L. *seriēs* row, chain, series, f. *serere* join, connect; cf. F. *serie*, Sp., It. *serie*. So **serial**<sup>1</sup>. XIX (first of the publication of a literary work). - modL. *serialis*. **seriatim** siəriei:tɪm one by one in succession. XVII. medL. (after GRADATIM, LITERATIM); semi-anglicized †*seriatly* (XV); cf. synonym. †*seriously* (XIV-XVII) after medL. *seriōsē*.

**serif** se:rɪf (typogr.) fine cross-stroke at top or bottom of a letter. XIX. perh. - Du. *schreef* sʃrɛf dash, line, earlier *schreeve* line, mark, prob. f. Germ. \**skrēb-*, repr. by OHG. *screvōn* scratch in. Cf. SANSERIF.

**seringa** siriŋgə shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*. XVIII. - F. *seringa* = Pg. *seringa* - L. SYRINGA.

**serious** siə'riəs of grave or solemn disposition xv; requiring earnest thought xvi. - (O)F. *serieux* or late L. *seriōsus*, f. *serius* (used only of things in classical times), perh. rel. to the Germ. base repr. by OE. *swær*, *swār*, OHG. *swār* (G. *schwer*) heavy, with sense-development as in L. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE<sup>3</sup>; see -IOUS. **serio-** siə'riou used as comb. form (see -O-), as in **serio-comic** (XVIII).

**sermon** sɔ:ɪmən discourse from a pulpit. XII. ME. *sermun*, -oun - AN. *sermun*, (O)F. *sermon* = Pr. *sermo-n*, Sp. *sermon*, It. *sermone* :- L. *sermō(n)-* talk, discourse, referred by the ancients to *serere* join (cf. SERIES), but perh. based on IE. \**swer-*, repr. in SWEAR, ANSWER.

**sero-** siə'rou used as comb. form (see -O-) of SERUM. XIX.

**serotine** se'rətin late-flowering. xvi. f. L. *serōtinus*, f. *serō* adv. of *serus* late (see SERENADE).

**serous** siə'rəs pert. to serum. xvi. - F. *séreux* or medL. *serōsus*, f. SERUM.

**serpent** sɔ:ɪpənt scaly limbless animal that hisses and 'stings' xiv; wind instrument of wood shaped with three U-shaped turns xviii. - (O)F. *serpent* = Pr. *serpent*, etc. :- L. *serpent-*, *serpens*, sb. use of prp. of *serpere* creep, cogn. with Gr. *hērpein*, Skr. *śṛp*; see -ENT. So **serpentine**<sup>1</sup>. xiv. - (O)F. - late L.

**serpigo** sɔ:ɪpai'gou creeping skin disease. xiv. - medL., f. *serpere* crawl (cf. prec.). So **serpiginous** -i'dʒinəs. xvii. - modL.

**serpula** sɔ:ɪpjələ marine annelid which inhabits a tortuous calcareous tube. xviii. modL. use of late L. *serpula*, dim. f. L. *serpere* (see SERPENT).

**serrate** se'reit notched like a saw. xvii - L. *serrātus*, f. *serra* saw; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **ser-rated**<sup>1</sup>. xviii.

**serried** se'rid in close order. xvii (Milton; in recent currency due to Scott). Either (i) f. (arch.) *serry* press close together in the ranks (xvi), prob. f. (O)F. *serré*, pp. of *server* (= Pr. *serrar*, Sp. *cerrar*, It. *serrare*) :- Rom. \**serrāre* press close, alt. of L. (in comps.) *servāre*, f. *sera* lock, bolt; or (ii) sp. of †*serred* (disyll.), pp. of †*serr* (xvi) - (O)F. *server*; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**serum** siə'rəm watery animal fluid. xvii. - L. *serum* whey, watery fluid, corr. to Gr. *orós* (\**ser-* flow). So F. *serum* (Paré).

**serval** sɔ:ɪvəl †lynx; bush cat. xviii. - modL., F. *serval* (Buffon, 1765) - Pg. (lobo) *cerval* 'deer-like wolf' (cf. F. *loup-cervier*), f. *cervo* :- L. *cervu-s* deer; see HART, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**servant** sɔ:ɪvənt personal or domestic attendant XIII (AncrR.); one under obligation to work for (and obey) another xiv. - OF. *servant* m. and fem. (now only fem. -ante), sb. use of prp. of *servir*; see -ANT and cf. SERGEANT. **serve** sɔ:ɪv be a servant (to). XIII (AncrR.); many deriv. uses from the same date. - (O)F. *servir* or L. *servire* (whence also Pr., Sp. *servir*, etc.), f. L. *servus* slave (SERF). So **service**<sup>2</sup> sɔ:ɪvis condition or work of a servant. XII (*serfise*, *seruise*). - OF. *service*, (also mod.) *service* = Pr. *servis(i)*, etc., or - L. *servitium* slavery, f. *servus*; in Eng., as in the Rom. langs., providing a noun of action to the vb. **service-able**. xiv (R. Mannyng) - OF. *serviceable*, -isable, with suffix in active sense. **serviette** sɔ:ɪviət table napkin. xv. In earliest use only Sc. (*seruiot*, -iat, later *seruit*), since c.1800 re-adopted in gen. Eng. use with F. sp. - (O)F. *serviette* towel, napkin, f. *servir*; see -ETTE and cf. OUBLIETTE. **servile** sɔ:ɪvail pert. to a slave or to laborious or mechanical work xiv (Wycl. Bible; s. *work*, after L. *opus servile* (Vulg.), tr. Heb. *m'lekeeth yābōdāh*); of slavish character xvii. - L. *servilis*, f. *servus*; cf. (O)F. *servile*. **servitor** sɔ:ɪvitɔ: †(man)servant xiv (R. Mannyng); †one who serves in war xvi; former class of exhibitor at Oxford university xvii. - OF. *servitor* (mod. *serviteur*) - late L. *servitor* (whence also Pr., Sp. *servidor*, It. *servitore*), f. L. *servire* SERVE. **servitude** sɔ:ɪvitjūd slavery xv; (Sc. leg.) subjection or subservience of property xvi. - (O)F. *servitude* - L. *servitūdō*, f. *servus*. (Earlier †*servitute* - OF. *servitout* or L. *servitūt-*, -tūs.) **servo-** sɔ:ɪvou XIX, in **servo-motor** - F. *servo-moteur* auxiliary motor (see -O-).

**Servian** sɔ:ɪviən early form of SERBIAN. xvi. f. modL. *Servia*; see -IAN.

**service**<sup>1</sup> sɔ:ɪvis the tree *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) domestic. xvi (*sarves*, *servyse*). orig. pl. of †*serve*, OE. *syrfe* :- \**surbjōn* - popL. \**sorbea*, f. L. *sorbus* service tree.

**Servite** sɔ:ɪvait member of the order of the Servants of Mary. xvi. - medL. *Servitæ* pl., f. L. *servus* slave, SERF, in the title of the order, *Servi Beatæ Mariæ*; see -ITE.

**sesame** se'sæmi, (formerly) se'sæm, sɪ'sæm E. Indian plant, *Sesamum indicum*. xv. In early use hardly naturalized and appearing in various forms. - L. *sēsamum*, *sīsamum*, *sēsama*, -inna - Gr. *sēsamon*, *sēsāmē* (whence It. *sesamo*, modGr. *sēsāmi*), of Oriental origin (cf. Syriac *shūshmā*, Jewish Aram. *shumsh'mā*, Arab. *simsim*). Since late xviii the currency of *sesame* is due to translations of 'The Arabian Nights' from F. (*sésame*) and the trisyll. pronunc. to Gr. *sēsāmē*.

**sesqui-** se'skwi prefix expressing super-particular ratio. - L. *sesqui-* :- \**sēmisque* a half in addition; see SEMI- and cf. *sestertius* :- \**sēmistertius* SESTERCE; in musical terms, e.g. *se:quia:ltera* (denoting the proportion

1½:1 XVI; in other terms, e.g. *se'squipedalian* a foot and a half long (after Horace's *se'squipedalia verba*, 'Ars Poetica' 97) XVII; in chem. terms introduced by J. Thomson 1825, denoting a proportion of 3 to 2 between constituents of compounds.

**sess** var. of CESS (in Ir. use). XVI.

**sessile** se'ssail, se'ssil (path.) adhering close to the surface; (nat. hist.) immediately attached to the base XVIII; sedentary XIX. - L. *sessilis*, f. *sess-*, pp. stem of *sedēre* SIT; see -ILE.

**session** se'ʃən sitting together for conference, spec. judicial sitting XIV (Ch.); continuous series of meetings XVI; act of sitting, occupation of a seat XVII. - (O)F. *session* or L. *sessiō(n-)*, f. *sess-*, *sedēre* SIT; see -ION.

**sesterce** se'stə:s ancient Roman coin, orig. equiv. to 2½ asses. XVI. - L. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus* coin) that is two and a half, f. *sēmīs* half + *tertius* third; see SEMI-, SESQUI-. So **sesterium** se'stə:'rjəm 1000 sesterces. XVI. - L., expl. as g.pl. of *sestertius*, with ellipsis of *mille* thousand, taken as n.sg.

**sestet(t)**, -ette se'stət (mus.) composition for six voices or instruments; last six lines of a sonnet. XIX. - It. *sestetto*, f. *sesto* (: - L. *sextu-s*) SIXTH; see -ET and cf. SEXTET.

**sestina** se'stɪ:nə poem of six six-line stanzas. XIX. - It. *sestina*, f. *sesto* sixth; see prec. So **se'stine**. XVI (Sidney) - F. †*sestine* - It.; cf. SEXTAIN.

**set**<sup>1</sup> set pt., pp. **set** cause to sit; (hence) the most gen. word for place, put, with many spec. applications lit. and fig. OE.; †subside OE. (late); (of a luminary) go down, sink below the horizon XIII (prob. after ON. refl. *setjask*). OE. *settan*, pt. *sette*, pp. *geset(t)*, Anglian *geseted* = OFris. *setta*, OS. *settian* (Du. *zetten*), OHG. *sezzan* (G. *setzen*), ON. *setja*, Goth. *satjan* :- CGerm. \**satjan*, causative of \**setjan* SIT. ¶ Confusion between *set* and *sit* appears XIV.

**set**<sup>2</sup> set A. setting of a luminary XIV; B. in various applications of the senses 'act of setting', 'manner or position in which a thing is set', 'something that is set' from xv. Mainly f. SET<sup>1</sup>; but sense A may be in part due to ON. -*setr*, -*seta* (as in *sólarsetr*, -*seta* sunset). There is no evidence of survival of OE. *set* place of sunset (cf. OE. *setgang* sunset), pl. camp, stable.

**set**<sup>3</sup> set number or group of persons XIV; number or collection of things XVI. orig., in sense 'sect' - OF. *sette* :- L. *secta* SECT, but in later developments infl. by SET<sup>1</sup> and apprehended as 'number set together' (cf. SET<sup>2</sup>); the application to things may be partly due to MLG. *gesette* set or suite of things (cf. Da. *sæt* set of china, suit of clothes, G. *satz*).

**setaceous** sɪteɪ'ʃəs like a bristle. XVII. f. modL. *setāceus*, f. *seta* bristle; see -ACEOUS.

**seton** sɪ'tən thread, etc. drawn through a fold of the skin to maintain an issue XIV; the issue itself XVI. - medL. *setō(n-)*, app. f. L. *setā* bristle, in medL. also, silk; cf. (O)F. *seton*, It. *setone*.

**settee**<sup>1</sup> seti· (hist.) vessel with lateen sails used in the Mediterranean. XVI (*settea*, later *sattee*, *satia*, *settee*). - It. *saettia*, held to be f. *saetta* arrow :- L. *sagitta*.

**settee**<sup>2</sup> seti· seat to hold two or more persons. XVIII. perh. identical with †*settee* double pinner for the head, the etymol. notion being an object having divisions (cf. 'The soft settee . . . United yet divided, twain at once', Cowper 'The Task' I 75).

**setter** se'təɪ dog of a breed trained to mark the position of hunted game XVI (cf. *setting dog* XVII); see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**setterwort** se'tərwɔ:t species of hellebore. XVI. prob. - MLG. *siterwort*, the first el. of which is of unkn. origin; see WORT<sup>1</sup>. Also called †*settergrass* (xiv, *saturgress*).

**settle**<sup>1</sup> se'tl †seat OE.; long wooden bench with a high back XVI. OE. *setl*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *setel*, OHG. *sezgal* (G. *sessel*), Goth. *sitts* :- Germ. \**setlaz*, \**setlam*, rel. to L. *sella* saddle :- \**sedlā*, f. \**sed-* SIT; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**settle**<sup>2</sup> se'tl place in a certain position OE.; come to rest after movement or agitation XIII; sink down XIV; render stable, establish XIV; fix, determine, make an agreement XVI. OE. *setlan* (once) place, implied also in *setlung* sitting-down, setting of the sun, f. *setl* SETTLE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ That the later sense-development was infl. by †*saughtel* reconcile, be reconciled, is improbable, since the latter vb. was obs. before xv.

**setwall** se'twɔ:l (root of) the East Indian plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*. XIII. ME. *zedewal*, *zeduale*, *cetewale* - AN. *zedewale*, OF. *citoual* - medL. \**zedoāle*, var. of *zedoārium* ZEDOARY.

**seven** se'vn 7, vii. OE. *seofon*, inflected *seofone*, -u = OFris. *sigun*, *soven*, *sogen*, *sav(e)n*, OS. *sibun*, OHG. *sibun* (Du. *zeven*, G. *sieben*), ON. *sjav*, Goth. *sibun* :- CGerm. \**sebun* :- IE. \**septn̥*, repr. by Skr. *saptá*, Gr. *heptá*, L. *septem*, Osl. *sedm̃*, Lith. *septyni*, OIr. *secht n-*. So **sevenTEEN**. OE. *sefontiēne* = OFris. *soventene*, OHG. \**sibunzehan* (G. *siebzehn*), ON. *sjavtján*. **se-ventH**<sup>2</sup>. XIV. new formation, directly f. SEVEN + -TH<sup>2</sup>, repl. (i) OE. (Anglian) *seofunda*, ME. *sevende* = OFris. *sigunda*, OS. *sivonda*, OHG. *sibunto* (G. *siebente*), ON. *sjavndi* :- Germ. \**sebundo-*, (ii) OE. *seofoba*, ME. *seveþe*, repl. in ME. by *sevenþe* = OS. *sivooþo* :- Germ. \**sebunþo-*. **se-ventY**<sup>1</sup>. OE. (*hund*)*sefontig* = OS. *sivuntig*, OHG. *sibunzug*, ON. *sjavtigr*.

**sever** se'veɪ put apart, part, be sundered. xiv. - AN. *severer*, OF. *seurer* (now, wean) :- Rom. \**sēperāre*, for L. *sēparāre* SEPARATE. So **se-veRAL**<sup>1</sup> existing apart; pert. to an

individual; also sb. xv. - AN. *several* (whence medL. *severalis*) - medL. *sēparālis*, f. L. *sēpār* separate. **se·verance**. xv. - AN. *severance*, OF. *seurance*.

**severe** siviəːx extremely strict xvi; extremely grievous, exacting, or painful xvii. - (O)F. *sévère* or L. *severus* (whence also Sp., It. *severo*). So **severity** siveːriti. xvi. - (O)F. or L.

**severy** seːvəri (archit.) compartment of a roof or scaffolding. xiv (revived xix). - AN. \**civorie*, OF. *civoire* CIBORIUM.

**Sèvres** seivr, ||sevr xix. Name of a town in France, near Paris, designating a costly porcelain.

**sew** sou pt. **sewed**, pp. **sewn**, **sewed**, soun, soud join together with thread, etc. OE. *siuan*, *siowan* = OFris. *sia*, OHG. *siuwen*, ON. *sýja*, Goth. *siujan* :- CGerm. \**siujan*, f. IE. \**siw-* \**siu-*, repr. also by L. *suere*, Gr. *kasíuein*, with Balto-Sl. and Skr. forms (cf. SEAM, SUTRA). For the pronunc. sou cf. *strow*, var. of *strew*; rhymes with *clue*, *new* are found till xvii; cf. Sc. *fū*.

**sewer**<sup>1</sup> sjūːər artificial channel for draining. xv. - AN. *sever(e)*, ONF. *se(u)ziere* channel to carry off overflow from a fishpond (whence medL. *severia*) :- Rom. \**exaquāria* (cf. medL. *exaquātōrium*), f. \**exaquāre* (f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*aqua* water), whence OF. *essever* drain off (cf. *assevoir*, -*eur*, *essouere* drain, ditch).

**sewer**<sup>2</sup> sjūːər (hist.) attendant who arranged a meal and tasted the dishes. xiv. Aphetic - AN. *asseour*, f. (O)F. *asseoir* place a seat for :- L. *assidēre*, f. *ad* AD-+*sedēre* SIT.

**sewin** sjūː-in kind of salmon trout. xvi. Of unkn. origin.

**sex** seks males or females collectively xiv (Wycl. Bible; rare before xvi); condition in respect of being male or female xvi. - (O)F. *sexe* or L. *sexus* m. (whence also Sp. *sexo*, It. *sesto*), rel. to synonym. *secus* n. So **se·xual**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. - late L. (Cælius Aurelianus).

**sex-** seks comb. form of L. *sex* SIX, as in techn. terms, e.g. (zool.) *sexdiːgital*, (chem.) *sexvaːlent*; **sexagenarian** seksədʒinəːriən. xviii, **sexage·nary** pert. to 60 xvi, aged 60 xvii; **Sexagesima** seksədʒeːsimə xvi (earlier †*ime* xiv) second Sunday before Lent (cf. SEPTUAGESIMA); **sexage·simal**<sup>1</sup> (math.) pert. to or based on 60 xvii; **sexcentē·nary** of 600 xviii; of a period of 600 years xix. **sexennial** seksēːniəl see BIENNIAL. **sext** sekst (eccl.) the third of the day hours of the Church, so called because orig. allocated to the sixth hour of the day (midday). xv. - L. *sexta*, sb. use (sc. *hōra* hour) of fem. of *sextus* SIXTH; cf. PRIME.

**sextant** seːkstənt (astron.) instrument resembling a quadrant having a graduated arc equal to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a circle. xvii (Burton). - modL. use (by Tycho Brahe, 1602) of L. *sextant-*, -*āns* sixth part (of an as, etc.), f.

*sextus* SIXTH. **sextet(t)**, -ette sekstetː. xix. alt. of SESTET after L. *sex* SIX. **sextile** seːkstail (astrol.) pert. to the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 60° or  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the zodiac distant. xvi. - L. *sextilis*, f. *sextus* SIXTH. Cf. QUARTILE. **sexti·llion** see BILLION. †**seːxtode·cimo** size of a book in which the leaf is  $\frac{1}{16}$  of the sheet, †decimo·sextio; sixteenmo. xvii. **sextuple** seːkstjūpl sixfold. xvii (Bacon); cf. CENTUPLE. **se·x·tuplex** sixfold. xvii; cf. DUPLEX, TRIPLEX, etc.

**sexton** seːkstən sacristan, (later) guardian of a church fabric and churchyard, bell-ringer and grave-digger. xiv. Late ME. *segerstane*, *secristeyn*, *sekesteyn*, *sexteyn*, (from xvi) *sexton* - AN., OF. *segerstein*, *secrstein* - medL. *sacristānus* SACRISTAN.

**seyd** var. of SAYYID.

**sforzando** sfōitsæːndou (mus.) direction for emphasis. xix. - It., gerund of *sforzare* use force, vb. f. *s-* EX-<sup>1</sup>+*forzare* :- Rom. \**fortiāre* FORCE.

**sgraffito** sgræfiːtou earlier (xviii) equiv. of GRAFFITO, *s-* repr. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup>.

**sh** ʃ excl. to enjoin silence, also written 'sh as if an abbrev. of HUSH, of which it is the common int. equiv. xix.

**sh** digraph repr. the sound ʃ, current since c.1200, in the 'Ormulum' (regularly) and 'Trinity College Homilies' (frequently), finally prevailing from Caxton's date and superseding OE. to XIII *sc* (often with graphic *e* before *a*, *o*, *u*), ME. *s* (xii-xiii), *ss* (xii-xiv), *sch* (xii-xiv; till xvii Sc.), *ssh* (xiii-xvi), beside which are the EAnglian ME. var. *x* in *xal*, *xulde* (shall, should), Coverdale's *sz(s)h*, and sporadic *ch* (esp. in -*chipe* -SHIP xiv-xv); cf. -ISH<sup>1</sup>, -ISH<sup>2</sup>.

**shabby** ʃæːbi dingy and faded; contemptibly ungenerous. xvii. Parallel to †*shabbed* (OE. *sceabbede*), as *scabby* to *scabbed*; f. *shab* scab (OE.), low fellow (xvii), OE. *sceabb* = ON. \**skabbr* SCAB; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. ¶ 'A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language' (J.).

**shabrack** ʃæːbræk saddle-cloth. xix. - G. *schabracke*, F. *schabraque*, of East European origin (Russ. *shabraak*, Turk. *çapraq*).

**shabunder** ʃəbːndəɪ officer at native ports in Indian seas. xvi (*sabandar*). - Pers. *shābūndar* 'king (SHAH) of the port'; cf. Pg. *xabandar*.

**shack** ʃæk (N. Amer.) roughly built cabin or shanty. xix. perh. shortened - Mex. *jacal*, Aztec *xacatl* wooden hut, which are more closely repr. by occas. U.S. *shackle*.

**shackle** ʃækːl fetter OE.; transf. uses from xiv. OE. *sē(e)acul*, corr. to LG. *schäkel* link of a chain, hobble, Du. *schakel*, ON. *skokull* wagon-pole, f. Germ. \**skak-*, repr. also by OE. *sēac*, LG. *schake*; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. xv.

**shad** ʃæd fish of the genus *Alosa*. Late OE. *sceadd*, of unkn. origin; cf. W. *ysgadan* pl. (sg. *ysgadanyyn*), Ir., Gael. *sgadan* herring.

**shaddock** ʃæˌdɒk fruit of *Citrus decumana*, †pompelmoose. XVII. f. name of Captain *Shaddock* 'Commander of an East-India Ship, who touch'd at that Island [sc. Jamaica] in his Passage to England, and left the Seed there' (Sloane, 'A voyage to . . . Jamaica', 1707).

**shade** feid shadow; protection from glare or heat OE. (concr., as in *lampshade*, *sunshade* XVII); (after L. *umbra*, Gr. *οκιά*) disembodied spirit (pl. *the shades* Hades); degree of colour XVII; slight degree XVIII. OE. *s(e)adu* fem. (obl. cases repr. by SHADOW), and obl. cases *sceade*, *sceadu*, etc. of *scead* n.

**shadow** ʃæˌdou comparative darkness; image cast by a body intercepting light; shelter from light and heat. XII. ME. *sceadewe*, *shadewe*, repr. obl. forms, *scead(u)we*, of OE. *sceadu* SHADE, corr. to OS. *scado* (Du. *schaduw*), OHG. *scato* (G. *schatte*, later *schatten*), Goth. *skadus* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**skadwaz*, \**skadwō* :- IE. \**skotwós*, -*wá* or \**skatwós*, -*wá*; cf. Gr. *skótos* darkness, Skr. *chādāyati* covers, and OIr. *scáth* shadow, MW. *cisgaud* darkness (W. *sylsgod*, *gualsgod* shade) :- O-Celtic \**skāt*-. So **sha-dow** vb. OE. *sceadwian* (also in *ofer|sceadwian* overshadow) = OS. *skadowan*, *skadoian* (Du. *schaduwen*), OHG. *scatewen*, Goth. -*skadwjan*. Hence **sha-dowy**<sup>1</sup>. XIV (Ch.).

**shaft**<sup>1</sup> ʃaft rod of spear, etc. OE.; long straight part of an object XIV; long bar or rod in a vehicle or machine XVII. OE. *stæft*, *sceaft* = OFris. *sceft*, OS., OHG. *scaft* (Du., G. *schaft*), ON. *skaft* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**skaftaz*, \**-am*, -*iz*, perh. to be referred to IE. \**sqāp*-, \**sqabh*- support, as in L. *scāpus* shaft, stem, shank, *scannum* bench, stool, Gr. (Doric) *skāpton* staff, *skēpt|oúkhos* staff-bearer, *skēptein* prop, *skēptron* SCEPTRE.

**shaft**<sup>2</sup> ʃaft long well-like excavation giving access to a mine xv. - MLG. (whence (MHG.) *schacht*, prob. spec. application of SHAFT<sup>1</sup>, as if the vertical channel were compared to the leg (*schaft*) of a boot.

**shag**<sup>1</sup> ʃæg rough hair or wool OE.; cloth having a velvet nap XVI; fine-shredded tobacco; in full *s. tobacco*, i.e. a use of the adj. XVIII. Late OE. *sceaega* (once, in a gloss), rel. to ON. *skegg* beard (:- \**skagjam*), OE. *sceaega* coppice, SHAW, ON. *skagi* promontory (:- \**skagon*), *skaga* project, and further to ON. *skógr* wood. Hence **shag** adj. XVI (Sh.), †**shagged**<sup>2</sup> Late OE. *sceaegede* (twice, in glosses); superseded by **shaggy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. ¶ Not evidenced before late XVI exc. for the OE. glosses.

**shag**<sup>2</sup> ʃæg cormorant. XVI. perh. a use of SHAG<sup>1</sup> (sb. or adj.), with ref. to the bird's shaggy crest.

**shagreen** ʃægriːn untanned leather. XVII. var. sp. of *chagrin* - F. *chagrin* (whence It. *sagrin*, Du. *sagrijnleer*) - Turk. *sagry* rump, skin of this.

**shah** ʃā king of Persia. XVI (*shaw*, *shaugh*). - Pers. *šāh*, shortening of OPers. *χšāyapīya*. Cf. CHECKMATE.

**Shaitan** ʃeɪtən Satan, evil spirit XVII; evil-disposed person or animal; dust storm XIX. - Arab. *šāitān* - Heb. *sāṭān* SATAN.

**shake** ʃeɪk pt. **shook** ʃuk, pp. **shaken** ʃeɪˌkn. †go, move; vibrate, cause to vibrate. OE. *s(e)acan*, pt. *sēōc*, pp. *sēacan* = OS. *skakan* (pt. *skōk* departed), ON. *skaka*, pt. *skók*, pp. *skēinn* :- Germ. \**skakan* (exc. Goth.), with which Skr. *khajati* agitate, churn, has been connected. **shaky**<sup>1</sup> ʃeɪˌki XVIII.

**shako** ʃæˌkou military cap. XIX. - F. *schako* - Magyar *csákó*, short for *csákó(s)* *sívoeg* peaked cap (*csákos*, f. *csák* peak - G. *zacken* point, spike).

**shale** ʃeɪl argillaceous fissile rock. XVIII. prob. - G. *schale* (not used in this sense, but cf. *schalstein* laminated limestone, *schalgebirge* mountain system of thin strata) = OE. *s(e)alu* SCALE<sup>1</sup>. So **shaly**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**shall** ʃæl, ʃ(ə)l pt. **should** ʃud, ʃəd. CGerm. perfect-present vb., with a new wk. pt. (cf. CAN<sup>2</sup>, etc.) orig. meaning †I owe, (hence) †I ought, must, am to, passing thence into a tense-sign of the future and a mark of contingency. OE. *sceal* (2nd pers. *scealt* shalt), pl. *sculon*, pt. *sceolde* should = OFris. *skel*, *skil*, *skilun*, *skolde*, OS. *skal*, *skulun*, *skolda*, OHG. *scal*, *sculun*, *scolta* (Du. *zal*, *zullen*, *zou*, G. *soll*, *sollen*, *sollte*), ON. *skal*, *skulu*, *skylda*, Goth. *skal*, *skulum*, *skulda*; f. CGerm. (\**skel*-) \**skal*- \**skul*- owe :- IE. \**skel*- \**skol*- \**skl*-, repr. also by OE. *gelscola*, OS., OHG. *scolo*, Goth. *skula* debtor, OE. *scýld*, OFris. *skeld*, OS. *sculan*, OHG. *sculd*, *sculda* (G. *schuld*) debt, guilt, and, outside Germ., by Baltic forms of similar connotation.

The northern var. *sal* (reduced enclitically to *s*), pt. *suld*, is paralleled by OFris. *sal*, *sel*, OHG. *sal*, *sol*, *sulun*, and this form of the initial sounds has ousted the normal form in G. *soll*, *sollen*, *sollte*, and Du. *zal*, *zou*. The Eng. vb. has no inf. or pples. (the alleged OE. \**sculan*, \**sceolan* are based on insufficient evidence); but elsewhere the inf. is repr. by OHG. *scolan* (G. *sollen*), OS. *sculan*, ON. *skola*, *skula* (pt. *skylda*), the prp. by OHG. *scolanti* (G. *sollend*), Goth. *skulands*, the pp. by ON. *skyldr* bound by duty, Goth. *skulds* lawful.

**shalloon** ʃəluːn woollen fabric. XVII. - (O)F. *chalon* (adopted earlier as †*chalon* blanket, coverlet XIV), f. name of *Châlons-sur-Marne*, France.

**shallop** ʃæləp sloop; dinghy. XVI. - F. *chaloupe* - Du. *sloep* SLOOP; cf. Sp. *chalupa*, It. *scialuppa*, G. *schaluppe*.

**shallot** ʃəloʊt small onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*. xvii. Aphetic of †*eschalot* = F. *eschalotte* (now *échalotte*), alt. of OF. *eschaloigne* = Pr. *escalonha*, etc. :- Rom. \**iscalonia*, for L. *Ascalōnia* (cæpa), (onion) of *Ascalon*, a town in Palestine.

**shallow** ʃəloʊ not deep. xv. Obscurely rel. to synon. OE. *sceald*, ME. *schald*; see SHOAL<sup>1</sup>.

**sham** ʃæm sb. †trick, fraud xvii; spurious imitation xviii; adj. false, counterfeit xvii; vb. †defraud, hoax; †attempt to pass off; counterfeit, assume appearance of xvii. Like many words orig. in canting or sl. use, first recorded in late xvii, and of obscure etym.; poss. north. dial. var. of SHAME.

**shaman** ʃəˈmæn, ʃæˈmæn priest among N. Asiatic tribes. xvii. -G. *schamane*, Russ. *šamán* - Tungusian *samán*; cf. F. *chaman*.

**shamble** ʃæˈmbl walk with an ungainly gait. xvii (late). f. *shamble* adj. ungainly, shambling (early xvii), perh. orig. in s. *legs*, which may have orig. meant 'legs straddling like those of the strestles of a meat table' (see next); cf. WFr. *skammels* (pl. of *skammel* board on strestles) legs, esp. when badly formed, *skammelje* walk clumsily; cf. G. *schemelbein*, *schemeln*; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**shambles** ʃæˈmblz (dial.) meat-market (orig. *flesh* s.) xv; slaughter-house xvi. Colloq. transf. pl. of *shamble* table or stall for the sale of meat (xiv), spec. use of OE. *sc(e)amul* stool, table = OS. *fōt|skamel*, OHG. *fuoz|scamil* footstool (also MDu., MHG. *schamel*, *schemel*, G. *schemel*); CWGerm. - L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scammum* bench, which has Celtic cognates.

**shame** ʃeɪm feeling of disgrace; state of disgrace, circumstance causing this OE.; modest feeling xiv. OE. *sc(e)amu* = OFris. *skame*, *skome*, OS., OHG. *skama* (Du. *schaam*- in comp., G. *scham*), ON. *skōmm* :- CGerm. \**skamō* (not in Goth., but cf. *skaman* vb. below); on the same base are formed OE. *scand* m. infamous man, *scand* fem. infamous woman, disgrace, *scendan* vb. (see SHENT), OHG. *scanda* (G. *schande*) disgrace, *scant* ashamed, Goth. *skanda* disgrace. So vb. OE. *sc(e)amian* intr. and impers., corr. immed. to OS. *skamon*, OHG. *scanōn*, and rel. to OHG. *scamēn*, Goth. *skaman*, and MHG. *schemen* (G. *schämen*), ON. *skemma*. **shamefaced** ʃeɪˈmfeɪst modest, bashful. xvi. alt. by assim. to FACE, -faced, of (arch.) *shamefast*, OE. *sc(e)amfæst*, the second el. being identical with FAST<sup>1</sup>, as if 'restrained by shame' (cf. *ærfæst* 'bound by law', religious, righteous, *þeawfæst* 'bound by virtue', virtuous); but -fæst is a common suffix of OE. adjs. equiv. to -ful, -ous. **shameful**<sup>1</sup>, -LESS. OE. *sc(e)amful*, -lēas.

**shammy** ʃæˈmi xviii. pronunc. of CHAMOIS. So **shamoy** ʃæˈmoi prepare (leather) by working oil into it. xix.

**shampoo** ʃæmpjuː massage (as now in a Turkish bath) xviii; wash and rub (the scalp) xix. -Hind. *chhāmpo*, imper. of *chhāmpnā* (cf. G. *schamponieren*).

**shamrock** ʃæˈmrək plant with trifoliate leaves, now usu. *Trifolium minus* (lesser yellow trefoil). xvi. -Ir. *seamróg* = Gael. *seamrag*, dim. of *seamar* clover.

**shandygaff** ʃændɪgæf mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade. xix. Of unkn. origin.

**shanghai** ʃæŋhaɪ (naut. sl., orig. U.S.) render insensible and ship on board a vessel wanting hands (perh. orig. one destined for Shanghai). xix. f. *Shanghai*, name of a Chinese seaport.

**shank** ʃæŋk shin-bone, tibia OE.; stem, shaft xvi. OE. *sceanca*, LG. *schanke*, Flem. *shank* :- WGerm. \**skanhan*, rel. to MLG. *schenke*, Du. *schenk* leg bone (:- \**skanhan*), LG., (MHG. *schenkel* (:- \**skanhan*); other formations on the series \**skinh*- \**skanh*- \**skunh*- are OS. *scinka* tibia (MLG. *schinke* thigh, ham), OHG. *skinko*, *skinka* (G. *schinken* ham), and OFris. *skunka*, LG. *schunke*; the etymol. meaning is uncertain, but the base corr. formally to that of ON. *skakkr* (:- \**skanhan*) wry, distorted, lame, and Gr. *skázēin* (:- \**sqngy*) limp (cf. SCAZON). phr. *Shank's mare*, *pony* for 'the legs as a means of transport' is orig. Sc. (xviii), the pl. of the common noun being joc. turned into a surname. ¶ The primitive sense of LEG (which superseded this word in gen. use) is shown in surnames such as *Cruikshank*, *Longshanks*, *Sheepshanks*.

**shanty**<sup>1</sup> ʃæˈntɪ roughly built cabin or hut. xix. Orig. in N. Amer. use; perh. -Ir. *sean tig* (*toig*) 'old house'.

**shanty**<sup>2</sup>, **chant(e)y** ʃæˈntɪ sailor's song. xix. app. corruption of F. *chantez*, imper. of *chanter* sing.

**shape** ʃeɪp external or visible form; †sexual organs OE.; guise xvi; form or kind of structure xvii. orig. repr. OE. *gēsceap* creation, creature, form, figure, pudendum, decree, destiny, corr. to OS. *giskapu* pl. creatures, decrees, ON. *skap* condition, pl. fate (*skopin* genitals); f. \**skap*- base of the vb., of which the sb. came to be later apprehended as a deriv. So **shape** vb. †create; fashion, form. Early ME. new formation on the pp., repl. orig. OE. \**scieppan*, \**sceppan*, pt. *scōp*, pp. *scāpen*, corr. to OFris. *sheppa*, *skōp*, *eskepen*, OS. \**gisceppian*, -*scōp*, \**scapan*, Goth. *guskapjan* -*skōp*, -*skapans*; f. \**skap*- create, fashion; first established as a wk. vb. xvi; the OE. pp. survives chiefly in *misshapen*. **shapeless**. XIII (Cursor M.). **shapely**<sup>1</sup> †fit, suitable xiv (Ch.); well-shaped xiv (Wycl. Bible).

**shard** ʃɑrd, **sherd** ʃɔrd (dial.) gap; fragment of broken earthenware (cf. POTSHerd). OE. *sceard*, corr. to OFris. *skerd* cut, notch, MLG. *skart* crack, chink, MDu. *scarde*,



*schart* flaw, fragment (Du. *schaard*), (M)HG. *scharte*, ON. *skarð* notch, gap, sb. uses of the adj. repr. by OE. *sceard*, OS. *skard*, OHG. *-scart*, ON. *skarðr* :- Germ. \**skarðaz* cut, notched, diminished, pp. formation on \**skar-* \**sker-* SHEAR.

**share**<sup>1</sup> [ʃɛə] cutting blade of a plough. OE. *sčær*, *sčear*, corr. to OFris. *sker*, MLG. *schar(e)*, OHG. *scar*, *scaro*, *scare* (G. *schar*); WGerm. deriv. of Germ. \**skar-* \**sker-* SHEAR. Cf. next. ¶ The present form repr. disyll. obl. forms of the OE. sb., the nom. of which gave ME. *s(c)har*.

**share**<sup>2</sup> [ʃɛə] allotted portion XIV; portion of a property owned by a number in common XVI. The earliest exx. are in AN. and AL. documents; repr. spec. development of OE. *sčearu* lit. 'cutting, division', recorded only in senses 'tousure', 'fork of the body', and in *landsčearu* boundary, *folc-*, *lēodsčearu* division of people, nation, *hearmščearu* penalty, corr. to OS. *scara* feudal service, troop, also in *harmšcara*, MLG. *schare* troop, share, OHG. *scara* troop, share of forced labour (Du. *schaar*, G. *schar* troop, multitude), ON. *skari* :- Germ. deriv. f. \**skar-* \**sker-* cut, divide, SHEAR. Hence **share** vb. XVI (Spenser, Sh.).

**shark** [ʃɑ:k] large voracious seafish, *Squalus* XVI; rapacious or extortionate person XVIII. Said to have been so named by sailors of Capt. John Hawkins's expedition, who brought home a specimen which was exhibited in London in 1569; of unkn. origin. ¶ The available evidence is insufficient to determine connexion with †*shark* parasite, sharper (late XVI) and its syn. †*shirk* XVII-XVIII, or with †*shark* vb. prey upon (late XVI), play the parasite or sharper, pilfer.

**sharp** [ʃɑ:p] having a keen edge or point; keen, acute; severe, harsh; pungent OE.; shrill XIV; (mus.) XVI (Morley); sb. uses date from XIV. OE. *sč(e)arp* = OFris. *skarp*, *skerp*, OS. *skarp* (Du. *scherp*), OHG. *skarf*, *scarpf* (G. *scharf*), ON. *skarpr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**skarpaz*; cf. OE. *sčearpe* scarification, *sčearpian* scarify, OHG. *scurfen* (G. *schürfen* scratch), and SCRAPE. Hence **sharp**<sup>5</sup> XV; superseding (dial.) *sharp*, OE. \**scierpan*, *sčerpan*; **sharp**<sup>4</sup>, in sense 'cheat', swindler (XVII); cf. *sharp* vb. swindle (XVII). **sharp**<sup>2</sup>, **sharp**<sup>3</sup>NESS. OE.

**shatter** [ʃɛ:tɔ] (dial.) scatter, disperse XII; break in pieces XV. Origin and relation to SCATTER obscure, there being no evidence for either word before 'Peterborough Chronicle' an. 1137 or between this and c.1300. MLG. *schateren* be shattered, re-sound, laugh uproariously (cf. Du. *schateren*) is prob. an independent imit. formation.

**shave** [ʃeiv] scrape, pare away OE.; remove with a razor, use a razor to XIII.

OE. *sč(e)afan*, pt. *sčof*, pp. *sčafen*, *sčæfen* = OS. *scaban*, OHG. *scaban* (Du. *schaven*, G. *schaben*), ON. *skafa*, Goth. *skaban* :- CGerm. \**skabān*, of doubtful orig.; str. vb. became wk. XIV, with the literary survival str. pp. *shaven*. Hence **shave**<sup>1</sup>LING<sup>1</sup> tonsured ecclesiastic. XVI. **shaver**<sup>1</sup> *fej-vər* one who shaves XV; †plunderer, swindler; (hence colloq.) fellow, chap, wag XVI.

**shaw** [ʃɔ] (dial.) thicket, copse. OE. *sčæga*, corr. to NFris. *shage* farthest edge of cultivated land, ON. *skagi* promontory, rel. to OE. *sčæcga* (see SHAG<sup>1</sup>). ¶ A common el. in place-names, hence a surname.

**shawl** [ʃɔl] Oriental oblong article of dress made in Kashmir from the hair of a goat of Tibet XVII; in the West, outer covering for the shoulders (and head) XVIII. Earliest forms *schal*, *scial*, *chal*, *shaul*; ult. - Urdu, etc. - Pers. *shāl*, prob. f. *Shālāt*, a town in India; adopted in all the main Eur. langs., e.g. Sp. *chal*, It. *scialle*, Rum. *șal*, Du., G. *schal*, Icel. *sjal*, (from Eng.) F. *châle*, †*schale*, G., Da. *shawl*.

**shawm** [ʃɔm] (hist.) mediæval wind instrument. XIV. ME. *schallemele* (Gower), pl. *chalm(e)yes* (Ch.), *schalmes*, later (sg.) *chalmus*, *shawme* (XVI). - (i) OF. *chalemel* (mod. *chalumeau*) :- Rom. \**calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus* reed - Gr. *kálamos*; (ii) OF. (unexpl.) *chalemie*, whence also MLG., MDu. *schalmeie*, MHG. *schalmie*, Du., G. *schalmei*; (iii) OF. *chalemeaus*, pl. of *chalemel*.

**shay** [ʃeɪ] chaise. XVIII (also *chay*). Back-formation from CHAISE *fejz*, misapprehended as pl.

**she** [ʃi, ʃi] 3rd sg. fem. nom. pers. pron. This form repr. east midl. ME. *scæ* (XII, Peterborough Chronicle), *sze*, *sse*, *sche* (XIII), parallel with which there was ME. *sho*, *sho*, north. *seo*, surviving in n.w. dial. *shoo*. These two types appear to descend from divergent developments of OE. fem. demons. pron.-adj. *sio*, *sēo*, acc. *sie* (see THE), resulting from the conversion of the falling diphthongs *io*, *ie* into rising diphthongs *jō*, *jē*, viz. *sjō*, *sjē* passing into *ʃō*, *ʃē*; cf. the development of OE. fem. pers. pron. *hēo*, acc. *hīe*, to ME. *ʒho*, *ʒhe* (*oo*, for *hoo*, survives in some northerly dial.). ¶ The necessity for a new form for this pron. arose partly from the coincidence in ME. of OE. *hē* (he) and *hēo* (she) under the form *he*. For the parallel use of the fem. demons. for 'she' cf. OS. and OHG. *siu* (Du. *zij*, G. *sie*) = OE. *sēo*, and OFris. *se*, beside *hiu*, and in ON. the use of the demons. pron. of all genders as a pers. pron.

**sheaf** [ʃif] bundle of reaped corn. OE. *sčæf* = OS. *skōf* (Du. *schoof*), OHG. *scoub* sheaf, bundle or wisp of straw (G. *schaub*), ON. *skauf* fox's brush :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**skauþaz* (-am), f. \**skauþ-* \**skeuþ-* \**skuþ-* (see SHOVE).

**shear** ʃiə pt. **sheared**, †shore, pp. **sheared**, **shorn**. cut with a scissor-like instrument. OE. *scēran*, pt. pl. *scēaron*, pp. *scōren* = OFris. *skera*, OS. *bi|sceran* (Du. *scheren*), OHG. *sceran*, *scar*, *giscoran* (G. *scheren*), ON. *skera*, *skar*, *skorinn* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**skeran*, f. \**sker-* \**skar-* \**skær-* \**skur-* (cf. SCORE, SHARD, SHARE, SHORE<sup>1</sup>). Hence **shear**-RLING<sup>1</sup> sheep that has been shorn once XIV. **shear**-RWA:TER bird of the genus *Puffinus*. XVII. **shears** ʃiəz pl. (rarely sg.) scissors, now only of a large kind. OE. (i) *stērero* pl. :- \**skærizō*, (ii) *scēara*, pl. of *scēar* fem., corr. to MLG. *schēre*, MDu. *scāre*, *scēre* (Du. *schaer*), OHG. *skār*, pl. *skāri* (whence MHG. *schære*, G. *schere*), ON. *skəri* n.pl.; f. \**skær-*. (naut.) pl. (also sp. *sheers*; cf. SHEER-HULK) device on ships for manipulating heavy gear XVII.

**sheat-fish** ʃiˈtʃɪʃ freshwater fish *Silurus glanis*. XVI. Earlier *sheath-fish*, prob. f. SHEATH + FISH, after G. *scheid(en)*.

**sheath** ʃɪp case for a blade. OE. *scēþ*, *scēap* = OS. *skēþia* (Du. *scheede*, *schee*), OHG. *sceida* (G. *scheide*), ON. *skeiðir* pl. scabbard = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**skaiþiz*, \**skaiþjō*, prob. f. \**skaiþ-* divide (see SHED<sup>1</sup>), as if orig. 'splitting husk' or 'split stick'; cf. SHIDE and rel. OSw. *skipa* (Sw. *skida* sheath), ON. *skīða* billet of wood, faggot. Hence **sheathe** ʃið. XIV.

**sheave** ʃiv pulley. XIV. repr. OE. \**scīfe*, rel. to \**scīfe* (dial. SHIVE) = OFris. *skīve*, OS. *scība*, (M)LG., MDu. *schīve* (Du. *schijf*), OHG. *scība* (G. *scheibe*), f. base meaning variously disc, quoit, wheel, pulley, pane of glass, slice of bread.

**shebeen** ʃiˈbɪn illicit public house XVIII. Anglo-Ir. *sibín*, *séibín*, f. *séibe* liquid measure, mug + -in = -EEN<sup>2</sup>.

**shed**<sup>1</sup> ʃed pt., pp. **shed** †separate, divide OE.; (dial.) spill, let fall, pour, send forth as an emanation XII; give forth, diffuse XIV; cast off XVI. OE. *sc(e)ādan*, pt. *sc(e)ād*, *sc(e)ādde*, *sc(e)ādade*, pp. *sc(e)āden*, *gesceādad*, corr. directly or with cons. -variation to OFris. *skēda*, *skētha* wk., OS. *skēdan*, *skēthan* (Du. *scheiden*, *scheidde*, *geschieden*), OHG. *sceidan*, *sciad*, *gesceidan* (G. *scheiden*, *schied*, *geschieden*), Goth. *skaidan*, *skaidans* = CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**skaiðan*, \**skaiþan* (cf. SHEATH, SHIDE). Beside orig. OE. *sc(e)ādan*, repr. by early ME. *shode*, a var. with falling diphthong *scēadan* arose, from which the present *shed* descends (with shortening as in *bread*, *dead*). The OE. vb. retained its str. conjugation in WS., but is found only wk. in Nhb.; str. forms persisted to some extent in ME., but wk. forms *shedde*, *shed*, with vars. *schadde*, *schad*, finally prevailed.

**shed**<sup>2</sup> ʃed †separation OE. (dial.) parting of the hair XIV; ridge of ground dividing valleys (cf. WATERSHED) XVI; spacing between the threads of the warp XVIII. OE. (*ge*)*scēad*, alt. of (*ge*)*scēad* f. base of SHED<sup>1</sup>; cf. OHG. *sceitil* division, G. *scheitel* parting of hair.

**shed**<sup>3</sup> ʃed slight structure for shelter. XV (*shadde*, Caxton). prob. specialized use of *shad(de)*, *shed(de)* (*ssed(e)* Ayenb.), by-forms of SHADE, which itself survives dial. in this sense.

**sheen** ʃiːn (poet.) beautiful, bright, resplendent. OE. *scēne*, WS. *scēne* = OFris. *skēne*, OS., OHG. *scōni* (Du. *schoon*, G. *schön*), Goth. *skauns* = CGerm. (exc. ON.) \**skauniz*, \**skaunjaz*, f. \**skaun-* behold (see SHOW). Hence **sheen** sb. brightness. XVII (Sh.); apprehended as abstr. noun of SHINE; whence **shee-ny**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Milton).

**Sheeny** ʃiˈni (sl.) Jew. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**sheep** ʃiːp animal of the genus *Ovis*. OE. (Anglian) *scēp*, (WS) *scēp*, *scēap* = OFris. *skēp*, OS. *scāp* (Du. *schaap*), OHG. *scāf* (G. *schaf*) :- WGerm. \**skēpa*, of which no cogns. are known (the ON. word was *fær*, the Gothic *lamb*; cf. EWE). In OE. nom. and acc. sg. and pl. became identical through the normal loss of -u of the prehistoric pl. \**scāpu*. Hence **shee-pish**<sup>1</sup>. XII.

**sheer**<sup>1</sup> ʃiə †bright, shining; (of fabrics) thin, fine; unmixed, unqualified XVI; rising perpendicularly without a break XVIII. prob. alt. of (dial.) *shire* clear, pure, mere, thin, weak, OE. *scīr* = OFris. *skīre*, OS. *skīr(t)*, ON. *skīrr*, Goth. *skeirs* = Germ. \**skīraz*, \**skīrjaz*, f. \**skī-* SHINE. There is no proof of continuity with ME. *sheere* (XIII-XIV) free, clear, fine, which was prob. - ON. *skārr* (:- \**skairjaz*) with change of sk to ʃ; cf. SHEER THURSDAY.

**sheer**<sup>2</sup> ʃiə (of a ship) turn aside. XVII (Capt. Smith). perh. - (M)LG., (M)HG. *scheren*; identical with SHEAR.

**sheer**<sup>3</sup> ʃiə (naut.) curve of a ship. XVII. prob. f. SHEAR; cf. synonym. F. *tonture* 'shearing' (XVII).

**sheer hulk** ʃiəɪhʌlk hulk of a disused ship fitted with hoisting shears. XVIII. f. *sheers*, SHEARS device for raising masts, etc., the form of which suggests a pair of shears + HULK. ¶ In Dibdin's song 'Tom Bowling', usu. misapprehended as 'mere hulk'.

**Sheer Thursday** ʃiə pəˈzdi (hist.) Maundy Thursday. XII (*Shereðursdei*). ME. *shere-*, *shire*, corr. to ON. *skārr*, *skīrr* (cf. SHEER<sup>1</sup>), which were used in the same way and were adopted XII-XIII with sk-.

**sheet**<sup>1</sup> ʃiːt broad piece of linen (etc.) covering OE. (as an article of bedding XIII); piece of paper or parchment for writing or printing on; broad expanse XVI. OE. (Anglian) *scēte*, (WS.) *sciete* :- \**skautjōn*, f. \**skaut-* \**skeut-* \**skut-* (see SHOOT, SHOT), one meaning of which is 'project'. The unmutated stem is repr. by OE. *scēat* corner, region, lap, bosom, skirt, cloth = OFris. *skāt* skirt, MLG. *schōt*, (M)Du. *schoot* lap, sail-ropes, OHG. *scōz* (G. *schoss*) skirt, lappet, lap, ON. *skaut* corner, quarter, skirt, bosom,

sail-rope, Goth. *skauts* hem of garment, and the forms s.v. SHEET<sup>2</sup>.

**sheet**<sup>2</sup> *ʃit* rope attached to lower (leeward) corner of a sail) (*tack*. XIV. repr. OE. *sēata* 'pes veli', but used for *scēatline* (see LINE<sup>2</sup>) = MLG. *schōtiline* (cf. ON. *skautreip*), prob. after ON. *skaut* or MLG., MDu. *schōte*, both in this sense; phr. *three s—s in the wind*, drunk. (OE. *sēata* corr. to (M)LG. *schōte*, OHG. *scōza* skirt, ON. *skauti* kerchief; cf. SHEET<sup>1</sup>.)

**sheet-anchor** *ʃi:tə:nkɑ:* largest of ship's anchors. XV (*shute anchor*), XVII (*sheet a.*). The earliest forms point to deriv. from *ʃshoot* sheet of a sail (XV to XVII) — (M)LG. *schōte*, (M)Du. *schoot* (see SHEET<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>); the connexion in sense is not obvious, but the corr. seems to be confirmed by the substitution of SHEET<sup>2</sup> in XVII.

**sheikh** *ʃeik* Arab chief. XVI. ult. — Arab. *ʃaikh* (prop.) old man, f. *ʃākha* be or grow old; cf. F. *cheik*, *scheik*, *ʃseic*, Sp. *jeque*.

**shekel** *ʃe:k(ə)l* Semitic unit of weight, chief silver coin of the Hebrews. XVI (Geneva Bible). — Heb. *šeqel*, f. *šāqal* weigh; repr. earlier in Eng. by *ʃsicle* (XIII to XVIII) — OF. *sicle* — late L. *siclus* — Gr. *siklos*, *siglos* — Heb.

**shekinah** *ʃikɑ:nə* manifestation of the Divine Majesty 'between the cherubims' (Exod. xxv 22, etc.). XVII. — late Heb. *šekināh*, f. *šākan* rest, dwell.

**sheldrake** *ʃe:ldreik* bird of the genus *Tadorna*. XIV. prob. f. (dial.) *sheld* particoloured, pied, rel. to MDu. *schillede* variegated, f. *schillen* (modDu. *verschillen* differ) diversify + DRAKE<sup>2</sup>.

**shelf**<sup>1</sup> *ʃelf* horizontal slab of wood, etc. to hold objects XIV (Ch.); ledge or terrace of land XIX (*shelvy* XVII). — (M)LG. *schelf* shelf, set of shelves, with accommodation to Eng. words in *sh.*, more normally repr. by (dial.) *skelf* (XIV); rel. to OE. *scylfe* partition, compartment, *scylf* (also *stānscylf*) rugged rock, crag, pinnacle; cf. Germ. *\*skelf-* split. Hence **shelve** vb. †project like a shelf; provide with shelves. XVI.

**shelf**<sup>2</sup> *ʃelf* sandbank in the sea or a river. XVI. prob. alt., by assoc. with prec., of synonym. †*shelp* (XV), repr. OE. *scylp* 'scopulus, murex', of unkn. origin.

**shell** *ʃel* hard outer covering of an animal, fruit, etc.; scale or scale-like object OE.; hollow or concave object XVI; exterior cover or case (spec. one containing powder and shot) XVII. OE. (Anglian) *scell*, (WS.) *sciell* = (M)LG., MDu. *schelle*, *schille*, Du. *schel*, *schil* pod, rind, scale, shell, ON. *skel* sea-shell, Goth. *skalja* tile — Germ. (not in HG.) *\*skaljö*, f. *\*skal-* (cf. SCALE<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, SHALE). Hence vb. XVI repl. (dial.) *shale* (XIV), *sheel*, *shel* (XV), which are based on OE. *sc(ē)alu* shell, husk.

**shellac** *ʃelæk* lac melted into thin plates for use as varnish. XVIII. f. SHELL sb. + LAC<sup>1</sup>.

**Shelta** *ʃe:l̩tə* cryptic language of Irish tinkers, gipsies, etc., known also among them as *sheldrū*, *shelter*. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**shelter** *ʃe:l̩tə* (structure affording) protection from the elements. XVI. poss. alt. of †*sheltron* phalanx — OE. *scieldtruma*, f. *scield* SHIELD + *truma* troop. Hence vb. XVI (Spenser, Sh.).

**shelve** *ʃelv* †tilt XVI; slope gradually XVII. perh. back-formation from *shelvy* having sandbanks (XVI, Sh.), f. SHELF<sup>2</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**shemozzle** *ʃemɔ:zl* (orig. East End sl.) muddle, quarrel, mêlée. XIX. Also *shlemozzle*; of Yiddish origin, and based on late Heb. *šellō'mazzāl*, i.e. *šēl* of *lō'* not *mazzāl* planet, planetary influence, luck.

**shent** *ʃent* (arch.) disgraced, ruined. ME. *schent* (XIII) — OE. *gescend*, pp. of *scendan* put to shame or reproach, ruin, discomfit = OLG. *scendian* (Du. *schenden*), OHG. *scentan* (G. *schänden*) — WGerm. *\*skandjan*, f. *\*skand-* ashamed — *\*skamō-*, pp. formation on *\*skam-* SHAME.

**shepherd** *ʃe:pəd* tender of sheep. Late OE. *scēaphierde*; see SHEEP, HERD<sup>2</sup>, and cf. MLG., MDu. *schāphirde*, etc. Hence vb. XVIII, **shepherdess**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**Sheraton** *ʃe:rətən* name of Thomas *Sheraton* (1751–1806), furniture-maker and designer, applied to his products XIX.

**sherbet** *ʃə:rbət* Oriental drink XVII; preparation in powder form for making an effervescent drink XIX. — Turk., Pers. *šerbet* — Arab. *šarāb*, f. *šariba* vb. drink (cf. SHRUB<sup>2</sup>, SYRUP).

**sherd** *ʃə:d* see SHARD.

**sherif**, **shereef** *ʃe:rɪf* descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima; sovereign ruler of certain states. XVI. — Arab. *šarif* noble, glorious, f. *šarāfa* be exalted.

**sheriff** *ʃe:rɪf* representative of the royal authority in a shire or county. OE. *scīr-gerēfa*, f. *scīr* SHIRE + *gerēfa* REEVE. Several types of form appear in ME. and later periods; the main stress falling orig. on the first etymol. el., considerable modification took place in the second, whence *schir(r)eve*, *schir(r)ef* (by loss of final *e* and consequent unvoicing of *v*), *shirrif*, Sc. *schirray*; there was also a type *scher(r)eve*, whence *schreve*, *shrieve* (surviving in SHRIEVALTY), *schrief*, which resulted from the shift of the main stress to the second el.; the present form, *sheriff*, combines the initial stress of the first type with the vowel *e* of the second. The etymol. analytic *shire-reeve* has been used by some antiquaries since XVI. Hence **she-riffalty** XVI; see SHRIEVALTY.

**sherry** *ʃe:rɪ* still white wine of a type orig. made near Xerez (now Jerez), a town in Andalusia, Spain, XVI. alt. of *sherris* (XVI), apprehended as a pl. or derived from *sherris sack* (see SACK<sup>2</sup>), i.e. *Sherries*, repr. old pronunc. of *Xerez*.

**sherryvallies** [e-rivæliz (U.S.) trousers worn (e.g. by teamsters) over others. XVIII. prob. inamed. - Pol. *szarawary* (General C. Lee, the first recorded user of the word, having been aide-de-camp to the king of Poland), corr. to Russ. *sharovary*, Gr. *sarabāra* (loose Persian trousers), late and med.L. *sarabara*, *saraballa*, etc. - Arab. *šarwāl*, Syriac *šarbāllā*, prob. - Pers. *šarwār*.

**sheva** [əvā· (in Heb. gram.) sign under a consonant letter to indicate the (supposed) absence of a vowel XVI; (philol.) the vowel ə XIX. - Rabbinic Heb. *ševā*, app. arbitrary alt. of *šav* 'emptiness, vanity. Cf. G. *schwa*.

**shew** see SHOW.

**shewbread** [ou·bred twelve loaves placed every Sabbath 'before the Lord' in the Jewish temple. XVI (Tindale). f. *shew*, var. of SHOW vb. + BREAD, after G. *schaubrot* (Luther), repr. Heb. *lēxem pānim* 'bread of presence' (LXX ἀρτοι ἐνώπιον, NT. ἀρτοι τῆς προθέσεως, Vulg. *panes propositionis*.)

**shibboleth** [i·bələp Heb. word used by Jephthah as a test word to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites, who could not pronounce sh (ʃ), from his own men, the Gileadites (Judges xii 4-6) XIV (Wycl. Bible); (gen.) word used as a test for detecting foreigners; catchword adopted by a party XVII. - Heb. *šibbōleth* stream. Cf. F., G. *schibboleth*.

**shicer** [ai·səɪ (sl.) worthless person; (Austral.) unproductive mine. XIX. - G. *scheisser* 'cacator', agent-noun of *scheissen* SHIT. Cf. SHYSTER.

**shide** [aid (dial.) block of wood, board, plank. OE. *scīd* = OFris. *skīd*, OHG. *scīt* (G. *scheit*), ON. *skīð* (cf. SKI) :- Germ. \**skīðam*, f. \**skīð* - divide; see SHEATH, SHED<sup>1</sup>.

**shiel** [il (Sc. and north. dial.) shed, shanty, hut. XIII. ME. *shāle*, *shēle*, of unkn. origin. Hence **shie·LING**<sup>1</sup> piece of pasture for cattle; rough hut. XVI.

**shield** [īld article of defensive armour; (fig.) protection, OE. *sceld*, *sciēld* = OFris. *skeld*, OS., OHG. *scild* (Du., G. *schild*), ON. *skjǫldr*, Goth. *skildus* - CGerm. \**skelduz*, prob. orig. 'board' and so f. base \**skel* - divide, separate (cf. SCALE<sup>1</sup>). Hence vb. OE. *scēldan*, *scīldan*.

**shift** [ift A. †arrange OE.; B. change XIII; C. alter the position of XIV. OE. *scīftan* = OFris. *skifta*, MLG. *schiften*, *schichten*, MHG. *schūten* (G. *schichten*), ON. *skipta* divide, separate, change, f. base \**skip* - as in ON. *skipa* arrange, assign. Hence **shift** sb. A. expedient, contrivance, evasion; B. †change; (spec.) of clothing; (esp.) woman's chemise XVI; C. change of position, removal XVIII. Hence **shi·ftv**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**Shiite** [ai·ait member of the Shia sect of Mohammedans. XVIII. f. *Shiah* (XVII) - Arab. *šīʿa*<sup>h</sup> sect, f. *šāʿa* follow; see -ITE.

**shikar** [ikā·ɪ hunting, sport. XVII. - Urdu - Pers. *šikār*.

**shillelagh** [ilei·li Irish cudgel. XVIII. f. name of a barony and village in County Wicklow, Ireland, known for its oaks.

**shilling** [i·liŋ money of account equiv. to 12 pence or 1/20 of a pound. OE. *scilling* = OFris., OS., OHG. *scilling* (MDu., Du. *schelling*, G. *schilling*), ON. *skillingr*, Goth. *skillingis* :- CGerm. \**skillingaz*, of much disputed origin; adopted, in OSl. as *skūlezi*, OF., Pr., Sp. *escalín*, It. *scellino*, modF. *schelling*.

**shilly-shally** [i·liʃæli phr. *stand or go shall I, shall I* vacillate, be irresolute XVII; adj. vacillating; sb. vacillation XVIII. f. *shall I*, with variation of vowel, for which cf. DILLY-DALLY, WISHY-WASHY.

**shimmer** [i·mər shine with tremulous light. Late OE. *scymrian*, \**scimerian* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *schēmeren* be shaded or shadowy, glimmer, glitter, G. *schimmern*, iterative (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) f. Germ. \**skim*-, extension of \**skī*-SHINE<sup>1</sup>; obs. in XVII. Revived by Scott, 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' I xvii (1805); hence sb. (Scott, 1821).

**shin** [in front part of the leg between knee and ankle. OE. *scīnu* = (M)LG., MDu. *schēne* (Du. *scheen*), OHG. *scīna*, shin, needle (G. *schiene* thin plate); the basic meaning is prob. 'thin or narrow piece'. OE. *scīa* shin, MHG. *schie* hedge stake.

**shindy** [i·ndi shinty; spree; commotion. XIX. unexpl. alt. of *shunty* (i) game resembling hockey (XVIII), (ii) row, commotion (XIX), later var. of *shiny* (XVII), an earlier name of the game. *Shinny* (XVII) and *shinty* (XVIII) appear to be derived from cries used in the game, *shin ye*, *shin you*, and *shin t'ye* 'shin to you'; other dial. names are *shinnins*, *shinnack*, *shinnup*.

**shine**<sup>1</sup> [ain pt., pp. **shone** [ɔn shed beams of bright light. OE. *scīnan*, pt. *scān*, pp. \**scīnen* (rare ME. *sinen*) = OFris. *skina*, OS. *skinan*, OHG. *scīnan* (Du. *schijnen*, G. *scheinen*), ON. *skīna*, Goth. *skēinan* :- CGerm. \**skinan*, f. \**skī*- with present-stem formative -n- carried through into the pt. and pp. (for cogns. see SHEER<sup>1</sup>, SHIMMER). Hence sb. XVI (Skelton); whence (unless f. the vb.) **shi·ny**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Spenser, Sh.).

**shine**<sup>2</sup> [ain (dial.) convivial party; (colloq.) row, disturbance. XIX. perh. uses of prec. sb., but the senses are notably like those of SHINDY.

**shingle**<sup>1</sup> [i·ŋgl piece of wood used as a house tile. XII. ME. *scinle*, *scingle*, *singel* (whence AL. *cingula* XIV, *shingula* XV), repr., with unexpl. modification, L. *scindula*, later form of *scandula* after Gr. *skhīdax*, *skhīndalmós*. Hence vb. roof with shingles XVI; (orig. U.S.) cut (the hair) so as to produce the effect of overlapping tiles XIX.

**shingle**<sup>4</sup> ʃiŋgl (beach covered with) small roundish stones. XVI. Of obscure origin and history; forms poss. identifiable with this word appear in place names from Domesday Book onwards, viz. *single*, *single*, later with initial *ch*, e.g. *chingel*, esp. in Sc., as *chyngil(l)*, from xv; the relation, if any, with Norw. *singl* coarse sand, small stones, NFr. *singel* gravel, is not determinable.

**shingle**<sup>5</sup> ʃiŋgl subject (puddled iron) to blows and pressure. XVII. - F. *cingler* - G. *zängel*, f. *zange* TONGS.

**shingles** ʃiŋglz eruptive disease often extending round the middle of the body. XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *schingles*, *cingules*, *sengles* - medL. use of L. *cingulus*, var. of *cingulum* girdle (f. *cingere* gird; cf. CINCTURE), rendering Gr. ζώνη (ZONE), ζωνή girdle, in this sense.

**Shinto** ʃiŋtoʊ native religion of Japan. XVIII. - Jap. *shintō* - Chinese *shin tao* way of the gods.

**shinty** ʃiŋti see SHINDY.

**ship** ʃip large sea-going vessel. OE. *scip* = OFris., OS. *skip* (Du. *schip*, *scheep*-, in comb. *scheeps*-), OHG. *skif* (G. *schiff*), ON., Goth *skip* :- CGerm. \**skipam*, of unkn. origin; for its adoption in Rom. langs. cf. SKIFF. So **ship** vb. late OE. *scīpian*, corr. to (M)Du. *schēpen*, (M)HG. *schiffen*, ON. *skipa*. Hence **shi**-**PMAN** (arch.) seaman, sailor, OE. *scīpman*, with Germ. cogns. **shi**-**PMENT**. XIX. **shi**-**PMONEY** (hist.) impost for providing ships for the navy. XVII. **shipper**<sup>1</sup> ʃi:pəɪ †seaman. late OE. *scīpere*, f. *scīpian*; one who ships goods XVIII. Cf. SKIPPER. **shippound** ʃi:ppaʊnd unit of weight (20 lispounds) used in the Baltic trade. XVI. - MLG. *schippunt*, MDu. *schippōnd*; see POUND<sup>1</sup>. **ship-shape** ʃi:p-ʃeɪp trim, orderly. XVIII. orig. †*ship shapen* (XVII) 'arranged in ship fashion', i.e. SHIP sb., and pp. of SHAPE, alt. to *ship shape* and interpreted as 'in the fashion of a ship'. **shipwreck** what is cast up from a wreck XI; destruction or loss of a ship xv. Superseded †*shipbreche* (OE. *scīpbryce*), f. BREACH.

**-ship** ʃip suffix denoting state or condition: (1) added to adjs. and pps.; of the numerous OE. exx., only **HARDSHIP** and **WORSHIP** survive; (2) added to sbs. to denote the state or condition of being what is expressed by the sb., the qualities or character associated with, the power implied by, and spec. the position or dignity designated by the sb., as in OE. *frēondscipe* FRIENDSHIP, *hlāfordscipe* LORDSHIP, similarly in *authorship*, *craftsmanship*, *fellowship*, *headship*, *horsemanship*, *kingship*, *stewardship*, *suretyship*, *workmanship*. In *ladyship*, *lordship*, *worship*, like comps. of -NESS, used with poss. adjs. *his*, *her*, *their*, *your* to denote personages bearing the title. In *fellowship*, *scholarship*, *sizarship*, etc. there is transf. application to the emoluments attached to the status. In

early mod. Eng. it is added to a sb. to denote a state of life relating to what is denoted by the sb.; *courtship* (Sh.) is the chief instance. TOWNSHIP is the one survival of a group of OE. sbs. with collect. sense.

**shire** ʃaɪə †official charge; †district under a governor, bishop's see, etc.; administrative district later called *county* OE. (hence terminal element in names of counties XII). OE. *scīr* = OHG. *scīra* (in two glosses) care, official charge, poss. :- \**skizō* :- \**skeisā*, rel. to OItalic \**koisā*, repr. by L. *cūra* care, charge, CURE<sup>1</sup>.

**shirk** ʃɜ:k †practise fraud or trickery; (dial.) slink, sneak away XVII; evade (duty, etc.) XVIII. rel. to †*shirk* sb., perh. - G. *schurke* (cf. SHARK).

**shirt** ʃɜ:t undergarment for the trunk. OE. *scýrte* (once, as an obscure gloss on 'prætexta'), corr. formally to (M)LG. *schört(e)*, *schorte*, MDu. *schorte* (Du. *schort*), G. *schürze* apron, ON. *skyrta* shirt (whence SKIRT), based on Germ. \**skurt*-SHORT. Hence **shi**-**RTY**<sup>1</sup> (sl.) out of temper XIX; f. phr. *get* (a person's) *shirt* (out), cause him to lose his temper.

**shit** ʃɪt void excrement. XVII. Superseding (dial.) *shite*, OE. *scītan*, pp. -*scīten* = MLG. *schīten* (Du. *schijten*), OHG. *skigan* (G. *scheissen*), ON. *skīta*; f. Germ. \**skit*-\**skit*- (whence OE. *scītol* purgative, *scītte* diarrhoea). Short i was generalized from the pp. **shi**-**TEN**<sup>0</sup> XIV (Ch.). prob. based on IE. \**skheid*-split, divide (see SCHISM and cf. the etymol. sense of excrement). Hence sb. XVI.

**shittah** ʃɪtə species of acacia. XVII (A.V.). - Heb. *shittā*<sup>h</sup> (ʃt :- nt; cf. Arab. *sant*, Egyptian *sont* acacia). So **shittim** ʃɪ:tim acacia wood. XIV (Wycl. Bible). The earliest forms, *sechym*, *cectyne*, *sethim*, are based on Vulg. *setim* - Heb. *shittim*, pl. of *shittā*<sup>h</sup>.

**shive** ʃaɪv (dial.) slice XIII (AnCR.); thin bung or cork XIX. ME. *schive*, prob. - MLG., MDu. *schive*, with assim. to Eng. phonetic conditions (see SH-); cf. SHEAVE.

**shiver**<sup>1</sup> ʃɪ:vəɪ fragment, chip. XIII (La3.). Early ME. *scifre*, *scivre*, corr. to OHG. *scivaro* splinter (G. *schiefer* slate, for *schieferstein*), f. Germ. \**skif*-split, whence also SHEAVE, SHIVE. So **shiver** vb. XII (in †*to-shiver*); cf. MDu. *scheveren*, MHG. *schiveren* (G. *schiefer*).

**shiver**<sup>2</sup> ʃɪ:vəɪ tremble as with cold or fear. XIII. Early ME. *chivere*, superseded by *shiver* xv, prob. by assoc. with *shake* (cf. *chivere* and *schake* XIV); perh. orig. referring to chattering of the teeth (cf. *chevere* with *the chin* xv) and so an alt. by substitution of -ER<sup>4</sup> of ME. *chavele*, *chefe* wag the jaws, chatter, and *chevele*, *chivele* shiver (PPl.), f. OE. *ceafl* jaw, JOWL.

**shoal**<sup>1</sup> ʃəʊl shallow. XVI. alt. of late ME. *schoold*, *schold*, Sc. *schald* (xiv), repr. OE. *sc(e)ald* (only in local names, *æt scealdan*

*fleote, on scealdan ford, æt scealdeburnan* Shalfleet, Shalford, Shalbourne) :- \**skaldaz*, rel. to SHALLOW. Hence **shoal** sb. shallow place, sandbank XVI; succeeding to late ME. *schald, sholde*, earlier *shelde*.

**shoal**<sup>2</sup> *ʃol* large number of fish, etc., swimming together. late XVI. prob. - MLG., MDu. *schöle* (adopted earlier as *SCHOOL*<sup>2</sup>), with Eng. sound-substitution (j for Du. *sx*).

**shock**<sup>1</sup> *ʃok* pile of sheaves of grain. ME. XIV, but implied earlier in AL. *socca* (XII), *scoka* (XIII), either repr. OE. \**sc(e)oc* or - (M)LG., (M)Du. *schok* shock of corn, group of 60 units (with assim. of *sx* to *ʃ*), in OS. *scok* = MHG. *schoc(h)* heap, also (as in G. *schock*) sixty; of unkn. origin. Hence vb. (in AL. *soccāre* XIV), with agent-noun in OE. g. pl. *scocere, s(h)oker* (XII-XIII).

**shock**<sup>2</sup> *ʃok* encounter of armed forces XVI; violent concussion XVII; sudden and disturbing impression on body or mind XVIII. In early use also †*cho(c)k*, †*choque* - F. *choc*, f. (O)F. *choquer* (whence **shock** vb. XVI) = Sp. *chocar*, of unkn. origin. The ppl. adj. **sho-CKING**<sup>2</sup> (XVIII) appears first in the forms *chocquing, choquing*, preceded by *choquant* (XVII), the F. prp.

**shock**<sup>3</sup> *ʃok* thick mass (of hair). XIX. prob. for *shock head*, in which *shock* is adj. (XVII) rough and thick, based on †*shock*, †*shock-dog* poodle (XVII), presumably var. of †*shough* (XVI, Nashe, Sh.), of unkn. origin.

**shoddy** *ʃɔːdi* woollen yarn obtained by tearing up refuse rags; cloth made of this, which does not show its origin. XIX. Of dial. but obscure origin. Hence as adj. counterfeit and trashy.

**shoe** *ʃu* outer covering for the foot OE.; horseshoe XIV; various transf. senses from xv. OE. *scō(h)* = OFris. *scōh*, OS. *scōh* (Du. *schoen*), OHG. *scuoh* (G. *schuh*), ON. *skóv*, Goth. *skōhs* :- Germ. \**skōxaz* or \**skōxwaz*, with no known cogns. OE. pl. *sc(e)ōs* is normally repr. by mod. *shoes*; a wk.-inflected pl. appeared XIII and is widespread in dial. *shoon*. Hence **shoe** vb. pt., pp. **shod** *ʃɔd* OE. *scōg(e)an* = MLG. *schoi(g)en* (Du. *schoeien*), OHG. *scuohōn* (G. *schuhen*), ON. *skúa*; the doubling of *d* in pt. and pp. (xiv) with consequent shortening of vowel is anticipated in late OE. *unscōddum fōtum* with unshod feet, and is paralleled in *fled*, pt. and pp. of FLEE.

**shoful** *ʃouːfəl* counterfeited money; hansom cab (as an infringement of Hansom's patent) XIX. - Yiddish *schofel* worthless stuff, rubbish, sb. use of adj. 'base, mean', repr. German-Jewish pronunc. of Heb. *šāphāl*.

**shog** *ʃɔg* (chiefly dial.) shake, roll (Wyclif); jog along, go steadily on XIV. Late ME. *s(c)hoggz*, parallel to contemp. *schokke* move swiftly, MLG., MHG. *schocken* swing, sway; cf. JOG.

**shogun** *ʃouːgʊn* hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army. XVII. - Jap. *shōgun*, for *sei-i-tai shōgun* 'barbarian-subduing great general' (*shōgun* being sound-substitution for Chinese *chiang chün* 'lead army').

**shoo** *ʃu* excl. to drive away birds, etc. xv (*schowe, ssou*, Cath. Angl.). Of instinctive origin; cf. LG. *schu*, (MHG. *schū*, F. *shou*, It. *scio*. Hence vb.

**shoot** *ʃut* pt., pp. **shot** *ʃɔt* go swiftly and suddenly; send forth (spec. missiles); wound or kill with a shot. OE. *scēotan*, pt. *scēat*, *scuton*, pp. *scōten* (cf. SHOTTEN) = OFris. *skiata*, OS. *skietan*, OHG. *sciozzan* (Du. *schieten*, G. *schieszen*), ON. *skjóta* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) str. vb. \**skēutan*, f. \**skēut*-\**skaut*-\**skūt*-, whence also OE. *scēat*, *scīete* SHEET<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>, *scot* SHOT, *scōttan* shoot with arrows, *scýttan* SHUT. Hence sb. (xvi); sloping channel or conduit (cf. SHUTE) XIX. ¶ The phonetic development of *shoot* is as in CHOOSE.

**shop** *ʃɔp* building where goods are sold XIII (in AL. *schopa* XI); building set apart for work (xv). Aphetic - AN., OF. *eschoppe* (mod. *échoppe*) lean-to booth, cobbler's stall - MLG. *schoppe*, corr. to OE. *sc(e)oppa* (once, rendering Vulg. 'gazophylacium'), OHG. *scopf* porch, vestibule (G. *schopf* porch, lean-to, cartshed, barn), rel. to OE. *scýpen* (dial. *shíppen, -on*) cow-shed, MLG. *schoppen, schuppen* (whence G. *schuppen*) shed.

**shore**<sup>1</sup> *ʃɔɹ* land bordering on a piece of water. XIV. - (with assim. to Eng. phonetics as in foll.) MLG., MDu. *schōre*, perh. f. the base of SHEAR.

**shore**<sup>2</sup> *ʃɔɹ* oblique support for the side of a building. xv. - (with LDu. *sx* assim. to *ʃ*) MLG., MDu. *schōre* (Du. *schoor*) prop, stay. So **shore** vb. prop up. xiv. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *schōren*.

**shore**<sup>3</sup> *ʃɔɹ* sewer. XVI. orig. in *common shore*, perh. an application of this phr. (SHORE<sup>1</sup>) in the sense 'no-man's-land at the water-side, where filth was deposited for the tide to wash away'. ¶ Not a var. of SEWER<sup>1</sup> (*common sewer* is later).

**short** *ʃɔrt* (long OE.; not reaching a certain standard XIV; friable, brittle xv. OE. *scēort* = OHG. *scurz* :- Germ. \**skurtaz* (compar. \**skurtizon*, OE. *scýrtra*); cf. SHIRT, SKIRT. Hence **shortage** (orig. U.S.) XIX. **shortcoming** (censured by De Quincey, 1847, as a Scotticism) XVII; f. phr. *come s. short*-TEN<sup>5</sup> XVI (More, Palsgr., Coverdale); superseding †*short* vb. (OE. to XVI). **short-hand** XVII; repl. somewhat earlier †*short-writing*, tr. BRACHYGRAPHY. ¶ For *cold-, hot-, red-short* see COLD-SHORT.

**shot** *ʃɔt* act of shooting; that which is shot; payment, share (cf. *scot*) OE. OE. *sc(e)ot*, *gesc(e)ot* = OFris. *shot*, OS. *sil|scot* 'balista', MLG. (ge)*scot*, OHG. *scoz* and *giscoz* (G.

*schoss, geschoss*, ON. *skot* :- Germ. \**skutaz*, \**gaskut*, f. \**skut*- \**skcut*- SHOOT.

**shotten** ʃɔ:tn pp. of SHOOT, surviving in (arch.) *s. herring* herring that has spawned (fig. in Sh. '1 Hen. IV' II. iv. 143); see -EN<sup>2</sup>.

**shoulder** ʃou:lɔə part of the body at which arm, fore-leg, or wing is attached. OE. *sculdor* (pl. in -u, perh. repr. a dual), corr. to OFris. *skuldere*, MLG. *schuldere* (whence Scand. forms), (M)Du. *schouder*, OHG. *sculter(r)a* (G. *schulter*) :- WGerm. \**skuldr*-, of unkn. origin (perh. for \**skurdr*-; cf. OHG. *scarti* shoulder-blade); a mutated form is seen in OE. (pl.) *gescyldru* = OS. *sculdīr*, OHG. *scultrra*. Hence vb. push with the shoulder(s) XIII; support with the shoulder(s) XVI. ¶ For the same conditions cf. COULTER, POULTICE, MOULD, POULTRY.

**shout** ʃaut loud cry; vb. utter this. XIV. Late ME. *schoute*, poss. repr. a deriv. of \**skūt*- \**skut*- \**skcut*- send forth forcibly, SHOOT; cf. ON. *skúta*, *skúti* SCOUT<sup>2</sup>.

**shove** ʃAV pt., pp. **shoved** ʃAVD thrust, push. OE. *scūfan*, pt. *scēaf*, *scūfon*, pp. *scōfen* = OFris. *skūva*, MLG., MDu. *schūven* (Du. *schuiven*), OHG. *sciuban* (G. *schieben*), Goth. *afskiuban* push away :- CGerm. str. vb. \**skeuban*, \**skaub*-, \**skub*-(but ON. *skúfa* is wk.). ¶ For the same development of ū before v cf. DOVE. The str. pt. and pp. began to be repl. by wk. forms in XIV. Cf. SHOVEL.

**shovel** ʃA:vI kind of spade. OE. *scōf*, corr. to (M)LG. *schuffel*, MDu. *schoff(f)el* (Du. *schoffel*) shovel, hoe; with rel. forms showing a long vowel, as in OHG. *scūvala* (G. *schauvel*); f. Germ. \**skūf*- *skūb*- SHOVE; see -EL<sup>1</sup>.

**show, shew** ʃou pt. **showed** ʃoud, pp. **shown** ʃoun †look at, examine OE. - XIV; cause to be seen, point out, exhibit; make known, explain XII (Orm); be seen, appear XIII. OE. *scēavian* = OFris. *skawia*, *showia*, *schoia*, OS. *skawon* (Du. *schouwen*), OHG. *scouwōn* (G. *schauen*) :- WGerm. wk. vb. \**skauwōjan*, f. \**skau*- see, look (whence also Goth. *skauns*, etc. beautiful; see SHEEN) :- IE. \**sgou*-, repr. in Gr. *thuo*skó(f)os priest, lit. 'one who attends to sacrifices', a form without initial s- being repr. by Skr. *kavis* sage, poet, Gr. *keēn* observe, L. *cavere* (see CAVEAT). Hence **show** sb. XIII (Cursor M.); whence **showy**<sup>1</sup> ʃou:ɪ making a good display, effective XVIII (Addison); superseding †*showish*<sup>1</sup> (XVII; freq. in XVIII). ¶ The reversal of meaning from 'see' to 'cause to be seen', found in 'Ormulum', is unexpl., all the continental Germ. langs. retaining the orig. sense. The str. pp. *shown* is attested in 'Ormulum' (*shawenn*); the wk. *showed*, *shewed* continued till XIX. The sp. *shew*, *shewn*, repr. orig. a falling diphthong (*scēaw*-), as against *show*, which repr. a rising diphthong (*scēaw*-), is now of limited currency.

**shower** ʃauə fall of rain OE.; copious fall (cf. missiles OE.; of tears, etc. XIV); †conflict, attack, pang XIII. OE. *scūr* = OFris. *skūr* fit of illness, OS. *skūr*, MDu. *schuur* (Du. *schoer*), OHG. *scūr* (G. *schauer*) :- WGerm. \**skūra* m., beside \**skūrō* fem. (whence ON. *skūr* shower of rain, of missiles, Goth. *skūra* storm). Hence vb. XVI.

**shrapnel** ʃræ:pnl shell that bursts scattering bullets. XIX (*S. shell*, 1806). f. name of General Henry *Shrapnel* (1761-1842), who invented this shell during the Peninsular War.

**shred** ʃred fragment cut or broken off OE.; fragment of textile material, also fig. XIV. OE. \**scrēad* (pl. *scrēada*), *scrēade*, corr. to OFris. *skrēd* hair-cutting, clipping of coin, OS. *skrōd*, MLG. *schrōt*, *schrāt*, cut off piece (Du. *schroot* - G.), OHG. *scrōt* G. *schrot*); f. WGerm. \**skraud*- \**skreud*- \**skrūd*- cut; see SHROUD and cf. SCREED. So **shred** vb. †pare, trim OE.; cut into small strips or slices XIV. OE. *scrēadian* = OFris. \**skrēda* (whence *skredare* clipper of coin). So vb., pt., pp. **shredded**, **shred**.

**shrew**<sup>1</sup> ʃrū mammal of the genus *Sorex*, formerly held to be venomous. OE. *scrēawa*, *scrēwa* shrewmouse, rel. to OHG. *scravaz* dwarf, MHG. *schravaz*, *schrat*, *schrōt* devil, Icel. *skroggr* old man, Norw. *skrogg* wolf, *skrugg* dwarf, Sw. dial. *skrugge* devil, *skragga*. Comp. **shrew**-MOUSE. XVI.

**shrew**<sup>2</sup> ʃrū †malignant man XIII; person (now, woman) given to railing XIV. perh. transf. use of prec., but poss. spec. application of a word meaning 'ill-disposed being'. **shrew**-ISH<sup>1</sup> †wicked XIV; ill-natured, given to scolding XVI ('I was neuer curst: I haue no gift at all in shrewishnesse' Sh.).

**shrewd** ʃrūd (dial.) wicked XIV (Mannyng); †hurtful, dangerous, grievous, serious XIV (Trevisa); (arch.) severe, hard XV (Caxton); †cunning, artful, (eulogistically) astute, sagacious XVI. ME. *schrewed(e)*, f. SHREW<sup>2</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>, as in CRABBED, DOGGED, WICKED, WRETCHED; but some of the senses suggest that the formation is a pp. (-ED<sup>1</sup>) of **shrew**<sup>3</sup> vb. curse (cf. BESHREW), quasi 'cursed'.

**shriek** ʃrik utter a loud sharp shrill cry. XVI. Also †*shreak*, †*shreik*; parallel to (dial.) *screak* (XV) - ON. *skrækja*; other *shr*- forms are (dial.) *shrike* (XII) and *shritch* (XIII), repr. the base of OE. *scrīc-ettan*. Cf. SCREECH.

**shrievalty** ʃri:vəlti office of a sheriff. XVI. f. *shrieve* (XV-XIX), SHERIFF + -alty, repr. OF. -alté (mod. -auté), as in *mayoralty*.

**shrift** ʃrift (†penance imposed after) auricular confession. OE. *scrift*, corr. to OFris. *skrift*, (M)Du. *schrift*, OHG. *scrift* (G. *schrift*), ON. *skript*, *skrift*; f. SHRIVE; see -r<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The meanings 'penance', 'confession' are confined to Eng. and Scand.



and appear to have arisen from a sense of 'prescribed penalty'; the other langs. have only the senses immed. connected with writing.

- shrike** [ʃraɪk] butcher-bird. XVI (Turner). Of obscure origin; phonetically corr. formations are OE. *scríc* thrush, MLG. *schrik* corncrake, *sól|skríkja* snow-bunting, Sw. *shrika* jay, rel. to vbs. cited under SHRIEK.
- shrill** [ʃrɪl] of high-pitched piercing tone. XIV (Ch.). Contemp. with ME. *shrille* vb.: superseding (dial.) *shille* adj. and vb., OE. \**scíell*, *scýl*, and \**sciellan*, *scýllan*; cf. LG. *schrell*, G. *schrill*, rel. to OE. *scralletan*, Du. *schralen*, Icel. *skrólta*; f. Germ. \**skral-*, \**skrel-*.
- shrimp** [ʃrɪmp] crustacean of the genus Crangon; puny person. XIV. Obscurely rel. to MLG. *schrempen* contract, wrinkle, *schrimpen* wrinkle the nose, *schrumpen* wrinkle, fold (whence G. *schrumpfen*), MHG. *schrimpf*, *schrimpfen* contract, ON. *skreppa* slip away, and SCRIMP. Cf. CRIMP.
- shrine** [ʃraɪn] †box, chest; repository for a saint's relics OE.; casket for a dead body, tomb XIV (Ch.), temple, church XVII (Milton). OE. *scrin* = OFris. *skrin*, MLG. *schrin*, MDu. *schrine* (Du. *schrijn*), OHG. *scrini* (G. *schrein*), ON. *skrin*; CGerm. (not in Gothic) - L. *scrinium* case or chest for books or papers (repr. widely in Rom. and Balto-Slavic).
- shrink** [ʃrɪŋk] pt. **shrank** [ʃræŋk], pp. **shrunk** [ʃrʌŋk], **shrunken** †wither, cower, huddle OE.; become reduced in size or extent XIII; retreat, recoil XIV; trans. XIV. OE. *scrincan*, pt. *scranc*, *scruncan*, pp. (*ge*-) *scruncen*, corr. to Sw. *skrynka* wrinkle (OSw. *skrunkin*, pp. shrivelled, wrinkled), Norw. *shrekka*, *skrokka*. *Shrunk*, reduced form of *shrunken* pp., is now differentiated from the latter by being applied to the condition of being contracted by immersion or lowering of temperature.
- shrive** [ʃraɪv] pt. †**shrove** [ʃrouv] (cf. SHROVETIDE), pp. **shriven** [ʃri:vən] hear the confession of OE.; pass. (OE.), refl. and intr. (XIII) make one's confession. OE. *scrifian*, pt. *scráf*, *scrifon*, pp. (*ge*) *scrifen* assign, devise, impose as a sentence or penance, regard, care for = OFris. *skriwa* write, impose penance, OS. *scriban*, OHG. *scriban* write, paint, describe, prescribe (Du. *schrijven*, G. *schreiben* write, spell); WGerm. str. vb. (in ON. wk. and with short *i*, *skrifja*) - L. *scribere* write (cf. SCRIBE).
- shrivel** [ʃri:vəl] become, cause to become, contracted and wrinkled. XVI. poss. of ON. origin (cf. Sw. dial. *skryvla* wrinkle).
- shroff** [ʃrɒf]. XVII. Anglo-Indian alt. of the source of SARAF.
- shroud** [ʃraud] A. †garment OE.; winding-sheet; veil, screen XVI; B. †place of shelter XIV; (pl.) crypt, vault XVI; C. (pl.) ship's

- ropes leading from a mast-head xv. OE. *scrūd*, corr. to ON. *skrūd* and *skrūði* fittings, gear, ornaments, apparel, furniture, textile fabric, f. Germ. \**skrūd-* \**skreud-* cut (see SHRED). Hence **shroud** vb. †clothe; cover, screen XIII; repl. †*shride* :- OE. *scrýðan* (\**skrūdjan*) = ON. *skryða*.
- Shrovetide** [ʃrouv'taɪd] the three days preceding Ash Wednesday. xv. Abnormally f. pt. stem *shrov-* of SHRIVE + TIDE sb. So *Shrove Tuesday* (xv). ¶ The reference is to the practice of going to confession before Lent.
- shrub**<sup>1</sup> [ʃrʌb] woody plant smaller than a tree. OE. *scrubb* and *scrýbb* (both evidenced once prob. in sense 'shrubbery, underwood'). The basic meaning may be 'rough plant or bush' and the foll. appear to be rel. forms: NFris. *skrobb* broom, brushwood, WFlem. *schrobbe* climbing wild pea or vetch, Norw. *skrubba* dwarf cornel, Da. dial. *skrub* brushwood. Cf. SCRUB<sup>2</sup>. Hence **shrubbery**. XVIII.
- shrub**<sup>2</sup> [ʃrʌb] drink prepared from acid fruit, etc. XVIII. - Arab. *šurb*, *šarāb*, f. *šariba* vb. drink; cf. SHERBET, SYRUP.
- shrug** [ʃrʌg] shiver, shudder XIV; raise (the shoulders) in disdain, etc. xv. Of unkn. origin; the occas. vars. *shrukke* (xv), *shruck* (xvi) and some affinity of sense suggest comparison with Sw. dial. *skrugge*, *skrukka* crouch, Da. *skrugge*, *skrukke* duck the head, but no point of contact can be made out.
- shuba** [ʃu:bə] fur gown or greatcoat. XVI. - Russ. *shúba*.
- shuck** [ʃʌk] (dial., U.S.) husk XVII; valueless thing (pl. used as int.) XIX. Of unkn. origin.
- shudder** [ʃʌdər] tremble convulsively. XIII. ME. *shod(d)er* - MLG. *schöderen*, MDu. *schüderen* (whence G. *schauern*, Sw. *skudra*), frequent. (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) f. Germ. \**skūd-* shake, repr. in various synon. formations, as OFris. *shedda*, OS. *skuddian*, (M)LG. *schudden*, OHG. *scutten* (G. *schütten*, whence frequent. *schüttern*), *scutisōn*. Hence sb. XVII (Sh.).
- shuffle** [ʃʌfl] Evidenced in the latter half of XVI in a series of senses expressive of pushing along, putting together, into, or off in a disorderly or evasive manner, and the like. - or cogn. w. LG. *schuffeln*, based on Germ. \**skuf-*; see SHOVE, -LE<sup>2</sup>.
- shun** [ʃʌn] †abhor OE.; avoid, eschew XII. OE. *scunian* (chiefly in *ā-*, *onscunian*); a peculiarly Eng. vb. of unkn. origin.
- shunt** [ʃʌnt] †swerve, shy, shrink away XIII; (dial.) shove XVIII; move (a railway train) from one line to another XIX. ME. *schunte*, perh. a deriv. of SHUN.
- shut** [ʃʌt] pt., pp. **shut** †fasten (a bolt), (a door, etc.) with a bolt; move (a door, etc.) so as to close an aperture XIII. OE. *scýttan* (more freq. in the comp. *forscýttan*) = OFris. *sketta*, (M)LG. (M)Du. *schutten* shut up, obstruct :- WGerm. \**skuttjan*, f.

\**skut-* \**skeut-* SHOOT. The normal repr. of OE. *scýttan* is *shit(te)*, the prevailing form down to XVI, except for the south-eastern *shet(te)*, used by Ch. and Gower; the form *shut* was taken into standard Eng. from the west midlands. Hence *shu·t·t·er*<sup>1</sup> XVII; short for †*window-shutter* (XVII), repl. earlier †*window-shut* and simple *shut*.

**shute** *ʃut* channel for conveying water to a lower level XVIII; steep channel down which stuff is shot XIX. Partly var. of SHOOT sb., partly var. sp. of CHUTE.

**shuttle** *ʃʌtl* weaver's instrument for shooting the thread of the weft backwards and forwards. XIV. repr. OE. *scýtel* dart, arrow, corr. to ON. *skutill* harpoon, bolt :- Germ. \**scutilaz*, f. \**skut-* SHOOT; rel. forms in Scand. langs. have acquired the same sense, viz. Sw., Da. *skyttel*, Da. *skytte*, Norw. *skyt*, *skjot*; see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**shy**<sup>1</sup> *ʃai* †easily frightened OE.; timidly averse to meeting anything XVI; unwilling to commit oneself XVII. OE. *scēoh* (also in *scēohmōd* of timid mind) = OHG. \**scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu* is a new formation) :- Germ. \**skeuχ(w)az*, whence also OHG. *sciuhēn* (G. *scheuen* shun, *scheuchen* scare); rel. by gradation to MDu. *schuwe*, *schu* (Du. *schuw*), Norw. *skygg*, OSw., Da. *sky* :- \**sku(g)waz* timid; cf. ESCHEW. ¶ The phonetic development of *ʃai* from OE. *scēoh* is parallel to that of THIGH. Hence vb. XVII.

**shy**<sup>2</sup> *ʃai* throw (a missile). XVIII. The earliest exx. refer to throwing at cocks with sticks (cf. *cockshy*) and suggest that this vb. was derived from †*shy-cock* (perh. orig.) a cock that refused to fight or to be caught (SHY<sup>2</sup>); but the source remains obscure.

**shyster** *ʃai·stər* (U.S. sl.) tricky lawyer, unscrupulous business man, etc. XIX. prob. based on G. *scheisser*, agent-noun of *scheissen* SHIT, with substitution of -STER. Cf. SHICER.

**si** *si* (mus.) seventh note of the scale in solmization. XVIII. - F. *si* - It. *si*, supposed to be made from the initials of *Sancte Iohannes*, for which see UT.

**sialagogue** *sai·ələgəg* medicine that produces saliva. XVIII. - F. *sialagogue* - modL. *sialagogus*, f. Gr. *sialon* saliva + *agōgōs* leading, drawing forth, f. *agein* lead (see ACT).

**siamang** *sai·əmæŋ* large ape with long black hair. XIX. Malay *si(y)amang*, f. *amang* black.

**Siamese** *saiəmiˈz* pert. to, native of, *Siam*. XVII. See -ESE.

**sib** *sib* related by blood, now (exc. dial.) spec. of canaries; OE. *sib(b)* = OFris. *sibbe*, MDu. *sib(b)e*, OHG. *sippi*, ON. pl. fem. *sifjar*, Goth. *un|sibjis* (*sibja* relationship), of unkn. origin.

**sibilant** *siˈbilənt* having a hissing sound. XVII. - L. *sibilant-*, -*ans*, prp. of *sibilāre*

hiss, whistle, f. *sibilus* whistling sound, of imit. origin; see -ANT. So *sibila·TION*. XVII (Bacon). - late L.

**Sibyl** *siˈbil* woman possessing powers of divination. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *Sibile* (mod. *Sibylle*) or medL. *Sibilla*, L. *Sibylla*, *Sibulla* - Gr. *Sibulla*, explained in the Doric form *Siobúlla*, by Jerome, as for *Theoboulē* 'divinely wise'. So *Si·bylline*<sup>1</sup>. XVI (North). - L.

**sic** *sik* L. *sic* so, thus, used parenthetically to indicate authenticity.

**sicca** *si·kə* orig. newly coined rupee. XVII (*secau*, *siccao*). - Hind. *sikka* - Arab. (Pers.) *sikkah* die for coining, impression on money; cf. SEQUIN.

**sick** *sik* ill, ailing OE.; out of condition XIV; weary of XVI; inclined to vomit, vomiting XVII. OE. *sēoc* = OFris. *siäk*, OS. *sioh*, OHG. *sioh* (Du. *ziek*, G. *siech*), ON. *sjúkr*, Goth. *siuks* :- CGerm. \**seukaz*, of unkn. origin. There is evidence that *ē* of ME. *sēk* had been raised to *i* in some areas perh. c.1200; the form *sik(e)*, which rhymes with *lik(e)*, e.g. in Ch. and Gower, and is indicated by the sp. *syke* as late as XVI, was normally shortened in *sickness* (OE. *sēocnes*), whence the form *sick* in the simplex. The raising and shortening of *ē* were prob. assisted by the forms of OE. *sīcian* be ill, pp. *sīc(c)lod*, and \**sicol* in bad health, pl. *sicle*, ME. *sikel*, early modE. *sickle*. Hence **si·CKEN**<sup>5</sup> XII. **si·ckly**<sup>1</sup> XIV; prob. after ON. *sjúkligr*; whence vb. XVII (Sh.).

**sicker** *si·kər* (north. since c.1500) safe, secure, sure. OE. *sicor* = OFris., OS. *sikor* (MDu. *seker*, Du. *zeker*), OHG. *sihur* (G. *sicher*); early WGerm. - late form \**sicurus* of L. *sēcūrus* SECURE.

**sickle** *si·kl* reaping-hook with toothed edge. OE. *sicol*, *sicel* = MLG., MDu. *sekele*, *sikele* (Du. *zikkel*), OHG. *sichila* (G. *sichel*) - var. \**sicila* of (Campanian) L. *secula* (cf. It. *segolo*), f. *secāre* cut (see SECTION).

**side** *saɪd* long surface or part )( top, bottom, or end; place or aspect with reference to a centre; lateral slope, shore, etc. OE.; situation with respect to an opinion XIII. OE. *side* = OFris., OS. *side*, OHG. *sita* (Du. *zijde*, *zij*, G. *seite*), ON. *siða* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**siðō*, prob. f. \**siðaz* adj. extending lengthways, long, deep, low (OE. *sid*, MDu. *side*, *zide*, ON. *siðr*, whence adv. OE. *side*, MLG., MDu. *side*), and rel. further to OE. *siþ* late, etc. (see SINCE). Hence **side** vb. xv. **sidelong** *saɪdloŋ* sideways, obliquely; also adj. XVI. alt. of *sideling* (XIV); see -LING<sup>2</sup>, -LONG; and cf. MLG., MDu. *sideling(e)*, (Du. *zijdelings*), OSw. *sidholangs*, ODa. *sidelangs*. **sidesman** *saɪdzmən* churchwarden's assistant. XVII. alt. of †*sideman* (XVI-XVII), 'a man who stands at the side of a churchwarden'. **si·deWAYS**, †-WISE from one side, laterally, obliquely. XVI. **si·ding**<sup>1</sup> *saɪ·dɪŋ* taking

sides XVII; concr. piece of something at the side XVIII. **sidle** sai'dl move obliquely, edge along XVII; back-formation from *sideling*, *sidelong*, after vbs. in -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**sideral** si'dərəl, sai'dərəl pert. to the stars. XVI. - L. *siderālis*, f. *sider-*, *sīdus* constellation, star. So **sideréal**<sup>1</sup> saidiə'riəl. XVII. f. L. *sidereus*.

**siderite** si'dərait, sai'dərait †loadstone XVI; various min. uses from XVIII. In early use - F. *siderite* or L. *siderītēs*, -*ītis* - Gr. *siderītēs*, -*ītis*, f. *sīdēros* iron; in later use f. Gr. *sīdēros*; see -ITE.

**sidero-** si'dərou, saidiə'rou comb. f. of Gr. *sīdēros* iron, in names of minerals (XVIII), and var. techn. terms.

**siege** sidʒ investing of a place with an army. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *sege* - OF. *sege* (mod. *siège*), f. *assegiar* (mod. *assiéger*) BESIEGE. ☐ Distinct from ME. *sege*, later *siege* seat, now only in techn. uses derived from modF. *siège* = Pr. *setge* :- Rom. \**sedicum*.

**sienna** si'e-nə (ferruginous earth used as) a reddish-brown pigment. XVIII. Earlier *terra-sienna*, for It. *terra di Sienna* 'earth of Siena(n)ā', a town in Tuscany.

**sierra** si'e-rə mountain range in Spain, etc. XVII. - Sp. *sierra* :- L. *serra* saw (cf. SERRATED).

**siesta** si'e-stə afternoon rest taken in hot climates. XVII. - Sp. *siesta* (Pg. *sesia*) :- L. *sexta* (sc. *hōra*) SIXTH hour of the day; cf. SEXT.

**sieve** siv vessel with a mesh for separating coarser from finer particles. OE. *sife* = MLG., MDu. *seve* (Du. *zeef*), OHG. *sib*, *sip* (G. *sieb*) :- WGerm. \**sibi*, which was applied spec. to the finer kinds as opp. to RIDDLE. The present sp. repr. the ME. *sēve* with orig. *i* lengthened to *ē*, but the pronunc. repr. orig. *i*.

**sift** sift pass through a sieve. OE. *sifan* = MLG., MDu. *siften*, *sichten* (Du. *ziften*), whence G. *sichten*; f. \**sib-* (see prec.).

**sigh** sai emit a deep breath expressing weariness, pain, or relief. First in ME. pt. *siȝide*, *syhid*, *sighed*, gerund *syȝing*, *sighing* (XIII), based on the stem of *sihte*, *siȝte* (pt. †*sight* was in literary use till XVII), wk. pt. of †*siche* :- OE. *sīcan* (orig. str.; cf. pt. *on[sīc]*); dial. side-developments are: *sike* (XII), *sick* (XV), evolved from 2nd and 3rd pres. ind. OE. *sīcst*, *sicþ*; *sithe* (XIV, now dial.) by a sporadic change of *χ* to *þ*, *ð*; Sc. *sich* *sich* (Barbour); *sife*, *sif*; of unkn. origin. Hence sb. XIV.

**sight** sait said thing seen, spectacle OE.; eye-sight, vision; show, display, (hence) lot XIV; device to guide the eye XVI. OE. *sihþ*, more usu. *gesihþ*, *gesiht* (see Y-), corr. to OS. *gisiht*, MLG. *sichte*, MDu. *sicht* (Du. *zicht*), OHG., MHG. (*ge*)*sicht* (G. *gesicht*; *sicht* XIX - LG.) sight, vision, face, appearance;

WGerm. deriv. of \**sex(w)-* SEE<sup>1</sup>; see -T<sup>1</sup>. Hence **si-ghtly**<sup>1</sup> †visible; pleasing to the sight. XVI; now more freq. in UNSIGHTLY.

**sigil** sidʒil seal or signet; occult sign. XVII.

**sigla** si-glə characters used as abbreviations. XVIII. Late L. *sigla*, perh. for *singula*, n.pl. of *singulus* SINGLE; cf. *singulæ litteræ*, so used.

**sigma** si-gmə name of the Gr. letter Σ, σ, ς (i.e. s), uncial C. XVII. So **si-gmoid**. XVII. - Gr. *sigmoeidēs*.

**sign** sain gesture to convey a meaning; mark having a meaning, token XIII; division of the zodiac XIV; device for a shop or inn XV. - (O)F. *signe* - L. *signum* mark, token, the organic reprs. of which in Rom. are (O)F. *seing* seal, Pr. *senh*, Sp. *seña*, Pg. *senha* (from the pl.), It. *segno*, Rum. *semm*. So

**sign** vb. mark with a sign XIV; affix one's mark or name (to) XV. - (O)F. *signer* - L. *signāre*, f. *signum*. **signal**<sup>1</sup> si-gnəl signr or token (of); sign agreed upon XVI (Sh.). - (O)F. *signal*, alteration of earlier *seignal*, corr. to Pr. *senhal*, Sp. *señal*, It. *segnale* :- Rom. (medL.) *signāle*, sb. use of n. of late L. *signālis*, f. *signum* SIGN; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. (As used by Ch. and Gower, an independent early adoption; cf. Gower's use of AN. *signal*.) Hence **si-gnal** vb. XIX. **signalize**. XVII.

**signal**<sup>2</sup> si-gnəl striking, remarkable. XVII. - F. *signalé*, earlier †*segnalé* - It. *segnalato*, pp. of *segnalare* make illustrious, f. *segnale* (see above). For the loss of final syll. cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, COSTIVE, DEFILE<sup>2</sup>. **si-gnatory**<sup>2</sup> †used in sealing XVII; (forming) one of those whose signatures are attached XIX. L. *signātorius*. **signature** si-gnətʃəɹ (Sc.) writing presented to the Baron of Exchequer as the ground of a royal grant; person's name as authentication of a document XVI; character. In the first sense repl. Sc. †*signator* - F. *signature* (- It. *segnatura*) or medL. *signātūra*, f. pp. stem of L. *signāre*. **signet** si-gnit small seal. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. *signet* (whence also (M)LG., (M)Du. *signet*) or - medL. *signētum*, dim. of *signe*, *signum* SIGN.

**signi-ficance** signi-fikəns meaning XV; importance XVIII. - OF. *significance* or L. *significāntia*, f. prp. of *significāre*, f. *signum* SIGN; see -ANCE. So **signi-ficant**. XVI. - L. *significānt-*, -*āns*. **si-gnifica-tion**. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. - L. *si-gnifīfy*. XIII. - (O)F. *signifier* - L. *significāre*. **signi-ficavit** si-gnifikei-vit (eccl. law) form of writ. XIV (Ch.). 3rd s. pt. ind. of L. *significāre*. Cf. *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *insignia*, *resign*, etc.

**signor**, **signior** si'njɔɹ sir, Mr.; man of distinction or authority. XVI. - It. *signor*, clipped form of *signore* (= SEIGNEUR, SEÑOR, SENHOR) :- L. *seniōrem*, *senior* SENIOR, SIRE. So **signora** si'njɔɹə title of respect corr. to *madam*, *Mrs.* XVII.

**Sikh** sik, sikh member of a military community of the Punjab, established orig. as

a religious sect. XVIII. - Hindi *sikh* :- Skr. *śiṣya* disciple.

**silage** sailiʒ ensilage. XIX. Alt. f. ENSILAGE, after SILO.

**silence** sai'ləns abstinence from speech XIII (AnchrR.); absence of sound XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). - (O)F. *silence*, corr. to Pr. *silenci*, Sp. *silencio*, It. *silenzio* - L. *silentium*, f. *silent-*, *silēns*, prp. of *silēre* be silent; see -ENCE. Similarity of form and meaning are seen in Gr. *sigē* silence, *σιῶπᾶν*, Goth. *ana|silan*, G. *schweigen*. So **si-LENT**. XVI. - L. prp.

**silene** saili-nī genus of caryophyllaceous plants typifying the tribe *Sileneæ*; plant belonging to this; catchfly. XVII. modL. - L. *Silēnus* - Gr. *Seilēnos* species of satyr.

**Silesia** saili'zjə, -jə name of a province in eastern Germany. XVII. Latinized f. G. *Schlesien*.

**silhouette** silue't portrait or picture in solid black. XIX. From F. phr. *à la silhouette*, f. name of Étienne de *Silhouette* (1709-67), controller-general in 1759; but divergent reasons are given for the application.

**silica** si'likə (chem.) dioxide of silicon. c.1800. f. L. *silic-*, *silix* flint, after *alumina*, etc. Hence **si-LICATE**<sup>2</sup>. So **SILICEOUS** sil'i'ʒəs pert. to flint or silica. XVII. f. L. *siliceus*. **SILICUM**. XIX (H. Davy, 1808); repl. by **SILICON** si'likon. XIX (T. Thomson, 1817).

**siliqua** si'likwa (bot.) pod of seeds of the mustard family. XVIII. So **si-LIQUOSE**<sup>1</sup>, **si-LIQUOUS**. XVII.

**silk** silk (fabric made from) the soft lustrous fibre woven by certain moths that feed on mulberry leaves. OE. *sioloc*, *seol(e)c*, for \**siluc*, corr. to ON. *silki* pp., and OS. *šelkū* (Russ. *šelk*), Lith. *šilkai*, OPruss. (genitive) *silkas* - L. \**sericum*, for *sericum*, n. of *sericus*, f. *seres* - Gr. *Sēres* (see SERGE), oriental people from whom silk was first obtained and passed through Slavonic countries into the Baltic trade. Hence **si-LIKEN**<sup>3</sup>. OE. *soel(o)cen*. **si-LIKWORM**. OE. *seolcwyr̄m*. **si-LIKY**<sup>4</sup>. XVII.

**sill** sil beam forming the foundation of a wall OE.; lower horizontal part of a window opening xv; threshold xvi. OE., *syll*, *syll* = MLG. *sulle*, *sul*, MDu. *sulle*, rel. to MLG., MDu. *sille*, ON. *svill*, *syll*, and MHG. *swelle*, OHG. *swelli*, *swella* (G. *schwelle* threshold), Goth. *galsuljan* found, establish, *sulja* sole, and perh. to L. *solea* SOLE<sup>1</sup>.

**sillabub**, **syllabub** si'ləbʌb dish of milk curdled with wine, etc. xvi. The earliest exx. show *sol-*, *sul-*, *sel-*, *sil-*; together with synon. (dial.) *silibouk*; of unkn. origin.

**silly** si'li (dial.) deserving of pity xv; †weakly; †simple, ignorant; feeble-minded, foolish xvi. Later form of *seely* (orig.)

happy, blessed :- OE. \**sælig* (as in *unsælig* unhappy, *sæliglīce*, adv.) and *gesælig*, corr. to OFris. *sēlich*, OS., OHG. *sālig* (Du. *zalig*, G. *selig*) :- WGerm. \**sæliga*, f. \**sæli* luck, happiness (OE. *sæli*), sb. f. CGerm. base repr. also by ON. *sæll* happy, Goth. *sēls* good, and abstr. sb. OE. *sælh*, etc., ON. *sæld* :- \**sæliþō*.

**silo** sai'lou pit or underground chamber for storing grain, etc. XIX. - Sp. *silo* (whence also F. *silo*) :- L. *siru-s* - Gr. *sirós* pit to keep corn in. Cf. ENSILAGE.

**silphium** si'lfim Mediterranean plant yielding a gum resin. XVIII. - L. - Gr. *silphion*.

**silt** silt fine sand, etc., deposited as sediment. xv (Promp. Parv.). The earliest exx. are from E. Anglia; of uncertain origin, but prob. denoting orig. a salty deposit, and so perh. - a Scand. word repr. by Norw., Da. *sylt*, Norw. and Sw. dial. *sylta* salt marsh, sea beach, corr. to OLG. *sulta* (LG. *sulte*, *sülte*; Du. *zult*), OHG. *sulza* (G. *sülze*) salt marsh, salt pan, brine, f. Germ. \**sult-* \**salt-* SALT (cf. OE. *un(ge)sylt* unsalted, Du. *zilt* salty).

**Silurian**<sup>1</sup> sailjuə'riən pert. to the ancient British tribe of *Silures* XVIII; (geol.) pert. to a series of palaeozoic rocks immediately below the Devonian XIX; see -IAN.

**Silurian**<sup>2</sup> sailjuə'riən pert. to the family Siluridae of fishes. XIX. f. L. *silurus* - Gr. *silouros*; see -IAN. Also **SILU-ROID**.

**silvan** see SYLVAN.

**silver** si'lvəɹ precious metal ranking next to gold. OE. *siolfor*, *seolfor* = OFris. *sell(o)ver*, OS. *silubar*, *silobar*, OHG. *sil(a)bar*, *silbir* (Du. *zilver*, G. *silber*), ON. *silfr*, Goth. *silubr*, CGerm. \**silubr-*, rel. indeterminately to various Balto-Sl. forms, perh. all ult. of Oriental origin.

**simian** si'miən ape-like. XVII. f. L. *simia*, perh. f. *simus* - Gr. *simós* snub-nosed, flat-nosed; see -IAN.

**similar** si'miləɹ †homogeneous (Bacon); like, alike (Cotgr.) XVII. Earlier *similary* xvi (common in xvii). - F. *similaire* (cf. Sp., Pg. *similar*) or medL. *similāris*, f. L. *similis*, based on IE. \**sem-* \**som-* (cf. HOMO-, SAME, SIMULTANEOUS); see -AR, -ARY. Hence or - F. **SIMILARITY**, xvii. So **SIMILITUDE** simi-litjūd. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. or L.

**simmer** si'məɹ be at a point short of boiling point. XVII (H. More). Later form of (dial.) †*simper* (xv), perh. of imit. origin; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**simnel** si'mnəl bread made of fine flour. XIII (Havelok). - OF. *simenel* (mod. dial. *simnel*), derived ult. from L. *simila* (whence OHG. *semala*, G. *semmel*), *similāgō*, or Gr. *semidālis* fine flour (cf. SEMOLINA).

**simony** sai'məni, si'məni traffic in sacred things. XIII (AnchrR.). - (O)F. *simonie* - late L. *simōnia*, f. name of *Simon* Magus in

allusion to his offer of money to the Apostles Peter and John for the gift of conferring the Holy Ghost (Acts viii 18, 19); see -v<sup>2</sup>. So **simoniac** si-, saimou-niæk xiv (sb.); adj. xvii. - (O)F. *simoniaque* or medL. *simōniacus*; **simoniacal**<sup>1</sup> si-, saimōnai-ækol. xvi. Several other formations were current xiv-xvi.

**simoom** simūm hot suffocating sand-wind. xviii. - Arab. *samūm*, f. *samm* vb. poison. Cf. F. *simoun*, G. *samum*.

**simper** si'mpær smile in a self-conscious or affected way. xvi. Similar forms with rel. meanings in Scand. langs., MDu., and G. may be the immed. source or point to a CGerm. imit. origin with the suffix -ER<sup>4</sup>; a close resemblance is seen in *whimper*.

**simple** si'mpl A. free from duplicity; free from pride xiii; B. of humble condition; ordinary, homely xiii; deficient in knowledge xiv; silly xvii; C. with nothing added xiv; not complex xv. sb. pl. persons of humble status; unlettered people xiv; sg. (gram.) simplex; (arch.) uncompounded substance, herb for use as such xvi. - (O)F. *simple* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *simple* - L. *simpulus* (whence It. *scempio*), corr. to Gr. *haplōos*, f. \*sm- \*sem- (cf. *semper* always, SEMPI-TERNAL) \*som- (cf. *homo*-, *same*) + \*pl-, as in *duplus* DOUBLE, *tripulus* TRIPLE, etc. (cf. -FOLD). Hence si'mply<sup>2</sup>. xiii (RGlouc.); with contr. as in *gently*, *nobly*, *singly*. So **simplex** si'mpleks consisting of a single part xvi; sb. (gram.) uncompounded word xix. L., with second el. as in *duplex*, *multiplex*, -plic- (see PLY<sup>1</sup>). **simplicity** -i'siti. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. or L., f. *simplic-*, *simplex*. **si'mplify**. xvii. - F. - medL. **si'mplifica-tion**. xvii; so F.

**simpleton** si'mplætən silly person. xvii. f. SIMPLE+TON, as in many surnames derived from place-names; cf. *idleton* idle fellow (xviii), *†sillyton* (xviii), and the use of -by (ON. *býr*; cf. BY-LAW), as in *idle(s)by*, *lewd(s)by*, *rudesby*, *sneaksby*, *sure(s)by*, *wigsby*.

**simulacre** si'mjuleikæi (arch.) image. xiv. - L. *simulacrum* (xvi), which is now esp. used for 'mere image'; f. *simulāre* (see next).

**simulate** si'mjuleit assume falsely the appearance of. xvii. - pp. stem of L. *simulāre*, f. *similis* SIMILAR; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **simula-tion**. xiv. - OF. or L. Cf. DISSEMBLE.

**simultaneous** simæltei'næs existing or operating at the same time. xvii. f. L. *simul* at the same time, prob. after *instantaneous* or *momentaneous*; see SAME, -Eous. ¶ Rare medL. *simultāneus* means 'simulated'; F. *simultané* is recorded only from xviii.

**simurgh** si'mārg monstrous bird of Persian legend. xviii. - Pers. *simurgh*, f. Pahlavi *sin* (Av. *saēna*, Skr. *cyena*) eagle + *murgh* bird.

**sin** sin transgression of the divine law. OE. *syn(n)* wrongdoing, offence, (also) enmity (:- \**sunjō*), rel. to other Continental forms with dental, as OFris. *sende*, OS. *sundea*, OHG. *sumt(e)a*, *sund(e)a* (G. *sünde*), ON. *synd*; taken to be cogn. with L. *sont-*, *sōns* guilty (see also SOOTH). So **sin** vb. OE. *syngian* (:- \**sunniġōjan*), ME. *singen*, *singen*, *sunġen*, -*izen*, was repl. by *sinne*, based on the sb. Cf. ON. *syndgast* refl. vb.

**sinapism** si'næpizm mustard plaster. xvii. - F. *sinapisme* or late L. *sināpismus* - Gr. *sināpismós* use of a mustard plaster (*sināpisma*); f. *sināpi* mustard, of Egyptian origin; see -ISM.

**since** sins adv. †thereupon; from then till now; ago, before now xv; prep. from (a certain time) till now xvi; conj. from the time that; seeing that xv. Late ME. *synnes*, *syns*; either (i) reduced form of *†sithenes* (xiv), f. *†sithen*, OE. *sippon*, *sippan*, *sip þām* after that (cf. G. *seitdem* since), i.e. *sip* after = OS. *sīð*, OHG. *sīd* (G. *seit*), ON. *sīðr* less, Goth. *-seips* (in *ni þanaseiþs* no longer), prep. compar. adv. meaning 'later', the base of which is rel. to *synon*. L. *sētius*; or (ii) directly f. (dial.) *sin* (xiv), syncopated form of *†sithen* + -s. For the sp. cf. *hence*, *once*, etc.

**sincere** sinsi:əi not falsified, adulterated, or feigned. xvi. - L. *sincērus* (whence F. *sincère*, Sp., It. *sincero*). So **sincerity** sinsi:riti. xvi. - L.

**sinciput** si'nisipat (anat.) front part of the skull. xvi. - L. *sinciput*, for \**senciput*, f. *sēmi-* half, SEMI-+ *caput* HEAD.

**sine**<sup>1</sup> sain (math.) one of the three trigonometrical functions (cf. *secant*, *tangent*). xvi. - med. use of L. *sinus* bend, bay, fold of toga, bosom (see SINUS), used to translate Arab. *jaib* bosom (cf. JIBBAH) in this sense.

**sine**<sup>2</sup> sai'ni without. L. (see SUNDER). L. phr. **sine die** sai'ni dai'i without a day (sc. being specified) xvii; *sine qua non* sai'ni kwei non 'without which (thing *causa*) not', indispensable (thing) xvii; cf. Gr. *ὅν οὐκ ἄνευ* 'which things not without'.

**sincure** sai'nikju:əi, si'n- benefice without cure of souls; position with emolument but without duties xvii. - L. (*beneficium*) *sine cūrā*; see SINE<sup>2</sup>, CURE.

**sinew** si'nju tendon OE.; mainstay, chief support (*sinews* of war money, after L. *nervi belli pecunia*, Cicero 'Philippics' v ii 5) xvi. OE. *sin(e)we*, *sionwe*, *seonew-*, obl. forms of *sinu*, *seomu* = OFris. *sini*, *sin(e)*, (M)LG., MDu., MHG. *sene* (Du. *zeen*, G. *sehne*), ON. *sin* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**senawō* (the *w* of the stem appears also in OS. *sinewa* (MDu. *zenuwe*, Du. *zenuw*), OHG. *senawa*).

**sing** siŋ pt. **sang** sæŋ (formerly also *sung* xvi-early xix), pp. **sung** sæŋ, utter with musical inflexions of the voice. OE. *singan*, pt. *sang*, *sungon*, pp. *sungen* = OFris.

*siunga, sionga*, OS., OHG. *singan* (Du. *zingen*, G. *singen*), ON. *syngva*, Goth. *siggwān* †-CGerm. \**sengwan*, rel. to Gr. *omphē* voice †- \**songwā*. comp. **si-ng-song** jingling verse XVII; informal concert XVIII; formed on the model of DING-DONG (XVI).

**singe** sin<sup>d</sup>3 burn lightly. OE. *senġan* (*sænġan*), usu. *besenġan* = OFris. *senga*, *sendsa*, OS. *bisengian* (Du. *zengen*), (M)HG. *sengen* †- WGerm. \**sangjan*, f. \**sang-* \**seng-* \**sung-*, repr. also by Du. *sengel* spark, MHG. *senge* dryness, *sinc(-g-)* singeing, *sungen*, Icel. *sangr* singed, Norw. *sengla*, *sengra* smell of burning, OSl. *prě|saċiti* dry, *saċilo* oven.

**Singhalese** see SINGHALESE.

**single** si:ŋgl unaccompanied; unmarried; individual; not double XIV; separate XV; one (one or an) only XVI. ME. *single* -OF. *sengle*, *single* †- L. *singulu-s* f. *sim-* as in SIMPLE † dim. suffix \**-go-* † \**-lo-*, corr. in formation to Goth. *ainakls* solitary, f. \**aina-* ONE † \**-ka-* † \**-la-*. Hence **single** vb. separate, pick out. XVI. **singlet** si:ŋglit unlined undergarment for the trunk. XVIII; f. -ET, after *doublet*.

**singleton** si:ŋglɪtən a single card of a suit in the hand. XIX; with *-ton*, as in SIMPLETON, with allusion to the surname *Singleton*. **si:ŋgly**<sup>2</sup> adv., with contr. as in *simply*.

**singlo** si:ŋglou green China tea, orig. obtained from the *Sunglo* hills in the province of Gan-hwuy. XVII.

**singular** si:ŋgju:ləɪ †alone, solitary; one only; (gram.); †separate, single, personal; †special, particular; not customary, peculiar XVII. ME. *singular* -OF. *singuler* (mod. *singulier*) - L. *singulāris*, f. *singuli* SINGLE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. The form in *-er* was not finally displaced by the latinized *-ar* till XVII. So **singula-RTY**. XIV. - (O)F. - late L.

**Sinhalese, Sing(h)alese** si:nhali:z, si:ŋgəli:z pert. to Ceylon XVIII. f. Skr. *Sinhālam* Ceylon †-ESE. Also CINGALESE.

**sinister** si:nistəɪ A. marked by †ill-will, †suspicion, dishonesty XV; unlucky, unfavourable XVI; B. situated on, or directed to, the left side (spec. her.) XV. - (O)F. *sinistre* or L. *sinister* left, f. compar. type in *-is-* on an unidentified base † \**-tro-*, as in *magister* MASTER; str. *sinister* till XVIII.

**sink** siŋk pt. **sank** sæŋk, pp. **sunk** saŋk, **sunken** sa:ŋkn be submerged; drop to a lower level OE.; trans. (repl. ME. *senchen*, OE. *senġan*) XIII. OE. *sincan*, pt. *sanc*, *suncon*, pp. *suncen* = OFris. *sinka*, OS., OHG. *sinkan*, MLG., MDU. *sinken* (Du. *zinken*, G. *sinken*), ON. *sphkva*, Goth. *siggan*; CGerm. str. vb., of unkn. origin. The pp. *sunk*, as dist. from *sunken*, now tends to be used of states implying deliberate human agency. Hence **sink** sb. †pit for the receipt of water, conduit XV; basin, etc. of stone, etc. having an escape pipe for water XVI (also fig.).

**Sinn Fein** jin fe:n Irish movement formed in 1905 by Arthur Griffith. Ir., 'we ourselves'.

**sinnet** si:nit, **sennt** se:nit (naut.) cordage made by pleating several strands of yarn, etc. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**Sino-** sai:nou comb. form of Gr. *Sinai*, L. *Sinæ* the Chinese, in **Sinologue** -lɔg one versed in Chinese civilization, etc. (XIX) modelled on F. or G. comps.

**sinter** si:ntəɪ incrustation formed by precipitation from mineral waters. XVIII. - G. *sinter* CINDER.

**sinuous** si:njuəs marked by turns or bends. XVI. - L. *sinuōsus* or F. *sinueux*; see next and -OUS.

**sinus** sai:nəs (path.) abscess, etc. XVI; (bot., anat.) cavity, depression XVII. - L. *sinus* semicircular fold, bosom, bay.

**-sion** ʃən, zən repr. F. *-sion*, L. *-siō(n)-*, f. s of pps. and supines † -iō(n)- ION, as in *adhesion*, *ascension*, *delusion*, *fusion*, *lesion*, *pension*, *suspension*, *tension*, *version*.

**sip** si:p imbibe liquid in small quantities XIV (Ch.); trans. XVII. prob. symbolic modification of SUP<sup>1</sup>, to express less vigorous action; but cf. L.G. *sippen*, which, if early enough, might be the immed. source. Hence sb. XVII.

**siphon, syphon** sai:fən bent tube for drawing off liquid by atmospheric pressure. XVII. - F. *siphon* or L. *siphō(n)-* Gr. *siphōn* pipe, tube. So **siphunculus** small canal or tube. XVIII (anglicized *si-phuncle* XIX). L. (Pliny), dim. of *siphō*; see -UNCLE.

**sippet** si:pit small piece of bread to be dipped in liquid. XVI. Intended as a dim. of SOP; see -ET and cf. rare †*supet* (XIV) and †*sopet* (XVII).

**si quis** sai kwis (leg.) notice requesting information. XVI. L. *si* if, *quis* anyone (sc. *invenerit* shall have found, etc.).

**sir** sɔɪ, sə title prefixed to the name of a knight or male superior, or used vocatively XIII, later as a gen. term of respect XIV. ME. *sir*, *ser*, *sur*, Sc. *schir*, denoting unstressed vars. of SIRE.

**sirdar** sɔ:ɪdɑ:ɪ military chief, as in India and Egypt. XVII (Sandys). - Urdu, f. Pers. *sar* head † *dār* possessor.

**sire** sai:ɪ †as a prefixed title or a vocative; †master, sovereign; (arch.) father XIII; male parent of a quadruped XVI. - (O)F. *sire* †- \**sieire* †- Rom. \**seior*, for L. *senior* SENIOR. Cf. MONSIEUR, SEIGNEUR.

**siren** sai:əɪən (classical myth.) fabulous female monster having an enchanting voice XIV; dangerously attractive person XVI (Sh.); instrument for producing musical tones, invented by Cagniard de la Tour, 1819 (hence, one for making signals). In some early texts (i) *sereyn*, -*ayn* (Ch.), (ii) *sirene* (Trevisa, Gower) -OF. (i) *sereine*, -*aine*, (ii) *sirène*, corr. to Sp., It. *sirena*, Pg.

*sere(i)a* - late L. *Sirēna*, fem. form (cf. -A<sup>1</sup>) of L. *Sirēn* (to which the Eng. word was finally assim.) - Gr. *Seirēn*, pl. *Seirēnes* ('Odyssey' XII 39 ff.).

**Sirius** si'ri:as chief star of the constellation Canis Major, dog-star. XIV (Ch.) - L. *Sirius* - Gr. *Seirios*.

**sirkar** sō'ikār †court, palace of native prince XVII; native agent, etc.; province, state XVIII. - Urdu - Pers. *sarkār*, f. *sar* head + *kār* agent, doer.

**sirloin** sō'ilo:in upper part of a loin of beef. XVI (*surloyn*, *serlyn*). - OF. \**surloigne*, var. of med. and modF. *surlonge*, f. *sur* over, above (see SUR-) + *longe* LOIN. ¶ For the sp. with *sir-* (from XVII) cf. †*sirname* SURNAME, †*sirples* SURPLICE, but its final prevalence may have been due to the fiction that the joint was knighted by an English king.

**sirocco** siro'kou oppressively hot and blighting wind blowing from the north coast of Africa. XVII. - F. *sirocco*, earlier †*siroc(h)* - It. *sciocco*, corr. to Pr. *siroc*, Sp. *siroco*, *jaloque*, Pg. *xaroco*, *siroco* - Arab. *šariq*, var. of *šarq* east (wind), f. *šaraqa* (the sun) rose.

**sirrah** si'rə condescending or contemptuous term of address to men and boys. XVI. Early forms *syrra*, *sirah*, also *serray*, *sirry*, *surry*, later (XIX) *siree* si'ri:, prob. repr. late ME. *sirē* SIRE with the last syll. finally assim. to AH.

**sir-reverence** see SAVE<sup>2</sup>.

**sirvente** si'r:vāt (pros.) form of poem used by the troubadours. XIX (Scott). - F. *sirvente* - Pr. *sirventes*, the final *s* of which was misapprehended as the pl. ending; of unkn. origin.

**sisal** si'səl (fibre of) species of Agava, etc. XIX. f. name of a port in Yucatan, Mexico.

**siskin** si'skin aberdevine. XVI. - MDu. *siseken*, early Flem. *sijshen* (Du. *sijse*), dim. based on MLG. *sisek*, *czitze*, MHG. *zisec*, *zise* (G. *zeisig*), of Sl. origin (cf. Czech *číž*, dim. *čížek*, Russ. *chizh*, dim. *chizhik*); see -KIN.

**sister** si'stə daughter of the same parent(s) as another person. First in E. Anglian and north. texts (XIII) - ON. *systir*, superseding native forms (*suster*, *soster*) repr. cogn. OE. *sweoster*, *swuster*, *swyster*, *suster* = OFris. *swester*, *suster*, *sister*, OS. *swestar*, MLG., MDu. *suster* (Du. *zuster*), OHG. *swester* (G. *schwester*), Goth. *swistar* :- CGerm. \**swestr* :- CIE. \**swesr-*, \**swesōr*, repr. in L. *soror* (:- \**swesor*) sister, Gr. *éor* daughter, niece, OIr. *siur*, W. *chwaer*, Balto-Sl., Skr., Av., and Arm. Hence **si-sterhood**. XIV (Gower); **si-sterly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Levins).

**Sistine** si'stin pert. to a pope Sixtus XIX. - It. *Sistino*, f. *Sisto* Sixtus; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**sistrum** si'strəm jingling instrument or rattle used by ancient Egyptians. XIV

(Trev.). - L. - Gr. *seístron*, f. *seíein* shake (cf. SEISMIC).

**Sisyphæan** sisif'i:ən useless and ineffective like the toil of the legendary Sisyphus in Hades. XVII. - L. *Sisyphæus* - Gr. *Sisúpheios*, f. *Sisúphos*; see -EAN.

**sit** sit pt., pp. **sat** sæt be seated, seat oneself, †be situated OE.; †fit, suit XIII. OE. *sittan*, pt. *sæt*, *sæton*, pp. *seten* = OFris. *sitta*, OS. *sittian*, OHG. *sizzan* (Du. *zitten*, G. *sitzen*), ON. *sitja* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth., which has *sitan*) \**sitjan*, \**setjan*, f. \**set* :- IE. \**sed-* \**sod-* \**sd-*, repr. also by forms s.vv. SEDATIVE, SET, SOOT, NEST.

**site** sait †place occupied XIV (Ch.); ground on which a building, etc. is set up XV; situation of a place or building XVI. - AN: *site* (XIV) or L. *situs* local position, perh. f. *sit-*, pp. stem of *sinere* leave, allow to remain (cf. SITUATE). Hence vb. XVI.

**sith** sijp (arch., dial.) since. OE. *sipþa*, ME. *sipþe*, *sip(e)*, clipped form of *sipþan* (see SINCE).

**sitringee** sitri'ndʒi carpet of coloured cotton. XVIII. - Urdu *shatrangī*, f. Pers. *shatranj* chess, with ref. to the orig. chequered pattern.

**situatē** sit'jueit situated. XVI. - late L. *situatus*, f. L. *situs* SITE. Hence **si-tuate** vb., **si-tuated** XVI; see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. So **situ-ATION**. XV. -(O)F. or medL. Cf. medL. *situare*.

**six** siks 6, vi. OE. *siex*, *syx*, *seox*, *sex* = OFris. *sex*, OS., OHG. *sehs* (Du. *zes*, G. *sechs*), ON. *sex*, Goth. *saihs* :- CGerm. \**seks*, varying in IE. with \**sweks*, and repr. by L. *sex*, Gr. *hēx*, dial. *hex*, OIr. *sé*, W. *chwech*, etc. So **sixth**<sup>2</sup> *siksp* new formation repl. *sixt(e)*, OE. *siexta* = OFris. *sexta*, OS., OHG. *sensto*, ON. *setti*, Goth. *saihta*; cf. L. *sextus*, Gr. *héktos*. Cf. **SEXT**, **SEXTANT**. **SIXTEEN**. OE. *siextiēne*, etc. **si-xiv**<sup>1</sup>, **si-x-tieth**<sup>1</sup>, OE. *siextig*, *siextigōþa*. **SIXTEENTH**<sup>2</sup>, repl. OE. *syxtēōþa*, etc.

**size**<sup>1</sup> saiz A. (dial.) assize(s); †ordinance for payment of tax, etc. XIII; †fixed standard of food, etc. XIV; B. magnitude XIV. - OF. *sise*, *size*, aphetic of *assise* ASSIZE, or aphetic var. of Eng. word. So **size** vb.<sup>1</sup> XIV; hence **siz(e)ABLE** saiz'əbl fairly large. XVII. Hence **sizar** saiz'əz at the Univ. of Cambridge, an undergraduate receiving a fixed allowance of food, etc. XVI.

**size**<sup>2</sup> saiz glutinous substance used to produce a ground for gilding, etc., or to mix with colours. XV. perh. identical with **SIZE**<sup>1</sup>, but the history is obscure. Hence vb.<sup>2</sup> XVII.

**sizzle** si:zl burn with a hissing sound. XVII. imit.; cf. **FIZZLE** and -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**sjambok** jæ'mbək whip made of hide. XIX. - Afrikaans *sam-*, *tjam-*, *sjambok* - Malay *samboq*, *chamboq* - Urdu *chābuk* CHABOUK.

**skald** sköld poet of ancient Scandinavia. XVIII (Percy). - ON. *skald*, of unkn. origin. Hence **ska-ldic**. XVIII (Warton).



**skat** skāt three-handed card game. XIX. - G. *skat* - It. *scarto* (= F. *écarté*) cards laid aside, f. *scartare* (see ÉCARTÉ).

**skate**<sup>1</sup> skeit fish of the genus *Raia*. XIV. - ON. *skata*.

**skate**<sup>2</sup> skeit device fixed on the sole of a boot for gliding over ice. XVII. orig. in pl. *scates*, occas. *scatses* - Du. *schaats* (pl. *schaatsen*), in MDu. *schaetse* - ONF. (with unexpl. development of sense) *escace*, OF. *eschasse* (mod. *échasse*) stilt. The final *s* of the Du. word was from the first apprehended as a pl. ending. Hence vb. XVII.

**skedaddle** skidæ:dl retreat hastily; (gen.) run away, clear out. XIX. First in U.S. mil. sl., unless the earlier Eng. dial. use is taken into account.

**skein** skein length of thread or yarn put up in a loose knot. XV (Promp. Parv.). Aphetic - OF. *escaigne* (mod. *écagne*) = Pr. *escanha* (cf. medL. *scagna*), of unkn. origin. ¶ Gael. *sgéinnidh*, Ir. *sgainn* are from Eng.

**skeleton** ske'litən bony frame of an animal. XVI (*sc-*). - modL. *sceleton*, *skeleton* - Gr. *skeletón*, sb. use (sc. *sōma* body) of n. of *skeletós* dried up, f. *skéllein* dry up, rel. to *skelerós* dry (SCLERO-). Cf. F. *squelette*, Sp. *esqueleto*, It. *scheletro*.

**skellum** ske'ləm rascal. XVII (now only S. African in form *skelm*). - Du. *schelm* *scye'ləm* - G. *schelm* (OHG. *skelmo*, *skalmo* rascal, devil, pestilence, carcass).

**skene** skín knife or dagger of the Irish kerns and Scottish highlanders. XVI. - Ir. and Sc. Gael. *sgian* (genitive *sceine*, *scine*); cf. W. *ysgien*.

**skep** skep specific quantity of grain, etc. XI; basket, hamper XIII (Cursor M.); beehive xv. Late OE. *sceppa* (in AL. *sceppa*, *eskeppa* XII) - ON. *skeppa* basket, bushel, rel. to synonym. OS. *scepil*, MLG., (M)Du. *schepe*, OHG. *sceffil* (G. *scheffel*); the base of which is repr. also by OS. *skap*, MLG. *scap*, OHG. *scaf* (G. *schaff* tub, vat).

**skerry** ske'ri rugged insulated sea rock. XVII. Orkney dial., f. ON. *sker* (whence Gael. *sgeir*) SCAR<sup>1</sup>.

**sketch** sketʃ rough drawing; brief account or description. XVII (some exx. still show foreign forms, *schytz*, *schetse*). - Du. *schets* or G. *skizze* - It. *schizzo* (whence also F. *esquisse*, †*esquiche*, Sp. *esquicio*), f. *schizzare* make a sketch :- Rom. \**schediāre*, f. L. *schediūs* (cf. L. *schediūm* extempore poem, late L. *schedia* raft) - Gr. *skhédios* done extempore, f. \**skh-*, aorist stem of *ékhein* (cf. SCHEME). Hence vb. XVII (Dryden).

**skew** skjū †scape XIV; move sideways or obliquely xv; look sideways XVI. Aphetic - ONF. *eskui(w)er*, *eskuer*, var. of OF. *eschuer* ESCHEW. So **skew** adj. oblique, slanting. XVII. f. the vb. or ASKEW. Also **skew-WHI-FF.** adj. and adv. XVIII.

**skewbald** skjū'bāld irregularly marked with white and brown or red. XVII. f. synonym. †*skued* (xv), of uncertain origin, perh. f. OF. *escu* (mod. *écu*) shield :- L. *scūtum* (cf. L. *scūtulātus* as the colour of a horse, f. dim. of *scūtum*); modelled on PIEBALD.

**skewer** skjū:ər long wooden or metal pin. XVII (Evelyn). var. of dial. *skiver* (XVII), of unkn. origin, but perh. the more original form; cf. ME. *kever*, *kiver*, *cure*, as vars. of *cover*.

**ski** ʃi, skī snow-shoe. XIX. - Norw. *ski* ʃi (*skji*, *sji*, *skid*) - ON. *skíð* billet of cleft wood, snow-shoe = OE. *stíd* SHIDE. Cf. F. *ski*, G. *ski*.

**skigram** skai:əgræm radiograph. XIX. f. Gr. *skidá* shadow + -GRAM. So **skia-**GRAPHY XIX; cf. SCIAGRAPHY.

**skid** skid supporting timber XVII; wooden fender; wheel-locking device XVIII. Of unkn. origin, but in form and sense resembling ON. *skíð* (see SHIDE, SKI). Hence **skid** vb. lock (a wheel) with a skid XVII; (of a wheel) be dragged along by having a skid applied; slip sideways XIX.

**skiff** skif small sea-going ship XVI; sculling- or racing-boat XVIII. - F. *esquif* (cf. Sp., Pg. *esquife*) - It. *schifo* - Lombardic \**skif*, OHG. *schif* SHIP.

**skill** skil †reason; †what is reasonable XII; †cause, reason; practical knowledge with ability XIII. - ON. *skil* distinction, discernment, knowledge, adjustment, pleading, rel. to *skila* give reason for, expound, decide, *skilja* divide, distinguish, decide, etc., and MLG. *schēle*, (M)Du. *geschil*, *verschil* difference, MLG., MDu. *schüllen*, *schēlen* differ, make a difference. Hence **skilled**<sup>2</sup> skild XVI.

**skillet** ski-lit saucepan, stew-pan. xv; (*skelet*; in AL. *schiletta* XIV). perh. aphetic - OF. *escuelete* small platter, dim. of *escuele* (mod. *écuelle*) :- popL. *scūtella*, alt. of L. *scutella* SCUTTLE<sup>1</sup>; see -ET.

**skilly** ski-li thin gruel, soup, etc. XIX. Shortening of *skilligalee* (XIX, Vaux), of unkn. origin.

**skim** skim clear (a liquid) of surface matter xv; move or act lightly over XVI. Back-formation f. *skimmer* vessel for skimming liquids (xiv), †*skemour*, †*skymour* (later with assim. of ending to -ER<sup>1</sup>) - OF. *escumeure* (mod. *écumoire*), f. *escumer*, f. *escume* SCUM.

**skimble-skamble** ski-mblskæ:mbl confused, nonsensical. XVI (Sh.).

**skimmington** ski-miŋtən †shrewish woman; ludicrous procession ridiculing an erring spouse. XVII. poss. -SKIM + -ton, after *simpleton*.

**skimp** skimp scanty. XVII. vb. scrimp XIX. poss. rel. to SCAMP.

**skin** skin hide of an animal stripped off XI; derma, epidermis; outer coat or covering XIV. Late OE. *scin(n)* (also *berascin* bear-skin) - ON. *skinn* :- \**skinþ-*, rel. to MLG. *schinden* (Du. *schinden*) flay, peel, OHG. *scindan* (G. *schinden*); phr. *The skin of one's teeth* (XVI); Job xix 20, Geneva Bible and A.V.), a literalism from Heb. Hence vb. cover with strip of skin. XV. **skin-ner**<sup>1</sup> one who deals with skins. XIV (Trevisa). Cf. ON. *skinnari* and medL. *peltarius*.

**skink** skɪŋk small lizard. XVI. - F. †*scinc* (now *scinque*) or L. *scincus* - Gr. *skigkos*; cf. SCINCID.

**skip**<sup>1</sup> skip leap lightly off the ground XIII (Cursor M.); pass from one thing to another omitting what intervenes XIV. prob. of Scand. origin, but the synon. MSw. *skuppa*, *skoppa* does not formally agree.

**skip**<sup>2</sup> skip footman, manservant; spec. college servant at Trinity College, Dublin. XVII. Short for †*skip-kennel* (XVII) lit. gutter-jumper; cf. QUACK<sup>2</sup>, WAG<sup>2</sup>.

**skip**<sup>3</sup> skip Shortening of SKIPPER (captain of a team). XIX.

**skipper** ski:pəɹ master of a small ship. XIV (*Herman, skipper de Dansk*, i.e. Dantzic). - MLG., MDu. *schipper* (whence also OF. *eskipe*, etc.), f. *schip* SHIP; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**skippet** ski:pɪt (hist.) cylindrical wooden box to contain a seal. XIV (Trevisa). Of unkn. origin. Also (dial.) *skibbet*. XIV (Trevisa).

**skirl** skɪrl cry out shrilly XIV; (of the bagpipes) XVII. prob. of Scand. origin; early forms *scrille*, *skrille*, corr. to Norw. dial. *skrylla*; ult. imit.

**skirmish** skɔ:ɪmɪʃ irregular engagement between small bodies of fighters. XIV. Late ME. (i) *skarmuch*, aphetic - OF. *escar(a)-muche* - It. *scaramuccia* (whence also Sp. *escaramuza*, Pg. *escarramuça*), of unkn. origin; superseded by (ii) *skarmich*, *skyr-mish*, which were based on OF. *eskermiss-*, *eskirmiss-* (whence **skirmish** vb. XIV) lengthened stem of *eskermir*, *eskirmir* (whence ME. *skirme* XIII), also *escremir*, *escrimir* (modF. *escrimer* fence) = Pr. *escremir*, It. *schermire* - Frankish \**skirmjan*, = OHG. *skirmen* (G. *schirmen*) defend. See -ISH<sup>2</sup> and cf. SCRIMMAGE.

**skirr** skɪr (poet., arch.) move rapidly XVI; pass rapidly over XVII. synon. with SCOUR<sup>2</sup> but identity with this is not favoured by the forms *skyr*, *sker*.

**skirret**<sup>1</sup> ski:rit water-parsnip. XIV. ME. *skirwhit(e)*, perh. f. †*skire* clear, bright (- ON. *skirr* SHEER<sup>1</sup>) + WHITE.

**skirret**<sup>2</sup> ski:rit instrument for measuring land, aligning trenches, etc. working on a revolving centre-pin. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**skirt** skɪrt part of a dress or robe from the waist down XIII (Cursor M.); flap of a

saddle, etc. XIV; border, edge XV. - ON. *skyrta* shirt = OE. *scyrte* SHIRT. ¶ The change of meaning is not accounted for, but the corr. LG. *schört* means 'woman's gown' locally. Hence vb. be on the border of. XVII.

**skit** skit vain or wanton woman XVI; satirical remark, parody XVIII. So **skit** vb. move lightly and rapidly XVII; make satirical hits XVIII. **ski-ttish**<sup>1</sup> excessively lively XV; disposed to shy, frolicsome XVI; fickle, coy XVII. perh. all ult. based on ON. \**skyt-*, mutation of \**skut-* \**skeut-* SHOOT; cf. dial. *skite* move rapidly, dart, prob. f. ON. \**skýt-* mutated stem of *skjóta* shoot.

**skittle** ski:tl (pl.) game of ninepins. XVII. Parallel with *kittle pins* (somewhat later in XVII); cf. †*skayles* (XVI-XVII) and (dial.) *KAYLES*; of unkn. origin, but the base may be the same as in prec. (cf. Sw., Da. *skytte* shuttle, marble, gate-bar).

**skiver** skai:vɪr thin kind of leather split from a sheepskin. XIX. f. *skive* split - ON. *skifa* (cf. SHIVE).

**skivvy** ski:vi (sl.) alt. of *slavvy*, SLAVEY. XIX.

**skoal** skou health or toast in drinking. XVI (in earliest use Sc. perh. through James VI's visit to Denmark in 1589). - Norw., Da. *skaal*, Sw. *skål*, repr. ON. *skál* bowl. See SCALE<sup>1</sup>.

**skua** ski:ʃə predatory gull, Stercorarius. XVII (Ray). - modL. *skua* - Færoese *kúgvur* = ON. *skúfr*, of unkn. origin.

**skulk** skʌlk move stealthily; conceal oneself. XIII. Of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *skulka* lurk, lie watching, Sw. *skolka*, Da. *skulke* shirk, play truant).

**skull** skʌl bony framework of the head, cranium. XIII (AncrR., S. Eng. Leg.). ME. *scolle*, *schulle*, of unkn. origin, but remarkably similar to synon. ON. *skoltr* (Norw. *skolt*, *skult*, Sw. *skult*, dial. *skulle*); repl. OE. *brægenpanne* brain-pan, *hæafod-bolla*, -*panne* head-bowl, -pan. comp. **skull**-CAP. XVII.

**skunk** skʌŋk N.Amer. animal of the weasel kind, noted for emitting an offensive smell XVII; contemptible person XIX. - Abenaki (Algonkin) *segankw*, *segongw*.

**sky** skai †cloud; the vault of heaven, the firmament (now the ordinary colloq. word). XIII. - ON. *ský* cloud (- \**skiuja*), rel. to OE. *sēo*, OS. *skio* (- \**skeww-*) and (more remotely) OE. *scūwa*, OHG. *scuwo*, ON. *skuggi* shade, shadow, Goth. *skuggwa* mirror :- \**skuwwon*. comp. **sky**-LARK (which soars in the sky while singing) XVII.

**Skye** skai name of the largest island of the Inner Hebrides used attrib. as in *S. terrier*, a small breed of dog. XIX. Gael. *Sgìth* skì.

**slab**<sup>1</sup> slæb flat, broad, and thick piece. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). Of unkn. origin.

**slab**<sup>2</sup> slæb (dial.) marshy place, slush. XVII. So adj. viscid XVII (Sh.). prob. of Scand.

origin (cf. ODa. *slab* mud, Icel., Norw., Sw. *slabb* wet filth). So (dial.) **slabber**<sup>4</sup> XVI; see SLOBBER, SLAVER.

**slack**<sup>1</sup> slæk indolent, careless, remiss OE.; loose XIII; dull, inactive XIV. OE. *slæc* = OS., (M)Du. *slak*, OHG. *slach*, ON. *slakr* = CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**slakaz*, cogn. with L. *laxus* LAX, *languere* LANGUISH. Hence **slack** vb. XVI. (OE. *slacian* relax efforts; cf. MDu. *slacken*), **slacken**<sup>5</sup>.

**slack**<sup>2</sup> slæk small or refuse coal. xv (Promp. Parv.). Late ME. and dial. *slack*, prob. of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *slakk*, Du. *slak*, G. *schlacke* dross).

**slade** sleid valley, dell; forest glade. OE. *slæd* = OS. *slada*, LG. *slade*, Icel. *slóðr*, Da., Norw. *slad(e)*. The present form descends from OE. obl. cases.

**slag** slæg refuse matter from smelting. XVI. - MLG. *slagge*, perh. f. *slagen* strike, SLAY, with ref. to fragments resulting from hammering.

**slake** sleik A. †relax one's efforts OE.; abate, moderate XIII (Cursor M.); B. †loosen, slacken XII; mitigate, appease, allay XIII; disintegrate (lime) with water XVII. OE. *slacian*, f. *slæc* SLACK<sup>1</sup>; corr. to (M)Du. *slaken* relax, diminish.

**slam**<sup>1</sup> slæm (at cards) †ruff and honours; winning all the tricks in a game. XVII. perh. shortening of †*slampant*, -am, -aine, in phr. *give* (one) *the slampant* trick, hoodwink.

**slam**<sup>2</sup> slæm (dial.) beat XVII; shut with a noise XVIII. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *slam(b)ra*, Sw. *slämma*, Norw. *slemma*).

**slander** slāndær †be a stumbling-block to XIII (Cursor M.); †disgrace; defame XIV. ME. *sclaudre*, aphetic - AN. *esclaudre*, OF. *esclandre*, alt. of *escandle* SCANDAL. So **slander** vb. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *esclandrér*, f. *esclandre*. **slānderous** †disgraceful, scandalous; characterized by slander or calumny. xv (Hoccleve). - OF. *esclandreux*.

**slang** slæg (orig., but now differentiated from) †cant, jargon XVIII; colloquial language of an undignified kind XIX (Keble, 1818). In its earliest appearance a cant term variously applied ('humbug', 'line of business', 'lay', 'show', 'performance of strolling players', beside the above uses, and as vb. 'defraud'), with gen. implication of irregular or lawless activity variously specialized. The north. dial. sense of 'abusive language' and the colloq. use of the vb. for 'abuse' are notably parallel to Norw. dial. *slengeord* offensive language, (also) new word introduced without special reason, *slengjenamn* nickname, and the phr. *slengje kjæften* 'sling the jaw', utter offensive language; but no immed. connexion can be made out. Hence vb. †exhibit at a fair XVIII; rail, or rail at, abusively (as in *slanging match*) XIX.

**slant** slànt slope, as of ground XVII; inclination, obliquity XIX. f. earlier adv. XV (*slonte*, later *slant*, *slaut*), aphetic of ASLANT, and vb. (XVI, *sklaunt*), obscurely rel. to dial. *slent* sb. and vb., which are presumably of Scand. origin. Hence **slantindicular** XIX (orig. U.S.); f. *slanting* prp. †PERPEN|DICULAR.

**slap** slæp smart blow as with the open hand. XVII. - LG. *slapp* (cf. G. *schlappe*), of imit. origin (similar words are *clap*, *flap*, *rap*, *tap*). So vb. and adv. XVII. In comb. with vbs. *slap-bang* XVIII (Grose), *slap-dash* XVII (Dryden).

**slash** slæf cut with a sweeping blow XIV (Wycl. Bible; rare before XVI); cut slits in (a garment); assail severely XVII. perh. aphetic - OF. \**esclasier*, var. of *esclachier* break, obscurely rel. to *esclater*, mod. *éclater* (see SLAT); prob. reinforced by symbolical assoc. with *slit*, *lash*.

**slat** slæt (dial.) slate XIV; long narrow slip of wood or metal XVIII. Aphetic - OF. *esclat* (mod. *éclat*) splinter, piece broken off, f. *esclater* split, splinter, shatter = Pr. *esclatar*, It. *schattare*, repr. Rom. \**exclatäre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + imit. base \**clat-*.

**slate**<sup>1</sup> sleit (tablet of) variety of stone that splits readily into plates. XIV (*slate*, *sklatestone*). - OF. *esclate*, fem. corr. to m. *esclat* SLAT.

**slate**<sup>2</sup> sleit (sl.) 'knock the hat over someone's eyes'; thrash; assail with abuse. XIX. Of dial. origin, presumably f. prec.

**slattern** slæt-tærn untidy and slovenly female. XVII. prob. alt. of synon. dial. *slattering* ('a dirty slattering woman', Ray), prp. of *slatter* spill or splash awkwardly, slop, frequent. (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) of *slat* (ME. *sleate*, *sclatte* XIII) dash, perh. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *slatta* slap).

**slaughter** slō-tær killing of cattle, etc. for food; killing of a person (cf. *manslaughter*) XIII; carnage, massacre XIV. - ON. \**slahr* (ON. *slátr*, mod. Icel. *slátr* butcher's meat), f. \**slax-* SLAY<sup>1</sup>; repl. ME. *slajt*, repr. OE. \**slæht*, \**sleht* (as in *wælslehta* g. pl.), corr. to OS. -*slahra*, (M)Du. *slacht*, OHG. *slacht* (G. *schlacht* battle), ON. *sláttir*, *slátta*. Hence vb., esp. of massacring people and killing cattle XVI.

**Slav** slāv, slæv member of any of a large group of peoples of Eastern Europe comprising Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Poles, Czechs, and Wends. XIV (*Slave*, Trevisa). In earliest use - medL. *Sclavus*, corr. to medGr. *Sklābos*; so MHG. *Schlaff*, etc.; later, after medL. *Slavus*, F., G. *Slawe*; So **Slavonian** slāvounian XVI, **Slavonic** -ō-nik XVII. f. medL. *S(c)lavōnia*, f. *Slavus*; superseded *Slavon* - F. *Esclavon*. Cf. SLOVAK, SLOVENE.

**slave** sleiv one who is owned by another person. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). ME. *slave*, aphetic - (O)F. *esclave*, prop. fem. of *esclaf* = Pr. *esclau* m., *esclava* fem., Sp. *esclavo*, -*va*, Pg. *escravo*, -*va*, It. *schiaivo*, -*va*, Rum. *schiau*, medL. *slavus*, -*va*, identical with the ethnic name *Slavus* SLAV, the Slavonic races having been reduced to a servile state by conquest. Hence **sla-VERY**. XVI; cf. MDu. *slaverie*, Du. -*erij*, G. *sklaverei*. **slavey** slei-vi, slæ-vi †male servant or attendant; female domestic servant; see -Y<sup>0</sup>, **sla-VISH**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**slaver** slæ-vər allow saliva to fall. XIV (so also sb.). prob. of symbolic origin like *synon.* (dial.) *slabber* (XVI), prob. of LDu. origin, and **SLOBBER**; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**slay**<sup>1</sup> slei pt. **slew** slū, pp. **slain** slein (rhet.) †strike; kill. OE. *slēan*, pt. *slōg*, *slōh*, *slōgon*, pp. (*gē*)*slægen*, *slēgen*, *slagen* = OFris. *slā*, OS., OHG. *slahan* (Du. *slagen*, G. *schlagen*), ON. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*; the Germ. base \**slax-* \**slag-* \**slög-* strike has no recognizable cogns. The present form of the inf. and pres. stem appeared XIV and is derived from the pp., finally superseding *slea*, *slee* (ME. *slēn*). See **SLEDGE**<sup>1</sup>.

**slay**<sup>2</sup>, **sley** slei instrument for beating up the weft. OE. *slēge* = OS. *slegi*; f. base of prec.

**slavee** sliv divide, split (spec. silk into filaments). XVI. OE. *slāfan* (in comp. *tōslāfan*), causative f. \**slāf-*, rel. to \**slifan* (see **SLIVER**). Hence **slavee** sb. silk in filaments. XVI; now used only in echoes of Sh. 'Macbeth' II ii 37 Sleepe that knits vp the ruel'd Sleeue of Care.

**sled** sled sledge, sleigh. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - MLG. *sledde*, corr. to MHG. *slitte* (G. *schlitten*), and rel. to MLG., MDu. *slēde*, Du. *slēde*, *slee* (see **SLEIGH**), OHG. *slito*, *slūta*, ON. *slēvi*, f. \**slid-* \**slid-* SLIDE. Cf. **SLEDGE**<sup>2</sup>.

**sledge**<sup>1</sup> sledz large heavy hammer. OE. *slēg* = (M)Du. *slegge*, ON. *sleggja* :- \**slagj-* f. \**slax-* strike (see **SLAY**<sup>2</sup>).

**sledge**<sup>2</sup> sledz carriage mounted on runners. XVII. - MDu. *speedse* (Du. dial. *speeds*), rel. to *slēde* SLED.

**sleek** slik having a perfectly smooth surface. XVI (Sh.). var. of *slick* (XIV), ME. *slike*, prob. repr. OE. \**slīce*, rel. to \**slīcian* (as in *nig|sliced* 'newly polished', glossy) and Icel. *slíkja*, Norw. *slíkja* be or make smooth. Cf. **SLICK**.

**sleep** slip unconscious state in which the physical powers are suspended. OE. *slēp*, *slāp* = OFris. *slēp*, OS. *slāp* (Du. *slaap*), OHG. *slāf* (G. *schlaf*), Goth. *slēps* :- CGerm. (exc. ON.; cf. **SWEVEN**) \**slāpan*, rel. to corr. vb. \**slāpan*, whence OE. *slāpan*, OS. *slāpan*, etc., and by gradation, to \**slap-*, whence LG., Du. *slap* inert, sluggish, G. *schlaff* slack, lax; ult. connexions are doubtful. Hence **sleep-PR**<sup>1</sup> one who sleeps

XIII (AncrR.); stout horizontal timber XVII; apartment for sleeping (orig. U.S.) XIX.

**sleet** slit falling snow partially thawed. XIII. repr. OE. \**slēte*, \**slīete* :- \**slautjan-*, rel. to MLG. *slōten* pl. hail, MHG. *slōge*, *slōz* (G. *schlosse*) hail(stone) :- Germ. \**slautan-*.

**sleeve** sliv part of a garment to cover the arm. OE. (Anglian) *slēfe*, (WS.) *sliefe*, and *slief*, *slȳf*, corr. to Efris. *slēwe*, Nfris. *slēv*, *sliv* sleeve, and ult. rel. to MDu. *sloove*, *sloof* covering.

**sleigh** slei sledge for transport of passengers or goods. XVIII. orig. N.Amer. - Du. *slee* (see **SLED**).

**sleight** slait †craft, cunning XIII; dexterity, adroitness XIV - (surviving gen. in phr. *s. of hand*). ME. *slēþ* - ON. *slægð* (OSw. *slōgdh*, Sw. *slōjd* SLOYD, etc.), f. *slæg*r SLY. ¶ For the final -t cf. **HEIGHT**.

**slender** sle-ndər not stout or fleshy XIV; slight XV. Of unkn. origin. ¶ The alleged F. *esclendre* (Palsgr. 1530) and early Flem. *slinder* (Kilian 1599) are of doubtful authenticity; a poss. adj. deriv. of the base of †*slend* vb. slice, split (XIV-XVI), succeeded by (dial.) *slent* (XVII), involves difficulties of meaning and formation.

**sleuth** slūþ †track, trail XII (Orm); (short for *sleuth-hound* XIV) bloodhound, (hence) detective XIX. - ON. *slōð* track, trail (cf. **SLOT**<sup>3</sup>).

**slew** slū turn or swing round XVIII (*slue*). orig. naut.; of unkn. origin. Hence **slewed** slūd (sl.) intoxicated (XIX).

**slice** slais †shiver, splinter; applied to various flat utensils XIV; thin, flat, broad piece XV. ME. *s(c)lice*, aphetic - OF. *eschice* (mod. *éclisse*) small piece of wood, etc. f. *eschicier* splinter, shatter (whence **slice** vb. xv) - OFrank. *slitjan* = OHG. *slīzan* (G. *schleissen*) = OE. *slitan* (see **SLIT**).

**slick** slik sleek XIV; smooth-spoken, plausible XVI; adroit, smart XIX; hence adv. (orig. U.S.) XIX. See **SLEEK**.

**slide** slaid pt. and pp. **slid** move from place to place smoothly and continuously. OE. *slidan*, pt. *ā|slād*, *ā|slidon*, pp. *ā|sliden* = LG. *sliden*, MHG. *slīten*, rel. to OE. *slidor* slippery, *slid(e)rian* SLITHER, and the forms s.v. SLED. Hence **SLIV**, XVI.

**slight** slait (dial.) smooth, sleek XIII (Cursor M.); slender, slim; of light texture XIV; small in amount XVI. ME. (orig. north.) *sleght*, *slyzt* - ON. \**slēht*, *slētr* level, smooth, soft = OFris. *slūcht*, level, flat, smooth, straight, usual, OS. *slīht*, MLG., MDu. *slēcht*, *slīcht* simple, defective (Du. *slēcht* bad; adv. badly; but *slēchts* merely, only, but), OHG. *slēht* level, MHG. *slēht* (G. *schlecht* bad, *schlicht* (after the vb.) smooth, even, plain, simple), Goth. *slaihts* level :- CGerm. \**slēxtaz* (whence Pr. *esclēt*, It. *schietto*; the base is repr. in OE.

only by *eorþ|slīhtes* adv. even with the ground), prob. pp. formation ('levelled'), of obscure origin. So **slight** vb. †smooth, level. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. \**slehta, slétta*, f. *sléttir*; in (obs.) sense 'level to the ground, raze' XVII - Du. *slechten*, LG. *slichten*; in sense 'treat with disdain' XVI (Sh.) f. the adj. in the sense 'of little account'. Hence sb. XVII.

**slim** slim slender, gracefully thin; slight, poor; (orig. dial.; since 1899 from Afrikaans) cunning, wily. XVII. - LG., Du. *slim*, repr. MLG. *slim(m)*, MDu. *slim(p)* slanting, cross, bad = MHG. *slimp (-b)* slanting, oblique, G. *schlimm* grievous, disagreeable, awkward, bad :- Germ. \**slimbaz* (cf. OHG. *slimbi* obliquity, inclination), whence Finnish *limppa*, OF. *esclame*, It. *sgheambo*; perh. ult. rel. to Lett. *slīps* (= \**slimpas*) oblique, steep.

**slime** slaim soft sticky mud OE.; viscous fluid XIII. OE. *slim* = OFris., MLG., MDu., MHG. *slim* (Du. *slīm*, G. *schleim* phlegm, slime, mucus), ON. *slim* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) sb. (whence Finnish *lima*) rel. to Balto-Sl. words meaning 'saliva', 'mucus', and *L. limus* mud, slime, Gr. *limnē* marsh. Hence **slimy**<sup>1</sup> XIV (Trevisa, PPl.).

**sling**<sup>1</sup> slīŋ strap for hurling missiles. XIII (Cursor M.). prob. of LDu. origin (cf. MLG. *slinge*, corr. to OHG. *slinga*), of symbolic origin. See foll.

**sling**<sup>2</sup> slīŋ device for securing or grasping bulky objects XIV; strap, band, loop for suspension XVIII. The immed. source is doubtful; poss. identical with prec., the senses of LG. *sling-e*, G. *schlinge* noose, snare, arm-sling, to some extent correspond; the Germ. word was adopted in Rom. (OF. *eslingue*, whence Sp. *eslinga*). Hence vb. XVI.

**sling**<sup>3</sup> slīŋ pt., pp. **slung** slāŋ throw, cast with or as with a sling. XIII. prob. - ON. *slyngva* str. vb. (pt. *slōng*, pp. *slunginn*), with corr. wk. vb. *slōngva*; cf. OHG. *slingan* (G. *schlingen* wind, twist).

**sling**<sup>4</sup> slīŋ Amer. drink with a basis of spirit; juice of the sugar-cane. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**slink** slīŋk pt. pp. **slunk** slāŋk move stealthily XIV (Ch.); drop (young) prematurely or abortively XVII. repr. OE. *slincan* creep, crawl, corr. to (M)LG. *slinken* subside (whence (O)Sw. *slinka* shake, totter), and (dial.) *slench* (xiv) slink, sneak, repr. OE. \**slencan*.

**slip**<sup>1</sup> slīp semi-liquid mass (cf. the second el. of cowsLIP, OXSLIP) OE.; curdled milk (now U.S.) XV; semi-liquid cementing material XVII. OE. *slīpa*, *slippe* slime (so *slīpig* slimy); cf. Norw. *slīp*, *slīpa* slime on fish, and SLOP<sup>2</sup>.

**slip**<sup>2</sup> slīp pass lightly, quickly, or quietly XIII (Cursor M.); slide, lose foothold or grasp, err XIV (Rolle); cause to slide, get

loose from; let go XVI. prob. - MLG., Du. *slippen* = MHG. *slīpfen* (cf. SLIPPERY). Hence **slip** sb. artificial slope XV; leash for a dog; act of slipping or sliding (cf. *landslīp* XVII); fault, error XVI; garment readily slipped on XVII.

**slip**<sup>3</sup> slīp small shoot of a plant XV; young person; long and narrow strip XVI. prob. - MLG., MDu. *slīppe* (Du. *slīp*) cut, slit, strip (but the earliest Eng. sense is not recorded in these langs.).

**slipper** slī·pær light loose-fitting shoe. XV. cf. (dial.) *slīp-shoe* (XVI); presumably f. SLIP<sup>2</sup>; for the use of -ER<sup>1</sup> cf. *drawers*.

**slippery** slī·pæri giving an insecure foothold or grasp. XVI. First recorded from Coverdale's tr. of the Bible (Ps. xxxv 6), who probably modelled it on Luther's *schlīpferig*, MHG. *slīpferig*, f. *slīpfern*, extension of *slīpfen*, f. Germ. \**slīp-* as repr. in OE. *slīpor* (dial. *slīpper*) slippery, morally unstable (cf. SLIP<sup>1</sup>); see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**slipshod** slī·pʃød wearing slippers or very loose shoes XVI; untidy, slovenly XVII. f. SLIP<sup>2</sup> + *shod*, pp. of SHOE vb., after *slīp-shoe* (XVI) slipper (cf. OE. *slypesō* 'soccus').

**slipslop** slī·pʃlöp sloppy mess of food XVII; blundering use of words (with allusion to the mistakes in language made by Mrs. Slipslop in Fielding's 'Joseph Andrews' 1742) XVIII. redupl. f. SLOP<sup>2</sup> with vowel variation.

**slit** slīt pt., pp. **slit** cut into, cut open. XIII. ME. *slitte*, in pp. *islit* (Laz.), repr. OE. \**slittan*, rel. to *slitan* = OFris. *slīta*, OS. *slītan*, OHG. *slīzan* (Du. *slījten*, G. *schleissen*), ON. *slīta*, f. CGerm. (exc. Goth.) sb. base having no known cogns. Hence **slit** sb. straight narrow cut. XIII; cf., however, OE. *geslīt* rending, biting, *slīte* tear, rent.

**slither** slī·ðær glide, slip. XIII. alt. of ME. *slīdere* (dial. *slīdder*), OE. *slīderian* = MLG. MDu. *slīd(d)eren*, G. dial. *schlittern*, frequent. (see -ER<sup>4</sup>) f. weak grade of SLIDE. For the change of *d* to *ð* cf. *hither*, *together*, etc.

**sliver** slī·væi slice, splinter. XIV (Ch.). Of obscure formation on the base of (dial.) *slīve* (xiv), OE. \**slīfan*, occurring in pt. *tō|slāf* split up, but without any known cogns. Hence vb. XVII (Sh.).

**slobber** slō·bær behave (e.g. feed) in a slovenly fashion. xv. Earlier in ME. *byslober*, *beslobber* (cf. *slobber* mud, slime XIV), and corr. to Du. *sllobberen*, with parallel and gen. synon. contemp. formations in (dial.) *slabber* (xvi) and *slubber* (xvi), Du. *slabberen*, MLG., MDu. *slubberen*, of imit. or symbolic origin. Cf. SLAVER.

**sloe** slou (fruit of) the blackthorn. OE. *slā(h)* = MLG., MDu. *slē*, *sleuwe* (LG. *slē*, *slī*, Du. *slee*), OHG. *slēha*, *slēva* (G. *schlehe*), Sw. *slā(n)*, Da., *slaa(en)* :- Germ. \**slaiχwōn*, which has been connected with *L. liuēre* be blue (see LIVID), W. *lliw*, Ir. *lī* colour, OSI. (Russ.) *slīva* plum.

**slog** slög A. hit hard; B. plod. XIX. In sense A parallel to synon. dial. *slug*; no further cogns. are found.

**slogan** slou-gən war-cry, battle-cry XVI (first in Sc. use: *slog(g)orne*, *sloghorne*, *slughorne*); party cry or watchword XVIII. - Gael. *sluaghghairm*, f. *sluagh* host (= OIr. *slúag*, W. *llu*) + *gairm* shout, cry.

**sloid** see SLOYD.

**sloop** slūp small one-masted vessel, small ship of war. XVII (*slup*) - Du. *sloep*, †*sloepe* (whence F. *chalupe*, adopted earlier as *shalloop*, *shalop* XVI); of unkn. origin.

**slop**<sup>1</sup> slöp †bag; (dial.) loose tunic or gown XIV; (pl.) wide breeches XV; ready-made garments XVII. OE. *slop*, in *iferslop* surplice, corr. to MDu. (*overslop*, ON. (*yfir*)*sloppr*, f. Germ. \**slup-*, of which synon. OE. *oferslype*, MHG. *sluf*, ON. *slýppa*, repr. a mutated form, rel. to \**slūp-* in OE. *slūpan*, MLG. *slūpan*, OHG. *slōfan* (G. *schließen*), Goth. *slūpan* glide (cf. L. *lubricus*; see LUBRICATE).

**slop**<sup>2</sup> slöp (dial.) muddy place, slush XIV; liquid food (esp. pl.) XVII; refuse liquid XIX. prob. repr. OE. \**sloppe* as in *cūsloppe* COWSLIP, OXSLIP; cf. SLIP<sup>1</sup>. Hence **slo-pp**<sup>1</sup> slō-pi. XVIII.

**slop**<sup>3</sup> slöp (sl.) policeman. XIX. Modification of *ecilop*, back-slang for POLICE.

**slope**<sup>1</sup> sloup †adv. in an oblique direction or position XV. Aphetic of ASLOPE. Hence as †adj. XVI, in comp. †*slopewise* (XVI), and, by further transference, as vb. intr. take an oblique direction XVI, trans. bring into a slanting position (spec. in military use) XVII, and sb. XVII (partly by analysis of *aslope* as a *slope*, e.g. 'An other ryuere runneth downe a slope' More's 'Utopia') sloping stretch of ground (Cotgr.); inclined direction (Bacon).

**slope**<sup>2</sup> sloup (sl.) make off, decamp. XIX. orig. U.S.; perh. spec. use of prec. vb.

**slosh** sləʃ XIX (Southey). var. of SLUSH.

**slot**<sup>1</sup> slöt (dial.) bar or bolt for a door, etc. XIII; metal rod, wooden bar XIV. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *slot* = OHG. *slōz* (G. *schloss*) door-bolt, lock, castle, f. WGerm. \**slut-* (\**slūt-*) \**slūt-*, whence also OS. *slutil*, OHG. *sluzzil* (G. *schlüssel*) key, OFris. *slūta*, MLG., MDu. *slūten* (Du. *sluiten*), OHG. *slōzan* (G. *schliessen*) close, lock.

**slot**<sup>2</sup> slöt (dial.) hollow of the breast bone XIV; elongated narrow depression in wood, etc. XVI. - OF. *esclot* (in first sense), of unkn. origin.

**slot**<sup>3</sup> slöt track of an animal XVI (*slot hownd*); deer's foot XIX. - OF. *esclot* horse's hoof-print, prob. - ON. *slōð* track (see SLEUTH).

**sloth** sloup inactivity, sluggishness XII; S. Amer. arboreal mammal of sluggish habits XVII. ME. *slaupe*, *slouhpe*, later

†*sloath*, *sloth* (XVI), f. *slāw*, *slōw*, SLOW + -TH<sup>1</sup>; repl. OE. *slæwþ*, ME. *sloup(e)*. ¶ For the transf. application to the animal cf. SLUG<sup>1</sup> and F. *pareseuse* slow-moving caterpillar, sb. use of fem. of *pareseux* idle.

**slouch** slautʃ ungainly fellow XVI; (for *slouch(ed) hat*) hat with flopping brim XVIII; (from the vb.) stooping ungainly carriage XVIII. Hence **slou-CHING**<sup>2</sup> prp. adj. XVII, whence **slouch** vb. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; but cf. synon. dial. *slouk* (XVI), *slotch*, and Norw. *slök*, Icel. *slókr*.

**slough**<sup>1</sup> slau soft muddy piece of ground. OE. *slōh*, *slōg*, of unkn. origin. ¶ vars. *slow*, *slew* (XVIII) in U.S. and Canada mean 'marshy or reedy pool (or other water)'.

**slough**<sup>2</sup> slaf outer skin shed by a reptile. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *sloh*, *slōz*, poss. rel. to LG. *sluwe*, *slu* husk, peel, shell. Hence vb. be shed as skin XVIII; cast off XIX.

**Slovak** slou-væk, slō-vāk, slōvā-k member of a Slavonic people inhabiting Slovakia in E. Czechoslovakia. XIX. - Slovak, Czech, Russ. *Slovák*.

**sloven** slā-vn †knave, rascal XV; †idle fellow XVI (Skelton); careless or negligent person XVI (Palsgr.). perh. based on Flem. *slœf* dirty, squalid, Du. *slœf* negligent.

**Slovene** slō(u)vī-n member of a Slavonic people inhabiting Slovenia in NW. Yugoslavia; their language. XIX. - G. *Slowene* - Styrian, etc. *Slovenec* (pl. -enci), f. OSl. *Slōv-* (as also in SLOVAK), held by some to be f. stem of *slōvo* word, *slōviti* speak.

**slow** slou not quick, active, or rapid. OE. *slāw* = OFris. *slēwīch*, WFr. *slēau*, OS. *slēu*, (M)Du. *slēuw*, *slee*, OHG. *slēo* (G. dial. *schlei*), ON. *slær*, *sljár*, *sljör* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**slēwaz* = IE. \**slēwos*, of unkn. origin; cf. SLOTH. Hence **slow** vb. XVI; not continuous with OE. *slāwian* (*forslāwian*) perh. repr. by L. *lævus*, Gr. *laĩós* (= \**laĩrós*) left (hand).

**slow-worm** slou-wōrm small lizard, *Anguis fragilis*. OE. *slāwvurm* 'regulus', 'stellio'; the first cl., which has been assim. to SLOW, is of doubtful origin; it appears, with and without the corr. forms for WORM, in OSw. *slā* (Sw. *orm*|*slā*), Norw. *orm*|*slō*.

**sloyd, sloid** slويد system of manual instruction adopted from Sweden. XIX. - Sw. *slöjd* = ON. *slægð* SLEIGHT.

**slubber** see SLOBBER.

**sludge** sladz mire, ooze XVII; matter mixed with water or slime XVIII. Appears in literature about the same time as the more or less synon. (dial.) *slutch* and SLUSH; but pp. *sluchched* befouled (XIV) is much earlier; prob. all symbolically expressive formations.

**slug**<sup>1</sup> slag sluggard XV; †slow-sailing vessel XVI; slow-moving shell-less land-snail XVIII. Based on a stem *slug-*, repr. also by **slug** vb. be slow or inert (XV) and much earlier by †*sluggy* sluggish (XIII) and †*forslug* neglect through indolence (XIV);

prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. dial. *slogga* be sluggish, Norw. dial. *slugg* large heavy body, *sluggen* slow, backward). So the synon. adjs. †*slug*, †*slugged* (XV), **slu-gg**<sup>ISH</sup><sup>1</sup> (XIV), **slu-gg**<sup>ARD</sup> XIV (*slogard*), whence †*slu-ggard* (Ch.), **slu-g**<sup>ABED</sup> XVI (Sh.). ¶ For the transf. application of *slug* to the snail cf. SLOTH.

**slug**<sup>2</sup> *slag* irregularly shaped bullet XVII; (typogr.) metal bar, line of type XIX. perh. identical with prec.

**slughorn** *slā'ghōin* used for 'trumpet' by Chatterton and Browning through misapprehension of an early form of SLOGAN.

**sluice** *slūs* structure for regulating flow of water in a river, etc. XIV (*escluse*). - OF. *escluse* (the source of LG., G., and mod. Scand. forms), modF. *écluse* = Pr. *esclusa* (whence Pg. *esclusa*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**ex-clūsa*, sb. use (sc. *aqua* water) of fem. pp. of L. *excludere* EXCLUDE. Hence vb. ¶ For the sp. with *ui* (first in XVI) cf. *juice*.

**slum** *slam* A. †room; B. (orig. *back s.*) dirty or squalid back street, alley, or neighbourhood; C. †gammon, blarney, gipsy jargon; all early XIX. Of cant origin; in gen. use only in sense B. Hence vb. visit slums; **slu-mmy**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**slumber** *slā'mbæi* sleep lightly. XIII (Bestiary). ME. *slūmere*, f. *slūme*, OE. *slūma* or vb. *slūmen* (XIII), north. dial. *sloom*, corr. to MDu., MLG. *slūmen*, MLG. *slummen*, G. †*schlumen*, with parallel formations in MLG., MDu. *slūmeren* (Du. *sluimeren*), MHG. *slummeren*, G. *schlummern*. Hence sb. XIV (Ch.). f. Germ. base repr. also by early ME. *slummi* drowsy (AncR.). ¶ For the intrusive *b* cf. BRAMBLE, LIMBER.

**slump** *slamp* fall or sink into a bog, etc. XVII; transf. and fig. XIX. Of symbolic origin, like *clump*, *lump*, *plump*. Hence sb. heavy or sudden fall in value. XIX.

**slur** *slār* A. (dial.) fluid mud XV (*sloor*, *slore*, Promp. Parv.); gliding movement XVI; sliding mechanism XVIII; B. deliberate slight XVII; (mus.) mark indicating a smooth connected passage XIX. Hence vb. A. (dial.) stain, sully; disparage XVII; B. slide XVI; (mus.) XVIII. perh. two or more words have coalesced in sb. and vb.; partly corr. Continental forms are (M)Du. *sloor*, sluttish woman, LG. *slurren* shuffle, (M)LG. *slūren*, MDu. *sloren*, Du. *sluren*, drag, trail.

**slush** *slaf* watery matter resulting from the melting of snow or ice XVII; liquid mud XVIII. contemp. with synon. SLUDGE, *slutch*, with which it forms a series of expressive words parallel to ME. *sloche*, *slīche* (XIV), *sleech* (XVI), and SLOSH, to which the closest foreign parallels are Da. †*slus* sleet, mud, Norw. *slusk* sloppy ground or weather.

**slut** *slat* dirty slovenly woman XIV (implied in *sluttish*, Ch.); loose woman, hussy XV.

Of unkn. origin; contact with Continental words similarly used and having the same cons. framework *sl. .t.*, cannot be proved.

**sly** *slai* (dial.) skilled, clever XII (Orm); dyslogistic connotations appear very early. ME. *sleh*, *sley*, *slī(3)* - ON. *slōgr* clever, cunning, etymol. 'able to strike', f. *slōg*-, pt. stem of *slá* strike (see SLAY<sup>1</sup>); cf. SLEIGHT. For the vocalism cf. DIE<sup>1</sup>, etc.

**slype** *slaip* covered way from one part of a cathedral, etc. to another. XIX. perh. a use of *slīpe* long narrow piece (as of ground XVI-XVII), varying with SLIP, of unkn. origin.

**smack**<sup>1</sup> *smæk* taste, flavour OE.; (fig.) trace, tinge, 'touch' XVI. OE. *smæc* = OFris. *smek*, MLG., MDu. *smak* (Du. *smak*), OHG. *gī|smac* (G. *geschmack*). Hence vb. taste XIV, savour of XVI; superseding (dial.) *smatch* :- OE. *smæccan* taste = OFris. *smekka*, *smakia*, MLG. *smaken*, MHG. *smecken*, *smacken* (G. *schmecken*).

**smack**<sup>2</sup> *smæk* separate the lips with a sharp noise XVI; crack (a whip) XVII; strike sharply with a flat surface XIX. - MLG., MDu. *smacken* (LG., Du. *smakken*); cf. OE. *gē|smacian* pat, caress, G. *schmatzen* eat or kiss noisily (MHG. *smatzen*, for earlier *smackezen*, f. *smacken*); of imit. origin. So sb. XVI; cf. MDu. *smack*, etc.

**smack**<sup>3</sup> *smæk* light single-masted sailing-vessel. XVII. - LG., Du. *smacke*, mod. *smak* (whence also G. *schmacke*, Sw. *smack*, Da. *smakke*, F. *semaque*, Sp. *esmaque*, Pg. *sumaca*, It. *semacca*), of unkn. origin.

**small** *smāl* (dial.) slender, thin; †narrow; of limited size or extent; of fine texture OE.; of low strength or power XII (in AL. *smalemannus* inferior tenant). OE. *smæl* = OFris. *smel*, OS., OHG. *smal* (Du. *smal*, G. *schmal*), ON. *smalr*, Goth. *smals* :- CGerm. \**smalaz* (:- IE. \**smol-*) in the later Continental langs. mostly 'slender', 'narrow'; the use exemplified in OHG. *smalaz nōz*, *fihu* (MHG. *smalnōz*, *smalvihe*; cf. *smalhirte* shepherd), ON. *smali* small cattle, connects with IE. \**māl-* \**mēl-*, repr. by OSl. *malū* small, OIr. *mil* (:- \**mēlo-* beast), Gr. *mēlon* sheep. comp. **smā-l**<sup>1</sup>*lox* XVI (*small pokkes*; cf. *a pokke small xv*), dist. from *great pox*, the pox proper; cf. F. *petite vérole* (XV).

**smallage** *smālīdʒ* variety of celery or parsley, esp. *Apium graveolens*. XIII. ME. *smal ache*, i.e. SMALL, †*ache* - (O)F. *ache* (= Pr. *api*, Sp. *apio*, It. *appio*) :- L. *apium*. ¶ For the change of final *tj* to *dʒ* cf. *borage*, *partridge*, *spinach*, *Dulwich*, *Greenwich*, *Harwich*, *Norwich*, *Woolwich*.

**smalm**, **smarm** *smām* (dial.) smear, be-daub XIX; plaster down; behave fulsomely XX. Hence **smā-lm**<sup>1</sup>, **smā-rm**<sup>1</sup>. Of unkn. origin.



**smalt** smɔlt glass coloured deep-blue by oxide of cobalt XVI; deep-blue colour XIX. - F. *smalt* (whence also Du. *smalt*, G. *schmalte*), - It. *smalto* = OF. *esmail* (mod. *émail*), nom. *esmauz*, Pr. *esmaut* - Germ. \**smalt* (OHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz*), rel. to SMELT<sup>2</sup>.

**smaragd** smærægd emerald. XIII. - OF. *smaragde* (usu. *esmaragde*, -aude EMERALD) or L. *smaragdus* (also used in Eng. from XIV) - Gr. *smáragdos*, var. of *máragdos* - Prakrit *maragada-* (cf. Skr. *marak(a)tam*) - Semitic \**bāraqt* (Heb. *bāreqet*) f. *bāraq* shine.

**smart** smärt be acutely painful OE.; feel sharp pain, suffer severely for XII. OE. *smeortan*, pt. \**smeart* (only in *fyr|smeortende* fiery, painful, *smeortung* itching) = MDu. *smerten*, (also mod.) *smarten*, OHG. *smerzan* (G. *schmerzen*), based on Wgerm. \**smert-smart-smurt-*, perh. rel. to L. *mordēre* bite (cf. MORDANT), Gr. *smerdnós*, *smerdaléos* terrible. So **smart** adj. †biting, stinging XI; causing acute pain XII; brisk, vigorous XII. Late OE. *smearit*. **smart** sb. XII.

**smash** smæf break up or strike at violently. XVIII (Foote; an earlier isolated sl. meaning 'kick downstairs' appears c.1700). prob. imit., combining *sm-* of *smack* and *smite* with -*ash* of earlier *bash*, *clash*, *crash*, *dash*, *lash*, *mesh*. Hence sb. XVIII.

**smatter** smætər †smirch, defile XIV; †prate, chatter XV; have a superficial knowledge of XVI. Of unkn. origin; similar forms, such as Sw. *smattra*, G. *schmettern* sound shrill, smash, etc., do not corr. in sense.

**smear** smiər †anoint; cover thickly (as) with some greasy matter. OE. *smierwan*, corr. to MLG. *smeren*, OHG. *smirwen* (G. *schmierem*), ON. *smyrva*, *smyrja* :- Germ. \**smierwan*. So **smear** sb. †fat, grease, ointment OE.; in later senses f. the vb. OE. *smeoru* = OFris. *smere*, OS., OHG. *smero* (G. *schmer*, Du. *smeer*), ON. *smjör*, Goth. *smairþr*; cogn. with Gr. *múron* ointment, *smúris* EMERY.

**smectite** sme'ktait kind of fuller's earth. XIX. f. Gr. *sméktis*, f. *smékhein* rub, cleanse; see -ITE.

**smeddum** see SMITHAM.

**smegma** smægma (physiol.) sebaceous secretion. XIX. - L. (Pliny) - Gr. *smégma*, f. base of *smékhein* rub, cleanse.

**smell** smel pt., pp. **smelled**, **smelt** A. perceive by the sense of which the nose is the organ; B. have an odour. XII. ME. *smelle*, also *smülle*, *smille*, pointing to OE. \**smiellan*, \**smyllan*, of which no cogns. are known. Hence sb. XII; superseding *stink* and *stench* in the neutral application of sense B.

**smelt**<sup>1</sup> smelt small fish, *Osmerus sperlanus*. OE. *smelt*, *smylt* (in AL. *smeltis*, -us, *smyltus* XIV), obscurely rel. to similar Continental names for species of fish; cf. SMOLT.

**smelt**<sup>2</sup> smelt fuse (ore) to obtain the metal. xv (implied in *smelter*). - MLG., MDu. *smelten* (whence also Sw. *smälta*, Da. *smelte*) = OHG. *smelzan* (G. *schmelzen*), wk. trans. vb. corr. to str. intr., f. \**smelt-*, var. of the base of MELT.

**smew** smjū saw-billed duck, *Mergus albellus*. XVII. Obscurely rel. to synon. (dial.) *smee* (XVII), and *smeath* (XVII), Du. *smient*, †*smeeente*, LG. *smēnt* widgeon, G. *schmi-*, *schmü-*, *schmeiente* small wild duck (*ente* duck).

**smilax** smai-læks species of liliaceous plants. XVII. - L. *smilax* (Pliny) - Gr. *smilax* bindweed.

**smile** smail give the face a pleased or amused expression. XIII (Cursor M.). perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *smila*, Da. *smile*); a parallel form is OHG. \**smilan* (in prp. *smilenter*), MHG. *smielen*; f. (with *l-* suffix) the base repr. by forms cited s.v. SMIRK. Hence sb. XVI; cf. MHG. *smiel*.

**smirch** smɔɪtʃ defile, sully. xv. Of unkn. origin. Cf. *besmirch*. XVI (Sh.).

**smirk** smɔɪk smile, (later) esp. in a silly manner. OE. *smearcian*, *smercian*, (with -*k* formative) f. \**smar-* \**smēr-* (\**smūr-*), repr. by OE. *smertian* laugh at, *bi|smēr*, *bi|smertian* scorn, \**smære* in *gāl|smære* given to frivolous laughter, OHG. *smierōn* (G. †*schmierem*) smile, and closely rel. to Skr. *smeras* smiling, more remotely to OSl. *smějo se*, *smijati se* laugh, Skr. *smdyate* (he) smiles, Gr. *meídos*, *meidán* laugh. Cf. SMILE.

**smite** smait pt. **smote** smout, pp. **smitten** smi-tən, (arch. or joc.) **smit** administer a blow to XII; in various applications lit. and fig. now chiefly arch. or joc., superseded in gen. use by *strike* and *hit* except in pp. in fig. uses ('struck', 'impressed', 'infatuated'). OE. *smitan*, pt. *smāt*, *smiton*, pp. *smiten* smear, pollute (also *besmitan* defile) = OFris. *smita*, OS. *bismitan*, MLG., MDu. *smiten* (Du. *smijten*), OHG. *smīzan* smear, also *bi|smīzan* smear, sully (G. *schmeissen* throw, fling), Goth. *bi|smēitan*, *ga|smēitan* smear :- CGerm. \**smitan* (but in Scand. langs. from LG.). ¶ For a similar series of meanings cf. STRIKE.

**smith** smiþ one who works in iron, etc. OE. *smiþ* = OFris. *smith*, MDu. *smit*, (also mod.) *smid*, OHG. *smid* (G. *schmied*, †*schmid*), ON. *smiðr* :- CGerm. \**smiþaz* (in Goth. *aizaz|smiþa* coppersmith) orig. prob. craftsman (cf. OE. sense of 'carpenter' and *wigsmiþ* warrior, ON. *ljóðasmíðr* poet, Icel. *skosmiður* shoemaker, and senses of corr. vbs.); prob. f. IE. \**smei-*, repr. by Gr. *smilē* chisel, *sminiē* mattock. So **smith** vb. OE. *smiþian* = OS., OHG. *smithōn*, ON. *smiða*, Goth. *ga|smiþōn*. **smithy** smi-ði smith's workshop, forge. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *smiðja*, corr. to OE. *smiþþe* (surviving in early ME. *smiþ(b)e*), OFris. *smithe*, MLG. *smede* (*snee*), MDu. *smisse* (Du. *smidse*), OHG. *smidda*, *smitta* (G. *schmiede*).

**smitham** smiːðəm, **smeddum** smeːdəm fine powder; finest lead ore ground to powder XVII; (Sc.) energy, go XVII. OE. *smed(e)ma* fine flour, meal, of unkn. origin; later assim. to SMITH.

**smithereans** smiðəriːnz (colloq., dial.) small fragments. XIX. f. (dial.) *smithers* (XIX) + -EEN<sup>2</sup> + pl. s. Cf. Ir. *smidírín*.

**smock** smək (dial.) shift, chemise OE.; (short for *s. frock*) loose coarse-linen overall garment XIX. OE. *smoc* = OHG. *smoccho*, ON. *smokkr* (perh. from Eng.); rel. to MHG. *gesmuc* (G. *schmuck* ornament); parallel to forms based on \**smūg-*, viz. OE. *smūgan* creep, MHG. *smiegen*, ON. *smjúga* creep into, put on a garment, OE. *æ|smogu* snake's skin, *smygel(s)* burrow. Cf. SMUGGLE.

**smoke** smouk visible vapour from burning matter. OE. *smoca*, f. wk. grade of the base repr. by MLG. *smök*, MDu. *smoock* (Du. *smook*), MHG. *smouch* (G. *schmauch*) and OE. *smēoc*, *smiēc*, *smēc*, *smiēc*, (dial.) *smeech*, *smitch*, and vbs. *smēocan*, (dial. *smeek*), MDu. *smiēken*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *smōken*, Flem. *smuik*, *smuiken* (whence Sc. *smuke*). So vb. OE. *smocian*. Cf. Gr. *smugēnai* be consumed with heat, Lith. *smautiti* to be asphyxiated by smoke.

**smolt** smoult young salmon between a parr and a grilse. XIV (AL. *smoltus* XIV). In earliest use Sc.; of unkn. origin; cf. SMELT<sup>1</sup>.

**smoot** smūt do casual work in a printing house. XVII (Moxon). Of unkn. origin.

**smooth** smūð having a surface free from irregularities OE.; pleasant, affable XIV; bland, plausible xv. Late OE. *smōþ* (rare, the usual form being *smēþe*, ME. *smethe*, dial. *smeeth*, which was gen. superseded); without certain cogns. Hence **smooth** vb. xv; superseding ME. *smethe* (dial. *smeeth*), OE. *smēþian*, *smēþan*. **smoothen**<sup>5</sup> XVII.

**smother** smɑːðəɪ (often with *smoke*) dense or stifling smoke. XII. Early ME. *smorðer*, later (with loss of the first *r*) *smoper*; f. base of OE. *smorian* (dial. *smore*) suffocate, corr. to (M)Du., (M)LG. *smoren* (whence G. *schmoren*), of unkn. origin. Hence vb. (early ME. *smorðren*).

**smoothly** smautfj (U.S.) pilfer. XIX. perh. alt. of SMOUSE.

**smoulder** smouːldəɪ †smother, suffocate XIV; burn and smoke without flame XVI. rel. obscurely to LG. *smōln*, MDu. *smōlen* (Du. *smeulen* smoulder), Flem. *smoel* sultry. ¶ After early XVII discontinued exc. poet. in the prp. *smouldering*, until revived by Scott c.1810.

**smouse** smaʊs, also †smouch Jew. XVIII. - Du. *smous* Jew, usurer, corr. to G. *schmus* talk, patter - Yiddish *schmuoss*, Heb. *šēmū'oth* tales, news, the reference being to the persuasive talk of Jewish pedlars.

**smudge** smadʒ make a dirty mark or smear on. XV. Hence sb. XVIII. Of unkn. origin, but parallel to synon. *smutch* sb. (xvi), vb. (xvii, Sh.), *smooch* vb. (xvii); cf. the formally corr. pair *sludge* and *slush*, and forms cited s.v. SMUT.

**smug** smag trim, neat, smooth, sleek XVI; marked by self-complacency XIX. Parallel to †*smudge* adj. smart, trim (Nashe), vb. deck out (Nashe, Greene), and corr. in sense to LG. *smuck* pretty (xvii), G. *schmuck* ornament, *schmücken* adorn.

**smuggle** smaːgl convey clandestinely to avoid duty, etc. XVII. Earlier *smuckle*, as in *smuckellor* (1661) - LG. *smukkelen*, with var. *smuggelen* (whence G. and Scand. forms), Du. *smokkelen*, of unkn. origin (reference to the base of OE. vb. *smūgan* creep does not account for the *k*-variant).

**smut** smat blacken, smudge XVI; affect (grain) with smut XVII. So **smut** sb., fungous disease of plants marked by blackness; black or sooty mark; indecent language XVII. Hence **smutty**<sup>1</sup> (of grain) XVI; dirty, blackened, obscene XVII. Parallel with obs. synon. formations having the cons.-frame *sm . . t* (with var. *sm . . d*), as OE. *smitt* smear, *smittian* pollute, *smitan* SMITE, also *besmittian* (ME. *besmit*), *ismotted* pp. (Trevisa), *besmotered* (Ch.) stained, *besmotted*, *smoterlich* (Ch.), *smotry* (Lydg.) defiled, sullied, *smad* (xv), *smod* stain (xiv), *bismudded*, *besmuðeled* XIII, and forms cited s.v. SMUDGE; cogn. further with Continental Germ. formations such as LG. *smutt*, MHG. *smotsen*, *smuz*, *smutzen* (G. *schmutz*, *schmutzen*, LG. *smadden*, Du. *smodderen*; cogns. of a type lacking initial *s* are seen in Gr. *múdos* dampness, Lith. *máudyti* bathe, OIr. *muad* cloud.

**snack** snæk (dial.) bite (esp. of a dog) xv (Hoccleve); share, portion; drop of liquor XVII; morsel of food, light repast, 'bite' XVIII. - MDu. *snac(k)* in the first sense, rel. to *snacken*, var. of *snappen* SNAP (whence Eng. dial. *snack* vb. xiv); MLG. *snacken* chatter (whence G. *schnack* gossip, rumour); perh. orig. imit. of the sound of snapping the jaws together. Cf. SNATCH.

**snaffle** snæːfl form of bridle-bit. XVI. prob. of LDu. origin; cf. OFris. *snavel* mouth, (M)LG., (M)Du. *snavel*, corr. to OHG. *snabul* (G. *schnabel*) beak, bill, spout, nose; cf. Lith. *snāpas* beak, bill; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**snag** snæg short stump projecting from a tree; sharp projection XVI; (orig. U.S.) trunk or branch in a river, etc. interfering with navigation; hence gen. obstacle XIX. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *snaghyrindr* sharp-pointed (axe), Norw. dial. *snag*, *snage* sharp point, spike, Icel. *snagi* peg).

**snail** sneil gasteropod housed in a shell. OE. *snæg(e)l*, *snæg(e)l* = OS. *snegil*, MLG. *sneil*, OHG. *snegil* (LG. *snagel*), ON.

*snigill*, f. \**snag-*, \**sneg-*, rel. to MLG. *snigge*, OHG. *snecko* (G. *schnecke*); cf. -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**snake** sneik reptile of the order Ophidia. OE. *snaca* = MLG. *snake*, ON. *snákr*, *snókr* (Sw. *snok*, Da. *snog*); rel. to OHG. *snahhan* (G. dial. *schnaacken*) crawl, and further to Ir. *snaighim* I crawl.

**snap** snæp quick or sudden bite xv, catch, effort, sound xvii. So vb. bite quickly or suddenly, seize with sudden action xvi; break clean; make a cracking sound xvii. prob. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *snappen* seize (cf. SNACK vb.), speak hastily; but partly echoic. **snap-** the verb stem has been much used in comb. since xviii to form terms denoting operations or appliances involving the use of a catch, a snapping movement, or rapid or unexpected action. comp. **sna**-PDRAGON A. antirrhinum xvi (Tusser, Gerarde); B. Christmas game of snatching raisins from burning brandy xviii (Swift, Steele); in A with fanciful likening of the flower to a dragon's mouth, the lips of which suggest snapping; in B with suggestion of snatching a fiery dragon.

**snare** snæɹ trap consisting of a string with a running noose. Late OE. *sneara* - ON. *snara* = OS. *snari* (Du. *snaar*) string, OHG. *snarahha* snare; rel. to MLG. *snare* harp-string, OHG. *snerhan* bind, knot, ON. *snara* wind, twist. As applied to the strings of gut or rawhide stretched across the lower head of a side-drum prob. - MDu. or MLG. *snare*. Hence **snare** vb. xiv (Wycl. Bible). So synon. **snarl**<sup>1</sup> snāɹl xiv; see -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**snark** snāik imaginary animal invented by 'Lewis Carroll' (C. L. Dodgson) in 'The Hunting of the Snark', 1876.

**snarl**<sup>2</sup> snāɹl make an angry sound with showing of the teeth. xvi. Extension of synon. †*snar* (xvi) - (M)LG. *snarren* = MHG. *snarren* (G. *schnarren*); cf. MHG. *snarche(l)n* (G. *schnarchen*); see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**snatch** snætʃ make a sudden snap at or seizure of. xiii. Hence **snatch** sb. †catch, hasp; †trap, snare xiv; hasty catch, sudden grab; short period; snack; small amount xvi. Obscurely rel. to SNACK, and north. dial. *sneck* door-latch (xiv); these imply a base \**snak-*, repr. by (M)Du. *snakken* gasp, perh. orig. open the jaws suddenly; cf. SNAP.

**sneak** snik go stealthily, creep furtively. xvi (Sh.); implied in somewhat earlier *sneakish*. prob. of dial. origin; rel. obscurely to early ME. *snike*, OE. *snican* creep, crawl, ON. *sníkja*.

**sneer** sniæɹ †snort xvi; smile contemptuously xvii. Hence **sneer** sb. xviii. perh. of LDu. origin (cf. NFr. *sneer* scornful remark), *sneere* scorn.

**sneeze** sniz sb. and vb. (make) explosive noise to clear the nostrils. Appears first (xv) in the form *snes* as a substitute in

printed texts for an original *fnese* (from OE. *fnēsan*), which had become obs. soon after 1400, being superseded by *nese*, NEEZE for which *snes*, *sneeze* was prob. substituted as more expressive.

**snib** see SNUB.

**snick** snik cut, snip xviii; (in cricket) cut a ball so that it glances off xix. Deduced from †*snick-a-snee*, †*snickersnee* fight with knives (1705), †*snick* or *snee*, repl. earlier †*stick* or *snee* (xvii) - Du. *steken* thrust, STICK, and *snee*, dial. var. of *snijen*, *snijden* cut, repr. CGerm. \**snīpan* (OE. *snīpan*, etc., Goth. *sneīpan*).

**snider** snai'dəɹ breech-loading rifle invented by Jacob Snider (died 1860).

**sniff** snif draw air through the nose audibly. xiv. imit.; cf. next.

**snift** snift (dial.) sniff. xiv; implied in synon. (dial.) *snifter* (see -ER<sup>1</sup>); perh. - MSw. *snypa*, or MDa. *snifte*, of imit. origin. *snifting* †*clack*, *pipe*, *valve*, through which air may be expelled.

**snigger** sni'gəɹ laugh in a half-suppressed manner. xviii. var. of *snicker* (xvii), of imit. formation (cf. *nicker* neigh); see -ER<sup>4</sup>. Hence sb. (xix).

**snip** snip †snap, snatch; cut (up or off). xvi. - LG., Du. *snippen* (cf. G. dial. *schnippen*), of echoic origin (cf. SNAP). Hence (or - LDu. forms) **snip** sb. small piece or amount; cut, incision; (hence) tailor (B. Jonson). xvi.

**snipe** snaiip bird of the genus Gallinago. xiv. prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Icel. *myri-snípa*, Norw. *myr-*, *strand|snípa*). The occas. var. †*snippe* (xiv-xvii) corr. to obscurely rel. (M)LG., MDu. *snippe* (Du. *snip*), also *sneppe*, and OHG. *sneppa* (G. *schneppfe*). ¶ The synon. (dial.) *snite*, OE. *snite* (also *wudu|snite*) is of unkn. origin.

**snip-snap-snorum** snip snæp snō'rəm round card-game. xviii. - LG. *snipp-snapp-snorum*, of fanciful coinage. ¶ Earlier †*snape snorium* (xvii).

**snite** snait see SNIPE.

**snivel** sni'vɹ run at the nose xiv; be in a tearful state xvii. repr. OE. \**snyflan*, implied in late *snyflung* mucus of the nose, f. synon. *snofl*. Cf. LG., Du. *snuffelen* smell out, *snüven* sniff, Sw. *snövla*, Norw. *snuvla*, Da. *snøvle*, †*snevle*. Hence sb. xv; cf. -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**snob** snøb (dial.) shoemaker, cobbler; †(Cambridge Univ.) townsman xviii, †one with no claim to gentility; one who vulgarly admires, etc., one of superior rank, etc. (Thackeray) xix. Of unkn. origin. Hence **sno**-BBERY, **sno**-BBISH<sup>1</sup> (Dickens), **sno**-BBISM (George Eliot).

**snoek** snük (S.Afr.) large edible sea-fish. xix. Du. (cf. SNOOK).

**snood** snud hair-band. OE. *snōd* of doubtful origin.

**snook** snūk kinds of fish, esp. the sea-pike. XVII. - Du. *snoek* = (M)LG. *snōk*, prob. rel. to the base of **SNACK**. Cf. **SNOEK**.

**snooker** snū·kəɪ game combining pool and pyramids. XIX (late). Of unkn. origin. Hence **snoo·kerED** having one's object-ball covered by another.

**snook(s)** snūk(s) derisive gesture with thumb to nose (phr. *cock a s.*). XIX (late). Of unkn. origin.

**Snooks** snuks (colloq.) hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. Of unkn. origin.

**snoop** snūp (orig. U.S.) appropriate; go about prying. XIX. - Du. *snoepen* to eat (on the sly).

**snooze** snūz take a short nap. XVIII. Cant word of unkn. origin, perh. suggested by *snore* and *doze*.

**snore** snōɹ (dial.) snort; make harsh noises in sleep through mouth and nose. XIV. f. imit. base \**snor-*, repr. (with expressive additions) by (M)LG., (M)Du. *snorken* (whence dial. *snork* XVI, Tindale), Du. *snorken*, and **SNORT**; cf. also (M)LG. *snarken*, MHG. *snarchen* (G. *schnarchen*), beside OE. *fnæran*, *fnærettan* snort.

**snorkel** snō·ikəl, **schnorkel** fnō- underwater breathing device, esp. on a submarine. XX. - G. *schnorchel* (in same sense); cf. G. *schnarchen* to snore.

**snort** snōɹt †snore; make an explosive noise by driving the breath through the nostrils. XIV. ult. imit. (cf. prec.); prob. partly alt. of †*fnort* (in some MSS. of Ch.); cf. the history of **SNEEZE**.

**snot** snōt (dial.) snuff of a candle XIV (Wycl. Bible); mucus of the nose XV. prob. - (M)LG., MDu. *snotte*, Du. *snot*, corr. to OE. *gēsnot*, OFris. *snotta*, MHG. *snuz* (G. dial. *schnutz*), f. Germ. \**snūt-* (cf. next). Hence **sno·tTY**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Levins); preceded by *sno·ttiness* (Palsgr.).

**snout** snaut †elephant's trunk; nose, muzzle. XIII. ME. *snūte* - MLG., MDu. *snūt(e)* (Du. *snuit*), whence MSw. *snuta*, Da. *snude*, G. *schnauze*; ult. f. Germ. \**snūt-*, whence also late OE. *snýtan* clear the nose (dial. *snite*) = (M)LG. *snūten*, OHG. *snūzen* (G. *schnutzen* snuff a candle, blow the nose), ON. *snýta* :- \**snūljan* (cf. **SNOT**).

**snow**<sup>1</sup> snou frozen vapour of the air falling in flakes. OE. *snāw* = OFris. *snē* (also mod.), OS., OHG. *snēo* (Du. *sneeuw*, G. *schnee*), ON. *snær*, *snjár*, *snjór*, Goth. *snaiwus* :- CGerm. \**snaiwaz*, immed. cogn. with Balto-Sl. forms, and Ir. *snigid* it snows, Av. *snaēžaiti*, OIr. *snechta*, parallel to an IE. type without *s-*, repr. by L. *nix*, *nivis*, Gr. *nípha* (acc.) *níphás*, *netphei* it snows, W. *nyf*. Hence **snow** vb. XIII; repl. ME. *sneue*, OE. *snīwan* = MLG. *snien*, MDu. *snūwen*, *snien*, OHG. *snīwan* (G. *schneien*) :- WGerm. \**snigwan*; with diff. vowel grade, ON.

*snjáva*, *snjóva*; cf. comps. and derivs. (most of them with Germ. analogues. **sno·WBALL**<sup>1</sup> XIV; cf. AL. *nivenodium*; **sno·WDROP** plant *Galanthus nivalis* XVII (Boyle); **sno·WFLAKE** XVIII; **sno·w-SHOE** XVII; **sno·w-WATER** XII; **sno·w-WHITE** OE. *snāwhwīt*; **sno·wY**<sup>1</sup> OE. *snāwig*; analogical str. inflexions, pt. *snew*, pp. *snawn*, *snown*, remaining dial., date from XIV.

**snow**<sup>2</sup> snou small sailing-vessel. XVII. - Du. *sna(a)uw* or LG. *snau* (whence also Sw., Da. *snau*, G. *schnau*, F., etc. *senau*). Of unkn. origin.

**snub** snab rebuke or reprove sharply XIV (Rolle); check, stop (obs. exc. naut.) XVI; (dial.) shorten XVIII. - ON. *snubba* (cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *snubba*, Da. *snubbe* cut short, make stumpy), rel. to MDa. *snibbe*, MSw. *snybba*, whence (dial.) *snib* rebuke XIII (Cursor M.); ult. origin unkn. Hence adj. short and turned up, in **snub-no·se** and **-no·sed** adj. XVIII (cf. Norw. dial. *snubbnos*); earlier †*snutnose(d)* XVII-XVIII, †*snatnosed* XVI, †*snatted* XIII-XV.

**snuff**<sup>1</sup> snaf portion of candle-wick partly consumed XIV (Wycl. Bible). Of unkn. origin (G. synon. *schnuppe* does not corr. phonetically). Hence **snuff** vb. remove the snuff from XV (preceded by *snot* (Wycl. Bible), later dial., extinguish XVII (sl. intr. with *out*, die XIX).

**snuff**<sup>2</sup> snaf powdered tobacco for inhaling through the nostrils. XVII. - Du. *snuf*, prob. short for *snuftabak* (so LG. *snuw-*, G. *schnupftabak*), f. MDu. *snuffen* snuffle, whence Eng. *snuff* (XVI) inhale through the nostrils.

**snuffle** snaf lie †sniff at in contempt; smell at; speak or draw air through the nose. XVI. prob. - LG., Du. *snuffelen* (whence G. *schnüffeln*), f. imit. base \**snuf-*, repr. also by **SNUFF**<sup>2</sup>, OE. *snoffa* nausea, *snofl* catarrh; see -LE<sup>3</sup> and cf. **SNIVEL**.

**snug** snag (of a ship) trim, secure against bad weather XVI; in ease or comfort XVII. First in naut. use and prob. of LDu. origin (cf. LG. *snügger*, *snögger* slender, smooth, dainty, smart, Du. *snuggher*, *snoggher* slender, slim, active (mod. *snugger* lively, sprightly), but the meanings are not close. Hence (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) **snuggle** snafgl lie snug or close. XVII.

**so** sou in such a manner; in that way; to that extent. OE. *swa*, lengthened *swā* (also *swæ*, *swē*, *se*), corr., with variations, to OFris. *sa*, *so*, OS. *sō*, OHG. *sō*, *suo* (Du. *zoo*, G. *so*), ON. *svá*, Goth. *swa* (also *swe*), rel. to OL. *suad* so, Oscan *svai*, *svae* if, *svā* and, Gr. *hōs* (:- \**sfōs*) as, *hōp(p)ōs* (:- \**sfōd-pōs*) how. Cf. ALSO, AS, SUCH.

**-so** sou adv. attached to *wh-* prons. and advs., and *how*, e.g. ME. *hwa* so whoso, *hwer* so wherso (reduced forms of OE. *swā* *hwā* *swā*, *swā* *hwær* *swā*, etc.), repl. gen. by *-ever* (whoever, wherever) and **-SOEVER**. Cf. **-SOME**<sup>3</sup>.

**soak** souk steep (trans. and intr.) OE.; permeate thoroughly XIV; percolate XV. OE. *socian*, corr. to WFlem. *soken*, *zoken*, rel. to OE. *soc* sucking at the breast, f. \**suk-*, wk. grade of OE. *sucan* suck. ¶ In OE. perh. only a colloq. word, which could account for its non-appearance in early ME.

**soap** soup substance composed of certain oils and fats used for cleansing. OE. *sāpe* = (M)LG. *sēpe*, MDu. *seepē* (Du. *zeep*), OHG. *seipha*, *seifa* (G. *seife*) :- WGerm. \**saiþō* (ON. *sāpa* is prob. from OE.), whence Finnish *saiþ(p)io*, *saiþ(p)ua*, Lappish *saiþo*, and L. *sāpō(n-)*, credited to Gaul by Pliny, whence (O)F. *savon*, Pr. *sabó*, Sp. *jabón*, It. *sapone*, Rum. *sāpun*. Hence vb. XVI.

**soar** sōar fly upwards. XIV (Ch.). Aphetic - (O)F. *essorer* (used refl.) = Pr. *eisaurar* raise into the air, It. (of hawks) *sorare* :- Rom. \**exaurāre*, f. L. *EX-EX-1* + *aura* air in motion (see AURA).

**sob** sōb catch the breath convulsively. XII. First evidenced in easterly texts ('Vices and Virtues', 'Havelok', 'Ayenbite of Inwyt') and perh. of LDU. origin (cf. WFr. *sobje*, Du. dial. *sabben* suck).

**sober** sou·bər temperate in food or drink (R. Manning); not drunk or drunken (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); grave, serious, sedate (PPL., Ch., Gower); subdued in tone XVI (Sh.); restrained in thought, etc. XVII. - (O)F. *sobre* = Sp., It. *sobrio* - L. *sōbrius* (*ēbrius* (see EBRIETY, INEBRIATE). So **SOBRIETY** sobrai·iti. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**sobriquet**, **soubriquet** sou·bri·kei, sū·nickname. XVII. - F. *sobriquet*, earlier *soubriquet* (XV); identical with *soubriquet* (XIV) tap under the chin, perh. for \**souzbequet*, f. *souz* (:- L. *subtus*) under + *bec* BEAK.

**socage** sō·kidʒ (hist.) tenure by service other than knight-service, as by attendance at the court held by the superior in virtue of his right of soke. XI. - AN. *socage* (AL. *socāgium*), f. *soc*; see SOKE, -AGE.

**soccer** sō·kər see -ER<sup>8</sup>.

**sociable** sou·fəbl marked by inclination for companionship. XVI. - F. *sociable* or L. *sociābilis*, f. *sociāre* unite, ASSOCIATE, f. *socius* companion, ally, fellow; see -ABLE. So **SOCIABI-LITY**. XV. **SOCIAL**<sup>1</sup> sou·fəl †allied, occurring between allies; marked by mutual intercourse XVI; pert. to human society XVIII (the popularization of this sense was due partly to the title of J. J. Rousseau's 'Le contrat social', 1762) - (O)F. *social* or L. *sociālis* allied, confederate, companionable, sociable, (Ovid) conjugal, f. *socius*; the L. adj. was used by Grotius and Puffendorf in *ius naturale sociale* natural social law. So **SOCIALISM** political doctrine and practice of social organization by which production and administration of all resources are controlled by the community, 1839. - F. *socialisme*

(1832); cf. It. *antisocialismo* (Giacomo Giuliana, 1803). **SOCIALIST** (1827, R. Owen). **SOCIETY** sōsai·iti A. (living in) association XVI (Elyot, More); aggregate of persons living together XVII; B. collection of persons forming a community XVI. - (O)F. *société* = Sp. *sociedad*, It. *società* - L. *sociētās*, -*tat-*, f. *socius*; see -ITY, -TY<sup>2</sup>. **SOCIETARIAN** pert. to society or its organization XIX (1822, Lamb); cf. F. *sociétaire* (XVIII). **SOCIOLOGY** sōsio·lədʒi science dealing with human society. XIX. - F. *sociologie* (Auguste Comte, 1830), irreg. f. (see -O-) L. *socius*. ¶ Grotius used modL. *socialista*, and *socialistus* was applied later to adherents of his.

**Socinian** sōsini·ən (pert. to) a member of a heretical sect denying the divinity of Jesus Christ. XVII. - modL. *Socinianus*, f. *Socinus*, latinization of *Soz(z)ini*, surname of two It. theologians of XVI.

**sock**<sup>1</sup> sək †light shoe OE.; half-hose XIV; shoe worn by comic actors on the Greek and Roman stage XVI. OE. *socc*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *socke* (Du. *zok*), OHG. *soch* (G. *socke*), ON. *sokkr*; Germ. - L. *soccus* - Gr. *sūkkhos*, *sūkkhās*, which may be of Oriental origin, but their connexions are obscure.

**sock**<sup>2</sup> sək (sl.) blow, beating; also vb. XVII. Of unkn. (perh. echoic) origin.

**sock**<sup>3</sup> sək (Eton School sl.) eatables. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**socket** sō·kit †lance- or spear-head of the form of a ploughshare XIII; cavity to receive an object fitting into it XV - AN. *soket*, dim. of (O)F. *soc* ploughshare (thought to be of Celtic origin) after AL. *vomerulus* (Matthew Paris XII), dim. of L. *vomer* ploughshare; see -ET.

**socle** sō·kl plain block or plinth serving as a pedestal. XVIII. - F. *socle* - It. *zoccolo* prop. wooden shoe, repr. L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus* SOCK<sup>1</sup>.

**sod**<sup>1</sup> sɒd piece of grass-grown earth. XV. - (M)LG. *sode*, MDu. *sode* (Du. *zode*) = OFris. *sātha*, *sāda*, of unkn. origin.

**sod**<sup>2</sup> sɒd gross term of abuse for a male person; also in milder use. XIX. sl. shortening of SODOMITE.

**soda** sou·də sodium carbonate. XVI. - medL. *soda* (whence F. *soude*, Sp., It. *soda*), perh. back-formation f. *sodānum* glasswort, based on Arab. *ṣudā* headache (for which the plant, containing soda, was used as a remedy), f. *sada* split. Hence **SODIUM** sou·diəm (chem.) metal forming the base of soda. XIX (H. Davy 1807).

**sodalite** sou·dələit (min.) greenish-blue silicate of aluminium and sodium. XIX. f. SODA + -LITE.

**sodality** soudæ·liti religious guild for mutual help, etc. XVI. - F. or L., f. *sodālis* member of a brotherhood or corporation; see -ITY.

**sodden** sɔːdn †boiled XIII; †dull, stupid, expressionless XVI; saturated with moisture XIX. pp. of SEETHE.

**sodomy** sɔːdəmi unnatural sexual intercourse, esp. between males. XIII (RGlouc.). - medL. *sodomia* (whence also (O)F. *sodomie* XIV, Sp. *sodomía*, It. *sodomía*), for ChrL. *peccatum Sodomiticum* (Jerome), *Sodomita libido* (Prudentius) sin, lust of Sodom, f. *Sodoma* (Gr. *Σόδομα*, Heb. *S'dōm*) the city of Sodom in Palestine the wickedness and destruction of which are recorded in Gen. xviii-xix. So **so-domITE** one who commits sodomy XIV; inhabitant of Sodom XV. - (O)F. *sodomite* - late L. *Sodomita*, Gr. *Sodomitēs*; see -ITE.

**soever** soueːvər poet. **soe'er** soueːɪ SO + EVER used with generalizing or emphatic force. XVI. hence as a var. of -ever, as in *whosoever, whensoever, wheresoever*; so (dial.) **some-ver, -some-ver** see -SO, -SOME<sup>3</sup>.

**sofa** souːfə in the East, dais furnished with cushions and carpets XVII (Purchas); long stuffed couch XVIII. ult. - Arab. *ṣuffāh*, through Eur. langs., F. *sofa*, †*sopha*, etc.

**soffit** sɔːfɪt (arch.) under surface or ceiling of an architrave, etc. XVII. Earliest forms *soffita*, -ito, later *sof(f)ite*, *soffit* - F. *soffite* or It. *soffito*, -ita :- \**suffictu-s*, -icta, for L. *suffixus* (see SUFFIX).

**soft** sɔːft A. agreeable OE.; B. gentle, mild XII; C. impressionable, compliant XIII (silly, simple XVII); presenting a yielding surface XIII. Late OE. *sōfte* agreeable, comfortable, luxurious, repl. earlier mutated *sēfte* = OFris. *sēfte*, OS. *sāfti*, OHG. *semfti* (UG. †*senft*) :- WGerm. \**sanfti*; the un-mutated form, due to influence from the adv. (OE. *sōfte*, etc.), is paralleled in MLG. *sachte*, *saſte*, LG. *sacht*, MDu. *sachte*, *saſte* (Du. *zacht*), (M)HG. *sanft*; f. WGerm. \**sanft-*, referred by some to the base \**sōm-* of SEEM. Hence **soFTEN**<sup>5</sup> sɔːfn. XIV (Ch.).

**soggy** sɔːgi (dial., U.S.) swampy. XVIII. f. dial. *sog* marsh +-y<sup>1</sup>.

**soho** souhou (orig. in hunting) call to direct attention to a hare. XIII. In earliest use varying with *howe, he howe, here howe, howe here*.

**soi-disant** swadizə self-styled XVIII; pretended XIX. F., *soi* oneself (:- L. *sē*), *disant*, prp. of *dire* say (see DICTION).

**soil**<sup>1</sup> soil (piece of) ground or earth, land, country; ground as cultivated. XIV. First in several senses from west-mid. texts. - AN. *soil* land, perh. repr. L. *solium* seat (whence F. *seuil* threshold), by assoc. with *solum* (F. *sol*) ground.

**soil**<sup>2</sup> soil †muddy place; stretch of water as refuge for a hunted animal XV; stain, pollution XVI; filth, ordure (as in *night-soil*) XVII. - OF. \**soille*, *souille* (mod. *souille* muddy place, (dial.) *souil* pond, ordure), f. *souiller* SOIL<sup>3</sup>.

**soil**<sup>3</sup> soil A. defile, pollute XIII; sully, tarnish XVI; B. take to water or marshy ground XV. - OF. *soill(i)er*, *suill(i)er* (mod. *souiller*) = Pr. *solhar*, Cat. *sullar* :- Rom. \**suculāre*, f. L. *suculus*, -ula, dim. of *sūs* SOW<sup>1</sup>.

**soil**<sup>4</sup> soil (dial.) feed (cattle) with green fodder, orig. for purgation. XVII. perh. a use of SOIL<sup>3</sup>.

**soirée** swāːreɪ-rei evening party. XIX. F., f. *soir* evening :- L. *sērum* late hour, n. of *sērus* late (cf. SINCE).

**sojourn** sɔːdʒəɪn, sɑːdʒəɪn reside, stay. XIII (S.Eng. (Leg). ME. *sojourni*, *soiourni* - OF. *sojorner*, *sojorner* (mod. *séjourner*) = Pr. *sojornar*, It. *soggiornare* :- Rom. \**sub-diurnāre* 'spend the day', f. L. *sub-* SUB- + late L. *diurnum* day (cf. JOURNAL). So **so-journ** sb. XIII. - AN. *su(r)jurn*, OF. *sojor*, etc. (mod. *séjour*), f. the vb.

**soke** souk right of local jurisdiction; area of this. XIV. - medL. *sōca* - OE. *sōcn* attack, resort, right of prosecution or jurisdiction, administrative district = ON. *sōkn* attack, prosecution, concourse, parish, Goth. *sōkns* search, inquiry :- Germ. \**sōkniz*, f. \**sōk-* (see SEEK). The full form **so-ken** is also used for jurisdictional district (locally, as by Ch., for resort to a particular mill).

**sol**<sup>1</sup> sɔːl sun; (alch.) gold XIV (Ch.); (her.) or XVII. - L. *sōl* SUN.

**sol**<sup>2</sup> sol (mus.) 5th note of Guido's hexachords and hence of the octave. XIV. See GAMUT. Hence **solfa** solfɑː set of syllables (do, re, mi, fa, etc.) sung to the notes of the major scale XVI; as vb., repl. †*soff(e)* XIV, surviving in Sc. *sofff* (XVIII) hum or whistle (a tune) softly - (O)F. *soffier*; cf. Sp. *soffear*. So **solfeggio** solfeːdʒiʊ exercise in which the solfa is employed. XVIII. It., f. *solfeggiare*. **solmization** solmaizeiːʃən solfa-ing. XVIII. - F., f. *solmiser*, f. *sol* SOL<sup>2</sup> + *mi* MI. See -IZE, -ATION.

**soła** souːlə L. *soła*, of females, solitary, = SOLE<sup>3</sup>. XVIII. It. (comm.) single bill - L. fem. of *sōlus* SOLE<sup>3</sup>; see -A<sup>1</sup>.

**solace** sɔːləs consolation or means of it; †delight, amusement. XIII. - OF. *solas*, -atɪz (mod. dial. *soulas*) = Pr. *solatz*, Sp. *solaz*, It. *solazzo* :- L. *sōlātium*, f. *sōlāri* relieve, console. So **so-lace** vb. XIII. - OF. *solacier* (med. dial. *soulasser*); cf. It. *solazzare*, medL. *sōlātiāre*, etc.

**solan** souːlən gannet. XV. In earliest use Sc.; prob. f. ON. *sūla* gannet + *and-*, *ǰnd* duck (see DRAKE).

**solander** souːləndər box made in the form of a book to contain botanical specimens, etc. XVIII. f. name of D. C. *Solander*, Sw. botanist (1736-82).

**solandra** souːləndrə genus of tropical Amer. shrubs. XVIII. modL., f. name of D. C. *Solander*; see prec. and -A<sup>1</sup>.

**solanum** soule'i-nəm nightshade. XVI. - L. *sōlānum*, f. *sōl* SOL<sup>1</sup>. **solana**ˈCEOUS. XIX.

**solar** souˈlær pert. to the sun. xv. - L. *sōlāris*, f. *sōl* SOL<sup>1</sup>; see -AR and cf. F. *solaire*, etc. So **solarium** souleəriəm sundial; apartment or area exposed to the sun. XIX; cf. SOLLAR and see -IUM.

**soldan** səˈldən see SULTAN.

**solder** səˈldɛɪ, souˈldɛɪ, səˈdɛɪ, sɔˈdɛɪ fusible alloy used for uniting metal surfaces. XIV. Early forms *soudur*, *soudre*, *sawdere* (cf. SAWDER), *sod(d)er* - (O)F. *soudure*, f. *souder*, †*solder* (whence †*solid* vb. XIV) = Pr. *soudar*, Sp. *soldar*, OIt. *sodare* :- L. *solidāre* fasten together, f. *solidus* SOLID. Hence vb. XV.

**soldier** souˈldʒɪɪ one serving in an army for pay. XIII (Cursor M.). Early forms *sawder*, -iour, *sowdier*, -iour, *souldeour*, *so(l)diour* - OF. *soud(i)er*, *saudier*, *so(l)dier* (cf. medL. *solidārius*), f. *sou(l)de* (whence †*solid* sb. XIV) pay = Pr. *sol*, Sp. *sueldo*, It., Pg. *soldo* :- L. *solidus* gold coin of imperial times, sb. use (sc. *nummus* coin) of *solidus* SOLID; see -IER<sup>2</sup>.

**sole**<sup>1</sup> soul under-surface of the foot XIV; bottom of a boot or shoe; †foundation; sill XV; lower part, bottom XVII. Late OE. \**solu* or \**sole* (in miswritten pl. *solen*), corr. to OS., OHG. *sola* (Du. *zool*, G. *söhle*) - popL. \**sola* (whence also OF. *suele*, Pr. *sola*, Sp. *suela*, It. *suola*, whence F. *sole*), for L. *solea* sandal, sill (see also next), f. *solum* bottom, pavement, sole of the foot.

**sole**<sup>2</sup> soul flatfish *Solea vulgaris* (solea). XIV. - (O)F. *sole* - Pr. *sola* = Sp. *suela* whence It. *sogliā*, Pg. *solha* :- Rom. \**sola* for L. *solea*, identical with prec., the fish being so named because of its shape.

**sole**<sup>3</sup> soul single, unmarried (surviving in FEME sole) XIV (Ch.); alone, solitary XV; one and only XV; exclusive XVI. Late ME. *soul(e)* - OF. *soul-e* (mod. *seul-e*) = Pr. *sol*, Sp., It. *solo* :- L. *sōlus* alone, sole. Cf. CONSOLE, DESOLATE.

**solecism** səˈlɪzɪzəm violation of good grammar or good manners; impropriety. XVI. - F. *solécisme* or L. *solæcismus* - Gr. *solōikismós*, f. *sōloikos* using incorrect syntax, guilty of grammatical impropriety, said by ancient writers (Strabo, etc.) to refer to the corruption of the Attic dialect by Athenian colonists at *Soloi* in Cilicia; see -ISM.

**solemn** səˈlɛm accompanied with ceremony; grave, serious. XIV. ME. *solem(p)ne* - OF. *solem(p)ne* (superseded by *solennel*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *solemne*, It. *solenne* - L. *sollemnis*, -ennis, -empnis celebrated ceremonially and at a fixed date, festive, customary, f. *sollus* whole, entire, said by Festus to be an Oscan word; the terminal el. is unexpl. So **solemnity** sɔˈlɛmˌnɪti. XIII (S.Eng. Leg., Cursor M.). - OF. *solem(p)nité* (mod. *solennité*) - L. *sollem(p)-*

*nitās*. **solemnize** səˈlɛmnaɪz. XIV (Wycl.). - OF. *solemniser* - medL. **solemniza**-TION. XV.

**solen** souˈlən razor-fish. XVII. - L. *sōlĕn* - Gr. *sōlĕn* channel, pipe, syringe, shellfish.

**solfa, solfeggio** see SOL<sup>2</sup>.

**solfatara** sɔˈlɛtəˈrə volcanic vent exhaling sulphurous vapour. XVIII. f. name of a sulphurous volcano near Naples, Italy. f. *solfo* SULPHUR.

**solferino** sɔˈlɛfəriˈnɔu bright crimson dye-colour rosaniline. XIX. f. *Solferino*, name of a town in Italy, where a battle was fought in 1859. ¶ Cf. for circumstances of origin MAGENTA, STEENKIRK.

**solicit** səˈlɪsɪt A. †disturb, trouble XV; †entreat, petition, incite XVI; B. †manage, attend to (affairs) XV; †urge, plead; sue for; also intr. XVI. - (O)F. *soliciter*, corr. to Pr. *solicitar*, etc. - L. *solicitiāre* stir, agitate, harass, vex, seduce, entice, (medL.) look after, f. *solicitus* agitated, f. *sollus* whole, entire (cf. SOLEMN) + *citus* put in motion, pp. of *ciĕre* (see CITE). So **solicitation** †management, transaction XV; entreaty XVI. - (O)F. - L. **solicitor**<sup>1</sup> †instigator, †manager, agent, deputy XV (Lydg.); agent in a court of law XVI. - (O)F. *soliciteur* †one who takes charge of business, etc., f. *soliciter*; cf. late L. *solicitātor*. **solicitous** troubled, anxious, careful. XVI. f. L. *solicitus*. **solicitude**. XV. - (O)F. - L.

**solid** səˈlɪd free from empty spaces )( *hollow* XIV (Ch.); of three dimensions XV; of dense consistency; firm and substantial XVI. - (O)F. *solide* (corr. to Sp., It. *solido*), or L. *solidus*, rel. to *salvus* SAFE, *sollus* whole (cf. prec.). Also sb. XV, after F. *solide*, L. *solidum*, sb. use of n. adj. Hence **solidity** XVI - L.; cf. F. *solidité*. So **solidarity** solɪdæˈrɪti the being fully at one in interests, etc. XIX. - F. *solidarité*, orig. in legal use (XVIII), f. *solidaire* (XVI); whence **solidary** joint and several XIX), f. *solide*, after L. phr. *in solidum* for the whole, in toto. **solidungulate**<sup>2</sup> XIX, -**ungulous** XVII (Sir T. Browne) soliped; L. *ungula* hoof, f. *unguis* NAIL.

**solifidian** souˈlɪfɪˈdɪən (theol.) one who holds that faith alone is sufficient for justification. XVI. - modL. *sōlīfidūs*, f. L. *sōli-*, comb. form of *sōlus* SOL<sup>3</sup> + *fides* FAITH; see -IAN.

**soliloquy** səˈlɪləkwɪ talking aloud to oneself. XVII. - late L. *sōliloquium* (Augustine), f. *sōli-*, *sōlus* SOL<sup>3</sup> + *loqui* speak (see LOCUTION). Hence **soliloquize**. XVIII.

**soliped, -pede** səˈlɪpɛd, -pɪd animal with unclown hoof. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - F. *solipède* or modL. *solipēd*, -pēs, for L. *solidipēs*, f. *solidus* SOLID + *pēs* FOOT.

**solipsism** səˈlɪpsɪzɪzəm (philos.) theory that the self is the only object of knowledge. XIX. f. L. *sōlus* SOL<sup>3</sup> + *ipse* self- + -ISM.



**solitary** sə'lɪtəri alone; marked by solitude. XIV. - L. *sōlitiarius*, f. *sōlītās* solitariness, f. *sōlus* SOLE<sup>3</sup>; see -ITY, -ARY. So **solitaire** sə'lɪtəri recluse; precious stone set by itself; game to be played by one person; loose necktie. XVIII. - (O)F. *solitaire*. **so-lit-ude**. XIV (Ch.; not frequent before XVII). - (O)F. or L.

**sollar** sə'ləɹ upper room. XIII (Cursor M.). - AN. *soler*, OF. *solier* = Pr. *solar*, It. *solaio* :- L. *sōlārium* sundial, gallery, terrace, f. *sol* SOL<sup>1</sup>; not continuous with OE. *solor* = OS. *soleri*, OHG. *sōlāri* (Du. *zolder*, G. *sōller*), WGerm. adoption of the L. word; see -AR.

**solleret** sə'ləret in the armour of XIV-XV, a shoe of steel plates. XIX. - OF. *sol(l)eret*, dim. of *sol(l)er* (mod. *soulier*) = Pr. *sotlar* :- medL. *subtelāris* (sc. *calceus* shoe), f. late L. *subtel* arch of the sole; see -ER.

**solmization** see SOL<sup>2</sup>.

**solo** sou'lou (mus.) part to be sung or played by one performer alone. XVII. - It. *solo* :- L. *solu-s* SOLE<sup>3</sup>. Hence **so-loist**. XIX; cf. F. *soliste*.

**solstice** sə'lstɪs time at which the sun is furthest from the equator and appears to stand still before returning. XIII. - (O)F. *solstice* - L. *sōlstitium*, f. *sol* SOL<sup>1</sup> + *stit-*, var. of *stat-* (as in STATION).

**soluble** sə'ljuəbl †free from constipation XIV; capable of being melted or dissolved XV; solvable XVIII. - (O)F. *soluble* - late L. *solūbilis*, f. *solvere* loosen, SOLVE; see next, -BLE. So **solution** sə'lju:fən solving; explanation (Barbour); dissolving (Gower) XIV; breach XVI. - (O)F. - L.

**solve** səlv †loosen, unbind XV; explain, clear up; clear off (a debt) XVI. - L. *solvere* unfasten, free, pay (whence Sp. *solver*, It. *solvere*), for \**seluere*, f. \**se* SE- + *luere* pay (see LOOSE). So **so-lvent** able to pay; dissolving (also sb.) XVII. - prp. of L. *solvere*.

**somatic** soumæ'tɪk pert. to the body. XVIII. - Gr. *sōmatikōs*, f. *sōma(-t-)* body; see -IC. So **so-mato-**, comb. form of Gr. *sōma*.

**sombre** sə'mbrə marked by gloom XVIII; dark in colour XIX. - (O)F. *sombre*, adj. use of OF. sb. (= Cat., Sp., Pg. *sombra* shade), first in *sombre coup* 'dark blow', bruise, based on Rom. *subombrāre* (cf. Pr. *sozombrar*, *solombrar* shade), f. L. *sub* SUB- + *umbra* shade, shadow (cf. UMBRAGEOUS).

**sombrero** sə'mbrə:rou †Oriental umbrella XVI; broad-brimmed hat XVIII. - Sp. *sombrero* (in full *sombrero de sol*), f. *sombra* shade (see prec.).

**some** səm, (unstr.) səm †a certain; one or other; a certain amount or number of; also as sb. or pron. OE. *sum* = OFris., OS., OHG. *sum*, ON. *sumr*, Goth. *sums* :- CGerm. \**sumaz* :- IE. \**samos*, the base of which is repr. also by Gr. *hamōs* some-

how, *hamōthen* from some place, oud[amōs none, Skr. *samās*, Av. *hamō* some, every, Arm. *amēn* every, all. (Cf. SAME.) comps. **so-mebōdy**, -ONE XIV, **so-mehow** XVIII, **so-mething** OE., **so-metime** XIII, -TIMES XVI, **so-mewhat**, -WHERE XII (Orm). ¶ The word has had greater currency in Eng. than in other Germ. langs., in some of which it is now restricted to dial. use or repr. only in derivs., e.g. Du. *sommige* some, certain, *somtjids*, *somwijlen* sometimes, G. dial. *sum*, *summige*.

**-some**<sup>1</sup> səm suffix repr. OE. *-sum* = OFris. *-sum*, rel. by gradation to OS., OHG. *-sam* (Du. *-zaam*, G. *-sam*), ON. *-samr*, Goth. \**-sams* (in voc. pl. *lustusamans* longed-for), added to sbs., adjs., and vbs., to form adjs. denoting a quality, condition, temperament, etc. of a character expressed or implied by the first el. Of the OE. formations *winsome* remains in literary use, *longsome*, *lovesome* are arch. or dial.; many others are of ME. age, as *cumbersome*, *fulsome*, *gladsome*, *handsome*, *noisome*, *wholesome*; later are *quarrelsome* (Sh.), *tiresome*. In *buxom* and *lissom* the suffix is disguised.

**-some**<sup>2</sup> səm repr. OE. *sum* SOME, used after g. pl. of a numeral, as *fyftēna sum* (being) one of (a company of) fifteen, surviving in descriptions of games or contests in which persons of the number designated take part, as *twosome*, *threesome*, *foursome*.

**-some**<sup>3</sup> səm later var. of *-sum*, repr. Scand. rel. adv. *sum*, *som*, surviving in dial. *-somever*, equiv. to -SOEVER, e.g. *whatsomever*.

**somersault** sə'mærsəlt leap in which the person turns heels over head. XVI. (Also occas. †*somersault*) - OF. *sombresau(l)t*, alt. of *sobresault* (whence Eng. †*sobersault* XVI-XVII), mod. *soubresaut* - Pr. \**sobresaut* = Sp. *sobresalto*, f. *sobre* (-L. *supra*) above + *saut* (-L. *saltu-s*) leap; see SUPRA-, SALTATION. Further alt. to *somer-*, *summer-set* (XVI). ¶ XVI-XVII sp. also *-saut*. The sp. with *l*, after F. *-sault*, influenced the pronunc. Cf. FAULT.

**somnambulism** səmnæ'mbju:lɪzəm walking in one's sleep. XVIII. f. L. *sonnus* sleep (cf. INSOMNIA) + *ambulāre* walk (see AMBLE) + ISM. So **somna-mbulist**, **so-nambula-tion** XVIII.

**somni-** comb. form of *sonnus* sleep, as in **somni-ferous** XVII, **somni-fic** XVIII.

**somnolent** sə'mnələnt inclining to sleep XV; inclined to sleep XVI. - F. *somnolent* (†*somp-*) or L. *somnolentus*, f. *sonnus* (see prec.). So **so-mnolence**. XIV (Ch.).

**son** sən male child in relation to his parents, 'filius'. OE. *sunu* = OFris., OS., OHG. *sunu* (Du. *zoon*, G. *sohn*), ON. *sunr*, *sonr*, Goth. *sunus* :- CGerm. \**sunuz*, rel. more immed. to Balto-Sl. and Indo-Iran. forms (OSl. *synū*, Skr. *sūnūs*), and remotely to OIr. *suth* (- \**sutu*) offspring, Skr. *sutās* and Gr. *huiūs*, *huiós* (- \**suju-s*) son. Cf. BROTHER.

**sonant** sounənt (phon.) uttered with voice. XIX. - L. *sonant-*, -āns, prp. of *sonāre* sound; see SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**sonata** sənā'tə (mus.) †piece of instrumental music )( cantata; now, one for the piano-forte, consisting of three or four movements. XVII. - It. *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare* SOUND<sup>2</sup>.

**song** sŋ singing; that which is sung. OE. *sang* (*song*) = OFris. *sang*, *song*, OS. *sang* (Du. *zang*), OHG. *sanc* (G. *sang*), ON. *sŋgr*, Goth. *saggws* :- CGerm. \**sangwaz*, f. \**sangw-* \**seŋgw-* SING. Hence **soŋgSTER** singer. OE. *sangestre*; whence **soŋgSTRESS**<sup>1</sup>.

**sonorous** sənō'rəs giving out a deep or strong sound. XVII. f. L. *sonōrus*, f. *sonōr-*, *sonor* sound; see SOUND<sup>3</sup>, -OUS.

**sonnet** sŋnit (pros.) †short poem; poem of fourteen 10-syllable (five-stress) lines with a particular rhyme-pattern variously arranged. XVI (*sonet*). - F. *sonnet* or its source It. *sonetto*, dim. of *suono* SOUND<sup>2</sup>; see -ET. Hence **sonnetTEE**<sup>R</sup><sup>1</sup>. XVII; partly - It. *sonettiere*.

**sonsy** sŋnsi · lucky, fortunate XVI; buxom, comely and pleasant XVIII. orig. Sc., Ir. and north. dial.; f. (dial.) *sonse* (xiv) abundance, prosperity - Ir., Gael. *sonas* good fortune, f. *sona* fortunate, happy; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**soon** sūn within a short time (†immediately, at once). OE. *sōna* = OFris. *sōn*, OS. *sāno*, *sān(a)*, OHG. *sān(o)* :- WGerm. \**sēnō* (obs. in nearly all Continental langs.), perh. rel. to Goth. *sunis* immediately.

**soot** sut black carbonaceous deposit from the burning of wood, etc. OE. *sōt* = MLG. *sōt* (G. dial. *sott*), MDu. *soet*, (also mod. dial.) *zoet*, ON. *sōt* :- Germ. \**sōtam* 'that which settles', with Balto-Sl. and Ir. cogns.; f. IE. \**sōd-* \**sēd-* SIT. For the standard pronunc. cf. *book*, *shook*; for the vulgar sat cf. *blood*, *flood*. Hence **soo'ty**<sup>1</sup>. XIII.

**sooth** sūp (arch. as in *in (good) s., s. to say*) truth. OE. *sōþ* = OS. *sōþ*, f. corr. adj. OE. *sōþ* = OS. *sōþ*, ON. *sannr*, *sadr* :- Germ. \**sanþaz* :- IE. \**sontos*, rel. to Goth. \**sunjis* true (in fem. *sunja*) :- IE. \**sntýós*; with Indo-Iran. cogns. (cf. Skr. *satýás*). So **soothfast** truthful, faithful, veracious. Cf. OE. *sōþfast*; exc. in Sc. legal use not evidenced from XVII until revived by Scott c. 1805. **soothsayer** sū'psei:əʔ one who speaks the truth; one who claims to foretell the future XIV; *sōþsēġan* tell the truth; cf. OE. *sōþsagu* truth, history; *sayer* agent-noun of SAY.

**soothe** sūð †prove to be true OE.; †declare to be true; confirm, encourage; †please or flatter by assent; †gloss over XVI; calm, mollify XVII; allay, assuage XVIII. OE. (*ġe*)*sōþian*, f. *sōþ* SOOTH; cf. ON. *sanna* assert, prove.

**sop** sŋp piece of bread, etc. dipped in liquid OE.; milk-sop XVII. Late OE. *sopp*,

corr. to MLG. *soppe*, OHG. *sopfa* bread and milk, ON. *soppa* (a foreign word), prob. f. wk. grade of the base of OE. *sūpan* SUP (cf. OE. *sopa* draught). So **sop** vb. dip in liquid OE. *soppian* (thereafter not till XVI f. the sb.); drench, soak XVII; become wet XIX. **soppING**<sup>2</sup> soaked, soaking wet XIX. **soppy**<sup>1</sup> †full of sops XVII; (colloq.) foolishly sentimental XIX.

**soph** sof abbrev. of SOPHISTER (XVII) and SOPHOMORE (XVIII).

**sophism** sŋfizm specious but fallacious argument. XIV. ME. *sophime*, -eme - OF. *sophime* (also mod. *sophisme* after L. and Gr. to which the Eng. form was later assim.) - L. *sophisma* - Gr. *sōphisma* clever device, trick, argument, f. *sophizesthai* devise, f. *sophós* wise, clever; see -ISM. So **sophIST** XVI. - L. *sophistēs* - Gr. **sophISTER**<sup>1</sup> sophist. XIV (Wycl., PPl., Trevisa). **sophi-STRIC** XVI, -ICAL. XV (Caxton). **sophisticATE**<sup>2</sup> sŋfistikeit †adulterate XIV (Maunder); corrupt, pervert, falsify, as by debasing admixture XVII. **sophisticA-TION** s.1400. - OF. or medL. **sophistry** specious or fallacious reasoning. XIV. - OF. *sophistrie* (mod. -erie) or medL. *sophistria*.

**sophomore** sŋfŋmŋr at universities (now U.S.) student in his second year. XVII. Earlier *sophumer* (-ER<sup>1</sup>), beside prp. *sophuming*, f. *sophum*, obs. var. of SOPHISM.

**sophy** sou'fi (hist.) shah. XVI. - Pers. *çafi* surname of the ruling dynasty of Persia from c.1500 to c.1736, derived from the Arab. epithet *çafi-ud-din* ('purity of religion') given to an ancestor of Ismail Safi, founder of the dynasty.

**sopite** soupai't put to sleep XVI; put an end to XVII. f. *sōpit-*, pp. stem of L. *sōpire* deprive of sense or consciousness, f. *sōpore* deep sleep, f. IE. \**sup-* \**sweep-* (see SWEVEN). So **sopori-FEROUS** soupəri'fərəs, sop-producing sleep. XVI. - L. *sopōrifēr*. **sopori-FIC** XVII.

**soprano** sŋprā'nou highest singing voice in women and boys. XVIII. - It. *soprano*, f. *sopra* above; see SUPRA-, -AN.

**sorb** sŋrb (fruit of) the service tree XVI; rowan XVIII. - F. *sorbe* or L. *sorbus* service tree, *sorbum* service berry.

**Sorb** sŋrb member of Slavonic race inhabiting Lusatia, E. Saxony. XIX. - G. *Sorbe*, var. of *Serbe* SERB.

**sorbet** sŋr'bit sherbet. XVI. - F. *sorbet* - It. *sorbetto* - Turk. *shorbet* - Arab. *sharbāt* pl. drinks; cf. SHERBET.

**sorcerer** sŋ'sɜrɜrɜr practiser of sorcery. XVI (Tindale, Coverdale). Extension, with -ER<sup>1</sup>, of late ME. *sorser* - (O)F. *sorcier* :- Rom. \**sortiarius*, f. *sort-*, *sors* lot (SORT); see -ER<sup>2</sup>. So **sorcERESS**<sup>1</sup>. - AN. *sorceresse*; fem. of *sorc(i)er*. **sorcERY**. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. *sorcerie*, f. *sorcier*.

**sordes** sō·rɔdiz filthy or feculent matter. XVII. - L. *sordēs* pl., rel. to *sordēre* be dirty. So **so·rdid**<sup>1</sup> foul, dirty (lit. and fig.) XVI; characterized by mean or ignoble motives XVII. - F. *sordide* or L. *sordidus*, f. *sordēre*. See SWART.

**sordine** sō·rdin (mus.) muting device. XVI - It. *sordina*, -ino, f. *sordo* :- L. *surdus* deaf, mute; see SURD, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**sore** sō·rɔi †bodily suffering, disease; place where the skin is broken or inflamed; †grief, trouble. OE. *sār* = OFris., OS., OHG. *sēr* (Du. *zeer*, G. †*sehr*), ON. *sār*, Goth. *sair* :- CGerm. \**sairam* (-az). So **sore** adj. (arch.) painful, grievous; painful, aching, (now) with skin inflamed, etc. OE.; pained, distressed XIII. OE. *sār* = OFris. \**sēr*, OS., OHG. *sēr* (Du. *zeer*, G. *sehr*), ON. *sār* :- Germ. \**sairaz* (whence Finn. *sairas* sick, ill). **sore** adv. (arch., dial.) painfully, grievously. OE. *sāre* = OFris. *sēre*, OS., OHG. *sēro* (Du. *zeer*, G. *sehr* greatly, very). **sorely**<sup>2</sup> OE. *sārlice*.

**sorex** sō·rɛks shrew-mouse. XVII. L. *sorex* (-ic-), rel. to Gr. *húrax* mouse. So **soricine** sō·risain. XVIII (Pennant). - L. *soricinus*.

**sorghum** sō·rgəm Indian millet XVI; Chinese sugar cane; genus of grasses XIX. - modL. *sorghum* - It. *sorgo* (whence F. *sorgho*), perh. :- Rom. \**syricum* (cf. medL. *sur(i)cum*) Syrian (sc. *grāmen* grass).

**sorites** sō·rai·tiz (logic) chain syllogism, in which the conclusion is formed of the first subject and the last predicate. XVI. - L. *sōritēs* - Gr. *sōreitēs*, f. *sōrōs* heap.

**sorner** sō·mər (Sc.) sponger. XV. f. *sorn*, f. *sorren* (*sorthyn*, *sorryn* XIII-XIV) service required of vassals in Scotland and Ireland consisting of giving hospitality to the superior or his men - Ir. †*sorthan* free quarters.

**sorricide** sō·rɔsaid one who kills his or her sister. XVII. f. *soror* SISTER + -CIDE<sup>1</sup>. So **soro·ricide**<sup>2</sup> the killing of one's sister XVIII.

**sorrel**<sup>1</sup> sō·rɛl (leaves of) plant of the genus *Rumex*, having a sour taste. XIV. - OF. *sorele*, *surele* (mod. dial. *surelle*), f. *sur* - Germ. \**sūraz* SOUR; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**sorrel**<sup>2</sup> sō·rɛl (horse) of bright chestnut colour. xv. - OF. *sorel* adj., f. *sor* yellowish = Pr. *saur*, *sor*, Sp. *soro*. It. †*sauro* - Frankish \**saur* dry; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**sorrow** sō·rou mental pain or distress. OE. *sorh*, *sorg* = OFris. \**sorge*, OS. *sor(a)ga* (Du. *zorg*), OHG. *s(w)orga* (G. *sorge*), ON. *sorg*, Goth. *saurga*; CGerm. sb. of unkn. origin, with corr. vb. OE. *sorgian*, OS. *sorgon*, OHG. *sorgēn* (Du. *zorgen*, G. *sorgen*), beside ON. *syrgja* and Goth. *saurgan*. Hence **so·rrowful**<sup>1</sup> OE. *sorhful*; of Germ. range.

**sorry** sō·ri pained at heart OE.; worthless, poor XIII (Gen. & Ex.). OE. *sārig* = OS.,

OHG. *sērag* (G. dial. *sērich*) :- WGerm. \**sairag*-, -ig-; f. \**sairaz* sōre sb.; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. ¶ ME. *sōri* XII-XV, *sory* -XVII, was finally assim. to unrelated SORROW.

**sort** sōrt kind, species XIV (Wyclif, Gower, Ch.); (arch.) manner, way XVI. - (O)F. *sorte* = It. *sorta* :- CRom. \**sorta*, alt. of L. *sors*, *sort*- wooden voting tablet, lot, share, fortune, condition, (late) rank (AL. *sort*, kind). So **sort** vb. †fallot; arrange, assort XIV; (arch.) agree or associate with XVI. - OF. *sortir* or L. *sortiri* (f. *sors*); later f. the sb. or aphetic of ASSORT.

**sortie** sō·rti †knot of ribbon XVII; sally by a besieged garrison XVIII; - F. *sortie* a going out.

**sortilege** sō·rtilidz casting of lots. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *sortilège* (= Sp., It. *sortilegio*) - medL. *sortilegium*, f. *sortilegus* diviner, f. *sort*-, *sors* lot (see SORT) + *legere* choose (see LECTON).

**sostenuto** sostinū·tou (mus.) in a sustained manner. XVIII. It., pp. of *sostenere* SUSTAIN.

**sot** sɔt †fool OE.; habitual drunkard XVI. Late OE. *sott* - medL. *sottus* (c.800), of unkn. origin; reinforced from (O)F. *sot*.

**sotnia** sɔ·tniə squadron of Cossack cavalry. XIX. - Russ. *sōtnya* hundred, f. *s(o)t*- (ORuss. *sūt*-), rel. to Skr. *śatam*, L. *centum* (see HUNDRED).

**sotto voce** sɔ·tou vou·tʃei in a subdued voice. XVIII. It., i.e. *sotto* under (:- L. *subtus*), *voce* VOICE.

**sou** su French coin (five centimes). XIX. F., sg. form deduced from *sous*, †*soux*, pl. of OF. *sout* :- *solidus*, sb. use of L. *solidus* SOLID. ¶ Earlier forms are *soulx*, *soul* XVI-XVII, *sous*, *sozue* XVI-XIX.

**soubise** subi·z †cravat XVIII; kind of onion sauce XIX. f. name of Charles de Rohan *Soubise* (1715-87), F. general and courtier.

**soubrette** sub·rɛt lady's maid, maid-servant (in a play or opera). XVIII. F. - modPr. *soubreto*, fem. of *soubret* coy, f. *soubra* (Pr. *sobrar* :- L. *superāre* be above; cf. SUPER-).

**soubriquet** see SOBRIQUET.

**souchong** sū·ʃɔŋ fine variety of black tea. XVIII. - Chinese *siao chung* (Cantonese *siu chung*) small sort.

**soufflé** sū·flei, || *suffle* light dish made by mixing materials with white of egg. XIX. - F. *soufflé*, pp. of *souffler* :- L. *sufflāre*, f. *sub* SUB- + *flāre* BLOW<sup>1</sup>.

**sough** sɔf, sau, Sc. sʊx rushing or murmuring of the sea. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *swō(u)gh*, *swow*, f. *swoghe*, OE. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan* resound, rel. to OE. *swēgan* sound, Goth. *ga*-, *uf|swōgjan*, *swōgatjan*, *swēgnjan*, sigh (see SWOON). ¶ From XVI chiefly north. dial. until taken up in literary use in XIX.

**soul** soul †life, animate existence; spiritual or emotional part of man; disembodied spirit of a man OE.; vital principle XIV; essential part of XVI. OE. *sāwol*, *sāw(e)l* = Goth. *saiwala*, corr. to OFris. *sēle*, OS. *sēola* (Du. *ziel*), OHG. *sē(u)la* (G. *seele*), with contr. arising from the fall of *w* at the beginning of a syll. (cf. ON. *sála*, *sál* - OE.; OSw. *sial*, *siel* - OS., whence Finn. *sielu*, Lapp. *siello*); CGerm. \**saiwalō*, corr. formally to Gr. *aiólos* quick-moving, easily moved (:- \**saiwolos*), the soul being primitively conceived as a fleeting or flitting thing.

**sound**<sup>1</sup> saund †swimming; †sea, water OE.; swimming-bladder of fish XIV; (from Scand.) narrow channel of water XV. OE. *sund* = ON. *sund* swimming, strait (Norw. *sund* swimming, swimming-bladder, strait, ferry, Sw., Da. *sund* strait) :- Germ. \**sundam*, f. \**sum* - \**swem* - SWIM.

**sound**<sup>2</sup> saund unhurt, uninjured XII (Orm); healthy XII; based on fact or good grounds XV; solid, ample XVI. Early ME. *sund*, aphetic of *isund*, OE. *gesund* = OS. *gisund* (Du. *gezond*), OHG. *gisunt* (G. *gesund*) :- WGerm. \**gasundaz* rel. by Kluge to OE. *swiþ* strong, ON. *svimr* intelligent, prudent, Goth. *svimþs* strong, MHG. *geschwinde* (G. *geschwind* swift) cf. OFris., MLG., MDu. *sunt* (-d-), whence Sw., Da. *sund*. Hence **sound** adv. fast asleep XIV.

**sound**<sup>3</sup> saund that which is or may be heard, auditory effect. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *sun*, *son*, *soun* - AN. *sun*, *soun*, (O)F. *son* = Pr. *son*, *so*, Sp. *son*, Pg. *som*, It. *sono* :- L. *sonu-s* (whence also OE. *sōn*, ON. *sōnn*). So **sound** vb. cause to make a sound XIII; emit a sound XIV. ME. *sune*, *sone*, *soune* - AN. *suner*, OF. *soner* (mod. *sonner*) = Pr., Sp. *sonar*, Pg. *soar*, It. *sonare* :- L. *sonāre*, f. *sonus*. ¶ The form with -d appears XV, and is established XVII.

**sound**<sup>4</sup> saund †penetrate XIV; intr. and trans. ascertain the depth of water XV; measure or examine as by sounding XVI. - (O)F. *sonder*, corr. to Sp., Pg. *sondar* use the sounding-lead :- Rom. \**subundāre*, f. L. *sub* SUB- † *unda* wave (see WATER). So **sound** sb. †act of sounding XVI; (surg.) instrument for probing XVIII.

**sounder** sau'ndəɪ herd of wild swine. XIV (Sir Gawain). - OF. *sundre* (also mod. dial. *sonre*) of Germ. origin (cf. OE. *sunor*, corr. to Lombard *sonor*|*pair* boar, OHG. *swaner*, ON. *sonar*|*blót*, -*goltr*).

**soup** sūp liquid food prepared by boiling meat and/or vegetables. XVII. - (O)F. *soupe* (i) sop, (ii) broth poured on slices of bread = Pr., Sp. *sopa*, It. *zuppa* :- late L. *suppa* (Oribasius), f. \**suppāre* soak, of Germ. origin; cf. MLG. *soppe*, MHG. *suppe*, and SOP, SUP.

**souþçon** su'psō slight trace (of). XVIII. F.,

repr. OF. *sou(s)þçon* :- late L. *suspectiō(n)-*, for L. *suspiciō* SUSPICION.

**sour** sauəɪ of tart or acid taste OE.; bitter, extremely distasteful XII; morose, peevish XIII. OE. *sūr* = OS., OHG. *sūr* (Du. *zuur*, G. *sauer*), ON. *surr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**sūraz*, having cogns. in the Balto-Slav. langs. Hence **sour** vb. XIV. **sou-rNESS**. OE. *sūrnes*.

**source** sō(ə)ɪs A. †rising on the wing; B. fountain-head of a stream; place of origin XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *sours* and *source* - OF. *sours*, *sors* m. and *source* (also mod.) *source* fem., sb. uses of m. and fem. pp. of *sourdre* rise, spring = Pr. *sorzar*, Fr. *surgir*, It. *sorgere* :- L. *surgere* rise, SURGE.

**sour-croit** sau'əkraut. XVII. Anglicization of SAUERKRAUT; cf. F. *choucroute*, †*sorcrote* (XVIII) - Alsatian G. *sürkrait*, with assim. to *chou* cabbage.

**souse** saus steep (meat, etc.) in pickle XIV (Trevisa); plunge in water XV (Malory); drench, soak XVI (Wyatt). f. (dial.) *souse* (XIV) pickled meat - OF. *sous*, *souz* = Pr. *soulz*, *sols* - OS. *sultia*, OHG. *sulza* (G. *sülze*) brine, f. Germ. \**sult*- \**salt*- SALT.

**soutache** suta:f narrow flat braid. XIX. F. - Magyar *sujtás*.

**soutane** suta:n cassock. XIX. F. - It. *sottana*, f. *sotto* under :- L. *subtus*.

**souter** sū'təɪ (Sc. and north.) shoemaker, cobbler. OE. *sūtere*, corr. to OHG. *sūtāri*, ON. *sūtari* - L. *sūtor* shoemaker, f. *suere* SEW, stitch; see -TOR, -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**south** saup adv. towards the part opposite to the north; adj. OE.; sb. XIII (RGlouc.). OE. *sūþ* = OFris., OS. *sūth* (LG. *sud*), OHG. *sunt* (-d-), ON. (with *r*-suffix) *suðr* (:- \**sunþr*); MDu. *suut* (Du. *zuid*) and G. *süd* have repl. organically developed forms (\**zoud*, \**sund*) through the infl. of Fris., LG., or F.; perh. ult. rel. to SUN as being the 'sun-side'. So **southern**LY<sup>1</sup> sɑ'ðəli XVI. **southern** sɑ'ðəm pert. to the south. OE. *sūþerne* = OFris. *sūthern*, OS. *sūthrōni*, OHG. *sundrōni*, ON. *suðrænn*; with Sc. var. *southron* sɑ'ðrən XV (Henry, 'Wallace'); in spec. names of plants of OE. date, e.g. **sou-thern**WOOD, Artemisia Abrotanum. OE. Also comp. **southeast**, -WEST OE., **sou-thward**(S) OE.

**souvenir** sū'veniəɪ, || *suvnir* token of remembrance. XVIII. F. 'memory', 'keep-sake', sb. use of *souvenir* :- L. *subvenire* come to the mind, f. *sub* SUB- † *venire* COME.

**sovereign** sɔ'vrɪn (supreme) ruler XIII; English gold coin of 20 shillings value (first coined 29 Oct. 1490) XVI. ME. *soverein* - OF. *so(u)verain*, -*ein* (mod. *soverain*) = Sp. *soberano*, It. *souvrano* :- Rom. \**superānus*, f. *super* above; see SUPER-. Forms in -*gn*- are found c.1400; cf. FOREIGN. Also adj. supreme, paramount. XIV. So **so-ve-**

**reignTY**<sup>2</sup> XIV. - OF. *so(u)vereinete* (mod. *souveraineté*).

**soviet** sou·viæt, ||savj'et council. XX. - Russ. *sovét*.

**sovran** sɔv'vræn Milton's sp. of SOVEREIGN, after It. *sovrano* ('Comus' 41, 'PL.' I 246).

**sow**<sup>1</sup> sau female swine OE.; (so medL. *sus*) structure to cover a besieging force XIII (RGlouc.); (prob. after Du.) oblong mass of metal XVI. OE. *sugu* = OS. *suga*, MLG., MDu. *soge* (Du. *zeug*), rel. to OE. *sū*, OHG. *sū* (G. *sau*), ON. *sýr* (accus. *sú*); f. CIE. base \**sū-*, the orig. sense of which is unkn., repr. also by L. *sūs* (*suis*) pig, Gr. *hús* (beside *sús*), with Alb., Arm., and Toch. parallels, and forms with *k-* suffix, as L. *suclus* young boar, OW. *hucc* (W. *hwch*), OIr. *socc*; and with adj. suffix in SWINE. Hence **sowthi·stle**, ME. *suzepestel*, plant of genus *Sonchus*.

**sow**<sup>2</sup> sou pt. **sowed** soud, pp. **sown** soun scatter or plant seed so that it may grow. orig. redupl. str. vb., which has become wk. in all the Continental langs. OE. *sāwan*, pt. *sēow*, pp. *gesāwen*, corr. to OFris. (pp.) *esēn*, OS. *sāian*, pt. *sēu*, *sāida*, OHG. *sāwen*, *sājan*, *sā(h)en*, pt. *sāta* (Du. *zaaien*, G. *sāen*), ON. *sá*, pt. *sera*, (late) *sáða*, pp. *sáium*, Goth. *saian*, pt. *saisō*; CGerm. \**sājan*, repr. IE. base \**sē(j)-*, as in L. pt. *sēvi* (of *serere*), and Balto-Sl., Ir., and in SEED, SEMEN.

**soy** soi sauce prepared from the soya bean. XVII. - Jap. *soy*, colloq. form of *sho-yu* or *siyau-yu* - Chinese *shi-yu*, *shi-yau*, f. *shi* salted beans used as condiment + *yu* oil. The Jap. form is the source of Malay *soi*, Du. *soja*, *soya*, whence **soya** soi·ə XVII.

**spa** spā, spō (also †*Spau*, †*Spaw*) medicinal spring or well XVII; locality possessing this XVIII. f. name *Spa* of a watering-place in the province of Liège, Belgium, noted for its curative mineral springs.

**space** speis extent of time or distance. XIII (Cursor M., KALIS.). Aphetic - (O)F. *espace* = Pr. *espaci*, Sp. *espacio*, It. *spazio* - L. *spatium* (in medL. also *spacium*). So vb. place in respect of distance or extent. XVI. - (O)F. *espacer*, or f. the sb. **spacious** spei·fəs xiv (Wycl. Bible). - L. *spatiōsus*, or OF. *spacios* (mod. *-ieux*). Cf. SPATIAL.

**spade**<sup>1</sup> speid tool for digging, etc. ground, turf, etc. OE. *spadu*, *spada*, -e = OFris. *spada*, OS. *spado* (Du. *spade*, *spa*), a word of the LG. area (G. *spaten*, OSw. *spadhe*, ODa. *spade*, Icel. *spaði*, etc. are from LG.); rel. to Gr. *spáthē* blade, paddle, shoulder-blade, broadsword (cf. SPATHE).

**spade**<sup>2</sup> speid (pl.) suit of playing cards with black spade-shaped marks. XVI. - It. *spade*, pl. of *spada* - L. *spatha* - Gr. *spáthē* (see prec.).

**spadille** spædi·l ace of spades in ombre and quadrille. XVIII. - F. *spadille* - Sp. *espada*, dim. of *espada* sword, SPADE<sup>2</sup>. Also †*spadi·llo* (XVII).

**spadix** spei·diks (bot.) inflorescence con-

sisting of a thick fleshy spike. XVIII. - L. *spādix* - Gr. *spādix* palm-branch.

**spae** spei (north. and Sc.) prophesy. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *spá*, of unkn. origin.

**spaghetti** spæge·ti Italian variety of alimentary paste. XIX. It., pl. of dim. of *spago* string, of unkn. origin.

**spagyric** spædʒi·rik alchemical; alchemist. XVI. - modL. *spagiricus*, used and prob. invented by Paracelsus. So **spagyrist** spæ·dʒirist. XVII. - modL.

**spahi** spā·hi one of a body of Turkish cavalry XVI; native Algerian horseman XIX. - Turk. (Pers.) *siḫāhi*; cf. SEPOY.

**spall** spāl chip, splinter. XV (Promp. Parv.). var. of contemp. *spale*, of unkn. origin.

**spalpeen** spælpī·n labourer, farm-hand XVIII; scamp, rascal XIX. - Ir. *spailpín*, of unkn. origin; see -EEN<sup>2</sup>.

**spam** spæm proprietary name of a variety of tinned meat f. initial and final letters of *spiced ham*. XX.

**span**<sup>1</sup> spæn distance from tip of thumb to extended tip of little finger (OE.), XIII; small piece or space XIV; short space of time XVI; space between supports of an arch, etc. XVIII. OE. *span(n)* = MLG. *spen(ne)*, (M)Du. *spanne*, OHG. *spanna* (G. *spanne*), ON. *spǫnn* (*spann-*); perh. not continuous with OE., but in ME. prob. - OF. *espan(n)e*, *espan* (mod. *empan*), corr. to It. *spanna*, medL. *spannus*, -a, of Germ. origin. Hence vb. †seize XIV; measure with outstretched hand XVI; form an arch over XVII. perh. partly - MLG. *spannen*; not continuous with rel. OE. *spannan*. So **spanner**<sup>1</sup> orig. †tool for winding up the wheel lock of a firearm XVII, (later) instrument for turning a nut, etc. XVIII. - G. *spanner*, f. *spannen*.

**span**<sup>2</sup> spæn harness, yoke (e.g. to a vehicle) XVI; (naut.) fix, attach XVIII. - (M)Du. or (M)LG. *spannen* = OE. *spannan*, OHG. *spannan* (G. *spannen*). Cf. INSPAN, OUTSPAN.

**spandrel** spæ·ndrəl (archit.) space between either shoulder of an arch and the surrounding rectangular framework. XV. perh. f. AN. *spaunder(e)*, poss. f. *espaundre* EXPAND; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**spangle** spæ·ŋgl thin piece of glittering metal for ornament XV (Lydg.); small sparkling particle XVI (Spenser). dim. (see -LE<sup>1</sup>) f. synonym. †*spange* (XV) - MDu. *spange* (Du. *spang*) = OHG. *spanga* (G. *spange*), or rel. ON. *spǫng*, *spang-* clasp, brooch :- Germ. \**spangō* (OE. *spang* is - OS. \**spanga*), whence Finn. *panka* buckle, clasp; perh. f. a base meaning 'fasten'.

**Spaniard** spæ·njərd native of Spain, Spanish person. XIV. Late ME. *Spaynard*, aphetic - OF. *Espaignart*, *Espaniard*, f. *Espaigne* (mod. *Espagne*), whence Eng. **Spain** spein (XIII); corr. to Sp. *España*, Pg. *Hespanha*, It. *Spagna* :- late L. *Spānia* (Gr. *Spāniā*) for earlier *Hispania*, *Ispānia*,

whence *Ispania* in OE., but also d. pl. *Spenum*, *Spaneum*; cf. MDu. *Spaengen*, Du. *Spanje*, MHG. *Spanje*, G. *Spanien*, ON. *Spánn*; see -ARD. (An earlier synonym was †*Spaynol* (xiv) – OF. *Espaignol* = Sp. *Español*, It. *Spagnuolo*; cf. SPANIEL.) The early forms in *Spayn-*, *Spain-* were ult. superseded by *Span-* (xv), prob. under the infl. of MDu. *Spaensch* (Du. *Spaansch*); the form *Spaniard* superseded *Spainard* by assoc. therewith. So **Spanish**<sup>1</sup> spæːniʃ pert. to Spain XIII (*Spainisce*, Laz.); the language of Spain and those parts of America and Asia colonized by the Spaniards from xvi onwards; spec. Castilian, of Central Spain, which is a ROMANCE language allied most nearly to its neighbours Catalan and Portuguese xv (Caxton). ¶ OE. had adj. *Speonisc*.

**spaniel** spæːnjəl variety of dog, xiv (*spaynel*, Ch.). Aphetic – OF. *espaigneul* (mod. *épagneul*) :- Rom. \**spāniolūs*, for *Hispāniolūs* Spanish, f. *Hispānia* Spain, see prec.

**spank**<sup>1</sup> spæŋk smack or slap with the open hand. xviii. perh. imit. of the sound.

**spank**<sup>2</sup> spæŋk (dial.) travel with vigour and speed. xix. Presumably back-formation from **spa-nker**<sup>1</sup> †gold coin xviii; fine large thing xviii; fast horse xix; or **spa-nking**<sup>2</sup> very large or fine xvii; fast-moving xviii; of unkn. origin; there is a parallel Sc. *spang* spring, leap, move fast xvi.

**spar**<sup>1</sup> spār (dial.) rafter of a roof xiii (Cursor M.); (orig. and esp. naut.) pole or length of timber xiv. – ON. *sperra* or aphetic – OF. *esparre* (mod. *épare*, *épar*) or its Germ. source, repr. by MLG., MDu. *sparre* (Du. *spar*), OHG. *sparro* (G. *sparren*), ON. *sparri* (whence also Lith. *spāras*, etc.); cf. MDu. *sperrēn* (whence ME. *sperre* xii, later *spar*), OHG. *sperrēn* (G. *sperrēn*) shut as with a bar. The Germ. base is of unkn. origin.

**spar**<sup>2</sup> spār †strike out with the feet or a weapon OE.; 'fight with prelusive strokes' (J.) xviii. OE. *sperran*, *spyrran*, \**spierran*, corr. to ON. *sperrask* kick out, of unkn. origin.

**spar**<sup>3</sup> spār gen. term for certain crystalline minerals (as in *calcspar*, *FELDSPAR*, *fluor-spar*). xvi. – MLG. *spar*, rel. to OE. *spæren* of plaster or mortar, *spærstān* gypsum.

**sparable** spæːrəbl small headless wedge-shaped iron nail. xvii. alt. of *sparrow-bill* (xvii), so named from the shape; see SPARROW, BILL<sup>2</sup>.

**spare** spæːr leave unharmed, abstain from destroying, injuring, using OE.; part with, do without, keep in reserve xiii; avoid incurring xiv. OE. *sparian* (also with *ā-*, *ge-*) = OFris. *sparia*, OS., OHG. *spārōn* (Du., G. *sparen*), ON. *spara* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**spārōjan*. So **spare** adj. xiv. OE. *spær* sparing, frugal = OHG. *spær*, ON. *sparr*.

**spark** spārk A. small particle of fire OE.; vital principle xiv (Wycl. Bible); B. woman of beauty or wit xvi; elegant young man xvii; beau, lover xviii. OE. *spærca*, *spærca* = (M)LG., MDu. *spærke*, of unkn. origin. ¶ The identity of group B of the senses is doubtful. Hence **spark** vb. xiii (Havelok), **spa-rkle** vb. xii; OE. *spærcean* is of doubtful existence; but cf. MDu., MLG. *spærken*; also (M)Du. *spærhelen* (see -LE<sup>3</sup>).

**sparkling** spāːrlɪŋ (north.) smelt, Osmerus eperlanus. xiv. Aphetic – OF. *esperlinge* (mod. *éperlan*), of Germ. origin (cf. MLG., MDu. *spirlinc*, G. *spierling*).

**sparrow** spæːrou small bird of the family Fringillidæ. OE. *spærwa* = OHG. *sparo*, MHG. *spærwe*, ON. *sporr*, Goth. *spærwa* :- Germ. \**sparwon*, \**spærwaz* (in some langs. surviving in comps., e.g. MLG. *spærlink*, G. *spierling*).

**sparrowgrass** spæːrougræs xvii. illiterate alt. of †*sparagus* (xvi) – medL., aphetic form of ASPARAGUS, by assim. to SPARROW and GRASS.

**sparrowhawk** xv. repl. arch. or dial. *sparhawk* f. OE. *spærhafoc*, = ON. *sparr-haukr*, f. stem of *spærwa* SPARROW + *hafoc* HAWK.

**spare** spāːs widely spaced or distributed; orig. Sc. of widely spaced writing xviii. – L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere* scatter, prob. rel. to Gr. *speirein*; cf. F. *épars*, etc.

**Spartan** spāːrtən native of Sparta xv; adj. xvi. – L. *Spertānus*, f. *Sparta* (Gr. *Spārtā*, -ē); see -AN.

**sparus** spæːrəs sea bream. xvii. – L. – Gr. *spáros*.

**spasm** spæːzm sudden or violent muscular contraction. xiv. – (O)F. *spasme* or L. *spasmus*, *spasma* – Gr. *spasmós*, *spásma*, f. *spān* draw, pull, f. IE. \**spā-* stretch. So **spasmodic** -əːdɪk marked by spasms or twitches xvii, intermittent xix. – modL. *spasmódicus*, f. Gr. *spasmódēs*, f. *spásma*; see -ODE. **spa-stic** marked by spasmodic symptoms. xviii. – L. *spasticus* (Pliny) – Gr. *spastikós*, f. *spān* draw, pull.

**spat**<sup>1</sup> spæt spawn of shellfish. xvii. – AN. *spat* (xiv), of unkn. origin.

**spat**<sup>2</sup> spæt short gaiter worn over the instep. xix. Shortening of *spatteredash* (xvii) long gaiter or legging for protection from splashing, f. SPATTER + DASH<sup>1</sup>; also dial. †*spattereddash*, †*dash*, †*platter*, *spattle-dash* (er).

**spatchcock** spæːtʃkɔk (orig. in Ir. use, later Anglo-Indian) fowl prepared by being summarily split open and grilled. xviii. Connected by Grose with DISPATCH, but cannot be dissociated from *spitchcock* eel cut into short pieces, dressed, and cooked (xvi), of unkn. origin.

**spate** spait flood or rising in a river. xv (Wyntoun). orig. north. and Sc., of unkn. origin.

**spathe** speið (bot.) large sheathing leaf enveloping inflorescence. XVIII. - L. *spatha* (also used in Eng. XVIII) - Gr. *spáthē* (see SPADE<sup>1</sup>).

**spatial** spei-fəl pert. to, occupying, or happening in space. XIX. f. L. *spatium* SPACE + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**spatter** spæ-tər scatter in fragments or drops; splash with drops XVI; also intr. frequent. of imit. base repr. also in LG., Du. *spatten* burst, spout, WFlem. *spatteren*, WFrís. *spatterje*; see -ER<sup>2</sup>. Hence *spatterdash*; see SPAT<sup>2</sup>.

**spatula** spæ-tjúlə flat elongated implement, XVI. - L. *spatula*, var. of *spathula*, dim. of *spatha* SPATHE. Also **spa-tule**. XV. - (O)F. *spatule* or L.; with alt. of ending †*spature* XIV, whence †*spatter* XVI, also †*spatle* XV. Cf. Du., etc., *spatel*.

**spavin** spæ-vin hard bony tumour in a horse's leg. XV (Lydg.). Late ME. *spaveyne*, aphetic - OF. *espavin* (cf. medL. *spavenus*, It. *spavenio*) var. of *esparvain* (mod. *éparvin*, dial. *spavagn*, *spavin*) - Germ. \**spadwāni*, f. base repr. by EFris. *spadde*, *sparre* + *wan-* (see WANE).

**spawn** spōn cast spawn XIV-XV; engender XVI. Aphetic - AN. *espaundre* shed roe, var. of OF. *espandre* (mod. *épandre*) shed, spill, pour out - L. *expandere* EXPAND. Hence **spawn** sb. eggs of fishes, etc. XV.

**spay** spei remove the ovaries from (a female). XV. Aphetic - AN. *espeier*, OF. *espeer*, f. *espee* (mod. *épée*) sword - L. *spatha* (see SPADE).

**spake** spik pt. **spoke** spouk, pp. **spoken** spou-kn utter words. Late OE. *specan*, pt. *spæc*, *spæcon*, pp. *gespecen* (corr. to MDu. *speken*, OHG. *sprehhen*); superseding parallel OE. *sprecan*, which did not survive beyond XII = OFris. *spreka*, OS. *sprekan*, OHG. *sprehhan* (Du. *spreken*, G. *sprechen*); WGerm. str. vb., with which cf. ON. *spraki* rumour, *forsprakki* spokesman, ON. *spekjur* fem. pl. talk, parley; W. *ffraeth* eloquent (:-\**sphrakto*-) is commonly connected. The conjugation was assim. to *bear* and *break*, pt. *spake* (retained arch. like that of *bare*, *brake*) and pp. *spoken* appearing XIII, pt. *spoke* XVI. Cf. BESPEAK, -SPOKEN, SPOKESMAN. Hence **spea-ker**<sup>1</sup> XIV (of the House of Commons; in 1376-7 Sir Thomas de Hungerford 'avait les paroles pur les Communes d'Engleterre en cest Parlement').

**spear** spiə thrusting weapon with a pointed head. OE. *spera* = OFris. *spiri*, *spera*, OS. OHG. *sper* (Du., G. *speer*), ON. (pl.) *spjǫr*, doubtfully rel. to L. *sparus* hunting-spear. Hence vb. XVIII (J.).

**spec** spek (colloq.) abbrev. of SPECULATION. orig. Amer. XVII.

**special** spei-(ə)l exceeding what is usual or common XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.); having

a particular purpose XIV. Aphetic - OF. *especial* ESPECIAL or - L. *specialis*, f. *speciēs*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>; hence **spe-cially**<sup>2</sup> XIII (RGlouc.); after OF. (e)*speciaument*, L. *specialiter*. **spe-cialist**. XIX. **spe-cial-ly**. XV. - OF. *especialité*. **spe-cial-ize**. XVII. - F. *spécialiser*. **spe-cial-ty**<sup>2</sup> XIV. - OF. (e)*specialté*. So **specie** spi:ʃi phr. in *s.*, in kind; in the real form XVI; in actual coin XVII; hence sb. coined money XVII; abl. sg. of *speciēs*; cf. the development of EFFIGY.

**species** spi:ʃiz outward form (surviving spec. theol. of the elements in the Eucharist); kind (gen. and spec.) XVI. - L. (sg. and pl.) *speciēs*, f. *spec-* of *specere* look, behold (cf. ASPECT, SPICE, SPY, etc.). **spe-cific** spisi-fik XVII (Donne), **spe-cif-ical**. XV having a special determining quality - late L. *specificus*. **spe-cif-ication** spesi-fikei-fən XVII. - medL. **spe-cif-y**. XIII (Cursor M.). - OF. or medL. *specificāre*. **specimen** spesi-mēn †experiment; †pattern; typical example XVII. - L. *specimen*; so F. **specious** spi:ʃəs †fair to look upon XIV; attractive or plausible but lacking in genuineness XVII. - L. *speciosus* beautiful, fair-seeming.

**speck**<sup>1</sup> spek small spot. OE. *specca*, repr. otherwise only in **spe-ckle**<sup>1</sup> XV. - MDu. *spekkel* (Du. *spikkel*). Also vb. XVI; **spe-ckled**<sup>2</sup> XIV, perh. after MDu. *spekelde*, *gespekeld* (Du. *gespikkeld*).

**speck**<sup>2</sup> spek fat meat, fat of a whale, etc. XVII. - Du. *spek* (MDu. *spec*, MLG. *speck*) or G. *speck* (OHG. *spec*) = OE. *spec*, var. of *spic* = ON. *spik*. So **speck-sioneer** spek-ʃoniə-r harpooner on a whaler. XIX. - Du. *speksnijer*, colloq. form of *speksnijder*, f. *spek* + *snijden* cut (= OE. *snīpan*).

**specs** speks, also *specks*, colloq. abbrev. of *spectacles* (see next). XIX (Hogg).

**spectacle** spe-ktəkl prepared display, object exhibited XIV (Rolle); device for assisting defective eyesight XIV (sg., Ch.; pl., Lydg.). - (O)F. *spectacle* - L. *spectāculum* public show, spectators in a theatre, f. *spectāre*, frequent. f. *specere* look at (cf. SPECIES). So **spe-cta-tor** onlooker. XVI. - F. or L. **spe-ctre**, U.S. **spec-ter** spe-ktər apparition, phantom. XVII. - F. *spectre* or L. *spectrum*, whence also **spe-ctrum** spectre; coloured band into which a beam of light is decomposed (I. Newton) XVII; comb. form **spe-ctro-**, as in **spe-ctro-scope** (after F. or G.). **spe-culate**<sup>3</sup> spe-kjuleit †observe, consider XVI; engage in thought XVII; engage in buying and selling for gain XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *speculāri* spy out, watch, f. *specula*, lookout, watch-tower, f. *specere*. **spe-cula-tion**. XIV (Ch.). **spe-cula-tive**. XIV. - (O)F. or late L. **speculum** spe-kjū-ləm surgical instrument for examining XVI; mirror, reflector XVII. - L., f. base of *specere* + *-ulum* (cf. -LE<sup>1</sup>).

**speech** spiʃ act of speaking. OE. *spēc*, WS. *spæc*, rel. to *specan* SPEAK; repl. earlier



*spræc* = OFris. *spræke*, *sprētze*, OS. *sprāka* (Du. *spraak*), OHG. *sprāhha* (G. *sprache*), WGer. sb. f. \**spræk-* \**spræk-* SPEAK. Hence **speech** CHIFY make a speech or speeches (usu. with derogatory force) XVIII; preceded by **speech** vb. (XVII), used to some extent similarly.

**speed** spid †success (surviving in phr. *wish good s.*); quickness. OE. *spēd*, earlier *spād* = OS. *spōd*, OHG. *spuot*; f. Germ. \**spōan* (OE. *spōwan*, OHG. *spuo(en)* prosper, succeed). Hence **speed** vb. OE. *spēdan*, usu. *gespēdan* = OS. *spōdian* (Du. *spoeden*), OHG. *spuoten* (G. *spuden*, *sputen*, from LG.), f. \**spōd-*.

**speer**, **speir** spiaɪ (Sc. and north.) ask. OE. *spyrjan* = OFris. *spera*, OS. \**spurian* (cf. the sbs. *spuringa*, *spuriða*), OHG. *spurren* (G. *spüren*), ON. *spyrja* :- \**spurjan*, f. Germ. \**spur-* (see SPOOR, SPUR).

**spel(l)ican** see SPILLIKINS.

**spell**<sup>1</sup> spel †discourse (cf. GOSPEL) OE.; formula of incantation, first in *night-s.* XIV (Ch.). OE. *spel(l)* = OS., OHG. *spel*, ON. *spjall*, Goth. *spill* recital, tale :- CGerm. \**spellam*, rel. to OE. *spellian* = MLG., MDu. *spellen*, OHG. *-spellōn*, ON. *spjalla*, Goth. *spillōn* :- CGerm. \**spellam*; of unkn. origin. See GOSPEL. comp. **spe-ILBOUND**<sup>3</sup> enchanted XVIII; hence **spe-ILBIND** vb., whence (U.S.) **spe-ILBINDER**<sup>1</sup>. XX.

**spell**<sup>2</sup> spel pt., pp. **spelled**, (usu.) **spelt**, read out as if letter by letter XIII (Cursor M.); name or set down the letters of xv (Spell-yng, 'sillabaciov', Promp. Parv.); make out, decipher xvi. Aphetic = OF. *espeller*, *espeler* (mod. *épeler*), *espelir*, for older \**espedre* (whence north. Eng. *spelder* XII), *espeudre* – Germ. \**spellōn* (see prec.).

**spell**<sup>3</sup> spel relieve (another) at work xvi. Later form of †*spele* take the place of, OE. *spelian*, rel. to *gespelia*, *spala* substitute, of unkn. origin. Hence **spell** sb. †relief gang xvi; turn of work taken in relief of another xvii; continuous course of time xviii.

**spellicans** var. of SPILLIKINS.

**spelt** spelt species of grain, *Triticum spelta*. Rare before xvi; in late OE., ME., and modEng. due to independent adoptions from the Continent of OS. *spelta*, MLG., MDu. *spelte* (Du. *spelt*) = OHG. *spelza*, *spelta* (G. *spelz*), whence late L. *spelta* (the source of F. *épeautre*, Sp. *espelta*, It. *spelta*, *spelda*, and Pol. *szpelta*, Czech *špalda*), perh. based on \**spel-* split (cf. OE. *speld* splinter).

**spelter** spe-ltɔɪ zinc xvii; zinc alloy xix. corr. to OF. *espeautre*, MDu. *speauter* (Du., G. *spiauter*), G. *spialter*, and rel. indeterminately to PEWTER.

**spence** spens (arch.) buttery, pantry xiv (Ch.); (Sc.) parlour xviii (Burns). Aphetic

– OF. *despense* (mod. *dépense*) = Sp. *despensa*, It. *dispensa* :- sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *dispendere* DISPENSE. So †*spencer* steward, butler (surviving as a surname) – AN. *espenser*, for OF. *despenser*.

**spencer** spe-nɔɪ †kind of wig xviii; short double-breasted overcoat xviii; form of life-belt xix. f. family name *Spencer*; in the several senses respectively after Charles *Spencer*, third earl of Sunderland (1674–1722), George John *Spencer*, second earl *Spencer* (1758–1834), Knight *Spencer* (fl. 1803).

**spend** spend pt., pp. **spent** give or pay out OE.; use, use up xiii. Partly (i) OE. *spendan* (also in *āspendan*, *forspendan*, and *spending*), corr. to MLG., MDu. *spenden*, OHG. *spontōn* (G. *spenden*), ON. *spenna* – L. *expendere* EXPEND; partly (ii) aphetic of *dispend* – OF. *despendre* :- L. *dispendere* distribute, DISPENSE. comp. **spe-NDTHRIFT** xvii; *thrift* being taken in the sense 'substance', 'wealth'; repl. *scattergood*.

**sperm** spɜ:m generative substance of the male. xiv (Ch.). – late L. *sperma* – Gr. *spërma* (-at-), f. base of *spërion* sow (cf. SPORADIC), SPORE; comb. form **spe-RMATO-XIX**. So **sperma-TIC** xvi, -ICAL xv. – late L. – Gr.

**spermaceti** spɜ:mə-sɛ-ti, -sɪ-ti fatty substance obtained from the sperm whale or cachalot. xv. – medL. *spermacēti* (so named from an erron. notion of the nature of the substance), f. *sperma* (see prec.) †*cēti*, g. of *cētus* – Gr. *kētos* whale; attrib. in *s. whale* (xvii), shortened to *sperm whale* (xix); the alt. form *parmacety* was current xvi–xix.

**spew** spju vomit. (i) OE. *spīwan*, pt. *spāw*, *spīwon* = OFris. *spīa*, OS., OHG. *spīwan* (G. *speien*), ON. *spýja*, Goth. *spēiwan*; CGerm. str. vb.; (ii) OE. *spēowan*, *spīowan*, wk. vb.; corr. to L. *spuere*, Gr. *ptūein* (:- \**spjū-*), and Balto-Sl. formations on an IE. base of imit. origin.

**sphacelus** sfæ-silɔs (path.) mortification. xvi. – modL. – Gr. *sphákelos* convulsive movement, painful spasm, gangrene (Hippocrates).

**sphagnum** sfæ:gnəm (bot.) genus of mosses. xviii. – modL. – Gr. *sphágnos*.

**sphenoid** sfɪ-nɔid (anat.) irregularly-shaped bone at the base of the skull wedged in between other bones. xviii. – modL. *sphēnoïdēs* – Gr. *sphēnoeidēs*, f. *sphēn* wedge, rel. to SPOON; see -OID.

**sphere** sfɪə globular body or figure; globe conceived as appropriate to a particular planet, hence (one's or its) province or domain xvii. ME. *sper(e)* – OF. *espere*, later (with assim. to Gr. – L.) *sphère* = Sp. *esfera*, It. *sfera* – late L. *sphēra*, earlier *sphæra* – Gr. *sphaira* ball, globe. So

**spheric, spherical** sfe'rik(əl) XVI. - late L. *sphē-*, *sphaericus* - Gr. *sphairikós*. **SPHEROID** sfə'roid. XVII.

**sphincter** sfɪŋktəɪ (anat.) muscular ring normally closing an orifice. XVI. - late L. *sphincter* - Gr. *sphingktēr* band, contractile muscle, f. *sphiggein* bind tight (cf. next).

**sphinx** sfɪŋks (Gr. myth.) hybrid monster which propounded a riddle; figure of creature having a human head and breast with a lion's body; inscrutable being XVI; - L. *Sphinx* - Gr. *Sphigx*, g. *Sphiggós* (Bæotian *Phix*, acc. *Phika*), presumably f. *sphiggein* (see prec.).

**sphragistic** sfrədʒɪ'stɪk sb. pl. (see -ICS) scientific study of seals or signet rings; adj. pert. to these XIX. - F. *sphragistique* - Gr. *sphragistikós*, f. *sphragis* seal.

**sphygmō-** sfiŋgmou comb. form of Gr. *sphugmō-* pulse, f. \**sphug-*, base of *sphuzēin* beat, throb. Cf. ASPHYXIA.

**spicate** spi'keɪt (bot.) having a spike-like inflorescence. XVII. - L. *spicātus*, pp. of *spicāre* furnish with spikes, f. *spica* SPIKE<sup>2</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**spice** spais aromatic vegetable substance used for its pungency or fragrance. XIII. Aphetic - OF. *espice* (mod. *épice*) - L. *speciēs* appearance, specific kind, SPECIES, (late) pl. wares, merchandise, after late Gr. use of pl. of *eidos* form (cf. IDEA) in the senses 'goods', 'groceries', 'spices'. So **spice** vb. season with spice. XIV (Ppl.); cf. †**spi-cER**<sup>2</sup> dealer in spices, druggist. XIII (surviving as a surname) - OF. *espicier* (mod. *épicier* grocer). **spi-cERY**. XIII (RGlouc.). **spi-cv**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Turner).

**spick and span** spɪkən<sup>d</sup>spæ'n brand new XVII (*speck and span*); trim, spruce XIX. Shortening of (dial.) *spick and span new* (xvi), extension of (dial.) *span-new* (XIII) - ON. *spámmýr* 'new like a freshly shaved chip', f. *spánn* chip (see SPOON<sup>1</sup>) + *nýr* NEW; the el. *spick* is prob. due to synon. Du. *spikspeldernieuw*, -*splinternieuw* 'spike-, splinter-new' (cf. G. *nagelneu* 'nail-new').

**spicula** spi'kjʊlə (nat. hist.) sharp-pointed feature. XVIII. modL., dim. of L. *spica* SPIKE<sup>2</sup>. So **spi-culum**, **spi-cule** (so F.), **spi-culate(d)**. XVIII. See -ULE.

**spider** spai'dəɪ arachnid of the insectivorous order Araneidæ. OE. *spīpra* (Saxon Leechdoms II 142), ME. *spīpre*, *spīber* :- \**spinþron*, f. *spinnan* SPIN; cf. synon. OSw. *spinnil*, Sw. *spindel*, Da. *spinder*, OHG. *spinna*, G. *spinne* (lit. female spinner), Du. *spin*, Eng. dial. *spinner* XIII (Bestiary), MDu. *spinnere* (Du. *spinner*).

**spiel**<sup>1</sup> spil curling match. XIX. Extracted from BONSPIEL.

**spiel**<sup>2</sup> spil (U.S.) talk, speech. XIX. - G. *spiel* play, rel. to the vb. *spielen* (of WGerm. extent).

**spiffing** spi'fiŋ (dial., sl.) first-rate, smart. XIX. Of unkn. origin; of prp. form (see -ING<sup>2</sup>), like *clinking*, *ripping*, *topping*, and rel. to *spiff*, *spiffy*, which connote smartness or spruceness.

**spif(f)licate** spi'flikeɪt (dial., sl.) handle roughly, overcome, crush. XVIII. Of fanciful formation.

**spignel** spi'gnəl (aromatic root of) Meum athamanticum. XVI. perh. contr. of obscure ME. †*spigurnel* (xiv-xv) - medL. *spigurnella*.

**spigot** spi'gət vent-peg. XIV. Of uncertain origin, but ult. based on L. *spica* SPIKE<sup>2</sup>, and perh., with change of suffix, - Pr. *espigoun*, -*gou* = Sp. *espigón*, It. *spigone* rung of a ladder, bar of a chair, bung; cf. Pg. *espicho* spigot :- L. *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, var. of *spica*, SPIKE<sup>2</sup>.

**spike**<sup>1</sup> spaik sharp-pointed piece of metal, large nail. XIII. ME. *spyk* (also *spiknail*), of uncertain origin, but corr. to OSw. *spik*, *spijk* (Sw., Norw. *spik* nail) and perh. shortening of (M)LG., MDu. *spiker* (Du. *spijker*) = MHG. *spicher* (G. *speicher*'nagel), or of MDu. *spiking* (= OE. *spicing*, whence ME. *spiking* spike-nail XIII), rel. to SPOKE. Hence **spike** vb. XVII.

**spike**<sup>2</sup> spaik A. ear of corn XIV (rare before XVII); inflorescence of sessile flowers on a long axis XVI. B. lavender XVI. - L. *spica*, -*us*, -*um*, rel. to *spina* SPINE.

**spikenard** spai'knɑrd aromatic substance from an Eastern plant. XIV. - medL. *spica nardi* (see SPIKE<sup>2</sup>, NARD), rendering Gr. *νάρδου στόχυς*, *ναρδοστόχυς*; or more immed. - OF. *spicanard(e)* or MLG. *spikenard*, MDu. *spikenaerde* (Du. *spijknardeus*) = MHG. *spicanarde* (G. *spikenarde* and older variants; cf. mod. shortened forms *narde*, *spiek*), etc.

**spill**<sup>1</sup> spil pt., pp. **spilt**, **spilled** †put to death, destroy, ruin, waste, squander OE.; shed (blood) XII; allow or cause (liquid) to fall or pour XIV (hence intr. XVII). OE. *spillan* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *spillen*, rel. to OE. *spildan* destroy = OS. *spildian*, OHG. *spilden*, ON. *spilla* :- \**spilþjan*, of unkn. origin. Hence **spilTH**<sup>1</sup> spilþ. XVII (Sh.).

**spill**<sup>2</sup> spil splinter or slip of wood, etc. XIII; thin slip of wood, etc. for lighting XIX. c.1300 prob. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *spil(l)e* = OHG. *spilla*, MHG. *spille* (G. *spille* spindle, axis, stalk) :- WGerm. \**spinla*, f. \**spin-spin*.

**spillikins** spi'likinz game with slips of wood, etc. XVIII. f. SPILL<sup>2</sup> + -KIN.

**spin** spin pt. **span** spæn, **spun** span, pp. **spun** draw and form into thread OE.; form (a thread) XIII; shoot, gush XIV; revolve XVII. OE. *spinman*, pt. *spann*, *spunnon*, pp. *gespunnen* = (M)Du. *spinnen*, OHG., Goth. *spinman* (G. *spinnen*), ON. *spinna*; CGerm. str. vb., with cogns.

recognized in Balto-Sl. forms having *sp-* or *p-*.

**spinach** spi'nidʒ culinary plant *Spinacia oleracea*. XVI (*spinache* W. Turner, *-age* Palsgr.). prob. - MDu. *spinaetse*, *spinag(i)e* (Du. *spinazie*) - OF. *espinach*, *-age* (mod. *épinard*) - Sp. *espínaca* (whence also Cat. *espínach*, It. *spinace*, Rum. *spanac*) - medL. *spinachia*, *-ium*, *-acia*, *-acium* - Arab. *isfināj*, *isfānāj* (- Pers. *aspanākh*), perh. by assim. to L. *spina* SPINE, with ref. to the prickly seeds of some species; the prob. intermediate channel of adoption, Spain, is illustrated by the names medL. *Hispanicum olus* and F. *†herbe d'Espagne* (Cotgr.).

**spinal** spai'nəl pert. to the SPINE. XVI - late L. *spinālis*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**spindle** spi'ndl slender rod serving to twist and wind thread in spinning OE.; rod serving as an axis XIV. OE. *spīnel*, corr. to OFris. *spindel*, OS. *spinnila*, (M)Du. *spindel*, OHG. *spin(n)ila*, *-ala* (G. *spindel*), f. \**spin-*SPIN; see -LE<sup>1</sup>; for intrusive *d* cf. Du. and G. forms. comp. *spindle-side* female line of descent (XIX), used by F. Palgrave and E. A. Freeman as a rendering of OE. *spinlhealf*; cf. G. *spindelseite*, etc., and DISTAFF.

**spindrift** spi'ndrift continuous driving of spray. XVI. orig. Sc. var. (due to local Sc. pronunc. *spēen*, *spin*, of *spoon*) of *spoon-drift* (actually recorded later XVIII), f. SPOON<sup>2</sup> + DRIFT.

**spine** spain backbone XIV (rare before XVII); thorn or thorn-like process XV (Lydg.). Aphetic - OF. *espine* (mod. *épine*) = Pr., Sp. *espina*, It. *spina*, or their source L. *spina* thorn, prickle, backbone, prob. rel. to *spica* SPIKE<sup>2</sup>.

**spinel** spi'nəl, **spinelle** spine-l gem resembling the ruby. XVI. - F. *spinelle* - It. *spinella*, dim. of *spina* SPINE.

**spinet** spine't, spi'nit keyed instrument resembling the harpsichord. XVII (Pepys). Aphetic - F. *†espinette* (mod. *épinette*) - It. *spinetta* (whence Sp. *espineta*, modL. *spineta* XVI), prob. (acc. to A. Banchieri, 1608) f. name of the inventor Giovanni *Spinetti* of Venice, whose name Banchieri had seen on a spinet dated 1503.

**spinifex** spai'nifeks coarse grass of the Australian deserts, having spiny leaves. XIX. - modL. *spinifex*, f. *spina* SPINE + *-fex* maker, *facere* make, DO<sup>1</sup>.

**spinnaker** spi'nəkə (naut.) three-cornered sail carried by racing yachts. XIX. Said to be a fanciful formation on *spinks*, mispronunciation of *Sphinx*, name of the first yacht that commonly carried the sail; perh. with reminiscence of SPANKER.

**spinney** spi'ni copse, esp. for preserving game. XVI. Aphetic - OF. *épinei* (mod. *épinai*) :- Rom. \**spinēta*, coll. form of L. *spinētum* (whence It. *spinetto*, Rum. *spinet*), f. *spina* thorn, SPINE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The use of the word

was generalized from particular designations, which are found as early as XIII, and in AN. form (. . . *de Spiney*) in XII.

**spinster** spi'nstə woman (rarely, man) engaged in spinning XIV (PPl.); appended to names of women to denote occupation (e.g. Alicia Moris Spynnester XIV), later (from XVII) legal designation of one still unmarried. f. SPIN vb. + -STER; perh. after (M)Du. *spinster* (cf. MLG. *spinsterinne*). **spi-nstress**<sup>1</sup> XVII.

**spiræa** spai'rēə genus of rosaceous plants. XVII (Evelyn). - L. *spiræa* - Gr. *speiraia*, f. *speira* SPIRE<sup>2</sup>.

**spiral** spai'ərəl coiled as round a cylinder or cone. XVI (Recorde). - F. *spiral* or medL. *spirālis* (Albertus Magnus XIII), f. L. *spira* SPIRE<sup>2</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**spirant** spai'ərənt (philol. of a consonant) continuant, open. XIX (Whitney). - L. *spirant-*, *-āns*, prp. of *spirāre* breathe; see -ANT. ¶ The L. stem *spir-* is widely repr. in Eng., with a great diversity of application, as in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *per-spire*, *respire* (with *respirator*), *suspire*, *transpire*, with the large group assoc. with *spirit*; many derivs. depend for sense ult. upon Gr. *pnēn* blow, breathe, *pnēma* breath, spirit.

**spire**<sup>1</sup> spai'ər †stalk, stem OE., (dial.) reeds XIII; shoot, sprout XIV; tapering portion of a steeple XVI (earlier *spere* xv). OE. *spīr* = MLG., MDu. *spier*, *spīr*, MHG. *spīr* (G. *spier* tip of blade of grass).

**spire**<sup>2</sup> spai'ər coil, spiral. XVI. - F. *spire* It. *spira* - L. *spira* - Gr. *speira* coil, winding.

**spirit** spi'rit A. breath of life; B. vital principle; C. intelligent incorporeal being XIII; immaterial element of a human being; D. vital power XIV; E. †any of four substances so named of the alchemists XIV (Ch.); liquid of the nature of an essence XVII. - AN. *spirit*, aphetic of *espīrit*, OF. *esperit*, (also mod.) *esprit* = Pr. *esperit*, Sp. *espīritu*, It. *spīrito* - L. *spīritus* breathing, breath, air, life, soul, pride, courage, (in Chr. use) incorporeal being, f. *spirāre* breathe (cf. *hālitus*, f. *hālāre*); see SPIRANT, and cf. SPRIGHTLY, SPRITE. comb. **spirit-rapping** rapping alleged to be made by disembodied spirits, communication so conveyed, c.1850. Hence **spi-rit** vb. (arch.) enliven, inspire XVI (Sh.); carry away mysteriously XVII. **spi-rited**<sup>1</sup> full of spirit. XVI (B. Jonson). **spi-ritism**, -ist, XIX; preferred by some to *spiritualism*, -ist; cf. F. *spiritisme*, G. *spiritismus*. So **spi-ritual**<sup>1</sup> pert. to the spirit XIV (R. Mannyng); ecclesiastical XIV. ME. *spirituel* (later latinized) - (O)F. *spīrituel* - L. *spīrituālis*; str. *spī-ritual* XVI-XVIII. **spiritua-LITY**. xv. - (O)F. or late L. comb. *spiritual-mindedness* XVII, after *spiritually-minded* Tindale, tr. Luther's *geistlich gesinnet*. **spiritualism** exercise of spiritual faculties, spiritual view XIX (Carlyle, Lytton); *modern s.* (1855). **spi-ritualty**<sup>1</sup>

†spiritual character; body of ecclesiastics, clergy. XIV. — OF. *spiritualité* — late L. *spiritualitās*. **spi-ritu-ous** †spirited XVI (B. Jonson); ardent, alcoholic XVII. — F. *spiritueux* or f. L. *spīritu-s*.

**spirometer** spaiəɹəˈmitəɹ instrument for measuring breathing-power. XIX. f. L. *spirāre* breathe; see -OMETER.

**spirt** spārt †short space XVI; slight spell of wind XVIII; brief spell of activity XIX. See SPURT<sup>1</sup>.

**spit<sup>1</sup>** spit pointed rod on which meat is stuck for roasting OE.; sword; small tongue of land XVII. OE. *spitu* = MLG., MDu. *spit*, *spet* (Du. *spit*), OHG. *spiz* (G. *spieß*) :— Germ. \**spituz* (whence (O)F. *époi* point of a deer's horn, Sp. *espeto*, It. dial. *spito*), of which a var. \**spitj-* is repr. by OHG. *spizza* (G. *Spitze*) point.

**spit<sup>2</sup>** spit pt., pp. **spat** spæt eject saliva (*the very s.*, sl. phr., the exact likeness XIX) OE. late Northumb. (*ge*)*spittan* = G. dial. *spützen*, f. imit. base \**spit-*, of which there are other expressive vars. \**spait-*, \**spūt-*, repr. by OE. *spātlian*, *spātan* (ME. *spete*, later *spat*), *spāttlan*, *spātil*, *spāil*, *spāld* saliva, MHG. *spūtzen*, ON. *spýta*; see SPITTLE and cf. SPEW.

**spit<sup>3</sup>** spit spade's depth of earth. XVI. — (MLG., (M)Du. *spit*, rel. to OE. *spittan* (dial. *spit*) dig with a spade, and hence prob. ult. to SPIT<sup>1</sup>.

**spital** spiˈtl (hist.) re-spelling XVII, after the L. original, of †*spittle*, †*spitel*, common vars. (XIII–XVIII) of aphetic form of HOSPITAL; corr. to OHG. *spital*, MLG., MHG. *spittel* (G. *spital*, *spittel*).

**spitchcock** spiˈtkək method of preparing an eel by cutting it up and frying it. XVI. Of unkn. origin; cf. SPATCHCOCK.

**spite** spait †outrage, insult XIII (Cursor M.); strong ill-will XIV; *in s. of*, in contempt or defiance of, notwithstanding XIV. Aphetic — OF. *despit* DESPITE. So **spite** vb. †regard with contempt XIV; treat maliciously XVI (Sh.). Aphetic — OF. *despiter* — L. *dēspectāre*. Cf. MLG., MDu. *spit*, *spiten* (Du. *spijt*, *spijten*).

**spittle** spiˈtl saliva. xv (Caxton). alt. by assoc. with SPIT<sup>2</sup> of (dial.) *spatle*, OE. *spāt*, *spād*, *spāld* (ME. *spold*), corr. to OFris., MLG. *spēdel*, f. Germ.\**spāt-*, repr. also by OE. *spātil*, (†*spettle* xv–xvii), *spātan* spit. Hence **spittoon** spitūˈn receptacle for spittle. XIX. orig. U.S.

**spitz** spits Pomeranian dog, having a very pointed muzzle. XIX. — G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, spec. use of *spitz* pointed, peaked; see SPIT<sup>1</sup>.

**spacknuck** splæˈknək imaginary animal of Brobdingnag in Swift, 'Gulliver's Travels', 1726. Fanciful invention.

**splanchnic** splæˈŋknik pert. to the viscera. XVII. — modL. *splanchnicus* — Gr. *splagkh-*

*nikós*, f. *splāghknon*, usu. pl. -a inward parts, prob. rel. to *splēn* SPLEEN; see -IC.

**splash** splæʃ dash water, etc. upon, also with *water*, etc. as obj., and intr. XVIII. Expressive alt. of *plash*.

**splay** splei †unfold (a banner) XIV; spread out xv. Aphetic of DISPLAY. Hence sb. (archit.) work deviating from a right angle XVI; adj., as in *splay-foot(ed)* XVI.

**spleen** splin gland in the abdomen anciently held to be the seat of (i) melancholy, (ii) mirth XIII; used of various emotions and states of mind XVI (Sh.). Aphetic — OF. *esplen* — L. *splēn* — Gr. *splēn*, prob. rel. to Gr. *splāghknon* pluck, L. *liēn*, Skr. *plihān*. comp. **splee-nwort** XVI; after L. *splēnium*, *asplēnon* — Gr. So **splenetic** splineˈtik pert. to the spleen; irritably morose XVI; ill-humoured XVII. — late L. *splēnēticus*, f. *splēn*; so F. Variant synon. forms are: †**splenatic** — medL. *splēnāticus* (so OF. *splēnātique*); †**sple-native** XVI–XVII; **splenic** spleˈnik. XVII — F. *splénique* (Paré), L. *splēnicus* — Gr.; †**spleni-tic** XVI–XVII; so F.

**splendid** spleˈndid brilliant, resplendent; magnificent. XVII. — F. *splendide* or L. *splendidus*, f. *splendēre* be bright or shining. From the prp. of the L. vb. are derived †**sple-ndant** XVI–XVII, **sple-ndant** xv (cf. RESPLENDENT). Various other formations synon. with *splendid*, which finally superseded them, were: †**splēndiˈdious** xv–xvii, †**splēndidous** xvii only (B. Jonson); **splēndiˈcious** XIX fanciful formation after *capacious*, *spacious*. **splēndiˈferous** xv (now joc., chiefly U.S.) — medL. *splēndiferus*, for late L. *splēndōrifer*; †**splēndious** xvii only. So **sple-ndour<sup>2</sup>**, U.S. **sple-ndor** great brightness xv; magnificent display, brilliant distinction XVII. — (O)F. *splēndeur* or L. *splendor*; hence †**sple-ndorous** XVI (Drayton).

**splice** splais join (ropes) by interweaving the strands XVI; join (two pieces of timber) by overlapping the ends XVII; (sl.) join in marriage XVIII (Smollett). prob. — MDu. *splossen* (whence also Du. dial., G. *splassen*, *spleissen*), but agreeing in vocalism with G. *spleissen* SPLIT; cf. Sw. *splitsa*, Da. *splidse*.

**splint** splint plate of overlapping metal in mediæval armour XIII; slender or thin slip of wood, etc.; (dial.) splinter XIV; (in farriery) tumour developing into a bony excrescence XVI; laminated coal XVIII. — MLG. *splente*, *splinte*, MDu. *splinte* (Du. *splint*); rel. to next but no cogns. are known.

**splinter** spliˈntəɹ rough slender piece of wood, etc. XIV (Trevisa). — (M)Du. *splinter*, rel. to prec.

**split** split break up (a ship) on a rock, etc.; cleave, rend longitudinally. XVI. In earliest use naut. — (M)Du. *splitten*, obscurely rel. to *spletten*, whence earlier Eng. (dial.) *splet* (Palsgr.), *spleet*, and to OFris. *splita*, MLG., MDu. *spliten*, MHG. *spliczen* (G. *spleissen*); of obscure ult. origin.

**sploodge** spłodʒ thick clumsy lump or spot. XIX. Expressive alt. of next; cf. WODGE.

**splootch** spłotʃ large irregular spot or patch. XVII (Holland). perh. blend of SPOT and †*plotch* (XVI), BLOTCH.

**splurge** splɜːrdʒ (U.S.) ostentatious display. XIX. Of symbolic origin.

**splutter** splʌˈtɜː (dial.) noise, fuss; violent and confused utterance XVII. loud sputter or splashing XIX. alt. of SPUTTER, by assoc. with *splash*; 'a low word' (J.).

**spode** spoud china ware manufactured by Josiah Spode (1754-1827). XIX.

**spoil** spɔɪl goods captured from an enemy XIII; (esp. pl.) arms or armour so captured, (also gen.) XVI; refuse material XIX. Aphetic - OF. *espoille* (cf. Sp. *espoja*, It. *spoglia*, -ie), f. *espoillier* :- L. *spoliāre*, f. *spolium*, pl. -ia skin stripped from an animal, booty. So **spoil** vb. (pt., pp. *spoilt* since XVII). A. strip, despoil XIII; B. damage, ruin XVI; C. de-teriorate XVII; *be spoiling* for (orig. U.S.) desire eagerly XIX. - OF. *espoillier*, f. the sb.; or aphetic of DESPOIL.

**spoke** spouk one of the staves of a wheel OE.; colloq. phr. *put a s. in one's wheel*, (i) attempt to advise or help, (ii) act so as to impede (another) XVII. OE. *spāca* = OFris. *spēke*, *spāke*, OS. *spēca*, OHG. *speihha* (Du. *speek*, G. *speiche*) :- WGerm. \**spaihōn*, f. \**spaih-* \**speik-* SPIKE<sup>1</sup>.

**-spoken** spouːkn as the second el. of a comp. 'speaking in the way denoted by the first el.', e.g. *fair-s.*, *well-s.* (XV), *fine-s.*, *plain-s.* (XVII), based on phr. *speak fair*, etc.; pp. of SPEAK; cf. the similar use of ON. *talaðr*, pp. of *tala speak*.

**spokesman** spouːksmən †interpreter; one who speaks on behalf of another XVI; †speaker of an assembly; public speaker XVII. irreg. f. *spoke*, pt. of SPEAK + *-sman* (see -s). ¶ Not connected with rare ME. *spekeman* advocate.

**spoliation** spouliːʃən action of despoiling. XIV. - L. *spoliātiō(n-)*, f. *spoliāre* SPOIL; see -ATION. So F. (XV).

**spondees** spɔːndi (pros.) metrical foot of two long syllables. XIV. - (O)F. *spondée* or L. *spondēus* - Gr. *spondēios* sb. use (sc. *poūs* foot) of adj. f. *spondē* libation (see SPONSOR), the spondee being a foot characteristic of melodies accompanying libations. So **spon-daric** spɔːndeiːk. XVIII. - F. *spondāique* or late L. *spondaicus*, alt. of *spondiacus* (whence Eng. †*spoːndiac* XVI) - Gr. *spondeiakós*.

**spondulicks** spɔːndjʊːlɪks (U.S. sl.) money. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**sponge** spʌndʒ (piece of) the absorbent skeleton of an aquatic animal with pores in the body wall. OE. *sponge*, corr. to OS. *spunsia* (Du. *spons*) - L. *spongia* (whence OF. *sponge*, mod. *éponge*, It. *spugna*) - Gr. *spoggiā*, f. *spóggos*, *sphóggos*; reinforced in ME. from OF. Hence vb. XIV; cf. F. *éponger*, †*sponger*, late L. *spongiāre*, Gr.

*spoggizein*. So **spongious** spɔːnˈdʒiəs XIV. - L. *spongiōsus*.

**sponsion** spɔːnʃən solemn or formal engagement. XVII. - L. *sponsiō(n-)*, f. pp. stem of *spondēre* promise solemnly, rel. to Gr. *spéndein* pour a libation, promise, *spondē* libation, alliance, truce; see -SION. So **sponsor**<sup>1</sup> godfather, godmother; one who gives surety. XVII. - L.

**sponson** spɔːnsən (naut.) extension beyond the ordinary line or bulk of a vessel. XIX. Formerly also *sponsing*, *sponcing*, of unkn. origin.

**spontaneous** spɔːnteiːniəs acting or produced by natural, instinctive, or voluntary impulse. XVII. f. late L. *spontāneus*, f. L. (*suā*) *sponte* of (one's) own accord, abl. of \**spāns*, anciently connected with *spondēre* (cf. SPONSION).

**spontoon** spɔːntūːn (hist.) kind of half-pike or halberd. XVIII. - F. †*sponton* (mod. *esponon*) - It. *spuntone*, f. *spuntare* blunt, f. s- EX-<sup>1</sup> + *punto* POINT.

**spoof** spūf (card) game of a hoaxing character; (gen.) hoax, humbug. XIX. Invented by Arthur Roberts (1852-1933), Eng. comedian.

**spook** spūk (colloq.) spectre, ghost. XIX. - Du. *spook* = (M)LG. *spōk* (whence G. *spuk*), of unkn. origin.

**spool** spūl bobbin on which thread is wound. XIV. Aphetic - OF. *espoile* (mod. *époile*) or - its source, MLG. *spōle* = MDu. *spoelle* (Du. *spoel*), OHG. *spuolo*, -a (G. *spule*); WGerm., of unkn. origin.

**spoom** spūm (naut.) run or scud before the sea, etc. XVII. alt. of SPOON<sup>2</sup>, prob. by assoc. with *boom* (said of a ship making all the way possible).

**spoon**<sup>1</sup> spūn A. †chip, splinter OE.; B. shallow oval bowl with a long handle XIV. OE. *spōn* = MLG. *spān*, MDu. *spaen*, OHG. *spān* (G. *spān* shaving), ON. *spōnn*, *spānn*; the Germ. word (adopted in Finn. *panna* shingle) is usu. connected with Gr. *sphēn* wedge. ¶ The Scand. sense (B) prevailed in this word, as in *dream* and *dwelt*. comp. **spoon-bill**<sup>2</sup> bird of the genus *Platalea*; after Du. *lepelaar*, f. *lepel* spoon. Hence **spoon-ny**<sup>1</sup> foolish person, silly XVIII; *spoon* was similarly applied contemp. to person making love sentimentally, whence a corr. use of *spoon* vb.

**spoon**<sup>2</sup> spūn †(naut.) run before the wind or sea, scud. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**spoon-drift** see SPINDRIFT.

**spoonerism** spūːnərɪzəm accidental transposition of initial sounds or syllables of words associated in a context, 1900. f. name of the Rev. W. A. Spooner (1844-1930), who was said to have been addicted to this; see -ISM.

**spoor** spuɔː track, trail. XIX. - Du. *spoor* (in S. African use), repr. MDu. *spo(o)r* =

OE., OHG., ON. *spor* (G. *spur*); rel. to SPUR.

**sporadic** spɔræˈdɪk occurring in isolated instances XVII. — medL. *sporadicus* — Gr. *sporadikós*, f. *sporad-*, *sporás* scattered, dispersed, f. base of *sporad-* sowing, seed, whence modL. *spora*, used spec. bot., minute reproductive body in flowerless plants, anglicized **spore** spɔɪr. XIX. Cf. F. *sporadique*, etc.; see -IC.

**sporrán** spɔˈræn pouch worn with the kilt of Scottish Highlanders. XIX (Scott). — Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *spárán* purse, MÍr. *sboran*, W. *ysbur* — L. *bursa* PURSE.

**sport** spɔɪt pleasant pastime, diversion XV; in full s. of *nature* (tr. L. *lusus naturæ*) XVII; object of diversion XVII (Milton); pl. series of athletic contests XVI. So **sport** vb. †(refl.) amuse oneself XIV; so intr. XV; display XVIII. Aphetic of DISPORT sb. and vb. Hence **SPORTIVE**. XVI (Sh., Nashe). **SPORTSMAN**. XVIII (Farquhar) (cf. *spokesman*); earlier †*sporter* (XVII).

**spot** spɔt moral stain XII; small roundish mark XIII; speck, stain; small piece or particle; small plot or area XIV. perh. — MDu. *spotte*, LG. *spot*, corr. to ON. *spotti* small piece, bit (Norw. *spott* speck, spot, plot of ground), obscurely rel. to OE. *splott* spot, plot of land (cf. *gesplottod* spotted, and rare ME. *splotti* adj.). (*Spotland*, Lancashire, which appears in XII as *Spotland*, may be a dissimilated form of \**Splotland*.) Hence vb. XV (Hoccleve, Lydg.). **SPOTTED**. XIII, **SPOTTY**. XIV.

**spouse** spauz wife, husband. XII. Early ME. *spūs(e)* — OF. *spus*, *spous* m., *spuse*, *spouse* fem., aphetic var. of *espous*, *espouse* (mod. *époux*, *épouse*) = Pr. *espos*, -a, Sp. *esposo*, -a, It. *sposo*, -a — L. *spōsus* bridegroom, *spōnsa* bride, sb. uses of m. and fem. pp. of *spōndere* betroth (see SPONSOR). So **SPOUSAL** †wedlock; ESPOUSAL XIII.

**spout** spaut pipe for discharge of water, etc. XIV; discharge of water, waterspout XVI. corr. to Flem. *spuyte*, Du. *spuit*, but prob. immed. f. **spout** vb. (XIV) discharge liquid — MDu. *spouten* (Du. *spuiten*), f. imit. base \**spūt-*, repr. also in ON. *spýta* spit.

**sprag** spræg smart, clever. XVI (Sh.). Of unkn. origin; cf. synon. (dial.) *sprack* XVIII; also *sprag* lively young fellow, young salmon or cod XVIII.

**sprain** spreɪn wrench (a part of the body) so as to cause pain. XVII. Agrees in form with OF. *espraindre* (see next), but the meaning is distant and the date of emergence is a difficulty. Hence **sprain** sb. XVII.

**spraints** spreɪnts excrement of the otter. xv. — OF. *espraintes* (mod. *épreintes*), sb. use of fem. pp. of *espraindre* squeeze out, for earlier \**esprimbre* :— Rom. \**expremere*, for L. *exprimere* EXPRESS.

**sprat** spræt seafish Clupea Sprattus. XVI. Later var. of †*sprot*, OE. *sprot* = MLG.,

(M)Du. *sprot* (whence G. *sprotte*), of unkn. origin. ¶ For the vocalism cf. STRAP.

**sprawl** sprɔl (dial.) kick convulsively; spread one's limbs awkwardly. OE. *spreawlian*, formed with expressive initial group *spr-* (cf. the foll. words); for the el. -*awl* cf. *crawl*. Obscurely rel. to similar NFris. *spraweli*, Da. *sprelle*, *sprælle* kick or splash about, Sw. dial. *spral(l)a*, Norw. dial. *sprala* struggle.

**spray**<sup>1</sup> spreɪ †small twigs, fine brushwood XIII (RGlouc.); slender shoot or twig XIV (Trevisa). Earlier in Devon place-names *Spreyton*, *Sprytown*, in Domesday Book *Espreitone*, *Spreitone* 'farm in brushwood country' and *Sprei* respectively. The ult. origin of OE. \**spræġ* and synon. *spræc* is unkn.

**spray**<sup>2</sup> spreɪ water in the form of a fine shower XVII; jet of vapour XIX. orig. *spry*, and so commonly XVII—XVIII; immed. source unkn.; formally corr. to MDu. vb. *spra(e)yen* (whence occas. Eng. †*spray* sprinkle XVI) = MHG. *spræjen*, *spræwen*. Hence vb. XIX.

**spread** spred pt., pp. **spread** stretch so as to display, send out in various directions XII; overlap *with*; be extended, become diffused XIII. OE. \**sprædan* (in comps. *ā-*, *ġe-*, *ofer-*, *tōsprædan*, and *sprædung* diffusion) = OS. *tō|spreidan*, MLG., MDu. *sprēden* (Du. *spreiden*, *spreien*), OHG. *spreitan* (G. *spreiten*) :— WGerm. \**spraidjan*, causative of \**spridan*, repr. by OHG. *sprītan* be extended, with no certain cognates.

**spre** spri (colloq.) boisterous frolic. XIX. Of unkn. origin; former vars. *spray*, *sprey*.

**sprig**<sup>1</sup> sprɪg small slender nail. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**sprig**<sup>2</sup> sprɪg shoot, twig XV; fig. (cf. *scion*) XVI. Of unkn. origin; LG. has synon. *sprick*.

**sprightly** spraiˈtli animated, brisk. XVI (late). f. *spright* (XVI), var. of SPRITE + -LY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. †*sprightful* (Sh.).

**spring**<sup>1</sup> sprɪŋ A. place of rising, as of a stream OE.; B. action or time of rising or beginning XIII; †C. young growth XIII; D. (repl. LENT) first season of the year XVI (earlier †s. of the year, †s. tide XVI, s. time XV, †*springing time* XIV, Trevisa); E. rising of the sea to its extreme height XIV (s. tide XVI); F. elastic contrivance XV (fig. impelling agency). OE. *spring* and *sprung* (more freq. in *æspring*, *wielspring* fountain of water, and *ofspring* OFFSPRING, *upspring* rising of the sun, beginning of day etc.), f. \**spreng-* and \**sprung* respectively, of the base of next; cf., in sense A, (M)Du., (M)LG., OHG. *spring*; in sense E perh. of LDu. origin.

**spring**<sup>2</sup> sprɪŋ pt. **sprang** spræŋ, pp. **sprung** sprɒŋ bound, leap (*up*, etc.); issue forth; grow OE.; originate XII; cause (a bird) to rise XVI. OE. *springan* = OFris. *springa*, OS., OHG. *springan* (Du., G. *springen*), ON. *springa* :— CGerm. (exc.

Goth.) \**sprengan*, f. base rel. to \**sprung-*, repr. in prec. and (O)HG. *sprung*, (M)Du. *sprong*; relation with Gr. *spérkhesthai* hasten, *spérkhénós* rapid, has been assumed.

**springal(d)** sprí:ngǎl(d) (arch.) youth, stripling. xv (revived in XIX by Scott). The oldest forms have *-old*, which gave way to *-ald*, *-al(l)*; presumably f. SPRING<sup>2</sup>, but the ending is obscure.

**springbok** sprí:ngbók antelope Antidorcas Euchore. XVIII. Afrikaans, f. Du. *springen* SPRING<sup>2</sup> + *bok* goat, antelope (BUCK<sup>1</sup>).

**springe** sprí:ng<sup>d</sup>3 snare to catch small game, esp. birds. XIII. repr. OE. \**sprencg* :- \**sprangjan*, f. base of SPRING<sup>2</sup>.

**springhalt** sprí:ngǎlt. XVII. unexpl. alt. of STRINGHALT.

**sprinkle** sprí:ngkl scatter in drops XIV (Maund.); bedew, bespatter xv; cover with specks of colour XVIII. perh. - (M)Du. *sprekhelen* (cf. MLG. *sprinkelt* pp., spotted; so late ME. *sprynkled*); see -LE<sup>2</sup>.

**sprint** sprí:ngt †dart, spring XVI; run, etc. fast for a short distance XIX. - ON. \**sprinta* (Sw. *spritta*); superseding (dial.) *sprent* (XIV) - ON. \**sprenta* (Sw. *sprätta*, Da. *sprætte*), prop. the corr. causative wk. vb., but in Eng. chiefly intr.; ult. origin unkn.

**sprit** sprí:ngt pole OE., (naut.) boom or pole crossing a sail diagonally XIV. OE. *spreot* = (M)Du., (M)LG. *spríet*, *spret* (whence G. *spríet*), f. Germ. \**spreut-* *sprüt-*; see SPROUT. Cf. BOWSPRIT.

**sprite** sprí:ngt spirit (formerly in various senses, now only) elf, fairy. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *spryte*, also *spreit*, *sprete*, alt. with lengthened vowel of *sprit*, contr. of SPIRIT. The modified sp. *spríght* XVI (cf. *delíght*) was specialized in the senses 'disembodied spirit', 'fairy', 'goblin', and familiarized by Spenser and Sh.; cf. SPRIGHTLY.

**sprocket** sprǒ:kít triangular piece of timber XVI; projection on the rim of a wheel engaging with the links of a chain XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**sprout** spráut shoot forth, spring up. XII. ME. *sprúten*, OE. \**sprútan* (in pp. *ǎsproten*), OS. *sprúton* = MLG. *sprúten*, (M)Du. *sprúiten*, MHG. *spríezen* (G. *spríessen*) :- WGerm. orig. str. vb. \**sprútan*, f. \**sprüt-*, as also in OE. *sprýtan*, *sprýttan*, OHG. *spríozan*. Hence or - MLG., MDu. *sprúte* **sprout** sb. XIII.

**spruce** sprús †brisk, lively; trim, neat. XVI. poss. from a particular collocation of *Spruce* = *Pruce* Prussia, e.g. *Spruce leather* (*jerkin*). Hence vb. XVI.

**spruit** sprúit small watercourse in S. Africa. XIX. Du. (SPROUT).

**spry** spráí active, brisk. XVIII. The earliest evidence is from S.W. dial. and N. America; of unkn. origin; cf. (dial.) *sprack* (XVIII), SPRAG (XVI).

**spud** spád †short or poor knife or dagger xv (Promp. Parv.); spade-like implement for digging or weeding XVII; stumpy person or thing XVII; potato XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**spume** spjúm foam, froth. XIV (Gower). - OF. (*e*)*spume* or L. *spúma*, gen. connected with *púmex* PUMICE, OE. *fám* FOAM.

**spunk** spráŋk spark; touchwood XVI; fungus growing on trees XVII; (Sc.) lucifer match; spirit, mettle XVIII. Of unkn. origin; cf. PUNK.

**spur** spǒ:ɹ device attached to a rider's heel for pricking on his mount. OE. *spora* *spura* = OS. *sporo*, OHG. *sporo* (Du. SPOOR, G. *sporn*, earlier *sporen*), ON. *spori* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**spuron* (whence F. *éperon*, Pr. *esporo*, Sp. *espuera*, Pg. *espora*, It. *sp(e)rone*), based on IE. \**sp(er)-* strike with the foot (cf. SPURN). Hence vb. XIII (La3).

**spurge** spǒ:d3 plant of the genus Euphorbia, species of which have been used as purgatives. Aphetic - OF. *espurge* (mod. *épurge*), f. *espurgier* :- L. *expurgāre* (see EX-<sup>1</sup>, PURGE).

**spurious** spju:ri:əs illegitimate XVI; not genuine XVII. f. L. *spurius* bastard, prop. legal term and perh. of alien origin and allied to *spurcus* impure.

**spurling** var. of SPARLING.

**spurn** spǒ:ɹn strike with the foot (†intr. and trans.); reject with contempt. OE. *spurnan*, *spornan*, pt. *spearn*, pp. *-spornen* (more freq. *ǎtspurnan*), corr. to OS. *spurnan*, OHG. *spornōn*, *spurnan*, ON. \**spurna*, pt. *sparn*; Germ. str. vb. cogn. with L. *spernere* scorn.

**spurr(e)y** sprá:ri plant of the genus *Spergula*. XVI. - Du. *spurrie*, earlier *sporie*, *speurie*, obscurely based on med. L. *spergula*, whence G. *spergel*, *spörgel*.

**spurt<sup>1</sup>** spǒ:ɹt short period, brief unstained effort. XVI. var. of contemp. SPIRT, of unkn. origin.

**spurt<sup>2</sup>** spǒ:ɹt issue in a sudden forcible jet. XVI. var. of contemp. *spirt*, of unkn. origin. Hence sb. XVIII.

**sputter** sprá:tǎɹ spit out in small particles XVI; utter hastily or confusedly XVII. - Du. *sputteren*, of imit. origin; cf. SPLUTTER.

**sputum** spjú:tǎm saliva, spittle. XVII. - L. *spútum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *spuere* spit; see SPEW.

**spy** spáí one who watches secretly (e.g. an enemy). XIII. Aphetic - OF. *espie* (= Pr., Cat. *espia*, It. *spia*), f. *espier* ESPY, whence **spy** vb. act as a spy; catch sight of XIII; - Germ. \**speχ-*, as in MLG. *spēen*, MDu. *spien* (Du. *spieden*), OHG. *spehōn* (G. *spāhen*), ON. *speja*, *spæja*, repr. IE. \**spek-* (L. *specere*; see SPECIES), poss. rel. by metathesis with Gr. *skep-* (see SCEPTIC).

¶ For other derivs. of the base see ASPECT, AUSPICE, CONSPICUOUS, CONSPICUOUS, EXPECT, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, RESPECT, SPECTRUM, SUSPECT.



**squab** skwɒb young bird; squat person; sofa, couch, soft cushion. XVII. Of uncertain origin; cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb* loose fat flesh, *sqvabba* fat woman, *sqvabbig* flabby, and Eng. †*quab* (XVII) squat object (cf. G. *quabbe* soft mass). Also adj. *squat*. XVII.

**squabash** skwɒbæʃ crushing blow. XIX (Wilson). f. SQUA|SH + BASH. Also vb.

**squabble** skwɒbl quarrel in a petty manner (Sh.); throw (type) out of line XVII. imit. of noisy confusion; prob. of imit. orig. So sb. Cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabbel*.

**squad** skwɒd small detail of soldiers. XVII. Aphetic (after next) - F. *escouade*, †*esquade* (XVI), var. of *escadre* - Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra*, corr. to F. *écarre* SQUARE.

**squadron** skwɒdrən †body of soldiers in square formation; military and naval unit. XVI. - It. *squadrone*, f. *squadra* SQUARE; cf. F. †(e)*squadron* (mod. *escadron*), Sp. *escuadron*; cf. -OON.

**squalls** skweɪlz ninepins. XIX. Of unkn. origin; cf. KAYLES, SKITTLES.

**squalid** skwɒlɪd repulsively foul. XVI (Spenser). - L. *squālidus*, f. *squālère* be dry, rough, dirty; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **squa-lor**<sup>2</sup> skwɒləɪ. XVII.

**squall** skwɒl cry out violently. XVII (Drayton). prob. alt. of SQUEAL by assoc. with BAWL. Hence perh. **squall** sb. sudden and violent gust of wind (and rain). XVIII.

**squaloid** skweɪloɪd shark-like. XIX. f. L. *squalus* sea-fish (Varro, Pliny), used in zool. for the shark, rel. to WHALE; see -OID.

**squamose** skweɪmɔs, skwɒmɔs scaly. XVII. - L. *squāmōsus*, f. *squāma* scale; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>. So **squa-mous**. XVI. - F. *squameux* or L.

**squander** skwɒndəɪ (dial.) scatter, disperse; spend prodigally. XVI (Sh., Nashe). Of unkn. origin.

**square** skwɛəɪ A. implement for determining a right angle XIII (Cursor M.); B. rectangular figure with four equal sides XIV; rectangular area XVII. Earliest form *squire* (XIII-XVII) chiefly in sense A, later *square* (XV), aphetic - OF. *esquere*, *esquare* (mod. *équerre*) = Pr. *escaïre*, Sp. *escuadra*, It. *squadra* :- Rom. \**exquadra*, f. \**exquadrāre*, f. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *quadra* square (see QUADRANT). So **square** adj. XIV. - OF. *esquarré*, pp. of *esquarrer* (whence **square** vb. XIV) = Sp. *escuadrar* etc. :- Rom. \**exquadrāre*.

**squarrose** skwɛəɪrɔs, skwɒrɔs having scales, etc. standing out at right angles. XVIII. - L. *squarrōsus* scurfy, scabby, prob. for \**escharrōsus* (with assim. to *squāma* scale), f. Gr. *eskhārā* SCAR; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**squarson** skwɒɪsən parish priest who is also squire. XIX (1876 E. A. Freeman; has been attributed to Bishop Wilberforce and others). joc. f. SQU|IRE and P|ARSON.

**squash**<sup>1</sup> skwɒʃ crush to a flat mess or pulp. XVI. Aphetic - OF. *esquasser* = It. *squassare* :- Rom. \**exquassāre*; see EX-<sup>1</sup>, QUASH.

**squash**<sup>2</sup> skwɒʃ kind of gourd. XVII. Short for †(i)*squoutersquash* - Narragansett Indian *asquutasquash*, f. *asq* raw, uncooked, the -*ash* being pl. ending, as in SUCCOTASH.

**squat** skwɒt A. (dial.) crush, flatten XIII; B. refl. and intr. sit in a crouching attitude XV. - OF. *esquatir*, -*ter*, f. *es* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *quatir* press down, crouch, hide :- Rom. \**coactire*, f. L. *coāctus* (cf. medL. *quactus*), pp. of *cōgere* drive or force together, f. *co*-COM- + *agere* drive (cf. AGENT). Cf. SWAT<sup>1</sup>.

**squaw** skwɒ N. Amer. Indian woman or wife. XVII. - Narragansett Indian *squaw*s, Massachusetts *squa* woman.

**squawk** skwɒk utter a loud harsh cry. XIX. imit.

**squeak** skwɪk utter a short or slight high-pitched sound XIV (Trevisa; trans. XVI); (sl.) turn informer, 'squeal' XVII (Dryden). imit., combining the initials of SQUEAL and final of SHRIEK; but cf. Sw. *skvåka* croak.

**squeal** skwɪl utter a long loud cry XIII (Cursor M.); (sl.) turn informer XIX. imit.; in earliest use northern.

**squeamish** skwɪmɪʃ affected with nausea XV; distant, reserved, prudish, fastidious XVI. alt., by substitution of -ISH<sup>1</sup> for -OUS, of ME. *squaymes*, *squeymous*, earlier *scoymus*, *squoymous* (mod. north. dial. *skymous*), aphetic - AN. *escoymos*, of unkn. origin.

**squeegee** skwidʒiː implement fitted with rubber for removing moisture from a surface. XIX. Arbitrarily f. *squeege* (XVIII), expressive alt. of SQUEEZE; see -EE<sup>2</sup>.

**squeeze** skwɪz press hard, force out by pressure. XVI. var. of earlier †*squise*, †*squize* (XVI), intensive of †*quise* (XV), as (dial.) *squench* of *quench*; ult. origin unknown.

**squelch** skwelʃ crush down (something soft). XVII. imit.; cf. rare *quclch* (XVII).

**squeteague** skwetɪg (U.S.) weak-fish or sea salmon, *Cynoscion regalis*. Narragansett Indian.

**squib** skwɪb kind of firework; smart hit, lampoon. XVI. prob. imit. of a slight explosion.

**squid** skwɪd kind of cuttle fish. XVII (Purchas). Of unkn. origin.

**squiffy** skwɪfi (sl.) slightly drunk. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**squiggle** skwiɡl make wavy or writhing movements. XIX. perh. blend of SQUIRM and WIGGLE, WRIGGLE.

**squilgee** skwiɪdʒiː kind of swab. XIX. perh. blend of SQUELCH and SQUEEGEE.

**squill** skwɪl (root of) the sea-onion. XIV. - L. *squilla*, var. of *scilla* - Gr. *skilla*.

**squinch** skwɪnʃ (archit.) †stone cut for a scuncheon XV; support constructed across an angle XIX. Shortening of SCUNCHEON.

**squint** skwɪnt †(looking) obliquely with the eyes differently directed XIV (in *squyntloker*, Trevisa); adj. (as in *s. eye*, -*eyed*), vb. XVI.

Hence sb., strabismus XVII; hagioscope XIX. Aphetic of ASQUINT; cf. late ME. of *skvyn*, analytic var. of *askoyne*.

**squire** skwaɪə young man in attendance on a knight XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); one who attends on a lady XVI (Spenser); country gentleman XVII. Aphetic - OF. *esquier* ESQUIRE. Hence **squirearchy** -aɪki class of squires. XVIII; after *hierarchy*. **SQUIRE**<sup>N</sup> petty squire XIX (Maria Edgeworth).

**squirm** skwɔ̃m writhe like an eel, etc. XVII (Ray, 'South and East Country Words'). Of symbolic origin; prob. assoc. with *worm*.

**squirrel** skwi:rəl rodent of genus *Sciurus*, or subfamily *Sciurina*. XIV (Ch.). Aphetic - AN. *esquirel*, OF. *esquireul*, *escureul* (mod. *écureuil*) = Pr. *escuroi*, *esquirol*, Sp. *esquirol* = Rom. \**scūriūlus*, dim. of \**scūrius*, for L. *sciūrus* - Gr. *skiouros*, prob. f. *skiā* SHADE + *ourā* tail.

**squirt** skwɔ̃t eject liquid in a thin stream. XIV. Earlier *swirt* and perh. - LG. *swirtjen*, of imit. origin.

**squish** skwiʃ (dial.) squeeze, squash. XVII. imit. Hence sb. (Univ. sl.) marmalade. XIX.

**squit** skwit (dial., sl.) insignificant or contemptible person. XIX. prob. rel. to (dial.) *squit* squirt and SQUITTER.

**squitch** skwitʃ alt. of QUITCH. XVIII.

**squitter** skwi:tə (dial.) squirt, splutter XVI (Nashe); void thin excrement XVII. imit.

**st** excl. used (i) to impose silence, (ii) drive away or urge on an animal. XIV. So in L., †F., G., Du.; cf. HIST, WHIST<sup>1</sup>.

**stab** stæb use a pointed weapon to wound or kill. XIV (Barbour). The relation to synon. (dial.) *stob* (XVI) is not clear; similar correspondences are seen in *sprat/sprot*, *strap/strop*. Hence sb. xv (Promp. Parv.).

**stable**<sup>1</sup> stei:bl building for the housing of horses and †cattle. XIII. Aphetic - OF. *estable* m. and fem. stable, pigsty, etc. (mod. *étable* cowhouse), corr. to Pr. *estable*, -a, Sp. *establo*, It. *stabbio* sheepfold, Rum. *staul*, *staur* (whence modGr. *staīlos*) = L. *stabulum*, Rom. \**stabula* (pl. used as fem. sg.) stall, enclosure for animals, lit. 'standing-place', f. \**st(h)a-*, base of L. *stāre* STAND. Cf. CONSTABLE. Hence, or - OF. *establer* - L. *stabulāre*, **stable** vb. XIV.

**stable**<sup>2</sup> stei:bl able to remain erect, not liable to fail or vary, steadfast. XIII. - AN. *stable*, OF. *estable* (mod. *stable*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *estable*, Pg. *estavel* = L. *stabile-m*, -is, (with pass. force) firm as a foundation or support, (with active force) standing firm, secure, steadfast, f. \**stā*, base of *stāre* STAND; see -BLE. So **stability** stabi:liti xv (Lydg.). In earliest use also *stablete* - OF. (e)*stableté* - L. *stabilitās*, on which

(O)F. *stabilité* and Eng. *stability* were directly modelled. **stabilize** stei-, stæ:blaiz. XIX. - F. *stabiliser*. **stabilish**<sup>2</sup> stæ:blif XIII (Cursor M.). Earlier var. of ESTABLISH, now chiefly used in reminiscences of the Bible and the Prayer Book; in ME. varying with †*stable* (XIII), †*estable* - OF. *establiir* (mod. *establiir*) - L. *stabilire*.

**staccato** stækə:tou (mus.) with abrupt breaks between successive notes. XVIII. - It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, aphetic of *distaccare* DETACH.

**stack** stæk pile, heap. XIII (Havelok, Cursor M.); cluster of chimneys XVII (Pepys). - ON. *stakkr* haystack = Germ. \**stakkaz*, prob. in IE. \**stognos* (cf. Russ. *stog* haystack). Hence **stack** vb. pile up xiv; (U.S.) pack (cards) fraudulently xix.

**stacte** stæ:kti fragrant spice of the ancients. xiv (Wycl. Bible). L. - Gr. *staktē*, sb. use of fem. of *staktós* distilling in drops, f. \**stag-*, base of *stázein* flow, drip.

**stad** stat S. African town or village. XIX. - Du. *stad* = G. *stadt*, rel. to STEAD.

**staddle** stæ:dl †foundation OE.; young tree left standing; lower part of a rick, etc. xvi; platform on which a rick stands XVIII. OE. *stapol* base, support, tree trunk, fixed position = OFris. *stathul*, OS. *stāðal* standing, OHG. *stadal* barn (G. dial. *stadel*), ON. *stǫðull* milking-place :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**staplaz*, f. \**sta-* STAND + instr. suffix \*-tl-.

**stad(t)holder** stæ:thou:lðə †governor of a fortress xvi; in the Netherlands, viceroy of a province, etc. xvii. - Du. *stadhouder* (= G. *statthalter*) tr. LOCUM TENENS, f. *stad* place (STEAD) + *houder*, agent-noun of *houden* HOLD<sup>1</sup>.

**stadia** stei:diə apparatus for measuring distance by optical means. XIX. Of obscure origin; perh. - pl. of STADIUM, which was so used earlier in Eng. So in F. use.

**stadium** stei:diəm ancient Greek and Roman measure of length xvi; course for foot-racing; stage of a process xvii. - L. *stadium* - Gr. *stádion*, earlier (Argive) *spádion* racecourse, f. *spân* draw (cf. SPAN, L. *spatium* SPACE, SPASM, SPIN), prob. infl. by *stádios* fixed, firm, f. IE. \**st(h)a-* STAND.

**staff** stáf pl. **staves** steivz (now chiefly literary exc. in senses in which STAVE is now the usual sg.), **staffs** stáfz (the only form in C). A. stick, pole, rod OE. (later in many spec. uses); B. †letter OE.; †line of verse xv; †usage xvi; (mus.) set of horizontal lines for the placing of notes xvii; C. body of officers or persons employed xviii. OE. *stæf* = OFris. *stef*, OS. *staf* (Du. *staf*), OHG. *stap* (G. *stab*), ON. *stafr* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**stabaz*, of which a var. appears in Goth. \**stafs* (d. pl. *stabim*). C is of Continental origin; cf. Du. *staf*, G. *stab* (also *generalstab*, *regimentsstab*); the use being prob. developed from the sense

wand of office, 'baton' (cf. 'The Germans Call a Regiment, and all that belongs to it, the Colonel's Staff (den Regiment, oder Colonelstab), for with that the Soldiers are to be ruled' (Astry, tr. Saavedra Faxardo II 249, 1700). Hence vb. provide with a staff of officers, etc. XIX.

**staffage** stæfāʒ accessories of a picture. XIX. - G. *staffage*, pseudo-F. formation on G. *staffieren* fit out, garnish; Cf. OF. *estoffage* furnishing, garnishing, f. *estoffer*, STUFF; see -AGE.

**stag** stæg male of the (red) deer XII; (north.) young horse XIV; (dial.) full-grown castrated animal XVII; male of birds; (sl.) informer XVIII. OE. \**stæga*, \**stæga*, of similar formation to the OE. animal names *docga* DOG, *frocga* FROG, \**picga*, \**pigga* PIG, \**sucga*, \**sugga* (cf. ME. *hegesugge* hedge-sparrow), *wicga* beetle (see EARWIG); perh. orig. 'male animal in its prime' (cf. ON. *staggi*, *staggi* male bird, whence north. dial. *steg* gander, in Icel. also *steggur* tomcat).

**stage** steidʒ A. storey, floor XIII (Cursor M.); B. †station, position XIII; † C. raised floor, platform XIV (in a theatre XVI); D. division of a journey or process; short for *s. coach* XVII. Aphetic - OF. *estage* dwelling, stay, situation (mod. *étage* storey) = Pr. *estage* :- Rom. \**staticum* standing-place, position, f. L. *stāre* STAND; cf. -age. Sense D. perh. arose from a supposed etymol. connexion with STADIUM. So **stager**<sup>1</sup> stei'dʒəɪ *old s.*, one qualified by long experience. XVI; OF. *estagier* (f. *estage*) inhabitant, resident, is a poss. source.

**stagger** stæ:gəɪ move involuntarily from side to side; cause to reel or totter. XVI; alt. of (dial.) *stacher* (XIII Cursor M.) - ON. *stakra*, frequent. of *staka* push, stagger. Hence **stagger** sb. spec. pl. as name of a vertiginous disease XVI. Cf. for change of cons. *straggle*, *trigger*.

**stagnant** stæ:gnənt (of liquid) †that is at rest in a vessel; not running or flowing. XVII. - L. *stagnant-*, -āns, prp. of *stagnāre* (hence **stagnate** XVII) f. *stagnum* pool; see -ANT, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. Hence **stagna**-TION. XVII.

**staid** steid †fixed, permanent; settled in character; of sober or steady demeanour. XVI (*stayed*). adj. use of pp. of STAY vb.

**stain** stein A. change the colour of, †deprive of colour; sully, blemish; spot or blotch with dirt, etc. XIV; B. impart its colour to, tinge; †ornament with colour XV; colour (fabric, etc.) with pigment XVII, (glass) XVIII. Aphetic of DISTAIN; the development of sense B is obscure. Hence sb. XVI; dye, pigment XVIII.

**stair** steəɪ flight of steps OE.; so in coll. pl. XIV; any one of these XIV. OE. *stæger* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *steiger* scaffolding, quay :- \**stairi*, f. Germ. \**staiġ-* \**stig-* climb (cf. STY). ¶ For *staircase* (XVII) see CASE<sup>2</sup>.

**staithe** steið (dial., esp. north.) landing-stage, wharf. XIV (*stath*). - ON. \**stapwō*, *stjōð*, rel. to OE. *stæp* = OS. *staið*, OHG. *stad*, Goth. *staba* (d. sg.) bank, shore :- CGerm. \**stapaz*, \*-am, f. \**sta-* STAND; further rel. to OHG. *stado*, MHG. *gestat* (G. *gestade*) shore.

**stake**<sup>1</sup> steik stout stick or post. OE. *staca*, corr. to OFris., (M)LG., MDu. *stake* (Du. *staak*); sb. of the LDu. area (G. *stake*, *staken*, Sw. *stake*, etc. being -MLG.), f. \**stak-* \**stek-* (see STICK). Hence **stake** vb. XIV; cf. OE. *stacung* impaling on a stake. ¶ From Germ. are OF. *estaque*, -ache, Pr., Sp. *estaca*, It. *stacca*.

**stake**<sup>2</sup> steik sb. that which is placed at hazard; vb. wager, hazard. XVI (Palsgr.). Of unkn. origin.

**stalactite** stælæktait, stælæktait icicle-like deposit of carbonate of lime pendent from a cave-roof. XVII. - modL. *stalactitēs* (Olaus Wormius), f. Gr. *stalaktōs* dropping, dripping, f. *stalak-*, base of *stalāssein* drip, let drip; see -ITE. So **stalagmite** similar deposit rising from the floor of a cave. XVIII. - modL. *stalagnitēs* (Olaus Wormius). f. Gr. *stálagma*, *stalagmōs*.

**stale**<sup>1</sup> steil †wooden upright; long handle, as of a broom. OE. *stalu* (corr. to Flem., Fris. *staal* handle), rel. to *stela* support, stalk (mod. dial. *steal*, *stell*); cf. Gr. *steleē*, -ón handle, f. \**stel-*.

**stale**<sup>2</sup> steil †(of liquor) that has stood long enough to clear, (hence) old and strong XIII; that has lost its freshness XVI. prob. - AN., OF. \**estale* (mod. *étale*, naut. of stationary water), f. *estaler* come to a stand, STALL<sup>2</sup>.

**stale**<sup>3</sup> steil urinate, esp. of horses. xv. perh. - OF. *estaler* take up a position (see next), in spec. sense.

**stalemate** stei:lmeit (in chess) position (not properly a mate) in which the player has no allowable move open to him, but is not in check. XVIII. f. synon. †*stale* (xv-xvii), prob. - AN. *estale*, position, f. *estaler* be placed, f. Germ. \**stall-*; see STALL<sup>1</sup>, MATE<sup>2</sup>.

**stalk**<sup>1</sup> stōk slender stem of plant or flower. XIV. prob. dim. (with *k* suffix), of ME. *stale*, OE. *stalu* side of a ladder, stave (see STALE<sup>1</sup>), rel. to OE. *stela* stalk, support; cf. WFlem. *stalke(n)*, Norw. dial. *stalk*, and parallel NFr. *stèlk*, Icel. *stilkur*, OSw., ODa. *stiaelke* (Sw. *stjèlk*, Da. *stilk*).

**stalk**<sup>2</sup> stōk †walk stealthily OE.; pursue game by method of stealthy approach XIV (trans. XIX); walk with stiff measured steps XVI ('I stalke, I go softly and make great strides. . . He stalketh lyke a crane', Palsgr.). Late OE. \**stealcian* (repr. in *bistealcian* and vbl. sb. *stealcung*) :- \**stalkōjan*, frequent. f. \**stal-*, \**stel-* STEAL. Hence **stalking-horse** horse, or screen simulating one, used in stalking game XVI.

**stall**<sup>1</sup> stōl †place, position; division in stable or shed OE.; each of a row of seats in a choir; board in front of a shop for the sale of goods, booth, stand XIV; sheath for the finger, etc. XV (*finger-stall*). OE. *steall* = OFris., (M)Du., OHG. *stal* (G. *stall*), ON. *stallr* pedestal, stall for a horse: CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**stallaz*, prob. :- \**staðlaz*, f. \**sta-* STAND, with \*-*dhl-* suffix (and corr. to L. *stabulum* STABLE<sup>1</sup>) or with \*-*tl-* suffix (and a var. of \**staplaz* STADDLE). In some ME. senses partly - OF. *estal* (mod. *étal*) place, stall in church, etc. = It. *stallo*, of Germ. origin.

**stall**<sup>2</sup> stōl A. †have one's abode; B. †install; C. put (an animal) in a stall XIV; †assign, fix; D. come or bring to a stand XV. Of mixed origin; partly (i) - OF. *estaler* stop, sit in choir, f. *estal* (see STALL<sup>1</sup>), (ii) f. STALL<sup>1</sup>, and (iii) aphetic of INSTALL. Cf. FORESTALL.

**stallion** stæ·ljøn entire horse. XIV (Wycl. Bible). Late ME. *staloun* - AN. var. (cf. AL. *stalimus*) of OF. *estalon* (mod. *étalon*) = It. *stallone* - Rom. deriv. (cf. -oon) of Germ. \**stall-* STALL<sup>1</sup> (stallions for breeding being kept in the stable); the origin of the form -*ion* (*stalyone* XV) is unkn.; but cf. It. *stallio*.

**stalwart** stō·lwært, stæ·l- strongly made; valiant, resolute. XIV (Barbour). Sc. var. of *stalward*, *stalworth*, brought into Eng. use by Scott; OE. *stælwierþe* (ME. *stalworþe*, -*worþe*, -*warde*), f. *stæl* place (perh. contr. of \**stapl-*, *stapol* STADDLE; cf. occas. ME. *stadelwurðe*) + *weorþ*, *worþ* WORTH<sup>2</sup> adj. ¶ For the final *t* cf. *stewart*, Sc. var. of *steward*.

**stamen** stei·men †warp, thread; (bot.) male or fertilizing organ of a plant. XVII. - L. *stāmen* warp, thread of warp (pl. *stāmina*; see next) applied by Pliny to the stamens of the lily, corr. to Gr. *stēmōn* warp, *stēma* some part of a plant (Hesychius), Goth. *stōma*, Skr. *sthāman* station, place :- IE. \**st(h)āmon-*, \**st(h)āmen-*, f. \**st(h)ā-* STAND.

**stamina** stæ·minæ †native elements or rudiments of a thing XVII; †congenital vital capacities; vigour of bodily constitution XVIII; intellectual or moral robustness XIX. - L. *stāmina*, pl. of *stāmen*; see prec. ¶ The senses arise partly from the orig. L. sense 'warp of cloth', partly from the application of L. *stāmina* to the threads spun by the Fates.

**stammel** stæ·ml (hist.) coarse woollen cloth. XVI (Palsgr.). prob. alt. (with variation of suffix) of †*stamin* (garment of) coarse cloth (XIII) - OF. *estamine* (mod. *étamine*) - fem. of L. adj. *stāminēus*, f. *stāmen* (see prec.).

**stammer** stæ·mæɹ speak with halting articulation OE.; (dial.) stagger XIV. Late OE. *stamerian* = OS. *stamaron*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *stameren* :- WGerm. \**stamrōjan*, f. \**stamra-* (repr. by OE. *stamor* stammering),

f. \**stam-*, repr. by OE. *stam(m)*, OHG. *stammēr*, ON. *stamr*, Goth. *stamm*s stammering, OHG. *stam(m)en*, ON. *stama* stammer, and synon. vbs. with other formatives, (M)LG., (M)Du. *stamelen*, OHG. *stamalōn* (G. *stammeln*), f. WGerm. \**stamla-* (OHG. *stamal*) stammering, OE. *stammettan*. Cf. STEM<sup>3</sup>, STUMBLE; -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**stamp** stæmp A. †bray, pound XII; B. bring down the foot heavily XIV; C. strike an impression on something XVI. prob. OE. \**stampian* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *stampen*, OHG. *stampfōn* pound (G. *stampfen* stamp with the foot, pound, crush), ON. *stappa* :- Germ. \**stampōjan*, f. \**stampaz*, -ōn pestle, mortar (OE. *pil|stampe* pestle, MLG. *stamp*, *stampe*, (O)HG. *stampf*), prob. f. nazalized var. of \**stap-* tread, STEP; reinforced or infl. in sense in ME. by (O)F. *estamper* stamp (= Pr., Sp. *estampar*, It. *stampare*), Rom. f. Germ. \**stamp-*. Parallel formations are OE. *stempian* pound, bray (*āstempian* stamp with a die, *stempingisern* stamping-iron) = MLG. *stempen*, MHG. *stempfen*. The base has been connected by some with Gr. *stēmbein* shake about, handle roughly. Hence or - F. *estampe* **stamp** sb. stamping instrument XV; stamped or impressed mark; kind, character; act of stamping as with the foot XVI.

**stampede** stæmpī·d (orig. U.S.) sudden rush and flight, orig. of panic-stricken cattle. XIX. - spec. Mex. use of Sp. *estampida* crash, uproar = OF. *estampie*, Pr. *estampida*, It. *stampita*, sb. use of fem. pp. of Rom. \**stampire* - Germ. \**stampjan* STAMP.

**stance** stæns station, position. XVI. - F. *stance* †stay, stanza - It. *stanza* station, stopping-place (see STANZA).

**stanch, staunch** stānj, stōnj stop the flow of; arrest the progress of, allay; †quench, extinguish. XIV. - OF. *estanchier* (mod. *étancher*) = Pr. Sp. *estancar* in similar senses, It. *stancare* weary - CRom. \**stancāre*, f. \**stancus* (whence OF. *estanc*) dried up, weary, Pr. *estanc* exhausted, weak, Sp. *estanco*, Pg. *estanche* watertight, It. *stanco* exhausted, enfeebled (†*mano stanca* left hand, Rum. *sîng* the left), of unkn. origin. For the rel. adj. see STAUNCH.

**stanchion** stā·njən upright bar or stay. XV. - AN. *stanchon* - OF. *estanchon*, *estanson*, f. *estance* prop, support :- Rom. \**stantia* (cf. STANCE, STANZA).

**stand** stænd pt., pp. **stood** stud A. assume or maintain an erect position on the feet; be upright on a base; be set or placed OE.; B. confront, face XIV; cause to stand, set upright XIX. OE. *standan*, pt. *stōd*, *stōdon*, pp. (gē)standen = OFris. *standa*, *sonda*, (pl.) *stōdun*, *stenden*, OS. *standan*, *stōd*, *stōdun*, -*standan* (Du. pt. *stond*), OHG. *stantan*, *stuont*, *stuondum*, *gistantan* (G. pt. *stand*, †*stund*, pp. *gestanden*), ON. *standa*, *stōþ*, *stōþom*, *staþenn*, Goth. *standan*, *stōþ*,

*stōpum* (no pp.) :- CGerm. str. vb. \**standan*, pt. \**stōþ*, pl. \**stōðun* (prob. without pp., which has been supplied differently in the several langs.), formed, with suffix \*-*nd*- (:- IE. \*-*nt-*) in the pres. stem and \*-*þ-*, \*-*ð-* (:- IE. \*-*t-*) in the perfect stem, on the base \**sta-* \**stō-* :- IE. \**sthā-* \**sthā-* stand, cause to stand, [repr. in all branches exc. Arm. and Alb., e.g. L. *stāre*, Gr. *histānai*, OSl. *stati*, Skr. *sthā*, *tisthati*. (In the Germ. langs. exc. Eng., ON., and Gothic, the pres. stem has a shorter form (by infl. of *gān*, *gēn* go), e.g. OFris., OS. *stān*, OHG. *stān*, *stēn* (Du. *staan*, G. *stehen*), and in some the pp. has similar forms.) The Eng. pp. *standen*, *stand(e)* survived till XVI, when it was superseded by the pt. form *stood*; the wk. formation *standed* (XVI) is rare, but see UNDERSTAND. Hence **stand** sb. †delay OE. (late Nhb.); place of standing, position XIII (Cursor M.); act of standing, stop, halt XVI; appliance to stand on XVII. comp. **stand-point** (physical or mental) point of view. XIX. f. STAND vb. + POINT sb., after G. *standpunkt* (XVIII), which was modelled on *gesichtspunkt* (XVI), tr. L. *punctum visus* (cf. F. *point de vue* point of view). **standstill** cessation of movement. XVIII. f. phr. *stand still* (STILL<sup>1</sup>); cf. G. *stillstand*. ¶ The IE. base is repr. by the foll. and their connexions: *stable*, *state*, *station*, *static*, *statue*, *stature*, *status*; *statute*; *stater*; *stance*, *stanza*; *circumstance*, *substance*; *transubstantiation*; *constant*, *distant*, *extant*, *instant*; *destine*, *predestinate*, *destiny*; *interstice*, *solstice*; *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*, *subsist*; *superstition*; *constitute*, *destitute*, *institute*, *prostitute*, *substitute*, *restitution*; *stool*.

**standard** stændərd A. military or naval ensign XII; B. (gen.) erect or upright object; stump of tree left standing XIII (in place-names); C. exemplar of measure or weight; level or degree of quality or achievement xv. Aphetic (in AL. *standard(i)um* XII) of AN. *estaundart*, OF. *estendart* (mod. *étendard*), f. *estendre* EXTEND; see -ARD. The group of meanings under B is of mixed origin, but in the majority assoc. with STAND is clear. Hence **standardize**. XIX.

**standish** stændif (arch.) stand for writing materials. xv. Of unkn. origin; presumably based on STAND, but the ending is obscure (vars. in *-age*, *-ege*, *-idge* occur XVII-XVIII).

**stang** stæŋ pole, beam. XIII (Cursor M.). - ON. *stong* (corr. to OE. *steng*) = OS., OHG. *stanga* (Du. *stang*, G. *stange*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**stangō*, f. base cogn. with \**steng-* pierce (see STING). ¶ Surviving esp. in (local) *ride the s.*, be carried astride a pole for the derision of spectators.

**stanhope** stæ'nəp applied to (i) a light open two-seated vehicle first made for the Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope (1787-1864), and (ii) a lens and a printing press invented

by Charles, third Earl Stanhope (1753-1816). XIX.

**staniel** stæniəl kestrel. OE. *stān(e)gella* 'stone-yeller', f. *stān* STONE + \**gella*, f. *gellan* YELL (in OE. of the cry of the hawk).

**stank** stæŋk (local) pond, pool XIII; dam, weir XVII. - OF. *estanc* (mod. *étang*) = Pr. *estanc(s)*, Sp. *estanca* :- Rom. \**stancu-*, prob. f. \**stancāre* dam up, STANCH.

**stannary** stæ'nəri the *Stannaries*, the districts comprising the tin mines and smelting works of Cornwall and Devon. xv. - medL. *stannāria* n.pl., f. late L. *stannum* tin, properly *stagnum* alloy of silver and tin (Pliny), whence F. *étain*, Sp. *estaño*, It. *stagno*, perh. of Celtic origin (cf. W. *ystaen*, Bret. *sten*); see -ARY.

**stannic** stæ'nik containing tin. XVIII. f. late L. *stannum*; see prec., -IC.

**stanza** stæ'nzə (self-contained) group of lines of verse. Late XVI (*stanze*, *stanzo*, *stanza*) - It. *stanza* standing, stopping-place, dwelling, room, strophe (whence F. *stance*, G. *stanze*) = Pr. *estansa* position, Sp. *estancia* dwelling, room :- Rom. \**stantia*, f. L. *stant-*, *stāns*, prp. of *stāre* STAND. Hence **stanzaic** -eirik. XIX.

**staphyloma** stæfilou'mə (path.) protrusion of the cornea. XVI (-*ome*). - modL. - Gr. *staphulōma*, f. *staphulē* bunch of grapes; see -OMA.

**staple<sup>1</sup>** stei'pl †post, pillar (surviving in place-names) OE.; short U-shaped metal rod or bar XIII (so in AL. *stapulus* XII). OE. *stapol*, corr. to OFris. *stapul*, -el rung, anvil, crown of a tooth, execution block, MLG., (M)Du. *stapel* pillar, steeple, anvil, emporium, OHG. *staffal* foundation, ON. *stoppull* pillar, steeple :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**stapulaz*; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**staple<sup>2</sup>** stei'pl place in which merchants have trading privileges; principal market or commercial centre xv; principal article of commerce or industry XVII; chief object of employment, etc. XIX. - OF. *estaple* emporium, mart (mod. *étape* halting-place) - (M)LG., (M)Du. *stapel* (see prec.). Hence **staple** adj. having the chief place in production or use; orig. qualifying *commodity*. XVII.

**staple<sup>3</sup>** stei'pl fibre of wool, etc. as determining the quality. xv. perh. f. †*staple* vb. inspect and sort at a staple (see prec.).

**star** stār luminous celestial body OE., image or figure of one of them XIV. OE. *steorra* = OFris. *stēra*, OS. *sterro* (Du. *ster*, *star*), OHG. *sterro* :- CWGerm. \**sterron*, repr. by OHG. *sterno* (G. *stern*), ON. *stjarna* (whence ME. *sterne* 'Ormulum'), Goth. *stairnō*; f. IE. \**ster-* \**stēr-*, repr. by L. *stella* (:- \**sterlā*), Gr. *astēr* (*aster-*), *dstron* (cf. ASTRAL), with Indo-Iran., Arm., Toch., and Celtic cogns. *Star Chamber* (xv),

orig. †sterred (starred) *chamber* (xiv), tr. AL. *camera stellata*, AN. *chambre esteille* or *des esteilles* (xiv); prob. so called from its decoration. Hence **star·rry**<sup>1</sup>. xiv (Ch.). Late ME. *sterry*. **star·r-ga·zer**. xvi (Geneva Bible); see GAZE.

**starboard** stā·r·bōrd, -bōrd right-hand side of a ship († *larboard*. OE. *stēorbord* (f. *stēor* guidance, steering paddle, rudder (see STEER<sup>2</sup>)+*bord* BOARD), to which there are corr. continental Germ. forms, whence are F. †*estribord* (mod. *tribord*), Sp. *estribor*, It. *stribordo*. ¶ The etymol. sense refers to the early mode of steering by means of a paddle worked over the right side of the vessel.

**starbolins, -bowlines** stā·r·bolinz pl. men of the starboard watch. xviii. perh. f. prec. + -LING<sup>1</sup>; so *larbolins*.

**starch** stārtʃ †stiffen, compose (the features); stiffen (linen, etc.) with starch xv. repr. OE. \**sterčan* make rigid (the pp. is found in *stercedferhþ* of fixed or resolute mind) = OFris. *sterka*, -ia, OS. *sterkian*, OHG. *sterken* (Du. *sterken*, G. *stärken*) strengthen :- WGerm. \**starkjan*, f. \**starkaz* STARK. Hence **starch** sb. substance obtained from flour, used to stiffen fabrics. xv; cf. MDu. *stercke*, MHG. *sterke* (G. *stärke*), G. *stärkmehl*.

**stare** stear gaze fixedly OE.; (of hair) stand on end xvi. OE. *starian* = MLG. *staren*, OHG. *starēn*, ON. *stara*, f. Germ. \**star-ster-* be rigid, repr. also by MDu. *star* rigidity of the eyes (Du. *staar* cataract, glaucoma), Du. *staren*, G. *starren* be rigid, OE. *stær(e)blind* quite blind (with cogns. in G., etc.), STARK, STARVE, STERN<sup>1</sup>, STEREO-.

**stark** stārk †hard, unyielding; †violent, severe OE.; (arch.) strong, stout XIII; (dial.) rigid, stiff; sheer, absolute xiv; naked xviii. OE. *stearc* = OFris. *stark*, OS., (O)HG. *stark*, (M)Du. *sterk*, ON. *sterkr*, Goth. \**starks* (in proper name *Starcedius*) :- CGerm. \**starkaz*, the weak grade of the base being repr. by OHG. *gistorchanēn* grow rigid, Goth. *gastaurknan* dry up, ON. *storkna* curdle, G. *styrkr* strong, strength; cf. also STARCH, STORK. In s. *blind* (xv) and s. *dead* (xiv) used adv. for 'quite', from the sense 'rigid'; similarly s. *naked* (xvi), for earlier (dial.) *start* naked (xiii) *steort* naked, f. START<sup>1</sup>, as if orig. 'naked even to the tail'; synon. forms with other qualifying els. are OE. *stær(e)blind* (see STARE), OFris. *stokknaked*, Du. *spiernakt*, G. *splitternacht* ('stick-', 'stalk-', 'splinter-naked').

**starling** stā·rlīn bird of the genus *Sturnus*. Late OE. *stærlicn*, f. *stær* 'sturnus' (dial. *stare*), corr. to MLG. *star*, OHG. *star* m., *stara* fem. (G. *star*, *stahr*), ON. *stari* :- Germ. \**staraz*, \**starōn*, rel. to L. *sturnus*; see -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**starosta** stā·rosta head man in a Russian

village community. xvi. Russ., Pol. 'elder'.

**start**<sup>1</sup> stārt †tail OE.; (dial.) handle xiv; †point, spur of antler xvi; etc. OE. *steort* = OFris., (M)LG. *stert*, MDu. *staert* (= *staart*), (O)HG. *sterz*, ON. *stertr*:- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**stertaz*, rel. to Gr. *stórtlē* point of a spear, *stórtlux* point, boar's tusk, tine of antler, promontory.

**start**<sup>2</sup> stārt A. †leap, jump (OE.); move with a sudden or violent impulse; issue swiftly XIII; make a sudden involuntary movement; break away xvi; set out for a race xvii; set out on a journey; B. cause to move in such ways xiv. ME. *sterre*, *stare*, *stürte*, repr. OE. \**stiertan* or \**steortian*, \**steartian*, \**styrtan* (perh. seen in late Nhb. prp. *sturtende*), f. Germ. \**stert-* \**start-* \**sturt-*, repr. on the Continent by (M)LG. *störten*, (M)Du. *storten*, OHG. *sturzen* (G. *stürzen*) overthrow, pour out, rush, fall headlong, gush out, and MHG. *sterzen*, *starzen* set up or stand stiffly, move briskly.

**startle** stā·rtl †kick, struggle OE. (only); (dial.) rush XIII; †start with surprise, etc.; cause to start (Sh.) xvi. OE. *steartlian*, f. \**start-*; see prec. and -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**starve** stārv †die OE.; die of hunger; cause to die of hunger, cold, etc. xvi. OE. *steorfan*, pt. *stearf*, *sturfon*, pp. *storfen* = OFris. *sterua*, OS. *sterban* (Du. *sterven*), OHG. *sterban* (G. *sterben*) :- CWGerm. str. vb., perh. orig. 'be rigid' and thus rel. to ON. *stjarfi* epilepsy, *stjarfr*, *stjörfinn* obstinate, *starf* effort, *starfa* toil; outside Germ., cf. OIr. *ussarb* (:- \**udsterbhā*) death; extension with \*-bh- of the base \**ster-* be rigid (cf. STARE). The orig. str. forms of the pt. became obs. xv, of the pp. xvi. Hence STARVATION. First used with ref. to the speech made 6 March 1775 on the Bill for Restraining Trade and Commerce with New England Colonies by Henry Dundas (1742-1811), who said that 'as to the famine which was so pathetically lamented he was afraid it would not be produced by this Act', and consequently received the nickname 'Starvation'.

**stasis** stei·sis (path.) stoppage of the fluids of the body. xviii. -modL. -Gr. *stásis*, f. \**sta-* STAND.

**-stat** stæt repr. modL. -*stata*, Gr. -*státēs*, -*statós*, f. \**sta-* STAND; first in HELIOSTAT, intended to mean an instrument for causing the sun to appear stationary.

**state** steit A. condition XIII (Ancr R.); B. †status, (high) rank XIII; 'solemn pomp' (J.); C. estate of the realm xv; D. commonwealth; body politic, territory belonging thereto xvi; E. (partly from the vb.) statement xvii (spec. mil., report of forces XIX). Partly aphetic of ESTATE, partly direct-L. *status* manner of standing, condition, f. base of *stäre* STAND. Hence vb. †place xvi; set out in due form, declare in words xvi. **sta·tely**<sup>1</sup> befitting or indicating high estate. xiv (Ch.); cf. G. *staatlich*, the sense of 'stately' being

expressed by *stattlich* (so Du. *statelijck*). **sta·TEMENT** XVIII; repl. *state* sb. E. **stater** stei·təʃ ancient weight and coin. XIV (Wycl. Bible). – late L. *statēr* – Gr. *statēr*, f. \**sta-*, base of *histānai* STAND used in the sense ‘weigh’. **sta·TESMAN** (see -s) man concerned with affairs of state. XVI; after F. *homme d'état*; cf. G., Du. *staatsman*. **stati·c** stæ·tik †pert. to weighing or weight XVII; pert. to forces in equilibrium or bodies at rest XVII; pert. to a fixed condition XIX. – modL. *staticus* – Gr. *statikós* pert. to weighing, f. \**sta-*; cf. F. *statique*. **sta·TICAL** XVI. †**sta·tic** sb. XVI, later altered to **sta·tics** XVII. – modL. *statica* – Gr. *statikḗ* (sc. *tékhnē*) science of weighing, fem. of *statikós*. **stati·on** stei·fən in spec. or occas. use (e.g. to render the L. word), place assigned or prescribed for some (religious) observance XIV; †act of a play XVI; act of standing (now tech.); standing-place, position; stopping-place (of a conveyance) XVI. – (O)F. *station*, corr. to Sp. *estación*, It. *stazione* – L. *statiō(n-)*, f. \**stā-*. Hence or – F. *stationner* **sta·tion** vb. XVIII. **sta·tionARY** having a fixed station. XV (Lydg.). – L. *statiōnārius*, f. *statiō(n-)*; cf. (O)F. *stationnaire*. **sta·tionER** †(hist.) bookseller, †publisher XVI; tradesman who sells writing materials (at one time part of the stock-in-trade of a bookseller) XVII. – medL. *statiōnārius* tradesman having a regular ‘station’ or shop (i.e., not itinerant); cf. Sp. †*estacionario* bookseller, It. †*stazioniere* shopkeeper; whence **sta·tionERY** articles sold by a stationer, writing materials. XVIII. **stati·st** stei·tist †politician, statesman XVI; statistician XIX. perh. – F. *statiste* or It. *statista* f. *stato* – L. *status*. **sta·ti·stic** stæ·tik. XVIII. **sta·ti·stical** †political XVII; pert. to **sta·ti·stics**, first applied to the political science concerned with the facts of a state or community XVIII; all derived (as F. *statistique*, etc.) immed. – G. *statistisch* adj., *statistik* sb., as used by G. Achenwall (1719–72); whence **sta·ti·sticIAN** stæ·tisti·fən. XIX. **sta·to** stæ·təʊ repr. Gr. *statós* standing. cf. \**sta-*, used in scientific terms virtually as comb. form of **stati·c** and **stati·c** XIX. **stature** stæ·tʃu representation in the round of a living being. XIV. – (O)F. *statue* – L. *statua* (whence also Sp. *estátua*, It. *statua*), f. pp. *stat- of stare*. (The L. form was in use c.1400–XVII.) **sta·tuARY** maker of statues; art of making them. XVI. – sb. uses of L. *statuārius*, *-āria* (sc. *ars*). **stature**·SQUE XIX; after *picturesque*. **stature**·TTE XIX. – F. **stature** stæ·tʃə height of a living body. XIII (Cursor M.). – (O)F. *stature* – L. *statūra* (whence also Sp. *estatura*, It. *statura*). **status** stei·təs †height, acme XVII; legal standing XVIII. – L. *status*. **status quo** stei·təs kwou existing state of things. XIX. Based on L. phr. *in statu quo ante, prius, or nunc* . . . in the STATE in which (things were) before, (or are) now. **statute** stæ·tjūt enactment of a sovereign or legislative authority. – (O)F. *statut*

(= Pr. *statuts*, Sp. *estatuto*, It. *statuto*) – late L. *statūtum* decree, decision, law, sb. use of n. pp. of *statuere* set up, establish, decree, f. *status*. **sta·TUTABLE** prescribed or allowed by statute, of statutory quality, etc. XVII. **sta·TUTORY** †enacting; pert. to statutes. XVIII. †*statutary* is earlier (XVII) but rare; cf. med.L. *statūtārius*, *lex statutaria*.

**staunch, stanch** stɔ̃nʃ, stānʃ watertight; strong, firm XV; (of a sporting dog) reliable XVI; standing firm XVII. – OF. *estanche*, fem. of *estanc*, used as m. XIV (mod. *étanche*); see **STANCH**.

**stauro-** stō·rou comb. form of Gr. *staurós* cross, geol. in terms denoting cruciform formations. XIX.

**stave** steiv stick or lath of wood XIV (Trev.); verse, stanza XVII; set of lines to carry musical notation XVIII. Back-formation from *staves*, pl. of **STAFF**. Hence **stave** vb. break up (a cask) into staves XVI; break a hole in (a boat, etc.), make a hole in; drive off with a staff or stave; keep or ward off XVII.

**stavesacre** stei·vzei·kəʃ plant Delphinium *Staphisagria*. XIV (*stafisage*, *staphisagre*). – L. *staphisagria* – Gr. *staphis agrīā* ‘wild raisin’, *staphis* raisin, *agrīā*, fem. of *ágrios* wild.

**stay**<sup>1</sup> stei (naut.) large mast-rope. OE. *stæg*, corr. to MLG. *stach*, Du. *stag* (whence G. *stag*), ON. *stag* :- Germ. \**staga*, f. \**stag-* \**staχ-* be firm (cf. **STEEL**).

**stay**<sup>2</sup> stei support, prop, lit. and fig. XVI; pl. stiffened underbodice XVII. Partly – OF. *estaye* (mod. *étai*), partly f. **stay** vb. support, sustain (xvi) – OF. *estayey* (mod. *étayer*), of Germ. origin (cf. prec.).

**stay**<sup>3</sup> stei cease moving, remain; cause to cease, stop, check xv. prob. – pres. stem (AN.) *estai-*, *estei-* of OF. *ester* :- L. *stāre* STAND.

**stead** sted place, in various applications lit. and fig. (surviving in *in one's s.*, and **IN-STEAD**) OE.; site for a building (surviving in *farmstead*, *homestead*, and place-names) XIII; †framework of a bed (surviving in *bedstead*) XV; advantage, profit (surviving in phr. *stand in good s.*) XIII. OE. *stedi*, corr. to OFris. *stede*, *stidi*, OS. *stad*, *stede* (MLG. *stad*, *stede* place, town), MDu. *stat*, *stede* (Du. *stad* town, *stede*, *stee* place), OHG. *stat* (MHG. *stat*, *stete*, G. *statt* place, adv. prep. instead (of), *stätte* place, site, *stadt* town), ON. *staðr*, Goth. *staps* place :- CGerm. \**stadiz* :- IE. \**st(h)ētis*, f. \**st(h)ə-* \**st(h)ā-* STAND; cf. Skr. *sthiti* standing, position, Gr. *stasis* (see **STATIC**), L. *statiō* STATION, *statim* adv. immediately. The sense ‘advantage’ may be due to assoc. with MLG. *stade* opportunity, help = OHG. *stata* condition, opportunity, proper time or place, ON. *staða* position, condition :- Germ. \**staðōn*. Hence **steadfast** ste·dfast fixed in position, etc. OE. *stedefast* (FAST<sup>1</sup>) =



MLG. *stedevast*, ON. *staðfastr*. So **steady**<sup>1</sup> *ste·di* †fixed, immovable; firm in position or movement; regular in operation or force XVI; not easily perturbed or disturbed XVII. f. **STEAD**, after MLG., MDu. *stēdig*, *stādig* stable, constant = OHG. *stātīg* (G. *stetig*) :- Germ. *\*staðigaz*, f. *\*stað-* (see prec.). Hence **steady** vb. XVI.

**steak** *steik* thick slice or strip of meat. xv. - ON, *steik*, rel. to *steikja* roast on a spit, *stikna* be roasted.

**steal** *stīl*, pt. *stole* stoul, pp. *stolen* stou-lōn take dishonestly OE. (in various uses with immaterial object from XIII); come or go secretly XII (prob. after ON. *stelask* refl.). OE. *stelan*, pt. *stæl*, *stælon*, pp. *stolen* = OFris. *stela*, OS., OHG. *stelan* (Du. *stelen*, G. *stehlen*), ON. *stela*, Goth. *stīlan*, f. Germ. *\*stel-* *\*stæl-* *\*stul-*, of unkn. origin. The pt. *stal* (in A.V. twice *stale*) began to be superseded by *stole* in XIV, after the pp. Hence **stealth**<sup>1</sup> *stelp* †theft; furtive or underhand action (surviving in *by s.*) XIII. OE. *\*stælp*, repr. in ME. by *stalþ* and *-stelp*. Whence **stealthy**<sup>1</sup>. XVII (Sh.).

**steam** *stīm* vapour, fume OE.; vapour into which water is converted by heat xv. OE. *stēam* = Wfris. *steam*, Du. *stoom* :- Germ. *\*staumaz*. So **steam** vb. OE. *stēman*, *stýman*.

**stearin** *stī·erīn* (chem.) glyceride formed by combination of stearic acid and glycerine. XIX. - F. *stéarine*, f. Gr. *stéar* tallow, suet; see -IN. So **stearic** *stī·ærīk* derived from or containing stearin. XIX. **steatite** *stī·ætīt* massive variety of talc, soapstone. XVIII. - L. *steatitis*, -*itēs* (Pliny) - Gr. *\*steatitis*, -*itēs* (sc. *lithos* stone) resembling tallow, f. *stéar*, *stéar*; see -ITE.

**steato-** *stī·ætou* used as comb. form of Gr. *stéar* as in **steatopyga** -*paī·gə* protuberance of the buttocks (Gr. *pūgē rump*) as in the females of certain races. XIX. **steatoma** encysted fatty tumour. XVI. - L. (Pliny).

**steed** *stīd* in OE. stallion; in ME. and early mod. Eng. high-mettled horse, from XVI poet. and rhet. for 'horse'. OE. *stēda* (also *gestēdhors*), f. base of Germ. *\*stōðō* **STUD**<sup>2</sup>.

**steel** *stīl* artificial variety of iron. OE. (Anglian) *\*stēle*, earlier *stēli*, *stēli*, (WS). *\*stiele*, *stýle* = OFris. *\*stēl* (in adj. *stēlen*), OS. *stēli* :- WGerm. *\*staxljam*, prop. adj. f. Germ. *\*staxla-*, repr. by MLG. *stāl*, MDu. *staël* (Du. *staal*), OHG. *stahal* (G. *stahl*), prob. f. *\*stax-* *\*stag-* **STAY**<sup>1</sup>. Hence **steel-ly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; repl. †*steelen* (OE. *stýlen*, *stælen*); of WGerm. range. comp. **steel-yard**<sup>2</sup> *stī·ljārd* balance consisting of a lever with unequal arms, moving on a fulcrum. XVII.

**Steelyard** *stī·ljārd* site of the establishment of the Merchants of the Hanse on the north bank of the Thames. XIV. f. **STEEL** + **YARD**<sup>1</sup>; mistr. of MLG. *stālhof*, f. *stāl* sample, pattern (erron. identified with prec.) † *hof* courtyard (= G. *hof*).

**steenbok** *stei·nbək* S. African antelope. XVIII. - Du. *steenbok*, f. *steen* **STONE** + *bok* **BUCK**<sup>1</sup>. Cf. **STEENBOCK**.

**steenkerk, steinkirk** *stī·nkārk* neckcloth with long lace ends. XVII. - F. (*cravate à la*) *Steinkerke*, named from the French victory at Steenkerke, Belgium, 3 Aug. 1692. Cf. *magenta, solferino*.

**steep**<sup>1</sup> *stīp* †high, towering; †(of eyes) prominent, glaring OE.; precipitous XII. OE. *stēap* = OFris. *stāp* :- WGerm. *\*staupa*, f. *\*staup-* *\*stūp-* (see **STOOP**<sup>1</sup>). The present sp. points rather to an OE. *\*stēop*; perh. infl. by **STEEPLE**; cf., however, *cheek, leek*.

**steep**<sup>2</sup> *stīp* soak in liquid XIV (Maund.); in various transf. and fig. uses from late XVI. repr. formally OE. *\*stēpan*, *\*stīēpan* = Sw. *stōpa*, Da. *støbe*, Norw. *støypa* steep (seeds, barley for malting) :- Germ. *\*staupjan*, f. *\*staup-* (see **STOUP**).

**steeple** *stī·pl* tall tower OE.; spire xv. OE. *stēpel*, WS. *\*stīēpel*, *stýpel* :- *\*staupilaz*, f. *\*staup-* **STEEP**<sup>1</sup>; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **steeple-chase** (XVIII) orig. race having a church steeple in view as goal (cf. phr. †*hunt the s.*, †*s.-hunting* (XVIII)).

**steer**<sup>1</sup> *stīar* young (esp. castrated) ox. OE. *stēor* = MLG. *stēr*, OHG. *stior* (Du., G. *stier*), ON. *stjórr*, Goth. *stīur* :- CGerm. *\*steuraz*, the relation of which with Gr. *taúros*, L. *taurus* bull, is doubtful.

**steer**<sup>2</sup> *stīar* guide the course of. OE. *stieran* = OFris. *stīura*, MLG. *stüren*, (M)Du. *stüren*, *stieren*, OHG. *stūren* (G. *steuern*), ON. *stýra*, Goth. *stīurjan* settle :- CGerm. *\*steurjan*, f. *\*steurō*, whence OE. *stēor* steering, etc. (cf. **STARBOARD**, **STERN**<sup>2</sup>). So **steersman** *stīar·izmān*. OE. *stēoresman*, f. g. of *stēor* (see -s), beside *stēorman*; cf. Du. *stuurman*, G. *steuermann*, ON. *stýri-*, *stjórnarmadr*, whence OF. *esturman*. The base is presumed to be identical with that of Gr. *staurós* post, stake (cf. **RESTORE**).

**steeve**<sup>1</sup> *stīv* compress and stow in a ship's hold. xv. - F. *estiver* or its source Sp. *estivar* :- L. *stīpāre* (cf. **CONSTIPATE**). See **STEVEDORE**.

**steeve**<sup>2</sup> *stīv* (naut.) incline upwards at an angle. XVII. Of unkn. origin.

**stegano-** *ste·gənou-*, -ə- comb. form of Gr. *steganós* covered, as in *steganography* XVI - modL. *steganographia* cryptic writing. So **stego-** *ste·gou* comb. form of Gr. *stēgein* cover, *stégē* covering, *stēgos* roof, in scientific terms (XIX). See **THATCH**.

**steinbock** *stei·nbək* wild goat of the genus *Ibex*. XVII. - G. *steinbock*, f. *stein* **STONE** + *bok* **BUCK**<sup>1</sup>. Cf. **STEENBOK**.

**steinkerker** see **STEENKIRK**.

**stèle** *stī·li* sculptured upright slab. XIX. - Gr. *stēlē*. Earlier *stela* *stī·lā*. XVIII - L. - Gr.

**stellar** ste'lər pert. to the stars, star-shaped. XVI.—late L. *stellāris*, f. L. *stella* STAR; see -AR. So **steLLATE** †studded with stars XVI; star-shaped XVII. — L. *stellātus*. **ste-ll-IFY** place (a person) 'among the stars', deify. XIV (Ch.) — OF. — medL.

**stellenbosch** ste'lənboʃ relegate (one) to an unimportant position where little harm can be done, 1900 (Kipling). f. *Stellenbosch* town and division of Cape Colony, to which officers were sent who had failed in the Kaffir wars.

**stellio** ste'liou, **ste-llion** lizard with starlike spots. XIV (Wycl. Bible). — L. *stellio(n)*, acc. to Pliny f. *stella* STAR.

**stem**<sup>1</sup> stem main body of the portion of a tree or other plant above ground OE.; stock of a family XVI; upright stroke, etc. XVII; cylindrical or tubular support; (philol.) theme of a word XIX. OE. *stemn*, *stefn* (for corr. forms see STEM<sup>2</sup>); — Germ. \**stammiz*, of which a parallel and synon. formation \**stammaz* is repr. by (M)LG., (M)Du., OHG. *stam* (G. *stamm*), also by OS., ON. *stamm*, recorded only in the naut. sense; f. \**sta-* STAND + suffix *-m* (cf. Gr. *stāmnos* earthen jar). Hence vb. †rise erect XVI; remove the stalk from XVIII; (orig. U.S.) derive from xx.

**stem**<sup>2</sup> stem †timber at either end of a vessel OE.; upright at the bow of a vessel XVI. OE. *stemn*, *stefn*, spec. use of STEM<sup>1</sup>; corr., with variation, to OFris. *stevene*, LG., Du. *stevē* (whence G. *stevē*), and OS. *stamm*, ON. *stamm*, *stafn*. The ON. form was repr. in Eng. by *stam* (XIV–XV) and the LG. in Sc. by *stevē* (XVI–XVII); during these periods the native form was rare.

**stem**<sup>3</sup> stem †intr. stop, delay XIII; trans. stop, check, dam up xv. — ON. *stemma* = (O)HG. *stemmen* :- Germ. \**stamjan*, f. \**stam-* check (cf. STAMMER).

**stem**<sup>4</sup> stem head in a certain direction XIV; †ram (a vessel) with the stem xv; make headway against XVI (Sh.).

**stemson** ste'msən (naut.) timber fitting into the angle formed by stem and kelson. XVIII. f. STEM<sup>2</sup>, with *-son*, after KELSON.

**stench** stenʃ †odour, smell; spec. foul smell. OE. *stenc* corr. to OS. *stanc*, OHG. *stanch* (Du., G. *stank*); f. \**stankw-* \**stękw-* STINK.

**stencil** ste'nsil †ornament with bright colours XIV; (from the sb.) produce with a stencil plate XVIII. Late ME. *stansel*, *stencil* — OF. *estanceler*, *estenceler*, f. *estencele* (mod. *étincelle*) :- Rom. \**stincilla*, for L. SCINTILLA (whence Cat., Sp. *centella*) spark. Hence **stencil** sb. perforated plate for producing a pattern by passing a brush over it charged with pigment. XVIII. ¶ The chronology, prob. through lack of early evidence, is doubtful.

**Sten gun** light machine gun. xx. f. initials of the inventors' surnames, Shepherd and Turpin + *-en*, as in *Bren gun*.

**stenography** stino'grəfi writing in shorthand. XVII (J. Willis). f. Gr. *stenós* narrow + -GRAPHY.

**stentorian** stentō'riən abnormally loud like the voice of Stentor, a Greek warrior in the Trojan war ('Iliad' v 785). XVII. f. *Stentor* + -IAN, after late L. *stentoreus*, Gr. *stentōreios*.

**step** step pt., pp. **stepped** stept lift the foot and set it down; proceed on foot OE.; fix (a mast, etc.) in its step XVIII. OE. *steppan*, *stæppan*, pt. *stōp*, pp. *-stapen* = OFris. *stapa*, *steppa*, OS. \**steppian*, pt. *stōp*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *steppen*, OHG. *stapfōn*, *stapfen* (G. *stapfen*); CWGerm. str. vb., f. \**stap-* (whence synon. Continental forms with *-ap-*); wk. forms are found from the end of XIII, and became universal by XVI. So sb. OE. *stepe*, *stæpe* :- \**stapiz*; rel. forms in WGerm. descend from \**stappaz*, *-on*. No certain cogns. are known.

**step-** Germ. (exc. Gothic) el. prefixed to terms of relationship to designate a degree of affinity resulting from the remarriage of a widowed parent. OE. *stēop-* (as in *stēopchild* step-child, *stēopfæder* stepfather, *stēopmōder* stepmother, *stēopsunu* stepson), corr. to OFris. *stiāp-*, OS. *stiof-*, (M)Du. *stief-*, MLG. *stēf-*, OHG. *stiof-* (G. *stief*), ON. *stjúp-*; the prim. sense is indicated by its relation to OE. *āstieped* bereaved, OHG. *stiufern* bereave, and the meaning 'orphan' of OE. *stēopbearn*, *-child*. Later formations are *stepbrother*, *-sister* (xv), *stepdame* (xiv).

**stephanotis** stefənəu'tis (bot.) genus of tropical asclepiadaceous plants. XIX. modL. — Gr. *stephanōtis* (fem.) fit for a crown or wreath, f. *stēphanos* crown.

**steppe** step vast plain in SE. Europe and Siberia. XVII. — Russ. *step'*.

**-ster** staɪ suffix repr. OE. *-istræ*, *-istre*, *-estre*, corr. to MLG. *-(e)ster*, (M)Du. *-ster* :- WGerm. \**-strjōn*, added to verbal pres. stems and to sbs.; primarily applied to females, but in OE. and LDu. also to males; Survivals from OE. are *seamster* (*sempster*), *songster*, *tapster*, with the surnames *Baxter* (OE. *bæcstre*) and *Webster* (OE. *webbestre*); extraordinary OE. exx. are *miltestre* prostitute (L. *meretrix*) and *wæpenwifestre* hermaphrodite ('man-woman-being'), *witegestre* prophetic; in ME. appear *huckster*, *demestere* (*deemster*, *dempster*), with occas. *bellringestere*, *frutester* (Ch.), and the permanent *brewster*, *maltster*, *spinster*. From XVI *-ster* has been used for comps. having derogatory force, as in *daubster*, *gamester*, *jokester*, *rhyimester*, *trickster*, *whipster*; *dabster* and *punster* are neutral; *roadster*, *teamster*, and *tipster* are technical; *gangster* is a modern (U.S.) coinage (1896). A few formations on adjs. date from XVI; as †*lewdster* (Sh.), *youngster* (on which was modelled *oldster*). Feminine formations made with the addition of *-ESS*<sup>1</sup> are *huckstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*.

**stercoraceous** stɔ̃:kəreɪːʃəs pert. to dung. XVIII. f. L. *stercor-*, *stercus* dung + -ACEOUS. So **stercorary**. XVII. - L. *stercorarius*. **stercoræan**, **stercoræous** (both rare) XVIII. f. L. *stercoreus*. **stercorous**. XVI.

**stere** stiəɪ cubic metre. XVIII. - F. *stère* - Gr. *stereós* solid.

**stereo-** steːriou, stiəːriou, comb. form of Gr. *stereós* solid (see prec.) in various scientific and technical terms, mostly repr. modL. forms, as in *stereographic(al)*, -ography XVII; *stereometry* XVI (Dee); *stereoscope* XIX (Wheatstone, 1838); *stereotype* XVIII.

**sterile** steːrɪl, steːrɪl unproductive, barren. XVI. - (O)F. *stérile* or L. *sterilis*, f. IE. \*ster-, repr. also by Skr. *staris*, Gr. *stéira* barren cow, Gr. *stérifhos*, Goth. *stairō* fem. barren; see STIRK, -ILE. Hence or - (O)F. *stériliser* **sterilize**. XVII. So **sterility** steːrɪːlɪti. XV (Lydg.) - (O)F. or L.

**sterlet** stəːˌlɪt small sturgeon. XVI (*sterledy*). - Russ. *stérlyad'*.

**sterling** stɔ̃ːˌlɪŋ English silver penny of Norman and later dynasties XIII; (genuine) English money XVI; adj. in *pound s.* etc. (for earlier *pound of s-s* of English money) applied to lawful or standard money XV; of standard or excellent quality XVII. Recorded earlier in OF. *esterlín* (XI or XII), medL. *sterlingus*, *libræ sterilensium* 'pounds of sterlings' (XII); plausibly referred to late OE. \**steorling*, f. *steorra* STAR + -LING<sup>1</sup>, some of the early Norman pennies bearing a small star.

**stern**<sup>1</sup> stɔ̃ːrn severe, rigorous OE.; expressing displeasure or austerity XIV. OE. \**stierne* (implied in *stierlice* adv.), late WS. *styrne-* \**sternjaz*, prob. f. \*ster- \*star- be rigid (cf. STARE).

**stern**<sup>2</sup> stɔ̃ːrn hinder part of a ship XIII (King Horn); †steering gear of a ship XIV; tail, buttocks XVI (Turberville, Jonson). prob. - ON. *stjórn* steering, f. base of *stýra* STEER; but the existence of OFris. *stiärne*, *stiörne* stern, rudder, may indicate that there was a corr. form in OE.

**sternum** stɔ̃ːˌnəm (anat.) breast-bone. XVII (earlier †*sternon*). - modL. - Gr. *stérnon* chest, breast, based on IE. \**stern-* spread out, repr. e.g. by Gr. *stornúai* display, L. *sternere* lay low, OHG. *stirna* (G. *stirn*) forehead, OIr. *sernim*, and Skr. and Balto-Sl. forms. comb. form **sterno-**, from XVII.

**sternutation** stɔ̃ːˌnʃuteɪːʃən (act of) sneezing. XVI. - L. *sternütütio(n-)*, f. *sternütäre*, frequent. of *sternuere* sneeze, rel. to Gr. *ptármusthai*, Arm. *phínçel*, and W. *ystrew*, *trew*, OIr. *sreod* sneezing, f. echoic base \**pster-*.

**stertorous** stɔ̃ːˌtərəs pert. to snoring. XIX. f. modL. *stertor* snoring, f. L. *stertere* snore (cf. OIr. *srennim*); see -OUS.

**stet** stet direction to the printer to restore deleted matter. XIX. 3rd pers. sg. pres. subj. of L. *stāre* stand; 'let (it) stand'.

**stethoscope** steːˌpɔːskəʊp instrument for examining the chest, etc. by auscultation. XIX. - F. *stéthoscope* (Laennec, the inventor, c.1819), f. Gr. *stéthos* chest + *skopéin* look at, observe (see SCOPE).

**stetson** steːˌtʃsən man's slouch hat with wide brim. XX. Maker's name (c.1865).

**stedvodore** steːˌvɪdəːr workman employed in loading and unloading cargoes. XVIII. orig. U.S. - Sp. *estivador*, f. *estivar* stow a cargo = Cat. *estibar*, It. *stivare* (whence F. *estiver*) :- L. *stipāre* press, pack (see STEEVE<sup>1</sup>).

**stevan** steːˌvən (dial.) voice. OE. *stefn*, *stenn* corr. to OFris. *stifne*, *stemme*, OS. *stenn(i)a*, *stemma*, OHG. *stimma*, *stimma* (G. *stimme*), Goth. *stibna* :- Germ. (not in ON.) \**stennō*, which has been referred to Gr. *stóma* mouth.

**stew**<sup>1</sup> stjü A. †stove, heated room; †(arch.) brothel XIV; B. (from STEW<sup>3</sup>) preparation of meat stewed XVIII; (sl.) state of anxiety XIX. ME. *stuwe*, *st(e)we* - OF. *estuwe* (mod. *étuve*), corr. to Pr., Cat. *estuba*, rel. to *estuwer*, etc., STEW<sup>3</sup>.

**stew**<sup>2</sup> stjü pond or tank for fish. XIV. - OF. *estui* place of confinement, fish-pond (mod. *étui*; cf. TWEEZERS), f. *estoier* put into the sheath or scabbard, shut up, conceal, reserve = Pr. *estoiar*, Pg. *estojar* :- Rom. \**studiāre* care for, f. L. *studium* STUDY.

**stew**<sup>3</sup> stjü bathe in a hot bath XIV; boil slowly in a closed vessel XV (intr. for pass. XVI); confine or be confined closely XVI. - OF. *estuwer* (mod. *étuwer*), corr. to Pr. *estubar*, It. *stufare* :- Rom. \**extipāre*, \**extūfāre* (cf. medL. *stūpa*, *stūfa*), prob. f. EX-<sup>1</sup> + \**tūfus* - Gr. *tūphos* smoke, steam (TYPHUS), with poss. infl. from Germ. \**stūb-* (see STOVE).

**steward** stjuəd officer of a (royal) household OE.; high administrative officer XIV; ship's officer who keeps stores, etc.; (Sc. hist.) magistrate administering crown lands XV; OE. *stigweard*, *stiveard* (whence Icel. *stivarör*), f. *stig* (prob.) house, hall (cf. *stigvita* householder, *forestige* 'vestibulum, introitum' and *stye*) + *weard* WARD<sup>1</sup>. The source of the surname *Stuart* (orig. Sc.); for -art cf. STALWART. Hence **stewardry**, usu. **stewardry** (Sc.). XV.

**stibium** stiːˌbiəm black antimony. ME. - L. *stibium* - Gr. *stibi*, *stimmī* - Egyptian *st̄m*.

**stich** stɪk line, verse. - Gr. *stikhos* row, line (of objects), line of writing, verse, rel. to *stelkhein* advance, proceed, f. IE. \**stigh-* (see STY); cf. DISTICH, HEMISTICH. So **stichic**. XIX. - Gr. *stikhikós*. comb. form **sticho-** as in **sticho-**METRY measurement of a manuscript by lines of a certain length. XVIII.

– late Gr. *stikhometriā*. **stichomu-thia** -mjū'piə, (usu.) -**my-thia** -mi'piə dialogue in alternate lines of verse. XIX. modL. – Gr. *stikhomūthiā*, f. *mūthos* speech, talk, ΜΥΘΗ.

**stick**<sup>1</sup> stik rod, staff, or slender piece of wood OE., object in long slender form xv. OE. *sticca* stick, peg, spoon = OFris. *stek*, MDu. *stecke* (Du. *stek* slip, cutting), OHG. *stecko* (G. *stecken* stick, staff) :- WGerm. *\*stikkon*, synon. vars. of which with single *\*-k-* are repr. by OHG. *stehho*, ON. *stika* stick, yardstick, *kerta|stika* candlestick; f. f. *\*stik-* *\*stek-* pierce, prick (see next).

**stick**<sup>2</sup> stik pt., pp. **stuck** stak pierce, thrust; remain fixed OE.; cause to adhere XIII. OE. *stician* = OHG. *stehan* prick, stab, with parallel forms in (M)LG., (M)Du. *stikken*, OHG. *stichen*, *sticken* (G. *stichen* embroider); Germ. *\*stik-* pierce, be sharp (see STICK<sup>1</sup>, STITCH) :- IĒ. *\*stig-*, *\*steig-*, repr. by Gr. *stizein* prick (:- *\*stijg-*), *stigmē*, *stigma* STIGMA, L. *in|stigare* spur on, INSTIGATE. Hence **sti-ck**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**stickle** sti'kl fact as umpire; †settle (a dispute, etc.); †strive persistently XVI; contend for XVII; make difficulties XIX. alt. of †*stighile*, †*stizil* arrange, control (XIII Cursor M.), bestir oneself, strive (XIV), frequent. (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) of †*stight*, OE. *stihtan*, *sihtian* arrange, corr. to ON. *stétta* (:- *\*stihtan*) support, help (Sw. *stifta*, Da. *stifte*, Icel. *stipta*, are from LG.). Hence **sti-ckler**<sup>1</sup> (dial.) moderator, umpire, †active partisan XVI; one who is insistent for XVII; synon. †*stuffer*, †*styteler* are earlier (xv).

**stickleback** sti'klbæk small spiny-finned fish, esp. *Gasterosteus aculeatus*. xv. f. OE. *sticels* sting, goad, thorn = OHG. *stihhil* goad, ON. *stihill* point of a horn, rel. to *sticol* steep, rough = (O)S. *stekul*, OHG. *stechal* steep, etc., f. *\*stik-* *\*stek-* STICK<sup>1</sup> + BACK<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The synon. †*stickling* (xiv) = or – (M)Du. *stekeling* corr. to MHG. *stichelinc* (G. *stichling*); other syns. are *banstickle* (xv), *stanstickle* (xvii); cf. Du. *stekelbaars* 'prickle-perch', G. *stachelfisch*.

**stiff** stif not flexible, rigid, OE.; (dial.) stalwart; (of wind) strong, steady XIII; steep so as to be difficult XVIII. OE. *stif*, corr. to MLG., MDu. *stif*, Du. *stijf* (whence MHG. *stif*, G. *stief*), ON. *stifr* :- Germ. *\*stifaz* :- *\*stipos*, rel. to L. *stipāre* (see CONSTIPATE), *stipes* stake, STIPE, Lith. *stiprūs* strong; cf. STEEVE<sup>1</sup>, STIPULATE, STUBBLE. comp. *stiffnecked* XVI (Tindale), after Gr. *ακληροτραχηλος*, Hebrew *q'šeh'oref* 'hard of neck'. Hence **sti'ffen**<sup>5</sup>. XVI.

**stifle**<sup>1</sup> stai'fl joint at the junction of the hind leg and the body in a horse, etc. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**stifle**<sup>2</sup> stai'fl cause to choke, suffocate, esp. kill by suffocation. XIV. Of obscure history; in earliest use *stuf(f)le*, varying with †*stufte*, superseded (xv) by *stiffle* (surviving dial., and recorded XIV as sb. 'asthmatic com-

plaint'), *stifle*; perh. orig. frequent. formation on OF. *estouffer* (mod. *étouffer*) = Pr. *estofar* :- Rom. *\*extuffāre*, poss. blend of *\*extūfāre* STEW<sup>3</sup> and *\*stuppāre* STOP; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**stigma** sti-gmə (arch.) mark branded XVI; mark of disgrace, (pl. *stigmata*) mark(s) corresponding to those on the body of the crucified Christ XVIII. – L. *stigma* – Gr. *stigma*, -*mat-* mark made by a pointed instrument, brand, f. *\*stig-*, as in *stizein* (:- *\*stijg-*) prick; see STICK<sup>2</sup>. Earlier pl. †*stigmates* (xiv, Trevisa) stigmata of the Passion; cf. F. *stigmaté* (xv). So **sti-gmatize** †brand XVI; set a brand upon XVII. – F. *stigmatiser* or medL. – Gr. *stigmatizein*, f. *stigmat-*, *stigma*.

**stile**<sup>1</sup> stail barrier of steps or rails allowing passage through a fence. OE. *stigel*, corr. to OHG. *stigilla* (MHG. *stiegel*, *stigele*), f. Germ. *\*stig-* climb (ref. STIRRUP, STYLE).

**stile**<sup>2</sup> stail vertical bar of a wooden framework. XVII. prob. – Du. *stijl* pillar, prop, doorpost.

**stiletto** stile-tou short dagger. XVII. – It. *stiletto*, dim. of *stilo* dagger, STYLUS; see -ET. ¶ By Scott and Browning anglicized as *stylet*, by Meredith as *stilet*.

**still**<sup>1</sup> stil not moving; (dial.) silent; free from commotion. OE. *stille* = OFris. *stille*, OS., OHG. *stilli* (Du. *stil*, G. *still*) :- WGerm. *\*stilla*, *\*stellja*, f. *\*stel-* be fixed, stand, cf. STALL. S. LIFE (pl. *lifes*) XVII after Du. *stilleven*, also (in XVII) *stil-staand leven*, *stilliggend leven* (whence G. *stilleben*, also in XVIII *stillegende sachen* 'still-lying objects'), presumably applied orig. to representation not of inanimate objects but of living things in a state of rest. So **still** vb. quiet, calm; very common XVI-XVII, later chiefly poet. OE. *stillan* = OS. (gi)stilian trans., *stillon* intr., OHG. *stillen* trans., *stillēn* intr., ON. *stilla*. **still** adv. without change of position OE.; †quietly; †without change or cessation, always XIII; until then or now; in or to a further degree XVI; (as sentence adv.) even then, notwithstanding XVII. OE. *stille* = OS., OHG. *stillo* (Du. *stil*, G. *stille*) :- WGerm. *\*stillō*. **still**<sup>1</sup> sti'l i †secret XIII; (poet.) quiet XVIII. prob. f. the adv. OE. *stillice*, f. *stille* + *-lice* -LY<sup>2</sup>.

**still**<sup>2</sup> stil apparatus for distillation. XVI. f. †*still* vb. (XIII), aphetic of DISTILL.

**stilt** stilt (dial.) crutch XIV; †handle of a plough XIV; each of a pair of poles or props with brackets raising a walker's feet above the ground xv; post or pile on which a building is raised XVII. ME. *stilt*, corr. immed. to LG., Flem. *stilte*, Norw. *stilla* :- Germ. *\*steltjōn*, and rel. to MLG., MDu. *stelte* (Du. *stelt*), OHG. *stelza* (G. *stelze*) :- *\*stel-tōn*, Sw. *styla*, Da. *stylte* :- *\*stultjōn*, and OFris. *stult*, etc. (see STOUT<sup>1</sup>). Hence **stilt** vb. elevate artificially XVI; the pp. *stilted* in the sense 'artificially or affectedly elevated'

is first recorded from Byron (1820), who also used *stiltified*.

**Stilton** sti'lɔn rich cheese made in Leicestershire, so called from having been orig. sold to travellers at a coaching inn in *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire. XVIII.

**stimulant** sti'mjələnt that stimulates; sb. stimulating agent, stimulant XVIII; alcoholic drink XIX. - L. prp. of L. *stimulāre*, f. *stimulus* goad, spur, incentive (in Eng. use from XVII, at first in physiological use), prob. f. \**sti-*, repr. also by *stilus* STYLUS and *stinguere* from the pp. stem *sti-mulāte*<sup>3</sup>. XVI.

**stimy** var. of STYMIE.

**sting** stiŋ pt., pp. **stung** staŋ †pierce with a sharp instrument; wound with a sharp-pointed organ. OE. *stingan*, pt. *stang*, *stungon*, pp. *stungen* = ON. *stinga*, pt. *stakk*, *stungu*, pp. *stunginn*, f. \**steŋg-* \**staŋg-* (whence ON. *stanga* pierce). The vowel of the pp. encroached upon the pt. in XVI. So **sting** sb. act of stinging OE.; stinging organ XIV (Trevisa). OE. *sting*, *styng*.

**stingaree** stiŋgəri, stiŋgəri. XIX. (U.S. or Austral.) alt. of *sting-ray* (XVII), fish having a sting in the tail; see STING, RAY<sup>2</sup>.

**stingo** stiŋgou strong ale or beer. XVII. f. STING (with ref. to the sharp taste) + -o.

**stingy** sti'n'dʒi niggardly XVII; (dial.) ill-tempered XVIII, perh. based on a (dial.) var. *stinge* sti'n'dʒ of STING; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**stink** stiŋk pt. **stank** stæŋk, pp. **stunk** staŋk emit a smell; smell offensively. OE. *stincan* = (MLG.), (MDu.) *stinken*, OHG. *stinchan* (G. *stinken*): - WGerm. \**stinkvan*. Cf. STENCH.

**stint** stɪnt A. (arch. or dial.) cease XII (Ormulum); cause to cease XIII (Cursor M.); B. limit XVI. OE. *styntan* (once), more fully repr. in comps. *āstyntan*, *ætstyntan*, *forstyntan* blunt, dull; corr. to ON. \**stynta* (OSw. *stynta*, OIcel. *styttá*) shorten, the source of some Eng. uses :- Germ. \**stuntjan*, f. \**stunt-* (see STUNT<sup>1</sup>). Hence **stint** sb. †cessation, limitation XIII (Cursor M.); amount allotted or fixed xv.

**stipe** staip (bot.) footstalk. XVIII. - F. *stipe* - L. *stipes* log, post, tree trunk, in modL. stalk. So **stipes** stai-piz XVIII. Cf. STIFF.

**stipend** stai-pend †soldier's pay; salary xv (*stipendy*, *stipende*). - OF. *stipende*, *stipendie* - L. *stipendium*, for \**stipendium*, f. *stip-*, *stips* money payment, wages, alms + *pendere* weigh, pay (cf. POISE). So **stipe-ndiary** stai-, sti- adj. and sb. XVI. - L. *stipendiarius*; so synonym. †*stipe-ndary* XVI-XVII.

**stipple** sti'pl paint or engrave in dots. XVIII (Goldsmith). - Du. *stippelen*, frequent. of *stippen* prick, speckle, f. *stip* point, see -LE<sup>3</sup>. So sb. †(pl.) dots used in shading, etc. XVII; method of using such dots XIX.

**stipulate** sti'pjuleit make a contract;

specify or require as a condition XVII; make a demand for XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *stipulāri*, acc. to Paulus (c.200) f. OL. *stipulus* firm, but connected by some with *stipula* (cf. STUBBLE) from the custom of breaking a straw in confirmation of a promise; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **stipula-tion**. XVI. - L.

**stir** stɔi move, set in motion, agitate, excite; also intr. OE. *styrian*, corr. to OS. *far|sturian* subvert (MLG. *vorsturen*), MHG. *stürn* stir, poke, MSw. *styr(i)a*, Norw. *styrja* make a disturbance :- Germ. \**sturjan*, f. \**stur-* (repr. also by ON. *sturla* disturb and prob. by STORM), of which the var. \**staur-* is repr. by OFris. *to-*, *ur|stēra*, OHG. *stören* (G. *stören*); further connexions unknown.

**stirk** stɔrk young bullock or heifer. OE. *stirc*, *styr(i)c*, Kentish *stiorc* (with doubtful vowel-quantity), perh. f. *stēor* STEER<sup>1</sup> + -oc, -uc -OCK; cf. (with other dim. formations) MLG. *sterke* (whence G. *sterke*, *stärke*), MDu. *sterke* young cow, *stierken* bull calf; but some connect it with Germ. \**ster-* of Goth. *stairō* fem. barren (see STERILE).

**stirp** stɔrp stock of a family. XVI. - L. *stirpis*, -es, *stirps* stock, stem (lit. and fig.).

**stirrup** sti'rɒp support for the foot of a rider, orig. a looped rope. OE. *stigrāp* = OS. *stigerēp*, MDu. *steegereep* (WFlem. *steegreep*; the Du. word is *stijgbeugel*), OHG. *stegareif* (G. *stegreif*); the usual word is *steigbügel*, ON. *stigreip*; f. Germ. \**stig-* climb (see STILE, STYLE) + \**raipaz* ROPE.

**stitch** stitʃ †prick, puncture OE. only; sharp sudden local pain OE.; (from the vb.) movement of a needle and thread XIII; portion of thread left as a result of this XIV. OE. *stīce* = OFris. *steke*, OS. *stiki* prick, stab. OHG. *stih* (G. *stich*) prick, sting, stitch, Goth. *stiks* point :- CGerm. (not Scand.) \**stikiz*, f. \**stik-* STICK<sup>2</sup>. Hence **stitch** vb. †stab with pain; fasten with stitches XIII. Hence **stitchwort** *Stellaria holostea*, plant reputed to cure the stitch in the side. XIII.

**stithy** sti'ði anvil. XIII. ME. *stēpi*, *stīpi* - ON. *steði* :- \**staðjan*, f. Germ. \**sta-* STAND. The form is due to assoc. with SMITHY (cf. ME. *stith*, dial. *stith*, for \**steþe*, normally - ON. *steði*).

**stiver** stai-vɔi small coin of the Low Countries XVI; (colloq.) typical coin of low value XVII. - Du. *stuiver*, in MLG. *stüver* (whence G. *stüber*, Sw. *styfver*, Da. *styver*), prob. based on \**stuf-* (cf. STUMP).

**stoat** stout European ermine, Putorius ermineus, in its brown summer coat (Mustela erminea). xv. Of unkn. origin.

**stoccano** stɔkə-dou thrust with a pointed weapon. XVI. With suffix-substitution - It. *stoccano*, f. *stocco* point of a sword, dagger, of Germ. origin; see STOCK, -ADO.

**stock** stɔk A. trunk, stem OE.; B. support-

ing structure; frame of timber for punishment XIV; C. hollow receptacle XIV; D. massive portion of an instrument XIV (of a gun XVI); E. line of descent (cf. L. *stirps*, G. *stamm*) XIV; F. part of hose (*upper* and *nether*; cf. STOCKING) XV; G. fund, store (as of money) XV; quantity XVII; H. object of contemptuous treatment XVI; I. stiff neck-cloth XVII. OE. *stoc(c)* = OFris. *stokk*, OS., (M)Du. *stok* (G. *stock* stick), ON. *stokkr* trunk, block, log; - CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**stukkaz*, rel. to \**stukjam* piece, repr. by OE. *styčce*, OS., OHG. *stucki* (Du. *stuk*, G. *stück*), ON. *stykki*; of unkn. origin. Used adj. 'kept in stock' XVII. Hence vb. in various senses, that of †'put in the stocks' being the earliest (XIV), 'supply with a stock of' the latest (XVII) in appearance. comp. **sto·ck·dove** wild pigeon. XIV; cf. Flem. †*stokduive*; perh. so called from its resting in hollow tree-trunks. **sto·ck·fish** cod, etc. split open and dried. XIII. - (M)Du., (M)LG. *stokvisch* (whence also G. *stockfisch*), variously expl. **stock·gillyflower** Matthiola incana. XVI; cf. Flem. *stokviolier*; so called from its woody stem; abbrev. **stock** XVII. **stocks·till** motionless. XV; cf. Du., G., and sense H above.

**stockade** stōkai·d barrier of stakes or piles. XVII. - F. †*estocade*, alt. of †*estacade* - Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* - Rom. - Germ. \**stak-stake*; see -ADE.

**stockin(et)** stōkine·t knitted textile fabric. XIX. prob. alt., simulating a dim. in -ET, -ETTE, of earlier *stocking-net*.

**stocking** stō·kiŋ close-fitting covering for the leg from foot to knee. XVI. Of obscure formation with -ING<sup>1</sup>, repl. †*nether-stock* (NETHER, STOCK), corr. to †*upper stock*, as F. *bas de chausse* (whence *bas* stocking) is parallel to *haut de chausse*.

**stodge** stōdʒ fill quite full. XVII. Phonetically symbolic after *stuff* and *podge*. Hence sb. and **sto·dg<sup>1</sup>** XIX.

**stoep** stūp (S. Africa) raised verandah. XIX. - Du. *stoep*, rel. to Germ. \**stap*-STEP. In U.S. **stooop<sup>2</sup>**.

**Stoic** stou·ik pert. to the school of philosophers founded by Zeno (c. 300 B.C.); also sb. XVI (in Wycl. Bible *Stoycis* for L. *Stoici*). - L. *stōicus* - Gr. *stōikós*, f. *stōā* the Porch in which Zeno taught at Athens, f. IE. \**sthōu-* (\**sthāu-* \**sthū-*) stand, repr. also by STOW, STUD<sup>2</sup>. Also **sto·ical<sup>1</sup>**. XV. (Ch. and Wycl. Bible have forms based on OF. *stoicien*.)

**stoker** stou·kəɪ one who feeds and tends a furnace. XVII. - Du. *stoker*, f. *stoken* feed (a furnace), MDu., MLG. *stoken* push, poke, f. \**stok-*, rel. to \**stek-* thrust, prick, STICK; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence by back-formation **stoke** vb. XVII (*stoking-hole*; cf. contemp. *sto·ke-hole*, tr. Du. *stookgat*, f. *stoken+gat* hole).

**stole<sup>1</sup>** stou·l (arch.) long robe; (eccl.) vestment consisting of a narrow strip of stuff worn over and hanging from the shoulders.

OE. *stole* fem. *stol* n. - L. *stola* (whence OF. *estole*, mod. *étole*, etc.) - Gr. *stolē* equipment, array, clothing, garment, f. \**stol-* \**stel-* place, array, lead, send (cf. APOSTLE, EPISTLE, SYSTOLE).

**stole<sup>2</sup>** stou·l in *Groom* or *Yeoman of the Stole* officer of the King's Household next below the vice-Chamberlain. xv. var. of STOOL in the sense 'close-stool', surviving traditionally in the designation of the officer, with pronunc. based on sp.; formal assoc. with STOLE<sup>1</sup> has given rise to unwarranted etymol. notions connecting the two words.

**stolid** stō·lid dull and impassive. XVI (rare before XIX; not entered by J. 1755, who has *stolidity*). - F. †*stolide* or L. *stolidus* poss. rel. to *stultus* foolish; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **stoli·d-ity**. XVI. - F. †*stolidité* or L.

**stolo** stou·lou (bot.) prostrate branch that takes root at the tip. XVIII. L. Earlier **stolon** stou·lən XVII - inflexional forms *stolōn-*; cogn. with Gr. *stélekhos* trunk, branch (\**sthel-* stand upright).

**stoma** stou·mə (anat., bot.) small opening. XVII. - modL. use of Gr. *stōma* mouth.

**stomach** stā·mək internal pouch or cavity of the body in which food is digested; abdomen, †chest; appetite for XIV; †seat of emotion; †temper, disposition XVI; †courage, pride, anger XVI. ME. *stomak* - OF. *stomaque*, (also mod.) *estomac* = Pr. *estomac*, Sp. *estómago*, It. *stomaco* - L. *stomachus* - Gr. *stōmakhos* throat, gullet, mouth of an organ, as of the stomach, (later) stomach, f. *stōma* mouth. So vb. †take offence; †offend, incite XVI; put up with, brook XVII. orig. - F. *s'estomaquer* (refl.) be offended, L. *stomachāri* be resentful, be angry with, f. *stomachus*. **stomachic** stōmæk·kik. XVII. - F. or late L. - Gr.

**stomacher** stā·məkəɪ †man's waistcoat XV; part of woman's dress covering the chest XVI. prob. apheric - OF. *estomachier* (perh. AN., but recorded only once, Palsgr. 1530), f. *estomac* STOMACH + -IER -ER<sup>2</sup>; this would account for the older pronunc. with tʃ, attested by the vars. *stomager* (xv-xviii) and *stomatcher* (xviii) and by dict. from XVIII; but forms with -k- are as early as xv.

**stone** stoun piece of rock or hard mineral substance OE.; measure of weight (14 lb.) XIV (Sir Perc.). OE. *stān* = OFris., OS. *stēn* (Du. *steen*), (O)HG. *stein*, ON. *steinn*, Goth. *stains*; - CGerm. \**stainaz*, rel. to OSI. *stēna* wall, Gr. *stīā*, *stīon* pebble. **stone·buck<sup>1</sup>** ibex. OE. *stānbucca*; from XVI - G. *steinbock*; cf. STEENBOK, STEINBOCK. **sto·ne·chat**, Pratincola rubicula. XVIII; the clash of pebbles is supposed imit. of the bird's alarm cry. **sto·necrop**, Sedum acre; OE. *stāncrop* (the second el. is not identified); earlier *stone-chatter*, -*smatch*, -*smith*. **stone's throw** XVI; preceded by †s. *cast* (XIII Cursor M.), *stone's cast* XIV (Trevisa). **stonewall** vb. (f. *stone wall* wall of stone as presenting an obstacle) offer resistance or

obstruction XIX. Hence **sto·ny**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *stānig*, ult. repl. *stānig*, *stānen*, *stāniht*; with similitative force, e.g. *stone-blind* XIV, *-deaf*, the earliest being *stone-dead*, *-still* (XIII). Hence vb. XII (pp. *istanedd*, Orm).

**stooge** stūdz (sl.) one who cooperates or deputizes in a subservient fashion. XX. orig. U.S., of unkn. origin.

**stook** stuk shock of corn. XV. Late ME. *stouk*, corr. to or - MLG. *stūke*, formally = widespread Germ. word (OHG. *stūhha* sleeve, G. *stauche* muff), not agreeing in sense; the present form shows survival of northern vocalism.

**stool** stūl A. wooden seat for one person OE.; B. base, support, stand XIV; C. seat enclosing a chamber utensil XV; evacuation of the bowels XVI (cf. **STOLE**<sup>2</sup>); D. (figure of) a bird secured to a stool or perch, serving as a decoy XIX. OE. *stōl* = OFris., OS. *stōl*, OHG. *stūol* (Du. *stoel*, G. *stuhl*), ON. *stōll*, Goth. *stōls* throne :- CGerm. *\*stōlaz*, f. *\*stō-* *\*stā-* STAND + -LE<sup>1</sup>, the basic sense being 'stand', 'station'; cf. OS. *stolū* throne seat, Gr. *stēlē* pillar.

**stoop**<sup>1</sup> stūp bow or bend down, incline from the vertical; condescend. XVI. OE. *stūpian* = MDu. *stūpen*, ON. *stūpa*, f. Germ. *\*stūp-*, rel. to *\*steup-* STEEP<sup>1</sup>. The orig. vowel ū has been retained before the lip-consonant p.

**stoop**<sup>2</sup> stūp (U.S., Canada) uncovered platform before the entrance of a house. XVIII. - Du. **STOEP**.

**stop** stɒp A. fill up, close, plug; B. bring to a stand or halt XIV; C. come to a stand XVI. OE. *\*stoppian* in *forstoppian* plug (the ear), corr. to OFris. *stoppia*, G. *verstopfen*, MLG. *stoppen*, OHG. *stopfōn* (G. *stopfen*); see **STUFF**. Hence **sto·ppage** XV. **stopper**<sup>1</sup> stɒpə. XV; in the sense 'plug, cork' (XVI) repl. *stopple*. XIV.

**storax** stō·ræks fragrant gum resin. XIV. - L. *storax* - Gr. *stōrax*, var. of *stūrax* STYRAX, of alien origin.

**store** stōəɪ necessities for future use (now pl.); †live stock XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.); storage, reserve XIV; sufficient supply, stock laid up XV; animal kept for fattening; warehouse XVII; large shop XVIII. ME. *stor*, aphetic of †*astor* - OF. *estor* (= Pr. *estor*), f. *estorer* (whence **store** vb. XIII; also †*astore*, †*enstore*; cf. AL. *staurāre* XII) :- L. *instaurāre* renew, repair, RESTORE. Hence **sto·rage** action and place of storing XVII.

**storey**, **story** stō·ri any of the parts one above another of which a building consists XIV; tier of columns XV (cf. CLERESTORY). Aphetic - AL. (*h*)*istoria*, spec. use of L. *historia* HISTORY, **STORY**<sup>1</sup>; perh. orig. tier of painted windows (cf. AL. *historia* picture). Hence **storeyed**<sup>2</sup>, **storied**<sup>2</sup> stō·rid having storeys. XVII.

**storge** stō·ɪgɪ natural affection. XVII. - Gr. *storgē*, rel. to *stérgein* love.

**storied**<sup>1</sup> stō·rid decorated with scenes from history or legend xv (Caxton); recorded in history XVIII (Pope). f. **STORY**<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>1</sup>, after medL. *historiātus*, OF. (*h*)*istoriē*.

**storied**<sup>2</sup> see STOREYED.

**stork** stɔ:k tall white wading bird. OE. *storc* = OS. (Du.) *stork*, OHG. *stor(a)h* (G. *storch*), ON. *storkr* :- CGerm. *stor(a)h* (exc. Gothic) *\*sturkaz*, prob. f. *\*sturk-* *\*sterk-* (see **STARK**), the name being supposed to refer to the bird's rigid habit; Balto-Sl. forms are held to be - Germanic.

**storm** stɔ:m violent disturbance of the atmosphere, fig. of affairs OE.; paroxysm, violent access XVI; (from the vb.) assault of troops on a place XVII. OE. *storm* = OS. (Du.) *storm*, (O)HG. *sturm*, ON. *stormr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) *\*sturmaz*, prob. f. *\*stur-*, repr. also by **STIR**. Hence **storm** vb. be tempestuous XV; (of persons) rage (cf. OF. *estormir* make a disturbance) XVI; (after G. *stürmen*, †*störmen*) make an assault (on) XVII. **sto·rm**<sup>1</sup>. late OE.

**Storthing** stō·ɪpɪŋ Norwegian parliament. XIX. - Norw. *storting*, former *storthing*, f. *stor* great + **THING** assembly.

**story**<sup>1</sup> stō·ri †historical relation or anecdote, historical writing XIII (AncrR., Havelok, Cursor M.) XIII; recital of events XIV (Barbour); narrative designed for entertainment, tale XIV; account XVII (Sh.). Aphetic - AN. *estorie* (OF. *estoire*, mod. *histoire*) - L. *historia* (whence OE. *stær*, through OIr. *stoir*) HISTORY.

**story**<sup>2</sup> see STOREY.

**stoup** stūp (Sc.) pail, bucket XIV; drinking-vessel XV; holy-water vessel against or in a church wall XVIII (substituted by mod. antiquaries for †*stop*, †*stope*). - ON. *staup* = OE. *stēap*, MLG. *stōp*, (M)Du. *stoop*, OHG. *stouf* (G. dial. *stauf*) :- Germ. *\*staupaz*, -am, rel. to OE. *stoppa*, OS. *stoppo* pail :- WGerm. *\*stoppon*, f. *stup-*. See **STEEP**<sup>2</sup>.

**stout**<sup>1</sup> staut †proud, fierce, brave; strong in body or build XIV; corpulent XIX. - AN., OF. (NE. dial.) *stout*, for *estout* :- WGerm. *\*stult-* (OFris. *stult*, MLG. *stolt*, MDu., Du. *stout*, (O)HG. *stolz* proud), perh. rel. to *\*stelt-* (see **STILT**).

**stout**<sup>2</sup> staut 'a cant name for strong beer' (J.) XVII; strong variety of porter XIX. prob. ellipt. for *s. ale* or *s. beer*, the adj. being current XVII-XIX as applied to drink having a good body.

**stove** stouv †heated chamber or building XV; closed box containing burning fuel XVII; fire grate XVIII. - MLG., MDu. *stove* (Du. *stoof* footwarmer) = OHG. *stuba* (G. *stube* living-room), rel. to OE. *stofa* bathroom, *stuf|bæþ* vapour bath (Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), f. *\*stüb-*; connexion with **STEW**<sup>1</sup>, **STEW**<sup>2</sup> is possible.



**stow** stou †place XIV; put away to be stored XV; place (cargo) in a ship XVI. Aphetic of BESTOW (based on OE. *stōw* place, surviving in many place-names (= OFris. *stō*) but not continuous with OE. *stōwian* restrain). Naut. sense perh. infl. by Du. *stouwen*. Hence **sto-wAGE**. XIV; cf. AL. *stowagium* (XIV); comp. **sto-wAWAY** person who hides in a ship. XIX; f. phr. *s.* (oneself) *away*.

**strabismus** stræbɪzˌməs (med.) squinting. XVII. modL. – Gr. *strabismós*, f. *strabízein* squint, f. *strabós* twisted, squinting (whence L. *strabus*), rel. to *stréphein* (see STREPTO-).

**straddle** stræˌdl spread the legs wide apart XVI; bestride XIX. frequent. f. \**strād* \**strid* STRIDE alt. of contemp. and synon. *striddle*, back-f. from *striddling(s)* astride (XV), f. \**strid-*, wk. var. of STRIDE; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**stradiot** stræˌdiət cavalry soldier of Greek and Albania. XVI. – It. *stradiotto* (whence F. *estradiot*, formerly in Eng. use) – Gr. *stratiôtēs* soldier, f. *stratiā* army.

**stradivarius** strædɪvəˈrɪəs (colloq. abbrev. **strad**) latinization of the name of Antonio *Stradivari* of Cremona (1649–1737) applied to violins made by him and his relatives.

**strafe** stráf, streif punish, damage, ‘curse’. XX. f. G. phr. *Gott strafe England* God chastise England, current in Germany. Hence sb. fierce assault.

**straggle** stræˌgl wander scatteringly from the direct course. XIV. perh. alt. of \**strackle*, f. (dial.) *strake* move, go, f. \**strak*-base of STRETCH; see -LE<sup>3</sup>; for -gg- from -ck-, -kk- cf. *stagger*, *trigger*.

**straight** streit not curved or bent XIV; not oblique; honest XVI (obs. in XVII, revived in XIX, from U.S.?). in proper order XIX; adv. XIV (*s. away*, *s. off* XVII). ME. *strezt*, *strazt* (as pp. adj. extended at full length), pp. of *strecche* STRETCH. Hence vb. †(Sc.) stretch XIV; make straight XVI; superseded by **straiGHTEN**<sup>5</sup> XVII. **straiGHT**FORWARD acting in a direct manner. XIX. f. phr. *s. forward* in a direct path onwards. **straiGHTWAY** †by a direct course XV; immediately XVI (Tindale; also †-ways Berners). Cf. L. *rectā viā*.

**strain**<sup>1</sup> strein †gain, treasure OE.; †generation, offspring XII; †pedigree, ancestry, XIII; race, stock XIV; breed, inherited character XVII. OE. \**strēon*, (Nhb. *strion*), aphetic of *gestrēon* = OS., OHG. *gistrūni*, rel. to OE. (*gē*)*strēonan*, (*gē*)*strienan* gain, get, beget = OHG. (*gi*)*strūmen*, f. Germ. \**streu-* pile up, rel. to L. *struēs* pile, heap, *struere* build (cf. STRUCTURE). ¶ The normal repr. *streen* (XIV–XVI) of the OE. form has been perverted by assoc. with next.

**strain**<sup>2</sup> strein A. draw tight, stretch XIII; force the sense or application of; force to extreme effort XV; B. bind or compress tightly (obs. or arch. except in *s. to one's bosom*, etc.); C. press through a filtering medium XIV; D. refl. and intr. exert oneself XIV (in *s. at* make a difficulty of ‘swallowing’

or accepting XVI, misunderstanding of *s. at a gnat* in Matt. xxiii 24, which means ‘strain the liquor if they find a gnat in it’). ME. *strayne*, *streyne*, aphetic – OF. *estrei(g)n-*, stem of *estreindre* (mod. *êtreindre*) = Pr. *estrenher*, Sp. *estreñir*, It. *stringere*, *stringere* – L. *stringere* draw tight, bind tightly (see STRINGENT). Hence or – AF. \**estregnour* **straiNER**<sup>1</sup> filter, sieve. XIV.

**strain**<sup>3</sup> strein section of a piece of music; melody, tune; passage of song or poetry XVI; †stream of impassioned language; tone, style, tenor, drift XVII. rel. obscurely to **STRAIN**<sup>2</sup> used in the senses ‘lift up (the voice) in song’, ‘utter in song, sing’, which are of doubtful origin.

**strait** streit (arch., dial.) tight, narrow; strict, rigorous; limited in extent XIII; sb. narrow place, (now only) narrow waterway XIV; (now only pl.) straitened circumstances, difficulty, fix XVI; adv. tightly, etc. XII, surviving in gen. use only in *strait-laced* †narrow in scope, mind, etc., excessively rigid (XVI), orig. tightly-laced (*streyght lasyd* XV). ME. *streit*, aphetic – OF. *estreit* tight, close, narrow, sb. narrow place, strait of the sea, distress = Pr. *estreit*, Sp. *estrecho*, It. *stretto* :- L. *strictu-s* STRICT. The var. forms show confusion with *strezt* STRAIGHT at an early date. Hence **straiTEN**<sup>5</sup> XVI, superseding †*strait* vb. XIV, and surviving mainly in pp. (*straitened circumstances*, etc. XVIII).

**strake** streik strip of iron; stripe of colour; ray of light XIV; line of planking in the side of a vessel, breadth of a plank XV. ME. *strake* (in AL. *stracus* 1300), prob. f. \**strak-*, base of OE. *strecčan* STRETCH; largely coincident in form and meaning with *streak* from XVI. In the sense ‘pit or box for washing ore’ (XVIII) prob. orig. applied in pl. to the lining boards.

**stramineous** stræmiˌniəs pert. to straw. XVII. f. L. *strāmineus*, f. *strāmen* straw (f. \**strā-*; see STRATUM) †-OUS.

**stramonium** strəməʊˌniəm (bot.) solanaceous plant *Datura Stramonium*. XVII. – modL. *stramonium* (Parkinson 1629), *strammonium* (F. Columna 1592), poss. alt. of Tartar *turman* medicine for horses (whence Russ. *durmān* stramonium).

**strand**<sup>1</sup> strænd (arch., dial.) land bordering the sea or other water. OE. *strand* = MLG. *strant*, -nd- (whence Du., G. *strand*), ON. *strönd*; of unkn. origin. *The Strand*, name of street in London orig. occupying an extent of the shore of the Thames. Hence vb. force on to a shore. XVII; so Du., G. *stranden* (XV), Sw. *stranda*, Da. *strande*.

**strand**<sup>2</sup> strænd one of the strings twisted together forming a rope or cord. XV (*strönd*). Of unkn. origin; connexion with more or less synon. OHG. *streno* (G. *strähne*), MDu. *strēne* (Du. *streen*) is not proved.

**strange** strein<sup>d</sup>ʒ †foreign, alien; belonging to another place; unfamiliar, unknown. XIII. Aphetic - OF. *estrange* (mod. *étrange*) = Pr. *estranh*, Sp. *estraño*, It. *strano*, sb. *stranio*, *strangio*, Rum. *străin* :- L. *extrāneus* EXTRANEOUS; cf. ESTRANGE, earlier †*strange* (Wycl., Gower). So **stranger** strei'n<sup>d</sup>ʒæi (arch.) foreigner; guest, visitor; unknown person XIV; new-comer xv. Aphetic - OF. *estrangier* (mod. *étranger*) :- Rom. \**extrā-neārius*, f. L. *extrāneus*; see prec., -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**strangle** stræŋgl kill by pressing the windpipe, (gen.) choke. XIII. Aphetic - OF. *estrangler* (mod. *étrangler*) = Pr. *estrang(o)lar*, etc. - L. *strangulāre* - Gr. *stragalān*, rel. to *straggdālē* halter (see STRING<sup>1</sup>). So **strangulation**. XVI. - L.

**strangullion** stræŋgljøn inflamed state of throat in horses. xv (Caxton). - OF. (e)*stranguillon* (mod. *étranguillon*) - It. *stranguglione* :- Rom. \**stranguliō(-n)*, f. L. *strangulāre* STRANGLE.

**strangury** stræŋgjūri (path.) slow and painful urination. XIV. - L. *strangūria* - Gr. *straggourīā*, f. *stragg-*, *strāgx* drop squeezed out + *oūron* URINE.

**strap** stræp leather band XVI; strop in naut. use XVII; razor strop XVIII. var. of STROP, with change of vowel before p widespread in dial. use; cf. NAP<sup>2</sup>.

**strappado** stræpādou torture in which the victim was hoisted by a rope and dropped with a jerk. XVI. - F. *strapade*, *estrapade* - It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* drag, snatch - OF. *estraper*, var. of *estreper*, *esterper* :- L. *extirpare* EXTIRPATE; see -ADO.

**strapping** stræpiŋ †vigorous, lusty; sturdily built. XVII. Hence **strapper<sup>1</sup>** strapping person. XVII.

**Strasbourg** stræ:zbɔ:ŋ, ||[strɑ:sburχ name of the principal town of Alsace (Elsass), as in *S. linen*, *S. pie*.

**strass** stræs paste for artificial gems. XIX. - G. *strass*, F. *stras*, f. name of inventor; Joseph *Strasser*.

**stratagem** stræ:tɪdʒəm artifice to surprise an enemy xv (Caxton); device, trick XVI. - F. *stratagème* = Sp., Pg. *estratagema*, It. *stratagemma* - (with alt. of second syll.) L. *stratēgēma* - Gr. *stratēgēma*, f. *stratēgēin* be a general, f. *stratēgós*, commander-in-chief (whence L. *stratēgus* in Eng. use XVII), f. *stratós* army + *-āg-* lead (see ACT). So **strategic** -i:dʒik, -e:dʒik. XIX. - F. *stratégique* - Gr. *stratēgikós*, f. *stratēgós*, *stratēgiā*, whence **strategy<sup>2</sup>** stræ:tɪdʒi. XVII, through F. *stratégie*, Gr. *stratēgiā*.

**strath** stræp (Sc.) wide valley or tract of low-lying land. XVI. - Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha*, W. *ystrad* dale :- \**stræt-*; cf. Gr. *stratós* encamped army.

**stratify** stræ:tɪfai 'range in beds or layers' (J.). XVII. - F. *stratifier* - modL. *stratificāre*, f. L. *strātum*. So **stratification**.

XVII. - modL. **stratigraphic** strætigræfik pert. to **stratigraphy** geological study concerned with the strata of the earth's crust. XIX. **stratosphere** strei'tou-, stræ:tousfæi stratum of the atmosphere above the troposphere f. *-sphere* of ATMOSPHERE. XX. **stratum** strei'təm pl. **strata** strei'tə layer (chiefly in spec. uses). XVI. - modL. use of L. *strātum* 'something laid down' (bed-cover, horsecloth, pavement), sb. use of n. pp. of *sternere* lay or throw down, f. IE. \**ster-* extend, lay out, for other derivs. of which see CONSTERNATION, PROSTRATE, STRAMINEOUS, STRAW, STREET, STREW, STROMA, SUBSTRATUM. **stratus** strei'təs (meteor.) form of cloud having the appearance of a broad sheet of uniform thickness. XIX. comb. form (see -O-) **strato-** strei'tou-, as in *strato-cirrus*, *-cumulus*.

**straw<sup>1</sup>** strō (coll. sg.) stems or stalks of cereals OE.; single stem XII. OE. *strēaw* = OFris. *strē*, OS., OHG. *strō* (Du. *stroo*, G. *stroh*), ON. *strǫ* (whence ME. *strā*, *strō*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**strāwam*, rel. to STREW. Cf. L. *strāmen* STREW, comp. **strawberry** strō'bəri fruit of species of *Fragaria*. OE. *strēa(w)berige*, *strēow-*; the reason for the name is unknown.

**straw<sup>2</sup>** strō (arch.) scatter XII (Orm); cover with something scattered XIII. Differentiated repr. of OE. *streauian* STREW.

**stray** strei domestic animal that is found wandering. XIII (in AL. XII). - AN. *strey*, aphetic of *astrey* used as sb. So **stray** vb. escape from confinement, wander, roam. XIV. Aphetic - AN., OF. *estraier* (see ASTRAY). Hence (from the sb.) adj. that has escaped from control and goes free. XVII (Topsell).

**streak** strik †mark, stroke OE.; thin line of different colour or substance from the rest XVI; stratum of coal or ore XVII; strip of land or water XVIII. OE. *strica* stroke of the pen, mark, line of motion, orbit, corr. in sense and vowel-grade to OFris. *strike*, MLG., MDu. *strēke* (Du. *streek*), (O)HG. *strich*, Goth. *striks*, f. \**strik-* (see STRIKE). The normal development of the OE. form is repr. by ME. *strik*; the divergent *strēke* (with *ē* from *ī*) was prob. reinforced by MDu. or MLG. *strēke*. Hence **streak** vb. †strike out xv; mark with streaks XVI.

**stream** strīm course of water, etc.; fig. continuous flow. OE. *strēam* = OFris. *strām*, OS. *strōm*, OHG. *strom* (Du. *stroom*, G. *strom*), ON. *straurm* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**strāumaz* :- \**sroumos*, f. IE. \**srou-* \**sreu-* \**srū-* flow, repr. also by Gr. *rheîn* flow, *rheûma* stream. Hence vb. OIr. *sruaim*, Skr. *srāvati* flows. Whence **streamer<sup>1</sup>** flag floating in the air. XIII.

**street** strit paved road, highway (surviving in names of ancient roads such as Watling Street); road in a town or village. OE. *stræt* = OFris. *strēte*, OS. *strāta*, OHG.

*strāz(s)a* (Du. *straat*, G. *strasse*); CWGerm. - late L. *strāta* (Eutropius), sb. use (sc. *via* way) of fem. pp. of *sternere* throw or lay down, cf. STRATUM (whence Sp. *estrada*, It. *strada*) an adoption from L. roughly contemp. with MINT<sup>1</sup>, POUND, SACK.

**Strelets** stre-lits, pl. *Streltsy*, (one of) a body of Russian infantry first raised by Ivan the Terrible (1533-84). XVI. - Russ. *streléts* archer, f. *strel'yát'* shoot, f. *strel'd* arrow. OE. *stræl*, OS., OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* :- Germ. \**strēl*.

**strength** stren<sup>k</sup>p quality or condition of being strong. OE. *strengþu* = OHG. *stren-gida* :- Germ. \**strangibō*; see STRONG, -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **strengthen**<sup>5</sup>. XIII; repl. †*strength* XII (pp. *gēstræncþed*, itself repl. OE. *gēstrangod*).

**strenuous** stren<sup>n</sup>juos vigorous; (now esp.) ardently energetic. XVI (Marston, ridiculed by Jonson). f. L. *strēnus* brisk, active, valiant, the presumed relation of which with Gr. *strēnēs* sharp, hard, rough, *strēnos* pride, is not convincing. So **strenu-ITY**. XV. - L. *strēnuītās*.

**strepto-** strept<sup>ou</sup> comb. form of Gr. *streptós* twisted, pp. adj. of *strēphein* turn, twist (cf. STROPHE), in scientific terms. XIX. **streptococcus** bacteria in which the cocci are arranged in chains. XIX.

**stress** stres †hardship, affliction; †force, pressure XIV; physical strain; legal distraint XV; overpowering adverse force XVI; emphasis, spec. of utterance XVIII. Aphetic of DISTRESS or, in part, of OF. *estrece*, -esse narrowness, straitness, oppression = Pr. *estreisa* :- Rom. \**strictia*, f. L. *strictus* STRAIT, STRICT. So **stress** vb. †constrain, restrain XIV; †distress; overstrain XVI; lay stress on XIX. In earliest use aphetic - OF. *estrecier* = Pr. *estreisar* :- Rom. \**strictiāre* (cf. It. *strizzare*), f. L. *strictus*. Later senses are f. the sb.

**stretch** stretf lay at full length; extend OE.; tighten, lengthen, widen by force XIV. OE. *strecċan* = OFris. *strekka*, MLG., MDu. *strecken* (Du. *strekken*), OHG. *strecchan* (G. *strecken*) :- WGerm. \**strakkjan* (the Scand. forms are -LG.), of doubtful source; cf. STRAIGHT. Hence sb. extension XVI; extent of time or space XVII.

**stretto** stre:t(t)ou (mus.) in quicker time. XVII. It. :- L. *strictus* STRICT.

**strew** strū pt. **strewed**, pp. **strewed** (chiefly in active tenses), **strewn** (chiefly in literary use) scatter, sprinkle. OE. *strewian*, *strewian*, corr. to OFris. *strēwa*, OS. *strōian*, OHG. *strewen* (Du. *strooien*, G. *streuen*), ON. *strd*, Goth. \**straujan* (in pt. *strawida*); commonly taken to be based on IE. \**ster-* as repr. in L. *sternere* (see STRATUM, etc.). Differentiated vars. are STRAW<sup>2</sup> and **strow** strou XIV-XVII (pt., pp. *strowed*, pp. *strown*).

**stria** strai-ə (archit.) fillet between flutes of columns, etc. XVI; small groove, narrow stripe XVII. - L. *stria* furrow, grooving, perh. :- \**strigja*, f. \**strig-* (see STRIGIL, STRINGENT). So **stri-ATE**<sup>2</sup>, **-ATED**<sup>1</sup> XVII. - modL. *striātus*.

**stricken** stri-kn s. in years, †age, advanced in age; pp. of STRIKE in the sense 'go' XIV; (archit.) wounded in the chase; struck with a blow XVI; s. *field*, pitched battle XVII (Sc. phr. brought into literary use by Scott, from *strike* in the sense 'fight a battle' (orig. Sc. XIV); afflicted with disease, overwhelmed with grief XVII (cf. 'Yet did we esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted', Isa. liii 4).

**strickle** stri-kl rod for levelling contents of a heaped measure OE.; tool for sharpening a scythe XVII. OE. *stricel*, perh. also \**stricels* (cf. the forms *stricklace*, -les-s XVII-XIX), with var. *stridel*, repr. by dial. *stritchel*; f. \**strik-* STRIKE; cf. Fris. *strikkil*, Flem. *strekel*. Cf. -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**strict** strikt †tight, close; †restricted in space, narrow; (techn.) straight and stiff; in various non-physical senses (for many of which Sh. gives the earliest evidence), close, intricate; rigorous, exact. late XVI. - L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere* draw tight; see STRIKE.

**stricture** stri-ktʃər A. (path.) morbid narrowing XIV (rare before XVII); †binding, tight closure; B. †touch, slight trace; incidental comment; (now) adverse criticism XVII. - L. *strictūra*, f. *strict-*, pp. stem of *stringere*, repr. two orig. different words, (A) touch, stroke, fig. blame, rel. to STRIKE, (B) draw tight, rel. to STRANGLE, STRING, STRONG.

**stride** straid pt. **strode** stroud **strided** †straddle OE.; walk with long steps XII. OE. *stridan* (once in 3rd sg. pres. ind. *striddit*, *stridæd*; cf. *bestridan* BESTRIDE in pt. *bestrād* = (M)LG. *striden* set the legs wide apart; formally corr. to a set of str. and wk. vbs. meaning 'strive, quarrel', viz. OFris. *strida*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *striden*, OHG. *strītan* (G. *streiten*, *striit*, *gestritten*), and OS. *strīdian*, ON. *strīða*, with rel. sbs.; a base expressing strong effort is suggested. Hence sb. XIII; preceded by OE. *stride* and (Nhb.) *strāde*.

**strident** strai-dənt making a harsh noise. XVII (Blount 1658; not current before XIX). - L. *strident-*, -ēns, prp. of *stridēre* creak, f. \**stroid-*, beside which is \*(s)treig-, repr. by Gr. *trizein* squeak, creak; see -ENT. So **stri-dor**<sup>2</sup> grating or creaking noise XVII; (path.) harsh vibrating noise XIX. **stridulous** stri-djūləs. XVII. f. L. *strīdulus*.

**strife** strai-f action of striving together, condition of discord. XIII (AncrR.). Aphetic - OF. *estrif*, rel. to *estriver* STRIVE, of unkn. origin. A synon. form †*strift* (XVII) survived in the traditional phraseology of the Society of Friends; see -T<sup>1</sup>.

**strigil** striˈdʒil instrument for scraping the skin. XVI. - L. *strigilis*, f. \**strig-*, base of *stringere* touch lightly (see STRIKE).

**strigose** straiˈgʊs (nat. hist.) covered with stiff hairs. XVIII. - modL. *strigōsus*, f. L. *striga* furrow, in modL. row of stiff hairs, rel. to STRIA; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**strike** straik pt., pp. **struck** strak (see also STRICKEN) A. move, go (now with restriction); B. (obs. or dial.) stroke, smooth OE.; C. lower (a sail, etc.); D. deal a blow XIII; impinge (upon) XIV; E. settle, arrange XVI (partly from phr. *s. hands* XV, partly from L. *foedus ferire* strike a treaty; F. refuse to work (perh. *f. s. tools*) XVIII. OE. *strican*, pt. *strāc*, *stricon*, pp. *stricen* = OFris. *strika*, MLG. *striken*, (M)Du. *strijken*, OHG. *strihhan* (G. *streichen*); WGerm. deriv. of \**strih-* \**strai-* - IE. \**strig-* \**streig-* \**stroig-*; cf. STREAK, STRICKLE, STRIGIL, STROKE. Hence sb. from XIII in various techn. applications.

**string**<sup>1</sup> striŋ line, cord OE.; number of things strung together XV. OE. *streng* = MLG. *streng*, MDu. *strenc*, *stranc*, OHG. *stranc*, ON. *streng* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**straygiz* (see STRONG). Hence **string**<sup>2</sup> striŋ pt., pp. **strung** strɑŋ fit (a bow) with its string XVI (isolated ex. of pp. *ystrenged* XIV); make tense XVI; bind (as) with string XVII. f. prec.; the str. conjugation is after *ring*. **stringed**<sup>2</sup> striŋd having a string of strings. First and chiefly in OE. *tynstrenged* ten-stringed (Psalm xci 4) and similar combs. **stringy**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**stringent** striˈndʒənt †astrigent, styptic; †compelling assent XVII; rigorously binding XIX. - L. *stringent-*, prp. stem of *stringere* bind; cf. STRICT and see -ENT. Hence **stringency**. XIX.

**stringhalt** striˈŋhɔlt disease contracting a horse's hind legs. XVI. Obscurely f. STRING<sup>1</sup>+HALT<sup>1</sup>. Also SPRINGHALT.

**strip**<sup>1</sup> strip narrow piece (as of textile material). XV. - or cogn. w. (M)LG. *stripe* strap, thong, prob. rel. to STRIPE<sup>2</sup>.

**strip**<sup>2</sup> strip unclothe, denude; doff, tear or peel off. XIII. ME. *stripe*, *strepe*, *strupe*, pointing to an OE. \**strȳpan*, \**striēpan* (as in *bestriēpan* plunder, strip), corr. to (M)Du. *stroopen*, OHG., MHG. *stroufen* (G. *streifen*) :- Germ. \**strauŋjan*; shortening of basic vowel began in pt. and pp. before -*pt-* and was thence extended.

**strip**<sup>3</sup> survives in *outstrip*.

**stripe**<sup>1</sup> straiˈp (arch.) stroke with a staff, scourge, etc. XV. Of unkn. origin; Du. *strippen* whip, does not agree in form, and is later.

**stripe**<sup>2</sup> straiˈp narrow portion of a surface, esp. of different colour or texture XVII (Bacon); narrow strip of cloth, etc., e.g. chevron of soldier's uniform XIX. perh. back-formation on pp. *striped* (XV or XVI)

marked with narrow bands, poss. of L.Du. origin; cf. MLG., MDu. *stripe* = MHG. *striŋe*, G. *streifen*.

**stripling** striˈpliŋ youth passing from boyhood to manhood. XIII. f. STRIP<sup>1</sup>+LING<sup>1</sup>, quasi 'one who is slender as a strip'.

**strive** straiˈv pt. **strove** strouv, pp. **striven** striˈvŋ †be at variance, quarrel, contend or struggle *against*. XIII (AnchrR.). ME. *striven*, aphetic - OF. *estriver*, rel. to *estriŋ* STRIFE. ¶ *Strive* was taken over into the native conjugation of DRIVE, etc., the only vb. of F. origin to be so treated.

**strobilus** stroubaiˈləs fir-cone XVIII; formation resembling this XIX. - late L. - Gr. *strōbilos* anything twisted, f. \**strob-*, parallel to \**strobh-* (cf. STROPHE).

**stroke**<sup>1</sup> strok rub softly with the hand or an implement. OE. *strācian* = MLG., MDu. *strēken* (Du. *streeken*), OHG. *streichhōn* (G. *streichen*, which coalesced with *streichen* :- OHG. *strihhan* strike), f. Germ. \**strai-* \**stri-* STRIKE.

**stroke**<sup>2</sup> strok act of striking XIII (RGlouc. CursorM.); striking of a clock XV; linear mark XVI; (earlier *s. of God's hands* XVI) seizure by disease XVII. ME. *strōk*, north. *strāk* :- OE. \**strāc* :- \**strai-* \**stri-* gradation var. of base of \**strikan* STRIKE.

**stroll** stroul applied, as a cant word, with *stroller*, in early XVII (Dekker, Jonson), first to itinerant, vagabond, or vagrant persons, later used of aimless or leisurely walking; prob. - G. dial. *strollen*, *strolchen* wander as a vagrant (*strolch* vagabond), of unkn. origin.

**stroma** strouˈmæ (anat., etc.) framework of an organ or cell (as of connective tissue). XIX. - modL. use of late L. *strōma* mattress - Gr. *strōma*, f. \**strō-* (as in *strōnmūnai* strew, spread), rel. to L. STRATUM.

**strombus** stroˈmbʊs genus of gasteropods. XVII (Holland). - L. *strombus* spiral shell - Gr. *strōmbos*, rel. to *strōbilos* *strobein* *strelōs* twisted. Angl. as **stromb**. XIX.

**strong** strɔŋ having great power; powerful, vigorous. OE. *strong*, *strang* (compar. *strenger*, superl. *strengest*) = OS., Fris. *strang*, MDu. *stranc*, ON. *strangr* :- Germ. \**strangaz*, f. a base of which the mutated form is repr. in OE. (rare) *streng* severe, MLG., MDu. *streng* (Du. *streng*), OS. *strang*, OHG. *strengi* (G. *streng*), and for which see further STRING. comp. **stronghold** fortified place. XV. Hence **strongly**<sup>2</sup> OE. *stronglicē*. Cf. STRENGTH.

**strontia** stroˈnʃiˈə monoxide of strontium. XIX (1802). f. **strontian** (XVIII) a former name for strontia and strontium, prop. for native strontium carbonate; from name of a parish in Argyllshire, where are the lead mines in which the mineral was discovered. Hence **strontium** (1808, H. Davy). See -IA<sup>1</sup>, -IUM.

**strop** ströp (naut.) band of rope, etc. XIV; strip of leather, etc., for sharpening a razor XVIII. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *strop* = OE. *strop* (once in sense 'band, thong', occurs sporadically later, but there is no evidence that the OE. word survived), OHG. *strupf* (cf. MHG., G. *strüpf* fem.); WGerm. - L. *struppus*, *stroppus*, presumably - Gr. *stróphos* (cf. next).

**strophanthus** stroufæ:nþəs (bot.) tropical genus of plants yielding a poisonous drug. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *stróphos* twisted cord (cf. next) + *ánthos* flower.

**strophe** strou-fi (pros.) series of lines forming a system. XVII. - Gr. *strophé* (whence late L. *strophā*) verse unit, lit. 'turning', f. \**stroph-* (ANTISTROPHE, CATASTROPHE, as also in *stróphos* cord, string, colic, *stropheús* hinge), \**streph-* (as in *stréphein*; cf. STREPTO-). Cf. F. *strophe*, Sp. *estrofa*, It. *strofa*, *strofe*. Hence **strophic** stro-fik. XIX.

**strophiole** stró-fioul (bot.) excrescence surrounding the hilum of seeds. XIX. - modL. (Gærtner 1788) use of L. *strophio-lum*, dim. of *strophium* chaplet - Gr. *stróphion*, f. \**stroph-* turn (see prec.).

**STREW** see STREW.

**structure** strá-ktʃəɪ †erection, construction XV; manner of this; edifice, fabric XVII. - (O)F. *structure* or L. *structūra*, f. *struct-*, pp. stem of *struere* build; see STREW, -URE. Hence **struc-tural**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**struggle** strá-gl contend in close grapple XIV (Ch.); get with difficulty out of, etc. XVII. frequent. (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) f. base of obscure origin, prob. symbolic; connexion with ON. *strúgr* ill-will, contention, or with Du. *struikelen*, G. *straucheln* stumble, is dubious.

**Struldbrug** strá-ldbrag fanciful name given by Swift in 'Gulliver's Travels' to 'the immortals' in the kingdom of Luggnagg.

**strum** stram play unskilfully on a stringed instrument. XVIII. perh. blend of STRING<sup>1</sup> and THRUM<sup>2</sup>.

**struma** strū-mə (path.) scrofula XVI, scrofulous swelling, goitre XVII, (bot.) swelling at base of petiole XIX. L. *strūma* (*strūmat-*) scrofulous tumour.

**strumous** strū-məs. XVI. - L. *strūmōsus*, f. prec. †-OUS.

**strumpet** strá-mpit harlot, prostitute. XIV. Of unkn. origin.

**strung** pp. of STRING<sup>2</sup> †fitted with strings; threaded on a string XVII; in a state of tension XIX.

**strut**<sup>1</sup> strat bar to resist pressure in a framework. XVI. prob. f. next.

**strut**<sup>2</sup> strat †bulge, swell; †protrude stiffly, stand out XIV; †flaunt, swagger; walk upright with stiff step XVI. unexpl. alt. of ME. *stroute*, repr. formally OE. *strūtian* ?be rigid, but a short vowel is seen in (M)HG. *strotzen* and in the Scand. langs.

**struthious** strū-piəs pert. to an ostrich. XVIII (Pennant). f. L. *strūthiō* - Gr. *strouthion*, f. *stróuthos* sparrow, ostrich (cf. THRUSH); see -OUS.

**strychnine** stri-knīn, -in poisonous vegetable alkaloid. XIX. - F. *strychnine* (Pelletier and Caventou, 1818), f. modL. (Linnaeus 1737) use of L. *strychnos* (Pliny) - Gr. *strúkhnos*, -on kind of nightshade; see -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**stub** stab stump. OE. *stub(b)* = MLG., MDu. *stubbe*, ON. *stubbr*, *stubbi* :- Germ. \**stubbaz*, \**stubbōn*; OE. had also *styb* (: - \**stubbjaz*), which coalesced with the other form; to pre-Germ. \**stūp-* belong MLG. *stūve*, ON. *stúfr*, Gr. *stúpos* stump, stock, Lett. *stups* fag-end.

**stubble** stá-bl stump(s) of grain-stalks left in the ground. XIII (RGlouc.). - AN. *stuble*, OF. *estuble* (mod. dial. *éteu(b)le*) = Pr. *estobla*, It. *stoppia* :- L. *stūpla*, *stupula*, for earlier *stipula* straw (cf. STIPULATE), rel. to *stipes* (see STIPE).

**stubborn** stá-bəin pertinacious in refusing compliance XIV (Ch.); difficult to treat or manage XVI. Late ME. *stibourne*, later *stoburn(e)*, *stuborn*; of unkn. origin (connexion with OE. *stubb*, *stybb*, \**stobb* STUB cannot be proved).

**stucco** stá-kou plaster for covering walls, etc. XVI - It. *stucco* (whence also F. *stuc*, Sp. *estucque*, *estuco*, G. *stuck*, etc.) - Germ. (prob. Lombardic) word repr. by OHG. *stukki* fragment, piece, (also) crust (see STICK<sup>2</sup>).

**stud**<sup>1</sup> stad A. †post, prop (later as in a building) OE., B. knob, boss, or nail head XV; adjustable button XVI. OE. *studu*, *stupu* = MHG. *stud*, ON. *stöð*, rel. to G. *stützen* prop, support. The development of senses is obscure, but there seems to be no doubt of the identity of the word.

**stud**<sup>2</sup> stad establishment for breeding of horses OE.; horses bred by or belonging to one person XVII. OE. *stōd*, corr. to MLG. *stōt*, OHG. *stuot* (G. *stute* mare), ON. *stōð* :- Germ. \**stōðam*, \**stōðō* (with parallel forms in Balto-Sl.), f. \**stō-* STAND. cf. STEED.

**studding-sail, stunsail** stá-nsl sail set on an extension of the yard-arm. XVI (*stoytene sale*). The earliest recorded form has suggested deriv. from MLG., MDu. *stōt-inge*, noun of action of *stōten* thrust (Du. *stooten*), cogn. with OS. *stōtan*, OHG. *stōzzan* (G. *stossen*), Goth. *stautan*.

**student** stjū-dənt one engaged in or addicted to study. xv. - L. *student-*, *studēns*, prp. of *studēre* be eager or diligent, study; cf. It. *studente*, G., etc. *student*; earlier †*studiant* (xiv), aphetic of †*estudiant* - OF. *estudiant* (mod. *étudiant*) = Pr. *estudian*, etc., sb. use of prp. of *estudier*; a common var. was †*studient* (xiv-xviii). **studio** stjū-diou sculptor's or painter's workshop

(XIX, c.1820). - It. *studio* - L. *studium* STUDY. **studious** stju'diəs given to study. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Gower). - L. *studiōsus*, f. *studium*.

**study** stɑ'di †perplexity; serious application of mind, mental effort in learning XIII; room for study, †seat of learning XIV; state of reverie (obs. exc. in *brown s.*). Aphetic - OF. *estudie* (mod. *étude*) = Pr. *estudis*, Sp. *estudio*, It. *studio* - L. *studium* zeal, affection, painstaking application. So **stu-dy** vb. †deliberate, consider XIII (Cursor M.); apply oneself to study XIV. Aphetic - OF. *estudier* (mod. *étudier*) = Pr. *estudiar*, etc., - medL. *studiāre* (f. L. *studium*), for L. *studere* be zealous, apply oneself, study.

**stuff** staf †equipment, stock; material. XIV. Late ME. *stof(fe)*, *stuff(e)* - OF. *estoffe* (mod. *éttoffe*), perh. f. *estoffer* (*étoffer*) vb. = Cat. *estofar*, Sp., Pg. *estofar* - Germ. \**stopfen* (G. *stopfen*) - late L. *stuppāre* plug. STOP up (implied in *stuppator*, caulker), f. *stuppa* tow, oakum, (late L.) cork. So vb. †furnish XIV; line, fill (out) xv. - OF. *estoffer*. Hence **stu-ffy** †full of substance XVI; (of air) close XIX.

**stultify** stɑ'ltifai (leg.) prove of unsound mind XVIII; reduce to absurdity XIX. - late L. *stultificāre*, f. L. *stultus* foolish, rel. to *stolidus* STOLID; see -IFY.

**stum** stam unfermented must. XVII. - Du. sb. use of *stom* dumb; cf. F. *vin muet*.

**stumble** stɑ'mbl trip, make a slip in walking. XIV. - ON. \**stumla* (repr. by Norw., Sw. dial. *stumla*, Da. dial. *stumle*), parallel to synon. *stumra* (whence †*stummer* XIV), f. Germ. \**stum-* \**stam-* (see STAMMER). *stumbling-block* used by Tindale to render Gr. *πρόσκομμα*, by others to render *σκάδαλον*; phr. *stumble at a block*, i.e. a tree stump (xv).

**stump**<sup>1</sup> stamp part remaining of maimed limb, broken-off end XIV; portion of tree left in the ground after felling; part of a broken tooth left in the gum xv; stub, fag end XVI; short pillar XVII; (in cricket) XVIII. - MLG. *stump*, *stumpe*, (M)Du. *stomp* (whence similar Scand. forms) = OHG., G. *stumpf* sb. uses of corr. adjs.; perh. rel. to STUB and STAMP.

**stump**<sup>2</sup> stamp blunt instrument used for rubbing down hard lines. XVIII. prob. - F. *estompe* - Du. *stomp*, with support from prec.

**stun** stan deprive of consciousness by a blow, etc. XIII (Cursor M.). Aphetic of †*astune*, †*astone* (XIII) - AN. \**astoner*, \**astuner*, *estuner*, OF. *estoner* (mod. *étonner*) = Pr. *estonar* :- Gallo-Rom. \**extonāre*, for L. *attonāre* stun, stupefy, f. ad AD-†*tonāre* THUNDER; cf. ASTONISH, ASTOUND. **stun-ning**<sup>2</sup> (colloq.) first-rate, 'topping'. XIX (Dickens, Thackeray).

**Stundist** stu'ndist, stɑ'ndist member of an Evangelical sect among peasantry of S. Russia, having contacts with German Protestants, c.1860. The Russian name of the sect, *Shunda*, is said to be f. G. *stunde* hour, the name given to their meetings; see -IST.

**stunt**<sup>1</sup> stant †irritate, provoke XVI; †non-plus; check the growth of (esp. in pp.) XVII. f. *stunt* adj. †foolish (OE.), †short (xv), stubborn (xvi) = MHG. *stunz*, ON. *stuttr* (:- \**stuntr*) short :- Germ. \**stuntaz*, perh. f. base of STUMP.

**stunt**<sup>2</sup> stant athletic event or feat, (gen.) enterprise, performance. XIX. orig. U.S. college sl., of unkn. origin.

**stupe**<sup>1</sup> stjup piece of steeped tow, etc. for fomenting a wound. XIV. - L. *stuppa* tow - Gr. *stūppē*.

**stupe**<sup>2</sup> stjup (colloq., dial.) shortening of STUPID (sb.). XVIII (Bickerstaffe).

**stupefy** stjup-pifai †stun with amazement XVI (Spenser); make stupid or torpid XVII. - F. *stupéfier* - L. *stupefacere*, f. *stupere*; see STUPID, -FY. So **stupefA'CTION**. XVI. - F. - medL.

**stupe'ndous**. XVII (Pepys). f. L. *stupendus*, gerundive of *stupere*; earlier †**stupe'nd** (XVII, Burton), †**stupe'ndious** (xvi), the accepted form till XVIII.

**stupid** stjupid wanting in mental perception XVI; †stunned with surprise, grief, etc. XVII (Sh.). - F. *stupide* or L. *stupidus*, f. *stupere* be stunned or benumbed, f. base \**stup-* strike, thrust; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **stu-pi'drty**. XVII. - F. or L. **stu-por**<sup>2</sup>. XVII.

**sturdy** stɑ'rdi †fierce, violent; rough, harsh XIII (RGlouc.); stalwart, strong XIV; sb. stupefying brain disease in cattle XVI. Aphetic - OF. *esturdi*, *estourdi* stunned, dazed, reckless, violent (mod. *étourdi* thoughtless) = It. *stordito*, Pr. *estordit*, stupefied, etc., pp. of *estourdir*, etc. :- Rom. \**exturdire*, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *turdus* thrush (taken as a type of drunkenness).

**sturgeon** stɑ'rdʒən large fish of genus *Acipenser*. XIII (Havelok). - AN. *sturgeon*, (O)F. *estourgeon* = Pr. *esturjon*, Sp. *esturion*, It. *storione* :- Rom. \**sturiōne* - Germ. \**sturjon*, whence OE. *styrġa*, MLG., MDu. *stōre* (Du. *steur*), OHG. *sturjo* (G. *stör*), ON. *styrja*, with poss. Balto-Sl. cogns.

**stutter** stɑ'tɑr speak with checks at and repetitions of certain sounds. XVI. f. late ME. *stutten* (dial. *stut*) + ER<sup>4</sup>; cf. (M)LG. *stōtern*, Du. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*. The stem is repr. also in ME. *stotaye* falter, totter, Germ. \**stut-* \**staut-*, as in MLG. *stōten*, OHG. *stōzan* (G. *stossen*) strike against.

**sty** stai inflamed swelling on the edge of an eyelid. XVII. Deduced from dial. *styany* (xv), prop. eye affected with a sty (apprehended as *sty-on-eye*), f. synon. *styan* (:- OE. *stigend*, lit. 'riser', prp. used sb. of *stigan* rise, ascend, climb) + EYE. OE.

*stigan* corr. to OFris. *stiga*, OS., OHG. *stigan* (Du. *stijgen*, G. *steigen*), ON. *stiga*, Goth. *steigan* :- CGerm. str. vb. \**stigan*, f. \**stīg-* \**staig-* :- IE. (not in Latin) \**steigh-*, \**stoigh-*, \**stigh-* advance, go, rise, repr. by G. *steikhein*, *stikhos* STICH, *stōikhos* row (cf. STIRRUP).

**sty(e)** stai enclosed place for swine. XIII. repr. OE. \**stī* (as in *stifearh* 'sty-pig', and prob. some place-names), perh. identical with *stīg* hall (cf. *stīgweard* STEWARD), corr. to ON. \**stī* (only in *svinsti* swine-sty), whence Norw. *stī* flock of sheep or goats, household work esp. concerning the feeding of animals, Da. *svine|stī* :- Germ. \**stijam*, of which a parallel formation \**stijōn-* is repr. by MLG. *stege*, MDu. *swijnstije*, ON. *stia* pen, fold.

**Stygian** stiˈdʒiən pert. to the river Styx (river of Hell); infernal. XVI. f. L. *Stygius* - Gr. *Stúgios*, f. *Stug-*, *Stúx*, rel. to *stugeîn* hate, *stugnós* hateful, gloomy; see -IAN.

**style** stail stylus (first in transf. sense in phr. †*turn the s.*, tr. L. *stilum vertere* change the subject); †written work XIII; manner of expression or discourse XIV; proper name or title XIII; manner, fashion XV (of art or architecture XVIII); mode of expressing dates XVI. - (O)F. *style*, †*stīle* - L. *stīlu-s*. The sp. with *y* is due to the erron. notion that the word repr. Gr. *stílos* column. Hence **stylish**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII (Jane Austen). **stylist**, **-i-*stic***. XIX. - F. and G.

**stylet** staiˈlét pointed instrument (e.g. surgical probe) or natural process. XVII. - F. *stylet* - It. *stiletto* (see STILETTO).

**stylete** staiˈlait ascetic living on a pillar. XVII. - eccl. Gr. *stūlītēs*, f. *stūlos* pillar; see -ITE.

**stylobate** staiˈlōbeit (archit.) basement supporting a row of columns. XVII. Earlier **stylobata** stailˈbōtə. L. - Gr. *stulobátēs*, f. *stūlos* pillar (f. \**stū-* be erect) + *-batēs*, f. base of *baínein* walk (COME).

**stylus** staiˈlɒs writing instrument XVIII; gnomon of a sundial XVIII. - erron. sp. of L. *stilus*; see STYLE.

**stymie, stimy** staiˈmi (in golf) opponent's ball lying in the way of the player's, 1857. Of unkn. origin. Hence vb. (esp. fig.).

**styptic** stiˈptik having contracting properties. XIV. - L. *stypticus* - Gr. *stuptikós*, f. *stūphein* contract; see -IC.

**styrax** staiˈræks. XVI. - L. - Gr.; see STORAX.

**suasion** sweiˈʒən act of urging. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *suasion* or L. *suāsiō(n-)*, f. *suās-*, pp. stem of *suādēre* urge, PERSUADE, f. \**suād-*; see next, -ION.

**suave** sweiv pleasing, agreeable XVI; blandly polite XIX. - F. *suave* or L. *suāvis* SWEET, agreeable. So **suavity** swæˈviti †sweetness XV; pleasurableness XVI; bland urbanity XIX. - (O)F. or L.

**sub<sup>1</sup>** sab L. prep. under, underneath, beneath, at the bottom of (cf. next), corr. to Gr. *hupó*, as *ab* to *apó*, the first word of various L. phrases current from XVII, as *sub iudice* 'under a judge', being the subject of judicial inquiry, *sub rosa* 'under the rose', secretly (of unkn. origin), *sub sigillo* under the seal, *sub silentio* in silence, *sub voce* under the word (so-and-so in a list), abbrev. s.v. Cf. SUBPENA.

**sub<sup>2</sup>** sab short for SUBORDINATE XVII, SUBALTERN XVIII and various titles, SUBSTITUTE, SUBJECT (U.S.), SUBSCRIPTION, SUBSIST (*money*) XIX.

**sub-** sab, sɒb prep. *sub* (SUB<sup>1</sup>) under, close to, up to, towards, used in composition with the several meanings given below. The full form is retained before vowels and *b, d, l, n, s, t*; the *b* is assimilated to *c, f, g, p*, and often to *m* and *r*. A by-form *subs-* was normally reduced to *sus-* in comps. with initial *c, p, t*. As a living prefix it is capable of being used with words of any origin. Its orig. force is either entirely lost sight of or much obscured in many words, as in *subject, suborn, subscribe, substance*. (Where its form is disguised, as in *succeed, suffer, suppose*, analysis of the comp. does not readily suggest itself.) The main stress may fall either on the prefix or on the appropriate syll. of the radical el. (for exx. see below); in sense (2), in titles, the stress tends to be level.

It is used with the foll. senses:—(1) under, underneath, below, at the bottom (of), as *subaqueous, subterranean*; (2) subordinate, subsidiary, secondary, esp. in titles; subordinately, as *subdeacon*; (3) math. compounded with adjs. expressing a ratio the inverse of that of the radical element, as in *submultiple, subtriple*; (4) next below or after, near or close (to), as in *subapostolic, subsequent, suburb*; (5) incomplete(ly), imperfect(ly), partial(ly), as in *subaci subcylindrical, subtriangular*; (6) secretly, covertly, as in *suborn*; (7) from below, up, (hence) away, as in *succour, suggest, suspicion*; (8) in place of another, as in *substitute*; (9) in addition, as in *subjoin*.

**suba(h)dar** sūbədāˈɪ governor of a province XVII; chief native officer of sepoy XVIII. - Urdu *çūba<sup>h</sup>dār*, f. Arab. *çūba<sup>h</sup>* province + Pers. *dār* possessor, master.

**subaltern** sʌˈbɔltəɪn, sʌbɔˈltəɪn of inferior status. XVI. - late L. *subalternus*. Earlier *subalternate* XV; sb., esp. subaltern officer in the army XVII. See SUB- 4, ALTERNATE.

**subaudition** sʌbɔˈdiːʃən mentally supplying or 'understanding'. XVIII. - late L. *subauditiō(n-)*, f. *subaudire* supply mentally, L. f. *sub* + *audire* hear, after Gr. *ὑπακούειν*; see SUB- 6, AUDITION. So **subauditur** sʌbɔˈdaɪːtəɪ 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. pass. of the L. vb.



**subconscious** XIX (De Quincey, who used the adv. earlier); see SUB- 5.

**subdeacon** XIV. — ecclL. *subdiaconus*, also *subdiacon* — ecclGr. *hupodiákonos*; in XIV–XV su-, *sodekne* — AN., OF. *su-*, *soudeacne* — ecclL.; see SUB- 2.

**subdivide** — late L. *subdividere*. XV. So **subdivision**. XVI. — late L.; see SUB- 2.

**subdue** sæbdju· conquer XIV (Trevisa); bring into subjection XVI. ME. *sodewe*, *sudewe*, later *subdewe* — AN. \**soduer*, \**su(b)-duer* = OF. *so(u)duire*, *suivre* deceive, seduce = OIt. *soddurre* — L. *subducere* withdraw, evacuate, (f. *sub* SUB- 5 + *ducere* lead, bring (cf. DUKE), with sense derived from †*subdit* subject — L. *subditus*, pp. of *subdere* bring under, subdue, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *-dere* put (cf. ADD).

**suberose** sjū·bæros (bot.) cork-like. XIX. — modL. *süberösus*, f. *süber* cork; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>; earlier *suberosus* (Evelyn).

**subfusc** sabfʌ·sk of dusky or sombre hue. XVIII. — L. *subfuscus*, var. of *suffuscus*, f. *sub* SUB- 5 + *fuscus* dark (see DUSK).

**subjacent** sæbdʒei·sænt underlying. XVII. — L. *subjacent-*, *-ēns*, prp. of *subjacere*; see SUB- 1, ADJACENT.

**subject** sæ·bdʒekt A. one who is under the dominion of a sovereign, etc. XIV (Rolle, Shoreham); B. (philos.) †substance XIV (Ch., Wycl.); matter operated upon XVI; (gram.) XVII; thinking agent XVIII. ME. *soget*, *suget*, *sugiet*, later *subiect* (XVI) — OF. *suget*, *soget*, *subg(i)et* (mod. *suget*) = Pr. *suget-z*, Sp. *sugeto*, It. *soggetto* — L. *subjectus* m., *subjectum* n. pp. of *subicere*, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *jacere* throw, cast; so **sub**·**ject** adj. that is under the rule of a power XIV (Manning); cf. OBJECT; exposed or liable to XIV (Ch.). — OF. — L. **subject** sæbdʒe·kt make subject. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). — (O)F. *subjecter* or L. *subjectāre*, frequent. f. *sub(j)icere*, *subject-*, **sub**·**jection**. XIV (Rolle). — (O)F. or L. **sub**·**jective** †pert. to one who is subject xv; pert. to the subject in which attributes inhere XVII; pert. to the thinking subject XVIII. — L.; so F., etc. **sub**·**ject**·**matter** XVI. earlier †*matter subject* XIV tr. late L. *subjecta materia* (Boethius), tr. Gr. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* (Aristotle).

**subjoin** sæbdʒoi·n add at the end or afterwards. XVI. — F. †*subjoindre* — L. *subjungere*, f. *sub* SUB- 9 + *jungere* JOIN.

**subjugate** sæ·bdʒugeit bring into subjection. XV. f. pp. stem of late L. *subjugare*, f. *sub* SUB- 2 + L. *jugum* YOKE; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **subjugation**. XVII. — late L.

**subjunctive** sæbdʒə·ŋktiv (gram.) †s. *article* (Gr. *ἄρθρον ὑποτακτικόν*), the relative *ὅς ἢ ὃ* ('prepositive article' ὃ ἢ τό; †s. *vowel* (L. *vocalis subjunctiva*, F. †*voyelle subjunctive*, Gr. *φωνήεν ὑποτακτικόν*) second vowel of a diphthong; designating a mood orig. conceived as proper to subordinate

clauses (late L. *modus subjunctivus*, Gr. *ὑποτακτικὴ ἔγκλισις*) XVII. — F. *subjunctif* or L. *subjunctivus*, f. pp. stem of *subjungere* SUBJOIN; see -IVE.

**sublapsarian** sæblæpsæ·riən (theol.) infralapsarian. XVII. f. modL. *sublapsarius*; see SUB- 4, LAPSE, -ARIAN. Cf. INFRALAPSARIAN, SUPRALAPSARIAN.

**sublimate** sæ·blimeit †raise to a high state XVI; act upon so as to produce a refined product XVII. Preceded by pp. *sublimatis* (XV), f. pp. stem of L. *sublimāre*, f. *sublimis* (XV), f. pp. stem of L. *sublimāre*, f. *sublimis* (XV), f. pp. stem of L. *sublimāre*, f. *sublimis* (XV); see next, -ATE<sup>2,3</sup>. So **sublimate**<sup>1</sup> sb. -ət. XVII. **sublime** sæblai·m lofty, exalted, in earliest use (XVI) of language or style, later in physical senses. — L. *sublimis*, *-tus*, f. *sub* SUB + an el. variously identified with *limen* threshold and *limus* oblique. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *sublime*. So **sublime** vb. †sublimate XIV (Ch.); raise to a higher state XVI. — (O)F. *sublimer* or L. *sublimāre*; **sublimation**. XIV (Gower). **subliminal** sæbli·minəl (psych.) applied to states supposed to exist but not strong enough to be recognized. XIX (c.1885). f. *sub* SUB- 1 + L. *limin-*, *limen* threshold + *-al*<sup>1</sup>; coined to render G. *unter der Schwelle*, sc. *des Bewusstseins* below the threshold of consciousness (Herbart, 1824).

**sublunary** sæbljū·nəri existing or situated beneath the moon. XVI. f. late L. *sublunaris*, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *luna* moon (cf. LUNAR); see -ARY.

**submarine** sæ·bmərin, sæbməri·n existing or operating under the surface of the sea. XVII. f. L. *sub* SUB + *marinus*; see SUB- 1, MARINE. Cf. F. *sous-marin*. sb. †s. creature XVIII; s. boat XIX.

**submerge** sæbmə·ɪdʒ cover with water. XVII. — L. *submergere*; see SUB- 1, MERGE. So **submer**·**sion**. XVI. — late L.

**submit** sæbmi·t (refl. and intr.) place oneself under control; so trans. XIV (Ch.). — L. *submittere*. So **submit**·**ssion**. xv. — OF. or L. **submit**·**ssive** disposed to submit. XVI (Sidney). — L. \**submitivus*, f. *submit-*, pp. stem of L. *submittere*. Cf. It. *sommissivo*; also synonym. †**submit** (XVI, Foxe, Lyly).

**subordinate** sæbō·ɪdinət of inferior grade. xv. — medL. *subordinātus*, pp. of *subordināre* (whence **subordinate** vb. XVI, **subordination** XVII); see SUB-, ORDAIN, ORDINATION, -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>.

**suborn** sæbō·ɪn procure by underhand or unlawful means. XVI. — L. *subornāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 6 + *ornāre* equip (see ORNAMENT). So **subornation**. XVI. — medL.

**subpoena** sæ(ʰ)pī·nə (leg.) writ issued by a court commanding the appearance of a person. xv. L. *sub poenā* under a penalty, being the first words of the writ; see SUB, PAIN.

**subreption** sæbre·pʃən (eccl. leg.) misrepresentation of the truth. XVII. — L.

*subreptiō(n)-*, f. *subripere*, f. *sub* + *reperere* creep (see SUB- 6, REPTILE, -TION).

**subscribe** səbskraɪ·b write (one's name) on xv; intr. const. to xvi; promise over one's signature to pay xvii. - L. *subscribere*, L. *sub* SUB- 1 + *scribere* write (see SCRIBE). So **subscript** sb. †signature xviii; adj. written underneath (as in *iota s.*) xix. - L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*. **subscription** signature at end of a document xv; declaration of assent xvi; contribution to a fund of money xvii. - L.

**subsequent** səbsɪkwənt following in order or in time. xv. - (O)F. *subsequent* or L. *subsequent-*, -ēns, prp. of *subsequi*, f. *sub* + *sequi*; see SUB- 4, SEQUENT.

**subservient** səbsɔːrvɪənt serving as an instrument or means. xvii. - L. *subservient-*, -ēns, prp. of *subservire* (whence **subserve** xvii); see SUB- 2, SERVE, -ENT.

**subside** səbsaɪ·d sink down, die down. xvii. - L. *subsidiere*, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *sidere* SETTLE. So **subsidence** səbsɪdəns, səbsaɪ·dəns †sediment; sinking or settling to the bottom xvii. - L. *subsidentia*, f. *subsidiere*.

**subsidiy** səbsɪdəɪ †help, aid; pecuniary aid granted by parliament, etc. xiv. - AN. *subsidiē* = (O)F. *subsidiē* - L. *subsidiūm* reserve of troops, support, assistance, rel. formally to (rare) *subsidiere*, f. *sub* SUB- 2 + *sedere* SIT. So **subsidiary** səbsɪ·dɪəri auxiliary xvi. - L. *subsidiarius*, f. *subsidiūm*. **subsidize** xviii.

**subsist** səbsɪ·st exist as substance or entity xvi; provide for; support oneself on xvii. - L. *subsistere* stand still or firm, f. *sub* SUB- + *sistere* STAND. So **subsistence** substantial existence xv; provision of support for animal life xvii; *s. money*, money paid on account of wages, etc. xvii; shortened to *subsist money* xix. - late L.

**subsoil** sə·bsoɪl substratum of soil just below the surface. xviii. f. SUB- 1 + SOIL<sup>1</sup>.

**substance** səbstəns essence xiii (Cursor M.); a being; (philos.) that which underlies phenomena; material, matter; means, wealth xiv. - (O)F. *substance*, corr. to Pr. *sustancia*, Sp. *sustancia*, It. *sostanza* - post-Augustan L. *substantia* being, essence, material property (formally rendering Gr. ὑπόστασις HYPOSTASIS, but used also for οὐσία ESSENCE), f. *substāre*, f. *sub* SUB- + *stāre* STAND. So **substantial**<sup>1</sup> səbstə·nɪəl. xiv. - (O)F. *substantiel* or Chr. L. *substantiālis*, tr. Gr. *hypo-statikós* HYPOSTATIC. **substantiality**<sup>2</sup>. xiv (Trev.). after Chr. L. *substantiāliter*. **substantiate**<sup>3</sup> give substance to. xvii. f. pp. stem of medL. *substantiāre*, f. *substantia*. **substantive** self-existent xv; (gram.) denoting a substance xvi; having substance xix. - (O)F. *substantif*, -ive or late L. *substantivus*, f. *substantia*; sb. for *noun s.* (late L. *nomen substantivum*) xiv (PPI.); *verb s.* (late L.

*verbum substantivum*, Gr. ῥῆμα ὑπαρκτικόν) the verb 'to be' xvi.

**substitute** sə·bstɪtjūt †appoint as deputy or delegate; put one in place of another. xvi. f. pp. stem of L. *substituere*, f. *sub* SUB- 8 + *statuere* (see STATUTE). So **substitution**. xiv. - late L.

**substratum** səbstreɪ·təm that which underlies or forms the foundation of a thing. xvii. - modL. sb. use of pp. of L. *substernere*; see SUB- 1, STRATUM.

**subsultory** səbsʌ·ltəri moving by sudden leaps. xvii. f. *subsult-*, pp. stem of L. *subsillire* f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *salire* leap; see SALIENT, -ORY<sup>2</sup>. So **subsultus** convulsive movement. xix. - modL.

**subsume** səbsjū·m †bring under, subjoin; state a minor premiss xvi; bring (one idea) under another xix (Coleridge). - modL. *subsumere*, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *sumere* take :- \**subs(e)mere* or \**sus(e)mere*.

**subtend** səbte·nd (geom.) extend under, be opposite to. xvi. - L. *subtendere*; see SUB- 1, TEND<sup>2</sup>.

**subter-** sə·btəri prefix use of L. *subter* adv. and prep. below, underneath, in the sense 'secretly' in **subterfuge** sə·btərɪfjʊdʒ artifice to evade conviction, censure, etc. xvi. - F. or - late L. *subterfugium*, f. L. *subterfugere* escape secretly (cf. FUGITIVE).

**subterranean** səbtərə·niən living, etc., below the surface of the earth. xvii. f. L. *subterrāneus*, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *terra* earth (cf. TERRENE); see -AN, -EAN. So **subterraneous** xvii, which was formerly equally frequent, beside the less common †*subterrene* and *subterrestrial* (xvii).

**subtle** sə·tl of thin or fine consistency; marked by acumen or fine discrimination. xiv. ME. *sutil*, *satil* - OF. *sutil*, *sotil*, *soutil* = Pr. *sutil*, It. *sottile*, Sp. *sutil*, Pg. *subtil* - L. *subtilis*, prob. orig. a weaver's term, f. \**sub tēla* (passing) under the warp, for \**subtēlis*, \**subtexilis*, f. \**sub texla* (see TEXTURE). So **subtlety**<sup>2</sup>. xiv (Rolle). - OF. *su-*, *soutilté* :- L. *subtilitatem*. Hence **subtly** sə·tli. xiv; for the simplification of *ll* cf. *ably*, *simply*, *terribly*. The Latinized var. **subtil(e)**, with corr. pronunc. sə·btɪl (- OF. *subtil*, latinized form of *sutil*), arose in late ME. and remained till modern times along with **subtilty**, **subtily** in arch. or affected use.

**subtract** səbtræ·kt †withdraw; deduct. xvi. f. *subtract-*, pp. stem of L. *subtrahere* (whence OF. *subtraire*, It. *sottrarre*), f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *trahere* draw (see TRACT). So **subtraction** †withdrawal xiv; taking of one quantity from another xv. - late L. *subtractiō(n)-*, in Vulgate tr. Gr. ὑποστολή, f. L. *subtrahere*. ¶ The parallel forms *subtract*, *subtraction* (xvi), from late L. *subtrahere* (after L. *abstrahere* ABSTRACT), are now illiterate.

**subulate** sʃū·bjuleit (nat. hist.) awl-shaped. XVIII. — modL. *sūbulātus*, f. L. *sūbula* awl: — \**sūdhla*, cf. L. *suere* SEW.

**suburb** sʌ·bʊɪb (esp. pl.) outlying district of a town or city. XIV (Wycl.). — (O)F. *suburbe*, pl. -es or L. *suburbium*, pl. -ia (medL. also *suburbīō*), f. *sub* SUB-4 + *urbis* city. So **SUBURBAN** sʌbʊɪbən. XVII. — L. *suburbānus*, cf. F. *suburbain*, etc.

**suburbia**<sup>2</sup> sʌbʊɪ·ɪbiə quasi-proper name for suburbs (esp. of London). Late XIX; cf. BELGRAVIA. **SUBURBICARIAN** of (six) dioceses around Rome the bishops of which are cardinal bishops. XVII. — late L.; cf. †*urbicarian*, *urbicary* XVII.

**subvention** sʌbve·nʃən †subsidy levied by the state XV; †provision of support XVI; grant of money in aid XIX. — (O)F. *subvention* = Pr. *subventio*, etc. — late L. *subventiō(n)*, f. *subvenire* come to the help of, f. *sub* SUB-7 + *venire* COME; see -TION. ¶ Re-adopted from F. in XIX.

**subvert** sʌbvɔ̄·ɪt overturn, overthrow. XIV (Wycl. Bible, Ch.). — OF. *subvertir* or L. *subvertere*, f. *sub* SUB-7 + *vertere* turn (see -WARD, WORTH<sup>3</sup>). So **SUBVERSION**. XIV (Wycl. Bible). — (O)F. or late L.

**subway** sʌ·bwei underground passage or tunnel. XIX (1822; John Williams, of Cornhill, London, patentee of subways, who issued a proposal for *sub-railways* in 1845). f. *sub*-1 + *way*.

**succade** sʌkei·d fruit preserved in sugar. XV. — AN. *sukade*, ONF. *succade*, also *chuc(c)ade* (see -ADE), of unkn. origin.

**succedaneum** sʌksidei·niəm substitute. XVII. — modL. use of n. of L. *succēdāneus*, f. *succēdere* come close after; see SUCCEED.

**succeed** sʌksɪ·d come next after another (Barbour, Ch.); follow in the course of events XV (trans. XVI); have a certain issue (now always fortunate) XV; attain a desired end XVI. Late ME. *succede* — (O)F. *succēder* or L. *succēdere* go under or up, come close after, go near, go on well, f. *sub* SUB-4 + *cēdere* go (see CEDE). So **SUCCESS** sʌksɛ·s †issue, result; †fortune (good or bad); prosperous achievement XVI. — L. *successus* f. pp. stem of *succēdere*. Hence **SUCCESSFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh.). **SUCCESSION**. XIV. — (O)F. *succession* or L. *successiō(n)*, f. *success-*, *succēdere*. **SUCCESSIVE**. XV. — medL. **SUCCESSOR**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (RGlouc.). — OF. *successour* (mod. -eur) — L. *successor*, -ōrem.

**succentor** sʌksɛ·ntɔɪ †one who takes up the chant after the precentor; precentor's deputy. XVII. — late L. *succentor*; f. *succinere*, f. L. *sub* SUB-2 + *canere* sing (cf. CHANT); see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**succinct** sʌksɪ·ŋkt †pp. girded, girt XV; adj. brief and concise XVI. — L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, f. *sub* SUB-1, 7 + *cingere* gird. So F.

**succory** sʌ·kəri plant *Cichorium Intybus*. alt. of *cicoree*, *sichorie*, early forms of CHICORY, after MLG. *suckerie*, MDu. *sūkerie* (Du. *suhikeri*, Flem. †*suykerye*, †*sucory*).

**succotash** sʌ·kɔtʌʃ N. Amer. Indian dish of green maize and beans. XVIII. — Narragansett (Algonquian) *msiquatash* (inanimate pl.); cf. SQUASH<sup>2</sup>.

**succour** sʌ·kəʊ help, aid. XIII (AnCrR.). ME. *sucurs*, *soc(o)urs* — OF. *sucurs*, *socours* (mod. *secours*) = It. *soccorso*: — medL. *succursus*, f. *succurs-*, pp. stem of L. *succurrere*, f. *sub* SUB-7 + *currere* run (see CURRENT). The final *s* was at an early date (XIII) apprehended as the pl. suffix and a new sg. (*socour*) came into existence, the pl. of which is identical with the old sg. So **SUCCOUR** vb. XIII. — OF. *socorre*: — L. *succurrere*, and OF. *suc(c)urir* (mod. *secourir*), with change of conjugation.

**succubus** sʌ·kjübəs demon in female form having intercourse with men XVI; strumpet XVII. — medL. *succubus*, m. form with fem. meaning; corr. to late L. *succuba* (used in Eng. from XVI), f. *sub* SUB-1 + *cub-* lie down (see CUBICLE, INCUBUS, INCUMBENT).

**succulent** sʌ·kjülənt juicy. XVII. — L. *succulentus* (*sūcu-*), f. *succus* (*sūcus*) juice; see -ULENT.

**succumb** sʌkʌ·m †bring down, overwhelm XV (Caxton); †(Sc.) fail in a cause XVI; sink under pressure XVII (at first only Sc.). — (O)F. *succomber* or L. *succumbere*, f. *sub* SUB-1 + *-cumbere* lie (cf. SUCCUBUS). ¶ Noted by J. and by Sinclair (Observations on the Scottish Dialect, 1782) as a peculiarly Sc. word. For the loss of *b* cf. BOMB.

**such** sʌtʃ of the kind described or implied. OE. *swilt*, *swelc*, *swylc*, ME. *swich*, *swech*, *swuch*, mod. dial. *sich*, and *sech*, standard Eng. *such*; for the loss of *w* cf. *so*, *SOUGH*, *SWORD*, for the loss of *l* cf. *WHICH*; cogn. Germ. forms are OFris. *sāl(i)k*, *sēl(i)k*, *sullik*, *sulk*, OS. *sulik*, OHG. *sulih*, *solih* (Du. *zulk*, G. *solch*), ON. *slikr* (whence ME. *slik-e*), Goth. *swaleiks*; f. \**swoa*, \**swe* so + \**lik*-body, form (see *LIKE*). Hence **SUCHLIKE** (*LIKE* adj.) of a similar kind XV; cf. dial. *sichlike*, *swilklīke*.

**suck** sʌk draw liquid with the mouth (with the liquid or its source as obj.). OE.; in various fig. uses from str. OE. *sūcan*, pt. \**sēac*, *sucon*, pp. -*socen*; str. vb. becoming weak from XIV, corr. to L. *sūgere*, (O)Ir. *sūgim*, f. WIE. \**sug-*, of which a parallel imit. base \**suk-* is repr. by OE. *sūgan*, OS., MLG., MDu. *sūgen* (Du. *zuigen*), OHG. *sūgan* (G. *saugen*), ON. *sūga*; cf. SOAK. Hence sb. XII. In phr. *give s.* orig. inf. of the vb. (cf. Du. *te zuigen geven*, G. *zu saugen geben*) but now apprehended as sb. Hence **SUCKER**<sup>1</sup> young mammal before it is weaned XIV (Wycl. Bible); shoot of a plant XV; sucking organ, part, etc. XVII.

**sucken** sɑːkʌn Sc. var. of **SOKEN**. XV.  
**suckle** sɑːkl give suck to XV. prob. back-formation f. **suckling** sɑːklɪŋ infant at the breast XV, young animal that is suckled XVI, f. SUCK + LING<sup>1</sup>, prob. after MDu. *sügeling* (Du. *zügeling*) = MHG. *sögelinc* (G. *säugling*). ¶ *Suckling* occurs as a surname XIII.  
**suction** sʌˈkʃən sucking. XVII (Bacon). - late L. *suctiō(n)-*, f. *suct-*, pp. stem of *sūgere* SUCK; see -TION. So **suctorial** having organs adapted for sucking. XIX. f. modL. *sūctorius* (npl. *Suctoria*, sc. *animalia*, name of various zoological groups).  
**sudarium** sʊdɛəriəm napkin for wiping the face, sweat-cloth. XVII. L. *sūdarium*, f. *sūdor* SWEAT, as used in Vulg., Luke xix 20, John xi 44, Acts xix 12. So †**sudary**. XIII (Cursor M.).  
**sudd** sʌd floating vegetation obstructing the White Nile. XIX. - Arab. *sudd*, f. corresp. vb., to obstruct.  
**sudden** sʌd'n coming without warning, unlooked-for, not provided for (with various developments now obs. or arch.). XIII. ME. *soden*, *sodein*, -ain - AN. *sodein*, *sudein*, (O)F. *soudain* = Pr. *sob-*, *subtan*, It. *subitano* :- late L. *subitānus*, for L. *subitāneus*, f. *subitus* sudden, pp. of *subire* go stealthily, f. *sub* SUB- 6 + *ire* go; cf. EXIT, ITINERARY, PERISH, PRETERITE.  
**sudorific** sʊdɔriːfɪk promoting sweat. XVII (Bacon). - modL. *sūdōrificus*, f. *sūdor* SWEAT; see -FIC.  
**suds** sʌdz †dregs, filth; †(E. Anglian) flood-water, fen-water; (frothy mass of) soapy water (†barber's lather). XVI. There is no certain evidence for the orig. sense; prob. - MLG., MDu. *sudde*, MDu. *sudse* marsh, bog; early modG. has *seifensod* soap-suds; cf. MHG. *sōt* dish-water, etc. From XVI the phr. *in the suds* was used in various senses mostly obs., viz. in difficulties or disgrace; in the blues; unfinished; being lathered or washed. The base is prob. Germ. \**sud-*, wk. grade of SEETHE.  
**sue** sʊɪ †follow XIII; prosecute (an action), follow up, make a legal claim to (now *sue for*); apply for the grant of (a writ); institute legal proceedings (against) XIV. - AN. *suere*, *siwer*, *sure*, *suir(e)*, f. pres. stem *siu-*, *sieu-*, *seu-* of OF. *sivre* (mod. *suivre*) :- Rom. \**sequere* (cf. Pr. *segre*, *seguir*, Sp. *seguir*, It. *seguire*), for L. *sequi* follow (see SEQUENCE; and cf. ENSUE, PURSUE).  
**suède** sweid undressed kid-skin. XIX. First in *suède gloves*, tr. F. *gants de Suède*, i.e. gloves of Sweden.  
**suet** sʊɪt fat enclosing the kidneys of an ox, etc. XIV. - AN. \**suet*, \**sewet*, f. *su(e)*, *seu*, OF. *seu*, *sieu*, *siu*, *sif* (mod. *suif*) = Pr. *seu*, *sef*, Sp. *sebo*, It. *sevo* :- L. *sēbum* tallow, suet, grease.  
**suffect** sʌˈfekt additional consul. XIX. - L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere* substitute; see SUFFICE.

**suffer** sʌˈfɛɪ undergo, endure; tolerate, allow. XIII. ME. *suffre*, *soffre*, *soeffre* - AN. *suffrir*, *soeffrir*, -er, OF. *sof(f)rir* (mod. *souffrir*) = Pr. *su-*, *soffrir*, etc. Sp. *sufrir*, It. *sufferire* :- Rom. \**sufferire*, for L. *sufferre*, f. *suf-* SUB- 7 + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>. So **sufferance** (arch.) suffering, long-suffering; sanction, permission, toleration (now only in phr. *on s.* and in legal use). XIII. - AN., OF. *souffrance*, *soffrance* (mod. *souffrance* suffering) = Pr. *sofrens*, Sp. *sufrencia*, It. *sofferenza* :- late L. *sufferentia*, f. *sufferre*.  
**suffete** sʌfɪt supreme magistrate in ancient Carthage. XVI. - L. *suffet-*, *suffes*, prop. *sifes*, of Phœnician origin (cf. Heb. *shōphēt* judge).  
**suffice** sʌfaiːs be enough. XIV. f. OF. *suffis-*, pres. stem of *suffire* :- L. *sufficere*, f. *sub* SUB- + *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>. So **sufficient** sʌfɪʃənt that suffices or is adequate XIV (Wyclif); †of adequate means or quality XV. - OF. *sufficient* or L. *sufficient-*, -ēns, prp. of *sufficere*; superseding earlier †*suffisant* - (O)F. *suffisant*, prp. of *suffire*, of which the corr. sb. was †*suffisance* XIV (Ch., Gower), which was superseded by †*sufficience* XIV (Wyclif) and **sufficiency** sufficient means or capacity XV. - late L.  
**suffix** sʌˈfɪks element attached to the end of a word XVIII; (math.) inferior index XIX. - modL. *suffixum*, sb. use of n. pp. of L. *suffigere*, f. *sub* SUB- 2 + *figere* FIX. So **suffix** vb. subjoin XVII; add as a suffix XVIII. Partly f. L. *suffixus*, partly f. the sb.  
**suffocate** sʌˈfəkeɪt kill by stopping the breath. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *suffocāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 1 + *fauces* throat; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.  
**suffragan** sʌˈfrægən bishop considered in relation to his metropolitan, by whom he may be summoned to give his suffrage; subsidiary bishop in the Church of England. - AN., OF. *suffragan*, medL. *suffragāneus*, f. L. *suffragium*; see next and -AN.  
**suffrage** sʌˈfrɪdʒ pl. (intercessory) prayers XIV (Wyclif); vote XVI (More). - L. *suffrāgium*, partly through F. *suffrage* (from XIII); preceded by †*suffragies* prayers (XIII-XVI) - L. *suffrāgia*; of uncertain origin.  
**suffuse** sʌfjʊːz overspread as with fluid, colour, etc. XVI. f. *suffūs-*, pp. stem of L. *suffundere*, f. *sub* SUB- + *fundere* pour. So **suffusion**. XIV (Trev.). - L.  
**sufi** sūˈfi one of a Mohammedan sect. XVII. - Arab. *ṣūfi* 'man of wool', f. *sūf* wool.  
**sugar** ʃʊˈgɜːɪ sweet crystalline substance obtained from fruit juices XIII; (old chem.) applied to compounds resembling sugar in form or taste XVII; (mod. chem.) to soluble more or less sweet carbohydrates XIX. ME. *suker* (XIII), *sucre*, *sucre* (XIV), *suger* (*sugar* from XVI) - OF. *çukre*, *sukere* (mod. *sucre*) - It. *zucchero*, prob. - medL. *succarum* - Arab. *sukkar* (whence, with AL<sup>2</sup>,

Sp. *azucar*, Pg. *assucar*). The relation of the Arab. form to the type repr. by Gr. *sákharon* (cf. SACCHARIN), Pers. *shakar*, Skr. *śarkarā*, and Sl. forms (e.g. Russ. *sakhar*), is not clear. For the change of -k- to -g- cf. FLAGON. So **sugar-candy** sugar clarified and crystallized. XIV. - OF. *sucre candi* - Arab. *sukkar qandī*, the latter adj. f. *qand sugar* - Pers. *kand* - Skr. *khaṇḍa* sugar in pieces, orig. piece, fragment, f. *khaṇḍ* break. **su-gar**-CANE XVI, -LOAF<sup>1</sup> XV. Hence vb. XV (Lydg.), **su-gary**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Spenser).

**suggest** sɔdʒɛst cause to be present to the mind. XVI. f. *suggest-*, pp. stem of L. *suggerere*, f. *sub* SUB- + *gerere* bear, carry, bring (see GESTATION). So **suggestion** prompting to an action (†in early use, spec. to evil); †false representation or charge XIV; information not upon oath XV. - (O)F. - L. **sugge-stive**. (leg.) †resting on information. XVII.

**suicide**<sup>1</sup> sʊ'isaid one who takes his own life. XVIII. - modL. *suicida*, f. L. *sui* of oneself. So **suicide**<sup>2</sup> taking one's own life. XVII. - mod L. *suicidium*; cf. F. *suicide*, Sp., It. *suicidio*; †*suicicism* was current XVIII. Hence **suicidal**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII; earlier †*suicidical*. ¶ All modelled on HOMICIDE.

**suint** swint grease in the wool of sheep. XVIII. - F. *suint*, earlier †*suing*, f. *suer* sweat.

**Suiogothic** swiougɔ'pik Swedish; the older Swedish language. XVIII. - modL. *Suiogothicus*, adj. of *Suiones Gothique*, used to denote the *Sviar* Swedens, and *Götar*, older *Gautar*, inhabitants of Götland (southern Sweden); see -IC.

**suit** sʊ'it A. (hist.) attendance at court XIII (RGlouc.); B. †pursuit XIV; legal process XV; C. †train, suite XIII (RGlouc.); D. †livery, garb XIII (RGlouc.); E. set, series XV. ME. *siute*, *siwte*, *s(e)ute* - AN. *siute*, OF. *sioute*, *siute* (mod. *suite*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**sequita*, sb. use of fem. pp. of \**sequere* follow, SUE. The medL. equiv. of *suit* in various senses was *secta* (see SECT, SET<sup>3</sup>). Hence **suit** vb. †sue, pursue XV; provide with apparel; be agreeable or convenient to XVI. Whence **sui-TABLE** †matching, to match; †agreeing, accordant XVI; fitting, appropriate XVII; after *agreeable*; superseding earlier †*suitlike* (XVI), †*suitly* (XV).

**suite** swit A. train of attendants XVII (Dryden); B. succession, series XVIII; C. set of rooms XVIII, of furniture XIX. - F. *suite*; see SUIT. Sense C is of English development.

**suitor** sʊ'tɔr †frequenter XIII; †adherent XIV; (arch.) petitioner; wooer XVI. - AN. *seutor*, *suitour*, *sut(i)er*, -or - L. *secutor*, -ōr-follower, f. *secūt-*, *sequi* follow, SUE, after *suite* SUIT.

**sulcate** sʌ'keɪt furrowed. XVIII. - L. *sulcātus*, pp. of *sulcāre* plough, f. *sulcus* (rel. to Gr. *hélkein* draw) groove, furrow, which

has been used in Eng. in spec. senses since XVII (Evelyn). So **su-icated**. XVII; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**sulk** sʌlk indulge in ill-humour. XVIII (Mme d'Arblay). perh. back-formation from somewhat earlier **sulky**<sup>1</sup> sʌ'ki adj., used also as sb. for a carriage seated for one person (cf. synon. use of F. *désobligeant* disobligng). *Sulky* was perh. an extension with -y<sup>1</sup> of an adj. †*sulke* (XVII) hard to dispose of, slow in going off, which may repr. ult. the base \**sulk-* of OE. *āsolcen*, *besolcen* slothful, inactive (*āsolcan* become sluggish, and *besylced* exhausted, *āsolcennys* sloth, tedium).

**sullen** sʌ'l(ə)n marked by gloomy ill-humour; of gloomy condition or aspect. XVI (Tusser). Later form of †*solein*, †*eyne* unique, sole, solitary, morose (XIV) - AN. \**solein*, \**solain*, f. *sol* SOLE<sup>3</sup>, after OF. *soltain*, *soutain* = Pr. *soldan* :- late L. *sōlītāneus*, f. L. *sōlus* SOLE<sup>3</sup>.

**sully** sʌ'li pollute; †intr. for pass. XVI (Sh.). perh. - F. *souiller*; see SOIL<sup>3</sup>.

**sulphur**, U.S. **sulfur** sʌ'lfʊr greenish-yellow non-metallic element; brimstone. XIV. Late ME. *soufre*, *soffre*, *sulph(e)re* - AN. *sulf(e)re*, (O)F. *soufre* = Pr. *soffre*, OSP. *zufre*, Pg. *sofre*, It. *solfo* (with prefixed Arabic *al*, OSp. *açufre*, Sp. *azufre*, Pg. *enxofre*) :- L. *sulfur*, -*phur*, -*pur* (pl. -*phura*), perh. rel. to the Germ. word repr. by OE. *sewfl*. Comb. form **sulpho-**, before a vowel **sulph-**, now largely superseded by THIO-. XIX. **su-lphate**<sup>1</sup>/**su-lphite** salt of sulphuric/sulphurous acid. XVIII. - F. *sulphat* | *sulphite*. **su-lphide** compound of sulphur with another element. XIX. **sulphureous** sʌ'lfjuə'riəs pert. to sulphur XVI; †hellish, satanic XVII. (Earlier †*sulphurios* - OF. xv.) **sulphuretted** sʌ'lfjʊ'retɪd combined chemically with sulphur. XIX. f. *su-lphuret* - modL. *sulphuretum*; see -URET. **sulphuric** sʌ'lfjuə'rik s. acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. XVIII. - F., *sulfurique*. **sulphureous** sʌ'lfjʊə'riəs (chem.) sʌ'lfjuə'riəs sulphureous XVI; **su-lphury** sulphureous, -eous. XVI. See -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**sultan** sʌ'l-tʌn sovereign of a Mohammedan country XVI; despot, tyrant; sweet-scented annual, Centaurea moschata and C. suaveolens XVII. - F. *sultan* (16th cent.) or medL. *sultānus* - Arab. *sulṭān* power, dominion, ruler, king, f. Aram. *salīṭa* rule, overcome. Cf. the (arch.) doublet **soldan** sɔ'ldʌn, f. OF. *soldan*, *soudan*. XIII. So **sultana** sʌ'l-tʌ-nə sultan's wife XVI; mistress, concubine XVIII; purple gallinule; (s. *raisin*) small seedless raisin XIX. - It. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano* sultan. **su-ltanate**<sup>1</sup>. XIX.

**sultry** sʌ'ltri oppressively hot and moist. XVI. f. †*sulter* be sweltering hot (XVI), prob. for \**swulter*, rel. to SWELTER; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**sum** sʌm quantity of money; total amount XIII; summary, epitome (surviving in phr. *sum and substance*, Sh.) XIV; quantity resulting from the addition of quantities xv. ME.

*summe, somme* - OF. *summe*, (also mod.) *somme* = Pr. *som(m)a*, Sp. *suma*, It. *somma* :- L. *summa* (whence also Du. *som*, G. *summe*), sb. use (sc. *rēs, pars*) main thing, principal part, substance, sum total, of fem. of *summus* :- \**supmus*, superl. f. stem of *super, superus* (see SUPERIOR). phr. *sum* TOTAL XIV, tr. medL. *summa tōtālis*. So vb. XIII. -(O)F. *sommer* or late L. *summāre*, f. *summa*. **SUMMATION** *samei'fōn* finding the sum, adding up. XVIII. - modL. *sum-mātiō(n)-*, f. late L. *summāre*.

**sumach** sjū-mæk, jū-mæk preparation of dried leaves of plants of the genus *Rhus* XIV; plant of this genus XVI. -(O)F. *sumac* = Pr. *sumac, simac*, Sp. *sumaque*, It. *som-maco* or medL. *sumac(h)* - Ar. *sumāq*.

**summary** sɑ'məri comprising the chief points or substance XV; done without delay, (leg.) carried out without certain formalities XVIII (the adv. **SUMMARILY**<sup>2</sup> in corr. sense is XVI; cf. OF. *sommierement*, L. *summātim*). - medL. *summārius* (in classical L. only in n. sb.), f. *summa* SUM; see -ARY. As sb. XVI. - L. *summārium*. Hence **SUMMARIZE**. XIX.

**summer**<sup>1</sup> sɑ'məɪ second and warmest season of the year. OE. *sumor*, corr. to OFris. *sumur*, OS. *sumar*, MLG. *sommer*, (Du. *zomer*), OHG. *sumar* (G. *sommer*), ON. *sumar* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.); rel. with different suffixes, to Skr. *sāmā* half-year, year, OIr. *sam*, *samrad*, W. *ham*, *haf* summer.

**summer**<sup>2</sup> sɑ'məɪ †packhorse; (archit.) horizontal bearing-beam. XIV. - AN. *sumer*, *somer*, OF. *somier* (mod. *sommier*) = Pr. *saumier*, It. *somiere* - Rom. \**saumārius*, for late L. *sagmārius*, f. *sagma* - Gr. *sagma* packsaddle, f. \**sak-* (*sáttein* equip). For the sense-development cf. *horse* and F. *cheval*. Cf. **BREASTSUMMER**.

**summit** sɑ'mit topmost part, top. xv (Malory, Caxton). Late ME. - OF. *som(m)ete*, also *somet*, *sumet* (mod. *sommet*), f. *som*, *sun* :- L. *summum*, n. sg. of *summus* (see SUM); the sp. with *-it* (from XVII) is due to assim. to †*summit* *summit* (XIV-XVIII) - (O)F. *sommité* - late L. *summitās* (see -ITY).

**summons** sɑ'monz authoritative call, citation. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). ME. *somouns* - OF. *somonce*, *sumunse* (mod. *semonce*) = Pr. *somonsa* :- Gallo-Rom. \**summonsā*, for L. *summonita*, fem. pp. used sb. of *summonēre*.

**summum bonum** sɑ'məm bou'nəm chief or supreme good. XVI. L. (Cicero), i.e. *summum* n.sg. of *summus* highest (cf. SUM), *bonum* n.sg. of *bonus* good used sb. (cf. BOON).

**sump** sɑmp †marsh XV; (dial.) dirty pool; pit for collecting water XVII. -(M)LG., MDu. *sump*, or in mining use, corr. to G. *sumpf*, rel. to SWAMP.

**sumpitan** sɑ'mpitan blow-gun used by Malays. XVII (T. Herbert). - Malay

*sumpitan*, f. *sumpit* blowpipe, prop. narrow.

**sumpter** sɑ'mptɛɪ †driver of a pack-horse XIV; pack-horse XVI. - OF. *som(m)etier*, Pr. *saumatier* :- Rom. \**saumatārius*, f. late L. *sagmat-*, *sagma* - Gr. *sagma* equipment, baggage, packsaddle (see **SUMMER**<sup>2</sup>).

**sumptuary** sɑ'mptjuəri pert. to expenditure. XVI. - L. *sumptuārius*, f. *sumptus* expenditure, expense, f. *sumpt-*, *sūmere* consume, spend; see -ARY and cf. F. *somptuaire*, etc. So **SUMPTUOUS** made at great cost XV (Caxton); † spending largely XVI. -(O)F. *somptueux* = Pr. *sumptuos*, Sp. *suntuoso*, etc. - L. *sumptuosus*, f. *sumptu-s*.

**sun** sʌn the brightest of the heavenly bodies, the orb of day, OE. *sunne* (fem.) = OFris. *sunne*, OS. *sunna*, OHG. *sunna* (Du. *zon*, G. *sonne*), ON. (poet.) *sunna*, Goth. *sunno*, beside OE. *sunna* (m.), OHG., OS. *sunno* :- CGerm. \**sunnon*, -on; f. IE. \**su-* with *n*-formative, beside \**sāu-* with *l*-formative in Homeric Gr. *ēēlios* :- \**sāwelijos* (Attic *hēlios*), L. *sōl*, OE. *sōl*, ON. *sól*, Goth. *sauil*, W. *haul*. Hence vb. XVI; **SUNNY**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.). comps. **SUNBEAM**. OE. *sun(e)bēam*. **SUNBURN** sb. XVII, f. the vb. (XVI) back-formation from *sunburning* (XVI), *sunburnt* (*sunne ybrent* XIV); OE. had sb. *sunbryne*. **SUNDEW** plant of genus *Drosera*. XVI (Lyte). tr. Du. *son-*, *sundauw* = G. *sonnentau*, tr. L. *rōs sōlis*. **SUNDIAL**. XVI. **SUNDOWN** setting of the sun XVII. perh. shortening of †*sunne gate downe* (XV), †*sun go downe* (XVI). **SUNFLOWER** plant whose flowers turn towards the sun; tr. modL. *flōs sōlis* XVI. **SUNRISE**. xv. perh. evolved, through syntactical ambiguity, from a clause such as *before the sun rise* (pres. subjunctive of the vb.); cf. ME. *sonne rist* (XIII). **SUNSET**. OE. (late Nhb.) *sunset*; perh. partly from a clause like *ere the sun set*. **SUNSHADE** parasol. XIX. **SUNSTROKE**, for earlier *stroke of the sun*, tr. F. *coup de soleil*. XIX. **SUN-UP** (U.S.) sunrise; after *sun-down* XIX.

**sundae** sɑ'ndei portion of ice cream served with syrup, etc. XX. orig. U.S.; accepted as alt. of **SUNDAY** for some obscure reason.

**Sunday** sɑ'ndi first day of the week. OE. *sumandæg* (Nhb. *sunnadæg*) = OFris. *sun-nandei*, OS. *sunnondag*, OHG. *sunun* (-on)-tag (Du. *zondag*, G. *sonntag*), ON. *sunudagr*; Germ. tr. of L. *diēs sōlis* = late Gr. *ἡμέρα ἡλίου* 'day of the sun'; surviving as three sylls. till XIV; cf. **MONDAY** for the formation. ¶ For *S. clothes* cf. F. *s'endimancher* dress in one's S. best (f. *dimanche* Sunday).

**sunder** sɑ'ndɛɪ phr. *in s.*, *asunder*, *apart* XIII (Cursor M.). alt. of **ASUNDER** (OE. *onsundran*, -um) by substitution of **IN**<sup>1</sup> for **ON** (*o, a*), partly after ON. *i sundr* (= OHG. *in sunter*). So **SUNDER** vb. separate, part. Late OE. *sundrian* (beside *syndrian*), for earlier *āsundrian*, and *ge-, on-, tōsundrian*,

corr. to OHG. *sunt(a)rōn, sund(e)rōn* (G. *sondern*), ON. *sundra*, f. Germ. adv. ('separately') repr. by OE. *sundor*, OFris. *sunder*, OS. *sundar* (MLG. *sunder*; also prep. and conj., Du. *zonder* prep.), OHG. *suntar* (MHG. *sunder* adj., adv., prep., conj., G. *sonder* adv., adj., with var. *sondern* but), ON. *sundr*, Goth. *sundrō*, formed with compar. or oppositive suffix on IE. \**su-* repr. also by Skr. *sanitūr* besides, *sanūtār* apart from, Gr. *hāteros* (Attic *hēteros*) one of two, Gr. *āter* without, W. *hanner* half (:- \**sntero-*), and (without *t-* suffix) L. *sine*, Toch. *sne, snai*, Goth. *inu*, OHG. *āno*, Gr. *āneu* without. So **sundry** sɑˈndri several, various. OE. *syndriġ* separate, special, private, exceptional, corr. to MLG. *sunder(i)ch*, OHG. *sunt(a)ric*; see -Y<sup>1</sup>. **sundries** sɑˈndriʒ miscellaneous small articles. XIX; cf. *odds*.

**sunn** sɑn shrub *Crotalaria juncea*, cultivated for its fibre. XVIII. - Urdu, Hindi *san* - Skr. *śānā* hempen.

**Sunni** sɑˈni orthodox Mohammedan, who accepts the *Sunna* (body of tradition) as of equal authority with the Koran. XVII. - Arab. *sunni* lawful, f. *sunna*<sup>h</sup> form, way, course, rule.

**sunnud** sɑˈnɑd deed of grant, charter. XVIII. - Urdu *sunud* - Arab. *sanad* signature, deed, diploma.

**sunnyasee, -asi** sɑnjɑˈsi Brahman in the fourth stage of his life. XVII. - Urdu, Hindi *sannyāsi* - Skr. *saṃnyāsin* laying aside, abandoning, ascetic, f. *saṃj* together + *nī* down + *as* throw.

**sup<sup>1</sup>** sɑp take liquid into the mouth in small quantities. OE. *sūpan*, pt. *sēap* = MLG. *sūpen*, OHG. *sūfan* (Du. *zuipen*, G. *saufen* drink, booze), ON. *sūpa* = CGerm. (exc. Gothic) str. vb.; this vb. continued in ME. *sūpe, soupe*, pp. *sopen*, giving place to *wk.* forms with short stem vowel from XIV onwards, which were based partly on OE. (Nhb.) pt. *ġesupede*, pres. ind. pl. *suppas*. Hence sb. XVI.

**sup<sup>2</sup>** sɑp take supper. XIII. - OF. *super, soper* (mod. *souper*) = Pr. *sopar*, f. Germ. \**sup-* (see SOP, SUP<sup>1</sup>, and cf. SOP).

**sup-** see SUB-.

**supari** sʊpɑˈri areca palm. XVII. Hindi.

**supawn** sʊpɔˈn (U.S.) maize porridge. XVIII. Natick *saupāun* softened; cf. Du. *sapaen*.

**supe** sʊp (sl.) short for next.

**super** sʊˈpɑɪ short for SUPERFICIAL, SUPERFINE, SUPERINTENDENT, SUPERNUMERARY. XIX.

**super-** sʊpɑɪ prefix repr. L. *super-*, being the adv. and prep. *super* above, on the top of, beyond, besides, rel. to SUB- as Skr. *upāri* above, over, moreover, to *upa* up, hither, to, towards.

The gen. rule for the stressing of *super-* comps. is that the prefix carries a secondary stress, e.g. *suˈperˌɑːdɑː*, *suˈperˌerogɑːtʃən*,

*suˈperphɔːsfeɪt*, *suˈpersubstɑːntʃəl*; but this syll. carries the main stress when a contrast is implied with the radical el., e.g. *suˈper-* *structure*; in *superfluous* and *superlative* the stress is on the second syll. of the prefix.

The chief meanings are: (1) over, above, at the top (of), in advb., prep., or adj. force, as *superaltar* (XIV), *celestial* (XVI), *superstructure* (XVII); (2) higher in rank, quality, or degree, as *superessential* (XVI), *supermundane* (XVII), *superessential* (XVII); (3) in or to the highest or a very high degree, (hence) in excess, as *superabundant*, *abundant* (XV, Bokenham, Hoccleve), *superfine*; (4) expressing addition, as *superadd* (XV), *super-tax* (XX). Cf. SUPRA-, SUR-<sup>2</sup>.

**superable** sʊˈpərəbəl that can be overcome. XVII. - L. *superābilis*, f. *superāre* overcome, f. *super*; see prec., -ABLE, INSUPERABLE.

**superannuated** sʊˈpɛrænjuːeɪtɪd disqualified or impaired by age. XVII. f. medL. *superannuātus*, alt. of *superannātus* (cf. F. *suranné*), f. *super* SUPER- + *annus* year, with assim. to *annuus* ANNUAL; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>. So **superannuation**. XVII.

**superb** sʊˈpɛrɪb of noble or magnificent proportions XVI; grandly furnished XVII. - (O)F. *superbe* or L. *superbus* (whence also It. *superbo*) proud, superior, distinguished, f. *super* above (SUPER-) + \**bh-*, as in *probus* (see PROBITY). ¶ Earlier †*superbious*.

**supercargo** sʊˈpɛrkɑːrġoʊ (naut.) officer who superintends the cargo. XVII. alt., by substitution of SUPER-, of *supracargo* (XVII-XIX) - Sp. *sobrecargo*, F. *subrécargue*; cf. modL. *suprācaricārius* (Statutes of Geneva, 1567).

**supercilious** sʊˈpɛrsɪliəs haughtily contemptuous. XVI. - L. *superciliōsus*, f. L. *supercilium* eyebrow, f. *super* SUPER- + *cilium* (lower) eyelid, perh. f. \**kel-* hide, CONCEAL.

**supererogation** sʊˈpɛrərəgeɪʃən performance of good works beyond what is required. XVI. - late L. *supererogātiō(n-)*, f. L. *supererogāre*. **supererogatory**<sup>2</sup> -rɔːgətəri. XVI - scholl. *supererogātōrius*.

**superficies** sʊˈpɛrfɪːʃɪz, -fɪːsɪz, -fɪːʃɪz surface. XVI. - L., f. *super* SUPER- + *faciēs* FACE. Earlier *superfice* (XIV, Ch.) - OF. So **superficial** sʊˈpɛrfɪːʃəl †(math.) compounded of two prime factors XIV (Trevisa); pert. to the surface or superficies XV; concerned only with the surface XVI. - late L. *superficiālis*; cf. F. *superficiel*.

**superfine** sʊˈpɛrfɪːn, sʊˈpɛrfɪːn †extremely subtle XV; over-refined XVI; extremely fine XVII. - medL. \**superfinus* (implied in *superfinitās*), f. L. *super* + medL. *finus* FINE<sup>2</sup>. G. *superfin* was applied by Paracelsus to silver of the highest grade. Cf. F. *superfin*, *surfin*, Sp. It. *sopraffino*.



**superfluous** s'upə'fluəs that is more than sufficient. xv. f. L. *superfluus*, whence, through F. *superflu*, earlier †*superflue* (xiv), f. *super* SUPER- + *fluere* FLOW; see -OUS. So **superflu**-ITY. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. - late L.

**superhuman** s'upə'hju'mən higher than (that of) man. xvii. - late L. *superhūmānus*; see SUPER-, HUMAN. Cf. F. *surhumain*. ¶ Similar comps. are Gr. *ὑπερῆρωπος* (Homer), *ὑπερήρωος* (Hesiod), *ὑπεράνθρωπος* (Lucan). Cf. SUPERMAN.

**superintend** s'upə'rinte'nd have the oversight of. xvii (Bacon). - ecclL. *superintendere*, rendering Gr. *episkopēin*; see SUPER-, INTEND. So **superinte**-NDENT official having chief charge or oversight; in earliest use applied to Christian ministers in some church polities, as repr. Gr. *episkopos* 'overseer' (see BISHOP). xvi. - ecclL. *superintendent-*, -ēns.

**superior** s'upjə'riə' situated higher xiv (Gower); of higher degree or status xv; s. to (fs. than) xvi. sb. xv. - OF. *superiour* (mod. *supérieur*), corr. to It. *superiore*, Sp. *superior* - L. *superiorem*, nom. -ior, compar. of *superus* that is above, f. *super*; see SUPER-, -IOR. So **superiority** -'ə'riti. xvi. - (O)F. *supériorité* or medL.

**superlative** s'upə'lativ (Gram.) xiv (Ch.); surpassing all others xv. - (O)F. *superlatif*, -ive = Pr. *superlatiu*, Sp., It. *superlativo* - late L. *superlātīvus*, f. *superlātus* (used as pp. of *superferre*), f. *super* SUPER- + *lāt-* (= \**lat-*), pp. stem of *tollere* take away (cf. EXTOL); see -IVE.

**superman** s'upə'mæn ideal superior type of man. 1903 (G. B. Shaw). tr. of G. *übermensch*, as used in 'Zarathustra' 1883, by F. W. Nietzsche, German philosopher (1844-1900), f. *über* OVER + *mensch* human being (cf. OE. *mennisc* human). ¶ *Beyondman* (A. Tille, 1896) and *overman* (T. Common, 1901) were earlier renderings, as in F. were *superhomme* (1898) and *surhomme* (Lichtenberger 1901); G. *übermensch* is historically a back-formation from *übermenschlich* (1527, tr. late L. *superhūmānus* SUPERHUMAN).

**supernaculum** s'upə'næ'kjuləm (drink) to the last drop. xvi (*nag-*, *Nashe*). modL., tr. G. *auf den nagel* (*trinken*) on to the nail. See CAROUSE.

**supernal** s'upə'nəl existing in the heavens. xv. - OF. *supernal* or medL. *supernālis*, L. *supernus*, f. *super*; see SUPER- and cf. EXTERNS EXTERNAL.

**supernatural** s'upə'næ'tʃərəl transcending the natural. xvi. - medL. *supernātūrālis* (Thomas Aquinas), f. L. *super* SUPER 2 + *nātūra* NATURE. So **superna**-TURALTY<sup>2</sup>. xv; after medL. *supernātūraliter*.

**supernumerary** s'upə'nju'mærəri beyond the due number. xvii (Bacon). - lateL. *supernumerārius*, f. *super numerum*; see SUPER, NUMBER, -ARY.

**superpose** s'upə'pou-z place above or upon. xix. - F. *superposer* (see SUPER- 1, POSE<sup>1</sup>); after L. *superponere*. So **super**-POSITION (geom.) xvii; (gen.) xix. - F. or late L.

**superscribe** s'upə'skraɪ'b inscribe on the top or surface of. - L. *superscribere*, f. SUPER- 1 + *scribere* (see SCRIBE). So **super**-SCRIPTION. xiv (Wycl. Bible). - late L.

**supersede** s'upə'si:d †postpone xv; †desist or refrain from; †reuder superfluous or void xvi; take the place of something set aside xvii. In early use often -*cede*. - OF. *supercéder*, later -*séder* - L. *supersedere* (in medL. often -*cedere*) set above, be superior to, refrain from, omit, f. *super* SUPER- 2 + *sedere* SIT. **supersedeas** -si'diəs (leg.) writ commanding the stay of proceedings. xiv (PPL.). L. 'you shall desist', 2nd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *supersedere*. **SUPERSE**-SION setting aside of a rule, etc. xviii; substitution of a person in the place of one removed xix. F. or medL.; an earlier ex. with sense 'desisting' appears in Blount 'Glossographia', 1656, copying Cotgrave.

**superstition** s'upə'stiʃən religious belief or practice founded on fear or ignorance. xv. - (O)F. *superstition* or L. *superstitiō(n)-*, f. *superstāre* stand on or over, f. *super* SUPER- 1 + *stāre* STAND; see -TION. So **supersti**-TIOUS. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *superstitieux* or L. *superstitiōsus*.

**supersubstantial** s'upə'sbʌstə'nʃəl spiritual (in s. bread, i.e. of the Eucharist); transcending all substance. xvi (More). - ecclL. (Vulg.) *supersubstantiālis*, tr. Gr. *epiōsios* Matt. vi 11 in the Lord's Prayer, which is usu. taken to mean '(bread) pert. to the coming day'; see SUPER- 1, 2, SUBSTANTIAL.

**supervene** s'upə'vi:n occur as something additional. xvii. - L. *supervenire*, f. *super* SUPER- 4 + *venire* COME. So **superve**-NIENT. xvi. - L. *supervenient-*, -ēns, prp. of *supervenire*.

**supervise** s'upə'vaɪz †survey xvi (Sh.); have the oversight of xvii. f. *supervis-*, pp. stem of medL. *supervidere*, f. L. *super* SUPER- 1 + *videre*. So **super**-VISION. xvii. - medL.

**supination** s'upə'neɪʃən action of turning the hand or fore limb so that the back of it is downward or backward. xvii. - L. *supinātiō(n)-*, f. *supināre*, f. *supinus*; see next, -ATION.

**supine** s'upə'pain adj. lying on one's back xv; mentally or morally inert xvii. - L. *supinus*, f. Italic \**sup-*, repr. in L. *super* above, *superus* higher, SUPERIOR; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. So sb. form of verbal noun ending in -*tum*, -*tū*, -*sum*, -*sū*. xvi (Lyly). - n.sg. of *supinus* used sb.; cf. F. *supin*; this usage has not been satisfactorily explained.

**supper** s'ʌpəɪ last meal of the day. xiii. MĒ. *supper(e)*, *sopere(e)*, and *supper*, *sopere*,

later *soupper*, *sopper*, *supper* - OF. *soper*, *super* (mod. *souper*), sb. use of *soper* SUP<sup>2</sup>; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**supplant** səplɑːnt dispossess another, esp. treacherously XIII (implied in *supplanter*, Cursor M., as applied to the Heb. patriarch *Jacob*, whose name has that meaning; see Gen. xxvii); †uproot XVI; †trip up; bring down, bring low XIV. - (O)F. *supplanter* or L. *supplantāre* overthrow, f. *sub* SUB- 7+ *planta* sole of the foot, PLANT.

**supple** sɑːpl †soft, yielding XIII (RGlouc.); pliant, flexible XIV (Ch.); compliant XIV. ME. *souple* - (O)F. *souple*; - Rom. \**supples*, f. L. *supplex*, -*plis*- submissive, suppliant, lit. bending under, f. *sub* SUB- 1+ \**plis*-bend (see PLIANT).

**supplement** sɑːplɪmənt something added to supply a deficiency XIV (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); supply, provision, reinforcement XV (Caxton). - L. *supplémentum*, f. *supplere* SUPPLY; cf. F. *supplément* (XVI); see -MENT.

**suppliant** sɑːplɪənt one who supplicates or petitions. XV. - F. *suppliant* (superseding OF. *soupleiant*, -*oiant*), prp. of *supplier*, †*soupleier* - L. *supplicāre* SUPPLICATE; see -ANT. Also as adj. XVI.

**supplicate** sɑːplɪkeɪt beg humbly XV; at Oxford University, present a formal petition for a degree XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *supplicāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 7+ †\**plis*-bend (see PLIANT); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **supplicant** sb. (Hooker) and adj. (Sh.) suppliant. XVI. - L. prp. of *supplicāre*. **supplicat** formal petition. XVII. - L. '(he) supplicates', 3rd sg. pres. ind. of *supplicāre*; used as the first word of a petition. **supplication**. XIV (Ch., Gower). - (O)F. - L.

**supply** səplaiː †help, succour, complete, supplement; make up for, compensate; fill (another's place) XIV; †fulfil, discharge (office or function) XV; furnish, provide XVI; take the place of, now only as a minister's substitute XVII. Late ME. (in earliest use mainly Sc.) *sup(p)le*, *sowple*, later *supplie* - OF. *so(u)pleer*, earlier *soup(p)leier*, -*oier*, later *supplier* (mod. *suppléer*) - L. *supplere* fill up, make good, complete (whence also Pr., Sp. *suplir*, Pg. *supplir*, It. *supplire*), f. *sub* SUB- 7+ -*plere* fill (*plenus* FULL). Hence sb. XV (in early use mainly Sc.).

**support** səpɔːrt endure, tolerate (now a gallicism) XIV (Wycl. Bible); strengthen the position of XIV (Gower); furnish sustenance for XV (Lydg.); keep from failing XVI. - (O)F. *supporter* = Pr. *supportar*, etc. - L. *supportāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 7+ *portāre* carry (cf. PORT<sup>4</sup>). Hence, or partly - F., sb. XIV (Gower); obs. syns. are †*supportance* (XV), †*supportation* (XIV, Ch.), †*supportment* (XVII), †*supporture* (XVII).

**suppose** səpəʊz †believe, think, guess; assume as a hypothesis XIV; infer hypothetically, incline to think XVII. - (O)F. *sup(p)oser*, f. *sub* SUB- 7+ *poser* POSE<sup>1</sup>, as a vb.

corr. to **supposition** sɑːpəʊzɪːʃən †something held to be true as the basis of argument XV; assumption of this hypothetical inference or belief XVI. - (O)F. *supposition* or medL. *suppositiō(n)*, used as a rendering of Gr. *ὑπόθεσις* HYPOTHESIS, in older L. recorded only in senses 'placing under' and 'substitution'; cf. POSITION. So **supposititious** sɑːpəʊzɪːʃəs deceitfully substituted. XVII. f. L. *supposititiuus*, -*icius*, f. pp. stem of *supponere*. **suppository** sɑːpəʊzɪtəri plug to be introduced into the rectum. XIV. - medL. *suppositorium*, n. sg. of adj. f. late L. *supposit-*, *supponere*. Cf. (O)F. *suppositoire* (XIII).

**suppress** səpreːs put down by force or authority XIV (Wyclif); subdue; keep secret, not to express XVI. f. *suppress-*, pp. stem of L. *supprimere*, f. *sub* SUB- 2+ *primere* PRESS. So **suppression**. XVI - L. So **suppressive**. XVIII (J.).

**suppurate** sɑːpjʊreɪt †cause to form pus XVI; secrete pus XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *suppurāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 1+ *pūs* PUS; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **suppuration**. XVI. - L.

**supra-** sʊːprə repr. L. *suprā* adv. and prep., above, beyond, in addition (to), before the time of, in comps. parallel to those of *super-*, but with a different distribution; used in many techn. terms, esp. anat. and zool. )( *infra-* and *sub-*. **supralapsarian** pert. to the view that God's election of some was antecedent to the Fall of Man )( *infralapsarian* XVII. **supraliminal** (psych.) above the threshold of consciousness. XIX; after *SUBLIMINAL*.

**supreme** sʊːprɪm A. (poet.) loftiest, topmost; B. highest in authority or rank; of the highest quality or degree. XVI. - L. *supremus* (whence also F. *suprême*, Sp., It. *supremo*), f. *suprā*; see prec. and for the formation cf. EXTREME. In sense B first used in titles *s. head* and *s. governor* in the enactments of Henry VIII's and Elizabeth's reigns respectively, dealing with the position of the sovereign as the paramount authority (as against the Bishop of Rome). Hence (after PRIMACY) **supremacy** sʊːpreːməsi. XVI (in earliest use with ref. to the s. head or governor); whence F. *suprématie*, etc.

**sur-**<sup>1</sup> var. of SUB-.

**sur-**<sup>2</sup> sɜːr, sɜːr - (O)F. *sur-*, earlier *sor-*, *sour(e)-* - L. *super*, used in various senses of SUPER-.

**sura**<sup>1</sup> suːrɑ fermented juice of species of palm. XVI. - Skr. *surā*.

**sura**<sup>2</sup> sʊːrɑ section of the Koran. XVII. - Arab. *sūrah*.

**surah** sʊːərɑ soft twilled silk fabric. XIX. repr. F. pronunc. of SURAT.

**sural** sʊːəɹəl pert. to the calf of the leg. XVII. - modL. *sūralis*, f. *sūra*; see -AL<sup>1</sup> and cf. F. *sural*.

**surat** s'uræt, s'ua'ræt, su'ræt designating cotton goods orig. made in *Surat*, a town and district in Bombay, India. XVII.

**surcease** sə'si:s (arch.) cessation, suspension. XVI. f. *surcease* vb. (arch.) leave off, cease, desist (XV), f. OF. *sursis*, fem. *-sise* (cf. AN. *sursise* omission), pp. of *surseoir* refrain, delay, suspend:—L. *supersedere* SUPERSEDE; early assim. in sp. to CEASE.

**surcharge** sū·it'fāidʒ excessive or exorbitant charge. XVII. f. the vb. (XV) — OF. *surcharger*. See SUR-<sup>2</sup>, CHARGE.

**surcingle** sū·iŋgɪl girth for a horse, etc. XIV. — OF. *so(u)rcengle*, f. *sur*-SUR-<sup>2</sup>+*cengle* (mod. *sangle*) :—L. *cingula*, f. *cingere* gird.

**surcoat** sū·'kəʊt outer coat. XIV. — OF. *sur-*, *sourcot*; see SUR-<sup>2</sup>, COAT, and cf. Pr. *sobrecot*, It. *sopracotta*, *sorcotto*, medL. *surcotus*.

**surd** sū'ɪd (math.) irrational XVI; (phonetics) voiceless XVIII. —L. *surdus* deaf, mute, silent, (of sound) dull, indistinct. ¶ The sense in math. arises from the use of L. *surdus* to render Gr. *ἄλογος* (Euclid, book X, definition 10) speechless, irrational, absurd, through the medium of Arab. *jad̄r aqamm lit.* 'deaf root'.

**sure** sʊə'ɪ †safe, secure XIV–XVII; trustworthy, steadfast XIV; subjectively certain XIV; objectively certain XV. —OF. *sur-e*, earlier *sūr-e* (mod. *sir*) = Pr. *segur*, Sp. *seguro*, It. *sicuro* :—L. *sēcūrus* SECURE. So **surety**<sup>2</sup> sʊə'ɪti †safety, security, certainty; bond entered into for the performance of an undertaking XIV; person undertaking this, bail xv. —OF. *surte*, *sūrte* (mod. *sûreté*) :—L. *sēcūritāt-*, *-tās* SECURITY. **surety**SHIP. XVI (Coverdale).

**surf** sɜ:f swell of the sea breaking on the shore XVII; mass of foamy water on a shore XVIII. In early use sometimes in phr. *surf of the sea*; continuing in sense and chronology †*suff* (of the sea) XVI–XVII, and perch. an alt. of the latter by assoc. with SURGE<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Both *suff* and *surf* are first used with ref. to the coast of India.

**surface** sū·'fɪs outermost boundary or part of a material body; superficies. XVII. —F. *surface* (XVI), f. *sur* SUR-<sup>2</sup>+*face* FACE, after L. SUPERFICIES; cf. Sp. *sobrefaz*, †-*haz*, Pg. *sobreface*.

**surfeit** sū·'fɪt excess, superfluity (now only as fig. from later sense) XIII (Cursor M.); excessive indulgence esp. in eating or drinking XIV; morbid condition arising from this XVI; nausea, satiety XVII. —OF. *sur-*, *sorfeit*, *-fet* = Pr. *sobrefach* :—Rom. \**superfactum*, sb. use of pp. of \**superficere* (cf. late L. *superficiens* excessive, OF. *sor-faisant* immoderate), f. *super* SUPER- 3 + *facere* DO, act. Hence **surfeit** vb. XIV.

**surge**<sup>1</sup> sū'ɪdʒ †fountain, source XV (Caxton); rolling swell of the sea XVI; (naut.) slipping back of a rope wound round a capstan XVIII.

In the earliest exx. of the first sense tr. OF. *surgeon* (mod. *surgeon*) and prob. — its base *source-*, pres. stem of *sourdre* see next).

**surge**<sup>2</sup> sū'ɪdʒ †toss or ride on the waves; †rise, spring; swell or heave, as a large wave XVI; (naut.) slip back, as a rope, etc. XVII. f. OF. *source-* (see prec.) or —OF. *sorgir* (mod. *surgir*) — Cat. *sorgir* anchor, *surgir* land, Pr. *sorzer*, It. *sorgere*, OF. *sourdre* :—L. *surgere* rise, beside *surrigere*, f. *sub* SUB- 7+*regere* RULE.

**surgeon** sū·'ɪdʒən one who heals by manual operation XIV; medical officer in the forces XVI. ME. *surg(i)en*, —AN. *surgien*, also *sirogen*, *cyrogen*, *sur(r)igien*, contr. of OF. *serurgien*, *cir-* (mod. *chirurgien*; cf. CHIRURGEON) = OIt. *cirugiano*, OPg. *celorgiāo*, *surgiāo* (mod. Pg. *cirurgiāo*) —Rom. \**chirurgiānu-s*, f. L. *chirurgia* — Gr. *kheirourgia*, f. *kheirourgós*, f. *kheir* hand+*erg-* WORK. So **surGERY** surgeon's art XIV; medical practitioner's consulting room XIX. —OF. *surgerie*, contr. of *sirurgerie*, f. *sirurgien*. **surGICAL** pert. to surgery or a surgeon. XVIII. alt. of CHIRURGICAL (XVII), after *surgeon*, *surgery*.

**suricate** s'ʊə·'rɪkeɪt viverrine burrowing carnivore of S. Africa. XVIII. —F. *suricate*, of native S. African origin.

**Surinam** s'ʊə·rɪnə·m S. American country otherwise called Dutch Guiana, in specific names of animals, plants, and products, from XVIII (Goldsmith).

**surly** sū·'ɪli †lordly, majestic; †masterful, imperious, haughty XVI; churlishly ill-humoured XVII ('As surly as a butchers dog', Ray, 1670). alt. of †*sirly* (XIV–XVII), f. *SIR* + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.

**surma** sū·'ɪmə cosmetic powder used by Indian women. XVII. Urdu—Pers. *surma(h)*.

**surmaster** sū·'ɪmə·stəɪ second master of St. Paul's School, London. XVI. Alt. of orig. *submaster* (= *hypodidascalus* in Erasmus's lett.) — medL. *submagister*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *magister* MASTER.

**surmise** sə·'maɪ·z †charge upon, allege against XV; †devise, suppose XVI; infer conjecturally XVII. f. AN., OF. *surmis(e)*, pp. of *surmettre* — late L. *supermittere* (in medL. *accuse*), f. *super* SUPER- + *mittere* put. So sb. †allegation XV; conjecture XVI.

**surmount** sə·'maʊ·nt rise above. XIV (Ch.). — (O)F. *surmonter*; see SUR-<sup>2</sup>, MOUNT<sup>2</sup>.

**surmullet** sū·'ɪmə·lɪt red mullet. XVII (Willoughby). —F. *surmulet*, OF. *sor* (mod. *saur*) red, of unkn. orig., + *mulet* MULLET. Cf. **SORREL**<sup>2</sup>.

**surname** sū·'ɪneɪm †name or epithet added to a person's name(s), derived from his birthplace or from some quality or achievement; person's family name )( Christian name XIV. Partial tr. of †*urnoun* (xiv/xv) — AN. *urnoun*, (O)F. *urnom*, f.

*sur-* SUR-<sup>2</sup> + *noun* NAME (cf. NOUN), after medL. *super-*, *suprānōmen* (cf. late L. *super-nōmināre*). Hence vb. XVI.

**surpass** səɪpɑːs go beyond. XVI. - F. *surpasser*, f. *sur-* SUPER- 2 + *passer* PASS.

**surplice** sɜːɪplɪs long white linen vestment for eccl. use. XIII. - AN. *surplis*, OF. *sourpelis* (mod. *surplis*) = Pr. *sobrepelitz*, etc. - medL. *superpellicium*, -*cum* (sc. *vestimentum* garment), sb. use of n. of adj. f. *super* SUPER- 1 + *pellicia* fur garment (see PELISSE); so called because orig. put on over furred garments worn in church. The cons. combination *rpl* occasions various deviations from the normal forms.

**surplus** sɜːɪplʌs amount remaining in excess. XIV (Ch.). - AN. *surplus*, OF. *so(u)rplʉs* (mod. *surplus*) = Pr. *sobreplus* = medL. *superplus*, f. *super* SUPER- 4 + *plus* more (see FULL). So **sur-plus**AGE (I.ydg.). - medL. *superplusagium*.

**surprise** səɪpraɪz (mil.) sudden attack or capture xv (phr. *take by s.*); something unexpectedly sudden XVI; feeling caused by this XVII. - (O)F. *surprise* (corr. to Sp., It. *sorpresa*), sb. use of pp. fem. of *surprendre*. So **surpri-se** vb. †overcome with desire, etc. xv (Caxton); assail suddenly, take unawares XVI; affect with surprise XVII. prob. first in pp. f. (O)F. *surpris(e)*, pp. of *surprendre* = Pr. *sobreprendre*, etc. - medL. *superprehendere*, f. L. *super* SUR- + *prehendere* seize (cf. PREHENSILE); the composition of *overtake* is similar. Earlier vars. are †*supprise* sb. (xv), vb. (xiv), and *surprise* vb. (xiv), based on AN. *supris*, *souspris*.

**surrealism** sɜːɪrɪəˈlɪzəm form of art in which interpretation of dream phenomena is attempted. xx. - F. *surréalisme* (A. Breton, 1924); see SUR-<sup>2</sup>, REALISM. So **surre-alist**, **surreal-istic**.

**surrebutter** səɪbətətɪ (leg.) plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter. XVII. f. SUR-<sup>2</sup> + REBUTTER, after **sur-rejoi-nder** (xvi), plaintiff's reply to defendant's rejoinder.

**surrender** səɪrɛndər (leg.) giving up of an estate or tenancy; giving up of oneself. xv. - AN. *surrender*, OF. inf. *surrendre* used as sb. (see -ER<sup>3</sup>), whence **sur-re-nder** vb. xv - AN. *surrender*, OF. *surrendre*; see SUR-RENDER; cf. AL. *superreddere* (xii), *sursumreddere* (xiii).

**surreptitious** səɪrɛptɪʃəs obtained by fraudulent misrepresentation xv; obtained by stealth xvii. f. L. *surreptitius*, -*icius*, f. *surrept-*, pp. stem of *surripere* seize secretly, (Vulg.) make false suggestions, f. *sub* SUB- 6 + *rapere* seize (cf. RAPTURE); see -ITIOUS.

**surrogate** səˈrɒɡət deputy, spec. of a judge, bishop. xvii. - L. *surrogātus*, var. of *subrogātus*, pp. of *subrogāre* put in another's place, f. *sub* SUB- 8 + *rogāre* ask, ask for or propose the appointment of (see ROGATION), rel. to *regere* direct (cf. RULE).

**surround** səraʊnd †A. overflow xv; B. encompass, go round xvii. - AN. *sur(o)under*, OF. *s(o)uronder* overflow, (also) abound, surpass, dominate = Pr. *sobrondar* :- late L. *superundare* overflow (fig.), f. *super* SUPER- + *undāre* rise in waves, f. *unda* wave (see WATER); cf. ABOUND, REDOUND. ¶ Sense B was expressed earlier by *round* (Sh.), of which *surround* was perh. apprehended as an intensive compound.

**surtax** sɜːɪtæks additional tax. XIX. - F. *surtaxe*; see SUR-, TAX.

**surtout** sɜːɪtʉ, sɜːɪtʉ greatcoat, overcoat. xvii. - F., f. *sur* above (cf. SUR-) + *tout* everything (: Rom. \**tottum*, for L. *tōtum* n. of *tōtus* TOTAL).

**surturbrand** sɜːɪtɜːbrænd (min.) lignite as occurring in Iceland. xviii. - G. *surturbrand* = Icel. *surtarbrandr*, f. *Surtar*, g. of *Surtr* (rel. to *svartr* SWART), name of a fire-giant + *brandr* BRAND.

**surveillance** səɪveɪˈlɒns watch kept over a person or thing. XIX. - F., f. *surveillance*, f. *sur-* + *veiller* watch (: L. *vigilāre*); see SUR-, VIGILANT, -ANCE.

**survey** səɪveɪˈ oversee, supervise xv; determine the conditions of (a tract of ground); †inspect; take a wide view of xvi. - AN. *surveier*, -*veir*, OF. *so(u)rveeir* (pres. stem *survey-*); - medL. *supervidere*, f. L. *super* + *videre* see; cf. SUR-<sup>2</sup>, VISION. Hence **sur-vey** sb. xvi; earlier †**sur-view**. xv. - AN., OF. *surveue*. So **survey-OR**<sup>1</sup>. xv. - AN., OF. *sur-*, *sorve(i)our*.

**survive** səɪvaɪv remain alive, live on xv; outlive xvi. - AN. *survivre*, OF. *sourvivre* (mod. *sur-*) = Pr. *sobreviure*, etc. - L. *supervivere*, f. *super* + *vivere* live; see SUPER- 4, VIVID. Hence **survi-val**<sup>2</sup>. xvi (Chapman). **survi-vor**<sup>1</sup>. xvi.

**susceptible** səseˈptɪbl capable of undergoing or being affected (by) xvii (Bacon); subject to impression xviii. - late L. *susceptibilis* (Boethius), f. *suscept-*, pp. stem of *suscipere*, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *capere* take (cf. CAPABLE). So (O)F. An earlier syn. in the first sense was *susceptive* (xvi) - late L. *susceptivus*.

**suslik** səˈslɪk species of ground squirrel. xviii. - Russ. *súslík*; cf. F. *souslic*, -*lik*.

**suspect** səˈspekt, səspeˈkt under suspicion; †having suspicion xiv; sb. suspected person xvi; disused in the adj. after c.1700, and in the sb. after c.1600 until revived in XIX after the F. use of the word for 'one suspected of hostility or indifference to the Revolution' (cf. *la loi des suspects* 1793); - (O)F. *suspect* or L. *suspectus*, pp. of *suspiciere* look up (to), admire, suspect, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *specere* look (cf. ESPY); on the pp. stem of this L. vb. was formed **suspe-ct** vb. xv; cf. F. *suspecter*, Sp. *sospechar*, It. *sospettare*, and *inspect*, *respect*.

**suspend** səspe'nd A. hold up, put off XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); B. hang (up) xv. - (O)F. *suspendre* or L. *suspendere*, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *pendere* hang (see PENDENT). Hence **suspend-er**<sup>1</sup> †one who suspends XVI; (orig. U.S.) that by which something is suspended XIX. So **suspense** condition of being suspended. xv. - AN., OF. *suspens* or *suspense* abeyance, delay, repr. medL. sb. uses of n. and fem. of pp. of L. *suspendere*. XVI. **suspension** - (O)F. *suspension* or L. (Vitruvius).

**suspicion** səspi'ʃən action of suspecting. XIV (R. Mannyng). - AN. *suspectum*, var. of OF. *sospeçon* (mod. *souçon*) = Pr. *sospeiso*, Pg. *suspeição* :- medL. *suspectio(n)*. The earliest forms *suspeicio(u)n* began to be superseded before 1400 by assim. to OF. *suspicion* or L. *suspiciō*.

**suspire** səspaɪəɪ (arch.) sigh (for). xv. - L. *suspirāre*, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *spirāre* breathe (cf. SPIRANT).

**sustain** səsteɪn †support, uphold the course of, keep in being XIII; endure without failing; bear the weight of XIV. ME. *so-*, *susteine* - AN. *sustein-*, OF. *so(u)stein-*, tonic stem of *so(u)stenir* (mod. *soutenir*), corr. to Pr., Sp. *sostener*, It. *sostenere* - L. *sustinēre*, f. *sub* SUB- 7 + *tenēre* hold, keep (cf. TENOR<sup>1</sup>, ATTAIN, *sustein-* etc.). So **sustenance** sa'stɪnəns means of subsistence XIII (RGlouc., S. Eng. Leg.); act of sustaining XIV (Ch.). - AN. *sustenance*, OF. *so(u)stenance* (mod. *soutenance*). **sustentation**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**susurrat** s'ʃʊərəɪ'ʃən whispering. XIV. - late L. *susurrātio(n)*-, f. L. *susurrāre*, f. *susurrus* whisper (of imit. origin); see -ATION.

**sutler** sɑ'tlɪ army follower selling provisions to soldiers. XVI. - Du. †*soeteler* (mod. *zoetelaar*), MLG. *suteler*, *sudeler*, f. †*soetelen* (whence †**suttle** XVII) befoul, perform mean duties, follow a low trade, f. Germ. \**suð-* (see SUDS).

**suttee** sɑ'ti Hindu woman who immolated herself with her husband's dead body XVIII; such immolation XIX. - Hindi, Urdu :- Skr. *sati* faithful wife, f. *sat* good, wise, lit. being, prp. of *as* BE.

**suture** s'ʊ'tʃuəɪ sewing, stitching; (anat. bot.) junction. XVI. - F. *suture* or L. *sūtūra*, f. *sūt-*, pp. stem of *suere* SEW; see -URE.

**suzerain** sūzərəɪn feudal overlord. XIX. - F. *suzerain*, prob. f. *sus* above, up (:- L. *sūsūm*, f. *sub* from below, up + *vorsum*, pp.n. of *vertere* turn; cf. -WARD), after *souverein* SOVEREIGN.

**svarabhakti** svarabha'kti (philol.) development of a glide vowel between two consonants. XIX. Skr. 'sound-separation'.

**svelte** svelt slim, slender. XIX. F. *svelte* - It. *svolto* :- popL. \**exvellitu-*s, pp. of \**exvellere*, f. L. *ex* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *vellere* pluck.

**swab** swəb mop XVI; absorbent mass of fabric for cleansing XVIII. So vb. (dial.) sway about XV; mop up XVIII; **swabber**<sup>1</sup> member of a crew that swabs decks. XVI. f. Germ. base meaning 'sway about', 'splash in water', as in (M)LG. *swabben* splash, sway, slap, Norw. *svabba* splash, wade, LG. *svabber* (G. *schwabber*) mop, swab, Du. *zwabberen* mop.

**swaddle** swə'dl bind (an infant) in lengths of bandage. xv. f. SWATHE + -LE<sup>3</sup>. The earliest record of the formation is in *swaðelbond* swaddling-clothes XIII; for the phonology cf. FIDDLE. Hence **swaddling**<sup>1</sup>-band(s) XIV, clothes, †clouts XVI.

**swag** swæg (dial.) swaying movement XVII; ornamental wreath or festoon XVIII; thief's booty XIX. Sc. vb. (dial.) move or cause to move unsteadily XVI; sink down XVII. Of obscure origin; cf. Norw. *swagga* sway.

**swage** sweɪdʒ tool for bending cold metal. XIX. - F. *suage*, earlier *souage*, of unkn. origin. Also **swedge**. XIX.

**swagger** swæ'gəɪ behave overbearingly as if among inferiors. XVI (Nashe, Sh.). Presumably f. SWAG + -ER<sup>4</sup>. ¶ Chapman (1598) describes it as 'created as it were by a naturall *Prosopopeia*, without etimologie or deriuation'.

**Swahili** swahɪ'li (one of) a Bantu people inhabiting Zanzibar and the adjacent coast; their language. XIX. adj. formation on Arab. *sawāhil*, pl. of *sāhil* coast.

**swain** sweɪn †young man attending on a knight; man of low degree XII; †male servant; †man, youth XIII; farm hand, shepherd, rustic; (country) lover XVI. ME. *swain* (Peterborough Chron., La3.) - ON. *swainn* boy, servant, attendant = OE. *swān* swineherd, MLG. *swēn*, OHG. *swein* (G. dial. *schwein*) :- Germ. \**swainaz*. See also BOATSWAIN, COXSWAIN.

**swallow**<sup>1</sup> swə'lou bird of the genus *Hirundo*. OE. *swealwe* = OS. *swala*, OHG. *swal(a)wa* (Du. *zwaluw*, G. *schwalbe*), ON. *swala* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**swalwōn*; other Germ. types (1) lack *w* in the final syll., (2) have an *m*-suffix, (3) have a dim. *k*-suffix; Russ. *solovej*, Czech *slavik* nightingale are assumed to be cognate.

**swallow**<sup>2</sup> swə'lou take into the stomach through the mouth and gullet; transf. and fig. OE. *swealgan*, pt. *swealth*, *swalgon*, pp. *swolgen* = OS. *far|swelgan*, OHG. *swel(a)han*, *swalh*, *giswalgan* (Du. *swealgan*, G. *schwelgen*), ON. *swelga*, *swalg*, *sulga*, *solginn* :- CGerm. str. vb. (not in Goth.). f. \**swelg-* \**swalg-* \**swulg-*, repr. also by OE. *geswelg* gulf, abyss, OHG. *swelgo* glutton, ON. *svelgr* whirlpool, devourer, *syldr* draught. ¶ Weak forms of pt. and pp. appeared XIV. The encroachment of the *o* of the pp. and the *a* of the pt. upon the present was from XII and XIII respectively.

**swami** swā·mi Hindu idol XVII; Hindu religious teacher XX. — Hindi *svāmi* master, lord, prince (used as a respectful address) — Skr. *svāmin* (also) idol, temple.

**swamp** swəmp low-lying wet ground. XVII (Capt. Smith); (local) depression in land XVIII (Ray). Identical in form with (dial.) *swamp* sunk (XIV), the notion of 'depression, subsidence' being perh. the connecting link. Hence vb. (orig. pass.). XVII.

**swan** swən bird of the genus *Cygnus*. OE. *swan* = OS. *swan*, OHG. \**swan*, *swon* (G. *schwan*), ON. *svanr* — CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**swanaz* str. m., of which vars. \**swanon* wk. m. and \**swanōn* wk. fem. are repr. by MLG., MDu. *swāne* (Du. *zwaan*), OHG. *swana* (G. dial. *schwane*). perh. appropriated orig. to the 'musical' swan, and so based on IE. \**swon-* \**swen-*, repr. by Skr. *svānās* noise, *svānāti* it sounds, L. *sonere*, *sonāre* SOUND<sup>2</sup>, Ir. *seinnaim* I make music. comp. **swa-n-upping**<sup>1</sup> taking up swans to mark them for ownership. XVI. *upping* f. *up* vb. drive up and catch swans. XVI.

**swanimote** swə·nimout, **swainmote** swei·nimout assembly for superintending the clearance of the king's woods of pigs and cattle. XII. repr. OE. \**swāngemōt* 'meeting of swineherds', f. *swān* swineherd + *gemōt* MOOT; the first syll. was assim. to *swain*.

**swank** swæŋk (sl.) behave ostentatiously. XIX. A word of the midland areas, having a wide application as of activity or vigour, taken into gen. sl. use early in XX.

**swap, swop** swəp †strike, hit; †move quickly; †strike hands on a bargain XIV; strike (a bargain); exchange for XVI. prob. imit. of a smart resounding blow; cf. G. dial. *schwappe* in same sense, *schwappen* make a clapping or splashing noise, and ints. G. *schwapp(s)*, LG. *swaps*. The development of sense from striking to concluding a bargain is paralleled in *strike* and L. *fœdus ferire* 'strike' a treaty'. Hence **swap, swop** sb. XIV.

**sward** swōɪd †skin of the body, (dial.) rind of pork OE.; upper layer of the earth XV (esp. *greensward* XV; cf. MLG. *grönswarde*). OE. *sweard*, corr. to OFris., MLG., MDu. *swarde* hairy skin, MHG. *swarte* (G. *schwarte* bacon rind, crust), ON. *svorðr* skin (of the head), walrus hide, *svard-* in comb., (also) greensward; of unkn. origin. The OE. word, if indeed it survived, was reinforced in ME. by the Scand. and LG. forms.

**swarm**<sup>1</sup> swōɪm body of bees in a compact mass. OE. *swarm* = OS., MLG. *swarm*, OHG. *swar(a)m* (G. *schwarm*), ON. *svarmr* — CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**swarmaz*, usu. referred to the base of Skr. *svāratī* it sounds, L. *susurrus* hum. Hence vb. gather in a swarm or dense crowd. XIV (Ch.). Cf., with mutation, OE. *swirman*, \**swierman* = MLG., MDu. *swermen*, MHG. *swärmen* (G. *schwärmen*). But perh. the base is that of SWERVE.

**swarm**<sup>2</sup> swōɪm climb up a pole, etc. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**swart** swōɪt (arch., dial.) of dark colour. OE. *sweart* = OFris., OS. *swart*, OHG. *swarz* (Du. *zwart*, G. *schwarz*), ON. *swartr*, Goth. *swarts* — CGerm. \**swartaz* (a gradation-var. is repr. by ON. *sorta* black colour, *sorte* dark cloud). ¶ A plausible connexion is seen in the base of SORDID.

**swarthy** swō·ɪði of dark hue, blackish. XVI. unexpl. alt. of †*swarty*, extension of *swart* with -Y<sup>1</sup> to produce an adjectival appearance.

**swash**<sup>1</sup> swəʃ dash violently, make a noise as of clashing swords XVI. imit.; cf. *clash*, *dash*, *crash*, *lash*, *dash*. comp. **swa-sh-BU:CKLER** swaggerer XVI; lit. one who makes a blustering noise by striking his own or his opponent's shield with his sword.

**swash**<sup>2</sup> swəʃ (in turning, etc.) inclined obliquely to the axis of the work; (typogr.) having flourished strokes to fill gaps XVII. Cf. †*aswash* crosswise, aslant (XVI). Of unkn. origin.

**swastika** swæ·stikə, swə·- the symbol ☩. XIX. — Skr. *svastika*, f. *svasti* well-being, fortune, luck, f. *sú* good + *astí* being (f. as BE).

**swat**<sup>1</sup> swət (dial.) squat XVII; hit smartly XVIII. dial. var. of SQUAT.

**swat**<sup>2</sup> see SWOT.

**swath** swəp †track, trace OE.; width of grass, etc. cut, measure of grass land; now of grass, etc. reaped XIV. OE. *swæþ* and *swapu*, corr. to OFris. *sweþe*, MLG. *swat*, *swāde* (Du. *zwad*, *zwade*), MHG. *swade* (G. *schwade*). The var. *swathe* sweið is now characteristic of the north.

**swathe** sweið wrapping of linen, etc. Late OE. \**swæþ*, only in d. pl. *swaþum*; rel. to **swathe** vb. late OE. *swaþian*. Cf. SWADDLE.

**sway** swei †bias; rule, dominion XVI. So vb. move or swing to one side and the other XVI. corr. formally to Du. *zwaaien* swing, wave, walk totteringly, LG. *swājen* move to and fro as with the wind; but preceded by late ME. *sveigh*, *sweye*, applied to sweeping or swinging motion, the vocalism of which corr. to that of ON. *sveigja* bend, (intr.) give way; the history is obscure.

**swear** swɛər pt. **swore** swōɛr, pp. **sworn** swōɪn A. take a solemn oath, intr. and trans. B. bind by an oath. C. use profane language xv. OE. *swerian*, pt. *swōr* (rarely *swerede*), pp. *-swaren*, usu. *sworen* = OFris. *swaria*, *svera*, OS. *swerian*, OHG. *swer(i)an*, *swōr*, *gisworan* (Du. *zweren*, G. *schwören*), ON. *swerja* — CGerm. str. vb. (sporadically wk.) — Germ. \**swarjan* (but Gothic *swaran*) f. \**swar-*, repr. also by ON. *svar*, *svara* answer (sb. and vb.), OE. *and|swaru* ANSWER; the ult. origin is disputed. From early times the conjugation has been infl. by *bear*, whence the frequency and persistence of pt. *sware*. comp. **swear**-WORD (orig. U.S.). XIX.

**sweat** swet emit sweat, intr. and trans. work hard. OE. *swētan* = MLG., MDu. *swēten* (Du. *zweeten*), OHG. *sweizzan* roast (G. *schweissen* fuse, weld) :- Germ. \**swaitjan*, f. \**swaitaz*, whence OE. *swāt*, OFris., OS. *swēt* (Du. *zweet*), OHG. *sweiz* (G. *schweiss*), beside \**swaiton*, whence ON. *svēiti* sweat; IE. base \**swoid-*, whence also L. *sūdor* (:- \**swoidōs*), Skr. *svēdas*; from the grade \**swid-* are Gr. *hidrós*, W. *chwys*, Lett. (pl.) *swiēdri*, Skr. *svidyate*, OHG. *swiāzen* (G. *schwitzen*) sweat. **sweat** sb. †life-blood (so OE. *swāt*); hard work XIII; moisture excreted through the pores XIV; colloq. (orig. Sc. and U.S.) state of impatience or anxiety XVIII. Superseded ME. *swote* (OE. *swāt*; see above). **sweater**<sup>1</sup> swē-tar XVI; vest of wool to protect from cold XIX.

**Swede** swīd native of Sweden XVII; (for earlier *Swedish turnip* XVII) Brassica campestris, variety Rutabaga XIX. - MLG., MDu. *Swēde* (Du. *Zweed*), prob. - ON. *Swipjōð* 'people of the Swedes', Sweden, f. *Sviar* Swedes + *hjōð* people.

**sweep** swedʒ see SWAGE.

**sweep** swīp pt., pp. **swept** A. remove with or as with a broom or brush; clear (a surface) in this way XIII; B. intr. move with a strong or swift even motion XIV. ME. *swepe*, in earliest use mainly northern, repl. ME. *swōpe* (OE. *swāpan*), either by extension of the vowel *ē* of the pt. (OE. *swēop*), or by development *i* to *ē* in OE. \**swīpian* (pt. *swīpode*) scourge, or ON. intr. *swipa*; shortening of vowel in pt. and pp. is shown before 1400. Hence **sweep** sb. in many uses covered by the definitions 'act of sweeping' (from XVI) and 'apparatus for sweeping' (from XV); in the sense 'chimney-sweeper' (XIX) preceded by *chimney-sweep* and †*sweep-chimney* (both XVII). comp. **sweep-stake** swī-psteik †one who takes the whole of the stakes in a game XV (used as a ship's name till XVII); †total removal XVI; (prize won in) a contest in which the stakes are contributed by the competitors. XVIII.

**sweet** swīt pleasing to the senses or the mind; dearly loved or prized; kindly, gracious. OE. *swēte* = OFris. *swēte*, OS. *swōti*, OHG. *s(w)uozi* (Du. *zoot*, G. *siiss*), ON. *svētr* :- Germ. \**swōtja-*, \**swōti-* (not in Goth., which shows another grade, *suts*), f. \**swōt-* :- IE. \**swād-* (\**swad-*), repr. by Skr. *svādús*, Gr. *hēdús*, *ῥādús* sweet, *hēdēsthai* rejoice, *hēdonē* pleasure, *handnein* please (*hēdon*, *hēada*), L. *suāvis* (:- \**swadwis*) SUAVE, *suādēre* advise (prop. make something pleasant to; cf. DISSUADE, PERSUADE). comp. **sweetbread** pancreas. XVI; perh. OE. *brād* flesh = OS. *brādo* ham, calf of leg, etc.; but the reason for the name is unkn. **sweet-ten**<sup>5</sup> make sweet XVI; superseding *sweet* vb. OE. *swētan*. **sweet-heart** darling XIII; loved one XVI; **sweet-tie** sweetmeat XVIII; sweet one XIX. **sweet-ting**<sup>3</sup>

sweetheart XIII; sweet variety of apple XVI. **sweet-treat** †sweet cake, etc.; sugarplum, lollipop XV; cf. OE. *swēt-*, *swōtmettas* dainties. **sweet william** species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus* XVI (Tusser). Hence sb. XIII (Cursor M.); **sweet-tyl**<sup>2</sup>, -NESS; OE.

**swell** swel pt. **swelled** sweld pp. **swollen** swou-lən, **swelled** become larger or greater. OE. *swellan*, pt. *sweall*, *swullon*, pp. -*swollen* = OFris. \**swella* (in 3rd sg. pres. ind. *swilith*), OS. \**swellan* (in 3rd pl. *suellad*), Du. *zwellen*, OHG. *swellan*, *swall*, *s(w)ulum*, *gis(w)ollen* (G. *schwellen*, *schwoll*, †*schwall*, *geschwollen*), ON. *swella*, *sval*, *sullu*, *sollim* :- Germ. str. vb. \**swellan*, to which corr. causative \**swalljan* (cf. Goth. *ufswalleins* being puffed up), repr. by MLG., MDu. *swellen*, etc.; no cogns. outside Germ. are known. **swell** sb. †morbid swelling XIII; condition of being swollen, protuberance; heaving of the sea XVII.

**swelter** swe-ltær be oppressed with heat XV (Lydg.); be oppressive with heat XVI. f. base of (dial.) *swelt* be overcome as with heat (XIV), OE. *sweltan*, pt. *swealt*, *swultan*, pp. *gestwoltan* die, perish = OS. *sweltan*, OHG. *swelzan*, ON. *swelta*, Goth. *swiltan* :- CGerm. str. vb. See -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**swerve** swārv turn aside, deviate in movement. XIV. repr. formally OE. *sweorfan*, pt. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen* file, scour.

**swift**<sup>1</sup> swift moving far in a short time, taking place at high speed. OE. *swift*, f. base of *swifan* move in a course, sweep (ME. *swive* copulate with) = ON. *swifa*; rel. further to OFris. *swīvia*, OHG. *sweib*, *sweibōn*, *swibōn*, *swebēn*, ON. *sveifla*. Cf. SWIVEL. Hence **swift**<sup>2</sup> (dial.) applied to various swiftly-moving reptiles XVI; bird of the family Cypselidæ XVII. ¶ The sense is peculiar to English.

**swift**<sup>3</sup> swift (naut.) make fast with ropes drawn taut. xv. prob. rel. to ME. †*swift* (XIV), ? syn. of *swifter* (XVII) rope used for swifting or binding, etc.; presumably of Scand. or LG. origin, and -base repr. by ON. *svipta* reef (sails), *sviftingar* reefing-ropes, Du. *zwichten* take in (sails), *zwichtlings*, *zwichtlijnen* cat-harpings, and ult. allied to SWIFT<sup>1</sup>.

**swig** swig (dial.) drink, liquor (applied dial. to special drinks) XVI; deep draught XVII. Hence **swig** vb. drink eagerly or copiously. Of unkn. origin.

**swill** swil wash or rinse out OE.; drink greedily or to excess XVI; flow freely XVII. OE. *swillan*, *swilian*, of which no certain cogns. are known. Hence sb. liquid food XVI; copious drinking, liquor XVII.

**swim** swim pt. **swam** swæm, pp. **swum** swam float or progress by moving the limbs on the surface of liquid. OE. *swimman*, pt. *swam(m)*, *swimmon*, pp. *swummen* = OS., OHG. *swimman* (Du. *zweemmen*, G. *schwimmen*), ON. *svim(m)a* :- CGerm.



(exc. Goth.) \**swemjan*, f. \**swem-* \**swam-* \**swum-* (whence OE., ON. *sund* SOUND<sup>1</sup>, OFris. *swinna*, *swinnia* swim, Goth. *swumfsl* pool); pt. *swam* superseded normal *swom* by assoc. with *began*, *drank*, *sank*. Hence *swim* sb. XVI.

**swindle** swi-ndl practise fraud. XVIII. back-formation f. **swi-ndler**<sup>1</sup> - G. *schwindler* giddy-minded person, extravagant projector, cheat, f. (M)HG. *schwindeln*, OHG. *suintilōn*, frequent. (cf. -LE<sup>3</sup>) of *swintan* (= OE., OS. *swindan*) waste away, languish, lose consciousness, f. \**swī-*, repr. also in OE. *swīma*, LG. *swīmel* dizziness.

**swine** swain animal of the genus *Sus*, pig. OE. *swin* = OFris., OS., OHG. *swin* (Du. *swijn*, G. *schwein*), ON. *svin*, Goth. *swein* :- CGerm. \**swinam*, sb. use of n. of adj. (cf. L. *suinus*, OSl. *svinū* pert. to swine, and see -INE<sup>1</sup>), f. IE. \**swē-*, repr. by L. *sūs*, etc. (see sow<sup>1</sup>). comp. **swi-ne-herd**<sup>2</sup>; late OE. *swīnhyrde*. ¶ The orig. use may have been generic or restricted to the young of the animal; for the latter cf. OHG. *geizgin*, Goth. *gaitain* kid. For parallel uses of the suffix cf. OE. *gæten* of goats, L. *hædinus* of kids; OE. *tiçcen* kid, *çycen* CHICKEN, Du. *veulen* foal; see -EN<sup>1</sup>.

**swing** swiŋ pt., pp. **swung** swaŋ †A. scourge, flog OE.; †B. move impetuously OE.; C. flourish, brandish (a weapon, etc.) XIV; D. move backwards and forwards XVI. OE. *swingan*, pt. *swang*, *swungon*, pp. *geswungen* = OFris. *swinga*, *swanga*, *swenga*, (M)LG. *swingen*, OHG. *swingan* (G. *schwingen* brandish, shake, winnow, swingle, intr. or refl. oscillate, bound, rise); cf. Germ. \**sweng* \**swang* (cf. Goth. *afswaggwidai*, rendering ἔξαπορηθῆναι be in doubt), parallel to \**swēkan* swink. The vowel of the pp. was finally established in the pt.

**Swing** swiŋ designating a system of intimidation practised in the south of England in 1830-1, and consisting of threatening letters signed by a fictitious Captain Swing.

**swinge** swiŋ<sup>d</sup> beat, flog, whip. XVI. Later form of ME. *svenge* smite, dash, OE. *swengan* shake, shatter :- \**swangwan*, as in Goth. *afswaggwidai*. Hence **swinge-ING**<sup>2</sup> very forcible or large, immense XVI; cf. *thumping*, *whopping*. **swinger**<sup>1</sup> swi-n<sup>d</sup>ʒəɪ vigorous or forcible †person or thing. XVI.

**swingle** swiŋgl wooden instrument for beating hemp, etc. XIV. - MDu. *swinghel*, corr. formally to OE. *swingel*, *swingle* stroke with a rod; see SWING, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**swipe** swaip drink hastily and copiously; strike at. XIX. perh. local var. of SWEEP. Hence sb. heavy blow. XIX.

**swipes** swaip beer, esp. weak beer. XVIII. perh. f. prec.

**swirl** swəɪl whirlpool xv (Wyntoun); twist, whirling motion XVIII. orig. Sc., perh. of LDu. origin (cf. Du. *swirrelen* whirl) and

frequent formation (cf. -LE<sup>3</sup>) on the imit. base seen in MLG. *swirren*, G. *schwirren*, Da. *svirre* whirl.

**swish** swiʃ make a sound as of an object moving forcibly through air or water. XVIII. imit. So int. and sb.

**Swiss** swis pert. to, native of, Switzerland. XVI. - F. *Suisse* - MHG. *Swiz* (G. *Schweiz*). So †**Swisser** (xvi-xvii) - MDu. *Switser* or MHG. *S(ch)wycer*, *S(ch)witzer* (now *Schweizer*), f. *Swiz(en-)* Switzerland.

**switch** switʃ slender tapering riding-whip XVI (Sh.); thin flexible shoot XVII; mechanical device for altering direction XVIII; long bunch or coil of hair XIX. In early use also *swits*, *switz*; prob. -LG. word repr. by Hanoverian dial. *swutsche*, var. of LG. *swukse* long thin stick (cf. *zwuksen* bend up and down, make a swishing noise). comp. **swi-tchback** form of railway used on steep slopes, in which the train or car can be 'switched back' (BACK adv.) or reversed. XIX.

**swither** swi-ðəɪ hesitate, vacillate. XVI (Douglas). orig. Sc., of unkn. origin.

**swivel** swi-vl fastening device on which the object fastened turns freely. XIV. f. wk. grade of OE. *swifan* (see SWIFT) + -EL<sup>1</sup>.

**swizzle** swi-zl intoxicating drink. XIX. Of unkn. origin. Cf. U.S. *switchel*.

**swoon** swūn fall into a fainting-fit. XIII. perh. back-formation from ME. gerund *swozning*, *swouning*, *swoning*, f. *iswozen*, *iswozen*, OE. *geswoegen* overcome, dead, pp. of \**swogan*, as in *ā-*, *oferswogan* suffocate, choke (with weeds), of unkn. origin. So sb., orig. in phr. *i(n) swoone*, etc., alt. of *aswoone*, repr. OE. *āswogen*, pp. of *āswogan*; a var. with parasitic *d*, *swound* sb. (xv) and vb. (xvi), is dialectal.

**swoop** swūp †sweep along as with trailing garments XVI; †pounce upon XVII; come down suddenly upon XVIII. perh. dial. development of ME. *swōpe*, OE. *swāpan* SWEEP.

**swoosh** swūʃ imit. of the sound made by rushing air or water. XIX. Cf. SWISH.

**swop** var. of SWAP.

**sword** sɔɪd weapon for cutting and thrusting. OE. *sword*, *sweord*, *swyrd* = OFris., OS. *sverd*, OHG. *swert* (G. *schwert*), ON. *sverð* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**swerðam*, of doubtful origin. For loss of *w* cf. TWO.

**swot**, **swat** swət (sl.) vb. and sb. study at school or college. XIX. dial. var. of SWEAT.

**-sy** si, (after voiced cons.) zi terminal el. of uncertain origin; perh. generalized from *arsy-versy* XVI (f. ARSE + L. *versā*, from VICE VERSA), as in contemp. *topsy-turvy*; in hypocoristic and trivial use, perh. after *Betsy*, pet-form of *Elizabeth*, e.g. *fubsy* fat and squat (XVIII), *pudsy* plump (XVIII), *tricksy* (xvi), *flimsy* (XVIII), *tipsy* (xvi), *tootsy* (xix), and the group *babsy*, *ducksy*, *mopsy*, *popsy(-wopsy)*.

**syagush** sjā·gūf caracal. XVIII. Urdu, - Pers. *siyāh gūsh* black ear.

**sybarite** si·bārait person devoted to luxury or pleasure; also adj. XVI. - L. *Sybarita* - Gr. *Subarītēs*, f. *Subaris*, ancient Greek city of S. Italy, noted for its effeminacy and luxury; see -ITE and cf. F. *sybarite* (XVI).

**sycamine** si·kəmin, -main black mulberry, *Morus nigra*. XVI. - L. *sycamīnus* - Gr. *sūkāmīnon*, f. Heb. *shiqmah*, with assim. to *sūkon* fig.

**sycomore, sycomore** si·kəməri species of fig-tree, *Ficus Sycomorus* XIV; species of maple, *Acer Pseudoplatanus* XVI. - OF. *sic(h)amor* (mod. *sycomore*) - L. *sycomorus* - Gr. *sūkōmoros*, f. *sūkon* fig + *mōron* mulberry.

**syce** sais in India, groom, follower on foot of horseman or carriage. XVII. Hind. - Arab. *sāis*, f. *sūs* tend a horse.

**sycee** saisi· fine uncoined silver in lumps. XVIII. Chinese *sī* (pronounced in Canton *sai*, *sei*) *sz'* fine silk.

**synocarpous** si·knouk·rəpəs (bot.) bearing fruit many times. XIX. f. Gr. *sukhnós* many + *karpós* fruit + -OUS.

**sycofant** si·kəfənt one of a class of informers in ancient Greece; mean flatterer, toady. XVI. - F. *sycofante* or L. *sycofanta* - Gr. *sūkōphántēs*, f. *sūkon* fig + \**phan-*, base of *phatnein* show (cf. HIEROPHANT, EPIPHANY).

**sycoxis** saikou·sis ulcer or eruption resembling a fig. XVI. - modL. *sycoxis* - Gr. *sūkōsis*, f. *sūkon* fig; see -OSIS.

**syenite** sai·ənait (min.) crystalline rock allied to granite. XVIII. - F. *syénite*, G. *syenit* - L. *syēnitēs* (sc. *lapis* stone), f. *Syēnē*, Gr. *Suēnē* town of Upper Egypt, Aswan; see -ITE.

**syl-** sil assim. from of SYN- before *l*.

**syllable** si·ləbl vocal sound or sounds uttered with a single effort of articulation. XIV (Ch., Gower, Trevisa). - AN. *sillable*, alt. of OF. *sillabe* (mod. *syllabe*) = Sp. *silaba*, It. *sillaba* - L. *syllaba* (Plautus) - Gr. *sullabē*, f. *sullambánein* take, put, or bring together, f. *sun* SYN- + *lambánein* take, f., \**lab-*. So **syllabary** si·ləbəri set or table of syllables. XVI. - modL. *syllabarium*, n. sg. of late L. *syllabarius*; cf. F. *syllabaire*. **syllabic** silə·bik. XVII (†-ICAL XVI). - medL. *syllabicus* - Gr. *sullabikós*; cf. late L. *syllabiccē* (adv.). **syllabica·tion** siləbikəi·fən. XVII. - medL., f. *syllabicaire* (Priscian). **sylla·bifica·tion** formation of or division into syllables. XIX. - medL., f. *syllabificāre*. **syllabism** si·ləbizm. XIX; perh. after F. *syllabisme*. **syllabize** si·ləbaiz divide into syllables. XVII. - medL. - Gr.

**syllabub** see SILLABUB.

**syllabus** si·ləbəs pl. -bi bai, -buses bəsiz concise statement or table of heads

of a discourse, etc. XVII. - modL. *syllabus*, originating in a misprint in early editions (1470) of *syllabos* for *sittybas*, in Cicero's Letters to Atticus (IV iv), acc. pl. of *sittyba* - Gr. *sittúbā* title-slip or label; *syllabos* was græcized later as *συλλάβους*, whence a spurious *συλλάβος* was deduced and accepted as a deriv. of *συλλαμβάνειν* put together (cf. SYLLABLE).

**syllepsis** sile·psis (gram.) figure by which one word or form is made to refer to two or more in the same sentence while strictly applying to only one. XVI. - late L. *syllēpsis* - Gr. *sullēpsis*, f. *sun* SYN- + *lēpsis* taking, f. *lēb- lāb- lab-*, base of *lambánein* take.

**sylogism** si·lədzizm argument expressed in the form of two propositions called the premisses and a third called the conclusion. XIV (Trevisa, Gower). Late ME. *silogisme*, occas. *silogime* - OF. *sil(l)ogisme*, earlier *silogime* (mod. *sylogisme*) or L. *sylogismus* (whence also Sp., It. *silogismo*) - Gr. *sullogismós*, f. *sullogizesthai*, intensive of *logizesthai* reckon, compute, conclude, f. *lógos* discourse, consideration, account; see SYN-, LOGOS, -ISM. So **sylogi·stic**. XVII, -ICAL. XVI. - L. *sylogisticus* (Quintilian) - Gr. *sullogistikós*, f. *sullogizesthai*. **sy·logize**. XV (Lydg.). - OF. *sil(l)ogiser* - late L. *sylogizāre* (Boethius) - Gr. *sullogizesthai*.

**sylph** silf one of a race of beings supposed to inhabit the air. XVII. - modL. pl. *sylphes* and *sylphi*, G. pl. *sylphen*, of uncertain origin, but perh. based by Paracelsus (Theophrast von Hohenheim) on L. *sylvestris* of the woods and *nympha* nymph. So **sy·lphid**. XVII. - F. *sylphide*.

**sylvan, silvan** si·lvən sb. inhabitant of the woods; adj. pert. to a wood or woods, wooded. XVI. - F. *sylvain*, †*silvain*, or L. *silvānus*, *syl-* (only as the name of a god), f. *silva* wood; see -AN. ¶ The sp. with *y* is by assoc. with Gr. *hūlē* (see HYLIC) wood.

**sym-** sim assim. form of SYN- before *m*, *b*, *p*.

**symbol** si·mbəl summary of Christian belief, creed XV (Caxton); something that represents something else XVI (Spenser); written character XVII. - ChrL. *symbolum* (whence F. *symbole*, Sp., It. *simbolo*) - Gr. *sumbolon* mark, token, ticket, watchword, outward sign, covenant, f. *sun* SYN- + \**bol-*, as in *bolē*, *bólos* a throw (cf. *sum|ballein* put together), rel. to *ballean* throw (cf. BALLISTIC, EMBLEM, PROBLEM). So **symbolic(al)** -bəl·likəl. XVII. - F. *symbolique* or late L. *symbolicus* - Gr. *sumbolikós*. **symbolize** †agree, harmonize; have similar qualities (techn. term of early physics said of substances having qualities in common) XVI; be a symbol of XVII.

**symmetry** si·mitri †mutual relation of parts, proportion; due or just proportion.

xvi. - F. †*symmetrie* (mod. *symétrie*) or L. *symmetria* (whence also Sp. *simetria*, It. *simmetria*) - Gr. *summetriá*, f. *súmmetros* commensurable, proportionable, in due measure, symmetrical, f. *sún* SYM- + *métron* measure; see METRE, -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **sym-met-ri-cal**. xviii (J.).

**sympathy** símpəpɪ affinity; agreement; conformity of feelings or temperament. xvi (Sidney, Lyly, Sh., Spenser; earlier in L. form). - L. *sympathia* (whence F. *sympathie*) - Gr. *sumpátheia*, f. *sumpáthēs* having a fellow-feeling, f. *sún* SYM- + \**path-* base of *páthos* feeling, PATHOS; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **sympathe-tic**. xvii. - modL. - Gr. *sumpáthētikós*, f. *sumpáthēn*. **sympathize**. be affected like another xvi; have a fellow-feeling xvii. - F. *sympathiser*, f. *sympathie*.

**symphony** símfəni †used vaguely for musical instruments xiii (S. Eng. Leg.); †harmony xv; (mus.) passage for instruments xvii (spec. xviii). - (O)F. †*sim-*, *symphonie* - L. *symphōnia* instrumental harmony, voices in concert, (Vulg.) musical instrument - Gr. *sumphōniá*, f. *súmphōnos* harmonious, f. *sún* SYM- + *phōnē* sound; see PHONETIC, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**symplysis** símfɪsɪs (anat.) union of two bones. xvi. - modL. *symplysis* - Gr. *súmplysis*, esp. of bones, f. *sún* SYM- + *phúsis* growth (see PHYSIC). *sumphúein* grow together.

**symposium** símpouziəm drinking party, convivial meeting for conversation, etc.; meeting for discussion. xviii. - L. *symposium* - Gr. *sumpōsion*, f. *sumpōtēs* fellow-drinker, f. *sún* SYM- + \**pot-* (cf. POTION). Earlier (xvi, Sydney) the latinized title of one of Plato's dialogues in which Socrates and others discuss the nature of love. Also **sympo-si-ac** convivial; †sb. symposium. xvii. - L. - Gr.

**symptom** símpʰtəm perceptible change in the body indicating disease xvi; (gen.) xvii. Earlier in late L. form *symptōma* - Gr. *súmp-tōma* chance, accident, mischance, f. *sumpíptein* fall upon, happen to, f. *sún* SYM- + *píptein* fall. So **symptom-a-tic**. xvii. - ATICAL. xvi. - F. or late L. (cf. Gr. *συμπτωματικός* exposed to chance).

**syn-** sín latinized form of Gr. *sun-*, comb. form of *sún* prep. together, similarly, alike, in many words of Gr. origin and mod. scientific terms; assim. before *l* to *syl-*, before *b*, *p*, *m* to *sym-*, before simple *s* to *sys-*, before *s* + consonant and *z* to *sy-*.

**synæresis** sínio-rɪsɪs contraction of two vowels. xvi. - late L. *synæresis* - Gr. *sunairesis*, f. *sún* SYN- + *haireîn* take (cf. HERESY).

**synagogue** sínəgəg congregation of Jews for worship xii; building for Jewish worship xiii. ME. *sinagoge* - OF. *sinagoge* (mod. *synagogue*) - late L. *synagōga* -

Gr. *sunagōgē* meeting, assembly, in LXX. synagogue, f. *sunageîn* bring together, assemble, f. *sún* SYN- + *dgein* lead, bring (cf. ACT). The present form, with pronunc. assim. to L., appears regularly from xvi, occas. xiii.

**synalœpha** sínəli-fə coalescence of vowels. xvi. - L. *synalœpha* (Quintilian) - Gr. *sunaloiphē*, f. *sunaleiphein* smear or melt together, f. *sún* SYN- + *aleiphein* anoint.

**synchronic** sínkronɪk belonging to the same time. xix. f. late L. *synchronus* - Gr. *súgkhronos*, f. *sún* SYN- + *khronós* time (cf. CHRONIC). So **synchron-ical**. xvii. **syn-chronism** sí-nkrōnɪzəm. xvi. - modL. - Gr. *synchronize*. xvii. **syn-chronous** coincident in time. xvii. f. late L. *synchronus* - Gr.

**syncopation** sínkəpeɪ-ʃən (gram.) contraction of a word by elision of one or more syllables xvi (Palsgr.); (mus.) beginning a note on a normally unaccented part of the bar and continuing it into the normally accented part xvi (Morley). - medL. *syncopatio(-n)*, f. late L. *syncopāre*, f. *syncopē*; see next, -ATION.

**syncope** sínkəpi (path.) failure of the heart's action; grammatical syncopation. xvi. Earlier *syncopis*, incorrect nom. inferred from *syncopin*, var. of L. accus. *syncopen*; also occas. †*syncopa* †*syncop*. - late L. *syncopē* (which superseded it) - Gr. *sugkopē*, f. *sún* SYN- + *kop-* strike, cut off.

**syncretism** sí-nkrɪtɪzəm union of opposite tenets, etc. xvii; (philcl.) merging of cases xx. - modL. *syncretismus* - Gr. *sugkrētismós*, f. *sugkrētízein*.

**synderesis** see SYNTERESIS.

**syndic** sí-ndɪk civil magistrate in some countries of Europe; one deputed to represent a corporation. xvii. - (O)F. *syndic*, †-ique delegate, chief magistrate of Geneva, corr. to Pr. *sendegue*, Sp. *sindico*, Pg. *syndico*, It. *sindaco* - late L. *syndicus* delegate of a corporation - Gr. *súndikos* defendant's advocate, f. *sún* SYM- + \**dik*, base of *díkē* judgement, *deiknusthai* show; see TEACH, -IC. So **syndicalism** industrial unionism. xx. - F. *syndicalisme*, f. *syndical*, as in *chambre syndicale* trade union. **syndicate**<sup>1</sup> †office of a syndic; body of syndics xvii; combination of financiers or other promoters of enterprise xix. - F. *syndicat* - medL. *syndicātus*.

**syndrome** sí-ndroum, -drəmi (path.) concurrence of symptoms xvi; †concurrency, concurrence xvii. - modL. *syndromē* - Gr. *sundromē*, f. *sún* SYN- + \**drom-*, *drameîn* run.

**syne** sáin (Sc. and north.) immediately afterwards, thereupon; later; since then xiv; before now, ago xv (esp. in *lang syne* long ago, made familiar by Burns's 'Auld Lang Syne').

**synecdoche** sine·kdōki (rhet.) figure by which the part is put for the whole or vice versa. - L. *synecdochē* - Gr. *sunekdokhē*, f. *sunekdēkhesthai*, f. *sún* SYN- + *ekdēkhesthai* take up.

**synizesis** sinizī·sis (gram., pros.) coalescence of two adjacent vowels without forming a recognized diphthong. XIX. - late L. *synizēsis* - Gr. *sunizēsis*, f. *sunizānein* sink down, f. *sún* SYN- + *hizānein*, f. *hizein* sit.

**syphon** si·nəd assembly of clergy. XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *synodus* - Gr. *sunodos* meeting, f. *sún* SYN- + *hodós* way, travel. So **synodal**<sup>1</sup>. XV. - late L.

**synonym** si·nōnim any of two or more words of the same meaning. XVI. In early use first in pl. in L. form (-a) or anglicized (-es, -aes), later in sg. -*ynum*, -*ymon*, -*ime*, -*yme*. XV. L. *synōnymum* - Gr. *sunōnumon*, sb. use of n. sg. of *sunōnumos*, f. *sún* SYN- + *ónuma* NAME (as in ANONYMOUS). So **synonymous** sinō·nimās. XVII (Donne). **synonymy**<sup>2</sup>. XVII. - late L. - Gr.

**synopsis** sinō·psis tabular arrangement showing general view. XVII. - late L. *synopsis* - Gr. *sunopsis*, f. *sún* SYN- + *ōpsis* view. So **synoptic**. XVIII, -ICAL. XVII (Evelyn); see OPTIC.

**synovia** si-, sainou·viə fluid of the joints in the body. XVII. - modL. *synovia*, *sinovia*, an invention, perh. arbitrary, of Paracelsus (d. 1541), applied by him to the various nutritive fluids in the body. Hence **synovial**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII. **sinovitis**. XIX.

**syntax** si·ntæks †orderly arrangement of parts; (gram.) arrangement of words in their appropriate forms and order. XVII. - F. *syntaxe* or late L. *syntaxis* (adopted in Eng. XVI) - Gr. *súntaxis*, f. *súntassein*, f. *sún* SYN- + *tássein* arrange. So **syntactical**. XIX, -TA·CTICAL. XVI.

**synteresis** sintirī·sis (theol.) function of conscience serving as a guide to conduct. XVI. modL. - Gr. *suntērēsis*, f. *suntēreîn*, f. *sún* SYN- + *tēreîn* watch over, guard. Also †*synderesis*.

**synthesis** si·n̄psis proceeding from cause to effect XVII; formation of a compound by combining its elements XVIII. - L. *synthesis* - Gr. *súnthesis*, f. *suntithēnai*, f. *sún* SYN- + *tithēnai* (the- place, put; see THEME, THESIS). Hence **synthesize**. XIX; beside **synthetize**. XIX. - Gr. *sunthetizesthai*. So **synthetic** -e·tik, -e·tical. XVII. - F. or modL. (- Gr. -etikós).

**sypher** sai·fəi overlap two plank-edges so as to make a flush surface. XIX. var. of CIPHER vb.

**syphilis** si·filis venereal disease. XVIII. - modL. *Syphilis* title of a poem, in full 'Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus' (syphilis or the French disease), 1530, by Girolamo Fracastoro, physician, astronomer, and poet, of Verona; the name is used for the

disease in the poem itself, which is the story of a shepherd *Syphilus*, represented as the first sufferer (the title *Syphilis* being formed after *Æneis*, *Thebais*, etc.); the term was used systematically by Fracastoro in his 'De Contagione', 1546. *Syphilus* is of unkn. origin. Hence **syphilitic**. XVIII. modL. *syphiliticus* (Sauvages); the suffix -itic, being the adj. formative of -ITIS, is inappropriate.

**syphon, syren** see SIPHON, SIREN.

**Syriac** si·riæk (pert. to) the Semitic language of Syria. XVII. - L. *Syriacus* - Gr. *Suriakós*, f. *Suria*; see -AC. So **SYRIAN** si·riən. XIV. - OF. *sirien* (mod. *syrien*), f. L. *Syrius* - Gr. *Súrios*.

**syringa** siri·ngə shrub of the genus Philadelphus. XVII (Evelyn). - modL. *syringa*, f. Gr. *surigg-*, *súrigx* pipe, SYRINX; first applied (by Lobel 1576) to the mock orange from its stems being used for pipe stems, later (by Linnæus 1735) to the lilac (formerly called *pipe tree*), of which it remains the botanical generic name. Cf. SERINGA.

**syringe** si·rin<sup>d</sup><sub>3</sub> cylindrical instrument consisting essentially of a tube for drawing in and ejecting liquid. xv. - late L. *syringa* (whence OF. *ceringue*, F. *seringue*, etc.) f. L. *syrix* (see next); orig. *siryng*, *syryng*, which in XVI became assim. to obl. cases of the L. word (hence pl. *syringes* siri·nd̄<sub>3</sub>iz, *syri·nxes*).

**syrix** si·riŋks Pan-pipe; narrow rock-cut channels or tunnels XVII; organ of voice in birds XIX. L. - Gr. *súrigx* pipe, tube, channel, fistula.

**Syro-** sai·rou repr. *Suro-*, comb. form of Gr. *Súros*.

**syrup** si·rəp, U.S. **sirup** thick sweet liquid. - (O)F. *sirap* or medL. *siropus*, *sirupus*, which, with corr. It. *s(c)iroppo*, Sp. *jarope*, derive ult. from Arab. *šarāb* beverage, drink. Cf. SHRUB<sup>2</sup>, SHERBET. Hence **syropy**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**systatic** sistæ·ltik pert. to contraction. XVII. - late L. *systaticus* - Gr. *sustaltikós*, f. *sún* SYN- + *staltós*, f. *stal·stélein* place.

**system** si·stīm organized or connected group of objects; set or scheme of principles, ideas, etc. XVII. - F. *système* (XVI) or its source late L. *systema* - Gr. *sústēma* organized whole, f. *sún* SYN- + \**sta-* STAND. So **systematic** -æ·tik. XVII. - F. *systematique* (XVI) - late L. **systematize**. XVIII. - F. *systematiser*. **systemic** siste·mik (physiol., path.) XIX. irreg. formation used for differentiation of meaning from *systematic*.

**systole** si·stəli (physiol.) regular contraction of the heart and arteries. XVI. - late L. *systolē* - Gr. *sustolē*, f. *sún* SYN- + \**stol-* \**stel-* place, after *stélein* contract (cf. STOLE).

**style** si'stail applied to architecture in which the columns are close together. XVIII. - L. *stylus* - Gr. *stýlos*, f. *sin* SYN- + *stálos* column, pillar.

**zygy** si-zidzi (astron.) †conjunction,

(now) conjunction and opposition of two celestial bodies XVII; applied to various unions or combinations XIX. - late L. *ýzygia* - Gr. *suzugiá* yoke, pair, copulation, conjunction, f. *suzugos* yoked, paired, f. *sin* SYN- + \**zug-* YOKE.

## T

**T** ti 20th letter of the Eng. alphabet, in phr. *to a T* (XVII) exactly, to a nicety, perh. for earlier *to a TITTLE*.

-**t<sup>1</sup>** suffix of abstr. sbs. derived from vbs., repr. IE. -*t-* in -\**tis*, -\**tus* which is preserved in OE. -*p* and Germ. -*t*, after guttural, labial, and sibilant cons., e.g. *draught*, *drift*, *flight*, *thirst*, *thrift*.

-**t<sup>2</sup>** phonetic var. of OE. *p* (as in *health*, *truth*: see -**TH<sup>1</sup>**), e.g. in *drought*, *height*, *sleight*, *theft*.

-**t<sup>3</sup>** var. of -**ED<sup>1</sup>**, as in *blest*, *burnt*, *dreamt*, *pent*, *tozt*; *blesed*, *burned*, *dreamed*, *penned*, *tossed*; cf. **PAST**.

**ta** tā infantile and joc. colloq. substitute for **THANKS**. XVIII.

**taal** tál *the t.*, the Dutch language of S. Africa, Afrikaans. XIX. - Du. *tahu* language, speech, MDu. *tāle* = OE. *taal* **TALE**.

**tab** tæb short broad strip, etc. XVII; depending or projecting piece on a dress; label; (U.S.) reckoning, check XIX. prob. of dial. origin; partly synom. with **TAG<sup>1</sup>**.

**tabard** tæ·bærd loose upper garment with short sleeves or none. XIII. - OF. *tabart* = Sp. *tarbardo*, It. *tabarro*; of unkn. origin.

**tabaret** tæ·bæret fabric of alternate stripes of material. XIX. f. **TABBY**. Also **tabbarea** tæbæri·ə XIX; **ta·binet** XVIII, based on †*tabine* (XVII).

**tabasco** tæbæ·skou pungent sauce made from capsicum. XVII (*tauasco*). Name of a river and state of Mexico.

**tabasheer** tæbæ·fiə·r siliceous substance forming in the joints of bamboo. XVI. - Pg. or F. form of Urdu (Arab., Pers.) *tabāšīr* chalk, mortar.

**tabby** tæ·bi silk taffeta, orig. striped XVII; short for *t. cat* (XVII), cat having a striped coat; (colloq.) elderly maiden lady XVIII. - (O)F. *tabis*, †*atabis* (cf. medL. *attābi*) = Sp., It. *tabi* - Arab. 'attābiy name of a quarter of Baghdad in which the stuff was manufactured, named after 'Attāb, great-grandson of Omeyya.

**taberdar** tæ·bærdəri name given to certain scholars at the Queen's College, Oxford. XVII. In L. form *taberd(i)us*, *tabardarius*, f. **TABARD** + -*ārius* -**ARY**.

**tabernacle** tæ·bærnækl tent containing the Ark of the Covenant; canopied structure XIII; tent (gen.); dwelling-place, esp. a temporary one XIV; place of worship (not a church) XVII. - (O)F. *tabernacle* or L. *tabernāculum* tent, booth, shed, dim. of *taberna* **TAVERN**.

**tabes** tei·bīz slow emaciation. XVII. - L. *tābēs*.

**tablature** tæ·blætʃuəɹ (mus.) notation, spec. for the lute, flute, etc.; scheme in which the lines of the stave denoted the strings or holes, and signs were placed over them to indicate where these should be stopped. XVI. - F. *tablature* - medL. *tabulātūra*, f. late L. *tabulāre*, f. L. *tabula* **TABLE**; see -**URE**.

**table** tei·bl A. slab, tablet (now mainly techn.) XII; †(pl.) backgammon XIII; †board on which chess, etc. are played; (pl.) leaves of a backgammon board XV (phr. *turn the tables* reverse the situation XVII); B. raised board at which one sits XIII; C. arrangement of numbers, words, etc. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *table* = Pr. *taula*, It. *tavola* - L. *tabula* plank, tablet, list, repl. *meusa* in sense B in Gallo-Roman and Italian areas. The L. word was adopted in OE. as *tabule* and *tæfl* (ME. *tavel*) = MLG., MDu. *tāvele*, OHG. *zabal* and *ta·vala* (Du., G. *tafel*), ON. *tafl*. Hence vb. xv.

**tableau** tæ·blou picture, graphic description XVII; dramatic grouping of persons, etc. XIX. - F. *tableau*, OF. *tablel*, dim. of *table* (see prec.).

**table d'hôte** tæblou·t public table or meal at a hotel, etc. XVII (*table de l'hoste*, *tabl'd host*). F., 'host's table'; see **TABLE**, **HOST<sup>2</sup>**.

**tablet** tæ·blit slab for an inscription or carving XIV; slab or panel for a painting XVI; sheet or leaf or (pl.) a set of them for writing on XVII (Sh.); flat cake, lozenge XVI. - OF. *tablete* (mod. *tablette*), corr. to Pr. *tauleta*, Sp. *tableta*, It. *tavoletta*; Rom. dim. of L. *tabula* **TABLE**; see -**ET**.

**tabloid** tæ'bloɪd trade-mark term for medicinal tablets patented by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., 14 March 1884; attrib., transf., applied to written or printed matter in condensed form. alt. of TABLET, by substitution of -OID for -ET.

**taboo, tabu** tæ'buː consecrated or restricted to a special use; prohibited, inviolable. XVIII (Capt. Cook). orig. - Tongan *ta'bu* (so str. in native use).

**tabo(u)r** teɪ'buː hist. (small) drum. XIII (RGlouc.). - OF. *tabour* (mod. *tambour*) - Pr. *tabor*, *tanbor*, Sp. *tambor*, †*atambor*, It. *tamburo*. Hence **TABRET** tæ'brit. XIV (*taberett*).

**tabouret** tæ'bɔːret, ||*taburə* low stool, so called from its shape. XVII. - F. *tabouret*, dim. of *tabour*; see prec., -ET.

**tabular** tæ'bjʊləɹ of the form of a tablet or slab XVII; pert. to a schematic table XVIII. - L. *tabularis*, f. *tabula* TABLE; see -AR and cf. F. *tabulaire*. Earlier -ary (XVI). So **ta·bulATE**<sup>3</sup> arrange in tabular form. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *tabulāre*, f. *tabula*.

**tacamahac** tækəmə'hæk aromatic resin of Mexico and S. America. XVI. -Sp. †*tacamahaca* (now *tacamaca*) -Aztec *tecomahiyac*.

**tacheometer** tækɪə'mɪtəɹ instrument for the rapid location of points. XIX. - F. *tachéomètre*, irreg. f. Gr. *takhe-*, stem of *takhús* quick, swift, *tákhos* swiftness; see -METER. Also **TACHY·meter**. XIX.

**tachometer** tækə'mɪtəɹ instrument for measuring speed. XIX. f. Gr. *tákhos* speed + METER; cf. prec.

**tachy-** tæ'ki, tæ'kiː comb. form of Gr. *takhús* swift, as in **TACHY·GRAPHY** 'swift writing', shorthand. XVII; **TACHYGRA·PHIC**. XVIII.

**tacit** tæ'sɪt silent, unspoken, unexpressed. XVII (Bacon). - L. *tacitus*, prop. pp. of *tacēre* be silent (cf. **RETICENT**), corr. to Goth. *þahan*, and rel. further to OS. *þagian*, *þagōn*, OHG. *dagen*, ON. *þagna*. So **ta·citurN** saying little. XVIII (Smollett). - F. *taciturne* or L. *taciturnus*, f. *tacitus*, with ending as in *diurnus*, *diturnus*, *nocturnus*. **tacitu·rnITY**. xv. - (OF. or L.

**tack**<sup>1</sup> tæk A. fastening, as a clasp, sharp-pointed nail, etc. XIV. B. (naut.) rope, wire, etc. to secure sails xv. Parallel to later *tach(e)*, the two forms presumably repr. OF. vars. \**taque*, (dial.) *tache*; but the relation with the corr. vb. and with *attack*, *attach*, *detach* has not been made out. So **tack** vb. A. †*attach* XIV (Trevisa); fasten loosely or temporarily xv (Promp. Parv.). B. (naut.; from sense B of the sb.) shift the tacks in going about xvi.

**tack**<sup>2</sup> tæk †customary payment XIII (Cursor M.); tenure, tenancy xv. prob. - ON. *tak* (beside *taka*) seizure, hold, bail, security, f. *taka* TAKE.

**tack**<sup>3</sup> tæk food-stuff, as in *hard t.*, ship's biscuit. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**tackle** tæ'kl apparatus, equipment, gear, rigging. XIII (Genesis and Exodus, Cursor M.), prob. - (M)LG. *takel* (whence also Du. G. *takel*, Sw. *tackel*), f. *taken* = MDu. *tacken* lay hold of; see -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **ta·ckle** vb. furnish with tackle XIV; harness XVIII; grip, grapple with XIX.

**tacky** tæ'ki slightly sticky. XVIII. f. **TACK**<sup>1</sup> (presumably in the gen. sense of holding or fastening together) + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**tact** tæk A. †sense of touch XVII; B. faculty of mental perception; C. sense of propriety, faculty of doing the right thing at the right time XVIII. - (OF. *tact* or L. *tactus* touch, f. \**tag-*, base of *tangere* touch (see **TANGENT**). In sense C immed. after F. *tact* (Voltaire, 1769).

**tactics** tæ'ktɪks art of deploying forces in battle. XVII. repr. modL. *tactica* (1616 in title of tr. of Ælian's 'Taktiké Theoria') - Gr. *tá taktiká*, n.pl. of *taktikós*, f. *taktós* ordered, arranged, f. base of *tássein* set in order. So **ta·ctic** adj. XVII, **ta·ctical** XVI. - modL. *tacticus* - Gr. *taktikós*. Hence **tacticIAN** tæktɪ'ʃən. XVIII; after F. *tacticien* (1788).

**tactile** tæ'ktáɪl pert. to touch. XVII. - L. *tactilis*, f. *tact-*, pp. stem of *tangere* touch; see **TANGENT**, -ILE. So **ta·ctual**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. f. L. *tactus* touch.

**tadpole** tæ'dpɔʊl larva of frog, etc. xv (*taddepol*). f. *ta* **TOAD** + *pol* POLL, as if 'a toad that is all head'; the notion of 'head' appears in dial. syns., e.g., as *bullhead*, *pole-*, *pollhead*. ¶ In *tadpoles* and *tapers*, professional politicians, political schemers, from the names of two, Mr. *Tadpole* and Mr. *Taper*, in Disraeli's 'Coningsby' (1844).

**tael** teɪl Chinese ounce and standard money of account. xvi. - Pg. *tael*, pl. *taeis* - Malay *tahil*, *tail* weight.

**tenia, tenia** tɪ'niə band, fillet xvi; tape-worm XVIII. L. - Gr. *taintá*.

**taffeta** tæ'fɪtə silk fabric. XIV. - OF. *taffetas* or medL. *taffata*, ult. - Pers. *tāftah*, sb. use of pp. of *tāftan* shine.

**taffrail** tæ'freɪl aftermost part of the poop-rail of a ship. XIX. alt. of *taff(e)rel* †(carved) panel XVII; upper part of the flat portion of a ship's stern XVIII. - Du. *taffereel* panel, picture, for \**tafeleel*, dim. of *tafel* TABLE; the final syll. is assim. to RAIL<sup>2</sup>.

**Taffy** tæ'fi Welshman. XVII. f. attributed pronunc. of *Davy* or *David* (W. *Dafydd*).

**tafia** tæ'fiə rum-like liquor obtained from molasses. XVIII. Of W. Indian or Malay origin.

**tag**<sup>1</sup> tæg small pendent piece, orig. on a garment xiv (implied in *tagged*); ornamental pendant; point of metal, etc. at the end of a lace xvi; something appended to a piece of writing, etc., brief quotation XVIII. Of unkn. origin; an early syn. phrase, etc. is †*tag*, which was perh. influenced by **TACK**. Hence **tag** vb. xvi mark with a tag. †*tag*

*and rag XVI, tag-rag XVII* rabble, riff-raff, tag, rag, and bobtail XVII. Earlier in †*tottage* (XIII) only in fig. sense 'circumstance', presumably derived from the idea of appendage.

**tag**<sup>2</sup> tæg children's game, otherwise called TIG. XVIII.

**tahsildar** taχsi·ldār chief revenue officer. XVIII. Urdu - Arab., Pers. *tahsildār*, f. *tahsil* collection + *dār*, Pers. agent-suffix.

**tail**<sup>1</sup> teil posterior extremity of an animal OE.; in various transf. senses from XIII. OE. *tæg(e)l* = MLG. *tagel* twisted whip, rope's end, OHG. *zagal* animal's tail (G. dial. *zagal*, *zäl*), ON. *tagl* horse's (or cow's) tail, Goth. *tagl* hair of the head, of the camel :- CGerm. \**taglaz* :- IE. \**doklos*, further connexions of which are doubtful. Hence vb. in many (esp.) specialized senses from XVI.

**tail**<sup>2</sup> teil (leg.) limitation of a freehold estate or fee to a person. XIV. -(O)F. *taille* cut, division, partition or assessment of a subsidy, tax, f. *taillier* cut, fix the precise form of limit; see TAILOR, TALLY. So **tail** adj. limited by conditions fixed by the donor. XV. - AN. *tailé*, OF. *taillié*, pp. of *taillier*; esp. in *fee-tail* (AN. *fee tailé*); for the fall of final -*é* cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>.

**tailor** tei·ləɪ one whose business is to make clothes. XIII. ME. *tailour*, *tailo(u)r* - AN. *tailour*, (O)F. *tailleur* cutter, from XVI tailor = Pr. *talair*, *talador*, Sp. *tallador* engraver, *tajador* cutter, It. *tagliatore* cutter :- CRom. *tāliātorem*, -*iātor*, f. *tāliāre* cut = Pr. *talhar*, Sp. *tajar*, It. *tagliare* :- CRom. \**tal(l)iare*, f. L. *tālea* rod, twig, cutting; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**taint** teint A. †*attaint* XIV; B. tint, dye XVI; stain, blemish XVII (Sh.). Partly aphetic of ATTAINT; partly -OF. *teint*, *taint* :- L. *tinctus* and *teinte* :- medL. *tincta*, sb. uses of pp. of *tingere* TINGE. So vb. †convict XIV; †hit, strike XVI; †tinge, dye XV; affect perniciously XVI.

**tais(c)h** taif phantom, apparition. XVIII (J.). - Gael. *taibhs* taivf, taif = OIr. *taidbse*.

**take** teik pt. took tuk, pp. taken tei·kn seize (also in earliest use, touch), capture XII; with various deriv. uses many of which were current by 1200 (Orm). Late OE. *tacan* (chiefly in pt. *tōc*), esp. in phr. modelled on ON. phr., e.g. *tacan tō* - ON. *taka* at begin, *tacan vǫþ* - *taka við* receive, *tacan on* - *taka á touch*; also *oftacan* overtake (early XI). - ON. *taka*, pt. *tók* = WFr. *take*, EFr. *tāken*, MDu. *tāken* grasp, seize, catch, rel. by gradation to Goth. *tekan*, pt. *taivotok*, pp. *tekans* touch; further connexions uncertain; OE. *oftacan* may point to the native currency of *tacan*. Superseded OE. *niman* (see NIM, NUMB) as the gen. equiv. of L. *capere*, *sumere*, F. *prendre*, etc. Its conjugation was assim. to that of *shake*, so that *taken* repl. ON. pp.

*tekinn*; ME. contr. pp. (y)*tan* is repr. later by *tain(e)*, *tayn(e)*, *ta'en*.

**talapoin** tæ·ləpoin Buddhist priest or monk. XVI. - Pg. *talapão* - Talaing *tala pōi*.

**talar** tei·ləɪ garment reaching to the ankles. XVI. - L. *tālāris*, f. *tālus* ankle; see -AR.

**talbot** tō·lbət kind of hound formerly used for hunting, (her.) figure of this as borne in the arms of the ancient Talbot family. XV. Occurs as the proper name of a dog in Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale 562 and c.1450 John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, is referred to as 'oure goode dogge'; prob. generalized from the family name.

**talbotype** tō·lbətaip process of photographing on sensitized paper patented by W. H. Fox Talbot in 1841, first called *calotype*; see TYPE.

**talc** tælk species of translucent or shining minerals, e.g. mica. XVI (earlier in L. form XVI). - F. *talc* or medL. *talcum* (in Sp. and It. *talco*) - Arab. *talq* - Pers. *talk*.

**tale** teil A. †talk, discourse OE.; what is told, story, narrative XI; B. reckoning, number XII. OE. *talū* = OFris. *tale*, OS. *tala* (Du. *taal* speech), OHG. *zala* (G. *zahl* number), ON. *tala* talk, tale, number :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**talō* fem., f. \**tal-*, as in \**taljan* TELL. Sense B was prob. taken from ON. (cf. late Nth. OE. *tal* - ON. *tal n*).

**tallegalla** tæligæ·lə brush turkey of New Guinea. XIX. modL. (F. *talégalle*) formed by R. P. Lesson (1828) from Malagasy *talèva* and L. *gallus* cock.

**talent** tæ·lənt A. †inclination, disposition XIII (Cursor M.); B. ancient weight and money of account XIV (Wycl. Bible); C. mental endowment or aptitude XV. - OF. *talent* will, desire = Pr. *talant*, *talen* = Sp., It. *talento* :- L. *talentum* in Rom. sense of 'inclination of mind' - Gr. *tālanton* balance, weight, sum of money, f. \**tal-*, \**tila-* bear, endure (cf. THOLE<sup>2</sup>). Sense C is developed from the use of the word in the parable of the talents, Matt. xxv 14-30.

**tales** tei·lɪz writ for summoning jurors; list of persons so summoned. XVI. L. *tālēs* pl. of *tālīs* such (cf. RETALIATE) in phr. *tales de circumstantibus* such persons from those standing about. L. *tālīs* belongs to the group containing *tam* so, *tantus* so great, *tot* so many (cf. the parallel *quālis*, *quam*, *quantus*, *quot*).

**talion** tæ·liən retaliation. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. *talion* - L. *tālīō(n-)*, f. *tālīs*; see prec. -ION. *lex talionis* principle of exacting compensation, 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth'.

**talipot** tæ·lipət S. Indian fan-palm. XVII. - Malayalam *tālīpat*, Sinhalese *talapata*, Hindi *tālpat* :- Skr. *tālapattra* leaf of the *tāla* or fan-palm.

**talisman** tæ·lɪzmən object endowed with occult powers, used as an amulet or charm.



xvii. - F., Sp. *talisman*, It. *talismano* - medGr. *telesmon*, alt. of late Gr. *telesma* (whence Arab. *ṭīlsam*) completion, performance, religious rite, consecrated object, f. *teleîn*, complete, perform (a rite), consecrate, f. *télos* end, result (cf. TELE-).

**talk** tɔk 'speak in conversation' (J.); also trans. XIII. ME. *talkien*, *talken* (first in w. midl. texts), deriv. with *k*-suffix in the base \**tal-* of TALE, TELL; cf. *lurk*, *stalk*, *walk*. Hence **ta-*l*kATIVE**. xv. **talkeetalk** tɔ-kitɔki broken English; prattle, chatter. xix. **ta-*l*kIE** talking film. xx.

**tall** tɔl †seemly, decent, comely; †doughty, valiant xiv (phr. †*t. of his hands* dexterous, formidable in arms xvi); high of stature, lofty xvi (Palsgr.). repr. OE. *gē|tæl* swift, prompt (of which sense there are later traces) = OFris. *tel*, OS. *gital*, OHG. *gizal* quick. **ta-*l*BOY** tall-stemmed glass xvii; tall chest or bookcase mounted on a high stand xviii.

**tallage** tæ-lidʒ tax, levy, orig. one levied by Norman kings. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). - OF. *tailage*, f. *taillier* cut, shape, determine the form of, limit = Pr. *talhar*, Sp. *tajar*, It. *tagliare* :- Rom. \**talliäre*, f. -*tallia* TALLY.

**tallith** tæ-lɪp garment worn by Jews at prayer. xvii. - Rabbinic Heb. *ṭallip*, f. *ṭālal* cover.

**tallow** tæ-ləʊ harder kinds of fat used for candles, soap, etc. xiv. ME. *talz*, *taluz*, *talow* - MLG. *talg*, *talch* (whence also Du. *talk*, G. *talg*, Icel. *tólg*), of unkn. origin.

**tally** tæ-li rod of wood marked with notches recording payments xv; reckoning, score xvi; counterpart xvii. - AN. *tallie* = AL. *tallia*, *talia*, for L. *tālea* cutting, rod, stick; the corr. OF. *taille* was adopted earlier in this sense as *tail* (xiv-xvii); cf. TAIL<sup>2</sup>. So **ta-*l*ly** vb. †score, mark down xv; agree, accord xviii. Cf. medL. *talliäre*.

**tally-ho** tælihou huntman's view-halloo. xviii. Cf. F. *tātaut* (xvii), †*taho*, †*theau* (xvi).

**talma** tæ-lmə cape, cloak. xix. f. name of François Joseph *Talma*, F. tragedian 1763-1826. Cf. *roquelaure* (xviii).

**Talmud** tæ-lməd, -mə'd body of Jewish law (Mishnah) and commentary on this (Gemara). xvi. - late Heb. *talmūd* instruction, f. *lāmad* instruct.

**talon** tæ-lən claw of a bird of prey, dragon, etc. xiv; spec. Eng. application of the sense †'heel, hinder claw'. - (O)F. *talon* heel = Pr. *talo*, Sp. *talón*, It. *talone* :- Rom. \**tālō(n)*, f. *tālus* ankle-bone.

**taluk** talu:k district in India as a collectorate. xviii. - Hind. *ta-*l*luq*, ult. f. Arab. *-*al*laqa* adhere, be affixed.

**talus<sup>1</sup>** tei-ləs (fortif.) sloping side of an earthwork xvii; (geol.) sloping mass of detritus xix. - (O)F. *talus*, of unkn. origin.

**talus<sup>2</sup>** tei-ləs (anat.) ankle, astragalus. xviii. L.

**tamarind** tæ-märind fruit of the tree *Tamarindus indica*. xvi. - medL. *tamarindus* (= cf. Sp., It. *tamarindo*) - Arab. *tamr hindī* date of India.

**tamarisk** tæ-märisk plant of the genus *Tamarix*. xv. - late L. *tamariscus*, var. of earlier *tamarix*.

**tamasha** tæməʃə entertainment, public function. xvii (*tomashaw*, *tomasia*, *tamacha*). - Urdu - Arab. (Pers.) *tamāšā* walking about for amusement, entertainment, f. *maša(y)* walk.

**tambouki** tæmbū:ki *t. grass*, wood wild grass and timber of S. Africa. xix. Afrikaans, f. *Tembu* tribal name + dim. suffix -*kje*.

**tambour** tæ:mbuəɹ drum xv (Caxton; adopted afresh xviii); circular frame on which material is stretched; (archit., etc.) xviii. - F. *tambour*, expressive of *tabour* TABOR. So **tambourine** tæ:mbəri:n †(in uncertain sense) xvi (Spenser; Jonson has *timburine*); musical instrument made of a hoop with parchment stretched over one side and cymbals at the edge xviii. - F. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*. See -*INE*<sup>4</sup>.

**tambreet** tæmbri:t duck-billed platypus. xix. Mallangong (New South Wales).

**tame** teim domesticated )( wild. OE. *tam* = OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *tam*, OHG. *zam* (G. *zähm*), ON. *tame* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth., but cf. the vb.) \**tamaz*, f. IE. \**dom-*, repr. also by L. *domäre*, Gr. *damân* tame, subdue. (The form *tame* descends from OE. obl. forms.) Hence **tame** vb. xiv; cf. OHG. *zamôn*; superseding ME. *teme*, OE. *temian* = OFris. *tama*, MLG., (M)Du. *temmen*, OHG. *zemmen* (G. *zähmen*), ON. *temja*, Goth. *gatumjan*.

**Tamil, -ul** tæ:mi:l, -əl (language of) a Dravidian race of SE. India. xviii. - (partly through Du., Pg. *Tanul*) *Tamiḷ*, *Tamiṛ*, native name, in Pali and Prakrit *Damiḷa*, *Daviḷa -iḷa*, Skr. *Dramiḷa, -iḷa*, *Draviḷa* DRAVIDIAN.

**Tammany** tæ:məni name of a Delaware (U.S.A.) chief who flourished about 1683 used to designate the fancifully named 'patron saint' (St. Tammany) of America and hence in the title of a philanthropic society (orig. Sons of St Tammany) and its headquarters (*T. Hall*), and consequently of the political club identified therewith.

**tammy<sup>1</sup>** tæ:mi fine worsted cloth. xvii. Of unkn. origin.

**tammy<sup>2</sup>** tæ:mi see next.

**Tam o' Shanter** tæməʃæ:ntər round Scotch cap. xix. f. name of the hero of Burns's poem so entitled (1790). Also *Tammy Shanter*, which is abbrev. *tammy* tæ:mi. xix.

**tamp** tæmp to stop with clay, etc.; to ram down hard. xix. Back-formation from TAMPION.

**tamper** tæmpəɪ †work in or temper clay XVI; †scheme, plot; deal improperly, meddle *with* XVII. In all senses the earlier form is *temper*, of which *tamper* was perh. a workman's alteration.

**tampion** see TOMPION.

**tan** tən convert (skin) into leather by steeping in an infusion of astringent bark OE.; make brown by the sun XVI; colloq. (orig. *tan* a person's *hide*) thrash XVII. Late OE. \**tannian*, in pp. *getanned* and agent-noun *tannere* (see -ER<sup>1</sup>), prob. -medL. *tannāre*, pp. *tannātus*, perh. of Celtic origin; reinforced in ME. from OF. vb. *tan(n)er* = Pr. *tanar*, It. *tannare*, agent-noun *tanere*, -*eor* (cf. medL. *tannātor*). Hence **tan** sb. crushed bark of oak, etc. for tanning XVII; brown or tawny colour XIX. Cf. TAWNY. So **tan-ner** XV; after OF. *tanmerie*, medL. *tammeria* (XIII).

**tanager** tæ'nædʒəɪ passerine bird of the genus *Tanagra*. XIX. modL. *tanagra* (Linnæus), alt. of Tupi *tangara* (current in Eng. use XVII-XIX).

**tandem** tændəm two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses harnessed one in front of the other; the horses themselves; also adv. XVIII (Grose, Felton). orig. sl. punning use of L. *tandem* at length (of time) based on phr. at length in the sense †'in extended line' (XVIII).

**tang<sup>1</sup>** tæŋ A. (dial.) serpent's tongue, insect's sting XIV; point or spike, spec. of a metal tool XV; B. penetrating taste XV; slight smack XVI. Of Scand. origin (cf. ON., Da. *tange* point, spit).

**tang<sup>2</sup>** tæŋ sharp ringing note. XVII. perh. imit. ¶ 'She had a tongue with a tang' (Sh., 'Tempest' II ii 52) may be an early ex., if not a use of TANG<sup>1</sup>.

**tang<sup>3</sup>** tæŋ large coarse seaweed (*Fucus*). XVIII. Of Scand. origin (Norw., Da. *tang*, Icel. *þáng*); adopted also in Fris., Du., etc.

**tanga** tæŋgə coin or money of account in India, Persia, and Turkestan. XVI. -Pg. *tanga* - *ṭanka* in various Indian vernaculars :- Skr. *ṭāṅka* weight.

**tangent** tæ'ndʒənt (geom.) adj. touching at a point XVI; sb. XVI (modL. *tangens*, for *linea tangens* touching line). - L. *tangent-*, -*ēns*, pp. of *tangere* touch. See -ENT. Hence **tangential** tændʒə'nʃəl. XVII.

**tangerine** tændʒəri'n applied to a small variety of orange obtained from *Tangier* (*Tanger*), seaport of Morocco. XIX. orig. adj. in *T. orange*; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**tangible** tæ'ndʒɪbl touchable XVI; discernible by touch XVII; realizable, palpable XVIII. - F. *tangible* or late L. *tangibilis*, f. *tangere* touch; see TANGENT, -IBLE.

**tangle<sup>1</sup>** tæŋgl †involve (a person) in embarrassment XIV; ENTANGLE XVI. ME. *tangil*, -*el*, var. of *tagil* in Rolle's works; thereafter *tangle* (XVI); of obscure origin. Hence sb. tangled condition. XVII.

**tangle<sup>2</sup>** tæŋgl gen. term for the larger seaweeds. XVI (earliest Sc.). prob. - Norw. *taangel*, *tongul*, Færoese *tangul*, repr. ON. *þongull*.

**tango** tæŋgou Negro dance adapted to the ballroom. xx. Amer. Sp. (locally, dance and music for this, and instrument of the tambourine kind).

**tangram** tæŋgrəm Chinese geometrical puzzle. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**tank<sup>1</sup>** tæŋk in India, reservoir of water for irrigation, etc.; artificial receptacle for liquids in large quantities. XVII. - Indian vernacular word such as Gujerati *tānkh*, Marathi *tānken*, perh. from Skr. *taḍāga* pond, lake. Hence **tan-ker<sup>1</sup>**, vessel for conveying oil. xx.

**tank<sup>2</sup>** tæŋk military armoured car of British invention. xx; so named for reasons of secrecy.

**tankard** tæŋkəɪd †large tub XIV; drinking-vessel (esp. one-handed), xv. Of unkn. origin, but cf. MDu., Du. *tanckaert*.

**tanner<sup>1</sup>** tæ'nəɪ one who tans hides. OE. *tannere*, f. \**tannian* TAN; or - OF. *tanere* :- medL. *tannātor*.

**tanner<sup>2</sup>** tæ'nəɪ (sl.) sixpence. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**tannin** tæ'nɪn astringent having the property of converting hide into leather. XIX. - F. *tanin* (1798, Proust), f. *tan* TAN + -*in* -IN. So **tan-nic**. XIX. - F. *tannique* (1834, Pelouze).

**tanrec, tenrec** tæ'n-, tɛ'nrek insectivorous mammal allied to the hedgehog. XVIII. F. *tanrec* - Malagasy *tāndraka*, *trāndraka*.

**tansy** tæ'nzi herbaceous plant, *Tanacetum vulgare*. xv. - OF. *tanésie* (mod. *tanaisie*) poss. aphetic f. medL. *athanasia* tansy - Gr. *athanasia* immortality; the relation to medL. *tanacētum* is not clear.

**tantalize** tæ'ntəlaɪz torment with disappointment. XVI. f. *Tantalus*, name of a mythical king of Phrygia condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water which receded as he stooped to drink.

**tantalum** tæ'ntələm (min.) a rare metal. XIX (discovered in 1802 by Ekeberg). f. *Tantalus* (see prec.), partly with allusion to its non-absorbent quality; the ending follows *aluminium*; see ALUMINIUM.

**tantalus** tæ'ntələs genus of storks, *Tantalus ibis*; spirit stand containing decanters locked up but visible. XIX. L. - Gr. *Tántalos*.

**tantamount** tæ'ntəmaʊnt that amounts to as much. XVII. f. †*tantamount* sb. equivalent, †*tantamount* vb. amount to as much (both XVII). - AN. *tant amunter* - It. *tanto montare*, i.e. *tanto* as much (- L. *tantum*, f. *tam* so + - \*to-), *montare* AMOUNT, MOUNT.

**tanti** tæ'ntai of so much value, worth while; †so much *for*. XVI. - L. *tanti*, g. of n. of *tantus* so much.

**tanti-vy** tæntivi, tænti-vi †adv. at full gallop; sb. rapid gallop XVII; from c.1680, post-Restoration high churchman or Tory, nickname based on a caricature of such clergymen mounted on the Church of England and 'riding tantivy' to Rome. perh. intended to repr. the sound of horses galloping.

**tantrum** tæntɾəm outburst of ill-temper. XVIII (Foote). Of unkn. origin.

**Taoism** tā-ouizm one of the three religions of China. XIX. f. *Tao tē king* 'book of reason and virtue', in which the system is set forth; see -ISM.

**tap<sup>1</sup>** tæp device for drawing liquid from a vessel. OE. *tæppa* = MLG., MDu. *tæppe* (Du. *tap*), OHG. *zapfo*, MHG. *zapfe* (G. *zapfen*), ON. *tappi* :- Germ. \**tappōn*. Hence **tap** vb. fit with a tap OE.; draw (liquor) with a tap xv. late OE. *tappian* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *tappen*, (M)HG. *zapfen*, f. the cogn. sbs.

**tap<sup>2</sup>** tæp strike lightly. XIII (*teppe*, AncrR.). Either - (O)F. *taper* or independent imit. formation similar to *flap*, *rap*, *slap*.

**tape** teip narrow strip of woven fabric. OE. *tæppa* or *tæppe*, repr. obscurely by ME. *tāpe* (Ch.); perh. rel. to OFris. *tapia*, MLG. *teppen* pluck, tear.

**taper** tei-pæɪ wax candle OE.; long wick coated with wax for use as a spill XIX. OE. *tapor*, -er, -ur - (with dissimilation of *p . . p* to *t . . p*) L. *papyrus*, on which the OE. word occurs as a gloss; cf. for the sense Pr. *pabil*, Sp. *pábilo*, Pg. *pavio* wick. Hence **ta-per** adj. becoming continuously narrower in one direction xv; whence **ta-per** vb. XVI.

**tapestry** tæ-pistri decorated textile fabric. xv. alt. of †*tapisery*, †*tapecery* (xv) - (O)F. *tapisserie*, f. *tapissier* tapestry-worker, or *tapisser* cover with carpet, f. *tapis* carpet, OF., Pr. *tapiz* :- Rom. \**tappētium*, for late L. *tapētium* - Gr. *tapétion*, dim. of *tápēs*, -ēt- tapestry.

**tapioca** tæpiou-kə prepared flour of the cassava. XVIII (*tipioca*). - Tupi-Guarani *tipioca*, f. *tipi* residue, dregs + *ok*, *og* squeeze out; the present form is due to F., Sp., Pg.

**tapir** tei-pæɪ swine-like animal of tropical America. XVIII (Goldsmith). - Tupi *tapira*.

**tapis** tæ-pi phr. *on the t.* (XVII), partial tr. F. *sur le t.* 'on the table-cloth', under discussion; see TAPESTRY.

**tappal** tæpəl (Anglo-Ind.) transmission of letters, etc. by relays of runners. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**tapster** tæpstɛɪ †woman who draws liquor OE.; man who does this XVI(? xv). OE. *tæppestre*, orig. fem. of *tæppere*, agent-noun of *tappian* TAP<sup>1</sup>; see -STER.

**tar<sup>1</sup>** tār dark thick liquid distilled from wood or coal. OE. *teru*, *teoru*, corr. to

MLG. *ter(e)* (LG. *teer*, whence Du., G. *teer*), MDu. *tar*, *ter(re)*, ON. *tjara* :- Germ. \**terw-* (cf. OE. *tyrwe*, \**tierwe* :- \**terwōn*), gen. held to be f. \**trew-* (IE. \**drew-*) TREE, the primary application having been to the black oily liquid produced by trees such as pines; cf. Lith. *dervà* pine-wood, tar, Lett. *darva* tar, ON. *tyrviðr* pine-wood; Finn. *terva* tar is - Germ. Hence TARRY<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**tar<sup>2</sup>** tār (colloq.) sailor. XVII (also *Jack Tar* XVIII); short for TARPAULIN.

**taradiddle** tæ-rædidl petty falsehood. XVIII (Grose).

**tarantass** tærantæ:s 4-wheeled Russian travelling carriage. XIX. - Russ. *tarantás*.

**tarantella** tærantelə rapid whirling S. Italian dance. XVIII. - It. *tarantella* (whence F. *tarentelle*), dim. formation on *Taranto* name of a town in Apulia, Italy (the ancient *Tarentum*). The dance was popularly supposed to be a remedy for **TARANTISM** hysterical malady characterized by an impulse to dance (XVII) - modL. *tarantismus* (cf. It. *tarantismo*, F. *tarentisme*), f. *Tarantum*, *Taranto*; the malady itself was pop. attributed to the bite of the tarantula.

**tarantula** tæ-ræntjələ large wolf-spider of S. Europe. XVI. - medL. *tarantula* - It. *tarantola* (whence F. *tarentule*), f. *Tarantum* (see prec.), where it is commonly found.

**taratantara** tæ-rætæ-ntərə word supposed to be imit. of the sound of a trumpet or bugle. XVI. prob. after L. (Ennius) and It. *taratantara*; cf. medL. *taratantarum* sifting-machine; *taratantara* clapper, rattle.

**taraxacum** tæ-ræksækəm (drug prepared from) dandelion Leontodon *Taraxacum*. XVIII. - medL. *taraxacum* - Arab. *tar(a)kħ-shaqōq* - Pers. *talkh chakōk* 'bitter herb'.

**tarboosh** tār-bū:ʃ Mohammedan fez. XVIII. - Egyptian Arab. *tarbūsh*.

**tardigrade** tār-idigreid slow-paced XVII; (zool.) belonging to the family comprising the sloths XVIII. - F. *tardigrade* or L. *tardigradus* (in n.pl. *Tardigrada* as the name of an order), f. *tardus* slow + *-gradus* stepping, walking; see TARDY, GRADE.

**tardy** tār-idi slow xv (Caxton); late, behind-hand XVII (Milton). Late ME. *tardif*, -ive - (O)F. *tardif*, -ive = Pr. *tardiu*, Sp. *tardio*, It. *tardivo*, Rum. *târziū* :- CRom. \**tardivu-s*, f. *tardus* slow; see -IVE, -Y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. HASTY.

**tare<sup>1</sup>** tɛɪ (seed of) vetch; in versions of the Bible (Matt. xiii 25) rendering L. *zizania*, Gr. *zizánia* injurious weed among corn, darnel, cockle. XIV (Wycl. Bible, later version). Of unkn. origin; MDu. *tarwe*, *terwe* wheat (rel. to Lith. *dirvà* wheat-field) has been compared.

**tare<sup>2</sup>** tɛɪ weight of the wrapping, receptacle, or conveyance containing goods. xv. - F. *tare* waste in goods, deficiency, also as in Eng. = Pr., Sp., It. *tara* - medL. *tara* - Arab. *tarḥah* what is thrown away, f. *tarāha* reject.

**targe** tãrdʒ (arch.) shield. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *targe* = Pr. *targua*, It. *targa*, of Germ. origin as repr. by OE. *targa*, *targe*, ON. *targa* shield, OHG. *zarga*, (M)HG. *zarge* edging, border.

**target** tã'gɪt (hist.) light round shield XIV (Maund.); marked with concentric circles to be used as a butt XVIII. dim. of TARGE (see -ET), but of obscure history; the earliest forms in -*get* are ambiguous; they were succeeded by forms in -*gat*, -*guet*; these follow respectively OF. *target(t)e* and *target(t)e* (cf. It. *targhetta*).

**targum** tã'gəm Aramaic translation or paraphrase of portions of the O.T. XVI. - Chaldee *targūm* interpretation, f. *targēm* interpret; see DRAGOMAN.

**tariff** tæ'rif †arithmetical table; schedule or system of the rates of customs, item of this XVI; gen. classified list of charges XVIII. - F. *tarif* - It. *tariffa*, Sp. *tarifa* - Turk. *ta'rifā* - Arab. *ta'rif*, f. '*arafa* notify, make known.

**tarlatan** tã'ɫətən kind of thin muslin. XVIII (*tar-*) - F. *tarlatane*, alt. of *tarnatane*.

**tarmac** tã'mæk (XX) registered trademark of a kind of *tar* MACADAM (XIX) road material of broken stone with a binder of tar.

**tarn** tã'm small mountain lake. XIV. Late ME. *terne*, *tarne* - ON. \**tarnu* (*tjörn*, *tjörn*, Sw. dial. *tjárn*, *tárn*, Norw. *tjörn*, Da. *tjern*).

**tarnation** tãneɪ'ʃən damnable, -bly. XVIII. var. of *darnation*, euph. var. of DAMNATION; assoc. with *tarnal* (XVIII), aphetic of *eternal*, used as an expression of execration.

**tarnish** tã'mɪʃ dim. the lustre of. XVI. - F. *terniss-*, extended stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of *ternir* (= It. *ternire* in Florio 1598, but not elsewhere), whence *terne* dim., dull, of unkn. origin; the change of -*er-* to -*ar-* is unparallelled at this date.

**taro** tã'rou, tæ'rou food plant, Colocasia antiquorum. XVIII (Cook). Native Polynesian name.

**tarot** tæ'rou one of a set of playing-cards. XVI. - F. *tarot* - It. *tarocco* (pl. -*chi*), of unkn. origin.

**tarpaulin** tãrpõ'lin (sheet of) tarred canvas XVII (-*ing*, B. Jonson); nickname for a sailor XVII (also †*tarpaulian*); cf. TAR. Of unkn. origin; presumed to be f. TAR + PALL<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**tarpon** tã'pøn jew-fish, *Megalops atlanticus*. XVII. - Du. *tarpoen*, of unkn. origin.

**tarragon** tæ'rægən composite plant *Artemisia Dracunculus*. XVI. Given first as repr. medL. *tragonia* and *tarchon*, the latter of which goes back to medGr. *tarkhôn*, which may be an Arab. deformation of Gr. *drkhôn*.

**tarry** tæ'ri (now literary in Great Britain) †delay, retard XIV (R. Mannyng); delay, linger XIV. In earliest use identical in form with ME. *tary* vex, harass, repr. OE. \**tærgan*, *tergan*, and OF. *tarier*, of unkn. origin; but the sense is against identity; for Sc. var. *tarrov* delay, hesitate, cf. *harrov* beside *harry*.

**tarsia** tã'ɹsiə mosaic inlaid wood. XVII. - It. *tarsia*, of unkn. origin.

**tarsus** tã'ɹsəs (anat.) posterior parts of the foot. XVII. modL. - Gr. *tarsós* flat of the foot, comb. form **tars(o)-**.

**tart**<sup>1</sup> tãrt piece of pastry (now open) with fruit or jam filling. XIV (*Tartes of Turkey*). - OF. *tarte* (med.L. *tarta* XII), of unkn. origin.

**tart**<sup>2</sup> tãrt sharp to the taste XIV (Ch.; meaning doubtful); sharp or biting in tone XVII. OE. *teart* 'acerrimus', 'aspermimus', *teartlice* 'acriter', *teartness* 'acerbitas'.

**tartan** tã'ɹtən (orig. Sc.) woollen cloth woven in stripes crossing at right angles. XVI. perh. - OF. *tertaine*, var. of *tiretaine* cloth half wool, half linen or cotton, of unkn. origin.

**tartar** tã'ɹtɔr bitartrate of potash adhering as a crust to the sides of wine casks. XIV (*tartre* Ch., *tartar* Trevisa). - medL. *tartarum* - medGr. *tártaron*, of unkn. origin; cf. modF. *tartre*, Sp., It. *tartaro*. So **TARTARIC** tãrtæ'rik. XVIII. - F. or modL.

**Tartar** tã'ɹtɔr native inhabitant of the region of Central Asia extending eastward from the Caspian Sea. XIV (*Tartre*, Ch.). - (O)F. *Tartare* or medL. *Tartarus*; var.

**Tatar** tã'tãr XVII; widely current in Europe and the East. So **TARTARIAN** -ɛə'ɹiən. XIV (-*ien*, Maund.). - OF. *tar-tarien*. **TARTARIC** -æ'rik. XIX.

**Tartarus** tã'ɹtɔrəs infernal regions of Gr. and Roman mythology. XVI. L. - Gr. *Tártaros*. So **TARTAREAN** tãtæ'ɹiən, †-EOUS, XVII.

**tartarate** tã'ɹtreɪt (chem.) salt of tartaric acid. XVIII. - F. *tartrate*, f. *tartre* TARTAR; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **ta-rtr(o)-** in names of compounds derived from tartaric acid.

**Tartuffe** tãrtɔ'f, -tu'f hypocritical pretender to religion, etc. XVII. Gen. use of name of the principal character in Molière's comedy so entitled (1664), taken from It. *Tartufo*, a use of *tartuffo* truffle, as a concealed production.

**task** tãsk piece of work imposed or undertaken XIII (Cursor M.); †tax, tribute XIV. - ONF. *tasque*, var. of OF. *tasche* (mod. *tâche*) - medL. *tasca*, alt. of *taxa*, f. L. *taxāre* TAX.

**tass** tæs cup, small goblet. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *tasse* = Pr. *tassa*, Sp. *taza*, It. *tazza* - Arab. *ṭass*, *ṭassah* basin - Pers. *tast*.

**tassel** tæsəl †clasp, fibula XIII (Cursor M.), pendent ornament consisting of a knob with fringe attached XIV. - OF. *tas(s)el*, of unkn. origin; AL. *tassellus* (XII).

**taste** teist †examine by touch, try, test; experience or try the flavour of XIII; have a particular flavour XVI. - OF. *taster* (mod. *tâter*) touch, feel, try, taste = Pr., OSp. *tastar*, It. *tastare* :- Rom. \**tastāre*, supposed to be blend of L. *tangere* touch (cf. TACT) and *gustāre* taste (cf. GUSTO). So sb. - OF. *tast*, f. the vb. Hence **tasty**<sup>1</sup> pleasant to taste. XVI (in *untasty*).

tat see TIT<sup>2</sup>.

**ta-ta** tæ:tā infantile expression for good-bye. XIX (*tar, tar*, Dickens). Hence sb. tæ:tā in *go ta-ta's* or *for a ta-ta* go for a walk.

**Tatar** see TARTAR.

**tatter** tæ:təɪ (chiefly pl.) irregularly torn piece. First recorded in *tatarwagges* (c.1400), but implied in earlier *tattered* orig. †clothed in slashed garments (*tatirð* Rolle, *tatrid* Wyclif), *tatering* slashing of garments (Wyclif). - ON. \**taturr* (Icel. *töturr*, Norw. dial. *totra*), pl. *tōtrar* rags, rel. to OE. *tættec* rag, and prob. further to OHG. *zæter* rag; cf. deriv. OF. *taterete* ('Aucassin et Nicolette' vi).

**tatterdemalian** tæ:təɪdɛmɛɪliən ragged fellow. XVII (Dekker, B. Jonson). f. TATTER or *tattered* (see prec.) + an obscure el.; in early use often -*allian*, -*allion*.

**tatting** tæ:tɪŋ kind of knotted lace work. XIX. Of unkn. origin; but cf. Sc. *tate* tuft, *tatty* matted (XVI).

**tattle** tæ:tl †falter, stammer XV (Caxton); talk idly or without reticence XVI. - MFlem. *tatelen*, parallel to the more usual MFlem., MDu., MLG. *tateren*; of imit. origin; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. TITTLE-TATTLE.

**tattoo<sup>1</sup>** tæ:tū signal by beat of drum, etc., for soldiers to return to quarters XVII; military entertainment based on an elaboration of this XVIII. orig. *tap-too*, -*to-w* - Du. *taptoe* (whence also Sw. *tapto*, Russ. *tapid*), f. *tap* TAP<sup>1</sup> + *toe*, for *doe toe* 'do to', shut; the primary application seems to have been to a signal for the turning off of the taps of barrels of drink at the end of the day; cf. synonym. G. *zapfenstreich*, LG. *tappenslag* lit. 'tap-blow'.

**tattoo<sup>2</sup>** tæ:tū designs on the skin made by puncturing it and inserting pigments. XVIII (*tattow*). Of Polynesian origin; in Tahiti, Samoa, Tonga *tatau*, in Marquesa *ta-tu*.

**tau** tō name of the Gr. and the Semitic letter T; mark or figure of this shape, St. Anthony's cross. XIII (Cursor M.).

**taube** tau:bə type of monoplane employed by Germany in the war of 1914-18. G., pigeon; cf. DOVE.

**taunt<sup>1</sup>** tōnt †in phr. *taunt pour* (or for) *taunt* tit for tat in reply; †smart rejoinder, witty jibe; scornful reproach or challenge XVI. orig. - F. phr. *tant pour tant* 'so much for so much', like for like (L. *tantum*, n. of *tantus* so great, rel. to *tam* so). Hence

**taunt** vb. †answer back; reproach scornfully. XVI.

**taunt<sup>2</sup>** tōnt †haughty, (dial.) pert XV; (naut.) tall, of masts and rigging XVI. prob. aphetic of *ataunt* †as much as possible, in full (XIV), with all rigging in use, in full sail (XVII) - (O)F. *autant* as much, f. †*al*, var. of †*el* one more :- Rom. \**alid*, for L. *aliud*, n. of *alius* other (cf. ELSE) - †*tant* (see prec.); but the development is obscure.

**tauromachy** tōr:mæki bull-fighting, bull-fight. XIX (Thackeray). - Gr. *tauromakhia*, f. *tauros* bull + *makhē* fighting; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**taut** tōt †tense, distended XIV; tightly drawn XVII. For earlier *taught*, alt. (cf. *daughter*) of *tought*, ME. *toht*, *tozt*, prob. identical with the common var. *tought* of TOUGH, with the sense influenced by assoc. with *toz*-, pp. stem of *tee*, OE. *tēon* draw, pull (see TUG).

**tautology** tō:tələdʒi repetition of the same word or phrase or of the same idea in other words. XVI. - late L. *tautologia* - Gr. *tautologia*, f. *tautologos* repeating what has been said (whence **tauto-logous** XVIII), f. *tautō* the same + *-logos* saying; see -LOGY.

**tavern** tæ:vəm house for the sale of drink. XIII. - (O)F. *taverne* = Pr., It. *taverna* = L. *taberna* (for the suffix cf. CAVERN, CISTERN). So **ta-verner** (arch.) tavern-keeper. XIV - (O)F. *tavernier*; cf. L. *tabernarius*; see -ER<sup>1</sup>. Survives in the surname *Taverner*, beside *Tabberner*.

**taw<sup>1</sup>** tō prepare or dress (raw material), spec. in the conversion of skins into leather. OE. *tawian* rel. to OS. *tōgean*, MLG., MDu. *touwen*, OHG. *zouwen*, ON. (pt.) *tawidō*, Goth. *taujan* :- CGerm. \**tawōjan*, \**taujan* do, make, prepare.

**taw<sup>2</sup>** tō large choice or fancy marble. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**tawdry** tō:dri †short for *t. lace* XVII (Drayton); cheap and pretentious finery; hence adj. of the nature of this XVII. orig. in *Seynt Audries lace*, *tawdrie lace* (XVI) 'lace' or necktie such as was sold at St Audrey's fair in remembrance of St Audrey, i.e. Etheldrīda, or Æþelþryþ (daughter of Anna, king of East Anglia, and patron saint of Ely), who died of a tumour in the throat which she regarded as a just retribution for her youthful fondness for splendid necklaces. ¶ For the metathesis of *t* of *Saint* cf. *Tooley* (Street from *St Olave's*).

**tawny** tō:ni brown with a preponderance of yellow or orange. XIV (PPL) - AN. *tauné*, OF. *tané* (cf. AL. *taunātus* XIII) dark like tan, f. *tan* TAN. Cf. TENNÉ, -Y<sup>5</sup>.

**taws(e)** tōz (chiefly Sc.) whip for a spinning top; leather thong used for chastisement. XVI. pl. of *taw* tawed leather, thong, f. TAW<sup>1</sup>.

**tax** tæks determine the amount of (a fine, etc.) XIII; impose a tax on XIV; censure, take to task XVI. - (O)F. *taxer* - L. *taxāre*

(whence also OF. *tausser*, Sp. *tasar*, It. *tas-sare*), perh. Gr. *tássein* (see next). Hence **tax** sb. compulsory contribution. XIV; cf. F. *taxe* (xv), medL. *taxa*. So **TAXA-TION**. XIV. - (O)F. - L.

**taxi** tæ:ksi short (xx) for *taxi-cab*, which is for *taximeter cab* cab fitted with a **taximeter** tæksi-mitəɪ (xix) automatic contrivance to indicate distance traversed and fare due - F. *taximètre*, f. *taxe* tariff (TAX)+-*mètre* -METER (so It. *tassametro*); slightly earlier *taxameter*, after G. (earlier still, c.1875, *taxanom*), with assim. to Gr. *táxis*. Hence vb. travel by t.; (of aircraft) run along the ground before taking off or after alighting xx.

**taxidermy** tæ:ksidə:ɪmi preserving and mounting skins of animals. XIX. f. Gr. *táxis* arrangement (rel to *tásein* order, fix) + *dérma* skin (cf. **TEAR**<sup>2</sup>); see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **ta-xidermist**. XIX.

**taxonomy** tæksə:nəmi scientific classification. XIX. - F. *taxonomie* (de Candolle, 1813), irreg. f. Gr. *táxis*; see prec. and -NOMY.

**taxwax** tæ:kswæks XVIII, **ta-xywa-xy** XIX. See **PAXWAX**.

**tazza** tæ:tsa shallow ornamental bowl. XIX. It., see **TASS**.

**T.B.** tibi colloq. abbrev. of *tubercle bacillus*, pop. of tuberculosis.

**tcha(h)** tʃa repr. an excl. expressing impatience, dissent, etc. XIX (Dickens). Also **tchu(h)**. XIX (Geo. Eliot).

**tchick** tʃik click made with the tongue against the palate. XIX (Scott). imit. Also **tck** XIX (Kipling).

**tea** ti (leaves of) a plant, *Thea chinensis*, *Camellia theifera*, from which a beverage is made XVII; the beverage itself. Early forms also *tay*, *tey*, repr. the pronunc. tē, tei, still in dial. use, prob. immed. - Du. *tee* - Chinese (Amoy) *t'e*, in Mandarin dial. *ch'a*, whence earlier *cha*, *chaa*, *chia* (xvi). Cf. F. *thé*, Sp. *te*, It. *tè*, G. †*thee*, *tee*.

**teach** tɪʃ pt., pp. **taught** tɔt †show; show by way of information or instruction. OE. *tæcan* (pt. *tæhte*, Nhb. *táhte*):- \**taikjan*, rel. to *tācen* TOKEN. The north. type of pt. prevailed; *tached* survived dial. as repr. of ME. *teched* (xiii, Cursor M.).

**Teague** tɪg (former) nickname of an Irishman. XVII. Generalized use of Ir. *Tadhg tég*, *tig*, identified with *Thaddeus*, and the var. *Thady*.

**teak** tɪk (wood of) large E. Indian tree, *Tectona grandis*. XVII (Fryer). - Pg. *teca* - Malayalam *tēkka*.

**teal** tɪl freshwater fowl *Querquedula crecca*. XIV. rel. to MLG. *tēlīnk*, MDu. *tēling*, *teiling* (Du. *teiling*); ult. origin unkn.

**team** tɪm A. †child-bearing, †offspring, (dial.) family, brood OE.; B. set of draught animals OE.; number of persons in concerted action XVI; †C. (leg.) vouching to warranty OE.; D. (dial., after ON. *taumr*) chain for yoking draught animals XIV. OE. *tēam* = OFris. *tām* bridle, progeny, OS. *tōm*, OHG. *zoum*!(G. *zäum*), ON. *taumr* bridle, rein :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**taumaz*, prob. for \**taumaz*, f. \**taux*-draw, rel. to L. *dūcere* (see DUCT). Hence **tea-mster**. orig. U.S. XVIII.

**teapoy** tɪ-poi three-legged stand. XIX. Hindi, f. *tin*, in comb. *tir* three+Pers. *pāī* FOOT.

**tear**<sup>1</sup> tɪə drop of fluid shed by the eye. OE. *tēar* (contr. of \**teaxor*), ONhb. *teher*, *tæher* (in MSc. *techr*) = OFris. *tār*, OHG. *zah(h)ar* (G. *zähre*, orig. pl.), ON. *tār*, Goth. *tagr* :- IE. \**dakru-*, repr. also by OL. *dacruma* (L. *lacruma*, -*ima*; cf. LACHRYMOSE), Gr. *dakru*, W. *deigr*, Ir. *dér*.

**tear**<sup>2</sup> tɛə pt. **tore** tɔə, pp. **torn** tɔɪn pull asunder by force. OE. *teran*, pt. *tær*, pp. *toren* = OS. *terian*, MLG., (M)Du. *teren*, OHG. *zeran* (G. *zehren*) destroy, consume, Goth. *dishtairan*; the IE. base \**der-* is repr. by Gr. *derein* flay, Skr. *ḍṛñti*.

**tease** tɪz A. separate the fibres of (wool, etc.) OE.; B. irritate by persistent action XVII. OE. *tēasan* = (M)LG., MDu. *tēzen* (Du. *teezen*), OHG. *zeisan* (G. dial. *zeisen*) :- WGerm. \**taisan* (\**taisan*); cf. (dial.) *tose*, *toze* (xiii), repr. OE. \**tāsan* :- \**taisanjan*. ¶ For the transf. meaning cf. **HECKLE**.

**teasel, teazle** tɪ:zəl plant of the genus *Dipsacus*; the prickly flower heads of which are used for teasing cloth OE., *tās(e)l* = OHG. *zeisala* (MHG *zeisel*), f. base of \**taisan* TEASE; see -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**teat** tɪt nipple of breast or udder. XIII. ME. *tete* - OF. *tete* (later and mod. *tette*) = Pr., Sp. *teta*, It. *tetta*, prob. of Germ. origin (see **TIT**<sup>1</sup> which it repl. in the standard lang.).

**tec** tek (sl.) short for **DETECTIVE**. XIX.

**technic** te:knɪk, **technical** pert. to art or an art. XVII. - L. *technicus* (Quintilian) - Gr. *tekhnikós*, f. *tékhnē* art, craft, prob. f. IE. \**tek-* shape, construct (cf. **TECTONIC**); see -IC, -ICAL. So **technique** teknik manner of artistic execution. XIX (Coleridge). - F., sb. use of adj. - L. *technicus*. **techno-logy** scientific study of the arts; technical terminology. XVII. - modL. \**technologia* - Gr. *tekhnologiā*. **techno-logical**. XVII. - modL. *technologicus*.

**tectonic** tekto:nɪk pert. to building or construction. XVII. - lateL. *te tonicus* - Gr. *tekhnikós*, f. *tekhon-*, *tékton* carpenter, perh. rel. to L. *texere* (see **TEXT**).

**ted** ted (dial.) spread out for drying, scatter. xv. — ON. *teōja*, pt. *tadda*, rel. to *tad* dung, *toddi* small piece (see TOD<sup>2</sup>), OHG. (G. dial.) *zetten* spread.

**teddy** te·di pet-form (see -y<sup>6</sup>) of *Edward, Edmund, Theodore*; **te·ddy** BEAR<sup>1</sup>, stuffed figure of a bear, with ref. to Theodore Roosevelt, president of U.S.A. 1901–9. **te·ddy** BOY, with ref. to Edward VII of England (1901–10), the style of costume of whose reign is imitated by the boys so named.

**Te Deum** ti dī·əm opening words of the canticle beginning *Te Deum laudamus* 'Thee God we praise', recited at matins in the Western Church. XIV (Ch.).

**tedious** tī·diəs, -jəs 'wearisome by continuance' (J.). xv (Lydg.). — OF. *tedieus* or late L. *tædiōsus*, f. L. *tædiūm* (whence **te·diūm** XVII) weariness, disgust, f. *tædere* be wearisome; see -IOUS.

**tee<sup>1</sup>** tī letter T or T-shaped object. xv.

**tee<sup>2</sup>** tī starting-place at golf. XVIII. Clipped form of earlier †*teax* (XVII), of unkn. origin.

**tee<sup>3</sup>** tī mark on the ice at curling. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; perh. identical with **TEE<sup>1</sup>**.

**tee-hee** see TEHEE.

**teem** tim †bring forth OE.; be prolific, abound *with* XVI. OE. *tēman* (WS. *tieman*) :- \**taumjan*, f. Germ. \**taumaz* TEAM.

**teen** tīn †injury, hurt OE.; (dial.) spite, malice XII; (arch.) affliction, grief XIII. OE. *tēona* = OFris. *tiona*, *tiuna*, OS. *tiono*, and OE. *tēon* = ON. *tjón*, Gr. *diē* misfortune, misery, Skr. *dunōti*.

**-teen** tīn (str. or unstr. acc. to position) OE. \**-tiene*, *-tēne*, *-tjne* = OFris. *-ten(e)*, *-tīne*, OS. *-tein*, OHG. *-zehan*, Goth. *-taihun* (Du. *-tien*, G. *-zehn*), inflected form of TEN added to cardinals from three to nine. Based on these are the ordinals in **-teen** TH<sup>2</sup> tīn<sup>2</sup>, ME. *-tenþe*, alt. (by assim. to TEN) of *-teþe*, OE. *-teoba*, *-teogoba*, corr. to OFris. *-tinda*, OHG. *-zehanto* (Du. *-tiende*, G. *-zehnte*), ON. *-tándi*. **tee**-NAGE, **-ager**<sup>1</sup>. XX.

**teeny** tī·ni expressive alt. of TINY (cf. *leetle* for *little*). XIX. Also *teeny-weeny*.

**teethe** tið cut teeth. xv. f. *teeth*, pl. of TOOTH.

**teetotal** tī·ou·təl pert. to total abstinence. XIX. Said to have been first used by one Richard Turner, of Preston, Lancashire, about September 1833, in a speech advocating total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, in preference to abstinence from ardent spirits only. Perh. based on *tee-totally* adv., a strengthened form of *totally* (quasi *T-totally*), which is recorded from U.S. in 1832.

**teetotum** tī·ou·təm top with four sides lettered to decide the spinner's luck. XVIII. orig. *T totum*, formed by prefixing to L.

*tōtum* all, the whole, its initial T, which stood on one of the four sides, the other letters A, D, N, standing for L. *auffer*, *depone*, *nihil*. Earlier †*totum* XVII (cf. F. †*totum*, now *toton*).

**teg** teg sheep (formerly ewe) in its second year. XVI. ME. \**tegge*, \**tagge* in place-names repr. OE. \**tegga*, \**tagga*, parallel to OSw. *takka*, Sw. *tacka* ewe. In the formation cf. *earwig*, †*haysugge* hedge-sparrow, *pig*, *stag*.

**tegment** te·gjūnt covering, envelope. xv. — L. *tegumentum*, f. *tegere* cover; see THATCH, -MENT, and cf. INTEGUMENT.

**tehee** tīh· repr. light (derisive) laughter. XIV (Ch.); earlier in gerund †*tīhing*.

**teichopsia** taikə·psia (path.) temporary blindness accompanying ophthalmic headache. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *teikhos* wall + *ōpsis* sight + -IA<sup>1</sup>; a frequent symptom is an appearance as of battlements.

**teil** tīl linden tree. XVI (*teyle*). — OF. *teil*, var. of *til* = Pr. *telh*, It. *tiglio* :- Rom. \**tilium*, for L. *tilia* linden tree, F. *teille*, *tille* linden-bast.

**telæsthesia** teləs·pī·sia perception at a distance. XIX. modL. (Myers, 1882), f. Gr. *têle* TELE- + *aisthēsis* perception (see ÆSTHETIC, -IA<sup>1</sup>).

**tele-** te·li, tile· before a vowel prop. *tel-*, but more often in the full form, repr. Gr. *tēle-*, comb. form of *tēle* afar, far off (rel. to *tēlos* end). comp.: **telegraph** te·li·grāf †semaphore, signalling apparatus; apparatus for conveying a message to a distance by electricity XVIII. — F. *télégraphie*, suggested in 1792 by Miot de Méliot instead of the inventor Chappe's own term, *tachygraphe*, and accepted by him. Hence **te·leGRAM** message so sent XIX, **tele·GRAPHY** XVIII, **teleGRA·PHIC** XVIII.

**telemeter** tile·mitər instrument for determining the distance of objects XIX. **telepathy** tile·pəþi communication from mind to mind without aid of the senses (Myers, 1882). Gr. *-pathēiā* feeling, perception, rel. to *pathēin* suffer, PATHOS. **telephone** te·li·foun apparatus for transmitting sounds to a distant hearer XIX; hence **telephonic** -fə·nik, **telephonist** tile·fənist; the formation is first exemplified in G. *telephon* (1796); **te·lePRINTER** a type-printing telegraph XX; **telescope** te·li·skoup optical instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger. XVII (the It. form was used by Boyle). — It. *telescopio* (Galilei) or modL. *telescopium* (Porta); hence vb. (orig. U.S. XIX) cause to move into another object or collapse like the sliding parts of a telescope. **telescopic** -skə·pik XVIII, †**-sco·PICAL** XVII. **televi·sion** (now usu. te·li·) system of projecting a distant scene or action on a screen by means of photo-electrical and wireless processes XX; **Telex** te·leks system of



telegraphy in which printed signals or messages are exchanged by teleprinters connected to the public telecommunication network, *f. teleprinter* + *exchange* xx.

**telega** tei:ga four-wheeled Russian cart. XVI. Russ. *telega*.

**teleo-** te-liou, telio- before a vowel **teleo-**, repr. *teleo-*, comb. form of Gr. *téleos* (-eios) perfect, complete, *f. télos* end, as in **teleology** doctrine of final causes. XVIII. - modL. *teleologia* (Wolf 1728). *b.* Applied in scientific terms to features exhibiting full development.

**tell** tel pt., pp. **told** tould. A. mention in order, narrate OE.; B. make known, declare; inform; relate OE.; (arch., exc. in *all told, untold wealth, tell one's beads*), mention numerically, count OE.; be of account (e.g. in *telling* ppl. adj.) XVII. OE. *tellan*, pt. *tealde*, pp. *geteald* = OFris. *talia*, *tella*, OS. *tellian*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *tellen*, OHG. *zellen* (*zalta, gizalt*), G. *zählen* reckon, count (cf. *erzählen* recount, relate), ON. *telja* = CGerm. (exc. Gothic) *\*taljan*, *f. \*talō* TALE. Hence **te-ller**<sup>1</sup> one who relates XIII; one who keeps tally xv; one selected to count votes XVII.

**tellurium** teljuə:riəm (min.) one of the rarer elements. XVIII. modL., named by Klaproth 1798; *f. L. tellūr-*, *tellūs* earth + -IUM, in contrast to his own discovery URANIUM.

**telpher** te:lfəi travelling unit in a system of **te-lphering**, transport effected automatically by electricity. XIX (F. Jenkin). contr. form of *\*telephore*, *f. Gr. tēle* TELE- + -phoros bearing (*phérein* BEAR<sup>2</sup>).

**telson** te:lsən (zool.) last segment of some crustaceans, etc. XIX. - Gr. *tēlson* limit.

**Telugu** te-lugū name of a Dravidian people and their language, spoken on the Coromandel coast north of Madras. XVIII. Of unkn. origin; called also *Tenugu*, which native pundits explain as 'mellifluous' and derive from *tēne* honey. The Tamil name is *Vadugu* 'the Northern', whence older Pg. *Badages* and older G. *Waruga*.

**temerarious** temə:riə:riəs unreasonably bold or venturesome. XVI. *f. L. temerārius* fortuitous, rash, *f. temere* blindly, rashly, orig. instr. abl. of *\*temus*, *\*temer-* darkness rel. to *tenebræ*; see TENEBOUS, -ARIOUS. So **temerity** time:riti rashness. xv. - L., *f. temere*; cf. F. *temérité*.

**temper** te:mpəi †due mixture of elements XIV (Trevisa); chiefly in various senses of *temperament* and *temperature* from xv; mental balance; frame of mind XVII; (outburst of) ill humour XIX. *f. te-mp-er* vb. OE. *temprian* (= OS. *temperon*) †mingle, blend; restrain, †regulate OE.; †impard due hardness, etc. to (steel) XIV (Ch.). - L. *temperāre* mingle, restrain oneself, perh. orig. combine in due proportion, and rel. to *temper-*, *tempus* time, due season (but

the conditions are obscure). So **tempera** te:mpərə painting in distemper. XIX. - It. in phr. *pingere a tempera*, *f. temperare* - L. **temperament** te:mpərəmənt †due mixture of elements xv (Lydg.); combination of the four cardinal humours XVII, as constituting the natural disposition XIX. - L. *temperamentum*, *f. temperāre*. **temperance** self-restraint, moderation XIV (Rolle), spec. in food and drink XVI. - AN. *temperance* - L. *temperantia*. **temperate**<sup>2</sup> moderate XIV (Trevisa, Wyclif); of the zones lying between the torrid and frigid XVI (cf. Vitruvius' use of the L.). - L. *temperātus*, pp. of *temperāre*. **temperature** te:mpərə:tʃəi †mixture; †temperament XVI; state with regard to heat and cold XVII (Boyle). - F. *température* or L.

**tempest** te:mpist violent storm. XIII. - OF. *tempeste* (mod. *tempête*) and *tempest* = Pr., It. *tempesta* and Pr. *tempest* = Rom. *\*tempesta* and *\*tempestum*, for L. *tempestās* season, weather, storm, *f. tempus* time, season. So **tempe-stuous**. XVI. - late L. *tempestuōsus*; earlier †*tempeste(v)ous*, -ious, after *plente(v)ous*, etc.; see PLENTEOUS.

**templar** te:mpləi A. member of an order of knights orig. occupying a building on or near the site of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem XIII; B. barrister of the Inner or the Middle Temple, London XVI. - AN. *templar*, (O)F. *templier* - medL. *templārius* or *templāris*, *f. templum* TEMPLE<sup>1</sup>; see -AR. Established in 1851 as the designation of an organization of total abstainers (the Independent Order of Good Templars), based on the model of an order of freemasons calling themselves Knights Templars, both orig. in U.S.A.

**temple**<sup>1</sup> te:mpl sacred edifice. OE. *temp(ell)* (- L. *templum*), reinforced in ME. by (O)F. *temple* = Pr. *temple*, Sp. *templo*, It. *tempio* = L. *templum* space marked out by an augur for taking observations, broad open space, consecrated space, sanctuary, prob. rel. to Gr. *tēmenos* reserved or sacred enclosure, *f. base of tēnnein* cut (cf. TMESIS, TOME). Formerly designating headquarters of the Knights Templars (XII) and hence (XIV) the name of two inns of court in London, which stand on the site of buildings once occupied by them.

**temple**<sup>2</sup> te:mpl flat part of the head between forehead and either ear. XIV (Rolle). - OF. *temple* (mod. *tempe*) = Pr. *templa*, It. *tempia* = Rom. *\*tempula*, alt. of L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*.

**temple**<sup>3</sup> te:mpl weaver's stretcher. xv (Cath. Angl.). - F. *temple*, ult. identical with TEMPLE<sup>2</sup>.

**templet** te:mpelit plate of timber. XVII (Moxon). prob. *f.* TEMPLE<sup>2</sup>; see -ET.

**tempo** te:mpou (mus.) relative speed or rate of movement. XVIII. It. = L. *tempus* time.

**temporal**<sup>1</sup> tɛmpərəl †temporary; pert. to human life, worldly; secular XIV; (gram., pros.) relating to time or tense XVII. - (O)F. *temporel* or L. *temporalis*, f. *tempor-*, *tempus* time. See -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **temporal**-LITY †temporal things XIV; material possessions XV. - late L. *temporalitās*. **temporal**-TY<sup>2</sup> (pl.) temporal things; body of temporal persons or laymen. XIV (Trevisa). **temporary** tɛmpərəri lasting for a limited time. XVI. - L. *temporarius*, f. *tempor-*, *tempus*. **temporize** tɛmpərəiz adopt a course for the time. XVI. - F. *temporiser* pass one's time, wait one's time - medL. *temporizare*, f. L. *tempor-*, *tempus*.

**temporal**<sup>2</sup> tɛmpərəl pert. to the temples. XVI. - late L. *temporalis*, f. *tempora*; see **TEMPLE**<sup>2</sup>, -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**tempt** tɛmpt test, try (surviving in *tempt God*, *fate*, *fortune*, *the sea*, etc.); try to attract, entice XIII. - OF. *tempter*, learned form beside *tenier* :- L. *temptāre* handle, feel, try the strength of, test, attempt. So **tempta**-TION. XIII. - OF. - L.

**ten** ten ɪŋ, x. OE. (Anglian) *tēn(e)*, (WS.) *tīen(e)* = OFris. *tīan*, *tēne*, *tīne*, OS. *tehan* (Du. *tien*), OHG. *zehan* (G. *zehn*), ON. *tiu*, Goth. *taihun* :- Germ *\*tehan*, beside *\*tehan* :- IE. *\*dekṃ*, whence also L. *decem* (cf. DECIMAL), Gr. *dēka*, OSl. *desęti*, Skr. *dāca*, Toch. *šak*. **tenth** tɛnθ 10th. ME. *tenpe* (XII), alt. by assim. to **TEN** of *tethe*, OE. *teogopa* (see **TITHE**, -TH<sup>2</sup>); cf. Gr. *dékatos*, OSl. *desjätvi*.

**tenable** tɛnəbl, tī capable of being held. XVI. - (O)F. *tenable*, f. *tenir* hold; see **TENANT** and -ABLE.

**tenace** tɛnəs at whist, combination of cards controlling the opponent's holding. XVII. - F. *tenace* - Sp. *tenaza* lit. pincers, tongs :- L. *tenācia*, f. *tenāx*.

**tenacious** tɛniːʃəs holding together, holding fast, persistent. XVI. f. L. *tenāci-*, *tenāx*, f. *tenēre* hold; see next and -IOUS. So **tena**-CITY -æːsiti XVI. - (O)F. or L. *tenācītās*.

**tenant** tɛnənt one who holds land, esp. of a lord; one who holds on lease for a term. XIV. - (O)F. *tenant*, sb. use of prp. of *tenir* hold - (with change of conjugation) L. *tenēre*, rel. to *tendere* stretch, **TEND**<sup>2</sup>, with which it has the pp. (*tentus*) in common. See -ANT. Hence **te**-nantRY XIV.

**tench** tɛnʃ freshwater fish, *Tinca vulgaris*. XIV. - OF. *tenche* (mod. *tanche*) :- late L. *tinca*.

**tend**<sup>1</sup> tɛnd orig. in various senses of *attend* and *intend* XIV; now only in gen. use, take care of, be in charge of, look after XV. Aphetic of **ATTEND** and †*tentend*, **INTEND**. Hence or aphetic of **ATTENDANCE** †**te**-nd-ANCE. XVI. Hence **tender**<sup>2</sup> †attendant, ministrant XV; boat attending a larger one XVII; car attached to a locomotive XIX; one who has charge of a bar, etc. XIX. Partly

f. *attender* (XV), partly immed. f. **TEND**<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**tend**<sup>2</sup> tɛnd have a disposition to or towards. XIV. - (O)F. *tendre* :- L. *tendere* stretch, f. IE. *\*ten-* *\*ton-* stretch, extend, for other derivs. of which see **TENANT**, **TENDER**<sup>1</sup>, **TENET**, **TENOR**, **TENSE**<sup>2</sup>, **TENT**<sup>1</sup>, **TENUOUS**, **TETANUS**, **THIN**, **TONE**.

**tendency** tɛndənsi fact or quality of tending to something. XVII. - medL. *tendentia* (Bonaventura, Duns Scotus), f. L. *tendent-*, -ēns, prp. of *tendere* **TEND**<sup>2</sup>. Also †**te**-ndence (XVII) - (O)F. *tendance*. See -ENCE, -ENCY. Hence **tende**-ntIAL -fəl, XIX, **tende**-ntIOUS -ʃəs XX, having a (purposed) tendency; cf. F. *tendancieux*, G. *tendenziös*.

**tender**<sup>1</sup> tɛndəri easily broken or injured XIII (AncrR.); having delicacy of feeling XIII (Cursor M.); susceptible to moral or spiritual influences XVI. - (O)F. *tendre* = Pr. *tenre*, *tendre*, Sp. *tierno*, Pg. *tenro*, It. *tenero* :- L. *tener-*, *tener* tender, delicate, f. *\*ten-* (see **TEND**<sup>2</sup>).

**tender**<sup>2</sup> tɛndəri offer for acceptance. XVI. - (O)F. *tendre* :- L. *tendere* stretch, hold forth (cf. **TEND**<sup>2</sup>). ¶ For the unusual retention of the inf. ending cf. **RENDER**. Hence sb. formal offer XVI.

**tendon** tɛndən cord of tissue terminating a muscle XVI. - F. *tendon* or medL. *tendō(n-)*; f. L. *tendere*, tr. Gr. *tēnōn* sinew (whence late L. *tēnōn*), sb. use of aorist pple. of *teinein* stretch, **TEND**<sup>2</sup>. Hence **te**-ndonOUS XVI, superseded by **te**-ndinOUS, based on modL. *tendin-* (cf. It. *tendine*), which repl. *tendōn-*, on the model of L. words in -dō, -dīn-.

**tendrill** tɛndrɪl slender (often spiral) thread-like appendage of a plant. XVI. prob. alt., after F. dim. †*tendrillon*, of †*tendron* young shoot, (pl.) cartilages of the ribs (XIV) - (O)F. *tendron*, earlier *tendrun* tender part or shoot, cartilage = It. *tenerume* shoots :- Rom. *\*tenerūmen* shoots, f. L. *tener* **TENDER**<sup>1</sup>.

**tenebræ** tɛnɪbrɪ Holy Week devotion (matins and lauds) at which candles lighted at the beginning are successively put out. XVII. L. (pl.), parallel to Skr. *tāmasāḥ*, g. *tāmasaḥ*, Lith. *tamsà*, Lett. *tīmsa* darkness, and referred to *\*temasrā* and cogn. with Skr., Baltic, and Celtic forms.

**tenement** tɛnɪmənt †tenure; holding XIV; dwelling-place xv. - OF. *tenement* (mod. *tènement*) - medL. *tenementum*, f. L. *tenēre* hold (see **TENANT**) + -mentum -MENT.

**tenet** tɛnɪt doctrine held by a person or party. XVII. - L. *tenet* (he) holds, 3rd pres. sg. of *tenēre* hold (see **TEND**<sup>2</sup>); superseded earlier †*tenent* (XVI) - L. *tenent* (they) hold, which became obs. during XVIII. ¶ For parallel uses of similar forms cf. *caret*, *habitat*, *incipit*.

**tenné** te-ni (her.) tawny. XVI. - obs. F. *tenné*, var. of *tanné* TAWNY.

**tenner** te-nəɪ (colloq.) £10 note. f. TEN + -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**tennis** te-nis ball game played with rackets in a walled court XIV; short for *lawn t.*, earlier *field t.* XIX. Late ME. *tenetx* (Gower), *teney*, *tenes*, *tenyse*, usu. taken to be - (O)F. *tenez*, imper. of *tenir* hold, take, presumably the server's call to his opponent used as name of the game, which is recorded (XIV) as *tenes*, being introduced into Italy by French knights early in the year 1325.

**tenon** te-nən piece fitting into a mortise. XV. - F. *tenon*, f. *tenir* (= L. *tenēre* hold; cf. TENANT) + -on := L. -ōn-.

**tenor** te-nəɪ A. general sense of a discourse, etc. XIII (Cursor M.); continuous progress XIV (Trevisa); †quality, condition XVI; B. (mus.) voice or part between alto and bass XIV. ME. *tenur*, -our - AN. *tenur*, OF. *tenour* (mod. *teneur* course, import), corr. to Sp. *tenor*, It. *tenore* - L. *tenōrem*, *tenor* continuous course, substance, import of a law, etc., f. *tenēre* hold; see TENANT, -OR<sup>2</sup>. Sense B was in OF. *tenor* (mod. *ténor*) - It. *tenore* and medL. *tenor* (to which the Eng. word in all senses has been conformed); the musical sense ('holding or continuous part') is due to the allotting of the melody to that part.

**tense**<sup>1</sup> tens †time; (gram.) form of a verb indicating time XIV. - OF. *tens* (mod. *temps*) = Pr. *temps*, Sp. *tiempo*, It. *tempo* := L. *tempus* time (cf. TEMPORAL).

**tense**<sup>2</sup> tens drawn tight XVII; highly strung XIX. - L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>. So **te-n-si-le** ductile XVII (Bacon); pert. to tension XIX. - medL. **ten-si-on** te-nʃən condition of being stretched or strained. XVI. - F. *tension* or L. *tensiō(n)-*, f. pp. of *tendere*.

**tensor**<sup>1</sup> te-n-sōɪ (anat.) muscle that tightens some part XVIII; (math.) in quaternions XIX. - modL.

**tent**<sup>1</sup> tent portable shelter of canvas, etc. XIII (RGlouc.). - (O)F. *tente* := Rom. \**tenta* n.pl. used as fem of \**tentum*, for L. *ten-tōrium* tent, f. *tent-*, pp. stem pf *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>, based on the use of phr. *pelles tendere* stretch out skins, in the sense 'pitch tents', 'be encamped'; cf. Pr., It. *tenda*, Sp. *tienda* tent, awning, shop, Rum. *tindă* forecourt, vestibule := Rom. \**tenda*. Hence **tent** vb., **te-NTED**<sup>1</sup> pp. XVII (Sh.).

**tent**<sup>2</sup> tent †probe; roll of material for searching a wound XIV. - (O)F. *tente*, f. *tenter* := L. *temptāre* touch, feel, try, TEMPT.

**tent**<sup>3</sup> tent deep-red Spanish wine. XVI (tynt). - Sp. *tinto* dark-coloured := L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, TINGE.

**tentacle** te-ntəkl sensitive process in animals and plants. XVIII. - modL. *tentāculum* (in earlier use), f. L. *tentāre* var. of *temptāre* feel, try, TEMPT; see -CLE, -CULE.

**tentative** te-ntə-tiv of the nature of an experiment. XVI (in *tentatively*, after medL. *tentātivē*). - medL. *tentātivus* (also *tentātiva*, fem. sb., whence F. *tentative* attempt), f. pp. stem of L. *tentāre*; see prec. and -ATIVE.

**tenter** te-ntəɪ wooden frame on which cloth is stretched. XIV. - AN. \**tentur* - medL. *ten-tōrium* (XIII), f. pp. stem *tent-* of L. *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>. The frequent forms of the type *tainter*, *teinter* (XIV-XVII), which are the earliest, suggest assoc. with F. *teindre* dye. comb. *tenter-hook* (xv) hook fixed on a tenter, in gen. use now only in fig. phr. on *tenterhooks* (xvi) in a state of painful suspense.

**tenth** see TEN.

**tenuis** te-njuis (phon.) unvoiced stop (as p, t, k). XVII. mod use of L. *tenuis* thin, slender, fine, to render Gr. *psilón*, n. of *psilós* bare, smooth.

**tenuity** tən-jū-iti thinness, meagreness. XVI. - L. *tenuitās*, f. *tenuis* THIN; see -ITY. Cf. F. *ténuité*. So **tenuous** te-njuəs. XVI; superseding earlier *tenuous* f. *tenui-* + -OUS.

**tenure** te-njəɪ holding of a tenement, condition under which it is held. xv. - OF. *tenure*, earlier *tenēure* (cf. medL. *tena-*, *tene-*, *tenūtira*), f. *tenir* hold + -ēure; see TENANT, -URE.

**teocalli** tiou-kæ-li place of worship of the ancient Mexicans. XVII. - Mex. *teocalli*, f. *teotl* god + *calli* house.

**tepee** tī-pi, tip-i wigwam. XIX. - Sioux, Dakota *tipi* tent, dwelling.

**tephrite** te-frait volcanic rock rel. to basalt. XVII. f. Gr. *tephrós* ash-coloured, f. *téphra* ashes; see -ITE and cf. L. *tephritis*.

**tepid** te-pid lukewarm. XIV. - L. *tepidus*, f. *tepere* be warm, rel. to Skr. *tápas* heat, *tápati* burn, OSI. *toplū* hot, OIr. *té* hot, W. *tes* heat; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**ter** tər L. adv. *ter* thrice, used occas. in comp. XVII; spec. in chem. (XIX), now superseded by TRI-.

**teraphim** te-rəfɪm idol, image (esp. of household gods) of the Hebrews. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - Vulg. L. *theraphim*, LXX Gr. *theraphin* (Judges xvii 5, Hosea iii 4), etc. - Heb. *ṯēraphīm*, Aram. -in.

**teratology** te-rə-tə-lədʒi account of marvels XVII; (biol.) study of abnormalities XIX. f. Gr. *terato-*, *téras* marvel, prodigy + -LOGY.

**terce** tər-s var. of TIERCE, usual in the name of the canonical hour, XIV (*terse*).

**tercel** tər-səl, tiercel tiər-səl male hawk. XIV. - OF. *tercel*, also *terquel* = Pr. *tersol*, Sp. *terzuolo*, It. *terz(u)olo* - Rom. \**tertiōlu-s*, f. *tertius* THIRD; perh. so named because it was believed that the third egg of a clutch produced a male bird.

**tercet** t̄əˈsɛt (pros.) set of three lines rhyming together. XVI - F. *tercet* - It. *terzetto*, f. *terzo* (: - L. *tertiu-s* THIRD) + *-etto* -ET.

**terebinth** teˈriːbɪnθ tree *Pistachia Terebinthus*, the source of turpentine. XIV. - OF. *i(h)erebinte* (mod. *térébinthe*), corr. to Sp., It. *terebinto*, or their source L. *terebinthus* - Gr. *terébinthos*, earlier *térbinthos*, *términthos*, of alien origin.

**teredo** t̄ɪˈdɔu boring mollusc, esp. shipworm. XVII. - L. *terēdō* - Gr. *terēdōn*, f. base \**ter-* of *teirēin* rub hard, wear away, bore.

**terete** t̄ɛˈɪːt smooth and round (spec. in nat. hist.) XVII. - L. *teret-*, *teres*.

**tergiversation** t̄əˈɪdʒɪvɛːsɪːʃən desertion of a cause, etc.; contradictory behaviour. XVI. - L. *tergiversatiō(n)-*, f. *tergiversārī* (whence **teˈrgiversate** XVII) f. *tergum* back + *vers-*, pp. stem of *vertere* turn (see **WORTH**<sup>3</sup>).

**term** t̄ɛːm limit in time, period XIII; (pl.) limiting conditions XIV; form in which a matter or subject is expressed, expression XIV - (O)F. *terme* = Pr. *terme*, Sp. *termino*, It. *termine* :- L. *terminu-s*; see below. Hence **teˈrmer**<sup>1</sup> (hist.) one who resorted to London in term XVI. **teˈrminal**<sup>1</sup> pert. to a boundary XV; situated at or forming the end XIX; sb. terminal element XIX. - L. (or F.). **teˈrminate**<sup>3</sup> †determine XVI; bring to an end XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *termināre*, f. *terminus*. **termina-tion** †determination; end XV; (gram.) ending XVI (Palsgr.). - (O)F. or L. **termino-logy** system of terms. XIX. - G. *terminologie* or modL. *terminologia*. **terminus** t̄ɛːmɪnəs pl. -i ai finishing point XVII; end of a line of railway XIX. - L. *terminus* (an Italic word) limit, boundary, (T-) deity presiding over boundaries (orig. rendering Gr. *ōpos*); in medL. 'term', in extension of the late L. use in rendering mathematical and logical application of Gr. *ōpos* boundary, limit. Cf. **CONTERMINOUS**, **DETERMINE**, **EXTERMINATE**.

**termagant** t̄ɛːmæɡənt (T-) deity attributed to Mohammedans, etc., represented in mystery plays as an overbearing character XIII (Laz.); violent domineering person (esp. woman) XVI. Earlier form *tervagaunt*, later *term-* (XIV) - OF. *Tervagan(t)* - It. *Trivigante*, -*vag-* (Ariosto), expl. as f. L. *tri-* TRI- + *vagant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *vagārī* wander (cf. **VAGUE**) and so designating the moon wandering under the names of Selene (Luna), Artemis (Diana), and Persephone (Proserpina), in heaven, earth, and hell respectively.

**termite** t̄ɛːmɪt white ant (genus *Termes*, family *Termitidæ*). XVIII. - mod. use (Linnaeus) of late L. *termit-*, *termes* woodworm, alt. of *tarmes* wood-worm perh. by assim. to *terere* rub.

**termor** t̄ɛːrmɔː one who holds property for a term of years. XIV. - AN. *termor*, f. *terme* TERM; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**tern** t̄ɛːm sea-bird of the genus *Sterna*. XVIII (Ray). Of Scand. origin; cf. Da. *terne*, Norw. *terna*, Sw. *tärna* :- ON. *þerna*.

**ternary** t̄ɛːnɛːɪ threefold, triple. XIV. - L. *ternārius*, f. L. *ternī* three at a time, three by three, f. *ter* thrice; see **THREE**, -ARY. So **teˈrnate**<sup>2</sup>. XVIII. - modL. *ternātus*.

**terp** t̄ɛːp type of artificial mound found in Friesland. XIX. - Fris. *terp* (pl. *terpen*) :- OFris. *therp*, var. of *thorp* village, **THORP**.

**terpene** t̄ɛːpɪn (chem.) hydrocarbon of the formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. XIX. f. *terp-* in *terpentine*, obs. form of **TURPENTINE** + **-ENE**.

**Terpsichorean** t̄ɛːpsɪkɛːrɪːən pert. to dancing. XIX. f. Gr. *terpsikhōrē* muse of dancing and of the dramatic chorus, f. *térpein* delight + *khōrós* dance, **CHORUS**; see -EAN.

**terra** teˈrɔ L., It. 'earth', as in **t. cotta** kɔˈtɔ unglazed pottery. XVIII. It. 'baked earth' (*cotta* :- L. *cocta*, fem. pp. of *coquere* COOK); **t. firma** f̄ɪːmɔː †mainland; dry land. XVII. L., 'firm land' (fem. of *firmus* FIRM); **t. incognita** ɪnkɔːgnɪtɔ unexplored territory. XVII (Capt. Smith). L., 'unknown land'. **terræ filius** teˈrɪ fɪːlɪəs person of obscure parentage XVI; (Univ. of Oxford) formerly orator privileged to make humorous comments at a public act XVII. L. 'son of the earth', therefore, of unknown origin.

**terrace** teˈrɪs †gallery, balcony; raised level walk. XVI. - OF. *terrace*, (also mod.) -*asse* †rubble, platform = It. *terraccia*, -*azza* bad soil, -*azzo*, Sp. *terrazza*, Pg. *terraço* :- Rom. \**terrāceu-s*, -*ācea*, f. L. *terra* earth (cf. Ir., W. *tir* country); see -ACEOUS.

**terrain** teˈreɪn tract of country as fit for something. XVIII. F. - pop. L. \**terrānum*, var. of L. *terrēnum* TEREINE.

**terramare** teˈrɛmɔːɪ, -mɛɔːɪ ammoniacal earth found in the valley of the Po, Italy. XIX. - F. *terramare* - It. dial. *terramara*, for *terra marna*, i.e. *terra* earth + *marna* MARL.

**terrapin** teˈrɛpɪn American turtle. XVII. - Abenaki *turepé*, Lenape *туруpe* little turtle, with ending *in* of obscure origin.

**terraqueous** teˈreɪˌkwɪəs composed of, living in, land and water, chiefly in **t. globe**. XVII. f. modL. *terraqueus*, *terra* earth + *aqua* water, after **AQUEOUS**; hence F. *terraqué-e* (Voltaire); so Sp. (*el globo*) *terrāqueo*, It. *terraqueo*.

**terrene** teˈrɪːn earthly. XIV. - AN. *terrene* - L. *terrēnus*, f. *terra* earth; for the ending cf. *serene*.

**terreplein** teˈrɛːpleɪn, || teˈrɛpl̄ɛ (fortif.) sloping bank behind a wall or rampart XVI; level base for a battery XVII. - F. *terre-plein* - It. *terrapieno*, f. *terrapienare* 'fill with earth', f. *terra* (: - L. *terra* earth) + *pieno* (: - L. *plēnus*) FULL.

**terrestrial** tere-striəl earthy, mundane xv; pert. to the earth xvi. f. L. *terrestris*, f. *terra* earth (rel. to Ir., W. *tír* country); for the formation cf. L. *campestris*, *silvestris*; see -IAL. ¶ Earlier †*terrestre* (esp. in *paradis t.* - OF.). xiv.

**terret** te-rit circular ring. xv. Late ME. *tyret*, var. of *toret* - OF. *toret*, *touret*, dim. of *tour* TOUR, TOWER; see -ET.

**terrible** te-ri-bl exciting terror xv (Lydg.); very violent, severe, or bad, excessive. xvi. - (O)F. *terrible* - L. *terribilis*, f. *terrēre* frighten; see -BLE.

**terrier<sup>1</sup>** te-ri-ər register of landed property. xv. - OF. *terrier*, sb. use of adj. (cf. F. *registre terrier*) - medL. *terrārius* (as in *liber terrārius*), f. L. *terra* land.

**terrier<sup>2</sup>** te-ri-ər small breed of dog. So called from its pursuing the quarry into its earth. xv (Promp. Parv.). - early modF. (*chien*) *terrier* - medL. *terrārius*, f. L. *terra* earth; cf. prec.

**terrific** tari-fik causing terror. xvii (Milton). - L. *terrificus*, f. *terrēre*, frighten, rel. to *tremere*; see TREMOR, -FIC. So **terrify**. xvi. - L. *terrificāre*; cf. F. *terrifier* (xviii).

**terrine** see TUREEN.

**territory** te-rit-əri land belonging to †a town, a ruler or state. xv. - L. *territōrium*, f. *terra* land, after *dormitōrium*, *prætōrium*. So **territorial**. xviii. - late L.

**terror** te-rəɪ intense fear. xiv. First in Sc. (*terrou*) - OF. *terrou* (mod. *terreur*) - L. *terrōrem*, nom. *terror* (-OR<sup>2</sup>). So **terrorism**, -IST. xviii. - F. *terrorisme*, -iste.

**terry** te-ri loop raised in pile-weaving left uncut. xviii. Of unkn. origin.

**tersanctus** tɔɪsæŋktəs (liturg.) SANCTUS. xix. Cf. TRISAGION.

**terse** tɔɪs †smoothed, polished, neat; †polite, refined xvii; neatly concise xviii. - L. *tersus*, pp. of *tergere* wipe (cf. DETERGENT).

**tertian** tɔɪ-ʃən (of a fever) of which the paroxysms occur every third (i.e. every alternate) day; also sb. xiv (Ch., Trevisa, PPl.). - L. *tertiānus*, f. *tertius* THIRD; see -IAN. So **tertiary** tɔɪ-ʃəri pert. to (a member of) the third series, order, etc. xvi. - L. *tertiārius*, f. *tertius*. **tertium quid** tɔɪ-ʃjəm kwid 'third something'; (old chem.) third substance distinct from its two components. xviii. late L., tr. Gr. *ἄρτον τι* (Plato); n. of *tertius* THIRD, *quid*, n. of *quis* somebody.

**terza rima** te-rtsa ri-ma It. form of verse rhyming a b a, b c b, c d c, of the 'Divina Commedia' of Dante. It., fem. of *terzo* THIRD, *rima* RHYME.

**tessellated** te-sileitid formed with a mosaic pattern. xvii. f. L. *tessellātus* (or the derived It. *tessellato*), f. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*; see next, -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**tessera** te-sərə small quadrilateral tablet, esp. as used in mosaic; (hist.) square tablet on which watchword, etc., was written; hence (gen.) symbol, token. xvii. - L. *tessera* - Gr. *téssera*, n. of *tésseres*, Ionic var. of *téssares* FOUR.

**test** test A. cupel used in treating gold and silver alloys or ore xiv (Ch.; rare before xvi); B. 'means of trial' (J.) xvi. - OF. *test* pot (mod. *têt* cupel), :- L. *testū*, *testum*, by-form of *testa* tile (Rom. head), in B mainly f. the vb. Hence **test** vb., first in pp. (xvii, Sh.); 'to test' is stigmatized by Southey as an Americanism.

**testaceous** testei-ʃəs (zool.) having a shell; shell-like. xvii. f. L. *testāceus*, f. *testa* tile, earthen pot, potsherd, shell; see -ACEOUS.

**testament** te-stəmənt will disposing of property and appointing an executor xiv (R. Mannyng); †covenant between God and man; each of the two divisions of the Holy Scripture or Bible xiii (Cursor M.) (*Old and New Testaments*, L. *vetus* and *novum testamentum*, Gr. *παλαιά* and *καινή διαθήκη*.) - L. *testāmentum*, f. *testāri* bear witness, make a will, f. *testis* witness; see MENT. So **testamentary**. xv. - L.

**testamur** testeim-ər (in Univ. use) examiners' certificate that a candidate has satisfied them. xix. L. 'we testify', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *testāri* bear witness, f. *testis*.

**testator** testeit-ər one who makes or has made a will. xv. - AN. *testatour* - L. *testātor*, f. *testāri*.

**tester<sup>1</sup>** te-stər canopy over a bed. xiv (Wyclif). - medL. *testerium*, *testrum*, *testura* f. Rom. \**testa* head (L. *testa* tile); cf. OF. *testiere*, F. *têteière*, It. *testiera*, Sp. *testera*, having various applications with ref. to the head.

**tester<sup>2</sup>** te-stər (hist.) obscure alt. of TESTON; later, sixpence.

**testicle** te-stikl semen-secreting glandular organ of male mammals. xv (-icles). - L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis* witness (the organ being evidence of virility). So **testicular**. xvii.

**testify** te-stifai bear witness to. xiv (PPl.). - L. *testificāre*, -āri, f. *testis* witness; see -FY.

**testimony** te-stiməni evidence; spec. in Scriptural lang., of the Mosaic law, etc., repr. Vulg. *testimonium*, LXX *τὸ μαρτύριον*, Heb. *hēdūth*, as in Ex. xxx 6, Num. i 50, ix 15, xvii 4. **testimonial<sup>1</sup>** -mou-niəl adj. & sb. - (O)F. or late L. xv.

**testis** te-stis (anat.) testicle. xvii. L., 'witness'.

**teston, testoon** te-stən, testū-n (hist.) It. coin bearing the head of a duke; shilling of Henry VII, etc., being the first Eng. coins to bear a portrait. xiv. - F. †*teston*, It. †*testone*, f. *teste*, *testa* head :- L. *testa* tile (in Rom. head); see -OON.

**testudo** testjū·dou screen resembling a tortoise's shell for the protection of armed forces. XVII. L. *testūdo*, f. *testa* pot, shell (see TEST), *testu* pot-lid.

**testy** te·sti †headstrong, impetuous XIV (Ch.); prone to be easily irritated XVI. Late ME. *testif* - AN. *testif*, f. OF. *teste* (mod. *tête*) head †- L. *testa* shell, earthen vessel, tile, (Rom.) head; see -IVE. Cf. HASTY, JOLLY, TARDY.

**tetanus** te·tənəs spasm and rigidity of the muscles. XVI (in late ME. anglicized *tetane*). - L. - Gr. *tétanos*, f. base of *ténein* stretch (cf. TONE).

**tetchy** te·tʃi easily irritated. XVI (Sh.). prob. f. *tecche*, var. of *tache* spot, blemish, fault - OF. *teche*, (also mod.) *tache*, perh. of Germ. origin; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**tête-à-tête** tei·tatei·t private conversation between two. XVII. F., 'head to head' (see TESTY).

**tether** te·ðəɪ rope, etc. to tie up a beast. XIV (first in north. texts). - ON. *tjóðr*, corr. to WFrís. *tyader*, *tieder*, MLG., MDu. *tüder*, *tudder* (Du. *tuier*), OHG. *æotar* fore-pole, repr. Germ. \**teudr-*, \**tüdr-*; f. \**teu*-fasten. Hence **tether** vb. xv.

**tetra-** te·trə, tèt·rə before a vowel *tetr-*, - Gr. *tetra-*, comb. form of *téttares*, *téttara* FOUR, as in **te-trachord** XVII, spec. chem. signifying four atoms or groups XIX.

**tetrad** te·trəd group of four. XVII. - Gr. *tetrad-*, *tétrás*, f. *téttares*; see prec. and -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**te-tragon** four-angle figure. XVII; **tetragonal**<sup>1</sup> -æ·gə·nəl. XVI; **tetragrammaton** Heb. word written JHVH JEHOVAH. XIV. Gr., f. *grámma*, -at- letter. **tetrahedron** four-sided figure. XVI (Billingsley). **tetralogy** tet·rə·lədʒi series of four related dramas. XVII. - Gr. *tetralogía*. **tetrameter** -æ·mítər (pros.) element of four measures. XVII. - late L. *tetrametrus* - Gr. *tétrametros*. **te-trastich** strophe of four lines. XVI. - L. *testrastichon* - Gr. *tetrástikhon* (cf. DISTICH). **tetrasyllable**. XVI. - Gr. *tetrasýllabos*.

**tetrarch** te·tráɪk, tì·tráɪk ruler of one of four divisions of a country, subordinate ruler. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - late L. *tetrarcha*, cl. L. -ēs - Gr. *tetrárkhēs*, f. *tetra-* (see above) + -*arkhēs* ruling. So **te-trarchy**<sup>3</sup> xv.

**tetter** te·tər pustular eruption of the skin. OE. *teter*, cogn. with Skr. *dadru* skin disease, f. *ḍr* to crack; cf. Lith. *dedervinė* tetter; repr. in OHG. *zittaroh* and G. *zitteroch* (dial.), *zittermal*, *zitterflechte* tetter, ringworm; cf. late L. *derbita* (whence F. *dartre*, etc.), W. *daruden*.

**tettix** te·tik·s cicada. XVIII. modL. - Gr. *téttix*.

**Teuton** tjū·tən member of a people of unknown race reckoned among the peoples of Germania (see GERMAN). XVIII. - L. *Teutonī*, *Teutones* (pl.), f. IE. base meaning 'people', 'country', 'land'. So **Teutonic** tjuto·nik

pert. to this people, later identified with *Germanic*. XVII (*T. Knights, T. Order*, military order of German knights). - F. *teutonique* - L. *Teutonicus*. comb. form **Teut(o)-** XIX.

**text** tekst wording of a passage; very words and sentences; short passage used as a motto, subject of discourse, etc. XIV (PPL.); theme XVII (Sh). ME. *text(e)*, *tixt(e)* - ONF. *tixte*, (also modF.) *texte* - L. *textus* tissue, style of literary work (Quintilian), in medL. the Gospel, written character, f. pp. of *texere* weave. So **textile** te·kstail adj. and sb. woven (fabric). XVII. - F. *textile* or L. *textilis*.

**textual**<sup>1</sup> te·kstjuəl †well-read in texts XIV (Ch.); pert. to the or a text, esp. of the Scriptures XIV. - (O)F. *textuel*. **texture** te·kstʃəɪ, -tjuəɪ †weaving xv; character of a textile fabric, also fig. XVII. - L. *textūra*, f. *text-*, pp. of *texere*. Cf. CONTEXT, PRETEXT.

**th** consonantal digraph usu. repr. the unvoiced and voiced open consonants denoted phonetically by þ (runic thorn) or θ (Greek theta) and ð (crossed d), occurring mainly in words of OE. and ON. origin, e.g. *cloth*, *clothes*, *throat*, *though*, *thwart*, *thy*, and in words of Gr. origin, usu. through L., as *authentic*, *orthography*, *throne*; traces of AN. phonology are seen in *faith*, Sc. *poortih* POVERTY (see -ETH<sup>2</sup>); Oriental aspirated varieties of t are repr. in *thakur*, *thug*.

**-th<sup>1</sup>** þ suffix denoting action or process, formed on vb.-stems (1) in words such as *bath*, *birth*, *death*, *math*, of prim. Germ. age, (2) in others of later emergence, as *growth*, *spilth*, *tilth*; (3) in OE. words of quality or condition, in -*þu*, -*þo* (†-Germ. -*ipō*) based on adjs., as *breadth*, *filth*, *health*, *length*, *mirth*, *strength*, *truth*; of ME. date are *dearth*, *depth*, *sloth*, *wealth*, of later date are *width*, *illth* (Ruskin). See further -T<sup>1</sup>, -T<sup>2</sup>.

**-th<sup>2</sup>** þ suffix of ordinal numbers from *fourth* upwards, repr. OE. -*þa*, -*þe*, or -*oþa*, -*oþe*; in *fifta*, *sixta*, *ellefta*, *twelfta* phonetically modified; in the sp. of *eighth* *th* is a simplification; with the tens (*twenty*, etc.) the ending is -*eth* (OE. -*oþa*, -*oþe*). OE. formations in -*oþa* were regularly repl. in ME. or late OE. by new forms in -*nþe*, based on the cardinals, as *seofþa* by *seuenþe*, *teoþa* (from *teogþa*) by *tenþe*; cf. *elevenþe* repl. OE. *endlyfta*.

**thakur** t̪h̪á·kur lord, noble. XVIII. - Hindi *thākur*; - Skr. *thákkura* deity.

**thalamus** þə·ləməs (anat.) part of the brain at which a nerve originates; receptacle of a flower. XVIII. - L. *thalamus* - Gr. *thálamos* inner chamber, rel. to *thólos* vault.

**thalassic** þə·lə·sɪk pert. to the sea or inland seas. XIX. - F. *thalassique* (Brongniart 1829), f. Gr. *thálassa*; see -IC.

**thaler** tə·ləɪ German silver coin. XVIII. - G. *t(h)aler* DOLLAR.

**thallium** þæ-liəm (chem.) metallic element, so named from the green line distinguishing its spectrum. XIX. — modL. *thallium* (Crookes 1861), f. L. *thallus* (used spec. in bot.), Gr. *thallós* green shoot; see -IUM.

**Thames** temz the river on which London is situated. OE. *Temes(e)* — L. *Tamēsis*, *Tamēsa*, medL. *T(h)amisa* — British *Tamesā*; phr. *set the T. on fire*, work wonders (XVIII).

**than** ðæn, (quoted alone) ðæn conjunctive particle used after comparatives and *other* (with its comps.) and *else*. OE. *þanne*, *þonne*, *þænne*, orig. identical with the temporal adv. THEN, from which it was not finally differentiated in form until c.1700. For the development of the conjunctive use in WGerm. cf. OS. *than*, (M)Du. *dan*, OHG. *thanne*, *danne*, *denne* (G. *denn* for, *dann* then), while Du. *dan* has both meanings).

**thanatism** þæ-nətɪzəm belief in the destruction of the soul at death. XIX. f. Gr. *thánatos* death + -ISM.

**thane** þein †(military) servant or attendant; (hist.) in AS. times, one who held lands by military service OE.; (Sc. hist.) man holding lands of the King xv. OE. *þeg(e)n* = OS. *thegan* man, OHG. *degan* boy, servant, warrior, hero (G. *degen* warrior), ON. *þegn* freeman, liegeman — CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \*þegnaz — IE. \*teknós pp. formation on base \*teq-, \*toq- (cf. Gr. *téknon*, Skr. *táknam-* child), repr. also by Gr. *tíktein* (:- \*títik-) bring forth, *tékos* child, *tókos* birth, *tokeús* parent. The sp. *thane* is derived from Sc. usage of XV-XVI as a var. of *thayn* through Holinshed and Sh. (as in 'Macbeth'). See THEN.

**thank** þæŋk †thought; †kindly thought, favour, gratitude; expression of gratitude (now only pl. *thanks*, OE. *þancas*; cf. L. *grates*, *gratiæ*). OE. *þanc* = OFris. *thank*, *thonk*, OS. *thank*, MDu., OHG. *danc* (Du., G. *dank*), Goth. *þagks* :- Germ. \*þaŋkaz (but ON. *þokk* :- \*þaŋku fem.), f. \*þaŋk-, \*þeŋk- (see THINK). So **thank** vb. OE. *þancian* = OS. *thankon*, OHG. *dankōn* (Du., G. *danken*). comps. *tha-ŋko:ffering* XVI (Tindale, Great Bible), *tha-ŋksgí-ving* XVI (Tindale, Coverdale). Hence **tha-ŋkful** showing gratitude; †deserving gratitude. OE. *þancfull*. **tha-ŋkless** ungrateful; that brings no thanks. XVI. phr. **thank you** þæ-ŋkju xv for *I thank you*; cf. G. *danke*.

**that**<sup>1</sup> ðæt demons. pron. orig. n. of THE. OE. *þæt*, corr. to OFris. *thet*, OS. *that*, (M)Du. *dat*, OHG. *daz* (G. *das*), ON. *þat*, Goth. *þata* (with suffix). :- IE. \*tad, repr. also by Skr. *tát*, Gr. *tó*, L. *topper* quickly (for \*todper, with -per as in *semper*, etc.), in *istud*, n. of *iste*, OS. *to*. As adj. XII (Orm), with pl. THOSE; as adv. xv.

**that**<sup>2</sup> ðæt relative pron. equiv. to *who* and *which*, in OE. a generalized use of the n. of THE (cf. THAT<sup>1</sup>), repl. OE. and ME. indeclinable þe.

**that**<sup>3</sup> (usu. instr.) ðæt as a relative or conjunctive particle in uses developed from those of THAT<sup>1</sup> and THAT<sup>2</sup>; the development is CGerm., with differentiation of sp. (*dass*) in modG., and affix in Goth. *þatei*; for the evolution cf. Gr. *ὅτι*, from the n. of relative pron. *ὅστις*, L. *quod*, n. of *quī* WHO.

**thatch** þætʃ roof (a building), esp. with straw. XIV (Trevisa). repr. OE. *þećcan*, pt. *þeahhte*, *þehte* = OFris. *thekka*, OS. *thekkian*, OHG. *decchan* (Du. *dekken*, G. *decken*), ON. *þekja* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \*þakjan, f. \*þakam (OE. *þæt* = MDu. *dac*, Du. *dak*, OHG., G. *dach* roof, ON. *þak* roof, *thatch*), f. \*þak- :- IE. \*tog- \*teg- cover, repr. also by L. *tegere* (cf. INTEGUMENT, TILE). Hence **thatch** sb. XIV (Trevisa). The normal repr. of OE. *þećcan* is (dial.) *thetch*; the present form is due to assim. to *thack* sb. (OE. *þæc*, ON. *þak*).

**thaumaturge** þə-mətʊrɪdʒ wonder-worker. XVIII. Earlier -urg — medL. *thaumaturgus* — Gr. *thaumatourgós*, f. *thaumat-*, *thaúma* wonder + -ergos working (see WORK); later assim. to F. *thaumaturge*.

**thaw** þə reduce to a liquid state OE.; intr. XIV. OE. *þawian* = MLG. *dōien*, Du. *dooien*, OHG. *douwen* (cf. G. *verdauen* digest) :- WGerm. \*þawōjan (cf. ON. *þeyja* :- \*þaujan), of unkn. origin. Hence **thaw** sb. xv.

**the**<sup>1</sup> ðə, (before a vowel) ði, (emph.) ði demons. adj. (definite article). Late OE. (Nhb. and N. Mercian) *ðē*, ME. *þe*, at first nom. m., but ult. superseding all cases of OE. m. sē, fem. sio, n. þæt, corr. to OFris. *thi*, *thiu*, *thet*, OS. *se*, *thē*, *thie*, *thiu*, *that* (Du. *de*, *dat*), OHG. *der*, *dūu*, *daz* (G. *der*, *die*, *das*), ON. *sá*, *sú*, *þat*, Goth. *sa*, *sō*, *þata* (with suffix). The orig. CGerm. \*sa, \*sō, \*þat = Gr. *ho*, *hē* (dial. *há*), *tó* (:- \*tod), Skr. *sa*, *sá*, *tat*; cf. L. *ip̄* [se same, self, Ir., Gael., Gaulish *so* this, L. *is|tud*; except in ON. and Gothic the orig. nom. m. and fem. were superseded by forms in *þ-* from the same stem as the neuter *þæt* and the oblique cases.

Survivals of the OE. d. inflexions are seen in place-names containing relics of ME. *atten* and *atter* (see AT), e.g. *Noke* (OE. *æt þæm āce* or *ācum* at the oak or oaks), the river-name *Ray*, *Rea* (OE. *æt þære ēa* at the watercourse); the final t of OE. *þæt* THAT<sup>1</sup> survives in dial. *tone*, *tother* (OE. *þæt ān* the one, *þæt oþer* the other). Cf. also NONCE for a relic of *þæm*.

**the**<sup>2</sup> ðə (preceding an adj. or adv. in the compar. or superl. degree, e.g. *the more fools they*, *the more the merrier*, *the less said*, *the sooner mended*) by that amount; by how much . . . by so much. repr. OE. *þē*, varying with *þý*, *þon*, instr. of THE<sup>1</sup>, THAT<sup>1</sup> (e.g. *þý mǣra* the greater, *þý mā* the more); cf. LEST.

**the-**, var. of THEO- before a vowel, as in **thea-ndric**, **theanthropic** pert. to God



and man, divine and human, **the**ARCHY *pī-arki* rule of God, - or f. ecclGr. *theandrikós* (f. *theandros* god-man; *anēr* man), *theánthrōpos* god-man, *thearkhā*. All XVII.

**Theatine** *pī-ain* member of a congregation founded by St. Cajetan with John Peter Carafa (then archbishop of *Chiети*). XVI. - mod. L. *Theatīnus*, f. *Teate*, ancient name of *Chiети* in Italy; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**theatre** *pī-tai* in antiquity, open-air structure for plays and spectacles XIV (Ch.); playhouse XVI. - OF. *t(h)eatre* (mod. *théâtre*) or L. *theātrum* - Gr. *theātron* 'place for viewing', f. *theāsthai* behold. From c.1550 to c.1700 the prevailing sp. was *theater*, now retained in U.S.A. So **theatrical** *pī-atrikəl* XVI; sb. pl. XVII. - late L. *theātricus* - Gr. *theātrikós*.

**Thebaid** *pī-beid* poem relating to Bœotian Thebes. XVIII. - L. *Thebaid-*, -*ais* - Gr. *Thebaid-*, -*ais*. So **Theban**. XIV (Ch.). pert. to, native of, Thebes.

**theca** *pī-kə* receptacle, cell, case. XVII. - L. *thēca* - Gr. *thēkē* case, cover, f. IE. \**dhē-* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>), comb. form *thēco-* XIX.

**the** *ði*, *di* acc. and d. of 2nd personal pron. sg. OE. (i) accusative *þec*, *þeh*, later *þē* = OFris. *thi*, OS. *thic*, *thi*, OHG. *dih* (G. *dich*), ON. *þik*, Goth. *þuk* :- CGerm. \**þeke* :- \**tege*, f. \**te* (repr. by L. *tē*, Gr. *sé*, Doric *té*); (ii) dative *þē* = OFris., OS. *thi*, (O)HG. *dūr*, ON. *þér*, Goth. *þus* :- CGerm. \**þez* :- \**tes*. The vowel was orig. short, but was lengthened under stress. The acc. and d. have been undistinguishable in form since IX (exc. in late Nhb. X). Hence **thee** vb. XVII. Cf. THOU.

**theft** *þeft* action of a thief; (arch.) thing stolen. OE. (WS.) *þiefþ*, later *þýfþ*, *þýft*, non-WS. *þeofþ*, *þeofþ* = OFris. *thúfþthe*, *thúfþte*, ON. *þýfþ*, *þýft* :- Germ. \**þiubþō*, f. *þeubaz* THIEF + \**-ipō* -T<sup>2</sup>.

**thegn** *þein* form favoured by some mod. historians (e.g. Stubbs, Freeman) to repr. OE. *þegn* as designating a tenant by military service or a man of knightly rank. See THANE.

**their** *ðeai* of them. XII (*þezze* Ormulum). - ON. *þeir(r)a*, g. pl. of *sá*, *sú*, *þat* THE, THAT, used also as g. pl. of the 3rd personal pron. Cf. THEM, THEY. Hence **theirs** *ðeairz* XIII (Cursor M.); see -s.

**theism** *pī-izm* belief in one God, esp. as creator and supreme ruler. )( DEISM. XVII (Cudworth). f. Gr. *theós* god. So **theist** XVII, **theistic** XVIII, -**i-stical** XVII. Cf. F. *théisme*, *théiste* (Voltaire).

**them** *ðem*, *ðəm* d. and acc. of THEY. ME. *þeim* (*þezm*, Orm). - ON. *þeim* (= OE. *þēm*) d. pl. of *sá*, *sú*, *þat* (see THEIR).

**theme** *þim* subject of a discourse XIII (Cursor M.); exercise, essay; inflexional base or stem XVI. ME. *teme* - OF. \**teme* (*tesme*) - L. *thēma* (to which it was soon

conformed in sp.) - Gr. *thēma* proposition, f. \**the-* base of *tithénai* place (see DO<sup>1</sup>). So **thematic** *þimæ-tik*. XVIII. - Gr. *thematikós*.

**then** *ðen* at that time, in that case, that being the case (cf. *now then*). ME. *þenne*, *þanne*, *þann* (XII), OE. *þænne*, *þanne*, *þonne* = OFris. *thenne*, *thanne*, *than*, OS. *thanna*, *than*, OHG. *danne*, *denne* (Du. *dan*, G. *dann*), f. demons. base \**þa-* (see THAT, THE).

**thence** *ðens* from there. XIII. ME. *þannes*, *þennes*, *þens*, f. *þanne*, *þenne* thence, OE. *þanone*, *þanon* = OFris. *thana*, OS., OHG. *danana*, *danan* (Du. *dan*, G. *dannen*) :- WGerm. \**þanana*, for which Gothic had *þaprō*.

**theo-** *pī-ou*, *pī-* comb. form of Gr. *theós* god (cf. THEISM). See THE-.

**theodicy** *pī-ðisi* vindication of the divine attributes. XVIII. - F. *théodicée*, title of a work by Leibniz (1710), f. Gr. *theós* God + *dikē* justice; the ending is assim. to -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**theodolite** *pī-ðəlit* portable surveying instrument for measuring (orig. horizontal) angles. XVII. Earlier (1571) in modL. form *theodelitus* (Leonard or Thomas Digges, its probable inventor); of unkn. origin.

**theogony** *pī-gəni* generation or genealogy of the gods. XVII. - Gr. *theogonīā*, f. *theós* god + \**gon-* \**gen-*; see GENESIS, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**theology** *pī-əldʒi* 'the science of things divine' (Hooker). XIV (PPL., Ch.). - (O)F. *théologie* - L. *theologia* - Gr. *theologiā*, f. *theológos* one who treats of the gods, f. *theós* god; see -LOGY. By Gower used for metaphysics, after Abelard. So **theologian** *pī-ou-l-dʒiən* one versed in theology. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *théologien*, f. *théologie* or L. *theologia*; synon. formatives that have been current are **theologer**<sup>1</sup> XVI, **theologician** XVI, **theologist** XVII, **theologue** XV (earliest in Sc.) - L. *theologus* - Gr. *theológos*. **theologic** *pī-ə-l-dʒik* XV; -**logical** XVI (first of the virtues of faith, hope, and charity, after medL. 'virtutes theologicae', Albertus Magnus) scriptural; earlier **theological** (XV, Caxton) - (O)F.

**theorbo** *pī-ə-bou* kind of lute. XVII. - It. *tiórba* (of unkn. origin), with alteration of ending as in some words in -ADO; cf. F. *téorbe*, *théorbe*. The sp. with *th-* is presumably due to assoc. with THEO-.

**theorem** *pī-ə-rəm* general proposition demonstrable by argument. XVI (Recorder, Billingsley; Hooker). - F. *théorème* (Rabelais) or late L. *theōrēma* - Gr. *theōrēma* speculation, theory, (in Euclid) proposition to be proved )( problem, f. *theōrēin* be a spectator, look at, f. *theōrós* (see THEORY). So **theoretic(al)** *pī-ə-ri-tik* )( speculative, contemplative; pert. to theory. XVII. - late L. *theōrēticus* (Ambrose) - Gr. *theōrētikós*, f. *theōrētós*, f. *theōrēin*. Hence **theoretician**. XIX.

**theory** piəri mental conception, scheme of thought. XVI (Hooker). - late L. *theōria* (Jerome) - Gr. *theōriā* contemplation, speculation, sight, f. *theōros* spectator, f. *thea-* base of *théa* sight, contemplation, *theásthai* look upon, contemplate (cf. THEATRE). Hence **theo-risT**. XVI. ¶ *Theory* was preceded by *theorique* (Gower) - OF. **the-orize** form theories. XVII. - medL. *theōrisāre*.

**theosophy** piə-səfi system of philosophical speculation basing the knowledge of nature on that of the divine nature. XVII. - medL. *theosophia* - late Gr. *theosophiā*, f. *theósophos* f. *theós* god + *sophós* wise; see -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **theo-sophisT**, earlier **theo-sopher**<sup>1</sup>, -**so-phic**(AL) XVII.

**therapeutic** þerəpju-tik (pl., formerly sg.) art of healing XVI; adj. healing, curative XVII. - F. *thérapeutique* or late L. *therapeutica* - Gr. *therapeutiké*, sb. (sc. *tékhnē* art) of *therapeutikós*, f. *therapeutēs* minister, f. *therapeuēin* administer to, treat medically, f. *therap-*, *théraps* attendant, minister: see -IC. So **the-rapy**<sup>3</sup> medical treatment. XIX - modL. *therapia* - Gr. *therapeiā*; often as second el. of a compound, e.g. *psychotherapy*.

**there** ðær, ðar A. in, at, or to that place. B. used to indicate existence or occurrence. OE. *þær*, *þēr* = OFris. *thēr*, OS. *thār*, OHG. *dār* (Du. *daar*, G. *da*); cogn. with ON., Goth. *þar*; f. demons. base \**pa-* (see THE, THAT) + adv. suffix -*r*, as in *here*, *where*; as with *these* and *ere* a final *e* was developed in early ME., whence the present sp. The comps. *thereabout*, -*after*, -*at*, -*in*, -*of*, -*on*, -*out*, -*to*, -*with* are of OE. date.

**theriac** piə-riæk (arch.) antidote. XVI. - L. *thēriaca*, -*cē* - Gr. *thēriaké*; see TREATLE.

**therio-** piə-riou, before a vowel **theri-**, repr. Gr. *thērion* (cf. *-therium*, as in *megatherium*), dim. of *thēr* wild beast (cf. FERAL<sup>3</sup>).

**thermal** þə-ɪməl pert. to hot springs. XVIII. - F. *thermal* (Buffon), f. Gr. *thērmē* heat, *thērmós* hot; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**thermite** þə-ɪməit mixture of finely divided aluminium and oxide of iron, etc. producing on combustion very great heat. XIX. - G. *thermit*, f. Gr. *thērmē*; see next, -ITE.

**thermo-** þə-ɪməu repr. comb. form of Gr. *thērmē* heat, *thērmós* hot, in many scientific terms.

**thermometer** þə-ɪmə-ɪtə instrument for measuring temperature. XVII. - F. *thermomètre* or modL. *thermometer*, f. Gr. *thērmē*, *thērmós* + *mētron*; see prec. and -METER. ¶ Cf. Of Thermometry or the Weather-glass (1669 Worlidge 'System of Agriculture' 257 margin).

**thero-** piə-rou repr. Gr. *thēro-*, comb. form of *thēr* wild beast (cf. FERAL<sup>2</sup>).

**Thersitical** þərsi-tikəl abusive, scurrilous. XVII. f. Gr. *Thersitēs*, name of an ill-tongued Greek at the siege of Troy, rel. to *thársos* (Lesbian *thērsos*) courage (cf. DARE); see -ICAL.

**thesaurus** þisɔ-rəs treasury, spec. of knowledge. XIX. - L. *thēsaurus* TREASURE (Plautus) - Gr. *thēsaurós*.

**these** ðiz pl. of THIS. Early ME. *þese* (XIII), normally developed from *þise* (Orm), f. *þis* THIS + pl. suffix -*e*; superseded *þās*, *þōs*, THOSE, which became the pl. of THAT<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The influence of early forms such as *þēs*, *þēs*, *þeos*, is doubtful.

**thesis** pi-sis, þe-sis, pl. **theses** -iz A. proposition, theme XVI; (theme of) a dissertation XVII. B. (pros.) (ARSIS unaccented or unstressed element XIV (Trev.); accented or stressed element XIX; - late L. *thesis* (in prosodical sense, Martianus Capella) - Gr. *thesis* placing, setting, corr. to L. *conditiōn-* CONDITION, Skr. *-dhitis*, rel. by gradation to \**dhētis* DEED.

**Thespian**<sup>1</sup> þe-spjən pert. to *Thespiæ* or *Thespia*, town on the slope of mount HELICON; poetic. XVII (Chapman, Jonson, Drayton); see -IAN. So **Thespiad**<sup>1</sup> muse. XVII (Chapman). - L. *Thespiades* pl.

**Thespian**<sup>2</sup> þe-spjən pert. to *Thespis*, traditional father of Gr. tragedy, tragic, dramatic. XVII; sb. tragedian XIX; see -IAN.

**theurgy** pi-əɪdʒi magic of the Egyptian Platonists XVI; divine agency in human affairs XIX. - late L. *theurgia* - Gr. *theourgia*, f. *thēós* god + *-ergos* working; see THEO-, WORK, -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**thew** þju †custom, habit OE.; †(good) quality, virtue XIII; (pl.) bodily powers, physical endowments XVI. OE. *þeaw* usage, conduct = OS. *thau*, OHG. *thau*, *dau* discipline, of unkn. origin. ¶ The current application to sinews or tendons depends largely on Scott's association of Shakespearean instances of the sense 'strength, vigour' with bodily features. For earlier sense-development cf. L. *mōs* custom, pl. *mōrēs* morals.

**they** ðei pl. of HE<sup>1</sup>, SHE, IT, pron. of the 3rd person. XII. ME. *þei* (*þezz*, Orm) - ON. *þeir* (= OE. *þā*), pl. of demons. *sá*, *sú*, *þat*; repl. OE. *hī*, *hīe*, pl. of *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

**Thibetan** see TIBETAN.

**thick** pik of (comparatively) large measure through; dense. OE. *þicce* = OS. *thikki*, OHG. *dicchi* (Du. *dik*, G. *dick*), ON. *þykk* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**þeku-*, *þekwia-*, of unkn. origin. Hence **thi-cken**<sup>5</sup>. xv. **thi-ckness**. OE.

**thicket** þi-kit dense growth of shrubs, etc. OE. *þiccat*, f. *þicce* THICK.

**thief** þif one who steals. OE. *þiof*, *þeof* = OFris. *thiāf*, OS. *thiof*, OHG. *diob* (Du. *dief*, G. *dieb*), ON. *þjófr*, Goth. *þiufs*; CGerm. word of which no further cogns. are known. Cf. THEFT.

**thigh** þai upper part of the leg. OE. (Anglian) *þēh*, (WS.) *þēoh*, *þioh* = OFris. *thiāch*, ODu. *thio* (Du. *dij*), OHG. *diōh*, ON. *þjó* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**þeuγam*, f. IE. \**teuk-* \**tauk-* \**tuk-*, whence Lith. *tūkās*, OSl. *tukū* fat, Lith. *tūkti* be fat, OIr. *tōn* posteriors (:- \**tuknd*), Av. *tavsā*-leg. OE. *þēh* is repr. immed. by mod. north. *thee*; *thigh* descends from ME. *þih* (XII), with *ē* raised to *i*, as in *die*, *high*, *nigh*, *shy*. Cf. THOUSAND, THUMB.

**thill** þil shaft. XIV. Formally coincident with OE. *þille* board, planking (rel. to synon. *þel*, *þelu*; cf. DEAL<sup>2</sup>); but the sense is so distant that, without further evidence, it is unsafe to connect them. The var. *fill* appears in Sh. in *fill-horse*.

**thimble** þimbl †finger-stall OE. (only); bell-shaped finger-cap used in sewing xv (Hoccleve). OE. *þymel*, f. *þūma* THUMB; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**thin** þin having little thickness, density, or depth. OE. *þynne* = OFris. *themne*, OS. *thummi*, OHG. *dummi* (Du. *dun*, G. *dünn*), ON. *þunnr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**þun-  
nuz* (:- \**þunw-*), based on IE. \**tn-*, zero-grade of \**ten-* \**ton-* (see TEND<sup>2</sup>).

**thine** ðain of or pert. to THEE. OE. *þin* = OFris., OS. *þīn*, OHG. *dīn* (Du. *dijn*, G. *dein*), ON. *þinn*, Goth. *þeins* :- CGerm. \**þinaz* :- IE. \**t(w)einós*, f. \**tū* THOU; cf. MINE and synon. ToCh. *tañe*.

**thing** þiŋ A. †(deliberative or judicial) assembly; †legal process or charge OE. (only); affair, business; deed, act OE.; that which is said XIII; B. that which exists, being OE. (inanimate object XVII); OE. *þing* = OFris., OS. *þing*, OHG. *dīng*, *dīnc*, assembly for deliberation and/or business, ON. *þing* :- Germ. \**þingam*. Hence, with meaningless additions, †*thingum* (XVII), *thingumbob* (XVIII Smollett, Miss Burney), *thingummy* þi-ŋəmi XVIII (Mme D'Arblay), *thingamajig*, *thingumabob*.

**Thing** þiŋ in Scand. countries, public meeting, legislative council, court of law. XIX. -Scand. *þing*; see prec. and cf. ALTHING, STORTHING.

**think** þiŋk pt., pp. **thought** þōt conceive in the mind, consider, exercise the mind; believe. OE. *þencan*, pt. *þōhte*, pp. *gēþōht* = OFris. *þanka*, *þenka*, *þenza*, OS. *þenkitan*, *þāhta*, OHG. *denken*, *dāhta* (G. *denken*, *dachte*), ON. *þekkja*, *þátta*, Goth. *þagkjan*, *þāhta*; factitive formation on OE. *þyncan* (see METHINKS), perh. orig. meaning 'cause to appear to oneself'. The closeness in form of ME. *þenche*, *þinche*, pt. *þohte*, *þouhte* (from OE. *þencan*, *þōhte*) and ME. *þünche*, *þünche*, *þenche*, pt. *þuhte*, *þouhte* (from OE. *þyncan*, pt. *þūhte*) and the virtual identity in meaning of *i think* and *me thinketh*, as *him thouhte* and *as he thouhte*, led to the forms METHINKS, METHOUGHT; for the *k*-form cf. SEEK.

**thio-** þai-ou before a vowel *thi-*, repr. comb. form of Gr. *thetōn* sulphur; also *thion-*. XIX.

**third** þɔɪd ordinal of the numeral three. Sb. third part XIV; musical interval XVI. OE. (late Nhb.) *þird(d)a*, -e, var. of *þridda* (whence ME. and Sc. till XVIII *third*) = OFris. *thredda*, OS. *thriddīo*, OHG. *drītto* (Du. *derde*, G. *dritte*), ON. *þriði*, Goth. *þriþja* :- CGerm. \**þriðjaz* :- IE. \**tritjós* (cf. Skr. *trītyas*, Gr. *tritōs*, Lesbian *tértōs*, L. *tertius*, OSl. *tretij*, W. *trydydd*), f. stem of THREE. Hence **thi-rdly**<sup>2</sup>. XVI. **third-rate**. XVII. **thirteen** (str. various) 13, xiii. OE. *þreōtīene* = OS. *þriutein*, OHG. *drizehan* (Du. *dertien*, G. *dreizehn*), ON. *þrettán*; the OE. form was repr. by *threteen* as late as XVII, the standard methathetic form appearing xv (*þirttene*). **thirteenth**<sup>2</sup> (str. various) 13th. OE. *þrēo-*, *þrietēoþa*, ME. *þritteþe*, *þreottenþe* (XII) (*þrittende* from ON. *þrettáná*), *þrittenþe* (XIV), *þirttenth* (XV), *thirteenth* (XVI); so OFris. *threttinda*, OHG. *drīttōzehanto*, etc. **thirty**<sup>2</sup> þɔɪ-ti 30, xxx. OE. *þritig* = OS. *þrītig*, OHG. *drīzīgug* (Du. *dertig*, G. *dreissig*), ON. *þrītegr*, Goth. (acc.) *þrins tiguns*. **thirtieth** 30th. OE. *þrītīgōþa*, *þrittegōþa*, ME. *thritteþe*, remodelled in the present form on the cardinal with metathesis. **thirtytwo**mo þɔɪtiti-mou reading of the symbol 32mo, xxxiimo, designating a book with 32 pages to the sheet, cf. *sixteenmo*, *twelvemo*.

**thirlage** þɔɪ-lidʒ see THRALL.

**thirst** þɔɪst uneasy sensation due to want of drink. OE. *þurst* = OS. *thurst* (Du. *dorst*), (O)HG. *durst* :- WGerm. \**burstu* (cf. ON. *þorsti*, Goth. *þaurstei*); f. \**þurs-* :- IE. \**tr̥s-* \**tors-*, repr. also by L. *torrere* dry, parch (cf. TORRID), Skr. *tṛṣyati* thirst, OIr. *tart*. So **thirst** vb. suffer thirst OE.; impers. XII (Orm). OE. *þyrstan* (till late ME. also impers.) = OS. *thurstian*, OHG. *durstan* (Du. *dorsten*, G. *dürsten*), ON. *þyrsta*.

**this** ðis, pl. THESE. demons. pron. and adj. indicating a person or thing present or near. The form *this* in generalized use dates from c.1200 (Orm); it is identical with the OE. n. nom. and acc. and the stem of most of the inflected forms. OE. *þes* m., *þeos* fem., *þis* n., corr. to OFris. *this*, *thius*, *thit*, OS. \**these*, *thius*, *thit*, OHG. *dese*, *deser*, *desiu*, *diz*, ON. *þessi*, *þetta*; WGerm. and ON. formation on \**þa-* (see THE, THAT) and deictic \**se*, \**si* (poss. = OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai* behold!). The earlier formation is seen in ON. (runic) *sási*, *súsi*, *þatsi*, acc. sg. *þansi*, *þási*, *þatsi*, d. *þainsi*, n.pl. *þausi* (cf. with deictic IE. *k<sup>ue</sup>* = L. -*ec* in *hic*, *hujusce*, etc. *this*, Goth. -(u)h in *sah*, *soh*, *þatuh* *this*). The *þ-* forms were ult. extended throughout the paradigm, and, whereas orig. the first alone was inflected (e.g. OHG. n. nom. *dese*, g. sg. *desse*, pl. *dese*), the second cl. came to be inflected also (e.g. OHG. g. sg. *deses*

= OE. *bisses*); finally the first el. ceased to be inflected. As adv. equiv. to *thus* in various uses (xiv); now esp. in *this much, this far*, and the like), perh. from OE. instr. *þýs, þis*, or acc. sg. n. *þis*. Hence **thi**-WISE. XIII (Cursor M.).

**thistle** þi'sl prickly plant of the genus *Carduus* and closely allied genera. OE. *þistel* (some mod. dials. authenticative *i*, e.g. Somerset dai'sl) = OS. *thistil*, OHG. *distil, distila* (LG. *diestel, dístel, Du. distel, G. distel*, also *diestel*), ON. *þistill* :- Germ. \**þistilaz, -ilō*, of unkn. origin.

**thither** ði:ðai to that place. OE. *þider*, alt. by assim. to *hider* HITHER, of earlier *þæder*, corr. to ON. *þaðra* there, thither, f. demons. base \**þa-* of THAT, THE + suffix denoting 'towards' (IE. \**trā(d)*), as in L. *intrā* within, *extrā* outside, Skr. *áttra* there, then). ¶ For the change of d to ð cf. FATHER.

**thitsi** þi:tsi black varnish tree. XIX. - Burmese *thitsi* (written *sachchē*), f. *thit* tree, wood + *asī* (in comb. -*si*) gum.

**thlaspi** þlæ:spi genus of cruciferous plants. XVI. - modL. - Gr. *thlāspi, -is*.

**thole**<sup>1</sup> þoul peg, pin, spec. in the gunwale of a boat. OE. *þol(l)* = OFris. *tholl*, MLG., MDu. *dolle* (Du. *dol*), ON. *þollr* fir tree, tree, peg, referred to Germ. \**þul-*, IE. \**tul-* (cf. Gr. *túlos* peg), extension of \**tu-* swell parallel to \**tum-* (see THUMB, TUMOUR). The vars. *thoule, thowle*, corr. to the present oarsman's pronunc. *þaul*, appear XVII; they are prob. due to assoc. with DOWEL. The want of evidence between the OE. period and xv (Promp. Parv.) prob. indicates loss of the OE. word and its supersession by the ON.

**thole**<sup>2</sup> þoul (arch., dial.) suffer. OE. *þolian* = OFris. *tholia*, OS. *tholon, tholian*, OHG. *colōn, dolēn*, ON. *þola*, Goth. *þulan*; CGerm. f. \**þul-* repr. weak grade of IE. \**tol-* \**tel-* \**tl-* raise, remove, of CIE. extent (exc. Balto-Sl.), as in Gr. *tlēnai* endure, bear, *talanton* balance, TALENT, L. *tollere* raise, *tulī* (pt.) bore.

**Thomas** tō:mās common male Christian name. - late L. *Thōmās*, Gr. *Thōmās*, of Aram. origin ('twin'); name of 'the doubting Apostle' (see John xx 25). Cf. TOM, TOMMY.

**Thomist** tou:mist follower of *Thomas Aquinas* (c. 1225-74) the Angelic Doctor XVI. - medL. *Thōmista*, f. L. *Thōmās*; see prec., -IST. Cf. F. *thomiste* (Pascal). Hence **Tho**-MISM. XVIII.

**thong** þoŋ narrow strip of hide or leather. OE. *þwang, þwong*, which became *þong* (XIII) by absorption of *w* in *o* = OFris. *thwang*, MLG. *dwank* constraint, OHG. *dwang* rein (MHG. *dwanc, twanc, G. zwang*), f. Germ. \**þwang-*, whence also late Nhb. pl. *ðnuencgu*, Anglian *þwænga*, corr. to ON. *þvengr* :- \**þwangiz*, rel. further to OE. *geþwinglod* bound up, OFris. *thwinga*, OS.

*thwingan*, OHG. *thwingan, dw-*, ON. *þvinga* force, constrain.

**thorax** þō:ræks (anat.) part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. XVI. - L. *thōrāx* - Gr. *thōrāx* (-āko-) breastplate, breast, chest. So **thoracic** -æ:sik. XVII. - medL. - Gr.

**thorium** þō:riəm (chem.) dark-grey metallic element. XIX. - modL. *thorium* (Berzelius, 1828-9), f. *Thor* Norse god + -IUM.

**thorn** þō:m A sharp-pointed process on a plant; thorn-bearing plant (cf. HAWTHORN); B. runic character þ. OE. *þorn* = OS. *thorn* (Du. *doorn*), (O)HG. *dorn*, ON. *þorn*, Goth. *þaurmus* :- CGerm. *þurnuz* :- IE. \**tr̥nus*, f. \**tr̥n- tern-*, as repr. also by OIr. *tráinn* small stalk of grass, OSl. *trǔnú* thorn, Skr. *tr̥nam* grass-stalk, Gr. *térnax* cactus prickle. Hence **tho**-rny<sup>1</sup>. OE. *þornig* (Ælfric, Wulfstan).

**thorough** þa:rɔ obs. or arch. as adv. and prep. in senses of *through*; in gen. use as adj. Application of the adv.: fully executed, affecting every part XIII; disyllabic development, *þuruh*, of OE. *þurh* THROUGH, paralleled in OS. *thuru(h)*, OHG. *duruh*, as also in *borough, furrow, narrow, sorrow*. comp. **tho**-rough<sup>BASS</sup> (mus.) bass part extending through a composition. XVII; **tho**-rough<sup>BRED</sup> XVIII; **tho**-rough<sup>FARE</sup> XV (earlier *thurghfare*, Ch.); cf. G. *durchfahrt*; **tho**-roughgoing XIX (Scott, who has also *thoroughgaun*).

**thorp** þō:ɔp (arch., hist.) hamlet, village. OE. *þorp*, occas. (prob. from ON.) *þorþ* = OFris. *thorp, therp* (cf. TERP), OS. *thorp* (Du. *dorp*), OHG. (G.) *dorf* village, ON. *þorp* hamlet, farmstead, Goth. *þaurp* field, land, estate :- CGerm. \**þurpan*, of uncertain origin, but connected by some with W. *tref* town, OBret. *treb* dwelling, Gaulish tribal name *Atrebrates* 'occupiers'.

**those** ðouz, pl. of THAT<sup>1</sup>. OE. *þās*, ME. (southern) *þōs*, pl. of THIS; from XIV, first in northern and later in midland and southern speech, pl. of demons. pron. and adj. *that*; repl. *thō* (OE. *þā*, pl. of *se, seo, þæt* THE), which remained in literary use till XVI, and survives in Sc. and north. dial. as *thae*.

**thou** ðau pron. denoting the person (or thing) addressed. OE. *þū* = OFris., OS. *thū* (LG. *du*), OHG. *dū* (G. *dū*), ON. *þú*, Goth. *þu* :- CGerm. repr. of IE. \**tū*, whence also L., OIr., Av. *tū*, Gr. (Doric) *tú*, Attic *sú* (after acc. *se, d. soi*), OSl. *ty*, Lith. *tū*, W. *ti*, Skr. *tvám* (after *ahám* I), Toch. *tu*; see also THEE, THINE, THY. Hence **thou** vb. xv; cf. THEE vb.; so Icel. *þúa*, medL. *tuāre, tuisāre*, ME. *thoutyn* (Promp. Parv.), G. *dutzen, F. tutoyer*; It. *tuizzare*. ¶ Eng. has generalized the long str. form, G. the short unstr. form.

**though** ðou, (Sc. and north. Eng.) þō adv. for all that; conj. notwithstanding that. XII. ME. *þoh* (in Orm *þohh*), \**þoh*, prehistoric

form of ON. *þó* (OEN. *þau*), earlier \**þauh* = OE. *þeah* (whence ME. *beh*, *beih*, *beigh*, and *pah*, *pauh*, *paуз*, which were obs. before 1500), OFris. *thäch*, OS. *thoh* (Du. *doch*), OHG. *doh* (G. *doch*), Goth. *þauh* or, yet; CGerm. advb. formation on pron. base \**þa-* THE, THAT + (in Goth. *-uh*) the particle repr. by L. *-que*, Gr. *té*, Skr. *ca* and.

**thought** þōt action or act of thinking; †anxiety, solicitude XIII; very small amount XVI. repr. OE. *þōht* and the more freq. *gēþōht* = OS. *githāht* (Du. *gedachte*), OHG. *gidāht* = Germ. \**gapanxt-*, f. \**þanþjan* THINK; cf. synon. ON. *þótti*, *þóttir*, Goth. *þūhtus*, f. \**þunþxt-*.

**thousand** þau-zænd 1000, M. OE. *þūsend* = OFris. *thūsend*, OS. *thūsundig*, OHG. *thū-*, *duſunt* (Du. *duizend*, G. *tausend*), ON. *þūsund*, Goth. *þūsundi* = CGerm. \**þusundi*, cogn. with Balto-Sl. \**ūssntjā* (repr. by Lith. *tūkstantis*, OSl. *tyseſta*, Russ. *tysyacha*), the first el. of which has been identified with the base of L. *tumēre* swell, Skr. *tuvī* much, the second el. with *hundred* (cf. ON. *þūshundrað* 1000), the etymol. meaning being 'many hundreds'. ¶ There is no CIE. word as with the earlier numbers.

**thrall** þrāl villein, serf, slave, OE. *þræl* (first in late Nhb.) = ON. *þræll*, *þrēh*. = \**þraxilaz*, f. Germ. \**þrax-* \**þrex-* run; cf. Goth. *þraþjan* run, OHG. *dregil*, *drigil* servant, (prop.) runner. Hence **thrall** vb. (arch.) bring into bondage, ENTHRALL. XIII (Laz.). **thra**-IDOM (XII). ¶ The Sc. var. *threll* (XIV) became *thril*(l), which by metathesis became *thirl*, whence, from the two forms, were derived †*thrillage* (XIV-XV) and *thirlage* (XVI).

**thranite** þrei-nait rower in one of the tiers of a trireme. XIX. = Gr. *thranitēs*, f. *thranōs* bench (cf. *thronos* seat, THRONE); see -ITE.

**thrash** þræf A. thresh (corn, etc.) XVI (Sh.); B. chastise by beating XVII; C. (naut.) beat (one's way); D. lash out, plunge XIX. metathetic alt. of an early form repr. by OE. *þærſcan*, parallel with *þærſcan* THRESH, which is now the prevalent form in sense A.

**thrasonical** þrasō-nikal given to boasting. XVI. f. L. *thrasō(n)-* = Gr. *Thrasōn* name of the braggart soldier in Terence's 'Eunuchus', f. *thrasīs* bold, resolute, rel. to *thársos*, Lesbian *thársos* (cf. THERSITICAL); see DARE, -ICAL.

**thread** þred cord composed of spun fibres of flax, etc. OE.; length of yarn forming a constituent of such fabric XII; transf. and fig. XIV. OE. *þræd* = OS. *þrād*, OHG. *drāt* (Du. *draad*, G. *draht*), ON. *þrǫr* = Germ. \**þræðuz*, f. \**þræ-* twist (see THROW). Hence **thread** vb. XIV. **threa**-DBARE leaving bare the thread of warp and woof. XIV (PPL., Ch.); fig. XV (Hoccleve).

**threat** þræt †throng, troop; †oppression, affliction OE.; denunciation of evil to come

(? OE.), XI. OE. *þrēat* m., cogn. with ON. *þraut* fem. struggle, labour, f. Germ. \**þraut-* \**þreut-* \**þrut-* base of OE. *þrēatian* (see below), *þrēotan* trouble, Du. *ver|drieten*, weary, OHG. *ir|driogan* (MHG. *ver|driesen*, G. *ver|driessen* annoy) vex, Goth. *us|þriutan* trouble; prob. cogn. with L. *trūdere* thrust (cf. ABSTRUSE, OTRUDE). So vb. (arch. or dial.) OE. *þrēatian*, superseded by **threa-**TEN<sup>5</sup> (OE. *þrēatnian*) †press, urge, from XIII utter threats against, from XVII (Sh.) be ominous (of).

**three** þrī 3, iii. OE. *þrī*, *þrie* m., *þrīo*, *þrēo* f., n. = OFris. *thrē*, *thriā*, *thriū*, OS. *thria*, *threa*, *thriu*, OHG. *dri*, *drio*, *driu* (Du. *drie*, G. *drei*), ON. *þrīr*, *þriār*, *þriū*, Goth. \**þreis*, *þrija* = CGerm. \**þrijiz* = IE. \**trejes*, whence also L. *trēs*, *tria*, Gr. *treīs*, *tría*, Skr. *tráyas*, etc. Cf. THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, THRICE, TRI-, TRIO. **three-halfpence** þrihei-pæns (-*halpenys* xv), **-halfpenny** -hei-peni, **half-pennyworth**, †-**ha'porth** hei-pæp (-*halp-worthe* xv). **THREE**PENCE þre-pæns, þri-pæns, þræ-pæns XVI, **THREE**PENNY -pæni. xv; **threepe-nnyworth**, **-penn'orth** -pæ-næp (-*penneard* xvii).

**threnody** þre-nōdi lament for the dead, dirge. XVII. = Gr. *threnōidiā*, f. *threōs* whence late L. *threñus* (also medL. *threña*), Eng. *threne* (xv) + *ōidē* ODE; see -Y<sup>2</sup>.

**thresh** þræf separate the grain from (corn) by beating, etc. ME. *threshe-n* (XII), continuing metathetic alt. of OE. *þærſcan*, pt. *þærſc*, *þærſcan*, pp. *þærſcēn* = MLG., MDu. *derschen* (LG., Du. *dorschen*), OHG. *dreskan* (G. *dreschen*), ON. *þreskja*, Goth. *þriskan*, f. CGerm. \**þersk-* = IE. \**tersk-*, repr. in Balto-Sl. by words denoting 'crackle', 'crash', 'rattle'. ¶ The Germ. word is the source of a widespread Rom. vb. with senses 'trample', 'dance' (OF. *treschier*, Sp. *triscar*, It. *trescare*). Hence **thre-sher**<sup>1</sup> person or machine that threshes XIV; shark so named from the upper division of its tail with which it lashes an enemy XVII. Cf. THRASH.

**threshold** þre-fould sill of a doorway, entrance to a building. OE. *þærſcold*, *þærſold*, *þreſcold*, *þrexold*, *-wold* = ON. *þreskǫldr*, *-kjǫldr* (Norw., Sw. *tröskel*, Da. *dør|tærskel*); cf. OHG. *driscūflī* (G. dial. *drischaufl*); the first el. is OE. *þærſcan* THRASH, in the primitive sense of 'read, trample', the second el. is not identifiable. ¶ The great variety of forms in Eng. is equalled or exceeded in rel. langs.

**thrice** þrais three times. XII. ME. *þrijes*, *þries*, f. (with *-es-s*) *þrie* = OE. *þriġa*, var. of *þriwa* = OFris. *thria*, OS. *thriuo*, *thrio* (peculiar to the Saxon-Frisian group). f. \**þri-* THREE + advb. *-a*, with cons. glide intervening; cf. TWICE. ¶ Spelt with *-ce* to express final voiceless s, as *dice*, *mice*, *once*, *twice*.

**thrift** þrift †thriving condition XIII; †prosperity, success; †gains, savings XIV;

industry; economical management; plant *Armeria maritima* XVI. - ON. *þrifi*, f. *þrifask* THRIVE; see -T<sup>1</sup>. Hence **thri-ftv**<sup>1</sup> thriving; †worshipful, respectable XIV; careful of expenditure XVI.

**thrill** þril A. †pierce (lit. and fig.) XIII (Cursor M.); B. affect, be affected, with a wave of emotion XVI (Sh.); C. †hurl (a piercing weapon) XVII; D. quiver XVIII. Metathetic var. of (dial.) *thirl*, OE. *þýrlían*, f. *þýr(e)* perforation, hole, aperture (see NOSTRIL) :- \**þyrhil*, \**þurhil*, f. *þurh* THROUGH+-EL<sup>1</sup>; cf. the adjs. OE. *þýrel*, OHG. *dur(i)hhil* perforated. The rise of the last senses C and D is not clearly accounted for. Hence sb. XVII.

**thrips** þrips minute insect infecting plants. XVIII. - L. (Pliny) - Gr. *thrips*, pl. *thripes* wood-worm.

**thrive** þraiv pt. **throve** þrouv, pp. **thriven** þri-vn; also pt., pp. **thrived** þraivd (XIV) †grow, increase XIII (Orm); prosper XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *þrive*, pt. *þraf*, later *þrof*, pp. *þriven* (XIV). - ON. *þrifask*, pt. *þreifsk*, refl. of *þrifá* lay hold of suddenly, grasp (cf. the similar use of *takask*, refl. *taka* seize, TAKE).

**throat** prout front part of the neck, passage through it to lungs or stomach. OE. *þrote*, *þrotu* = OHG. *drozza* (MHG. *drozze*, whence G. *drossel*; see THROTTLE), f. Germ. \**þrut-* \**þrüt-* (repr. also by ON. *proti* swelling, OE. *þrütian*, ON. *þrútna* swell, *þrúttinn* swollen), to which there is a parallel synonym. Germ. \**strut-* repr. by OS. *strota* (Du. *strot*) throat, OFris. *strotbolla*, beside OE. *protbolla*, OFris. *throtbolla* Adam's apple, and MHG. *strozze*, whence It. *strozza* throat, *strozzare* strangle). If the basic meaning is 'thrust out, project, swell', the application to the throat was prob. in ref. to the appearance of the front of it. Hence **throa-ty**<sup>1</sup>. XVII.

**throb** þrøb (of the heart) beat strongly XIV (*þrobant* prp., PPl., obs. *frob* XVI); (gen.) pulsate XIX. Presumably of imit. origin. Hence sb. XVI (Spenser, Lyly).

**throe** þrou †spasm, paroxysm XII; agony of death XIII; violent convulsion or struggle XVII. ME. *þrove*, north. *þrawe* (Sc. *thraw*), sp. *throe* (XVII) perh. by assoc. with *woe*; poss. repr. obscurely OE. *þrēa*, *þrawu* threat, calamity, with influence from *þrōwian* suffer.

**thrombosis** þrombou-sis (path.) coagulation of the blood. XVIII. - modL. - Gr. *thrombōsis* curdling, f. *thrombōsthai* become curdled or clotted, f. *thrómbos*, lump, clot, whence modL. **thro-mbus** (used in Eng. from XVII); see -OSIS.

**throne** þroun seat of state, of a deity XIII; third (from Col. i 16) order of angels XIV. ME. *trone* (XIII-XVI), (assim. early to the L. form) *throne* - OF. *trone* (mod. *trône*) - L. *thronus* - Gr. *thronos* elevated seat.

Hence **throne** vb. (arch.) ENTHRONE XIV; be enthroned XVII (Sh.).

**throng** þron A. crowd XIII (Cursor M.); B. crowding, crowded condition XIV. In sense A - ON. *þrong*, corr. to OE. *geþrang*, MLG., MHG. *gedrang* (G. *drang* crowd, pressure); cf. OHG. *drangōd*, *githrengi*, MLG., MHG. *gedrenge* (G. *gedränge*); in sense B f. **throng** vb. †press, crush; push one's way XIV; form a crowd, crowd round, press upon XVI; fill with a crowd XVII. The vb. is prob. orig. f. (dial.) *þrong* adj. pressed close together (XIV) - ON. *þrongr* narrow, close, crowded, rel. to OE. *þringan* press, crowd, throng = OS. *þringan*, OHG. *dringan* (Du., G. *dringen*), ON. *þryngva*, also to Goth. *þreihan*; the Germ. base \**þring(w)-* \**þringχ(w)-* is rel. to a widespread IE. base with reprs. seen in Av., Lith., and Celtic.

**throistle** þrō:sl thrush, mavis. OE. *þrostle* = OS. *throsla*, OHG. *drōscala* (G. *drossel*), f. Germ. \**þraud(i)st-*, -sk-, based on IE. formations repr. by L. *turdus*, Celtic and Balto-Sl. names of the bird. See THRUSH<sup>1</sup>.

**throttle** þrō:t-l compress the throat of, so as to suffocate. XIV. Late ME. *throtel*, -il, perh. f. THROAT+-LE<sup>3</sup>. ¶ Not f. much later (dial.) *throtle* throat (XVI), which has the form of dim. of THROAT, like synonym. G. *drossel* (f. MHG. *drozze*, OHG. *drozza*), whence †*drosseln*, *erdrosseln* strangle.

**through** þrū prep. from end to end or from side to side of; by the agency or means of; adv. from end to end. OE. *þurh* = OFris. *thruh*, OS. *thurh*, *thuru*, (M)Du. *door*, OHG. *duruh*, -ih, *dur* (G. *durch*, dial. *dur*) :- WGerm. \**þurχ*, of which a var. \**þerχ* is repr. by OE. (late Nhb.) *þerχ*, *þærχ*, Goth. *þairh* through, OHG. *derh* perforated; cf. further OE. *þýrel* hole (see NOSTRIL); the basic \**tr-* is seen in OIr. *tre*, *tri*, L. *trāns* across. The metathetic forms (*þruh*, etc.) appear c.1300 and became universal in xv. Cf. THOROUGH, THRILL. comp. **throughou-t** adv. right through, OE. *þurhūt*, prep. xi; cf. modG. *durchaus*.

**throw** þrou pt. **threw** þrū, pp. **thrown** þroun twist (now only dial. or in techn. sense of preparing and twisting raw silk into thread xv); from XIII in various uses of *cast*. OE. *þrāwan*, pt. *þrēow*, pp. *þrāwen* = OS. *þrāian*, OHG. *drāen*, *drājen*, *drāwen* (Du. *draaien*, G. *drehen*); WGerm. str. vb. (Da. and Sw. forms are -LG.), based on IE. \**ter-*, repr. by L. *terere* rub (see TRITE), Gr. *teirein* wear out, *trēma* hole, Lith. *trinū* I rub, OIr. *tarathar* borer. Hence sb. xvi. ¶ Super-seeded OE. *weorpan* (see WARP) as the gen. vb. for throwing, sharing various senses with *cast*, which is of Scand. origin.

**thrum**<sup>1</sup> þram end of a warp-thread left unwoven, short piece of waste thread. xiv. repr. OE. *þrum* in (*under)tungeþrum* ligament of the tongue = MDu. *drom*, *drum* (mod. Du. has *dreum* thrum), OHG., MHG. *drum* end-piece, remnant (G. *trumm* end-

piece, *trümmer* remnants, ruins), f. Germ. \**brum-* \**bram-* (whence ON. *brömr* :- \**bramuz*); the IE. base \**trm-* is repr. also by L. *terminus*, *termō*, Gr. *terma* end, TERM.

**thrum**<sup>2</sup> þram play on a stringed instrument XVI; strum upon XVII; recite in sing-song fashion; drum (on) XVIII. Of imit. origin. ¶ 'Anon to our gittern, thrumple-drum, thrumpledum thrum' (Udall 'Royster Doyster' II i, c.1550).

**thrush**<sup>1</sup> þrasʃ bird of the genus 'Turdus. OE. *þrýsce* (:- \**þruskjōn*), rel. to synonym. OE. *þræscē*, \**þræascē* = OHG. *drōsca* (:- \**þrauskōn*); cf. THROSTLE.

**thrush**<sup>2</sup> þrasʃ A. disease (esp. of infants) marked by white specks in the mouth XVII (Pepys); B. in the horse, inflammation of the frog of the hoof XVIII. Of unkn. origin; but in sense A cf. Sw., ODa. *torsk*, Da. *troske*; in sense B FRUSH.

**thrust** þrast use the force of impact (upon). XII. Early ME. *þrūste* (in w.midl. *tothruste* pt. XII), e.midl. *priste* (Havelok), *þreste* - ON. *þrýsta* (:- \**þrústjan*), which has been referred to IE. \**trūd-*, whence L. *trudere* (cf. ABSTRUSE, EXTRUDE, INTRUDE, PROTRUDE). Hence **thrust** sb. XVI.

**thud** þad †(Sc.) come with a blast or gust XVI (Douglas); produce a dull heavy sound XVIII. prob. identical with OE. *þyddan*, ME. *thūdde* thrust, push (:- \**þudjan*), rel. to OE. *þoddeþtan* push, beat (:- \**þudatjan*) and *þoden*, ME. *þode*, early mod. *thode* (Bunyan) violent wind. Hence **thud** sb. blast, gust XVI (Douglas); heavy blow XVIII; dull heavy sound XIX. In earliest use Sc. and north. dial.; not in gen. Eng. use before XIX, when it became familiar (c.1850), prob. through writers whose works show local colouring, e.g. Emily Brontë, George Eliot.

**thug** þag (*Thug*) professional robber and murderer in India, (hence) cut-throat, ruffian. XIX. - Hindi, Marathi *thag* cheat, swindler. So **thuggee** system practised by the thugs. XIX. - Hindi *thagī*.

**thuja** þjū·dʒa now the more usual form of THUYA. XVIII. modL. (Linnaeus).

**Thule** þjū·li name of an island supposed by Polybius to be the northernmost region in the world. OE., ME. *Tyle*, *Tile* (Alfred, Ch., Trevisa), mod. *Thule* (xvi) - L. *Thūle*, *Thylē* - Gr. *Thoullē*, *Thūlē*, of unkn. origin.

**thumb** þam short innermost digit of the hand. OE. *þūma* = OFris., OS. *thūma*, MLG., MDu. *dūme* (Du. *duim*), OHG. *dūmo* (G. *daumen*) :- WGerman. \**þūmon* (ON. has *þumalfingr*; cf. THIMBLE); repr. IE. \**tum-*, one of several extensions of \**tu-* swell, as seen also e.g. in THOLE<sup>1</sup>, THOUSAND, TUMOUR, TUMULT, TUMULUS. The parasitic *b* found in pl. *pumbes* (XII), sg. *poumbe* (XIII), had no permanent effect on the pronunc. Hence vb. XVI.

**Thummim** þam·mim Heb. *thummim* perfection, var. of *tummim*, pl. of *tōm* completeness. XVI. See URIM.

**thump** þamp strike or beat heavily. XVI. So as sb. XVI. imit.; similar forms are Efris. *dump* knock, Icl., Sw. dial. *dumpa* vb. thump.

**thunder** þandær loud noise accompanying lightning. OE. *þunor* = OFris. *thuner*, OS. *thunar*, OHG. *donar* (Du. *donder*, G. *donner*), ON. *þórr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) f. IE. \**tn-* \**ton-*, as in L. *tonāre* thunder. So vb. OE. *þunrian* = Du. *donderen*, G. *donnern*. ¶ In *thunderbolt* (XV), *thunderstroke* (XVI) the reference is to the supposed destructive power of thunder as the accompaniment of lightning.

**thurable** þjuə·ribl censer. XV (*turrible*, *thoryble*, Promp. Parv.). - (O)F. *thurible* or L. *t(h)uribulum*, f. *t(h)ūr-*, *t(h)ūs* incense - Gr. *thúos* sacrifice, offering, incense. So **thu-rifer** one who carries a thurable. XIX. - ecclL. (cf. -FEROUS); earlier **thuri-buler**<sup>2</sup> (XVI) - OF. *thuribulier* - medL. *thūribulārius*.

**Thursday** þs·ɪzdi fourth day of the week. OE. *þur(e)sdæg*, for *þunresdæg*, f. g. of *þunor* THUNDER; partly assoc. with ON. *þórsdagr*; corr. to (M)Du. *donderdag*, OHG. *donarestag* (G. *donnerstag*), rendering late L. *Jovis dies* Jupiter's day (whence F. *jeudi*, It. *giovedì*).

**thus** ðas in this manner, like this, to this extent. OE. *þus* = OS. *thus*, (M)Du. *thus*, of unkn. origin. Hence **thu-ness** in (joc.) *this thushness* ('A. Ward'), **thu-swisse** (arch.). XIV. ¶ A similar formation is (M)Du. *zus*, (M)LG *zūs*, OHG., MHG. *sus*.

**thuya** þj·jə one of a genus of conifers. XVIII. irreg. repr. of Gr. *thūa*, var. of *thūā*, name of the source of THYINE wood. See THUJA.

**thwack** þwæk beat or strike as with a stick. XVI. imit.; cf. (dial.) *thack*, OE. *þaccian*, ME. *thakke*. Hence sb. XVI.

**thwart**<sup>1</sup> þwōɪt (arch.) adv. and prep. athwart XIV; adj. obstinate, perverse XIII. Early ME. *þwert* (Orm *þwertt*), first in comp. adv. *þwert out* thoroughly, and prep. *þwert over* across, adj. perverse - ON. *þvert*, orig. n. of *þverr* transverse, cross = OE. *þwe(o)rh* crooked, cross, perverse, OHG. *dwerh*, *twerch*, G. *zwerch* (in comp. *überzwerch* across, *zwerchfell* diaphragm), Goth. *þwairhs* cross, angry :- CGerm. \**þwerχwaz*, f. IE. \**twerk-* \**tworχ-*, as in L. *torquere* twist; cf. ATHWART.

**thwart**<sup>2</sup> þwōɪt rower's bench. XVIII. Appears 1736 in Bailey's folio dict. as a var. of *thought*, which is evidenced from XIV (Sandahl) as a var. of earlier n. dial. *thoft*, OE. *þofte* = MDu. *dofte*, *dochte* (Du. *doft*), OHG. *dofta* (G. *ducht*, *duft* is from LG.), ON. *þofta* :- Germ. \**tuftō*, taken to be f. a base



meaning 'squat'. The absence of evidence for *thoft* between 1513 (Douglas) and mod. Sc. (Jamieson) and north. dial. and the replacement of *thought* by *thwart* (presumably under the influence of THWART<sup>1</sup>) render the history obscure.

**thy** ðai clipped form of THINE (ME. *þi* XII).

**Thyesteian** ɬaestē·ən; -e·stēən pert. to *Thyestes*, in ancient Gr. legend brother of Atreus, who at a banquet made him eat of the flesh of his two sons; see -EAN. XVII (Milton).

**thyine** ɬai·in epithet of a tree mentioned in Rev. xviii 12. xiv (Wycl. Bible, *tyyn*). - L. *thýinus* - Gr. *thúinos*, f. *thúā* THUYA; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**thylacine** ɬai·ləsain native Tasmanian 'wolf', a carnivorous marsupial. XIX. - F. *thylacine*, modL. *thylacinus*, f. Gr. *thúlakos* pouch; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**thyme** taim fragrant aromatic herb of the genus *Thymus*. xiv (Trevisa). - (O)F. *thym* - L. *thymum* - Gr. *thúmon* (also -os). f. *thúein* burn sacrifice, f. base \**dhu-* cause to smoke.

**thyro-** ɬai<sup>3</sup>·rou used as comb. of next. XIX (in modL. XVII).

**thyroid** ɬai<sup>3</sup>·roid (anat.) *t. cartilage* Adam's apple; *t. gland*, *t. body* one of the 'ductless glands'. XVIII. - F. †*thyroïde* (Paré) or modL. *thyroidēs* (Blancard) - Gr. *thuroidēs*, erron. for *thureoidēs* (χόνδρος θυρεοειδής thyroid cartilage, Galen), f. *thureós* stone put against a door, oblong shield (as door-shaped), f. *thúrā* DOOR; see -OID.

**thyrsus** ɬɔ·ɪsəs pl. *thyrsi* ɬɔ·ɪsai (Gr. and Roman antiq.) staff or spear tipped with a pine-cone ornament; (bot.) form of inflorescence. XVIII. - L. - Gr. *thýrsos* stalk of a plant.

**thysself** ðaise·lf emph. and refl. vars. of THOU and THEE. ME. *þi sülþ*, *þi self* (XIII), repl. *þē self* (OE. to XIV), i.e. THEE and SELF; cf. MYSELF.

**tiara** tiā·rə conical cap of ancient Persians XVI; pope's triple crown XVII; lady's ornamental headband XVIII. - L. *tiāra* - Gr. *tiāra*, *tiārās*, partly through It. *tiara*; in all senses preceded by anglicized *tiar(e)*, partly due to (O)F. *tiare*.

**Tibetan, Thibetan** tibe·tən, tibi·tən, ti·betən of or pert. to *Tibet*, a country of central Asia, or its language. XIX. The current Eur. name of the country (called by the Tibetans *Bod*, pronounced as Bhöd, Bhöt) repr. *Tö-bhöt*, i.e. 'High Bod', native name of the plateau bordering Mongolia, China, and Kashmir, by which Eur. travellers approached Tibet; see -AN.

**tibia** ti·biä larger of the two bones of the lower leg. XVIII. - L. *tibia* shin-bone, flute. So **ti·biäl**<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - L.

**tical** tikā·l, ti·kəl former Siamese silver coin. XVII. - Pg. *tical*, repr. native *ṭākkā*.

**tice** tais (dial.) Aphetic of †*tattice*, -ise, ENTICE, but earlier than these forms and prob. immed. - OF. *atisier*. Hence sb. yorker (in cricket).

**tick**<sup>1</sup> tik kind of mite. OE. \**ticca* or \**tīca* (recorded once as *ticia* VIII), ME. *tyke*, *teke*, later *ticke* (xvi), corr., with variation of vowel and cons., to MLG., MDu. *tēke* (Du. *teek*), OHG. *zēcho* (G. *zecke*), f. WGerm. \**tīk-* \**tikk-*; the ME. forms may be partly due to MLG. or MDu.; Arm. *tiz* bug, and Ir. *dega* stag-beetle are compared.

**tick**<sup>2</sup> tik (dial.) touch or tap lightly, esp. toy, dally XIII (*ticki*, AncrR.); make short quick beats XVIII; mark with a dash, etc. XIX. prob. imit. So **tick** sb. slight touch xv (*tek*); in the game of tick or tig XVII (Drayton); quick dry sound XVII; small dot or dash XIX. The parallel LG. *tikk* touch, moment, instant, Du. *tik* pat, touch, *tikken* pat, tick, MHG. *zic* slight touch or pressure, spot, crafty conduct, OHG. *zēkhōn* pluck (MHG. *zicken* push), Norw. *tikke* touch lightly (from LG.), may point to a WGerm. base, or the various forms may be independent expressive formations.

**tick**<sup>3</sup> tik case or cover of a mattress or pillow, (hence) material of this. xv (*tikke*, *tēke*, *týke*). corr. to and prob. immed. - MLG., MDu. *tēke* and MDu. *tike* (Du. *tijk*), rel. to OHG. *ziahha*, *ziecha* (G. *zische* bed-tick, pillow-case); WGerm. - L. *thēca* - Gr. *thēkē* case, f. IE. \**dhē-* place (see DO<sup>3</sup>).

**tick**<sup>4</sup> tik in phr. (*go, run, play*) on *tick* on credit, on trust XVII; short for TICKET (used in similar phr. *go on the ticket*, etc., from c.1600).

**ticket** ti·kit (short) written notice, label; †voucher, warrant, promise to pay (phr. on *the t.*; cf. TICK<sup>4</sup>) XVI; slip bearing evidence of the holder's title to something XVII; (U.S.) list of candidates for election XVIII; *the t.*, the correct thing XIX. Aphetic - F. †*étiquet* (cf. ETIQUETTE), OF. *estiquet*(*tē*), f. *estiquier*, *estequier* fix, stick, var. of *estichier*, *estechier* - MDu. *steken*; see -ET. Hence vb. XVII.

**tickle** ti·kl †be thrilled (R. Manning); excite agreeably XIV (Ch.); touch, stroke, or poke so as to excite xv. prob. frequent. of TICK<sup>2</sup>; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. For synon. words with similar cons. structure, cf. OE. *tinclian*, *citelian*, (dial.) *kittle*, OHG. *kizzilōn* (G. *kitzeln*, dial. *zicklen*), ON. *kitla*, L. *titillāre* TITILLATE. Hence **ti·cklish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; superseding (dial.) *tickle* (xvi) in senses 'delicate', 'precarious'.

**ticktack** ti·ktæk expressive of duplicated or alternating ticking sound. XVI. Cf. Du. *tiktak*, G. *ticktack*, F. *tic-tac*. So **ti·ck-ti·ck**. XVIII, **ti·ck-to·ck** (of the ticking of a clock). XIX.

**ticky** ti·ki (S. Africa) threepenny piece. XIX. perh. native alt. of a Eur. word, e.g. TICKET, or Du. *stukje* little piece.

**tidal** tai·dəl pert. to the tide or tides. XIX. f. TIDE<sup>1</sup> B+ -AL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Of techn. origin and currency.

**tiddlywink** ti·dliwɪŋk A. (sl.) beershop; B. (pl.) game played with (1) dominoes, (2) counters. XIX. Of unkn. origin; with A cf. sl. *tiddly* a drink, drunk.

**tide**<sup>1</sup> taid A. †portion of time, season, age; †hour; (arch.) point of time, due time; definite time of day or of the year (surviving in *eventide*, *noontide*, *springtide*); church anniversary or festival (arch. except as in *Easter tide*, *Shrovetide*, *Whitsuntide*) OE.; B. swelling of the sea or its alternate rising and falling XIV. OE. *tīd* = OS. *tīd* (Du. *tijd*), OHG. *zīt* (G. *zeit*), ON. *tīð* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**tīdiz*, f. \**tī-* (cf. TIME) = IE. \**dī* \**dā(i)*- divide, cut up, repr. by Gr. *daíesthai* divide, distribute, *dais*, *daítē* portion, meal, *daimōn* DEMON, Skr. *dāyatē* share, *dāti*, *dyāti* cut, harvest, share, Arm. *ti* age, years, time, Gr. *dēmos* DEME. In B prob. after MLG. (*ge*)*tide*, *tīe*, MDu. *ghetide* (Du. *tij*, *getij*), a special development of the sense 'fixed time'. So **tide** (arch.) happen, befall. OE. *tīdan*, earlier *getīdan*, f. the sb. ¶ Often sp. *'tide*, as if for BETIDE.

**tide**<sup>2</sup> taid flow or carry along like the tide XVI; get *over*, surmount XVII. f. TIDE<sup>1</sup> B.

**tidings** tai·dɪŋz (pl.; formerly also sg.) pieces of news. Late OE. *tīdung*, prob., with assim. to -ING<sup>1</sup>, anglicization of ON. *tīðendi*, -*indi* events, news, f. *tīðr* adj. happening, occurring † nominal suffix; various types of form exist in ME., showing different stages of adaptation and blending of ON. and native features; the ON. forms are directly repr. by *tīpennde* (Orm), *tīðind* (Laž.). Cf. G. *zeitung* newspaper.

**tidy** tai·di in good condition, of good appearance XIII; timely, seasonable (presumably the orig. sense); excellent, worthy XIV; of neat habits or appearance XVIII; pretty good, pretty big XIX; sb. object for keeping persons or things neat XIX. ME. *tīdi*, f. *tīd* time, TIDE<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OHG. *zītīg* (G. *zeitig*), Du. *tijdig* timely.

**tie** tai that with which anything is fastened OE.; fig. bond, connexion XVI; equality between competitors XVII. OE. *tēah* (*tēag-*), *tēg* = ON. *taug* rope = Germ. \**taugō*, f. \**taux-* (cf. TEAM, TOW<sup>2</sup>). So **tie** vb. make fast. OE. *tīgan*, late form of WS. \**tīegan*, Anglian \**tēgan* (ME. *tegen*) = Germ. \**taugian* (cf. ON. *teygja* draw).

**tier** tiə row, rank of seats, shelves, etc. XVI (*tier*, *tire*); - (O)F. *tire* sequence, rank, order, f. *tirer* draw, draw out = Pr., Sp. *tirar*, It. *tirare* = Rom. \**tīrāre*, of unkn. origin.

**tierce** tiə:s †third part XV; third hour of the day (9 a.m.); canonical office said at this hour (TERCE) XIV; wine measure or cask XVI; third of the parries in fencing; sequence of three playing cards XVII; (mus.) note two octaves and a major third above a fundamental note XVII; (her.) division of a shield into three equal parts XIX. - (O)F. *tierce*, *terce* = L. *tertia*, sb. use of fem. of *tertius* THIRD.

**tiff** tif †slight fit of temper; slight quarrel. XVIII. prob. of dial. origin, but no source is known.

**tiffany** ti·fəni kind of thin transparent silk. XVII (Holland, Cotgr.). perh. punning use (quasi transparency) of *tiffany* - OF. *tifanie* = ecclL. *theophania* - Gr. *theophāneia*, -*phānia* EPIPHANY. f. *theós* god + *phan-* appear; cf. dial. sense 'fine sieve'.

**tiffin** ti·fin in India, etc., a light midday meal. XVIII. For *tiffin*, gerund of (sl. or dial.) *tiff* drink, sip (XVIII; cf. '*Tiffin*, eating, or drinking out of meal time', Grose, 1785), var. of synon. *tift* (XVIII), rel. to *tiff* liquor (XVII), sip or drink (XVIII).

**tig** tig touch, pat; touch in the game of tick or tig. XIX. Hence **tig** sb. touch, pat XVIII; game in which players are chased and touched when caught XIX. var. of TICK<sup>2</sup>.

**tiger** tai·gə:l large feline quadruped *Felis tigris*. XIII. ME. *tygre* - (O)F. *tigre* = Pr., etc. *tigre* - L. *tigri-s* (whence OE. pl. *tigras*, -*es*) - Gr. *tigris*. Cf. G., Sw., Da. *tiger*, Du. *tijger*. Hence **tigress**<sup>1</sup> tai·grɛ:s. XVII; after F. *tigresse*.

**tight** tait †dense XIV; of close construction so as to exclude air, etc. (cf. *air-tight*, *water-tight*); firmly fixed; taut; (dial.) capable, vigorous XVI; (dial.) trim XVII; close-fitting XVIII; (sl.) close-fisted; drunk XIX. prob. alt. of *thight* (surviving dial. in *thite*, *theat*, impervious, dense, close), perh. orig. in †*tonnet(h)ight* (XIV) designating tonnage; - ON. \**þeitr*, *þétrr* watertight, of close texture = OE. *þiht* firm, solid (as in comps. *magabiht*, *metebiht*), MLG., MDu. *dicht* (whence G. *dicht* dense, close) = \**þiŋxtaz*, f. \**þiŋx-* grow, repr. by OE. (*ge*)*þeōn*, OE. *githihan*, OHG. *gidihan* (G. *gedeihen* grow, thrive), Goth. (*ga*)*þeihan*. As sb. pl. for *tight breeches*, *trousers* XIX (Marryat, Dickens). Hence **ti·ghten**<sup>2</sup>. XVIII.

**til** til plant Sesamum indicum. XIX. Hindi *til* = Skr. *tīlā*.

**Tilbury** ti·lbəri †A. Sixpenny piece said to have been the fare from Gravesend to Tilbury Fort XVIII; B. light two-wheeled carriage named from the inventor XIX.

**tilde** ti·ldɛ sign ~ placed over *n* in Spanish to indicate the palatalized sound. XIX. - Sp. *tilde*, corr. to F. *titre*, It. *titolo* - L. *titulu-s* TITLE, TITTLE.

## TILE

**tile** tail thin slab of burnt clay for roofing, paving, etc. OE. *tigele* (*tigule*), corr. to OS. *tiegla* (Du. *tegel*), OHG. *ziagal*, *-ala* (G. *ziegel*), ON. *tigl* - L. *tégula*, f. IE. \**tég-* cover; see THATCH.

**til**<sup>1</sup> til labour upon, cultivate. OE. *tilian* strive after, attempt, obtain, treat, cure, (late) cultivate = OFris. *tilia* get, cultivate, OS. *tilian*, *tilon* obtain (Du. *telen* produce, beget, raise, cultivate), OHG. *zilōn*, *zilēn* (G. *zielen* aim, strive), Goth. *gatilon* :- Germ. \**tilōjan*, \**tilējan*, f. \**tilam* aim, goal (see TILL<sup>2</sup>). Hence **ti-llage**. XV.

**til**<sup>2</sup> til prep. (Sc. and north.) to OE.; up to the time of XIV; conj. to the time that XII. OE. (Nhb.) *til*, prep. with d. = OFris. *til* (with d.), ON. *til* (with g.); prob. from advb. use of Germ. sb. \**tilam*, repr. by OE. *till* fixed point, station, MLG. *til*, *tel* aim, point of time, OHG. *zil* (G. *ziel* end, limit, goal), ON. *aldr|tili* 'end of life', death, Goth. *til* opportunity; hence prop. 'with the limit or goal of' (the place or time specified); for further relations see TILL<sup>1</sup>. In ME. (and later) use due to adoption of the ON. word.

**til**<sup>3</sup> til †small box, etc. contained within a larger one XV; box or drawer for holding cash in a shop XVII. Of unkn. origin. ¶F. *tille*, which corr. in form but is not recorded before XVIII, is derived by some from the Eng. word; if, however, its source is ON. *þilja* plank, DEAL, it must be much earlier and could possibly be the source of the Eng. word.

**tiller** *ti-lər* beam or stock of a crossbow XV; bar or beam attached to the rudder-head XVII. Late ME. *tiler*, *telor* - AN. *telier* weaver's beam :- medL. *tēlārium*, f. L. *tēla* web (see TOIL<sup>2</sup>).

**tilt**<sup>1</sup> tilt †throw down or over; †fall over XIV; move unsteadily up and down; cause to lean or slant XVI. Late ME. *tilte*, *tylte* may repr. OE. \**tyltan*, later form of \**tieltan* :- \**taltjan*, f. \**taltax* (OE. *tealt* unsteady, whence *tealtian* totter); but perh. of Scand. origin (cf. Norw. *tylten* unsteady, Sw. *tulta* totter). Hence **tilt** sb. inclination. XVI.

**tilt**<sup>2</sup> tilt covering of coarse cloth, esp. awning over a cart or boat XV; in Labrador, etc. fisherman's or woodcutter's hut XIX. var. of *tild*, *teld* (= (OH)G. *zelt*), perh. influenced by TENT.

**tilt**<sup>3</sup> tilt barrier separating combatants in an exercise in which the participants ride against each other with lances; the combat itself XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**tilth** *tilp* tillage, husbandry; †harvest OE.; tilled land XIV. Late OE. *tilp*, *tilpe*, f. *tilian* TILL<sup>1</sup>; see -TH<sup>1</sup>.

**timar** *timār* in Turkey, fief held by military service. XVII. -Turk. -Pers. *timār* attendance, watching.

## TIMOCRACY

**timbal** *ti-mbəl* (arch.) kettledrum. XVII. - F. *timbale*, alteration after *cymbale* cymbal of †*tamballe* - (with assim. to *tambour* drum) Sp. *atabal* - Arab. *aṭṭabl* drum (*aṭ-* is AL<sup>2</sup>). See ATABAL.

**timbale** *tēbəl* membrane resembling a drumhead in certain insects; dish of meat, etc. cooked in a crust, so called from its shape. XIX. F. (see prec.).

**timber** *ti-mbər* †building, edifice; †building material, (later) wood for building; growing trees OE.; wooden object, spec. beam XIV. OE. *timber* = OFris. *timber*, OS. *timbar*, OHG. *zimbar* (G. *zimmer* room), ON. *timbr* :- CGerm. \**timram* (cf. Goth. *timrjan* build, *timrja* builder) :- IE. \**demrom*, f. \**dēm-* \**dōm-* \**dṛ-* build see DESPOT, DOME, TOFT.

**timbre** *tæ-mbrɪ*, *ti-mbrɪ*, *tēbr* quality of a musical or vocal sound. XIX. (O)F. *timbre* (orig.) *timbrel*, bell struck with a hammer, table-bell, (whence) sound or sonorous quality as of a bell :- Rom. \**timbano*, - medGr. *timbanon*, Gr. *tímpanon* ΤΥΜΠΑΝΟΝ.

**timbrel** *ti-mbrəl* tambourine-like instrument of percussion. XVI (*timberal*, Dunbar). perh. dim. of synonym. †*timbre* (XIII) - OF. *timbre*; see prec. and -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**time** *taim* limited stretch of continued existence; period or point in the course of this OE.; indefinite continuous duration XIV. OE. *tīma* = ON. *tīmi* time, good time, prosperity :- Germ. \**timon*, f. \**tī-* stretch, extend + *-mon-*. The notion is also expressed in OE. and the other Germ. langs. (not Gothic) by another deriv. of the same base, viz. TIDE, which was superseded by *time* in the strictly temporal senses. Hence **time** vb. †befall XIII; fix, note, etc. the time of XIV. **timely** *tai-mli* well-timed, tearily. XII; modelled on *timely* adv., OE. *timlice* (cf. ON. *timaliga*); see -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>. **timeous** *tai-məs* (chiefly Sc.) timely. xv. **ti-me-piece**. XVIII; the sense of PIECE is 'specimen of handicraft, production', as in *mantel-piece*, *masterpiece*.

**timenoguy** *tai-mənoŋgai* (naut.) rope fastened at one end to the fore-rigging and at the other to the anchor-stock. XVIII. prob. ult. based on (O)F. *timon* wagon-pole, tiller (- L. *tēmō(n-)* beam, pole, rel. to OE. *þisl* pole, shaft, OS. *thūsla*, OHG. *dihśala*, G. *deichsel*, ON. *þisl* :- Germ. \**þeyǵslō*) and GUY<sup>1</sup>.

**timid** *ti-mid* easily frightened. XVI (Sc.). - F. *timide* or L. *timidus*, f. *timēre* fear; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**timocracy** *tai-məkrəsi* polity with a property qualification for its ruling class XVI; polity in which love of honour is the dominant motive with the rulers XVII. - (O)F. *timocratie* - medL. *timocratia* - Gr. *tīmokratīā*, f. *timē* honour, value + *-kratīā* -CRACY.

**timorous** ti-mərəs feeling fear. xv. - (O)F. *temoros*, -eus (mod. *timoreux*) - medL. *timorōsus*, f. L. *timor* fear, f. *timēre*; see TIMID, -OUS.

**tin** tin white highly malleable metal. OE. *tin* = OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *tin*, OHG. *zin* (G. *zinn*), ON. *tin* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**tinam*, of unkn. origin, perh. a pre-IE. word of western Europe.

**tinamou** ti-nəmū XVIII. - F. *tinamou* = Galibi *tinamu*.

**tincal** ti-ŋkəl, **tincār** ti-ŋkər crude borax. xvii. Malay *tingkal* - Skr. *ṭankaṣa*, and Urdu *tankār*, *tincār*.

**tincture** ti-ŋktʃər †dye, pigment xiv; hue, colour (spec. in her.) xv; †imparted quality, tinge; †(Alch.) supposed spiritual principle xvi; †essential principle of a substance; solution of a medicinal principle xvii. - L. *tinctūra* dyeing, f. *tinct-*, pp. stem of *tingere* dye, TINGE; see -URE.

**tindal** ti-ndəl native petty officer of lascars; foreman of a gang. xvii. - Hind. *taṇḍal* - Malayalam *taṇḍal*, Telugu *taṇḍelu*.

**tinder** ti-ndər dry material that readily takes fire from a spark. OE. *tynder*, *tyndre*, corr. (with variation in suffix and gender) to (M)LG. *tunder* (Du. *tonder*), OHG. *zuntara* (G. *zunder*), ON. *tundr*, f. Germ. \**tund-* (whence also OHG. *zuntēn* kindle, Goth. *tundnan* be kindled), \**tend-* (whence MHG. *zinden* burn, glow), \**tand-*, whence OE. causative *-tendan*, dial. *tind* kindle, ignite, Goth. *tandjan* (:- \**tandjan*), OHG. *zantaro* glowing coal, ON. *tandri* fire, spark.

**tine** tain sharp projecting point, spec. of an antler. OE. *tind* = MLG. *tind*, OHG. *zint*, ON. *tindr*, rel. to synon. MLG. *tinne*, OHG. *zinna*. ¶ For the loss of final *d* cf. GROIN, LAWN<sup>2</sup>, WOODBINE.

**tinea** ti-niə ringworm. xvii. - L. *tinea* gnawing worm, moth, worm in the body.

**ting** tiŋ sound (a small bell, etc.) xv; emit a high singing note xvi. imit. Also *ting-tang*.

**tinge** tin<sup>d</sup> impart a slight change of colour to xv. - L. *tingere* dip in liquid, moisten. Cf. Gr. *téngēin* moisten, wet.

**tingle** ti-ŋgl be affected with a ringing or thrilling sensation. xiv (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). perh. modification of TINKLE by assoc. with RING<sup>2</sup>.

**tinker** ti-ŋkər mender of pots, kettles, etc. xiii; (dial.) gipsy, itinerant trader, etc. xvi. perh. repr. OE. \**tinecere*, f. \**tinecian* work in tin, f. *tin(n)* TIN, with *k*-formative as in *smearcian* SMIRK; but the appearance of synon. (north.) *tinkler* at an earlier date (xii) is then difficult to account for.

**tinkle** ti-ŋkl (of the ears) ring, tingle xiv (Wycl. Bible); give forth short sharp ringing sounds xiv.

**tinnitus** tinai-təs (path.) ringing or singing in the ears. xix. - L. *tinnitus*, f. *tinnire* ring, tinkle, of imit. origin.

**tinsel** ti-nsəl †attrib. embellished with gold or silver thread; sb. fabric so embellished; thin plates, strips, etc. of shining metal used for ornament xvi; fig. showy but valueless stuff xvii. First in *tinsell(e) saten*, prob. repr. AN. \**satēn estincelē* (cf. *tinselt saten*. xvi), with loss of final *-é* as in COSTIVE; hence, by ellipsis, used sb. (O)F. *estincelē* (in which the *s* had become mute in xiv), f. *estincele* (mod. *étincelle* spark), repr. popL. \**stincilla*, f. L. SCINTILLA.

**tint** tint (slight or delicate) hue. xviii (Pope). Alt. (perh. by assim. to It. *tinto*) of †*tinct* (xvii Sh.). - L. *tinctus* dyeing, f. pp. stem of *tingere* dye, TINGE. Hence as vb. xviii. A painter's word.

**tintinnabulum** tintinā-bjūləm small tinkling bell. xvi. - L., f. *tintinnāre* (whence F. *tinter*), beside L. *tintinnire*, redupl. f. *tinnire* (see TINNITUS). Hence ti-**tinna-bula**-TION. xix (Poe).

**tiny** tai-ni very small. xvi (late). In the earliest exx. always preceded by *little*; extension with *-y*<sup>1</sup> of monosyllabic synon. †*tine* (xiv), of unkn. origin.

**-tion** ʃən ME. -*cio(u)n*, repr. (O)F. *-tion*, earlier *-cion*, *-ciun*, repr. L. *-tiō(n)-*, comp. suffix f. *-ti-* of a pp. stem + *-iō(n)-* -ION; orig. expressing the state or condition of being what the pp. imports, e.g. *complētio* COMPLETION, the condition of being *complētus* COMPLETE, thence transferred to the action or process involved, and so (like -ING<sup>1</sup>) acquiring a concr. or quasi-concr. notion, as in *dictiō* DICTION, *natiō* birth, brood, NATION, *oratiō* mode of speaking, speech, ORATION. So **-tious** ʃəs repr. L. *-tiōsus*, forming adjs. rel. to sb. in *-tion*, as *ambitiō/ambitious*, *nutritiō/nutritious*.

**tip<sup>1</sup>** tip fine or slender extremity xv; vb. (first in pp.) furnish with a tip xiv (*tipped with horn*, *t. with blak*, † Ch.) prob. earlier in colloq. use, the base being repr. in early xiv by †*tipping* pendant. - ON. *typpi* sb., *typpa* vb., *typptr* tipped, topped, edged, *typpgr* edging, f. Germ. \**tupp-* TOP<sup>1</sup>; prob. reinforced by - (M)LG., (M)Du. *tip* apex, extremity = MHG. *zipf*, of which there is a deriv. (M)LG., (M)Du. *tippel*, Du. *tepel*, MHG., G. *zipfel*.

**tip<sup>2</sup>** tip tap or touch lightly. xiii. First in fig. use in AncrR. (*wort þe nede tippe*, AN. version *desque le besoing le touche* until necessity touch him) and thereafter not till xvi; (hence prob.) orig. in rogues' cant, give, hand, pass xvii; give a gratuity to xviii. perh. orig. identical with TIP<sup>1</sup>, as if 'touch the point of', or 'touch as with a point'; cf. LG., Du. *tippen*. Hence **tip** sb. gratuity xviii; friendly hint (prob. f. phr. *tip the wink* give a private warning (xvii)) xix. Hence ti-**pster**. xix.

**tip**<sup>3</sup> tip (dial.) overturn, be overturned XIV; incline, tilt; empty out by tilting XVII. orig. *tīpe*, in literary use till XVII and still dial., the distribution suggesting Scand. origin. If the orig. conjugation was *tīpe*, *tīpte*, *tīpt* (cf. *kēpe*, *kēpte*, *kēpt*), the pt. and pp. prob. affected the inf.; contact with TIP<sup>2</sup> prob. furthered the change.

**tipcat** ti·pkæt game in which a 'cat' (short piece of wood tapered at both ends XVII) is struck with a stick. f. TIP<sup>2</sup>+CAT XIX.

**tippet** ti·pit (hist.) long narrow piece of cloth as part of a dress XIV; garment covering the shoulders XV; (eccl.) clergyman's scarf XVI. Of unkn. origin; prob. -AN. deriv. of TIP<sup>1</sup> (see -ET).

**tippler** ti·pləɹ †retailer of drink, tapster XIV; (from the vb.) habitual drinker XVI. Of unkn. origin; similar forms of cognate meaning are Norw. dial. *tipla* drip slowly, *tippa* drink in small quantities, but connexion with these cannot be established. Hence, presumably by back-formation, **tipple** vb. †retail drink XV; drink habitually XVI.

**tipstaff** ti·pstáf †staff with a tip carried by some officials; such an official, bailiff, etc. XVI. Alt. of *tīpt* (*tipped*) *staff*; see TIP<sup>1</sup>.

**tipsy** ti·psi slightly drunk. XVI. f. TIP<sup>3</sup>+SY.

**tip toe** ti·ptou (pl.) the tips of the toes. XIV (on *his tiptoon*, Ch.); phr. *on t.* XV; adv. XVI (Sh.). f. TIP<sup>1</sup>+TOE.

**tip top** ti·ptɔp sb. highest point; adj. very highest. XVIII. redupl. of TOP<sup>1</sup>, prob. with assoc. of TIP<sup>1</sup>.

**tirade** tai·reid volley of words; section of verse on a single theme. XIX. -F. *tirade* - It. *tirata* volley, f. *tirare* = Pr., Sp. *tirar* :- CRom. \**tirāre* draw, of unkn. origin; see -ADE.

**tire**<sup>1</sup> taiəɹ †fail, give out; become exhausted; exhaust, weary. OE. *tēorian*, freq. in comps. *ātēorian*, *ġetēorian*, of unkn. origin. There is no evidence for this word between late OE. and XIV, when and in XV (also in comp. *fortyred*) it is predominantly north.; the development of vowel (*tēre* to *tīre*) is paralleled in *briar*, *friar*, *quire*. Hence **ti·resome**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Dunbar).

**tire**<sup>2</sup> taiəɹ †get ready, equip; †attire XIV; dress (the hair or head) XVI. Aphetic of ATTIRE. Hence (arch.) *tiring house* XVI, -room XVII, dressing-room of a theatre.

**tire**<sup>3</sup> see TYRE<sup>1</sup>.

**tirl** tɔ:l (dial.) turn, twirl; (in ballad poetry, and as revived by Scott) *t. at the pin* rattle the latch of a door. XVI. Metathetic form of *trill* (XIV, Ch.) twirl, spin, prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *trilla*, Da. *trille*).

**tiro, tyro** taiərou beginner, novice. XVII. In earliest use pl. *tyrones* (with occas. sg. †*tyron*) - L. *tirō*, pl. *tirōnēs*, in medL. also *týrō*, -*ōnēs*, young soldier, recruit, beginner.

**Tironian** tairou·niən *T. notes* system of shorthand said to have been introduced by *Tiro*, the freedman of Cicero. XIX. - L. *Tirōniānus*, in *notæ Tirōniānæ*; see -IAN.

**tissue** ti·ʃu (arch.) rich cloth, esp. interwoven with gold or silver; †band of rich stuff XIV (Ch.); woven fabric XVI; (fig.) fabric, network XVIII; animal or vegetable substance XIX. - OF. *tissu*, sb. use of pp. of *tistre* :- L. *texere* weave; see TEXTURE.

**tit**<sup>1</sup> tit (dial. and vulgar) TEAT. OE. *tit*, corr. to (M)LG. *titte*, Du. *tit*, (M)HG. *zitze* (from Germ. comes the Rom. form in It. *zizza*, Pr., Sp. *teta*, F. *tette*). Also (dial.) **titty**<sup>6</sup> ti·ti. XVIII.

**tit**<sup>2</sup> tit (dial.) small horse, (later) nag; (dial.) girl, young woman XVI; short for *titmouse* XVIII. Occurs much earlier in comps. **TITMOUSE** (XIV) and *titling* †small kind of stockfish (XIV), (dial.) hedge-sparrow, titlark, titmouse (XVI), prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Icel. *titlingr* sparrow, Norw. dial. *titling*, small size of dried stockfish).

**tit**<sup>3</sup> in phr. *tit for tat*, blow in return for another, retaliation (cf. synon. †*tip for tap*). XVI. var. of *tat*.

**Titan** tai·tən the sun-god XV (Lydg.); (pl.) family of giants, born of Uranus and Gæa, (sg.) ancestor of these XVII (Milton); (gen.) giant XIX (Scott). - L. *Tītan*, -*ān*-, elder brother of Kronos - Gr. *Tītān*, pl. *Tītānes*; so F., Sp., G. *Titan*, etc. Hence **TITANIAN** tai·tei·niən, **TITANIC** tai·tæ·nik. XVII; after L. and Gr.

**titanium** tai·tei·niəm (chem.) metallic element in group IV of the periodic system. XVIII. Named by Klaproth 1795; f. Gr. *Tītān* TITAN, after *uranium*, also named by him; see -IUM.

**titbit** ti·tbi:t delicate or toothsome morsel XVII; interesting item XVIII. Earliest form *tyd bit*, i.e. *tid*, dial. word equiv. to *nice*, and glossed in XVII by 'wanton', and in XVIII by 'nice, delicate' (Bailey) and 'tender, soft, nice' (J.) and poss. repr. by obscure stages OE. *tidre*, *tiddre* weak, frail, infirm = OFris. *teddre*; the second el. is BIT<sup>2</sup>.

**tithe** taið adj. (arch.) tenth OE.; sb. tenth part of annual produce paid to the Church XII; tenth part XVI. OE. *tēoþa*, contr. of *teogoþa*, ME. *tiz(e)þe*, *tīþe*; see TENTH. Hence **tithe** vb. OE. *tēoþian*, *teogopian* grant a tithe of. So **ti·thing**<sup>1</sup> church tithe; company orig. of ten householders in the system of frankpledge. OE. Anglian *tigēþing*; WS. *tēoþung*.

**Titian** ti·ʃiən picture by *Titian*, anglicization of *Tiziano* Vecellio, Venetian painter (died 1576), who favoured a 'red' colour for the hair. XIX.

**titillate** ti·tīleit tickle. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *tītillāre*, prob. rel. to *titta* TEAT. So **titilla**-TION (pleasurable) excitation. XV; tickling XVII. - (O)F. or L. ¶ Variants in

*titul-* have been current, as in medL. and OF.

**titivate** ti-tiveit make smart, touch up. XIX. Earlier *tīd(d)ivate*, perh. f. TIDY after *cultivate*.

**title** tai:tl †inscription or legend; ground of right or claim XIII (Cursor M.); descriptive appellation; (eccl.) certificate of presentation to a benefice, etc. XIV; legal right to possession XV. - OF. *titlle* (mod. *titre*) = Pr. *tiltre*, Sp. *tilde*, It. *titolo* - L. *titulus* placard, inscription, title. Cf. TILDE, TITLE, TITULAR.

**titmouse** ti-tmaus small bird of the genus Parus. XIV. ME. *titmōse*, f. TIT<sup>2</sup>+*mōse*, OE. *māse* = MLG., MDu. *māse* (Du. *mees*), OHG. *meisa* (G. *meise*) - WGerm. *maisōn* (ON. has a deriv. form *meisingr*). In XVI, when *mose* had been long obs. as an independent word and had become stressless in *titmose*, assoc. with MOUSE produced *titmouse*, with pl. *titmice*.

**titrate** ti-treit (chem.) ascertain the amount of a constituent in, by volumetric analysis. XIX. f. F. *titrer*, f. *titre* TITLE, qualification, fineness of gold or silver, (chem.) proportioning of the fixed quantity of a reagent used in analysis; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**titter** ti-təɪ laugh in a suppressed manner. XVII. imit.

**titlle** ti-tl point or dot over or under a letter XIV (Wycl. Bible); smallest part or amount XV; *to a t.* (cf. G. *bis aufs tüttelchen*) with minute exactness XVII; cf. T. Late ME. *titel*, -*il* - L. *titulus* TITLE, in medieval sense of 'little stroke', 'accent'.

**titlle-tattle** ti-tltæ:tl idle talk or chatter. XVI (Skelton). redupl. formation on TATTLE or combination of this with (dial.) *titlle* (xiv). Cf. LG. *titel-tateln*, and *prittle-prattle* XVI.

**titlymeg** ti-timeg whitefish (Coregonus) of N. Amer. lakes. XVIII. Algonquin (Ojibway *atikameg*, Menominee *attakummeeg*, Chippeway *adikumaig*).

**titubate** ti-tjubeit stagger, totter. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *titubāre*, expressive redupl. formation; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.

**titular** ti-tjūləɪ pert. to, serving as, or existing only in title. XVIII. - F. *titulaire* or mod.L. *titulāris*, f. *titulus* TITLE; see -AR.

**tizzy** ti-zi (sl.) sixpenny piece. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**tmesis** tmī-sis (gram.) separation of the elements of a word by interposing another. XVI. - Gr. *tmēsis* cutting, f. \**tm-* \**tem-* \**tom-* cut (see TOME).

**T.N.T.** ti-entī initial of the els. of *trinitro-toluene*, -*toluol*.

**to** tu, tə, (str.) tū prep. expressing motion or direction towards an object, addition, or the notion of the dative; with inf. meaning 'for the purpose or with the object of'

(doing something), e.g. *tō dōnne*, *to wyrē-enne* (later *wyrēanne*), hence serving without meaning as a sign of the inf.; adv. (with full stress) surviving as in *to and fro*, *shut to*, and the like, and in TOO. OE. *tō* adv. and prep. (mainly with dat.) = OFris., OS. *tō* (Du. *toe* adv.), OHG. *zō*, *zuo*, (G. *zu*) :- WGerm. \**tō* (essentially adv.), alongside OE. (ME.) *te* = OFris., OS. *te*, *ti* (Du. *te*), OHG. *ze*, *zi*, *za* :- WGerm. \**ta* prep. (ON. has *til* TILL<sup>1</sup>; Gothic *du*), perh. a proclitic form of \**tō*. The IE. base \**dō*, *dē* is repr. also by L. *en|do in|du* (poet.) in, *in|di-* within (cf. INDIGENOUS), *dō|nec* until, Gr. *o|kon|de* homewards, Balto-Sl. *da*, *do* to, till. See also TODAY, TOMORROW, TO-NIGHT, and cf. dial. *to-year*, this year, OE. *nū tō gēare*.

**toad** tou-d tailless amphibian of the genus Bufo. OE. *tāda*, *tādde* (in g. sg. in place-names), shortening of *tādige*, *tādīe*, early ME. also *tadde* (XII); cf. TADPOLE; of unkn. origin and unusual formation. comp. **toa-dstool** mushroom (XV *tode stole*), earlier *tad(e) stole* (XIV).

**toady** tou-di servile parasite. XIX. Based on *toad-eater* tou-dī-təɪ charlatan's attendant who ate toads (held to be poisonous) XVII, fawning flatterer, humble friend or dependant XVIII; see -Y<sup>6</sup>. Hence vb. XIX.

**toast**<sup>1</sup> toust parch XIV (Trevisa); brown (bread, etc.) by exposure to heat XIV. - OF. *toster* roast, grill, corr. to Sp. *tostar*, It. *tostare* :- Rom. \**tostāre*, f. *tost-*, pp. stem of L. *torrēre* parch (cf. TORRENT, TORRID). Hence sb. toasted bread. xv.

**toast**<sup>2</sup> toust orig. favourite lady whose health is drunk to. XVII. Said to have been so named as being supposed to flavour the bumper like a spiced toast (ROAST<sup>1</sup>) in drink.

**tobacco** təbæ:kou (leaves of) species of Nicotiana, forming a substance used for smoking in a pipe, for chewing, as snuff, etc. XVI. alt. of earlier *tabac(c)o* (1577) - Sp., Pg. *tabaco*, acc. to Oviedo (1535) Carib name applied to the pipe in which the herb was smoked, but this is disputed, Las Casas (1552) stating that it denoted a roll of the leaves smoked like a cigar. Cf. F. *tabac*, Du., G., Russ. *tabak*, Da., Sw. *tabak*; the relation to the name of the island *Tobago* is doubtful. Hence **TOBACONIST** təbæ:kənɪst †tobacco-smoker XVI (Jonson); seller of tobacco XVII. The inserted *n* is euphonic.

**Tobin** tou-bin *T. bronze*, alloy invented by J. A. Tobin, of the U.S. navy. XIX.

**toboggan** təbɔ:gən light sledge or similar vehicle used for transport over snow. XIX. With many vars. c.1830-1870 - Canadian F. *tabaganne* - Algonquian word of which closely similar vars. are Micmac *tobākun*, Abnaki *udābāgan*.

**toby** tou-bi (thieves' sl.) the highway; (transf.) highway robbery. XIX. Supposed to be alt. of Shelta *tobar* road.

**Toby** tou·bi familiar form of the name *Tobias* used as the name of (1) a jug or mug in the form of a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, (2) a trained dog in the Punch-and-Judy show. XIX (Dickens).

**toccata** tōkā·tə (mus.) piece for keyboard instruments intended to exhibit touch and technique. XVIII. It., sb. use of fem. pp. of *toccare* TOUCH.

**Toc H** tōk eitʃ signaller's name for *T+H*, denoting *Talbot H.*, name of a society of comradeship from the war of 1914-18 formed in memory of Gilbert *Talbot*.

**Tocharian, Tokh-** tōkā·riən, -ə·riən (pert. to) an extinct Indo-European language of which remains have been discovered in Turkestan. XX. - F. *tocharien*, f. Gr. *To-khāroi* (Strabo) nomad Chinese tribes identified with the Yuechi. So **Tocha-rish**, after G. *tocharisch*; see -IAN, -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**tocher** tō·xər (Sc. and n. dial.) dowry. XV (*toquhyr*). - Ir., OGAelic *tochar* (modGael. *tochradh*) assigned portion, f. (OIr.) *to-chuirim* I put to, assign, f. *cuirim* I put.

**toco, toko** tou·kou (sl.) chastisement. XIX. - Hind. *thōkō*, imper. of *thoknā* censure, blame.

**tocsin** tōk·sin alarm signal given by a bell. XVI (*tocksaine*). - F. *tocsin*, OF. *touquesain*, *toquassen* - Pr. *tocassenh*, f. *tocar* strike TOUCH + *senh* bell (SIGN).

**tod<sup>1</sup>** tōd (dial.) fox. XII. north. word of unkn. origin.

**tod<sup>2</sup>** tōd weight used for wool XV; bushy mass (esp. of ivy) XVI. prob. of LDU. origin (cf. LG. *todde* bundle, pack); cf. ON. *toddi* bit, piece, OHG. *zot(t)a, zata*, MHG. *zotte tuft of wool*. See TED.

**today** tōdei· on this very day OE.; in these days XIII (Cursor M.); sb. this day XVI; this present time XIX. OE. *tōdæg*, f. *tō* TO + *dæg* DAY. Cf. TO-NIGHT.

**toddle** tō·dl †toy *with*; walk with short unsteady steps. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**toddy** tō·di sap obtained from species of palm XVII; beverage made with whisky and hot water and sugar XVIII. Earlier also *tarrie, terry*. - Hind. *tārī*, f. *tār* palm tree :- Skr. *tāla* palmyra.

**to-do** tōdū· activity, business, bustle, fuss. XVII. Evolved from such phr. as *with much or more to do*, in which *much* and *more* were orig. sbs. but were later apprehended as ads. with *to-do* as a sb. on the model of ADO.

**toe** tou each of the digits of the foot. OE. *tā* (OMerc. *tāhæ*), pl. *tān* (ME. *tō*, pl. *to(o)n, to(o)s*) = MLG. *tē*, (M)Du. *tee*, OHG. *zēha* (G. *zēh, zēhe*), ON. *tá* (pl. *tævr*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*taiχ(w)ōn*, of unkn. origin. Hence vb.

**toff** tōf (sl.) stylish or smart person. XIX. The occas. var. *toft* may point to an alt. of TUFT as applied to noblemen and

gentlemen-commoners at the university of Oxford.

**toffee** tō·fi sweetmeat made from sugar or treacle. XIX. alt. of earlier north. *taffy*; vars. *tuffy, toughy* show assoc. with TOUGH; of unkn. origin.

**toft** tōft site of a house. Late OE. *toft* - ON. *toft*, beside *tomt* :- *\*tumft*-, with which cf. Gr. *dápedon* (:- *\*dmpedom*) level surface, building site.

**tog** tōg (sl.) †outer coat XVIII; (pl.) clothes XIX. prob. shortening of cant *tog(e)mans* cloak, loose coat (XVI-XVII), f. F. *toge* or L. *toga* (see next) + *-man(s)*, as in *darkman(s)* night, etc.

**toga** tou·gə (antiq.) outer garment of a Roman citizen. XVI. - L., rel. to *tegere* cover (cf. DETECT, PROTECT). Hence **togaed<sup>2</sup>** tou·gəd XIX; earlier †*toged* (Sh.). Based on L. *togātus*, whence **to-gate** XIX, **to-gated** XVII.

**together** tōgə·ðər into one company OE.; in one company or body XIII, ME. *togedere* (east midl. in earliest use *togeddre*, Orm, *to gider, -iddre* XIII), repl. *togadere*, OE. *tōgædere* = OFris. *togadera, -ere*, MDu. *tegadere* (Du. *-er*); LDU. formation on *\*tō* TO + *\*gad-*, as in OE. *gæd* fellowship, *gegada* associate, Du. *gade*, MDu. *ghegade*, comrade, GATHER. Cf. ALTOGETHER. ¶ For ð from d cf. *father*.

**toggle** tō·gl (orig., naut.) device, e.g. a pin, to hold a thing in place. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**tohu-bohu** tou·hju·bou·hju utter confusion, chaos. XIX. - F. *tohu-bohu* (Voltaire) - Heb. *thōhū wabhōhū* emptiness and desolation (Gen. i 2), earlier repr. by †*tohu* and *bohu*, †*tohuwabohu*.

**toil<sup>1</sup>** toil †verbal dispute, strife, turmoil XIII; (from the vb.) severe labour XVI. - AN. *toil* = OF. *tooil, touil, tueil* bloody mêlée, trouble, confusion, f. *toillier* (see below). So **toil** vb. †contend in a lawsuit, dispute; labour arduously XIV. - AN. *toiler* dispute, wrangle = OF. *toillier* (mod. *touiller* mix, stir up) :- L. *tudiculāre* stir about, f. *tudicula* machine for bruising olives, f. *\*tud-*, base of *tundere* beat, crush (cf. CONTUSION, OBTUSE).

**toil<sup>2</sup>** toil (sg. and pl.) net(s) set to enclose game. XVI. - OF. *toile, teile* (mod. *toile* cloth, linen, web) = Pr., Sp. *tela* :- L. *tēla* :- *\*texlā*, f. *\*tex-* weave (see TEXTILE), which some have related to Gr. *téktōn* (cf. ARCHITECT) and *tékhnē* (cf. TECHNICAL).

**toilet** toi·lit †cloth wrapper XVI; cloth cover for a dressing table, furniture of this, the table itself; dressing XVII; (lady's) dress XIX. - F. *toilette*, dim. of *toile* TOIL<sup>2</sup>; see -ET. ¶ An OF. var. *telleite, teilete*, is repr. by *tillet* (XV).



**toise** toiz French lineal measure of 6 (French) feet. XVI. - (O)F. *toise*, *teise* = It. *tesa* :- Rom. \**tesa*, for *tensa*, sb. use (sc. *bracchia* arms) of n.pp. (taken as fem.) of L. *tendere* stretch, TEND<sup>2</sup>.

**tokay** tokei· rich sweet wine made near Tokay (Tokaj) in Hungary. XVIII (Swift). - F. *vin de Tokay*, G. *Tokayerwein*, tr. Magyar *tokajbor* (*bor* wine).

**token** tou·kn sign, symbol, signal OE.; stamped piece of metal XVI; quantity of press work XVII (Moxon). OE. *tāc(e)n* = OFris. *tēk(e)n*, OS. *tēcan*, OHG. *zeihhan* (Du. *teeken*, G. *zeichen*), ON. *teikn* :- Germ. \**taiknam* (not in Goth., which has *taikns* :- \**taikniz*), rel. to \**taikjan* show, TEACH. So **token** vb. OE. *tācnian* = MLG. *tēkenen*, OHG. *zeihhanen*, -ōn (G. *zeichnen*), Goth. *taiknjan*; cf. BETOKEN.

**toko** see TOCO.

**tolbooth** tou·l, tō·lbūð, -būþ †custom-house XIV; town hall, guildhall; town prison (orig. cells under the town hall) XV. f. TOLL<sup>1</sup>+BOOTH stall or shed of a tax-collector. Cf. G. *zollbude*, Da. *toldbod*.

**tolderol** tō·ldərə·l jovial refrain of a song. XVIII. Cf. FALDERAL.

**toledo** tōlī·dou (arch.) *T. (blade, sword)*, one made at Toledo in Spain, long famous for finely tempered swordblades. XVI (Jonson).

**tolerable** tō·lərəbl bearable, endurable XV; †allowable; passable, moderate XVI. - (O)F. *tolérable* - L. *tolerābilis*, f. *tolerāre* bear, endure; see -ABLE. So **tolerance** †endurance XV; disposition to be indulgent. XVIII. - (O)F. *tolérance* - L. *tolerantia*. **tolerant** disposed to tolerate. XVIII. - F. *tolérant*, prp. of *tolérer*. **tolerate**<sup>3</sup> †endure; allow to exist XVI. - pp. stem of L. *tolerāre*. **toleration** †endurance; †permission; forbearance XVI; allowance of the exercise of religion XVII. - F. - L. The use of *tolerance*, -ant, -ate, -ation acquired a special vogue from XVII with the rise of the idea of religious toleration and the passing of the Act of Toleration 1689. The base is that of L. *tollere* raise (cf. EXTOL) having cogns. in pp. *lātus* (for \**ilātus*) carried, Gr. *éllān*, *éllēn* I bore.

**toll**<sup>1</sup> toul payment for a privilege OE.; charge for a right of passage XV. OE. *toll* = OHG. *zol* (G. *zoll*), ON. *toltr* m., with by-forms OE. *toln* (†*tolne* XI-XV), OFris. *tol(e)ne*, OS. *tolna* fem. - medL. *tolōneum*, alt. of late L. *tolōneum* - Gr. *telōnion* toll-house, f. *telōnēs* collector of taxes, f. *tēlos* toll, tax.

**toll**<sup>2</sup> toul (of a bell or the ringer) give forth a sound from a bell repeated at regular intervals. xv. perh. spec. use of *toll* pull, usu. fig. entice, OE. \**tollian*, rel. to *for|tyllan* seduce.

**tolu** tou·lju, touljū· epithet of a balsam obtained from the *tolu tree*, Myrospermum *toluiferum*. XVII. Name of a town in Colombia, S. America. Hence **toluol** tou·ljuəl (chem.) earlier term for **toluene**, obtained by Deville 1841 from *tolu balsam*. (Cf. T.N.T.)

**Tom** tōm familiar abbrev. of THOMAS, used (i) as the name of certain large bells (XVII), and long guns (XIX, *Long Tom*); (ii) in designations originating in quasi-proper names as **tom-fool** †half-witted man (XVI); buffoon (XVII); stupid person (XVIII), hence **tomfoolery** (XIX); **tom-no-ddy** puffin (XVIII), foolish person (XIX); (iii) as the colloq. designation of a male cat, originating in 'The Life and Adventures of a Cat' (1760) in which the hero, a male cat, is called *Tom the Cat*; superseding earlier *Gib* (Gilbert); hence dim. **Tommy**<sup>6</sup> tō·mi spec. short for *Tommy Atkins* familiar form of *Thomas Atkins*, name of a typical private soldier in the British army arising out of its use in specimen forms of description in official regulations from 1815. Also **tomboy** tō·mbōi †bold boy or woman; wild romping girl XVI; **tomtit** tō·mti·t TIT-MOUSE (XVIII, Steele, Addison); applied to a diminutive object: hence in *Tom Thumb* (XVI) dwarf or pygmy of popular story and in allusive uses.

**tomahawk** tō·məhōk N. Amer. Indian's axe. XVII. - Renape *tāmāhāk* (in Capt. J. Smith *tomahack*), shortening of *tāmāhākan* cutting instrument, f. *tāmāhāken* he uses for cutting, f. *tāmāham* he cuts.

**toman** tōmā·n 10,000; Persian coin worth 10,000 dinars. XVI. - Pers. *tūmān*, *tumān*, *tuman*.

**tomato** tōmā·tou fruit of *Solanum Lycopersicum* or *Lycopersicum esculentum*. XVII. Earlier *tomate* - F. *tomate* or Sp., Pg. *tomate* - Mex. *tomatl*; *tomato*, *tomata*, and *tomatum* were pseudo-Sp. and L. modifications (XVIII).

**tomb** tūm place of burial, sepulchral monument. XIII. ME. *toumbe*, *tumbe* - AN. *tunbe*, (O)F. *tombe* = Sp. *tumba*, It. *tomba* :- late L. *tumba* (Prudentius) - Gr. *tūmbos* mound, tomb.

**tombac** tō·mbæk E. Indian alloy of copper and zinc. XVII. - F. *tombac*, with early vars. from Sp. *tumbaga*, Pg. *tambaca* - Malay *tambāga* copper.

**tombola** tō·mbōlə kind of lottery resembling lotto. XIX. - F. *tombola* or It. *tombola*, f. *tombolare* turn a somersault, tumble.

**tomboy** see TOM.

**tome** toum †volume of a literary work; (large or heavy) book XVI. - F. *tome* - L. *tomus* - Gr. *tōmos* slice, piece, roll of papyrus, volume (cf. -TOMY).

**-tome**<sup>1</sup> toum terminal el. (= F. *-tome*), repr. Gr. *-tōmon*, n. of *-tōmos* -cutting,

forming names of surgical instruments used in separations expressed by the corr. words in -TOMY, as *lithotome*.

**-tome**<sup>2</sup> (toun) terminal el. repr. Gr. *tomē*. Cutting, section, segment, as *myotome*.

**tomentose** toume'ntous closely covered with down. XVII. - modL. *tōmentōsus*, f. L. *tōmentum* stuffing for cushions; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**Tommy** tō-mi familiar form of TOM; see -Y<sup>6</sup>. Soldier's name for brown bread, workman's name for food XVIII; simpleton, tom-noddy XIX. See also under TOM.

**tomorrow** təmə'rou adv. for or on the day after today XIII; sb. the day after this day, the morrow XIV. ME. *to mor(e)we*, earlier *to morwen* (mod. dial. *to morn*), OE. *to morgenne*, i.e. d. of *morgen* MORN, MORROW.

**tompion** tɔmpjən watch made by Thomas Tompion (1639-1713), known as the father of English watchmaking. XVIII (Pope, Swift).

**tom-tom** tɔmtəm native E. Indian drum. XVII. - Hind. *tam tam* (so F.); cf. Sinhalese *tamaṭṭama*, Malay *tong tong*.

**-tomy** tami terminal el. repr. Gr. *-tomia*, often through L. *-tomia*, F. *-tomie*, forming abstract sbs. from adjs. in *-tōmos* cutting, f. \**tom-* \**tem-* \**tm-* cut (cf. TOME, TMESIS).

**ton**<sup>1</sup> tən unit used in measuring the carrying capacity of a ship, orig. space occupied by a tun of wine XIV; measure of capacity for solid commodities; 20 cwt. XV. Identical in origin with TUN, of which it is a differentiated var. established in these senses since late XVII. Cf. TONNAGE.

**ton**<sup>2</sup> tō the vogue, the mode. XVIII. - F. *ton* - L. *tonu-s* TONE.

**-ton** tən terminal el. of many town names, repr. unstressed development of OE. *tūn* TOWN, and consequently in many surnames, e.g. *Longton*, *Somerton*, whence extended to form designations of persons and things, as *simpleton*, *singleton*.

**tondo** tɔndou circular painting. XIX. - It. *tondo* round, circle, aphetic of *rotondo* ROUND.

**tone** toun musical sound or note (with various applications) XIV; larger interval between notes in the diatonic scale (cf. SEMITONE); pitch, modulation of voice, etc.; degree of tension; style of thought, etc. prevailing state of conduct, etc. XVII; any of the nine plainsong tones; word or syllable accent; quality of colour XIX. repr. various adoptions of (O)F. *ton* (= Pr., Sp. *ton*, Pg. *tom*, It. *tuono*) or its source L. *tonus* tension, sound, tone - Gr. *tōnos* (f. \**ton-* \**ten-* \**tn-*; cf. TEND<sup>2</sup>) with the same senses, the application to musical notes being perh. partly due to assoc. with base of L. *tonāre* THUNDER. So **tonal**<sup>1</sup> tou'nəl pert. to tone or tones. XVIII. - medL. *tonālis*; in mod. use after F. **tona**'LITY. XIX.

**tonga**<sup>1</sup> tɔŋgə two-wheeled vehicle used in India. XIX. - Hindi *tāngā*.

**tonga**<sup>2</sup> tɔŋgə drug extracted from a Fijian plant. XIX. Said to be an arbitrary invention.

**tongs** tɔŋz two-limbed gripping implement. OE. *tang* and *tange* (pl. *tangan*), corr. to OFris. *tange*, OS. *tanga*, OHG. *zanga* (Du. *tang*, G. *zange*), ON. *tong* (: - \**tanguz*):-CGerm. (not in Goth.) \**tang-* :- IE. \**dank-* bite, repr. also by Gr. *dākos* biting animal, *dāknein* bite, Skr. *dācati* bites, *dāmca-* biting. Cf. OHG. *zangar*, MLG., MDu. *tang(h)er* biting, ON. *tangi* point of land. Cf. TANG<sup>1</sup>.

**tongue** tɔŋ muscular organ in the mouth used in tasting and speaking; speech, language OE.; tongue-like object XIV. OE. *tunge* = OFris. *tunge*, OS. *tunga*, OHG. *zunga* (Du. *tong*, G. *zung*), ON. *tunga*, Goth. *tuggō* :- CGerm. \**iunġōn*, rel. to L. *lingua* - \**dingua*.

**tonic** tɔ'nik pert. to tension XVII; increasing or restoring the tone of the body; (mus.) pert. to the keynote XVIII (*tonic solfa*, introduced by John Curwen 1852); pert. to tone in speech XIX; sb. tonic medicine XVIII; keynote XIX. - F. *tonique* or modL. *tonicus* - Gr. *tonikós*, f. *tónos* TONE.

**to-night** tənai't on the night following this day OE.; on this present night XIII (Cursor M.); †(dial.) last night XIII (L23); sb. this night, the night following this day XIII (Cursor M.). Cf. TODAY. OE. *tōniht*, f. *tō* TO + *niht* NIGHT. Cf. dial. *to-year* this year; in OE. *nū tō ġeare*.

**tonite** tounait high explosive, cotton powder. XIX. f. L. *tonāre* THUNDER; see -ITE.

**tonka** tɔŋkə *t. bean*, seed of *Dipterix* odorata. XVIII. - Negro name in Guinea.

**tonnage** tɔ'nɪdʒ duty levied on wine imported in tuns XV; †charge for the hire of a ship at so much per ton of her burden XVI; charge per ton of freight; shipping in relation to carrying capacity XVII; carrying capacity of a ship expressed in tons of 100 cubic feet XVIII. - OF. *tonnage*, AL. *tonnagium* (XIII), f. *tonne* TUN; later assoc. directly with TON<sup>1</sup>; see -AGE.

**tonneau** tɔ'nuu rear body of a motor car. XX. - F., spec. application of *tonneau* cask (OF. *tonnel*), dim. of *tonne* TUN.

**tonsil** tɔ'nɪl (usu. pl.) gland at either side of the back of the mouth. XVII (Holland). - F. *tonsilles* (Paré) or L. *tonsillæ* pl.

**tonsorial** tɔnsɔ'riəl pert. to a barber. XIX. f. L. *tonsōrius*, f. *tonsor* barber, f. *tons-*; see next and -IAL.

**tonsure** tɔ'nʃə shaving of the head. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *tonsura* or L. *tonsūra*, f. pp. of *tondēre* (*tons-*) shear, clip, f. \**tond-* \**tend-* (cf. Gr. *tēndēin* gnaw), f. \**tem-* cut (Gr. *tēmnein*) \**tom-* (cf. TOME, -TOMY): see -URE.

**tontine** tontī'n a financial system. XVIII. - F. *tontine*, f. name of Lorenzo *Tonti*, Neapolitan banker who initiated the scheme in France c.1653.

**too** tū in addition, besides, moreover; †exceedingly; in excess, excessively. str. form of TO adv., so sp. since XVI.

**tool** tūl 'any instrument of manual operation' (J.). OE. *tōl* = ON. *tól* (n. pl.) :- Germ. \**tōwlam*, f. \**tōw-* \**taw-*, whence OE. *tawian* prepare, OS. *tōgean* make, MLG., MDu. *touwen* (Du. *touwen* curry), OHG. *zouwen*, ON. (Runic) *tawido* made, Goth. *taujan* make; see -EL<sup>1</sup>, TAW<sup>1</sup>.

**toot** tūt sound a horn. XVI. prob. - (M)LG. *tūten*, unless a parallel imit. formation. Hence **too·tle**. XIX; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**tooth** tūp pl. **teeth** tīp OE. *tōþ*, pl. *tēþ* = OFris. *tōth*, pl. *tēth*. OS. (Du.) *tand*, OHG. *zan*, pl. *zemi* (G. *zahn*, *zähne*), also *zand*, pl. *zendi*, ON. *tōnn*, pl. *tenn* :- Germ. \**tanþuz*, beside Goth. *tunþus*; CIE. \**dont-* \**dent-* \**dnt-* is repr. by Skr. *dán*, acc. *dántam*, Gr. *odón*, *odónt-*, Æolic *édont-*, L. *dēns*, *dent-*, OIr. *dét*, W. *dant*, Lith. *danþis*; prp. formation on \**ed-* EAT, the literal meaning being therefore 'the eater or chewer'. Cf. TUSK.

**tootsy** tu-tsi (colloq.) child's or woman's small foot. XIX (Thackeray). Playful alt. of FOOT + SY.

**top**<sup>1</sup> tōp (dial.) tuft (of hair; etc.), crest; highest point or part OE.; upper part or covering (platform at head of mast xv (†*top-castle* xiv-xvi), uppermost part of a high boot xvii); first or foremost part xv. Late OE. *topp* = OFris. *topp* tuft, (M)Du. *top* crest, summit, tip, (O)HG. *zopf* plait, tress, ON. *toppr* top, tuft :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**toppaz*, whence OF. *top*, *toup*, (whence F. *toupet*, cf. TOUPEE), the source of Sp., Pg. *tope*, Pg. *topo*. Hence **top** vb. deprive of the top xiv; put a top on; overtop xvi. **topper**<sup>1</sup> exceptionally good person or thing xviii; top-hat, tall hat xix. comp. **topgallant** top at head of topmast (xv), so called as having a superior position and making a brave show; also attrib. in *t. sail*, *yard*. **top sawyer** sawyer who works the upper handle of a pit saw; also fig. xix.

**top**<sup>2</sup> tōp circular toy having a point on which it is made to spin. Late OE. *top* (once); further evidence is not freq. until after 1400; the origin is unkn.; words similar in form and meaning in G. and F., but their relations are obscure; perh. the word is to be identified with prec.

**topaz** tou-pæz precious stone. XIII. ME. *topace* - OF. *topace*, (also mod.) *topaze* = Pr. *topazi*, Sp. *topacio*, It. *topazio* - L. *topazus*, -*azius*, -*ion* - Gr. *tópazos*, -*axion*.

**tope**<sup>1</sup> toup small species of shark. xvii (Ray). Of unkn. origin; perh. Cornish.

**tope**<sup>2</sup> toup clump or plantation of trees. xvii. - Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*.

**tope**<sup>3</sup> toup dome or tumulus to contain relics, etc. xix. - Hind. (Panjabi) *tōp* :- Prakrit, Pali *thūpo* :- Skr. *sthūpa*.

**tope**<sup>4</sup> toup drink (heavily). xvii. perh. alt. of synon. †*top* xvi (of unkn. origin) by assoc. with †*tope* (xvii) int. used as a pledging formula in drinking - F. *tōpe*.

**topee**, **topi** topī Indian name for the European hat, esp. sun helmet' xix. - Hindi *topi* hat.

**tophus** tou-fas soft porous stone, esp. deposited by calcareous springs xvi; (path.) gouty deposit xvii. - L. *tōphus*, var. of *tōfus*; cf. TUFa, TUFF.

**topiary** tou-piari pert. to the trimming of shrubs into ornamental or fantastic shapes. xvi. - F. *topiaire* (Rabelais, 1548) - L. *topiarius*, f. *topia* (sc. *opera* work) fancy or landscape gardening - Gr. *tópia*, pl. of *tópiion*, dim. of *tópos* place (see TOPIC); see -ARY. Hence sb., clipping of trees into artificial shapes. xx.

**topic** tō-pik †adj. pert. to or of the nature of a COMMONPLACE; sb. (pl.) name of Aristotle's treatise τὰ τομικά (lit. matters concerning commonplaces) xvi; †consideration, argument, head xvii; subject of a discourse, matter, theme xviii. - Gr. *topikós*, f. *tópos* place; through L. *topica* (n. pl.) as the title of Aristotle's treatise; see -IC. So **topical** local; †pert. to general maxims xvi; pert. to subjects or current affairs xix.

**topo-** tō-pou, tōpō comb. form of Gr. *tópos* place, locality. **topo-**GRAPHY description of the features of a locality. xv. - late L. *topographia* - Gr. *topographiá*. So **topographer**<sup>1</sup> xvii (Florio), **-graphical** xvii, **-graphical** xvi; cf. F. *topographe*, etc.; **toponymy**<sup>3</sup>, place-names of a region xix.

**topple** tō-pl (dial.) tumble about; fall through being top-heavy. xvi. f. TOP vb. + -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**topsy-turvy** tōpsitō-ivī with the top (or the higher) where the bottom (or the lower) should be. xvi (Roy, Palsgr.). Earliest records have *topsy tervy* or *tyrvy*; but the somewhat later forms *topset*, *topside*, may point to the origin in pp. *set* or sb. *side*, but there is nothing certain known concerning either el.; for the second el. connexion with †*tirve* (turn) has been suggested, and an OE. \**tierfan* (= OHG. *zerben*, MHG. *zirben* turn over) assumed as the base of OE. *tearflīan* roll over, wallow; for the suffix see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**toque** touk small cap or bonnet. xvi. - F. *toque*, corr. obscurely to It. *tocca*, *tocco*, Sp. *toca*, Pg. *touca*, of unkn. origin.

**tor** tōr high rock, pile of rocks (esp. in local names). OE. *torr*, of British origin (cf. OW. *twrr* bulge, belly, Gael. *tōrr* bulging hill).

**-tor** L. terminal el. f. *-t-* of pps. + *-OR*<sup>1</sup>, as in *actor*, *inventor*. Cf. *-ATOR*.

**Torah** tō-ə-rə Mosaic law, Pentateuch. XVI. - Heb. *tōrah* direction, instruction, doctrine, law, f. *yārāh* throw, (in Hiphil) show, direct, instruct.

**torch** tɔ:tʃ light to be carried in the hand consisting of inflammable material. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). - (O)F. *torche* = Pr. *torca*, Cat. *torca* wisp of straw, Sp. *tuerca* screw, Pg. *tocha* torch :- Rom. \**torca*, for L. *torqua* (Varro), var. of *torquēs* necklace, wreath, f. *torquere* twist (cf. TORMENT, etc.); the primary meaning is taken to have been 'something twisted, as tow'.

**toreador** tōriədō-ə bull-fighter. XVII. - Sp. *toreador*, f. *torear* fight (bulls) in the ring, f. *toro* bull :- L. *taurus* bull. ¶ *Torero* is the word now in Sp. use.

**toreutic** tōrū-tik pert. to working in metal or ivory. XIX. - Gr. *toreutikós*, f. *toreúein* work in relief; see *-IC*.

**torii** tō-rii decorative gateway of a Shinto temple. XIX. Jap., of disputed origin.

**torment** tō-ment †torture with the rack, etc. (S. Eng. Leg.); state of severe suffering; †violent storm XIII. OF. *torment*, (and mod.) *tourment* :- Pr. *tormen*, Sp., It. *tormento* :- L. *tormentum* (:- \**torquementum*) engine for throwing missiles, cord, cable, instrument of torture, f. *torquere* twist. So **torment** tō-ment XIII. - (O)F. *tourmenter*, f. *torment* sb.; cf. late L. *tormentāre*. **tormentor**<sup>1</sup>. XIII. - OF. *tormentēor*.

**tormentil** tō-mentil herb *Potentilla Tormentilla* (T. repens). xv. - (O)F. *tormentille* - medL. *tormentilla*, of unkn. origin.

**torнадо** tō-nei-dou †violent thunderstorm of the tropical Atlantic XVI; rotatory storm of Africa, etc. XVII. Earliest form *ternado*, later *turnado*, *turnado*, *ornado*; perh. orig. altered - Sp. *tronada* thunderstorm (f. *tronar*), later assim. to *tornar* TURN; see *-ADO*.

**torpedo** tō-pi-dou flat fish of the genus *Torpedo* which emits electric discharges XVI; case charged with gunpowder to explode under water, self-propelled submarine missile XIX. L. *torpēdō*, f. *torpēre* be stiff or numb (cf. next).

**torpid** tō-pid benumbed, lacking animation or vigour. XVII. - L. *torpidus*, f. *torpēre* be sluggish; see *-ID*<sup>1</sup>. So **torpor**<sup>2</sup>. XVII. - L.

**torque** tō-ik necklace, twisted band. XIX. - F. *torque* - L. *torquēs*, f. *torquere*.

**torrefy** tō-rifai roast. XVII. - F. *torréfier* - L. *torrefacere*, f. *torrere*; see next, *-FY*.

**torrent** tō-rant swift stream of water. XVII (Sh.). - F. *torrent* - It. *torrente* - L. *torrente-m*, *torrens*, sb. use of prp. (scorching, (of streams) boiling, roaring, rushing) of *torrere* scorch; see THIRST and *-ENT*. Hence

**torrential** tō-re-nʃəl. XIX; after F. *torren-tiel*. So **tor-rigid**<sup>1</sup> scorched, scorching hot. XVI; *t. zone* (medL. *torrida zona*), region between the tropics. - F. *torride* or L. *torridus*.

**Torriceilian** tō-riʃe-li-ən, -se-li-ən applied to experiments and apparatus used in determining atmospheric pressure. XVII. *Torriceilli*, It. physicist (1608-47), see *-AN*.

**torsion** tō-ʃjən †gripping xv; twisting, twist XVI. - (O)F. *torsion* - late L. *torsio(n)-*, by-form of *tortio*, f. *tort-*, *torquere* (cf. TORT).

**torso** tō-ʃsou trunk of the human body. XVIII. - It. *torso* stalk, stump, core, trunk of a statue (whence also F. *torse*) :- L. *thyrsus-s*; see THYRSUS.

**tort** tɔ:t †injury, wrong XIV (rare before XVI); (leg.) breach of a duty XVI. - OF. *tort* = Pr. *tort*, Sp. *tuerto*, It. *torto* :- medL. *tortum* (ix), sb. use of n. of L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* twist, wring. ¶ Cf. the relation of *wring* and *wrong*.

**torticollis** tō-ri-kō-lis (path.) wry-neck. XIX. - modL., f. L. *tortus* + *collum* neck; see *prec.* and *COLLAR*.

**tortilla** tō-ri-ljə in Mexico, thin round cake of maize flour (xvii, Dampier). - Sp. *tortilla*, dim. of *torta* round cake = (O)F. *tourte*, Pr., Sp., It. *torta*, Rum. *turtă* :- late L. (Vulgate) *torta*.

**tortoise** tō-rtəs reptile of the order Chelonia. xv. The earliest exx. show a variety of forms reflecting medL. *tortuca*, (O)F. *tortue*, and (occas.) Sp. *tortuga*; the present form (of obscure origin) appears in XVI.

**tortuous** tō-rtjuəs full of twists or turns. xv (Lydg.). - OF. *tortuous* (mod. *tortueux*) - L. *tortuōsus*, f. *tortus* twisting, f. *tort-*, *torquere*; see *TORT*, *-UOUS*.

**torture** tō-rtʃəɪ (infliction of) excruciating pain. XVI. - (O)F. *torture* or late L. *tortura* twisting, writhing, torment, f. *tort-*; see *prec.*, *-URE*. Hence vb. XVI (Sh.).

**torus** tō-rəs pl. **tori** -ai (archit.) large convex moulding XVI. - L. *torus* swelling, bolster, round moulding. Hence **torula** tō-ri-ūlə. XIX. modL. dim. (cf. *-ULE*). Cf. F. *torule* (m.).

**torve** tō-əv grim, fierce-looking. XVII. - L. *torvus*. So **tor-rvid**<sup>1</sup>, **tor-rvous**. XVII.

**Tory** tō-əri (hist.) from c.1645 one of the dispossessed Irish who became outlaws, rapparee; in 1679-80 applied to anti-exclusioners; from 1689, member of one of the two great political parties of Great Britain. Presumably - Ir. \**tóraighe* tō-rije pursuer, implied in *tóraigheachd* pursuit, f. *tóir* pursue.

**tosh** tɔʃ (sl.) trash, rubbish, nonsense. XIX (late). Of unkn. origin.

**toss** tɔs pt., pp. *tossed*, *tost* tɔst throw or pitch about; in earliest use freq. of the sea;

hence in various applications, in mod. use with special ref. to throwing *up* or *into the air*. XVI. Of unkn. origin; perh. Scand., but Norw., Sw. dial. *tossa* strew, spread, corr. in form only; W. *tosio* is from Eng.

**tot**<sup>1</sup> tɒt (colloq.) very small child XVIII; small drinking vessel; dram of drink XIX. Of dial. origin.

**tot**<sup>2</sup> tɒt (colloq.) sum *up*. XVIII. f. *tot*, abbrev. of TOTAL. ¶ *Tot* was formerly used (XVI–XVIII) to mark an item, indicated by *tot* or *T*, as having been levied or received; this is L. *tot* so much; hence as vb., cf. AL. *totāre*, AN. *totter* mark with a *t*.

**total** tou-təl pert. to or comprising the whole. XIV. – (O)F. *total* = Sp. *total*, It. *totale* – scholastic L. *tōtālis*, f. *tōtum* the whole, sb. use of n. of *tōtus* entire, whole. So **totalitry** toutæ-liti. XVI. – scholastic L. *tōtālītās*; cf. (O)F. *totalité*. **to-talry**<sup>2</sup>. XVI; after scholastic L. *tōtālīter*; cf. (O)F. *toalement*. **to-talizer** apparatus for registering the total of operations, spec. the number of tickets sold to betters on a horse race. XIX. f. *to-talizer* (XIX, Coleridge).

**totem** tou-təm among Amer. Indians, hereditary badge of a tribe or group. XVIII. Of Algonquian origin. Various other forms have been cited, viz. *totam*, *toodaim*, *ododam*; the initial *t* is expl. by some as the final letter of a preceding poss. pron. (cf. Ojibway *ototeman* his relatives), the basic form being *ote* or *otem* (*outem* in Lescarbot's 'Histoire de la Nouvelle France', 1609), and the basic meaning 'mark' or 'family, tribe'.

**tother** tɑːðəɪ (dial.) *the t. the other*. XIII. ME. *þe toþer*, for *þet oþer*, orig. n. of OE. *se oþer* the other, the second; see THE, THAT, OTHER.

**totter** tɒ-təɪ †swing XII; rock to and fro on its base XIV; move with unsteady steps XVII. ME. *toter* swing – MDu. *touteren* swing (so dial. *totter* sb. XIV, Du. *touter* sb.): – OS. \**taltrōn* = OE. *tealtrian* totter, stagger, whence dial. *tolter* adj. XV, *tolter* vb. XVI.

**toucan** tū-kæn, tukā-n bird of the genus Rhamphastos, with enormous beak and brilliant colouring. XVI. – Tupi *tucana*, Guarani *tucā*, *tucā*, whence also F. *toucan* (XVI), Sp. *tucan*, Pg., It. *tucano*, G. *tukan*.

**touch** tʌtʃ put a part of the body upon (with many transf. and fig. applications). XIII. ME. *toche*, *tuche*, *touche* – OF. *tochier*, *tuchier* (mod. *toucher*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *tocar*, It. *toccare* strike (a bell, etc.), touch, Rum. *tocă* announce with a clapper, knock: – CRom. \**toccāre* make a sound like *toc* (cf. Pr. *toc*, It. *tocco* stroke of a bell), of imit. origin. Much used in comps., spec. with ref. to ready ignition (prob. from OF. *toucher* set fire), as in †*touch-powder* (XV) priming-powder (whence *touch-hole* XVI), *touchwood* wood used as tinder (XVI); also *touchstone* stone to test gold and silver

alloys (XVI), based on OF. *touchepierre* (now *pierre de touche*; cf. Sp. *piedra de toque*). Hence **touchy**<sup>1</sup> tɑːʃi easily moved to take offence, †easily ignited, risky XVII perh. partly an alt. of TETCHY.

**touching** prep. concerning, relating to XIV – (O)F. *touchant*, prp. of *touch(i)er*; the F. form was current in Eng. XIV–XV.

**tough** tɑf of strongly cohesive substance OE.; severe, violent XIII; capable of great endurance XIV; difficult to solve XVII. OE. *tōh*, OHG. *zāh*, MLG. *tā* := \**tanxuz*, f. base repr. also (with *-ja* suffix) by MLG. *tei*, Du. *taai*, OHG. *zāhi* (G. *zäh*).

**toupee** tū-pi (artificial) lock of hair. XVIII. – F. *toupet* tuft of hair esp. over the forehead, f. OF. *toup*, *top*; see TOP<sup>1</sup>, -ET. Superseded by **toupet** tū-peɪ. XVIII.

**tour** tuəɪ *one's* turn, spell of duty XIV; †circular movement XV; travelling round, circuitous journey XVII. – (O)F. *tour*, earlier *tor* = Pr. *tor*, *tors* := L. *tornus* – Gr. *tórnos* lathe (cf. TURN). Hence vb. make a tour (of). XVIII. **tour-rist**. XVIII, **tour-ism** XIX; cf. F. *tourisme*, -iste.

**tourmaline** tuə-ɪməɪn brittle pyro-electric mineral orig. from Ceylon. XVIII. – F. *tourmaline* 1771, G. *turmalin* 1707, Du. *toermalijn* 1778, Sp., It. *turmalina*, ult. f. Sinhalese *toramalli* cornelian.

**tournament** tuə-ɪ-, tɔ-ɪnəmənt medieval tilting match. XIII. ME. †*turne-*, *torne-ment* – AN. vars. of OF. *tur-*, *torneiment*, f. *torneier*; see next, -MENT.

**tourney** tuə-ɪni, tɔ-ɪni tournament. XIII. – OF. *tornei* (mod. *tournoi*), f. *torneier* (whence ME. vb.) = Pr. *torneiar*, Sp. *tornear*, It. *torneggiare* := Rom. \**tornidjäre*, f. L. *tornus* TURN.

**tourniquet** tuə-ɪnɪkeɪ (surg.) instrument involving a screw for checking flow of blood through an artery. XVII. – F. *tourniquet* (XVI), taken to be alt. of OF. *tournicle*, var. of *tounicle*, *tunicle* coat of mail, TUNICLE, by assoc. with *tourner* TURN.

**tousle** tau-zl pull about roughly, dishevel. XV. frequent. f. (dial.) *touse*, ME. *tuse*, *touse* in *to|tuse* (XIII), *be|touse* (XIV), repr. OE. \**tūsian* = LG. *tūsen* pull or shake about, OHG. *zir|zūsōn*, *er|zūsen* tear to pieces, clear of undergrowth, G. *zausen*, rel. to L. *dūmus*, earlier *dusmus* bushes, brambles, Ir. *doss* bush; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. also *touser* large dog as used in bear- and bullbaiting XVII.

**tout** taut †peep, peer XIV; (sl.) watch, spy on XVII; solicit custom or votes importunately XVIII. ME. *tūte* := OE. \**tūtian*, f. \**tūt*-project, stick out, repr. by OE. *tūtān* (once) peep out, become visible, MLG. *tūte* horn, funnel (LG. *tūte*, *tūt* spout), MDu. *tūte* nipple (Du. *tuit* spout, nozzle), ON. *tūta* teat-like prominence. Hence **tout** sb. †thieves' scout XVIII; *touter* for custom, etc. XIX.

**tow**<sup>1</sup> tou fibre of flax, etc. XIV (PPL., Chaucer). - MLG. *touu* :- OS. *tou* = ON. *tó* wool, tow, rel. to \**tow-* in OE. *towcraft* spinning, *towhūs* spinning-house, *towlic* pert. to weaving, *towtōl* spinning implement, and Du. *touwen* spin- \**taw-* (see TOOL).

**tow**<sup>2</sup> tou †drag OE.; draw (a vessel) on the water by a rope XIV (but cf. *towage*). OE. *togian* = OFris. *togia*, MLG. *togen*, OHG. *zogōn*, ON. *toga* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**togōjan*, f. \**tog-* (\**tug-*), cf. TEAM, TIGHT. For the pronunc. cf. BOW. So **tow**·AGE charge for towing a vessel XVI; action of towing XVII. orig. - AN. *towage*, AL. *touagium* (XIII in both senses), f. ME. *towe*, *toze* tow.

**toward** tou(w)ərd adj. †coming, future, impending OE.; †promising, disposed to learn, docile )( FROWARD XIII; favourable, propitious )( UNTOWARD XIX. OE. *tōweard* = OS. *tōward*, -*werd*, OHG. *zuowart*, -*wert* 'directed forwards', f. Germ. \**tō* TO + \**war* ō- -WARD. Hence **toward** təwɔːrd, təɔrd, tɔrd in the direction of, prep. OE. *tōweard*, n. of the adj. orig. construed with g. later with d.; only Eng. **TOWARDS** in same sense. OE. *tōweardes*. ¶ The pronunc. of the preps. with the stress on the second syll. is now the commoner; it appears to be referred to as a vulgarism in Chesterfield's Letters 27 Sept., 1749. 'The vulgar man goes to wards and not towards such a place.' See also Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

**towel** tau-əl cloth for wiping something dry. XIII. ME. *towaille*, *touelle*, *touel* - OF. *toail*(*e*) (mod. *touaille*) = Pr. *toalha* (whence Sp. *toalla*, It. *tovaglia*) :- Germ. \**þwaχljō* (OHG. *dwahila*, G. dial. *zwehle* napkin), f. \**þwaχan* wash (OE. *þwēan*, OS. *þwahan*, OHG. *dwahan*, ON. *þvá*, Goth. *þwahan*); cf. OE. *þwæhl*, *þwéal*, OHG. *dwahal* bath, ON. *þváll* soap, Goth. *þwahl* bath; see -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**tower** tau-ə tall strong structure. XII. ME. *tūr*, later *tour*, *towr* - AN., OF. *tur*, *tor* (later and mod. *tour* = Pr. *tor*, Sp., It. *torre* :- L. *turrem*, nom. -is, corr. to Oscan (acc.) *tiurri*) - Gr. *túrris*, *túrsis*, *túrsos*. Hence vb. rise to a great height; soar like a hawk. XVI.

**town** taun †enclosure, garden, yard; (now Sc.) building(s) on a piece of enclosed land, farmstead; (dial.) cluster of buildings or houses OE.; inhabited place having an independent administration XII (without article XIII); inhabitants of a town XIV (opp. to university XVII); (U.S.) division for local or state government XIX. OE. *tūn* = OFris., OS. *tūn*, OHG. *zūn* (Du. *tuin* garden, G. *zaun*) fence, hedge, ON. *tún* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**tūnaz*, \**tūnam*, rel. to Celtic \**dūn-* in the place names (e.g. *Augustodunum* Autun), OIr. *dūn*, W. *din* fort, castle, camp, fortified place. In senses later than OE. times it is the equiv. of L. *villa* orig. farm, country house, and its deriv.

F. *ville*. comps. and derivs. **town**-CLERK. XIV. **townee** taunī one of the townspeople XIX; earlier U.S. **towny**. **town**-SHIP. OE. *tūnscipe*. **town**-SMAN. OE. *tūnesman* †villager, villain; man of a town XV.

**toxic** təksik poisonous XVII; due to poisoning XIX. - medL. *toxicus*, f. L. *toxicum* poison - Gr. *toxikón* (*phármakon*) (poison) by smearing arrows, n. of *toxikós*, f. *tóxa* pl. (bow and) arrows, f. *tóxon* bow; see -IC. Hence **to**·XIN poison produced by a microbe. XIX.

**toxophile** təksəfilait devotee of archery. XVIII. f. *Toxophilus*, title of a book (1545) by Roger Ascham, intended to mean 'lover of the bow', f. Gr. *tóxon* bow + -*philos* -PHIL; see -ITF. Hence **toxo**·PHILY<sup>3</sup> (addiction to) archery. XIX.

**toy** toi A. †amorous play XIV; †sportive or fantastic action, antic, trick XV; B. trifling object; thing to play with XVI. Of unkn. origin; there are serious gaps in the early evidence; MDu. *toi* (Du. *tooi*) attire, finery, agrees in form but not in sense.

**trace**<sup>1</sup> treis †path, course XIII (Cursor M.); †series of footprints, track XIV; vestige, mark XVII. -(O)F. *trace* = Pr. *traza*, Sp. *traza*, Pg. *traça*, It. *traccia*, f. corr. vbs. OF. *tracier* (mod. *tracer*), Pr. *trasar*, Sp. *trazar*, Pg. *traçar*, It. *tracciare* :- Rom. \**tractiäre*, f. L. *tractus* TRACT<sup>3</sup>; so **trace** vb. A. proceed in a line or track; B. make marks on a plan, etc. XIV. - OF. Hence **tra**·CERY †place for tracing XV; intersecting rib-work in a Gothic window XVII.

**trace**<sup>2</sup> treis pair of ropes, etc. attached to the collar of a draught animal XIV; each of these XV. ME. *trais*, first as coll. pl. later as sg. - OF. *trais*, pl. of *trait* draught, harness-strap = Pr. *trach* convulsion, Sp. *tracho* space, distance of time, It. *tratto* :- L. *tractus*-s draught, f. pp. stem of *trahere* draw (cf. TRACT<sup>3</sup>, TRAIT).

**trachea** trəki-ə (anat.) tube extending from the larynx to the bronchi. XVI (early in *trache arteria* or *arterie* XV, and later in anglicized forms such as *arter trache*, and *trachiartere*). - medL. *trachēa*, for late L. *trāchia* (Macrobius) - Gr. *trākheia* (sc. *arteriā* artery), fem. of *trākhus* rough.

**trachyte** trækait, trei-kait species of gritty volcanic rock. XIX. - F. *trachyte* (Haüy), f. Gr. *trākhus* rough or *trākhitēs* roughness.

**track** træk mark left by the passage of something XV (Malory); line of travel or motion XVI; path laid down XIX. -(O)F. *trac*, perh. - LDu. (MDu., LG.) *tre(c)k* drawing, draught, pull (cf. TREK), but the phonology is difficult. Hence or - F. *traquer track* vb. XVI.

**tract**<sup>1</sup> trækt tractate, (later) short pamphlet. XV, poss. shortening of L. *tractātus* TRACTATE. Hence **tracta**·RIAN writer of tracts,

spec. of contributors to the 'Tracts for the Times' 1833-41 published at Oxford.

**tract**<sup>2</sup> trækt (liturg.) item replacing the Alleluia in the Mass from Septuagesima to Easter Eve. XIV (Trevisa) - medL. *tractus*, spec. use of L. *tractus* (see next), but of uncertain development.

**tract**<sup>3</sup> trækt act of drawing or something drawn in various uses identical with those of TRACT<sup>1</sup> and TRACK (rare before XVI), now chiefly 'stretch or extent of territory' (so in L. from the notion of area contained by lines drawn). - L. *tractus*, f. pp. stem of *trahere* draw.

**tractable** træ-ktəbl easy to manage. XVI. - L. *tractabilis*, f. *tractāre* TREAT; see -ABLE. ¶ The earlier word was *treatable* (XIV) - (O)F.

**tractate** træ-kteit treatise. XV (Caxton). - L. *tractātus*, f. *tractāre* TREAT; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**traction** træk-ʃən drawing, draught XVII; drawing of vehicles or loads along a road (hence *t. engine*) XIX. - F. *traction* or medL. *tractiō(n)-*, f. pp. stem of *trahere* draw; see TRACT, -ION. So **tractor**<sup>1</sup> (med.) device to be drawn or rubbed over the skin XVII; instrument for pulling XIX; traction engine XX.

**trade** treid †course, way, track XIV; regular practice of a business or profession; buying and selling in this XVI. - MLG. *trade* track (OS. *trada* = OHG. *trata*), f. \**trad-* \**tred-* TREAD: attrib. *t. wind* orig. any wind that blows in a constant direction (XVII), f. phr. † *blow trade* blow in a regular or habitual course.

**tradition** tradi-ʃən that which is handed down as belief or practice in a community XIV; delivery, transmission XVI. - (O)F. *tradicion*, (also mod.) -*tion*, or L. *trāditiō(n)-*, f. *trādere* hand over, deliver, f. *trāns* TRANS-† *dāre* give; see -ITION. Hence **traditional**<sup>1</sup>. XVII. F. *traditionnel*, medL. *tradiōnālīs*.

**traduce** trədjūs †transport; †translate; †transmit; propagate; speak evil of (falsely). XVI. - L. *trādūcere*, f. *trāns* TRANS-† *dūcere* lead (see DUCT).

**traffic** træk-ʃik transportation of goods for purposes of trade XVI; passing to and fro of people, etc. XIX. Early records have the forms *traffigo*, -*ico*, *traffique* - F. *traf(f)ique* (mod. *trafic*), corr. to Pr. *trafec*, Sp. *tráfico*, †*trafago*, Pg. *tráfego*, It. *traffico* (usu. taken to be the source of the F.); of unkn. origin (the first syll. may repr. L. *trāns*).

**tragacanth** trægəkænp medicinal mucilaginous substance obtained from *Astragalus*. XVI. - F. *tragacante* or L. *tragacantha* - Gr. *tragákantha* goat's-thorn, f. *trágos* he-goat + *ákantha* thorn.

**tragedy** træ:dʒɪdi dramatic piece (earlier, tale) having a disastrous ending XIV (Ch., Lydg.); calamitous event XVI. - (O)F. *tragédie* - L. *tragœdia* - Gr. *tragōidía*, usu.

taken to be f. *trágos* goat + *ōidē* ODE (but the history is disputed). So **tragedian** træ:dʒi-diən tragic poet XIV (Ch.); tragic actor XVI. - OF. *tragediane*, F. *tragédien*. Earlier †*tragician* xv (Lydg.). **tragic** træk-ʒɪk pert. to or resembling tragedy. XVI. - F. *tragique* (Rabelais) - L. *tragicus* - Gr. *tragikós*, f. *trágos*, but assoc. with *tragōidía*. **tragic**AL. xv (Caxton). **tragic**-MEDY composition combining tragic and comic elements. XVI (Sidney). - F. *tragicomédie* or It. *tragicommedia* - late L. *tragicômœdia*, for *tragicocômœdia* (Plautus).

**tragelaph** trægələf capriform antelope or the like. XVII. - L. *tragelaphus* - Gr. *tragelaphos*, f. *trágos* goat + *elaphos* deer.

**tragopan** trægöpæn pheasant of the genus *Cerionis* (Tragopan); having fleshy horns. XIX. - L. - Gr. *tragópān*, f. *trágos* goat + *Pán* Pan.

**trail** treil intr. hang down and drag along XIV (R. Mannyng); trans. drag or draw along XIV. prob. of mixed origin - OF. *traillier* or MLG., MFlem. *treilen* haul (a boat), which point to CRom. or popL. \**traguläre* (to which OE. *tragelian* 'carper' conforms), f. L. *trāgula* drag-net, etc. Cf. TRAWL.

**train** trein tarrying, delay XIV (R. Mannyng); thing that drags or trails xv (first of the trailing part of a garment); sequence or series xv; number of carriages, etc. coupled together XIX. - (O)F. *train* m., *traine* fem. (both XII), f. OF. (orig.) *trahiner*, *trahner* (mod. *trahner*) = Pr. *trahinar*, Sp. *trahinar*, It. *trainare* :- Rom. \**trahināre*, f. \**trahere*, f. L. *trahere* draw; the OF. vb. is the orig. source of **train** vb. †draw, allure, etc. xv; instruct and discipline XVI.

**train-oil** trei-noil oil obtained by boiling from whale blubber, etc. XVI. repl. earlier *train*, *trane* (xv) - (M)LG. *trān*, MDu. *traen* (Du. *traan*) = G. *tran*, rel. to *trāne* tear, drop (cf. TEAR<sup>1</sup>).

**traipse** see TRAPES.

**trait** trei, trait †stroke XVI; feature, characteristic XVIII. - F. *trait* = Pr. *traít* :- L. *tractu-s* drawing, draught, TRACT<sup>1</sup>.

**traitor** trei-təɪ one who betrays or is false. XIII. - OF. *traïtour*, -*ur* = Pr., Sp. *traidor*, It. *traditore* :- L. *trādītōrem*, nom. *trādītōr* (whence (O)F. *traître*), agent-noun f. *trādere* deliver, betray, f. *trāns* TRANS-† -*dere*, *dāre*, give; see -TOR.

**trajectory** træk-ʒɪktəri, -e-ktəri path of a body moving by force. XVII. - medL. *trājectōrius*, f. *trājec-*, pp. stem of *trāicere*, f. *trāns* + *jacere* throw; see TRANS-, INJECT, -ORY<sup>1</sup>.

**tralatitious** trələti:ʃəs A. metaphorical XVII; B. traditional XVIII. f. L. *trālāticius*, var. of *trānslāticius* preserved by transmission, customary, usual (Cicero), metaphorical (Varro), f. *trānslāt-*, pp. stem of *transferre* TRANSFER; see -ITIOUS<sup>1</sup>.



**tram**<sup>1</sup> træm A. †contrivance, lit. and fig. XIV; B. loosely twisted silk thread used for weft XVII. In A-(O)F. *trame* woof, cunning device, machination: -L. *trāma* woof; in B a new adoption from modF.

**tram**<sup>2</sup> træm (Sc.) shaft of a barrow or cart XVI (Dunbar); (coalmining, north.) frame or skeleton truck for carrying coal-baskets, perh. orig. carried by hand, later drawn as a sledge or on wheels XVI; (short for *tram-line*) line or track of wood, stone, or iron; (short for *tramroad*, -*way*) road laid with such lines; (short for *tram-car*) passenger car running on tram-lines XIX. (in AL. *trama* XIV) - MLG., MDu. *trame* balk, beam, rung of a ladder, of unkn. origin; the sense-development is obscure and is not paralleled in LG. or Du.

**trammel** træml fishing-net having three layers of netting XIV; hobble for a horse XVI; thing that hinders free action XVII. - (O)F. *tramail*, mod. *trémâil* (whence Sp. *trasmallo*, Pg. *trasmalho*, It. *tramaglio*) - medL. *tramaculum*, var. of *tremaculum*, *tri-* (Salic Law), perh. f. L. *tri-* three, *TRI-* + *macula* mesh (cf. MAIL<sup>1</sup>). Hence **trammel** vb. in several techn. uses XVI; (fig.) hinder the action of XVIII.

**tramontane** træmɔːntein lying beyond the mountain (spec. the Alps) free action XVI (Nashe). - It. *tramontana* north wind, pole star, *tramontani* dwellers beyond the mountains - L. *trāsmontānus*, f. TRANS- + *mont-*, *mōns* MOUNT<sup>1</sup>.

**tramp** træmp stamp, tread heavily XIV (Wycl. Bible); walk steadily XVI. prob. of LDu. origin and based on Germ. stem \**tramp*; cf. MLG. *trampen*.

**trample** træmpl †tramp, stamp XIV (Wycl. Bible); tread upon XVI. f. TRAMP + -LE<sup>3</sup>. Cf. (M)HG., LG. *trampeln*.

**trance** trāns †extreme dread or doubt XIV; suspension of consciousness, hypnotic state (Ch.). - OF. *trance* (mod. *trance*), f. *transir* depart, be benumbed - L. *trānsire* (see TRANSIT).

**tranquil** træŋkwil undisturbed, serenely quiet. XVII (Sh.). - F. *tranquille* or L. *tranquillus*.

**trans-** trāns, trānz comb. form of L. prep. *trāns* across, beyond, over, corr. to Umbrian *tra(h)af*, *tra(h)a* with cogns. in Skr., Celtic, and Germ. (see THROUGH). In several L. vbs. and their derivs. the prefix was reduced to *trā* before a cons., e.g. *trādere* (see TRADITION), *trācere* (see TRAJECTORY); ss resulting from composition with an initial *s* is simplified, as in *transcribe*.

**transact** trānzækt, -sækt †do business, treat XVI; carry through, manage XVII. f. *transact-*, pp. stem of L. *transigere* drive through, accomplish, f. *trāns* TRANS- + *agere* drive, do. So **transaction** †adjustment of a dispute XV; action of transacting, matter transacted XVII. - late L.; cf. (O)F. *transaction*; see ACT, ACTION.

**transcend** trānsɛnd pass (a limit) or the limits of XIV (Rolle); rise above, surpass XV (Lydg.); †go beyond, climb over XVI. - OF. *transcendre* or L. *tran(s)scendere* climb over, surmount, f. *trāns* TRANS- + *scendere* climb (cf. SCANSION). So **transcendence** XVII (Sh.), -ENCY XVII. - late L. *transcendentia*. **transcendent** XVI; **transcendental**<sup>1</sup> XVIII (in current use due mainly to Kantian philosophy).

**transcribe** trānskraiːb make a copy of XVI; transliterate XVII. - L. *transcribere*; TRANS-, SCRIBE, SCRIPTURE. So **transcript** written copy. XIII. ME. *transcrit* - (O)F. *transcrit*; later (XV) assim. to L. *transcriptum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *transcribere*. **transcription**. XVI. - F. or late L.

**transect** trānsɛkt cut across. XVII. f. TRANS- + *sect-*, pp. stem of L. *secāre* cut (cf. SECTION).

**transept** trānsɛpt transverse part of a cruciform church, either arm of this. XVI (Leland, who freq. uses the L. form also). - modL. *transeptum* 'cross division'; see TRANS-, SEPTUM; hence F. (XIX).

**transfer** trānsfɔːr convey from place to place XIV (Wycl. Bible); make over by legal process XVI; convey (a design) from one surface to another XIX. - L. *transferre* (or F. *transférer*), f. *trāns* TRANS- + *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; the basis of the L. vb. is Gr. μεταφέρω (cf. METAPHOR). Agent-nouns *transferer*, *transferor*, *transferer*. Hence **transfer** sb. XVII. So **transference**. XVII.

**transfigure** trānsfiːgɔːr change in appearance. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *transfigurer* or L. *trānsfigurāre*, f. *trāns* TRANS- + *figura* FIGURE. So **transfiguration**. XIV (first in ref. to the change in the appearance of Jesus Christ as narrated in Matt. xvii, Mark ix 2, 3). - (O)F. or L.

**transfix** trānsfiːks impale upon a sharp point. XVI (Spenser). f. *trānsfix-*, pp. stem of L. *trānsfigere*, cf. F. *transfixer*, see TRANS-, FIX.

**transform** trānsfɔːm change the form of. XIV (Rolle). - (O)F. *transformer* or L. *trānsformāre*; see TRANS-, FORM. So **transformation**. XV. - (O)F. or late L.

**transfuse** trānsfjuːz pour from one place to another. XV. - L. *trānsfus-*, pp. stem of *trānsfundere*; see TRANS-, FUSE<sup>2</sup>.

**transgress** trānsgrɛːs, -nz- go beyond the bounds prescribed by law, etc. XVI (Tindale) - *trānsgress-*, pp. stem of L. *trānsgrēdi*; see TRANS-, DIGRESS. So **transgression**. XV (Lydg.). - (O)F. - L.

**tran(s)ship**. XVIII. f. TRANS- + SHIP vb.

**transient** trānzɪənt, -ns-, -nʃ-, -nɜː- passing by or away. XVII. - L. *transiens* (obl. *transēunt-*, repr. in some uses by **transient**), prp. of *transire* pass over, f. *trāns* TRANS- + *ire* go; cf. AMBIENT. **transit** trānsɪt, -nz- passage from one point to another. XV

(astron. xvii). - L. *transitus*; cf. ADIT. **transi·TION** trãnsi·fjøn, -i·zjøn, -nz- passage from one condition or action to another. xvi. - (O)F. or L. **transitive** trãnzitiv, -ns- (gram.) taking a direct object; passing into another condition. xvi. - late L. *transitivus* (Priscian); **transitory**<sup>2</sup> trãnzitari, -ns- not lasting or continuing. xiv (Ch.). - AN. *transitorie*, (O)F. *transitoire* - ChrL. *transitōrius*, f. L. *transit-*; see TRANSIT.

**transire** trãnsai·ri, -nz- warrant permitting the passage of merchandise. xvi. L., f. *trãns* TRANS- + *ire* go.

**translate** trãnsleit A. remove from one place to another; B. turn from one language into another. xiii (Cursor M.), prob. first in pp. *translate* - L. *translātus*, functioning as pp. of *transferre* TRANSFER; but perh. reinforced by OF. *translater*, medL. *translātāre*. **transla·TION**, **transla·TOR**<sup>1</sup>. xiv. - OF. or L.

**transliterate** trãnsli·tøreit replace (letters of one language) by those of another for the same sounds. xix (Max Müller). f. TRANS- + L. *littera* LETTER + -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **translitera·TION**. xix. ¶ Preceded by a nonce-use of *translettering* (1802).

**translucent** trãnsliū·sont †shining through xvi; transparent xvii. - L. *translūcent-*, -ēns, prp. of *translūcere*; see TRANS-, LUCID.

**transmarine** trãnsmãri·n, -z- that is beyond the sea. xvi. - L. *transmarinus*; see TRANS-, MARINE.

**transmigration** trãnsmaigrei·fjøn, trãnz-†removal of the Jews into captivity at Babylon xiii; passage from one place to another xiv; passage of the soul at death into another body, metempsychosis xvi. - late L. *transmigrātiō(n-)* change of country (in Vulgate, 1 Esdras vi 16, the Babylonian Captivity), f. *trãsmigrāre*, whence **transmigrate** (stress variable) xvii (pp. xv); see TRANS-, MIGRATE, -ATION.

**transmit** trãnsmit·t, -nz- send across a space xiv; pass on by communication; cause to pass through a medium xvii. - L. *transmittere*; cf. F. *transmettre* (xvi), OF. *trametre*. So **transmi·SSION**. xvi. - L. *transmissiō(n-)*; see TRANS-, MISSION.

**transmogrify** trãnsmø·grifai, -nz- (colloq.) transform, esp. into a strange shape. xvii. Of obscure origin; in the New Canting Dict. 1725 it is suggested that the preferable form is *transmigrafy*; poss., therefore, it is based on *transmigrate* used for 'transform, transmute' (*transmigration* was similarly used earlier in xvii); see -IFY.

**transmutation** trãnsmjūtei·fjøn, trãnz-†change of condition xiv (Wycl.); conversion into something else xiv (Trevisa); (alch.) xv; (biol.) xvii (Bacon). - (O)F. *transmutation* or late L. *transmutātiō(n-)*, f.

L. *transmutāre*, whence **transmute** vb. xv, replacing †*transmue*, -*mew* - (O)F. *transmuere*; see TRANS-, MUTATION.

**transom** trãnsøm cross-beam, esp. spanning an opening. xiv. Early forms *traversayn*, *transyn*, -*ing* (Sandahl xiii-xv) - (O)F. *traversin* in same sense, f. *traverse* TRAVERSE. For -*syn*/-*son* cf. *kelsine* KELSON.

**transparent** trãnspe·rønt, -pæ·rønt that can be seen through xv; (fig.) xvi (Sh.). - (O)F. *transparent*-medL. *trãnspārēns*, -ent-, f. L. *trãns* TRANS- + *pārere* APPEAR. So **transpa·RENCY**. xvi.

**transpire** trãnspai·i emit as vapour xvi; pass out as vapour xvii; escape from secrecy to notice (J.), leak out xviii; (hence, by misapprehension, first U.S.) happen xix. - F. *transpirer* or medL. *trãnspirāre*, f. L. *trãns* TRANS- + *spirāre* breathe (cf. SPIRIT).

**transplant** trãnsplãnt remove from one place to another. xv. - late L. *trãnsplantāre*; see TRANS-, PLANT, and cf. F. *transplanter*.

**transpontine** trãnspø·ntain that is across the bridge, spec. any of the London bridges, i.e. south of the Thames, and so pert. to the drama of Surrey-side theatres in xix. f. TRANS- + L. *pont-*, *pōns* bridge (cf. PONTOON) + -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**transport** trãnspø·it convey from place to place xiv (Ch.; fig.); carry away with emotion xvi. - OF. *transporter* or L. *trãnsportāre*, f. *trãns* TRANS- + *portāre* carry (cf. PORT<sup>3</sup>). Hence or - (O)F. *transport* (cf. medL. *transportus* transferment) conveyance from one place to another or means of this xv; state of being 'carried out of oneself' xvii. Hence **transporta·TION** conveyance xvi (penal removal xvii).

**transpose** trãnspoz·z †change into something else xiv (Wyclif, Gower); change the position or order of xvi. - (O)F. *transposer*, f. *trans-* TRANS- + *poser* POSE. So **transposi·TION**. xvi. - F. or late L.

**transubstantiation** trãnsøbstæn·fjei·fjøn change of substance xiv (Trevisa; spec. of the Eucharistic bread and wine xvi, Tindale). - medL. *tran(s)substãntiãtiō(n-)* (xi), f. *tran(s)substãntiãre*, whence **transubstantiate** xvi (as pp. earlier xv). Cf. (O)F. *transubstantier*, -*tiation*, and see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, -ATION. Hence **co·nsubstãntia·TION** (xvi, Hooker; after modL.) controversialist's term to designate the Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharistic presence in, with, and under the substantially unaltered bread and wine; see CON-.

**transume** trãnsjū·m make an official copy of. xv. - late L. *tran(s)sūmere*.

**transumpt** trãns·mpt copy, transcript. xv. - medL. *tran(s)sumptum*, sb. use of n. pp. of *tran(s)sūmere*.

**Transvaal** trāns-, trānzvā-1 state of the Union of South Africa, separated from the Orange Free State by the river Vaal. f. TRANS-+*Vaal*, tributary of the Orange River.

**transverse** trānsvə-1s, -nz- lying across. XVII (Burton). -L. *trānsversus*, pp. of *trānsvertere* turn across; see TRANS-, VERSE. So **TRANSVERSAL**<sup>1</sup>. XV - medL.

**trap**<sup>1</sup> træp contrivance for catching animals OE.; movable covering as of an opening in a floor XIV; means of confining and releasing objects XVI; (perh. for *rattle trap*) small carriage on springs XIX. OE. *træppe* (in *coltetræppe* Christ's thorn), *træppe*, corr. in form and sense to MDu. *trappe*, Flem. *trape*, medL. *trappa*, OF. *trape* (mod. *trappe*), Pr., Pg. *trapa*, Sp. *trampa*, but the mutual relations are obscure. So **trap** vb. OE. *betreppan*. **trap-per**<sup>1</sup>. XVIII.

**trap**<sup>2</sup> træp (min.) igneous rock. XVIII. -Sw. *trapp* (Bergman 1766), so named from the stair-like appearance, f. *trappa* stair.

**trapes, traipse** (colloq., dial.) walk in slovenly or aimless fashion. XVI. Of unkn. origin. Hence sb. sloven, draggletail. XVII.

**trapeze** trəpī-z gymnastic apparatus consisting of a crossbar supported by two ropes. XIX. -F. *trapèze* - late L. *trapezium* (see next).

**trapezium** trəpī-zīəm (geom.) in the Euclidean sense, irregular quadrilateral XV; in the restricted sense used by Proclus, quadrilateral having only one pair of opposite sides parallel XVII. -late L. *trapezium* - Gr. *trapézion*, f. *trápeza* table, for *\*tetra-peza*, f. IE. *\*quetr* FOUR + *\*pedja* (f. *ped-* FOOT). So **trapezoid** træpī-zōid, trəpī-zōid quadrilateral no two sides of which are parallel. XVIII; -modL. *trapezoidēs* - late Gr. *trapezoeidēs*.

**trapping** træpɪŋ (chiefly pl.) covering spread over harness. XIV (Trevisa); (in wider use) external ornaments XVI. f. base of synon. †*trappo(u)* (XIII) - AN. *\*trapour* (cf. AL. *trappātūra*), var. of OF. *drapure*, f. *drap* cloth (cf. DRAPER); with substitution of -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**Trappist** træpɪst monk of a Cistercian community established in 1664 by De Rancé, abbot of La *Trappe*, Normandy. XIX. -F. *Trappiste*, f. *La Trappe*; see -IST.

**traps** træps (colloq.) personal effects, belongings. XIX. Of uncertain origin; perh. contr. of TRAPPINGS.

**trash** træʃ broken twigs, etc.; worthless stuff. XVI. Of unkn. orig.

**traumatic** trōmæ-tik caused by a wound. XVII. -late L. *traumaticus* - Gr. *traumatikós*, f. *traumat-*, *traūma* wound (**trauma** XVIII), rel. to *titrōskein* wound; see -IC.

**travail** træ-veil (arch.) labour, toil; labour of childbirth. XIII. - (O)F. *travail* painful effort, trouble, work = Pr. *trebalh*, Sp. *trabajo*, Pg. *trabalho*, It. *travaglio*, f. (O)F. *travailler* (whence obs. or arch. vb. XIII) = Pr. *trebalhar* work (whence It. *travagliare*), Sp. *trabajar*, Pg. *trabalhar* :- Rom. *\*tre-pāliāre*, f. medL. *trepālium* instrument of torture, presumably f. L. *trēs*, *tria* THREE + *pālus* stake (so called from its shape). The etymol. meaning of the vb. was 'put to torture', whence, through the refl. use ('put oneself to pain') the sense 'toil, labour', which survives in F., whereas the Eng. vb. ult. became restricted to the sense 'journey', with the sp. **travel** træ-vl (Sc. *travel* XIV), an application not evolved in F. Hence **tra-veller**<sup>1</sup> (Sc. *travaloure* XIV). *traveller's joy*, kind of clematis which adorns the wayside XVI (Gerard); **travelogue**, -log træ-vələg talk or lecture about travel. XX. irreg. + -logue of *monologue*, *dialogue*.

**traverse** træ-vəʊs run, move, or pass across or through; act against or in opposition to. XIV. - (O)F. *traverser* = Pr. *traversar*, Sp. *travesar*, It. *traversare* :- late L. *trāversāre*, *trānsversāre*, f. *trānsversus*, pp. of *trānsvertere*, f. *trāns* TRANS- + *vertere* turn; see WORTH<sup>3</sup>, -WARD(s). So **tra-verse** sb. something that crosses (lit. and fig.). XIV. - OF. *travers* and *traverse* = Pr. *travers*, *traversa*, Sp. *traviesa*, Pg. *travessa*, It. *traverso*, *traversa*, partly f. corr. vbs., partly repr. sb. uses of n. and f. pps.; cf. medL. *tra(n)s-versa*. ¶ From xv to mod. dial. forms without *r* in the second syll., due to lack of stress, were current; cf. Sp. and Pg. *r*-less forms.

**travertin(e)** træ-vəɪtɪn, -tɪn concretionary limestone deposited from water containing lime. XVIII. -It. *travertino*, for earlier †*tiwertino* :- L. *tiburtinus* (sc. *lapis* stone), adj. of *Tibur* (now *Tivoli*) in ancient Latium; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**travesty** træ-vɪsti grotesque or ludicrous imitation. XVII (Butler, 1674). freq. in XVII in *Virgil travesti(e)*, adoption of the title of Scarron's 'Le Virgile travesty en vers burlesques' (1648); earlier (1656) †*travested*, for *travestied* - F. *travesti*, It. *travestito*, pps. of *travestir*, -ire, f. L. *tra-TRANS* + *vestire* clothe (see VEST, -ED<sup>1</sup>).

**trawl** trōl fish with a drag-net XVII; use a seine-net to catch fish XIX. prob. -MDu. *traghelen* drag, rel. to *traghel* drag-net, perh. -L. *trāgula* drag-net, obscurely f. *trahere* draw. See TRAIL. Hence **trawl** sb. XVIII, short for *trawl-net* (XVII). **traw-ler**<sup>1</sup> one who fishes with a trawl-net XVI; vessel using trawl-nets XIX. ¶ A reading *trawelle* (1481-90) is doubtful. If genuine, it would give priority to the sb.

**tray** trei shallow open vessel, now a flat board with raised rim. OE. *\*træg*, *\*trieg*, recorded only late as *trīg* = OSw. *trō* corn-measure :- Germ. *\*trajan*, f. *\*trau-*, *\*treu-* wood (see TREE).

**treachery** trɛ:tʃəri action of a traitor. XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.). - (O)F. *trecherie*, (also mod.) *trichierie*, f. *tricher* cheat = Pr. *tricar*, OIt. *treccare*; see TRICK, -ERY. So **treacherous**. XIV. - OF. *trecherous*, f. *trechour* traitor.

**treacle** trɪ:kəl †salve regarded as an antidote to venomous bites, etc. XIV; †in names of plants of reputed medicinal value XV; †sovereign remedy XVI; uncrystallized syrup produced in refining sugar XVII. ME. *triacle* - OF. *triacle* = Pr. *triacla*, Sp., It. *triaca*, Pg. *triaga* :- L. *thēriaca* - Gr. *thēriakḗ*, sb. use (sc. *antidotus*) of fem. of adj. f. *thērton* wild beast, venomous animal, dim. of *thēr* (cf. FERAL<sup>2</sup>). For the parasitic l cf. PARTICIPLE, PRINCIPLE, SYLLABLE. The application to the syrup of sugar arose presumably from this being used as a vehicle for medicine.

**tread** tred pt. **trod** trɒd, (arch.) *trode* troud, pp. **trodden** trɒdn, *trod* step or walk upon; intr. with *on*, upon OE.; thresh by trampling XIV. OE. *tredan*, pt. *træd*, *trædon*, pp. *treden* = OFris. *treda*, OS. *tredan*, OHG. *tretan* (Du. *treden*, G. *treten*) :- CWGerm. \**treðan*, of which the wk. grade \**truð-* is repr. by ON. *trōða*, *trað*, *trāðum*, *trōðinn*, Goth. *trudan*; no cogns. are known outside Germ. The conjugation was infl. by assoc. with that of *break* (OE. *brecan*, pp. *brocen*), with that of the ON. vb., and of OE. (wk.) *treddian*. Hence **tread** sb. XIII (AncrR.); cf. TRADE. comp. **tread-mill**. XIX. **tread-wheel** instruments operated by the treading of men or animals to give motion to machinery. XVI.

**treadle** trɛ:dl †step, stair OE.; lever worked with the foot xv. OE. *tredul*, f. *tredan*; see prec. and -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**treason** trɪ:zən betrayal of trust XIII; violation by a subject of his allegiance XIV. ME. *treison*, *tresoun* - AN. *treisoun*, *treis(o)un*, OF. *traison* (mod. *trahison*) = Pr. *traizon*, Sp. *traición* :- L. *trāditiō(n)-*, f. *trādere* deliver up, BETRAY, f. *trāns* TRANS- + -*dere* give. Hence **treasonable** perfidious XIV (Barbour; chiefly Sc. till XVII).

**treasure** trɛ:ʒə wealth, riches; valued thing. XII (Peterborough Chron.). ME. *tresor* = (O)F. *trésor* = Cat. *tresor*, OSP., OIt. dial. *tresoro* :- Rom. \**tresaurus*, unexpl. alt. of L. *thēsaurus* (see THESAURUS), which is repr. by Pr. *tesaur*, Sp., It. *tesoro*, Pg. *thesouro*. Hence **treasure** vb. XIV (Wycl. Bible, tr. L. Vulg. *thēsaurizāre*; rare before XVII). For the sp. -*ure* (XV) cf. *leisure*, *measure*, *pleasure*. So **treasurer**<sup>2</sup>. XIII. - AN. *tresorer*, (O)F. (mod.) *trésorier*, f. *trésor*, after late L. *thēsaurārius*. **treasure** **trove** trɛ:ʒə trov treasure found hidden of unknown ownership. XVI (also *trovey*). - AN. *tresor trové* (in AL. *thesaurus inventus* XII), i.e. *tresor* TREASURE, *trové*, pp. of *trover* (mod. F. *trouver*) find. The ending -*é* has become mute as in ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, etc. (see -Y<sup>5</sup>); earlier repr. by tr. †*treasure found(en)* xv.

So **treasury**. XIII. - OF. *tresorie*, for *trésorerie*, f. *tresor*, after medL. *thēsaur(ār)ia*; see -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**treat** trit deal with XIII (RGlouc.); also trans. from XIV. ME. *trete* - AN. *treter*, OF. *treter*, *traitier* (mod. *traiter*) = Pr. *traitar*, Sp. *trchar* prepare fish, It. *trattare* :- L. *tractāre* drag, handle, manage, investigate, discuss, negotiate, f. pp. stem of *trahere* draw (cf. TRACT, TRACTATE, TRACTION). So **treat** sb. †agreement, treaty XIV; entertainment XVII. So **treatise** tri:tiz book or writing in which a subject is treated. XIV. - AN. *treteis*, OF. \**traitiz*, f. *traitier*. **treatment** action or manner of treating. XVI; cf. (O)F. *traitement*.

**treaty** tri:ti †literary treatment, discussion XIV (Wycl. Bible); discussion of terms XIV (Ch.); covenant, contract xv. ME. *trete(e)* - AN. *trété*, (O)F. *traité* :- L. *tractatus* TRACTATE. See -Y<sup>4</sup>.

**treble** tre:bl threefold, triple XIV; sb. quantity 3 times as great as another xv; (mus.) highest or upper part in a harmonized composition, soprano XIV. - OF. *treble* - L. *tripulus* TRIPLE. The development of the musical use is obscure. It has been held that *tripulus* may have been loosely used for 'third', thus denoting the part added above the *altus* and *bassus* ('high' and 'low'), or the descant and the canto fermo.

**trecento** trɛ:tʃɛntou short for *mil trecento* 1300; see CINQUECENTO.

**tree** tri perennial plant having a woody stem and of considerable height and size; piece of wood (as in *axle t.*, *cross t.*, *swingle t.*, *saddle t.*, *boot t.*, and *treenail*) OE.; pedigree XIII. OE. *trēo(w)* = OFris. *trē*, OS. *trio*, *tree* (MDu. -*tere*), ON. *tré*, Goth. *triu* :- Germ. \**trewam* (not in OHG. and now obs. in Du. and LG.), f. zero-grade of IE. \**deru-* \**doru-*, repr. by Skr. *dāru*, *dru-* tree, Gr. *dōru*, pl. *doúra* wood, spear, *drūs* tree, oak, Lith. *dervā* pinewood, OIr. *daur*, W. *derwen* oak. Hence **treenail**, **tre nail** tri:neil, tre:nəl cylindrical pin of hard wood used in fastening timbers together. XIII.

**trefa**, **trifa** tri:fə, trai:fə flesh meat not slaughtered according to Jewish law. XIX. - Heb. *trēphāh* flesh of an animal torn, as by a wild beast, f. *tāraf* tear, rend.

**trefoil** tre:foil, tri:foil plant of genus *Trifolium*, having triple leaves. XIV. Late ME. *treifoyle*, *trifolie* - AN. *trifoil* - L. *trifolium* (whence OF. *trefeul*, Pr. *trefuell*, It. *trifoglio*), f. *tri-* TRI- + *folium* leaf, FOIL.

**trek** trek (S. Africa) make a journey by ox wagon, (hence) travel. Also sb. XIX. - Afrikaans, (M)Du. *trekken* draw, pull, travel = OFris. *trekka*, (M)LG. *trekken*.

**trellis** tre:lis grating used as a support or screen. XIV. Late ME. *trellis* - OF. *trellis*, -*ice* :- Rom. \**trilicium*, -*ia*, f. L. *trilic-*, -*līx*, f. *tri-*, TRI- + *licium* thread of a warp.

**tremble** tre-mbl shake with fear, etc. XIV (R. Mannyng). - (O)F. *trembler* = Pr. *tremblar*, Sp. *temblar*, It. *tremolare* :- Rom. \**tremulāre* rel. to L. *tremulus* TREMULOUS.

**tremendous** trime-ndəs terrific, dreadful XVII; immense XIX. f. L. *tremendus*, gerundive of *tremere* tremble, tremble at, rel. to TREMOR; see -OUS.

**tremolando** tremōlæ-ndou (mus.) with tremulous effect. XIX. It. prp. of *tremolare* TREMBLE. So **tre-molo**. XIX.

**tremor** tre-məɪ †terror XIV (Ch.); involuntary shaking of the body; tremulous movement, as of the earth XVII. - OF. *tremour* and (later) L. *tremor*, rel. to *tremere*, Gr. *trémēin* tremble, *trómos* trembling, Lith. *trĩmti*, Lett. *tremt*, f. \**trem-*, to which there is a parallel \**tres-* in Sl. and Indo-Iranian. So **tre-mulous**. XVII. f. L. *tremulus*.

**trenail** var. of *treenail*; see TREE.

**trench** trenʃ †track cut through a forest XIV; long narrow excavation XV. - OF. *trenche* cutting, cut, ditch, slice, f. *trenchier* (mod. *trancher*) cut (whence **trench** vb. xv) = Pr. *trencar*, Sp. *trincar* :- Rom. \**trincāre* - L. *truncare* (see TRUNCATED). Cf. ENTRENCHMENT.

**trenchant** tre-nʃənt cutting (lit. and fig.). XIV. - OF. *trenchant* (mod. *tranchant*), prp. of *trancher*; see prec., -ANT.

**trencher** tre-nʃəɪ †cutting instrument; board on which food was served XIV (hence *t.-man* feeder, eater XVI); (also *t.-cap*) academic cap thought to resemble a square platter XVIII. - AN. *trenchour*, OF. *trencheoir*, f. *trenchier* TRENCH. See -ER<sup>2</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**trend** trend †revolve, roll OE.; take a specified direction XVI. OE. *trendan* (in comps. *for|trendan* close by rolling up a stone, *sin|trendan* in prp. round in form), f. Germ. \**trend-* \**trand-* \**trund-*, repr. also by OE. *trinda* round lump, ball, *ātrendlian* roll away, and forms cited s.v. TRUNDLE, *syn|trændel* round, *trændende* steep, OE. *trandel*, *trindel*, *tryndel* round object (in place-names). Hence sb. the way something turns away, general direction. XVIII.

**trental** tre-ntəl set of thirty requiem masses. XIV. - OF. *trentel* and medL. *trentālis*, f. popL. \**trenta*, for L. *triginta* thirty, f. *trēs* TRI- + \**gint-* ten.

**Trentine** tre-ntain Tridentine. XVII. f. *Trent* (see TRIDENTINE) + -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**trepan** tripæ-n (surg.)<sup>2</sup> saw for cutting out pieces of bone. XIV. - medL. *trepanum* - Gr. *trúpanon* borer, f. *trupân* pierce, bore, *trúpē* hole. So vb. and **trepan**A-TION. XIV. - (O)F. *trépaner*, *trépanation*; cf. G. *trepanieren*.

**trepidation** trepidei-ʃən tremulous agitation, flurry; vibration, tremor. XVII. - L. *trepidatiō(n-)*, f. *trepidāre*, f. *trepidus*; see INTREPID, -ATION.

**trespass** tre-spās transgression XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); actionable wrong or offence XIV. - OF. *trespas* (mod. *trépas*), f. vb. *trespasser* (mod. *trépasser* pass away, die), whence ME. *trespasse* XIV = Pr., Sp. *traspasar*, It. *trāpassare* - medL. *transpassāre* (see TRANS-, PASS<sup>2</sup>).

**tress** tres plait or long lock of hair. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). - (O)F. *trésse*, †*trésce* = Pr. *tréssa*, It. *treccia*, beside (O)F. *trésser*, †*trécier* = It. *trecciare*, of unkn. origin.

-**tress** tris comp. suffix formed by the addition of -ESS<sup>1</sup> to sbs. in -*ter*, -*tor*, as *actor* | *actress*, *hunter* | *huntress*.

**tressure** tre-ʃjuəɪ, tre-ʃəɪ †headdress XIV; (her.) diminutive orle xv; (numism.) circular enclosure XVIII. Earlier *tréssour* - OF. *tréssour* :- L. \**triciātōrium*; later *tressure* - OF. *tréss(e)ure*. See TRESS, -URE.

**trestle** tre-sl support consisting of a bar with diverging legs. XIV. - OF. *trestel* (mod. *tréteau*) :- Rom. \**transtellum*, dim. of L. *transtrum* beam; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**tret** tret allowance of 4 lb. in 104 lb., after deduction of tare. xv. poss. - AN., OF. *tret*, var. of *trait* draught (cf. TRAIT), but the sense-development is obscure.

**trews** trüz close-fitting garment for buttocks and thighs. XVI (Sc.). - Ir. *triús*, Gael. *triubhas* (sg.); cf. TROUSERS.

**treɪ** trei three at cards, etc. XIV (Ch.). - OF. *tréi*, *treis* (mod. *trois*) = Prov. *trei-s*, Sp. *tres*, It. *tre* :- L. *trēs* THREE.

**tri-** trai (occas.) tri repr. L. and Gr. *tri-* (partly through F.), comb. form of L. *trēs*, Gr. *tréis* THREE, *trís* thrice, used in many technical terms with the senses 'three', 'three times', 'triple', 'triply'. Adoptions and adaptations and new formations are made in conditions similar to those of comps. of BI-, the main difference being that there is a larger proportion of Gr. originals in *tri-*.

**triad** tri:æd set of three. XVI. - F. *triade* or late L. *triad-*, *trias* - Gr. *triad-*, *triás*, f. *tri-* THREE; see -AD<sup>1</sup>.

**trial<sup>1</sup>** trai-əl act of trying, fact of being tried. XVI. - AF. *trial*, also *triel* (latinized *triallum*, perh. the immed. source), f. *trier* TRY; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**trial<sup>2</sup>** trai-əl (gram.) of a form used to express three (cf. TRINAL). XIX. f. TRI- (after **dual**) + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**dialogue** trai-əlog colloquy between three persons. XVI (More). - medL. *dialogus* formed by the substitution of TRI- for *di-* of L. *dialogus* DIALOGUE, on the erron. supposition that this is DI-<sup>2</sup>.

**triangle** trai-ængl a three-sided figure. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *triangle* or L. *triangulum*, sb. use of n. of *triangulus* three-cornered, f. *tri-* TRI- + *angulus* ANGLE. So **tria-ngular**. XVI. - late L.

**triarchy** trai·arki government by three rulers jointly; group of three districts each under its own ruler. XVII. f. TRI-+Gr. -*arkhiā* government, -ARCHY, or -Gr. *tri-arkhiā* triumvirate. Cf. TETRARCH, -ARCHY.

**trias** trai·as three, triad XVII; (geol. after G. *trias* 1834) series of strata between the Jurassic and Permian, so called because divisible into three groups XIX. - late L. *trias* -Gr. *triās* TRIAD. Hence **TRIASSIC** traie·sik. XIX; after G. *triassisch*.

**tribe** traib community of persons claiming a common ancestor, spec. each of the 12 divisions of Israel (XIII) XIV (Wycl., Gower); one of the political divisions of the ancient Roman people; race of people; class or set of persons XVI; group in the classification of animals, etc. XVII. First in pl. †*tribuz* (XIII), †*tribus* (XIV) - (O)F. *tribus* pl. of *tribu* or L. *tribūs*, pl. of *tribus*, whence immed. *tribe* (XIV, Wycl.); the L. word has been supposed to be based on \**tri*-THREE. Hence **tri-bal**<sup>1</sup> XVII. **tribesman** trai·bzmən. XVIII (Southey); f. *tribe*'s.

**triblet** tri·blit cylindrical rod for forging nuts, etc. XVII (Cotgr.). - F. *triboulet*, of unkn. origin.

**tribrach** tri·bræk (pros.) foot of 3 short syllables. XVI. - L. *tribrachys* -Gr. *tribrakhus*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *brakhūs* short (cf. MERRY).

**tribulation** tribjulei·fən great affliction or misery. XIII (AncrR.). - (O)F. *tribulation* - ecclL. *tribulatiō(n-)*, f. L. *tribulāre* press, (esp. pass. in Christian use) oppress, afflict, f. *tribulum* threshing-sledge, f. \**tri-*, var. of \**ter(e)-* rub (see ATTRITION, CONTRITION, DETRITUS, THROW, and TRITE).

**tribune**<sup>1</sup> tri·bjūn, trai- officer in the administration of ancient Rome. XIV. - L. *tribūnus*, prob. orig. sb. use of adj. (sc. *magistratus*) 'magistrate of a tribe', f. *tribus* TRIBE. So **tribunal** tri-, treibjū·nəl dais, raised throne, judgement seat; court of justice XVI; place of judgement, judicial authority XVII. - (O)F. *tribunal* or L. *tribūnal*, -āle.

**tribune**<sup>2</sup> tri-, trai·bjūn saloon in the Galleria degli Uffizi in Florence, Italy XVII (Evelyn); apse of a basilica; dais, rostrum, bishop's throne XVIII. - F. *tribune* - It. *tribuna* - medL. *tribūna*, for L. *tribūnal*.

**tribute** tri·bjūt tax paid to a superior XIV; transf. and fig. XVI. - L. *tribūtum*, sb. use of n. of *tribūtus*, pp. of *tribuere* assign, allot, grant, prop. to divide among the tribes, f. *tribus* TRIBE. Cf. F. *tribut* (XV). So **tributary** paying tribute XIV (Wycl. Bible); paid in tribute XVI (Sh.); subsidiary, auxiliary XVII (*rivers*, Sh.). - L. *tribūtārius*, f. *tribūtum*, -us; sb. one who pays tribute (XIV) XV; tributary stream XIX (W. Irving).

**trice** trais phr. †*at a t., in a t.* in an instant, instantly, xv. f. *trice* vb. pull, haul - MDu.

*trisen* (Du. *trijsen* hoist) = MLG. *trissen* (whence G. *triezen*, Da. *trisse* hoist), rel. to MDu. *trise*, etc. windlass, pulley, of unkn. origin.

**-trice** tris suffix of fem. agent-nouns, F. repr. of -TRIX, formerly freq., as in *directrice*, *mediatrice*, *victrice*.

**triceps** trai·seps having three heads or (of a muscle) points of origin. XVI. - L. *triceps*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *-ceps*, adj. comb. form corr. to *caput* HEAD (cf. BICEPS).

**trichi** tri·tʃi short for *Trichinopoli* (cigar), name of a district and city in Madras, India. XIX.

**trichinosis** trikinou·sis disease due to trichinae (parasitic worms) in the alimentary canal. XIX. f. modL. *trichina*, f. Gr. *trikhinos* of hair, f. *trikh-*, *thrix* hair. See -INE<sup>2</sup>, -OSIS.

**tricho-** tri·kou-, trai·kou, before a vowel **trich-**, repr. comb. form *trikho-* of Gr. *thrix* hair.

**trichotomy** tri-, traikō·təmi threefold division. XVII. f. Gr. *trikha* in three, triply, after DICHOTOMY.

**trick** trik A. crafty or mean device xv (Hoccleve); dexterous artifice XVI; B. (bad or unpleasant) habit XVI; C. (her.) sketch of a coat of arms XVI; D. cards played and won in a round XVI. - OF. *trique*, dial. var. of *triche*, f. *trichier* (mod. *tricher*) = Pr. *tricar*, It. *tricare* deceive, cheat. Hence (presumably) **trick** vb. A. cheat; B. attire, deck; C. sketch, draw in outline XVI; in B perh. assoc. with F. †*s'estriquer* 'to trick, deche, or trimme up himself' (Cotgr.), in C with Du. *trekken* 'delineare' (Kilian), 'to delineate, to make a draught' (Hexham). **trickery**. XVIII. **tricksy** tri·ksi smart, spruce XVI (Latimer); playful, whimsical XVI (Sh.); ticklish XIX. **tricky**<sup>1</sup> deceitful XVIII; difficult to handle XIX.

**trickle** tri·kl flow in successive drops. Forms with variation of vowel and cons. have been current since XIV, intended to be imit. of the sound of falling drops, viz. *trygle*, *trikle*, *trekel*, *trigle*, *trinkle*, *tringle*; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Hence sb. XVI.

**triclinium** traikli·niəm couch on three sides of a dining table. XVII. - L. *triclīnium* - Gr. *triklīnion*, dim. of *triklīnos* dining room with three couches, f. *tri-* TRI- + *klīnē* (see CLINIC).

**tricolour, -color** trai·kalər three-coloured, esp. of the red, white, and blue French national flag. XVIII (Scott). - F. *tricolore* - late L. *tricolor* (-ōr-), f. *tri-* TRI- + *color* COLOUR.

**tricorn** trai·kōrn three-horned (creature, hat). XVIII. - F. *tricorn* or L. *tricornis*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *cornū* HORN.

**tricot** tri·kou knitting. XIX. - F. *tricot*, f. *tricotier*, of unkn. origin.

**trictrac** tri-kræk form of backgammon. XVII. - F. *tric-trac*, imit. of the clicking noises made by pieces in the game.

**tricycle** trai-sikl three-wheeled velocipede. XIX. f. TRI-+CYCLE; hence in F. ☐ Earlier (1827) in F. a three-wheeled coach.

**trident** trai-dənt three-pronged instrument. XVI (Nashe). - L. *tridēns*, -dent-, f. *tri-* TRI-+*dēns* TOOTH.

**Tridentine** traide-ntain pert. to the city of Trent in Tyrol and the Council of the Roman Catholic Church held there 1545-63. XVI. - medL. *Tridentinus*, f. *Tridentum* Trent; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**triennial** traie-niəl lasting three years; recurring every three years. XVII. f. late L. *triennis* of three years, *triennium* period of three years, f. *tri-* TRI-+*annus* year; see ANNUAL, -AL<sup>1</sup>. Cf. BIENNIAL.

**trifid** trai-fid divided into three. XVIII. - L. *trifidus*, f. *tri-* TRI-+*fid-*, base of *findere* split (cf. FISSION).

**trifle** trai-fl †false or idle tale XIII (AncrR.); matter of little value XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); trinket, knick-knack XIV; slight piece, small sum; light confection XVI. ME. *truf(f)le* - OF. *truf(f)le* by-form of *truf(f)le* deceit, gibe, corr. to It. *truffa*, Sp., Pg., *trufa*; of unkn. origin. Hence vb. XIV; earlier in †*bitruffle* cheat, delude. ☐ The form *trifle*, dating from XIV, is ambiguous for the orig. pronunc. of *i*.

**triforium** traifō-riəm (archit.) gallery in the wall over the arches at the sides of nave and choir, first found in Gervase of Canterbury (c.1185) in ref. to Canterbury Cathedral, taken up by antiquaries. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**trigger** tri-gəɪ movable catch or lever. XVII. Earliest form *tricker* (which was usual till c.1750 and is in widespread dial. use) - Du. *trekker*, f. *trekken* pull; see TREK, -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**triglyph** trai-glif (archit.) in the Doric order, block with three vertical grooves. XVI. - L. *triglyphus* - Gr. *triglyphos*, f. *tri-* TRI-+*gluphē* carving (cf. CLEAVE).

**trigonometry** trigonə-mitri branch of mathematics dealing with the measurements of triangles. XVII. - modL. *trigōnometria*, f. Gr. *trigōnon* triangle; see TRI-, -GON, -METRY.

**trilby** tri-lbi man's soft felt hat; (pl.) bare feet. XIX. Name of the heroine of a novel entitled 'Trilby', by George du Maurier, as applied to articles used in the dramatized version of the novel, and to the heroine's use of bare feet.

**trill** tril tremulous utterance of a note XVII (Lovelace); vibration of tongue, etc. in pronouncing a consonant XIX. - It. *trillo*, †*triglio*; so vb. XVII (Pepys). - It. *trillare*.

**trillion** tri-ljən third power of a million (in France and U.S.A., a thousand billions). XVII (Locke). - F. *trillion* (N. Chuquet) or It. *trilione*, formed like BILLION on *million* with substitution of TRI-.

**trilobite** trai-ləbait (palæont.) member of a group of extinct arthropodous animals having a three-lobed body. XIX. - modL. *trilobites*, f. Gr.; see TRI-, LOBE, -ITE.

**trilogy** tri-lədʒi group of three related literary works. XIX. - Gr. *trilogiā*, f. *tri-* TRI-+*lógos* discourse; see -Y<sup>2</sup>, -LOGY.

**trim** trim well equipped, esp. neatly made. XVI. Earliest in the adv. *trimly* (Dunbar); rel. to vb. *trim*, of approximately even date, which became widely applied in the first half of XVI, but is of obscure origin, since, though formally it could repr. OE. *trymian*, *trymman* strengthen, confirm (f. *trum* firm, strong), there is no connecting evidence of unequivocal character between the OE. period and 1500. Hence **trim** sb. (XVI, Sh.) trim condition (often of a ship), proper array or equipment; **trimmer**<sup>1</sup> one who trims XVI, spec. in statecraft, between opposing parties (XVII), chiefly in unfavourable sense but formerly taken to be one who 'keeps even the ship of state'.

**trimeter** tri-mītəɪ (pros.) verse of three measures. XVI. - L. *trimetrus* - Gr. *trimetros*, f. *tri-* TRI-+*mētron* measure, METRE<sup>1</sup>.

**trin** trin (pl.) three young born at one time, (sg.) one of these. XIX. app. alt. of TWIN by assim. to TRI-.

**trine** train triple XIV (Ch.); (astrol.) pert. to the aspect of two heavenly bodies that are a third part of the zodiac distant from each other; fig. benign xv. - OF. *trin*, fem. *trine* :- L. *trinus* threefold, f. *trēs*, *tria* THREE, + multiplicative suffix. So **trinal**<sup>1</sup> trai-nəl. XVI (Spenser); (gram.) expressing three XIX. - medL. *trinālis* (Adamnan), f. L. *trinus*.

**trinitro-** trainai-trou (chem.) formative denoting that three nitro-groups (NO<sub>2</sub>) have replaced three hydrogen atoms in the substance designated by the second el. Cf. T.N.T.

**trinity** tri-nīti (T-) being of God in three Persons; God three in one XIII; (t-) set of three. -(O)F. *trinité*, corr. to Pr., Sp. *trinidad*, It. *trinità* :- L. *trinitāt-*, -*tās* (in Christian use (Tert.)), based on Gr. *trids* TRIAD triad, trio, f. *trīnus* TRINE; see -ITY. So **trinitarian**. XVI. The earliest uses are †(1) holding unorthodox opinions about the Trinity, (2) belonging to the order of the Holy Trinity XVII; since XVIII the sense 'relating to the Trinity, holding the doctrine of the Trinity' has been established. f. modL. *trinitārius* (XVI); cf. F. *trinitaire* (Calvin).

**trinket** tri-ŋkit †small article belonging to an outfit; small ornament or decoration. XVI. Of unkn. origin.



**trinomial** trainou·miəl (math., etc.) consisting of three terms. XVIII. f. TRI- + *-nomial* of BINOMIAL.

**trio** tri·ou composition for three voices or instruments. XVIII. - It. *trio* (partly through F.), f. L. *trēs*, n. *tria* THREE, after *duo*.

**triolet** tri·-, tri·əlet (pros.) stanza of 8 lines in which the 1st line is repeated as the 4th and 7th and the 2nd as the 8th. XVII. - F. *triolet*, f. *trio* (see prec.) and *-let*.

**trip** trip A. tread or step lightly XIV (Ch.); B. cause to stumble by striking the foot (feet) from under the body; make a false step XV; C. (naut.) †tack XVII; raise (an anchor) clear from the bottom (cf. ATRIP) XVIII. - OF. *treper*, *trip(p)er* = Pr. *trepar* - MDu. *trippen* skip, hop, rel. to OE. *treppan* tread, trample. Hence **trip** sb. A. 'stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist' (J.) xv (Lydg.); B. light movement with the feet XVI; short journey XVII. **tripper**<sup>1</sup> one who trips XIV; excursionist XIX.

**tripartite** tri·pā·tītait divided into or involving three parts. XIV (Lydg.). - L. *tripartitus*, f. *tri-* TRI- + pp. of *partiri* divide, PART.

**tripe** tri·p stomach of an ox, etc. used for food. XIII. - (O)F. *tripe* = Pr. *tripa*, It. *trippa*, of unkn. origin.

**triphthong** tri·fəŋ combination of three vowels in one syllable. XVI. - F. *triph-tongue*, f. *tri-* TRI-, after DIPHTHONG.

**triple** tri·pl threefold; treble XVI; sb. xv. - (O)F. *triple* or L. *triplus* - Gr. *triplous*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *pl-* (see FOLD<sup>2</sup>), for L. *triplex*. Hence **triplet** tri·plit set of three, as of lines of verse XVII, notes of music XIX; after DOUBLET. **tri-plex** (anglicized XVII Sh.). So **triplicate** tri·plikət threefold, triple XV; sb. XVIII. - L. *triplicātus*, pp. of *triplicāre*, f. *triplic-*, *-plex*. **triplicity** tri·pli·siti threefold condition; division into three groups of the signs of the Zodiac XIV (Trevisa). - late L. *triplicitās*, f. *triplic-*, *-plex*.

**tripod** tri·pəd three-legged vessel or support (spec. stool). XVII (Holland, Chapman). - L. *tripod-* (nom. *-pūs*) - Gr. *trípous*, *-pod-*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *poūs* FOOT.

**tripos** tri·pəs †tripod XVI; at Cambridge Univ., formerly, bachelor of arts appointed to dispute humorously at Commencement (so called from the tripod on which he sat), (hence) set of verses written for this, (later) list of candidates qualified for honours in mathematics printed on the back of the paper containing the verses, (subsequently) final honours examination for the bachelor's degree, first in mathematics, later in other subjects XVII (Pepys). Unexpl. alt. of L. *tripūs* - Gr. *trípous* TRIPOD.

**triptych** tri·ptik tablet or card folded in three XVIII; picture or carving hinged in three divisions XIX. f. TRI-, after DIPTYCH; cf. F. *triptyque*.

**triquetrous** tri·kwē·trəs three-cornered. XVII (Sir T. Browne). f. L. *triquetrus*; see TRI-, *-OUS*, WHET.

**trireme** tri·rīm ancient galley with three banks of oars. XVII (Holland). - (O)F. *trirème* or L. *trirēmis*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *rēmūs* oar.

**trisagion** tri·sæ·giən (liturg.) Eucharistic hymn beginning with a threefold invocation of God ('Holy, Holy, Holy') XVII. - Gr. *triságion*, n. of *triságios*, f. *tris* thrice (see THREE) + *hágios* holy. Cf. TERSANCTUS, SANCTUS.

**trisect** tri·sɛkt divide into three parts. XVII. f. TRI- + *sect-*, pp. stem of L. *secāre* cut, after BISECT.

**triste** trist dismal, gloomy. XVIII. F. - L. *tristis*. Anglicized *trist* (now obs.) from xv.

**tritagonist** tri·tæ·gənist, tri- third actor in a Gr. tragedy. XIX. - Gr. *tritagonistēs*, f. *tritos* THIRD + *agōnistēs* actor, f. *agōnizesthai* (see AGONIZE).

**trite** tri·t worn out by use. XVI. - L. *tritūs*, pp. of *terere* rub; cf. TRIBULATION, THROW.

**trithing** tri·ðiŋ (hist.) see RIDING.

**Triton** tri·tən (Gr. and Rom. myth.) sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite XVI; (zool.) genus of marine gasteropods XVIII.

**triturate** tri·tjureit pulverize. XVII. f. pp. stem of late L. *tritūrāre* thresh corn, f. L. *tritūra* rubbing, threshing, f. *trit-*, pp. stem of *terere*; see TRITE, *-URE*, *-ATE*<sup>2</sup>.

**triumph** tri·əmf (Roman hist.) solemn entry of a victorious general into Rome XIV (Ch., Trevisa); victorious achievement XIV. - OF. *triumphe* (mod. *triomphe*) - L. *triumphus*, earlier *triumpus*, prob. - Gr. *thrtambos* hymn to Bacchus (Dionysus). So **triumph** vb. XVI. **triu·mphal**<sup>2</sup>, **triu·mpphant** xv. - (O)F. or L. Cf. TRUMP<sup>2</sup>.

**triumvir** tri·əmvər (Rom. hist.) one of a board of three coordinate magistrates. XVI. - L. *triumvir*, sg. deduced from pl. *triumvirī* (also *trēsvirī*, III *virī*), back-formation from *trium virōrum*, g. pl. of *trēs virī* three men. So **triu·mvirate**<sup>1</sup> *-virat*. XVI. - L. *trium virātus*.

**trine** tri·jūn (of the Godhead) three in one. XVII. f. TRI- + L. *ūnus* ONE. So **triu·nity**. ☐ Earlier †*trimine*, †*-union*, †*-unity* (cf. TRINE).

**trivet** tri·vit stand or support for a pot, etc., orig. three-footed. xv. Late ME. *treuet*, repr. OE. *trefet* (recorded once in doubtful application) - L. *triped-*, *tripēs*, f. *tri-* TRI- + *pēs* FOOT, after Gr. *trípous* TRIPOD.

**trivial** tri·viəl pert. to the trivium of mediæval learning xv; †such as may be met with anywhere XVI (Nashe); of small account XVI (Sh.); (nat. hist.) specific; popular XVIII. - L. *trivialis*, f. next; see *-AL*<sup>2</sup>.

**trivium** tri·vi·am in the Middle Ages, the lower division of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic), the upper four (QUADRIVIUM) being arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. XIX. — medL. use of L. *trivium*, place where three roads meet f. *tri-* TRI-—*via* way.

**-trix** triks suffix of L. fem. agent-nouns corr. to masc. in -TOR, as *adju'trix*, *imperā'trix*, *venā'trix*, fems. of *adjutor* helper, *imperātor* commander, *venātor* hunter; such sbs. were adopted from xv from L. of various periods, as *administratrix*, *executrix*, *mediatrix*, *testatrix*; (geom.) applied (sc. *linea* line) to certain straight lines or curves, as *directrix*, *tractrix*. Cf. -TRICE.

**troche** trou·f flat round tablet or lozenge. XVI. Early in pl. *trochies*, *troches* (whence sg. *troch-e*), alt. of *trocis*, -*isce*, -*iske* (c.1400 to XVIII) — F. *trochisque* — late L. *trochiscus* — Gr. *trochiskos* small wheel or globe, pill, lozenge, dim. of *trokhós* wheel; rel. to *trékhein* run.

**trochee** trou·ki (pros.) foot consisting of a long followed by a short syllable (-). XVI. — L. *trochæus* — Gr. *trokhaîos* (sc. *poîs*) running, tripping (foot), f. *trókhos* running, course, rel. to *trékhein* run, with poss. Sl., Celtic, and Germ. cogns. **trochaic** trou·kei·ik. XVI. — L. *trochaicus* — Gr. *trokhaikós*. Cf. F. *trochée*, *trochaïque*.

**trochilus** trə·kiləs small Egyptian bird said to have picked crocodile's teeth. XVI. L., — Gr. *trokhílos*, f. var. stem of *trékhein* run.

**trocho-** trə·kou comb. form of Gr. *trokhós* wheel, disc (see prec.).

**troglodyte** trə·glə'dait cave-dweller (chiefly prehistoric). XVI. — L. *troglodyta* — Gr. *troglodútēs*, corrupt form of *trōgōdūtēs* (V B.C.) after *trōglē* hole.

**troika** troi·ka Russ. vehicle drawn by three horses abreast. XIX. Russ., f. *tróe* THREE.

**Trojan** trou·dʒən pert. to, native of, ancient Troy; roisterer, good fellow; brave fellow. XVII. repl. earlier *Troian* (xiv, Ch.), *Troyan* (xv) — L. *Trōiānus*, f. *Trōia* Troy; see -AN. ¶ OE. had *Troiānisé*.

**troll**<sup>1</sup> trou·l †A. move about or to and fro XIV (PPL.); B. roll, bowl xv; C. sing in full round voice XVI; D. angle with a running line XVII. Of doubtful identity in all senses; F. *tróler* (†*troller*) wander casually, and (M)HG. *trollen* stroll, toddle, have been compared.

**troll**<sup>2</sup> trou·l Scand. myth., one of a supernatural race of giants, dwarfs, or imps. XIX. (preceded by a Sc. ex. of XVII). — ON., Sw. *troll* (Da. *trolld*); of unkn. origin.

**trolley** trə·li low truck or cart. XIX. Of dial. origin; cf. local *troll*, †*trole* (XVII), presumably f. TROLL<sup>1</sup>, and the similar *lorry*, *rolly*, *rully*.

**trollop** trə·ləp sluttish or loose woman. XVII (Wither). Of unkn. origin; for form and sense cf. TRULL.

**trombone** trambou·n large loud-toned wind instrument of music, with a sliding arrangement for extending the tube. XVIII. — F. *trombone* (earlier †*trombon*) or its source It. *trombone*, augm. of *tromba* TRUMP<sup>1</sup>; cf. -OON.

**tromometer** trou·mə·mitəi instrument for measuring earth-tremors. XIX. f. Gr. *trómos* trembling (rel. to *trémēin*; see TREMOR) + -METER.

**tronk** trəŋk (S. Africa) prison. XVII (*trunke*), Afrikaans — Pg. *tronco* TRUNK.

**troop** trūp body of soldiers, (pl.) armed forces; number of persons collected together XVI; signal on a drum for assembling troops XVII. (Early also *troupe*, *troupe*) — F. *troupe* (whence It. *truppa*), poss. back-formation from *troupeau* flock, herd (= Pr. *tropel*), dim. f. medL. *troppus* (sc. *de jumentis*) herd of mares, prob. of Germ. origin. Hence vb. gather in a troop XVI; *t. the colour* beat the drum for the reception of the colour at the mounting of the guard XVII; **troo·per**<sup>1</sup> cavalry soldier (first in Scotland of the Covenanting Army 1640).

**tropæolum** trə·pē·ələm S. Amer. genus of herbs. XVIII. modL. (Linnaeus 1737), f. L. *tropæum* TROPHY; so called from the resemblance of the leaf to a shield and of the flower to a helmet.

**trope** trou·p (rhet.) use of a word or phrase in a sense not proper to it, figure of speech XVI (Tindale); (Liturg.) phrase introduced into the text for musical embellishment XIX. — L. *tropus* figure of speech — Gr. *trópos* turn, rel. to *trépein* turn (cf. OL. *trepít* turns). So **tro·per** book of tropes. OE. *troper* — medL. *troperium*, var. of *tropārium*; cf. OF. *trop(i)er*.

**trophic** trə·fik pert. to nutrition. XIX. — Gr. *trophikós*, f. *trophé* nourishment.

**tropho-** trə·fou comb. form of Gr. *trophé*, rel. to *trépein* nourish, used in scientific terms. XIX.

**trophy** trou·fi erection serving as a memorial of victory in war; prize, booty; monument, memorial XVI. — F. *trophée* — L. *trophæum*, earlier *tropæum* — Gr. *tró·paion*, sb. use of n. of *trópaîos*, f. *trópé* turning, putting to flight, defeat, rel. to *trépein* turn (cf. TROPE).

**tropic** trə·pik †each of the two solstitial points XIV (Ch.); each of the two circles of the celestial sphere touching the ecliptic at the solstitial points; either boundary of the torrid zone XVI; pl. region between these XIX; adj. tropical XVI. — late L. *tropicus* (whence also F. *tropique*, etc.) — Gr. *tropikós* (1) pert. to the 'turning' of the sun at the solstice, (2) figurative, sb. (sc. *kúklos* circle), f. *trópé* turning; see TROPE, -IC. So **tro·pical** pert.

to a tropic XVI (of the torrid zone XVII); metaphorical XVI. So **tropicopolitan** trɔpikoupɔlitən (nat. hist.) belonging to the tropics. XIX (1878, P. L. Sclater); after *cosmopolitan*.

**trot**<sup>1</sup> trɔt gait of a quadruped between walking and running. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *trot*, f. *troter* (mod. *trotter*), whence **trot** vb. XIV (PPL., Ch.); Rom. \**trottāre* (Pr., Sp. *trotar*, It. *trottare*), of Germ. orig.; cf. OHG. *trottōn* (G. *trotten*), intensive f. base of *tretan* step, walk, TREAD. Hence **trotter**<sup>1</sup> trotting horse XIV; (pl.) feet of a quadruped, esp. used for food (? XIV), XVI; cf. OF. *trotier*, medL. *trotārius*.

**trot**<sup>2</sup> trɔt old woman, hag. XIV. ME. *trat(t)e*, early mod. *trot* (XVI), obscurely rel. to AN. *trote* (Gower), of unkn. origin.

**troth** trɔʊp, trɔp (arch.) good faith, loyalty; pledged word; †truth XVI. Later form of ME. *trouth(e)*, *trowth(e)*, var. with stress-shifting and assim. to TROW of *treowþ* TRUTH. Cf. BETROTH.

**troubadour** trūbədʊəɪ Provençal lyric poet. XVIII. - F. *troubadour* - Pr. *trobador* = OF. *troveor*, nom. *trovere* TROUVÈRE, f. Pr. *trobar*, OF. *trover* (mod. *trouver*) compose, (later) invent, find (whence Sp. *trovar*, It. *trovare*), of much disputed origin.

**trouble** trʌbl mental distress XIII; public disturbance XIV; pains, exertion; *in* or *into* tr. liable to punishment, etc. XVII. - OF. *truble*, *turble*, *tourble* (mod. *trouble*), f. *tourbler*, etc. (mod. *troubler* = Pr. *treb(o)lar*, Rum. *tulbura*), whence **trouble** vb. XIII. - Rom. \**turbulāre*, f. \**turbulus* (whence (O)F. *trouble* disturbed, turbid), for L. *turbidus* TURBID. Hence **troublesome** †full of trouble; giving trouble. XVI. So **troublo**us. xv. - OF. *troubleus*.

**trough** trɔf oblong open vessel, esp. to contain liquid; *t. of the sea* hollow on the surface between waves XVII. OE. *trog* = OFris., OS. *trog*, OHG. *troc* (Du., G. *trog*), ON. *trog* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**trugaz* :- IE. \**drukós*, f. \**dru-* wood, TREE.

**trounce** trauns † afflict, harass; thrash, belabour XVI; censure severely XVIII. Of unkn. origin; connexion with OF. *troncer*, *troncher* cut, cut off a piece from, retrench, cannot be made out.

**troupe** trʊp company of players, dancers, etc. XIX. - F. (TROOP).

**trousers** trau-zəɪz †trews; loose-fitting garment for the loins and legs XVII. Extension, after DRAWERS, of (arch.) *trouse* (XVI) - Ir., Gael. *triubhas* TREWS; attrib. usu. in sg. form, e.g. *trouser leg*.

**trousseau** tru-sou bride's outfit of clothes, etc. XIX. F., dim. of *trousse* TRUSS.

**trout** traʊt freshwater fish *Salmo fario*. Late OE. *truht* - late L. *trutta* (also CRom. exc. Rum.).

**trouvère** trūvɛəɪ one of a school of epic poets of N. France. XIX (Southey has *trouveur* 1795). F., and OF. *trovere*, obl. *troveor* = Pr. *trobador* TROUBADOUR.

**trove** short for TREASURE TROVE.

**trover** trɔu-vəɪ (leg.) act of finding and keeping possession of a property. XVI. - AN. sb. use of OF. *trover* (mod. *trouver* find; cf. TROUBADOUR); see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**trow** trɔu, trau (arch., esp. in *I trow*) believe, suppose. Of mixed origin; (1) OE. *trēowian*, *trēowan*, f. *trēow* truce, with secondary stressing of the diphthong; (2) OE. *trūwian*; cf. TRUCE, TRUE, TRUST.

**trowel** trau-əl tool consisting of a plate of metal or wood with a short handle. XIV. ME. *truel*, *trowel* - OF. *truele* (mod. *truelle*) - medL. *truella*, alt. of L. *trulla* ladle, scoop, f. *trua* skimmer, spoon.

**troy** trɔi system of weights used for precious stones and metals. XIV. orig. in phr. *marc. de troye*, pound of troye; said to be taken from a weight used at the fair of Troyes (Aube, France), with which cf. the Sc. form †*trois*, †*troyis*.

**truant** trū-ənt †sturdy beggar, idle rogue XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); pupil absent from school without leave xv; adj. XVI. - OF. *truant* (mod. *truand*) = Pr. *truán* (whence Sp. *truhan*, Pg. *truão*) :- Gallo-Rom. \**trū-gant-*, prob. of Celtic origin (cf. W. *truán*, Gael. *truaghan* wretched).

**truce** trūs suspension of hostilities. XIII. ME. *trew(e)s*, *trues* (repl. OE. pl. *trēowa*, used as sg.), pl. of *tru(w)e*, OE. *trēow*, corr. to OFris. *trouwe*, *trīuwe*, *trīuwe*, OS. *treuwa*, OHG. *triuwa* (Du. *trouw*, G. *treue*), Goth. *triggva* covenant; the same base (\**treww-*) is recognized in Gr. *droós* firm, ÓIr. *derb*, W. *drūd* strong; cf. TROW, TRUE, TRUST.

**truchman** trʌtʃmən interpreter. xv. Late ME. *turcheman* (Caxton) - medL. *turchemannus* (whence also F. *trucheman*, Sp. *truchimán*, It. *turcimanno*) - Arab. *turjā-mān*; cf. DRAGOMAN, TARGUM.

**trucial** trū-ʃəl pert. to a truce regulating the relations of Arab sheiks to each other and to the British Government, 1876. f. TRUCE + -IAL, prob. after *fiducial*.

**truck**<sup>1</sup> give in exchange XIII (Anchr.); barter away XVII; pay otherwise than in money XIX. ME. *trukie*, later *trukke* - AN. \**truquer*, OF. \**troquer* (reflected in medL. *trocāre*) = Pr. *trucar*, Sp. *trocar*, of unkn. origin. Hence sb. (cf. AN. *truke* xv) barter XVI; dealings, traffic XVII; payment in kind, goods supplied instead of wages. XVIII.

**truck**<sup>2</sup> trak small solid wooden wheel or block XVII; wheeled vehicle for heavy weights XVIII. poss. shortening of next.

**truckle** trʌˌkl pulley, sheave; small roller or wheel under a bed, etc. xv; (short for *t.-bed* xv) low bed running on castors, usu. pushed under a high bed when not in use xvii. Late ME. *trocle*, *trökel*, *trookyll* -AN. *trocle* -L. *trochlea* -Gr. *trokhiliā*, -*elā* sheaf of a pulley. Hence vb. †occupy a truckle-bed xv; yield obsequiously to xvii.

**truculent** trʌˌkjʊlənt, trū- marked by a hostile, merciless temper or behaviour. xvi. -L. *truculentus*, f. *truc-*, *trux* fierce, savage; see -ULENT.

**trudge** trʌdʒ †be off, depart; walk laboriously xvi. Early forms also †*trudge*, (dial.) *tridge*; of unkn. origin.

**trudgen** trʌˌdʒən hand-over-hand stroke in swimming familiarized by one John *Trudgen* about 1865.

**true** trū steadfast; trustworthy OE.; consistent with fact xiii; real, genuine xiv. OE. *gētriewe*, *trēowe*, later *trȳwe* (ME. *trēwe*, *truwe*, *tru*) = OFris. *trūwe*, *trouwe*, OS. *triuwi*, OHG. *gītriuwi* (Du. *getrouw*, G. *treu*), ON. *tryggr*, Goth. *triggus*, f. the CGerm. sb. repr. by TRUCE. The sp. *true* dates from xv.

**truffle** trʌˌfl underground (edible) fungus. xvi. prob. - Du. *truffel*, †*truffele* - F. *truffe* (now *truffe*), perh. to be referred ult. to popL. \**tūfera*, for L. *tūbera*, pl. of *tūber* TUBER.

**truism** trū-izm self-evident truth. xviii (Swift). f. TRUE + -ISM.

**trull** trʌl (arch.) drab, trollop; †girl, wench. xvi. one of a group of nearly synon. sbs. having initial *tr*, as TROLLOP, TROT<sup>2</sup>, †*trug* (xvi); cf. It. †*truca*, G. *trulle*, *trolle*.

**truly**<sup>2</sup> trūˌli adv. of TRUE, OE. *trēowlice*.

**trump**<sup>1</sup> trʌmp (arch.) trumpet. xiii (RGlouc.) ME. *trompe* - (OF. *trompe* = Pr. *tromba*, *trompa*, Sp. *trompa*, It. *tromba* - OHG. *trumpa*, *trumba*, ON. *trumba*, prob. of imit. origin. So **trump** vb. xiii (Cursor M.). - (OF. *tromper*).

**trump**<sup>2</sup> trʌmp card of a suit that ranks above all others xvi (Latimer); first-rate fellow xix. alt. of TRIUMPH, also used by Latimer in this sense and for an obs. card-game; cf. the pun in Sh., 'Ant. and Cleop.' IV xii [xiv] 20. 'She . . . has pack'd cards with Cæsar and false played my glory Unto an enemy's triumph'. Hence **trump** vb. put a trump on (a trick); †get in the way xvi; †bring up or forward; get up unscrupulously xvii.

**trumpery** trʌˌmpəri †fraud, trickery xv; trash, rubbish xvi; adj. paltry, trashy xvi. - (OF. *tromperie*, f. *tromper* deceive, of unkn. origin; see -ERY).

**trumpet** trʌˌmpit musical wind instrument of narrow bore. xiii. - (OF. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe* TRUMP<sup>1</sup>; see -ET. Hence or

- (OF. *trompeter* **trump**et vb. xvi (Palsgr., Coverdale), **tru**mpeter<sup>1</sup> xv.

**truncated** trʌˌŋkeitid having a part cut off. xv (her.). - f. L. *truncātus* (whence prob. *truncāre*), f. *truncus* TRUNK; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ED<sup>1</sup>. So **trunca**-TION. xvi. - late L.

**truncheon** trʌˌnʃən †piece broken off; †fragment or shaft of a spear xiii; short thick staff; staff as symbol of authority xvi. - OF. *tronchon* (mod. *tronçon*), repr. Rom. \**trunciō(n-)*, f. L. *truncus* TRUNK.

**trundle** trʌˌndl small wheel, roller, or revolving disc. xvi. So vb. roll, bowl xvi. Earlier in *trundle-tail* curly-tailed dog (xv) and *trundle-bed* truckle-bed (xvi). The late and casual appearance of this form as compared with *trendle* (OE. *trendel* circular or spherical object) and *trindle* (early ME. *trendel* wheel), with which it makes a group related by vowel-gradation, involves difficulty in connecting it with OE. words containing *u* or its mutation *y*, as in *trundulnis* 'circuitus', *sintrundel*, -*tryndel* round, *tryndeled* 'circumtectum', *healftryndel* hemisphere; for the basic forms cf. TREND; see -LE<sup>1</sup>.

**trunk** trʌŋk A. main stem of a tree xv (Caxton); B. human or animal body xv; C. chest, box xv (Promp. Parv.); D. (assoc. partly with TRUMP<sup>1</sup>) †pipe, tube; elephant's proboscis xvi (Eden); †pl. trunk-hose xvi. Late ME. *tron(c)k* - (OF. *tronc*, = Pr. *tronc*, Sp., It. *tronco* :- L. *truncus*. comp. **trunk**-HOSE (hist.) full bag-like breeches. xvii.

**trunnion** trʌˌnʃən each of a pair of gudgeons on a cannon xvii; each of a pair of similar supports xviii. - (OF. *trognon*, of unkn. origin.

**truss** trʌs bundle, pack xiii (AnCrR.); (naut.) tackle or fitting for a yard xiii; (surg.) supporting appliance xvi. - OF. *trusse*, *torse* (mod. *trousse*) = Pr. *trossa*, Sp. *troxa*, perh. f. correl. obs. OF. *trusser* (mod. *trousser*), whence ME. *trusse* (xiii), Pr. *trossar*; Sp. *troxar*, of unkn. origin.

**trust** trʌst confidence xiii (AnCrR.); reliability, fidelity xv; thing or person committed to one xvii; (short for *t. company*) body of traders controlling a business xix. So vb. have confidence (in) xiii. Of obscure history, the primary difficulty being the absence of OE. evidence; early ME. forms of sb., adj., and vb. are of five types: *trust(e)*, beside *trüst(e)*, *trist(e)*, *trest(e)*, which corr. to a possible OE. \**tryst*, \**trystan*, and *trost(e)* which is presumably -ON. *traust* help, support, confidence, *traustr* firm, strong, confident, with deriv. vb. *tryste*a (whence ME. *traiste*); parallel forms are MLG., MDu. *trost* (Du. *troost*), (O)HG. *trōst* consolation, Goth. *trausti* covenant, the formation being ult. that of an abstr. noun on the base \**tru-* of TRUE, TROW. Hence **tru**-sty<sup>1</sup>. xiii (AnCrR.). **trustee**<sup>1</sup> xvii.

**truth** trūþ quality of being true, †faith, loyalty OE.; something that is true XIV (PPI.). OE. *trīewþ*, *trēowþ* corr. to OHG. *triuwida*, ON. (pl.) *trygðir* plighted faith; f. TRUE; see -TH<sup>1</sup> and cf. TROTH. Hence **tru·thful**<sup>1</sup> (of statements, etc.) XVI; (of persons) XVIII; (of ideas, artistic or literary presentation, etc.) XIX.

**try** trai A. examine and determine, esp. judicially XIII (Cursor M.); †B. separate; C. test; attempt XIV; D. (naut.) lie to XVI. - OF. *trier* sift, pick out = Pr., Cat. *triar*, a Gallo-Rom. vb. of unkn. (perh. Gaulish) origin. Sense D. has been explained as 'to attempt by a judicious balance of canvas to keep a ship's bow to the sea' (hence **try·sail** trai·seil, -səl XVIII).

**trypanosoma** tri:panousou·mə genus of protozoa, species of which are parasitic in the blood. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *trúpanon* borer + *sōma* body.

**trypsin** tri·psin chief digestive ferment of the pancreatic juice. XIX. perh. for \**tripsin*, f. Gr. *trípsis* rubbing, f. *tríbein* rub; so named because first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin; see -IN.

**tryst** trist, traist (chiefly Sc. before XIX) mutual appointment to meet. XIV (Barbour). spec. use of †*trist*, at first prob. extension of the sense 'appointed station in hunting', var. of †*tristre* - OF. *triste*, *tristre* (cf. AL. *trista*, *tristra* XII, perh. - ME. *trist*): see TRUST.

**tsar** tsāi var. of CZAR. XVII.

**tsetse** tsɛ:tsi dipterous insect *Glossina morsitans*. XIX. Tswana (language of Bechuanaland).

**tuatara** tūōtā·rə large lizard having a dorsal row of spines. XIX. Maori, f. *tua* on the back + *tara* spine.

**tub** tʌb open wooden vessel of staves and hoops XIV (Ch.); (orig. *bathing tub*) XVI; heavily-built boat; (joc.) pulpit (hence †*tubman*, †*tubpreacher*, *tub-thumper* preacher in a tub) XVII. prob. of LDu. origin (cf. MLG., MDu. *tubbe*, also MFlem., Du. *tobbe*); of unkn. origin.

**tuba** tjū·bə brass wind instrument of bass pitch. XIX. It. - L. *tuba* war trumpet.

**tube** tjūb hollow (cylindrical) body long in proportion to its diameter. XVII. - F. *tube* or L. *tubus*, rel. to *tuba* (see prec.).

**tuber** tjū·bəɪ thickened portion of the underground stem of a plant. XVII. - L. *tuber* hump, swelling. So **tubercle** tjū·bəɪkl small rounded projection XVI; (path.) swelling or nodule XVII. - L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*. **tube·rcular**, **tube·rculous** XVIII. - modL. **tuberculo·sis** disease characterized by the formation of tubercles (tubercle-bacilli). XIX.

**tuberoses**<sup>1</sup> tjū·bərous, (erron.) tjū·brouz liliaceous plant *Polianthes tuberosa*, having a tuberous root. XVII (Evelyn). - L. fem. of *tuberōsus* (see next).

**tuberoses**<sup>2</sup> tjū·bərous tuberous. XVIII. So **tubero·sity**. XVII. **tu·berous** of the form or nature of a tuber. XVII. - F. *tubéreux*, or L. *tuberōsus*.

**tubi** tjūbi comb. form of L. *tubus* TUBE. So (erron.) **tubo·**. XIX.

**tubule** tjū·bjūl small tubular structure. XVII. - L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus* TUBE. So **tu·bular**. XVII.

**tuck**<sup>1</sup> tʌk fold or pleat of drapery XIV; gathering of ends XVII; hearty meal XIX (hence *tuckshop* pastry-cook's shop); f. **tuck** vb. pull or gather up; put up or away XIV; consume (food) XVIII (also intr. *tuck in* XIX). - MLG., MDu. *tucken* (= OHG. *zucchen*, G. *zucken* twitch, snatch), f. base of Germ. \**teuχ*- (cf. TUG).

**tuck**<sup>2</sup> tʌk rapier. XVI. Early forms *toke*, *tocke*, *touke*, prob. - F. dial. *étoc*, OF., Pr. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, of Germ. origin (cf. G. *stock* stick).

**tuckahoe** tʌ·kəhou (U.S.) N. Amer. name for the edible roots of various plants. XVII (Capt. Smith). Algonquian.

**tucker** tʌ·kəɪ piece of lace, etc. worn at the neck (cf. BIB). XVII. f. TUCK<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**tucket** tʌ·kɪt flourish on a trumpet. XVI (Sh.). f. †*tuck* beat the drum, sound on a trumpet. XIV. - ONF. *toquer* = Pr., Sp. *tocar*, It. *toccare* TOUCH; see -ET.

**-tude** tjūd suffix repr. F. *-tude*, L. *-tūdō*, *-tūdin-*, forming abstr. nouns on adjs., as *altitude*, *aptitude*, *fortitude*, *gratitude*, *latitude*, *longitude*, *multitude*, *solitude*, derived from L. either directly or through F.; *attitude*, *decrepitude*, and *platitude* show special features.

**Tudor** tjū·dɔɪ Welsh surname *Tewdwr* as that of the line of English sovereigns from Henry VII to Elizabeth I, descended from Owen Tudor, who married the widow of Henry V. XVIII.

**Tuesday** tjū·zdi third day of the week. OE. *Tiwesdæg* = OFris. *tiesdei*, OHG. *ziestag* (G. dial. *zistig*), ON. *týsdagr*, *týrsdagr*; f. g. of *Tīw* (= OHG. *Zio*, ON. *Týr*, name of a Teutonic deity identified with Mars :- Germ. \**Tīwaz*, cogn. with L. *deus*; see DIVINE<sup>1</sup>) + *dæg* DAY; tr. L. *dies Martis* day of Mars (whence F. *mardi*, It. *martedì*).

**tufa** tjū·fə (geol.) porous stone. XVIII. † It. *tufa*, local var. of *tufo* - late L. *tōfus*, *tōphus*. So **tuff** taf. XVI. - F. *tuffe*, *tufe*, *tuf* - It. *tufo*; cf. G. *tuffstein*. See TOPHUS.

**tuffet** tʌ·fɪt tuft or tussock. XVI. prob. alt. of next by substitution of -ET.

**tuft** tʌft bunch as of hairs XIV (Ch.); clump XVI; tassel on a cap, e.g. as worn by a titled undergraduate XVII. Earlier *toft*, presumably - OF. *tofe*, *toffe* (mod. *touffe*), of unkn. origin; for the parasitic *t* cf. *draft*, *graft*, vulgar *paragraft*.

**tug** tag pull forcibly. XIII (AncR.). Earliest form *togge*, f. weak grade of Germ. \**teuχ-* (repr. by OE. *tēon*, OHG. *ziohan*, G. *ziehen*) draw, pull :- IE. \**deuk-* (repr. by L. *dūcere* lead; cf. DUCT, DUKE). Hence sb. (chiefly pl.) chains, traces, studs, to maintain attachment, connexion, etc. XIII; act of pulling, or struggling XVI (*tug of war*, N. Lee 1677); (dial.) timber waggon XVIII; small powerful vessel for towing XIX.

**tuism** tjū-izm use of the pronoun of the second person. XIX (Coleridge). f. L. *tū* THOU+ -ISM, after *egoism*.

**tuition** [tjui:jən] †guardianship, tutelage XV; instruction of a pupil XVI. -(O)F. *tuition* - L. *tuitiō(n)-* protection (Cicero), f. *tuēri* look after; see -ITION. Cf. TUTOR.

**tulip** tjū-lip bulbous plant of the liliaceous genus *Tulipa*. XVII (earlier in forms *tulip(p)a*, *-īpan(t)* XVI) - modL. *tulīpa*, F. †*tulīpan*, *tulīpe* (cf. Sp. *tulīpan*, Pg. *tulīpa*, It. *tulīpano*, Du. *tulp*, G. *tulpe*, Sw. *tulpan*, Da. *tulīpan*, Russ. *tyul'pán*) - Turk. *tul(i)band* (now *tūlbend*) - Pers. *dulband* TURBAN. First mentioned in W. Europe by Busbecq (c.1554), in Eng. by Lyte (1578) and Gerarde (1597); the expanded flower was thought to resemble a turban.

**tulle** tjūl, tul, [tūl] fine silk bobbin-net. XIX. F., named from Tulle, in Corrèze, France, where it was first made.

**tumble** tʌ-mbl †dance with posturing; fall helplessly XIII; cause to fall XIV. ME. *tumbel*, Sc. *tummyll* - MLG. *tummelen* = OHG. *tumalōn* (G. *tummeln*), frequent. (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) f. base of OHG. *tūmōn* (MHG. *tūmen*), *tūmalōn* (MHG. *tūmeln*, G. *taumeln*); cf. OE. *tumbian* dance, MHG. *tumben*, ON. *tumba* tumble; the same base is the source of OF. *tumer*, *tumber* (now *tomber* fall), Sp. *tumbar*, and It. *tomare* and *tombolare*. Hence **tu-umbler**<sup>1</sup> †acrobat XIV (Rolle); lurcher XVI; variety of domestic pigeon XVII (so called from their action); footless goblet (made so as not to stand upright) XVII (later, barrel-shaped glass with solid bottom).

**tumbrel, -il** tʌ-mbrəl instrument of punishment identified with the cucking-stool XIV; tip-cart, dung-cart XV. - OF. *tomb-*, *tumberel* (mod. *tombereau*), in AL. *tumb(e)-rellus*, -um, f. *tomber* fall, see TUMBLE, -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**tumid** tjū-mid swollen. XVI. - L. *tumidus*, f. *tumēre* swell; see -ID. So **tumour**, U.S. **tumor** tjū-məɪ †act of swelling, swollen condition; swollen part (now spec.) XVI. - L. *tumor*, -ōr-, f. *tumēre*; see -OUR<sup>2</sup>, -OR<sup>2</sup>. Cf. TUMULT, TUMULUS.

**tummy** tʌ-mi alt. (partly euph.) of STOMACH; see -Y<sup>6</sup>.

**tump** tʌmp (local) mound, hillock. XVI (Nashe). Of unkn. origin.

**tum-tum** tʌ-mtʌm XIX. imit. of strumming. Also *tum-ti-tum*, *tum-tiddy-tum*.

**tumult** tjū-mʌlt commotion of a multitude XV (Lydg.); (gen.) disturbance XVI. -(O)F. *tumulte* or L. *tumulustus* (cf. Skr. *tumula* tumult, noisy). So **tumu-ltuary**. XVI. - L. *tumultuarius* (of troops) raised hastily. **tumu-ltuous**. XVI. -(O)F. or L.

**tumulus** tjū-mjʌləs, pl. -li lai sepulchral mound. XVII. - L. *tumulus*, rel. to *tumēre* swell. For the formation cf. CUMULUS.

**tun** tʌn large cask OE.; †tub, vat, etc. XIII; measure of wine, etc. equiv. to 4 hogheads XV. OE. *tunne*, corr. to OFris., MLG., MDu. *tunne*, *tonne* (Du. *ton*), OHG. *tunna* (G. *tonne*), late ON. *tunna* - medL. *tunna* (whence F. *tonne*, etc., cf. TUNNEL), prob. of Gaulish origin. Hence **tu-ndish** (local) funnel. XIV. Cf. TON<sup>1</sup>.

**tundra** tʌ-ndrə vast level treeless region of Russia. XIX. - Lappish.

**tune** tjūn † sound, tone; air, melody XIV (Trevisa); proper intonation or pitch XV. Late ME. *tune*, *tevone*, unexpl. var. of TONE. Cf. *entune* vb. (Ch.).

**tungsten** tʌ-ŋstən (min.) †calcium tungstate; heavy steel-grey metal. XVIII. - Sw. *tungsten*, f. *tung* heavy+ *sten* STONE.

**tunic** tjū-nik body garment or coat of various kinds; (nat. hist.) sheath, integument. XVII. - F. *tunique* or L. *tunica*. So **tu-nicle** †small tunic XIV; dalmatic XV. - OF. *tunicle* (alt. of *tunique*) or L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*; see -CLE.

**tunnel** tʌ-nl †tubular net for catching birds XV; †shaft, flue XVI; subterranean passage XVIII. - OF. *tonel* (mod. *tonneau* tun, cask), f. *tonne* TUN; see -EL<sup>2</sup>.

**tunny** tʌ-ni large edible sea-fish of the genus *Orcynus*. XVI. (Also early *ton(n)y*.) - (O)F. *thon* - Pr. *ton* = It. *tonno* :- L. *thunnu-s* - Gr. *thúnno-s*; the ending -y is unexpl.

**tup** tʌp male sheep, ram. XIV. Chiefly north. and Sc.; in earliest use *tope*, *toupe*; of unkn. origin.

**tupelo** tū-pelou N. Amer. tree of the genus *Nyssa*. XVIII. Creek Indian; *ito* tree, *opilwa* swamp.

**Tupi** tū-pi (language of) a tribe and stock of S. Amer. Indians of Brazil. XIX. Tupi, 'comrade'. ¶ The *lingo geral*, i.e. 'general language', the commercial language used by Portuguese and Amazon Indians, is a debased form of this.

**tu quoque** tjū kwou-kwi L. phr., 'thou also', used in retorting a charge. XVII.

**Turanian** tjurei-niən pert. to, member of, a people using an Ural-Altaic language. XVIII. f. Pers. *Turān*, applied )( *Irān* by Firdusi (c.1000) to the region beyond the Oxus; see -IAN.

**turban** tʌ-ɪbən Eastern headdress of Muslim origin. XVI. Three main types are repr. by *tolibant*, *tulīpan*, *turban(t)* - F.

†*tolliban*, †*tulban*, †*turbant* (mod. *turban*), It. †*tollipano*, -ante, Sp., Pg., It. *turbante* - Turk. *tülbend* - Pers. *dulband*. Cf. TULIP.

**turbary** t̄:ɪbəri turf-land XIV; right to cut turf XVI. - AN. *turberie*, OF. *tourberie* (medL. *turbāria*), f. *tourbe* TURF; see -ARY.

**turbid** t̄:ɪbɪd thick with suspended matter; also fig. XVII (Bacon). - L. *turbidus*, f. *turba* disturbance, crowd, beside *turbō* whirlwind, reel, whirl, spinning-top, perh. - Gr. *túrbē* confusion, disorder; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**tu-rbinal**<sup>1</sup> t̄:ɪbɪnəl XVI, **tu-rbinate**<sup>2</sup>, -atɪd<sup>1</sup> top-shaped. XVII. f. L. *turbin-*, *turben*, var. of *turbō* (see prec.).

**turbine** t̄:ɪbɪn rotary motor driven by water, air, or steam. XIX. - F. *turbine* (1824), stem of *turbō* (see prec.). comb. form **turbo-** t̄:ɪbɒu. XIX.

**turbit** t̄:ɪbɪt small variety of domestic pigeon. XVII. prob. f. L. *turbō* top, from its shape. Hence **turbite**<sup>EN</sup>². XIX.

**turbot** t̄:ɪbət large flat fish Rhombus maximus. XIII (Havelok). - OF. *turbot* - OSw. *törnbut* (= early mod. Eng. *thorn-but*), f. *törn* THORN + *but* BUTT<sup>3</sup>.

**turbulent** t̄:ɪbʊlənt disorderly, unruly. XVI (Coverdale). - L. *turbulentus*, f. *turbāre* disturb, agitate, *turba*; see TURBID, -ULENT.

**Turco** t̄:ɪkɒu Chilean bird Hylactes megapodius; Zouave soldier. XIX. - Sp., Pg., It. *Turco* TURK.

**Turcoman** †t̄:ɪkɒmæn member of a branch of the Turkish race east of the Caspian Sea. XVI. - Pers. *turkumān* (partly through medL. *turcomannus*, F. *turcoman*), f. *turk* TURK + *māndan* resemble.

**turd** t̄:ɪɹd (piece of) excrement. OE. *tord* = MDu. *tort*, *tordē* (also in comps. OE. *tord-wifel*, †Du. *tortwevel*, ON. *tordýfill* 'turd-weavil', dung-beetle) :- Germ. \**turdam* :- IE. \**drtom*, pp. formation on \**dr-* \**der-tear*<sup>2</sup>; a mutated form is seen in OE. *tyrdel* (see -EL<sup>1</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>), early mod. Eng. *tirdle*, *terdle*, dial. *treddle*, *truddle* pellet of dung.

**turen** t̄jɪ:ɹn deep table vessel with a lid. XVIII. Earlier forms *terrene*, -ine - F. *terrine* large circular flat-bottomed earthenware dish, sb. use of fem. of OF. *terrīn* earthen :- Rom. \**terrīnus*, f. L. *terra* earth; see TERRESTRIAL, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**turf** t̄:ɪf sod of grass; greensward OE.; slab of peat XIII (Havelok). OE. *turf*, corr., with variation of gender and declension, to OFris., OS. (Du.) *turf* (LG. *torf*, whence G. *torf*), OHG. *zurba*, *zurf*, ON. *torf*, *torfa*; CGerm. sb. (not in Gothic), f. \**turb-* (whence medL. *turba*, OF. *tourbe*; cf. TURBARY) :- IE. \**drbh-*, the base of Skr. *darbhá* tuft of grass.

**turgid** t̄:ɪdʒɪd swollen, distended XVII; of inflated style XVIII. - L. *turgidus*, f. *turgēre* swell; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So †**tu-rgent**. XV, **tur-g**-SCIENCE. XVII, -E-SCENT. XVIII.

**Turk** t̄:ɪk member of a numerous and extensive family of the human race of Central Asia and speaking languages belonging to a branch (the Turkic) of the Ural-Altai group; native of Turkey (Seljuk or Osmanli) XIV. transf. XVI. Of unkn. origin. Hence **Tu-rkic**. XIX. **Turk-ISH**<sup>1</sup> t̄:ɪkɪʃ pert, to Turkey or the Turks. XVI. repl. †*Turkes* (xiv), *Turkeys* - OF. *turqueis* (mod. *turquois*) = Pr. *turques*, It. *turchese*, medL. *Turcensis*.

**turkey** t̄:ɪki †guinea-fowl; large gallina-ceous bird of American origin (genus *Meleagris*) XVI. The name of the country (the land of the Turks), first applied to the African bird prob. because it was orig. brought from New Guinea by the Portuguese through Turkish dominions, and later applied to the American bird, to which it became restricted, and to which *Meleagris*, the name by which the guinea-fowl was known to the Greeks and Romans, was attached by Linnæus in his classification.

**Turkey** t̄:ɪki land of the Turks (T. in Europe and T. in Asia). XIV (Ch.). - F. *Turquie*, medL. *Turchia*, *Turquia*, f. *Turc*, *Turcus*; cf. -Y<sup>3</sup>.

**Turki** tu-rki Turkish native, †horse. XVIII. - Pers. *turkī*, adj. formation.

**turmeric** t̄:ɪmərɪk (powder made from) the root-stock of the East Indian plant, used in curry powder, etc.; curcuma. XVI. Early forms also *tarmaret*, *tormarith*, which appear to be - F. *terre mérite*, modL. *terra merita* (xvi), perh. alt. of some native form; the ending shows assim. to -IC.

**turmoil** t̄:ɪmoɪl †agitate, distress; †live or move in agitation; (dial.) toil, drudge. XVI. The senses corr. to the transf. senses of MOIL, and, like these, are first recorded in pass. and refl. use. Hence **tu-rmoil** sb. agitation, commotion. XVI; of unkn. origin.

**turn** t̄:ɪm vb. of extensive sense-development the basic notions of which are rotation and deviation from a course, one of its earliest senses with reference to the operation of a lathe still remaining in use. ME. forms repr. early OE. *tyrnan* (viz. *tūrne*, *terne*, *tyrne*) were superseded by *turne*, *terne*, derived from OE. *turnian*, giving the present form, and prob. reinforced from OF. *turner*, *torner* (mod. *tourner*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *tornar*, It. *tornare* :- L. *tornāre*, f. *tornus* lathe - Gr. *tornos* lathe, circular movement (whence vb. *turneúein*), taken to be cogn. with L. *terere* rub (cf. TRITE, *teres* polished, smooth). Comp. **tu-rncoat**. XVI. **tu-rnkey** one who has charge of keys. XVII. **tu-rn-out** action or manner of turning out. XVII. **tu-rn-over** person or thing that is turned over or transferred XVII; tart of which one half of the paste is turned over the other XVIII; amount of business done, etc. XIX. **tu-rnpike** spiked barrier XV; barrier for collection of



toll XVII (*t. road* XVIII). **tu-rn**SCREW screw-driver. XIX; cf. F. *tournevis*. **tu-rn**SPIT dog or person kept to turn a roasting spit. XVI; cf. F. *tourne-broche*, whence †*turnbroach* (XV). **tu-rn**STILE revolving gateway regulating passage. XVII; earlier †*turningstile* (Cotgr.). **tu-rn**-TABLE revolving platform or disc. XIX. **tu-rn**-UP part of a garment that is turned up XVII; card turned up XIX. Hence **tu-rner**<sup>2</sup> one who fashions objects of wood, etc. on a lathe. XIV. - OF. *turnere*, -*eor* - late L. *turnātor*, -*ātōrem*. **turning-point** point marked by change of procedure. XIX (1841, Keble), prob. modelled on G. *wendepunkt*.

**turnip** tō-nip (root of) Brassica Rapa, var. depressa. XVI. Early forms *turnepe* (XVI-XVII), -*nep* (XVI-XIX); the first el. is indeterminate; the second is *neep*, OE. *nāp* - L. *nāpus* turnip, prob. of Mediterranean origin.

**turnsole** tō-insoul violet blue or purple colouring matter XIV; plant yielding this, the flowers of which face the sun XVI. - (O)F. *tournesole* - Sp. *tornasol*, It. *tornasole*, f. L. *turnāre* TURN †*sōl* sun.

**turpentine** tō-ɪpəntain orig. resin of the terebinth tree, (now) any oleoresin from a conifer. XIV. Forms *ter(e)bentine*, *turbentyne*, *terpentine* - OF. *ter(e)bentine* - L. *ter(e)benthina* (sc. *rēsina* resin), f. *terebinthus* TEREBINTH; see -INE<sup>2</sup>.

**turpeth** tō-ɪpəθ cathartic drug obtained from *Ipomæa Turpethum*. XIV. earlier *turbit(h)* - medL. *turbit(h)um*, *turpetum* - Pers., Arab. *turbiḏ*, -*bed*, whence also F. *turbith*, † -*bit*, Sp., Pg. *turbit*.

**turpitude** tō-ɪpɪtjūd shameful character. XV (Caxton). - F. *turpitude* or L. *turpitudō*, f. *turpis* base, disgraceful; see -TUDE.

**turps** tō-ɪps oil of turpentine. XIX. f. first syll. of TURPENTINE † pl. ending -s used coll.; prob. workman's colloq.

**turquoise** tō-ɪkoiz precious stone, of sky-blue to apple-green colour, found in Persia. XIV (Trevisa). Late ME. *turkeis*, later *turkes*, *turques* (XV), *turkoise*, *turquoise* (XVI) - OF. *turquoise*, later -*oise* = Pr., Sp. *turquesa*, It. *turchese*, for *pierre turquoise*, etc. 'Turkish stone', so called from being first known in Turkestan or conveyed through Turkish dominions.

**turret** tɑ-rit small tower. XIV (*turet*, *tourret*). - OF. *torete*, *tourrete*, dim. of *tur*, *tor*, *tour* TOWER; see -ET.

**turtle**<sup>1</sup> tō-ɪtl dove of the genus *Turtur*. OE. *turtla* m., *turtle* fem. = OHG. *turtulo* m., -*ula* fem., also *turtulatūba* (G. *turteltaube*) = MLG. *torteldūve*, MSw. *turturdufva* (so **tu-rtle**DOVE. XIII); in OE. and ME. also *turtur*, in ME. *turture* partly - OF. *turtre* (mod. *tourtre*) or ON. *turturi*; all - L. *turtur*, of imit. origin (for change of *r* to *l* cf. PURPLE). Cf. Sumerian *turturhu*, Heb. *tūr*.

**turtle**<sup>2</sup> tō-ɪtl marine tortoise. XVII. perh. alt. of F. *tortue* TORTOISE, but the existence of a var. *turckle* (Purchas) may point to a native (Bermudan) name. phr. *turn t.* (orig. †*the t.*) capsize (XIX), with allusion to turning turtles over so as to incapacitate and capture them.

**Tuscan** tɑ-skən Etruscan; pert. to Tuscany, region of Italy. XVI. - F. *tuscan*, It. *toscano* - L. *Tuscānus*, f. *Tuscī*, pl. of *Tuscus*, called also *Etruscī*; see -AN.

**tush** tʌʃ (arch.) excl. of impatience or contempt. XV. Cf. rare †*twish* (XVI), PISH. Hence **tu-shery**, coined by R. L. Stevenson for pseudo-arch. romantic literature. XIX.

**tusk** task long-pointed tooth. ME. (XIII) metathetic alt. of OE. *tux* (var. of *tusc*, whence ME. *tush*, surviving dial. and as applied to Indian elephants) = OFris. *tusk*, *tosk*; not certainly known outside the Anglo-Frisian area. If the vowel of the OE. word is long, of which there is no evidence, it may repr. \**tunþsk-*, f. \**tunþus* TOOTH.

**tussive** tɑ-siv pert. to a cough. XIX. f. L. *tussis* cough † -IVE.

**tussle** tɑ-sl †pull or push roughly XV (Henryson); struggle vigorously XVII. perh. f. (dial.) *touse* (whence TOUSLE) = Fris. *tūsen*, MLG. *tōsen*, OHG. *er-zūsen*, *zir-zūson* (G. *zausen*); see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**tussock** tɑ-sək tuft of hair XVI; tuft or matted growth of grass, etc. XVII. contemp. with synonym. (dial.) *tusk* (of unkn. origin), of which it is prob. an alt. form with assim. to -OCK.

**tussore** tɑ-səɪ coarse brown silk. XVII (*tessar*, -*ur*). - Urdu - Hindi *ta-sar* (= Skr. *tasara*) shuttle, assim. to *salem-pore*, etc.

**tut** tʌt natural excl. of impatience, etc. XVI (Skelton). The front or palatal click, denoted otherwise by *tchick*, *tck*. ☞ Sc. *toot*, *toots* expresses mild expostulation.

**tutelage** tjū-təlédʒ guardianship as of a ward. XVII. f. L. *tūtēla* keeping, f. pp. stem of *tuēri* watch, look after; see -AGE. So **tu-telary**. XVII. - L. *tūtēlārius*; cf. F. *tutelaire*.

**tutenag** tjū-tinæg alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. XVII (also *too-*, -*aga*, -*agal*). - Marathi *tutināg*, said to be f. Skr. *tuttha* copper sulphate † *nāga* tin, lead; cf. Pg. *tutenaga*, F. *toutenague*.

**tutorist** tjū-tjorist one who in cases of conscience favours the course of greater moral safety. XIX. f. L. *tūtior* safer, compar. of *tūtus* safe, pp. of *tuēri*; see next and -IST.

**tutor** tjū-tɔɪ †guardian XIV (PPl., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); one employed as an instructor, esp. of youth XIV (Trevisa); supervisor of an undergraduate XVII. - ME. *tutour* - AN., OF. *tutour* (mod. *tuteur*), or L. *tūtōr*, agent-noun (see -TOR) f. *tuēri* look at or after, protect. Cf. TUTTION.

**tutsan** tʌˈtsən name of various plants to which healing properties are attributed. xv. - AN. †*tutsaine*, F. *toute-saine*, f. *toute*, fem. of *tout* all, + *saine*, fem. of *sain* wholesome (see SANE).

**tutti** tuˈti (mus.) direction that all performers are to take part. xviii. It., pl. of *tutto* :- L. *tōtus* (see TOTAL).

**tutty** tʌˈti crude oxide of zinc. xiv (*tutie*). - OF. *tutie* = Sp., Pg. *tutia* - medL. *tutia* - Arab. *tūtiyā* (prob. of alien origin).

**tu whit tu whoo** tʌmɪˈt tʌmūˈ imit. of the call of an owl. xvi (Sh.). Cf. †*twyt* (Lyly).

**tuxedo** tʌksɪˈdʌu dinner-jacket. xix. f. name of a fashionable country club at *Tuxedo* Park, near New York.

**tuyere** twiˈjɛəɪ nozzle conveying blast. xviii. - F. *tuyère*, f. *tuyau* pipe, prob. based ult. on an imit. \**tūt*.

**twaddle** twɔˈdl senseless or trifling talk. xviii. Also *twiddle-twaddle* (xviii). alt. of *twattle* (xvii) and †*twittle-twattle* (xvi); the corr. vb. (dial. *twattle*) is earlier (xvi) and varied formerly with †*twittle*, itself alt. of *tittle* (see TITTLE-TATTLE); *w* of the altered forms is unexpl.

**twain** tweɪn (arch.) two. OE. *twegen*, corr. to OFris., OS. *twēne*, OHG. *zwēne* (G. arch. *zween*), nom. and acc. m. of the numeral of which fem. and n. are repr. by *two*. In ME. *twein(e)* became a secondary form of *two*, used following its sb.; its use in the marriage service of the Book of Common Prayer and in the A.V. of the Bible, and its convenience as a rhyme-word, have contributed to its retention in arch. lang. (phr. in *t.*, into two parts, asunder xiv).

**twang** twæŋ sound produced by plucking string of bow, harp, etc. xvi; vocal sound modified by passage through the nose; individual or local pronunciation xvii. imit., the *tw-* expressing the sound of plucking, the *-ang* resonance.

**twankay** twæŋkeɪ variety of green tea. xix. - Chin. *Tong* (or *Taung*)*ké* or *-kei*, dial. var. of *Tunki* or *Tunchi* name of two streams and a town in China.

**twayblade** tweɪˈbleɪd orchidaceous plant of genus *Listera* (in U.S. *Liparis*), having two broad leaves springing from stem or root. xvi (Lyte, Gerarde). tr. medL. *bifolium*; f. *tway*, clipped form of *twain* + *blade*.

**tweak** twiˈk pull with a twist or jerk. xvii (Holland, Sh.). prob. alt. of (dial.) *twick*, OE. *twiccian* = OHG. *zwicchan*, rel. to *twitch*.

**tweed** twiˈd twilled woollen cloth. xix. Trade name originating in an accidental misreading (by James Locke, a London merchant, as is alleged by some) of *tweel* or *tweeled*, Sc. forms of *twill*, *twilled*, assisted by assoc. with the river *Tweed*.

**tweedle** twiˈdl make a succession of sounds on a fiddle, etc. xvii. imit. of the sounds, combined playfully in *tweedledum* and *tweedledee* to indicate two rival musicians (xviii).

**tween** twiˈn aphetic of †*tween* or *BETWEEN* xiv. Hence **twee-ny**<sup>6</sup> between-maid (one assisting two others) xix.

**tweet** twiˈt imit. of the twittering of a small bird. xix.

**tweezers** twiˈzɜːz small pincers or nippers. xvii. alt., by assoc. with *nippers*, *pincers*, *pliers*, or *scissors*, of †*tweezes*, pl. of †*tweeze* case of small instruments, aphetic of †*tweeze*, repr. pl. of *étrui*.

**twelve** twelv 12, xii. OE. *twelf*, inflected *twelfe* = OFris. *twelef*, *twelf*, *tolef*, OS. *twelif*, *twilif*, OHG. *zweelif* (MDu. *twalef*, Du. *twaal*, G. *zwoölf*), ON. *tólft*, Goth. *twalif* (-lib); CGerm. prob. f. \**two-* *two* + \**lif-* as in *eleven*. Hence **two-ivemo** 12mo, XII<sup>mo</sup>, duodecimo. xix. So **twelfth**<sup>8</sup> twelfp 12th. OE. *twelfta* = OFris. *twil(i)fta*, MDu. *twalefde*, OHG. *zweelfto* (Du. *twaalfe*, G. *zwoölfte*), ON. *tólfti*, f. *twelf*, etc.; the new formation with *-the* substituted for *-te* appeared xiv and became general from xvi, though *twelft*, *twelt* survives dial. *T. day*, Epiphany, 12th day after Christmas Day. *T. Night*, night of this as time of merrymaking (whence *t. cake*, xviii).

**twenty** tweˈnti 20, xx. OE. *twentig* = OFris. *twintich*, OS. *twēntig*, OHG. *zweinzug* (G., orig. dial., *zwanzig*); the first el. is obscure; cf. ON. *tuttugu*, Goth. *twai tigjus*; see *-ty*<sup>1</sup>. Hence **twentieth** 20th. OE. *twentigopa*; cf., with other suffixes, late ME. *twentiest* (so O.Fris. *twintigosta*, MHG. *zweinzigeste*, G. *zwanzigste*); Icel. *tuttugasti*, beside ON. *tuttugti*, *tugtugti*, *twitugti*, north. ME. *twentiand* (after ON. *tuttugandi*).

**twi-** twai prefix meaning 'two', 'twice', 'double', 'doubly', OE. *twi-*, *twy-* (= OFris. *twi-*, OHG. *zwi-*, ON. *twi-*; rel. to *two*). Of the 45 or so OE. comps. none survived exc. (arch.) *twifold*, (dial.) *twibill* two-edged *axe*, mattock, *twi-* being gen. repl. by *two-*, as *twofold* (ME. *twafald* xii, OE. *twifeald*), *two-headed* (OE. *twihēafdode*).

**twice** twaɪs on two occasions xii; two times as much (as) xiv. Early ME. *twiges* (Peterborough Chronicle, an. 1120), f. *twige*, earlier *twig(e)a* = OFris. *twia*, OS. *tuwiō* (f. \**twi-* *two*) + *-es*, *-s*. Cf. *THRICE*.

**twiddle** twiˈdl †trifle xvi; turn about esp. with the fingers xvii. prob. intended to combine the notions of *twirl* and *fiddle*.

**twig**<sup>1</sup> twɪɡ minor shoot of a tree or shrub. OE. (late Nhb.) *twigge*, obscurely rel. to *twig*, *twi*, corr. to ODA. *twige* (Da. dial. *twige*) fork (cf. Skr. *dviká* consisting of two) and (with long vowel) MLG. *twich* (-g-), Du. *twijg*, OHG. *zwig* (G. *zweig*); all based on Germ. \**twi-* (- IE. \**dwi-*); cf. *twain*, *twin*, *twine*, *two*.

**twig**<sup>a</sup> twig (sl.) look at, perceive XVIII; understand XIX. Of unkn. origin, perh. an application of *twig* pull XVIII (cf. *twick*, TWEAK).

**twilight** twai-lait (period of) half light. XV (†*twilighting* occurs late XIV). f. TWI-+LIGHT<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. †*tweelicht*, LG. *twelecht* (whence G. *zweilicht*).

**twill** twil woven fabric having parallel ridges. XIV. orig. north. and Sc. reduction of †*twill*, ME. †*twyle*, OE. *twili* = OHG. *zwilih* (G. *zwillich*), whence MLG., Du. *zwilk*, semi-tr. of L. *bilic-* (*bilix*) two-threaded, f. *bi-* BI-+base of *licium* thrum, thread. ¶ The Sc. form is *tweel*; see TWEED.

**twin** twin twofold, double OE.; in *t. brother*, etc. XVI (Sh.); forming a pair XVI; sb. pl. two born at a birth. Late OE. *twinn*, earlier *getwinn* adj. and sb., corr. to ON. *twinnr*, *twennr* twofold, double :-Germ. \**twisnaz*; cf. OE. *getwisan*, OS. *gitwisan*, MLG. *twesen*, LG. *twēschen* (pl. -s) twins, OHG. *zwiniling* (G. *zwilling*) twin, *zwinial* twin-born; IE. \**dwisno-* is repr. also by Lith. *duvni* twins; f. \**dwī-* TWI- (for formative *n* cf. L. *bīnī* two each).

**twine** twain thread of two or more strands. OE. *twīn*, *twīgin* linen = Du. *twijn* twine, twist, f. Germ. \**twi-* TWI-, with *n*-formative as in OFris. *twīne*, Goth. *twēihnai* two each, ON. *twinni* twisted thread; cf. TWIN. Hence vb. XIII (La3).

**twinge** twind<sup>3</sup> (dial.) pinch, squeeze OE.; (arch.) cause sharp pain to XVII. OE. *twengan* = MLG. *twengen*, OHG. *zwengen*, f. Germ. \**twang-*, repr. by MHG. *zwange* tongs, *zwangen* pinch, OHG. *zwangōn*. Hence sb. †pinch XVI; sharp wringing pain XVII.

**twink** twiŋk †wink, blink XIV; (arch.) twinkle XVII. corr. to MHG. *zwinken* (cf. G. *zwinkern* blink, wink, twinkle).

**twinkle** twiŋkl emit tremulous radiance OE.; wink XIII (obs. exc. in arch. *twinkling of an eye* XIV R. Mannyng). OE. *twincian*, f. base of TWINK; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**twirl** twārl spin rapidly XVI; twiddle (the thumbs) XVIII. prob. alt. by assoc. with *whirl*, of †*tirl* (XVI), metathetic var. of TRILL.

**twist** twist †A. divided object or part (band of a hinge, twig, junction of two parts in the body) XIV; B. cord of threads intertwined XVI (of tobacco XVIII); C. act of twisting, turning on an axis, or spinning XVI. Of complicated history; partly dependent on OE. *twist*, in comps. denoting a hinged or branched object, viz. *candeltwist* snuffers, *māst twist* mast rope, stay, *yltwist* bird-trap, and in place-names prob. denoting 'fork'; presumably f. the base \**twis-*, identical with that of TWIN, TWINE. So **twist**, vb. †divide into branches; wring, wrench XIV; combine, unite (threads) XV. Of mixed origin; partly f. the sb. ¶ The

sense 'discussion' and 'disagree', 'quarrel' of L.Du. *twist*, *twisten*, MHG., G. *zwist* is not found in Eng.

**twit** twit find fault with, taunt. XVI. In earliest use *twite*, *twight*, aphetic of †*atwite*, OE. *ætwtān* reproach with, f. *æt-* from, away (denoting opposition) + *witan* (dial. *wite*) corr. to OFris. *wita*, OS. *witan*, OHG. *wīzan*, ON. *wita* punish, Goth. *-weitān* (*fraweitān* avenge), rel. to OE. *wīte* = OFris. *wīte*, OS. *witi*, OHG. *wizzi*, ON. *vti* punishment, based on a var. of \**wit-* know (see WIT), the development of sense being parallel to that of L. *animadvertere* 'observe, consider, censure, punish'.

**twitch** twitʃ pull or jerk sharply. First in *to|twitche* (XII-XIV) pull apart, corr. to L.G. *twikken*, OHG. *gizwickan*, (M)HG. *zwicken*, f. Germ. \**twik-*, repr. also by OE. *twiccian* (dial. *twick*) pluck.

**twite** twait species of linnet. XVI. imit. of the bird's call.

**twitter** twiːtər utter light tremulous notes, as a bird. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). imit. with -ER<sup>4</sup>; cf. OHG. *zizwirōn*, MHG. *zizzeren* (G. *zitschern*) and, with a different initial, Du. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittra*, etc.

**twixt**, \***twixt** twixst (arch.) aphetic of †*atwixt*, BETWIXT. XIII (Cursor M.).

**twizzle** twiːzl (dial., colloq.) whirl, twiddle. XIX. alt. of TWIDDLE or dial. *twistle* (XVIII), f. TWIST; see -LE<sup>3</sup>.

**two** tū 2, ii. OE. *twā* fem., *twā*, *tū* n. = OFris. *twā*, OS. *twā*, *twō*, n. *twē*, OHG. *zwa*, *zwo*, n. *zwei* (Du. *twee*, G. *zwei*), ON. *twair* m., *twær* fem., *twan* n., Goth. *twai* m., *twōs* fem., *twan* n., cogn. with Skr. *dwau* m., *dwe* fem. and n., Gr. *duo* (*dō* in *dōdeka* twelve), L. *duo* m. and n., *duæ* fem. (popL. \**duī* m., \**dua* n.), Lith. *dū*, OSl. *dūwa* m., *dūwē* fem. and n. (Russ. *dva* m. and n., *dve* fem.), OIr. *dau*, *dō*, W. *dau*; IE. \**d(u)wo(u)* with various modifications (see also TWAIN, TWI-). comps. **two**-**FOLD** consisting of two combined. XII. ME. *twafald*, repl. *twifald*, OE. *twyfeald*. **two**-**PENCE** tɔːpəns. XVI (*twypens*). **two**-**PENNY** tɔːpəni adj. XVI (Sc. *tuapenny*).

**-ty**<sup>1</sup> ti final syll. of the tens. OE. *-tig* = OFris. *-tich*, OS. *-tig*, OHG. *-zug* (Du. *-tig*, G. *-zig*); ON. *tigr* and Goth. *tigus* are separate words, not suffixes (e.g. *twair tigr*, *twai tigjus* twenty). Cf. Skr. *daśāt-*, Gr. *dekás*, -ad- (IE. \**dekmt-*) DECADE. ¶ Cardinal numbers in -ty were orig. construed as sbs. with g. pl., e.g. *twentig wintra* 20 years.

**-ty**<sup>2</sup> ti suffix denoting state or condition; early ME. *-teð*, *-te* (XII), *-tee*, later *-tie*, *-tye* - (O)F. *-té* (AN. *-tet*, *-ted*, *-teth*) = Pr. *-tat*, *-dat*, Sp. *-dad*, Pg. *-dade*, It. *-tà*, Rum. *-tae* :- L. *-tātem*, nom. *-tās*; see also -IETY, -ITY. In OF. such types as *bonitātem* became disyllabic, viz. *bontet* BOUNTY, so that *-tet* (mod. *-té*) became the regular form of the suffix. Special cases are *difficulty*, *faculty*,

*honesty, majesty, penalty, personality, property, shrievalty, sovereignty, subtlety*; AN. *-teth* is repr. as late as XVI in *plenteth* PLENTY, and in Sc. *boundith, dainteth, poorthith* (POVERTY).

**tycoon** taikū-n foreigners' title for the Shogun of Japan XIX; (fig., sl.) business magnate XX. - Jap. *taikun*, f. Chin. *ta* great + *kiun* prince.

**tyke** taik dog, esp. cur, mongrel; ill-conditioned fellow XIV; in full *Yorkshire t. Yorkshireman* XVII. - ON. *tik* bitch (Norw. *tik* bitch, vixen); cf. MLG. *tike* bitch; Germ. *\*tigōn*, corr. to Gr. dial. *dīza* goat (= *\*digjā*).

**tymp** timp mouth of the hearth of a blast furnace. XVII, app. shortening of next.

**tympan** ti-mpən †tympanum OE.; (typogr.) in a printing press, frame for equalizing pressure XVI. OE. *timpana* and ME. *timpan* (in renderings of biblical passages) - L. *tympanum* (see next) reinforced by (O)F. *tympan* = Sp., It. *timpano*.

**tympanites** timpanai-tiz (path.) distension of the abdomen by gas. XIV. late L. - Gr. *tūmpānitēs* (Galen), f. *tūmpānon* TYMPANUM.

**tympanum** ti-mpənəm drum, tambourine, etc.; ear-drum XVII. L. - Gr. *tūmpānon* drum, f. nasalized var. of base of *tūptein* strike.

**tywald** ti-nwæld, tai-n- annual convention in the Isle of Man. XV. - ON. *\*pingvall-*, stem of *pingvöllr*, f. *ping* assembly, THING + *völlr* field, level ground. ¶ Of the same origin are the place-names *Timwald* (Dumfriesshire), *Dingwall* (Ross-shire), *Tingwall* (Shetland).

**type** taip emblem XV (Henryson); mark, stamp XVI; characteristic or representative form XVII; block carrying a letter or figure used in printing XVIII. - F. *type* or L. *typus* - Gr. *tūpos* blow, impression, image, figure, f. base of *tūptein* strike, beat. comp. **typewriter**<sup>1</sup> tai-praitəɹ superseded *typewriting machine*, of equal date XIX. Hence **type** vb. use, make a copy of with, a typewriter. **typic** ti-pik typical. XVII (Donne). - F. *typique* - late L. *typicus* - Gr. *tupikós*, f. *tūpos*. **TYPICAL** of the nature of a type. XVII. - medL. *typicālis* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *typicus*. **typify**. XVII (Wither, Sir T. Browne). **typist** tai-pist †composer; one who uses a typewriter. XIX. **TYPOGRAPHY** taipo-grəfi printing. XVII (Evelyn). - F. *typographie* (XVI) or modL. *typographia* (Bernard of Verona 1493), f. Gr. *tūpos* TYPE. **TYPOGRAPHICAL**. XVI. - modL. **TYPOGRAPHER** printer. XVII (Sir T. Browne). F. *typographe* or modL. *typographus*.

**-type** taip repr. F. *-type*, L. *-typus*, Gr. *-tūpos*. f. *tūptein* (see prec.), as in *antitype, archetype, electrotype, prototype, stereotype*.

**typhlitis** tiflai-tis (path.) inflammation of the cæcum. XIX. - modL., f. Gr. *tuphlōn* cæcum, n. of *tuphlós* blind, used sb.; see -ITIS.

**typhoon** taifū-n cyclonic storm in the China seas. XVI. - Chinese *tai fung*, dial. vars. of *ta* big, *fēng* wind; cf. G. *taifun, teifun*, F. *typhon*. Earlier †*tuffoon* (XVII), identified in form with †*touffon* (XVI), †*tuffon* (XVII) violent storm in India - Pg. *tufão* - Hind. (- Arab.) *tūfān* hurricane, tornado, beside which there was a contemp. †*typhon* (XVI) - L. *tūphōn* - Gr. *tūphōn*, rel. to *tūphein* (see TYPHUS).

**typhus** tai-fəs infectious fever. XVIII. - modL. *tūphūs* (De Sauvages) - Gr. *tūphos* smoke, vapour, stupor, f. *tūphein* smoke. Hence **typhoid** tai-foid resembling typhus; applied spec. to a fever marked by intestinal inflammation and formerly supposed to be a variety of typhus. XVIII. f. TYPHUS + -OID; cf. F. *typhoïde*.

**tyranno-** tai-ræ-nou comb. form of Gr. *tūrannos* TYRANT, as in *tyrannosaurus*.

**tyrant** tai-ɹənt absolute ruler; despotic ruler XIII (RGlouc., Cursor M.). ME. *tira(n)nd*, *tirant*, pl. *tiraunz*, also *tyran* - OF. *tyrant, tiran* (mod. *tyran*) = Pr. *tiran*, Sp. *tirano*, It. *tiranno* - L. *tyrannus* - Gr. *tūrannos*. (OF. *tyrant* is analogical after forms in -ANT.) So **tyrannic** ti-, tai-ræ-nik. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. **TYRANNICAL**. XVI; preceded by †*tirannysh* (Gower). **tyrannous** ti-rænəs. XV. **tyranny**<sup>3</sup> ti-ræni. XIV. - (O)F. *tyrannie* - late L. *tyrannia* - Gr. *tūranntā*. **tyrannize**. XV. - (O)F. *tyranniser*.

**tyre**<sup>1</sup>, **tire** tai-ɹ †curved plating for the rim of a wheel XV; rim of metal forming a continuous hoop XVIII, later, endless cushion of rubber for the same purpose XIX. perh. a use of **TIRE**<sup>3</sup> (aphetic of **ATTIRE**). ¶ The sp. with *y* is now used in Great Britain.

**tyre**<sup>2</sup> tai-ɹ (in India) curdled milk. XVII (Purchas). - Tamil *tayir*.

**Tyrian** ti-riən pert. to Tyre, ancient Phœnician city on the Mediterranean, spec. of a purple or crimson dye obtained from molluscs. XVI. f. L. *Tyrius*, f. *Tyrus* Tyre; see -IAN.

**tyro** see TIRO.

**tzar** see TSAR, CZAR.

**tzigane** tsigā-n Hungarian gipsy. XIX. - F. *tzigane* (with *tz* of G. origin) - Magyar *czigány*.

## U

**ubication** júbikei-fən location. XVII. - medL. *ubicatiō(n-)* (cf. Sp. *ubicación*, Pg. *ubicação*), f. *ubicāre* (cf. Sp. *ubicarse* be in a determinate place), f. L. *ubi* where = Umbrian *pufe*, Oscan *puf* :- \**quibi* (cf. L. *alicubi* elsewhere, *neubi* nowhere), f. base of *qui* WHO, with loc. ending; see -ATION. So **UBIETY** jubai'iti condition in respect of place - medL. *ubietās*. **UBIQUITY**-jubi-kwiti quality of being everywhere at one and the same time. XVI. - modL. *ubiquitās* (cf. F. *ubiquité*, Sp. *ubicuidad*), f. L. *ubique* everywhere, f. *ubi* + generalizing -*que*. Hence **UBIQUITOUS**. XIX, which was preceded by **UBIQUA-RIAN**. XVIII. So **UBIQUITA-RIAN**. XVII, **UBIQUITARY**. XVI, f. or - modL. *ubiquitarius* (cf. F. *ubiquitaire*, Sp. *ubiquitario*).

**U-boat** jū'bout German submarine. XX. - G. *U-boot*, for *unterseeboot* 'under-sea boat'.

**udal** jū'dəl of lands held by an old pre-feudal form of freehold tenure. XVI (*outhell, uthall, udall*). Orkney and Shetland form of ON. *óðal*, Norw. *odal, odel, ODAL*.

**udder** ʌ'dəɪ mammary glands in cattle, etc. OE. *ūder* = OFris., OS. *ūder*, MLG., MDu. *ūder* (Du. *uier, uijer*), OHG. *ūter* (G. *euter*) :- WGerm. \**ūðr-*; cf. OFris. *iāder*, OS. *ieder*, MLG. *jeder, judder*, ON. (with unexpl. cons.-change) *júgr, júr* :- \**eūðer*; IE. \**ūðr-* is repr. by L. *ūber* teat, udder, as adj. fertile, copious, Gr. *oúthar*, Skr. *ūdhar*. ¶ The OE. long vowel has been shortened as in *adder, fodder*.

**udometer** jūdō'mitəɪ rain-gauge. - F. *udomètre*, irreg. f. L. *ūdus* damp; see -METER.

**ugh** ʌ, u repr. of a cough XVIII; int. of disgust XIX.

**ugly** ʌ'gli †frightful, horrible, terrible; morally offensive XIII; physically offensive, repulsive to the eye XIV; causing offence or disquiet; hazardous, dangerous; cross, ill-tempered XVII. Appears first in northern and eastern texts; -ON. *uggligr* to be feared, f. *ugga* fear (whence dial. *ug* cause to fear, abhor XIII); see -LY<sup>1</sup>. So **UGSOME**<sup>1</sup> horrible. XIV; chiefly north. dial. and Sc.; its literary currency in mod. times is prob. due to Scott.

**Ugrian** (j)ū'grɪən pert. to a Ural-Altai people called *Ugry* by early Russ. writers; see -IAN. XIX. comb. form **U-gro-** as in *Ugro-Finnish*.

**uhlan** ū-læn cavalryman, lancer in Continental armies. XVIII. - F. *uhlan*, G. *u(h)lan* - Pol. *ułan, hulán* (also in Czech, Russ., etc.) - Turk. *ođlan* youth, servant (cf. *ođul* child).

**uitlander** ei'tlændəɪ in S. Africa, foreigner, alien. XIX. Afrikaans, f. Du. *uit* OUT + *land* LAND; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**ukase** jukei's decree, orig. of Russian emperor. XVIII. - Russ. *ukáz, f. ukazát'* show, order, decree.

**Ukrainian** jukrei'nɪən, jukra'i'nɪən pert. to the *Ukraine*, country of the U.S.S.R. XIX. f. Pol., Russ. *Ukraina* lit. border, frontier, marches, f. *u-* at, beside + *kráj* edge, brink; see -IAN.

**ukulele** jūkilei-li Hawaiian guitar. XIX. native name.

**-ular** jüləɪ repr. L. *-ulāris* (sometimes through F. *-ulaire*), f. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum* -ULE + -āris -AR, as in L. *populāris* POPULAR, *rēgulāris* REGULAR, *sæculāris* SECULAR. Some adjs. function as if connected directly to the bases of derivs. in *-ule*, as *granular, valvular*, apprehended as f. *grain, valve*.

**ulcer** ʌ'lseɪ open sore. XIV. - (O)F. *ulcère* or - L. *ulcer-*, nom. *ulcus*, rel. to Gr. *hēlkos* wound, sore, Skr. *árcas* piles. So **ULCERATE**<sup>2</sup>. XV, **ULCERATION**. XIV; **ULCEROUS**. XVI - L. *ulcerāt-, -āre, -ātiō(n-), -ōsus*.

**-ule** jül suffix repr. F. *-ule* - L. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum*, as in *capsula* CAPSULE, *globulus* GLOBULE, *grānulum* GRANULE. Some words in *-ule* that were temporarily current, e.g. †*scrupule*, gave way finally to earlier forms in -LE<sup>1</sup>; others, e.g. †*formule*, to the orig. L. form. The corr. adjs. end in -ULAR, -ULOSE, -ULOUS.

**ulema** ū-ləmə body of Muslim doctors in the law under the authority of the Sheik-ul-Islam XVII; one of these XIX. - Arab. (Turk., Pers.) *ʔulemā*, pl. of *ʔālim* learned, f. *ʔalama* know. So F. *ouléma, uléma*, Sp. *ulema*, etc.

**-ulent** jülənt repr. L. *-ulentus*, used to form adjs. usu. with the sense of 'abounding in, full of', as *corpulentus* CORPULENT, *fraudentus* FRAUDULENT, *opulentus* OPULENT, *purulentus* PURULENT, *truculentus* TRUCULENT. Variants with *o* and *i* are repr. by *violentus* VIOLENT, *pestilentus* PESTILENT, *somnolentus* SOMNOLENT.

**ullage** ʌ'lidʒ amount by which a cask or bottle falls short of being full. xv (*oylage, ulage*). - AN. *ulliage* (cf. AL. *oillagium, eolagium, ullagium, oculagium*) = OF. *ouillage, oillage, Pr. ulhage, oulhage*, f. OF. (also mod.) *ouiller, oullier, ouiller* (cf. AL. *oillare*) = Pr. *ulhar, oulhar* fill up (a barrel) :- Gallo-Rom. \**oculāre*, f. L. *oculus* EYE, used in the sense of bung-hole; see -AGE.

**ullagone** ʌlə'gɔn cry of lamentation. XIX. - Ir. *olagón, ologón, olagán*, of imit. origin.

**ulmic** ʌˈlmik (chem.) derived from the bark of the elm. XIX. - F. *ulmique*, f. L. *ulmus* ELM; see -IC.

**ulna** ʌˈlnə (anat.) larger inner bone of the fore-arm. XVI. - L. *ulna* ELL. So **uˈlnar**. XVIII. - modL. *ulnaris*.

**-ulose** jʊləs adj. suffix repr. L. *-ulōsus*, compounded of *-ulus* -ULE and *-ōsus* -OSE<sup>1</sup> and f. sbs. in *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*. Some Eng. formations are based on existing L. adjs., as *calculose*; others are analogical, as *granulose*. Forms in *-ulose* from the same bases as others in *-ulous* are usu. either older forms now repl. by the commoner *-ulous* or later forms differentiated for specific uses.

**-ulous** jʊləs adj. suffix repr. L. *-ulōsus* -ULOSE and *-ulus*; to the former belong *crapulous*, *fabulous*, *meticulous*, *populous*, *scrupulous*, to the latter *bibulous*, *credulous*, *garrulous*, *sedulous*. In a few instances L. adjs. of both types exist, as *querulus*, *querulōsus* QUERULOUS, *ridiculus*, *ridiculōsus* RIDICULOUS.

**ulster** ʌˈlstɜː king-of-arms for Ireland XVI; long loose overcoat of rough cloth introduced by J. G. McGehee & Co. of Belfast, capital of Ulster 1867 and thence called *U. overcoat*. Name of the most northerly province of Ireland, the earlier form of which was *Ulvester* (AN. *Ulvestria*, AL. *Ulvestera*, -*tira*) - ON. *Ulfastir*, also *Ulfaxtir*, *Ulfāstir*, f. Ir. *Ulfaidh* men of Ulster; the el. *-ster*, which appears also in *Leinster*, *Munster* (Ir. *Laighean*, *Mumha*), is perh. to be referred to (O)Ir. *tir* land = L. *terra* (see TERRESTRIAL). *Ulltoman*, the adj. of *Ulster*, is f. medL. *Ulltonia* Ulster, f. *Ull-*, stem of OIr. *Ulfaid* Ulster, whence also Anglo-Ir. †*Ulltagh* Ulsterman (XVII).

**ulterior** ʌltiəˈrɪər beyond what is immediate or present XVII; locally more remote XVIII. - L. *ulterior* further, more distant, compar. of *\*ulter* (cf. ULTRA and the rel. of *inferior* with *infra*); cf. F. *ulérieur*, etc. So **ultimate**<sup>1</sup> ʌˈltimət (of an end, stage, etc.) last, final. XVII - medL. *ultimatus*, pp. of late L. *ultimāre* come to an end (Tertullian), f. L. *ultimus*, superl. of *\*ulter*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **ultimatum** ʌltimɛiˈtəm final terms; final point, extreme limit. XVIII. - modL., sb. use of n. of *ultimatus*; in the second sense *ultimate* was used earlier; the L. form is in gen. use in Continental langs. **ultimo** ʌˈltimou †on the last day XVI; of the last month XVII. abl. (sc. *diē* day or *mense* month) of *ultimus*.

**ultra** ʌˈltrə extreme royalist or partisan of any sort. XIX. orig. used by Lady (Sydney) Morgan (1817) after F. *ultra*, short for *ultra-royaliste* (cf. next).

**ultra-** ʌˈltrə prefix repr. L. *ultrā* beyond, rel. to *ulterior*, etc. (see above), occurring in L. *ultrāmūdānus* that is beyond the world or universe (cf. MUNDANE), medL. *ultrāmarinus*, *-montānus* ULTRAMARINE, *-MON-*

TANE; in mod. use (from early XIX) a living prefix denoting (1) prepositionally, surpassing the limits of (the specified concept), as *ultra-human*, *ultra-fidian* (Coleridge) going beyond mere faith; (2) adverbially, marked by an extreme degree of the quality denoted by the adj. qualified (this sense prob. originating by imitation of F. *ultra-révolutionnaire*, *ultra-royaliste*); (3) spec. in *ultra-violet* applied to the rays beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum; so †*ultra-red* (XIX, now INFRA-red); (4) denoting instruments recording very minute measurements, as *ultramicroscope*.

**ultraism** ʌˈltrəɪzəm extreme opinion. XIX. f. ULTRA + -ISM. So **ultraist**. Cf. G. *ultraismus*.

**ultramarine** ʌltrəmərɪˈn A, applied to a blue pigment obtained orig. from lapis lazuli XVI; B, situated beyond the sea XVII. In B - It. †*oltramarino* (mod. *oltre-*) in *azzurro oltramarino* 'azure from overseas' (cf. Sp., Pg. *azul ultramarino*), the substance being of foreign origin; later assim. to medL. *ultrāmarinus* (see ULTRA-, MARINE).

**ultramontane** ʌltrəmɔˈnteɪn (one) representing the R.C. church beyond (i.e. north of) the Alps and so not favouring extreme views of papal authority XVI (Bacon); (orig. from the French point of view) pert. to the R.C. Church beyond (i.e. south of) the Alps, (and hence) the Italian party favouring such views XVIII. - medL. *ultrāmōntānus* (whence also F. *ultramontain*, It. *oltrēmōntano*, etc.); see ULTRA-, MOUNT<sup>1</sup>, -ANE<sup>2</sup>.

**ultroneous** ʌltrɔːniəs voluntary. XVII. f. L. *ultrōneus*, f. L. *ultrō* at a distance, moreover, into the bargain, of one's own accord, f. base of *uls* beyond, *ulter* (see SPONTANEOUS), for the ending cf. *spontāneus* SPONTANEOUS, *idōneus*.

**ululate** ʌˈljʊleɪt, jʊˈljʊleɪt howl. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *ululāre* (whence F. *ululer*, etc.), of imit. origin; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **ulula-**TION. XVI. - obs. F. or late L.

**um** əm, m int. expressing hesitation or doubt. XVII.

**umbel** ʌˈmbəl (bot.) inflorescence in which the flowers are borne upon nearly equal pedicels springing from a common centre. XVI (Gerarde). - F. †*umbelle* (mod. *ombelle*) or L. *umbella* sunshade, dim. of *umbra* shadow; see UMBRA. So **umbellifer** ʌmbeˈlɪfər. XVIII, **umbelliferous**. XVII - F. †*um-*, *ombellifère*, modL. *umbellifer*.

**umber**<sup>1</sup> ʌˈmbɛɪ grayling. xv. - OF. *umbre*, (also mod.) *ombre*, orig. *ombre de mer* and *de rivière* :- L. *umbra* UMBRA.

**umber**<sup>2</sup> ʌˈmbɛɪ kind of brown earth used as a pigment. XVI. - F. *ombre* or It. *ombra* (also *terre d'ombre*, *terra di ombra* 'shadow earth'), either identical with the words derived from L. *umbra* (cf. prec.) or from

L. *Umbra*, fem. of *Umbra* belonging to the ancient province of *Umbria*, Italy (cf. *Umbra creta* 'Umbrian chalk', Pliny).

**umbilical** ʌˈmbilaɪk(ə)l, ʌmˈbiːlɪk(ə)l pert. to the navel. XVI. - medL. *umbilicālis*, f. L. *umbilicus*, f. base of *UMBO* + *-l-* deriv. + suffix \**-iko-*; see *-AL*<sup>1</sup>.

**umbles** ʌˈmblz. XV. var. of *NUMBLES*; in attrib. use *umble-pie* (XVII, Pepys); cf. *HUMBLE-PIE*.

**umbo** ʌˈmbou boss of a shield; round or conical projection. XVIII. - L. *umbō*; *NAVEL*.

**umbra** ʌˈmbrə phantom, ghost XVI; uninvited guest accompanying an invited one; (astron.) shadow (cf. *PENUMBRA*) XVII. - L. *umbra* shadow, shade, phantom, etc.; cf. *UMBER*<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.

**umbrage** ʌˈmbrɪdʒ †shade, shadow XV (Lydg.); shade of trees, (hence) foliage XVI; †shadowy appearance, semblance; †suspicion, inkling, pretext; displeasure, resentment XVII. - OF. *umbrage*, (also mod.) *ombrage* = Pr. *ombratge*, It. *ombraggio* :- Rom. \**umbrāticum*, sb. use of n. of L. *umbrāticus* pert. to retirement or seclusion, f. *umbra* (see prec.). The last sense is first used in phr. *give u. to*, modelled on F. *donner ombrage à* make jealous or suspicious. Hence **umbrageous** ʌmˈbreɪˈdʒəs shady XVI; suspicious, jealous XVII. - (O)F. *ombrageux*.

**umbratile** ʌˈmbrətəɪl umbrageous XVI; shadowy, unsubstantial XVII. - L. *umbrātilis* keeping in the shade, secluded, f. *umbra* (cf. prec.); see *-ILE* and cf. F. *ombratile*, etc.

**umbre** ʌˈmbəɪ African bird *Scopus umbretta*. XVIII (Pennant). - F. *ombre* or L. *umbra* shade, after modL. *umbretta*, whence **umbre-tte**. XIX.

**umbrella** ʌmˈbre-lə circular sunshade or portable protection against bad weather. XVII (also *-ello*). - It. *ombrella*, *ombrello* (whence F. *ombrelle*), dim. of *ombra* :- L. *umbra* (shadow, shade), after *umbella* *UMBEL*. ¶ late L. *umbrella* occurs in glosses.

**Umbrian** ʌˈmbrɪən pert. to *Umbria*, ancient province of Italy, or the Italic dialect spoken there. XVII (Holland).

**umlaut** uˈmlaut (philol.) change in the sound of a vowel due to partial assimilation to an adjacent sound. XIX. G. (Klopstock 1774; familiarized through Jacob Grimm's 'Grammatik' 1819, I. 9); f. *um-* about + *laut* sound (see *LOUD*). Cf. *ABLAUT*.

**umph** mf usu. *HUMPH*. XVI (*umff*), XVII-XVIII (*umh*), XVIII (*umph*).

**umpire** ʌˈmpaɪə one who decides between disputants or arbitrators. xv (Lydg.). Late ME. *owmpere*, *umpere*, arising from misdivision of a *nounpere*, as an *owmpere* (cf. *anoonpier* . . . the seyd *nounpier* 'Paston Letters', an. 1424, and *ADDER*, *APRON*, *AUGER*); †*nounpere* (XIV-XV) - OF. *no(u)m-*

*per*, f. *no(u)n-* NON- + *per* PEER, i.e. a third man called in to decide between two. Hence as vb. XVI. ¶ For the development of *ē* to *ī* (whence *aia*) before r cf. *BRIER*<sup>1</sup>, *FRIAR*, *QUIRE*<sup>1</sup>, *TIRE*<sup>1</sup>.

**umpty** ʌˈmptɪ signaller's sl. for 'dash' used in reading morse code messages; by assoc. with numerals in *-TY*<sup>1</sup> used for an indefinite fairly large number; whence **umptee-n**, after numerals in *-TEEN*. XX.

**umquhile** ʌˈmɑːɪl †sometimes XII (Peterborough Chron.); (arch.) formerly, sometime XIV; adj. former, late xv. Sc. form of *umwhile*, repr. ult. OE. *ymb(e) hwile*, i.e. *ymb(e)* around, about, (of time) after, with cogns. in all Germ. langs. exc. Gothic, and rel. to *AMPHI-*, and acc., dat. of *hwil* time, *WHILE*.

**un**<sup>1</sup> ʌn, n dial. survival of OE. *hine*, accus. of HE. XVII ('*hun*', B. Jonson).

**un**<sup>2</sup>, 'un ʌn, n dial. and vulgar form of *ONE*; reduction of *ōn*, but often sp. with an apostrophe as if for *wun*.

**un**<sup>-1</sup> ʌn OE. *un-* = OFris. *un-*, *on-*, *oen-*, (M)Du. *on-*, OS. (LG.), (O)HG., Goth. *un-*, ON. *ú-, ó-*, corr. to OIr. *in-, an-*, L. *in-* IN-<sup>2</sup>, Gr. *an-, a-* A-<sup>4</sup>, AN-<sup>2</sup>, Arm. *an-*, Skr. *an-, a-* :- IE. \**h<sub>2</sub>-*, gradation-var. of *ne* not (see NE). This prefix, expressing negation or contradiction, is capable of being compounded with adjs., advs., pples.

It has been most frequently used with pples. and adjs., but there has been restriction with short simple adjs. (e.g. *unblithe*, *unbold*, *unbroad*, *unfast*, *unglad*, *unslack*, *unstrong*), there being usu. available simple forms with opposite positive meanings; but *unclean*, *uneven*, *unmild*, *untrue*, *unwise*, etc. are of OE. date (some of them of Germ. extent), while *unable*, *undue*, *uneasy*, *unjust*, *unlike*, *unsafe* (Hooker, Sh.) are notable exx. of comps. with adjs. of alien origin. On the other hand derivs. from adjs. in *-able*, *-al*, *-ant*, *-ar*, *-ary*, *-ent*, *-ful*, *-ible*, *-ic(al)*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-ous*, *-y* are very numerous; *uncomeatable* (XVII, Congreve) and *ungetatable* (XIX) are notably elaborate formations, with an extreme case in Ben Jonson's *un-in-one-breath-utterable*. Formations with pples. appear freely from OE. times onwards. There are several comps. in common use of which the simplex is now obs. or rare, or not current in the relevant senses, as *unbounded*, *undaunted*, *unfailing*, *unfeeling*, *ungainly*, *unmeaning*, *unprincipled*, *unruly*, *unsightly*, *unspeakable*, *untiring*, *untrodden*, *unwieldy*. Adjectives of certain types have not usu. been susceptible of the combination, as *big*, *great*, *huge*, *vast*, *fat*, *fond*, *large*, *long*, *near*, *stupid*, *ugly*, *wrong*; Keats's *untremendous* is a fanciful coinage. Participles with pendent particles are freely used, e.g. *uncalled-for*, *unreferred-to*, *unthought-of*.

There are many parallel formations with IN-<sup>2</sup>, esp. in the earlier periods, e.g. *inactive*,



*inconstant, immeasurable, insatiable*, beside *inactive, unconstant, unmeasurable, unsatisfiable; moral*, and its distinguishable negatives, *immoral, unmoral, amoral*, make an exceptional series.

A pejorative sense ('bad', 'evil') of the prefix was exemplified in OE., e.g. *un(ge)weder* bad or stormy weather (cf. G. *unwetter, ungewitter*), *untid* wrong time (cf. UNTIMELY), *unwyrd* misfortune; it continued into ME. with limited currency, and survived in Sc. dial. in a formation on an alien word, viz. *unbeest* wild beast, monster (XIII-XIX), with which cf. G. *untier*.

The stress is normally on the basic syll. exc. in attrib. use, e.g. *unearned income*, *untold riches*, or contrasted use, e.g. *even and uneven patches*.

**un-**<sup>2</sup> an prefix expressing reversal or deprivation. OE. *un-*, *on-*, *an-* = OFris. *und-*, *un(t)-*, *and-*, *on(t)-*, OS. *ant-* (Du. *ont-*), OHG. *ant-*, *int-* (G. *ent-*), orig. identical with *and-* in OE. *andswaru* ANSWER, *andlong* ALONG<sup>2</sup>. Most of the OE. formations have a simple vb. as their base, as *unbindan* unbind, *undōn* UNDO, *ungeocian* unyoke, and denote reversal of the action; the few denoting removal or deposition were increased later, as *unfasten*, *unfix*, *unhorse* (a rider), *unlace*, *unmail*, *unsettle*, *unstitch*, as also those denoting freedom or release, as *unbosom*, *uncage*, *unearth*, *unhorse* (a carriage), *unhouse*, *unsheathe*, *unsphere*; from late xvi comps. denoting deprivation of a quality or status appear, as *unchurch*, *unking*, *unman*.

The redundant use of the prefix is rare, the chief ex. being *unloose* (cf. OE. *unliesan*, ME. *unlese*), with dial. *unbare*, *unrip* (xvi), *unstrip*, etc.

Both *un-*<sup>1</sup> and *un-*<sup>2</sup> may be repr. in such a pp. form as *unsaddled*, which may mean 'not saddled or having a saddle' or 'removed from or deprived of a saddle'.

**una** ju-nə catboat. Name of the first boat of the kind brought from America to England in 1853.

**unable** anei-bl not able XIV (Wyclif, Gower); physically incapable XVI (in later use Sc.). f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+ABLE, after (O)F. *inhabile* or L. *inhabilis*.

**unaneled** anəni-ld not having received extreme unction. XVII (Sh. 'Hamlet' I v 77). f. UN-<sup>1</sup> + pp. of †*anele* (xiv), f. *an-* + †*ele* anoint (f. OE. *ele* OIL), after OF. *emuler* (mod. *enhuiler*), whence ME. *anoil*, *enoil*; see -ED<sup>1</sup>.

**unanimous** junə-niməs of one mind or opinion. XVII. f. L. *ūnanimus*, (late) *ūnanimis* (whence †*unanime* freq. 1600-50), f. *ūnus* ONE + *animus* mind; see ANIMATE, -OUS). So **unanimity** xv. - (O)F. or L.

**unanswerable** †discrepant; not admitting of an answer; not responsible for. XVII. So **unanswerably**<sup>2</sup> xvi. **una-rm** xiv, **un-a-rmed** xiii; see UN-<sup>1</sup>, UN-<sup>2</sup>; partly after

(O)F. *désarmer* DISARM. **unawares** anə-wæ:ɪz without being aware; without warning. XVI (Coverdale). alt. of *unwares* (xii), var. of *unware* (xii), adv. f. OE. *unwær* = ON. *úvarr*; see UN-<sup>1</sup>, AWARE, -S. So **unaware** adv. xvi (Sh.); adj. xviii (Swift).

**unbeknown** anbinou-n in adv. phr. *u. to* without the knowledge of. XVII. Hence, with -st (f. -s with parasitic t), **unbeknownst** (dial. or vulgar). XIX; earlier †*unknownst*.

**unbend** anbe:nd relax XIII; straighten XVII; free oneself from restraint XVIII. f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+BEND vb. **unbending** unyielding, inflexible XVII; remaining erect XVIII. f. UN-<sup>1</sup> + prp. of BEND (-ING<sup>2</sup>). **unbloody** anbla:di OE. (rare) *unblōdīg*; spec. *u. sacrifice* of the Eucharist. XVI. **unbosom** anbu-zəm disclose. XVI (Sh.). UN-<sup>2</sup>; cf. Du. *ontboezemen*. **unbound** OE. *unbunden*; UN-<sup>1</sup>; cf. (M)Du. *ongebonden*, etc. **unbounded** xvi (Florio). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unbri-dled** xiv (Ch.). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unbroken** anbrou:kn XIII (Cursor M.). UN-<sup>1</sup>; cf. (M)Du. *ongebroken*, (M)HG. *ungebrochen*. **unbu-rden** xvi. UN-<sup>2</sup>.

**uncanny** ankæ-ni †A. malicious XVI; B. (dial.) careless, unreliable XVII; C. not safe to deal with XVIII; D. of a mysterious or weird nature XIX. Orig. Sc. and north.; f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+CANNY; sense D is of Eng. development.

**unchancy** antʃɑ:nsi (chiefly Sc.) ill-fated XVI; dangerous, unsafe XVIII (Burns). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unchurch** antʃə:ɪtʃ exclude from membership of a church. XVII. UN-<sup>2</sup>.

**uncial** ʌ'nʃiəl A. pert. to an inch or an ounce XVII; B. (palæog.) after late L. *unciales litteræ* (Jerome, Prologue to 'Job'), having the large rounded forms characteristic of early Gr. and L. manuscripts XVIII. - L. *uncialis*, f. *uncia* INCH<sup>1</sup>, OUNCE<sup>1</sup>; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ For sense B cf. F. *oncial* (1587); the orig. application is obscure; in Jerome's 'uncialibus, ut vulgo dicunt, litteris' (the emendations *initialibus* and *uncinalibus* have been proposed).

**unciform** ʌ'nsifɔ:m hook-shaped. XVIII. - modL. *unciformis*, f. *uncus* hook (cf. Gr. *ógkos* and ANGLE<sup>2</sup>); see -FORM. So **uncinate**<sup>2</sup> ʌ'nsineit hooked. XVIII. - L. *uncinātus*, f. *uncinus*, f. *uncus* (see -INE<sup>1</sup>).

**uncle** ʌ'ŋkl father's or mother's brother, aunt's husband XIII; one's *u.* pawnbroker (cf. Du. *oom Jan 'uncle John'*) XVIII. - AN. *uncle*, (O)F. *oncle* = Pr. *oncle*, *avoncle*, Rum. *unchiu* :- late L. *aunculus* uncle, for earlier *avunculus* maternal uncle (*patruus* being paternal uncle), dim. (see next) of \**awon-*, var. of the base of L. *avus* grandfather (:- \**awos*), *ava*, *avia* grandmother, which is repr. also by OPruss. *awis*, OSl. *uj*, Lith. *avynas*, Arm. *hav*, W. *ewythr*, Bret. *eonter* uncle (:- \**awentēr*), ON. *ái* great-grandfather, *afi* grandfather.

¶ Superseded ME. *eme* (whence the surname *Eames*), OE. *ēam* = OFris. *ēm*, MLG., MDu. *ōm* (Du. *oom*), OHG. *ōheim* :- Germ. \**auuy* *yaimaz*, the first el. of which contains the same base.

**-uncle** אַנקל suffix repr. OF. *-uncle*, and its source, L. *-unculus*, *-uncula*, a comp. form with *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ule*, on *-unc-* (as in *homunciō* little man); see CARUNCLE, PEDUNCLE. Also *-uncule* in *homuncule*; cf. RANUNCULUS.

**uncow** אַנקֹּד adj. strange, unusual XV (*uncow*); remarkable, great XVIII; adv. extremely (esp. in *the unco guid* 'the rigidly righteous', Burns) XVIII. north. and Sc. clipped form of UNCOUTH; cf. UNKID.

**uncomeatable** אַנקאַמאַטאַבל inaccessible. XVII (-ible, Congreve). Cf. UNGETATABLE.

¶ 'A low, corrupt word' (J.). **unconscionable** אַנקֹּנִשְׁאָבֵל not conscientious; not reasonable, unreasonably great, etc. XVI. UN<sup>-1</sup>. **unconscious** XVIII. UN<sup>-1</sup>. **uncouple** אַנקאַפֿל release (dogs) from the leash XIV; disconnect XVI. f. UN<sup>-2</sup> + COUPLE, after (O)F. *découpler*; cf. (M)Du. *ont-koppelen*.

**uncouth** אַנקֹּפֿ †unknown; †unfamiliar; (dial.) unusual OE.; †unfrequented; uncommonly, awkward XVI. OE. *uncūþ* = MDu. *oncont* (Du. *onkond*), OHG. *unkund*, ON. *úkunnr*, Goth. *unkunþs*; CGerm. f. UN<sup>-1</sup> + pp. of \**kunnan* know (see CAN<sup>2</sup>). Cf. UNCO, UNKID.

**uncover** אַנקאַוועל lay open. XIII (Cursor M.). UN<sup>-2</sup>; cf. (O)F. *découvrir* DISCOVER.

**unction** אַנקְטְיֹּן A. anointing as a rite or symbol XIV (Trevisa); B. (after 1 John ii 20 and 'spiritualis unctio' of the hymn 'Veni, Creator Spiritus') spiritual influence XIV (Wycl. Bible); spiritual feeling XVII; C. lubrication, ointment XVI. - L. *unctiō(n)*, f. *unct-*, pp. stem of *ung(u)ere*; see UNGUENT, -TION. (Cf. (O)F. *onction*, Sp. *unción*, It. *unzione*.) So UNCTUOUS אַנקְטְיוּס greasy, oily XIV (Trevisa); fat, rich xv. - medL. *unctuosus*, f. L. *unctus* unction.

**undaunted** אַנדֹּאֻנְטִד †untamed xv; †(Sc.) unrestrained XVI; not discouraged XVI.

**undee, undy** אַנְדִּי (her.) wavy. XIV (*ounde*), XVI (*unde*). - OF. *undé* (mod. *ondé*), f. *unde*, *onde* wave; see UNDULATION, -Y<sup>5</sup>. ¶ *Undated*, f. medL. *undātus*, was also used XV-XVI.

**under** אַנְדֹּאַל adv. and prep. †(above, over. OE. *under* = OFris. *under*, OS. *undar* (Du. *onder*), OHG. *untar* (G. *unter*), ON. *undir*, Goth. *undar* :- CGerm. \**unðer* :- IE. \**ndhero-*, compar. formation (cf. Skr. *dāharas* adj. lower, *adhās* below, Av. *aðarō*, L. *inferus* lower, Skr. *adhamās*, L. *infimus* lowest). Hence *under*MOST. XVI.

**under-** אַנְדֹּאַל prefix<sup>1</sup>, repr. OE. *under-*, comb. form of UNDER adv. and prep. = OS. *undar-*, etc. (see prec.) denoting lower or

inferior position or locality, status or rank; defect, or insufficiency; sometimes rendering (O)F. *sous-*, L. *sub-*, *subter-*, *subtus-*; in numerous OE. applications, which, however, often cease to be commonly repr. until XVI or later.

**under-** אַנְדֹּאַל prefix<sup>2</sup> originating in the coalescence of UNDER prep. with a following sb., the resulting comp. forming an adj. or adv., e.g. *underfoot* (XII), UNDERGROUND (XVI), UNDERHAND, *undersea* (XVII).

**undergo** אַנדֹּאַגֹּוּ pt. *-went*, pp. *-gone* †undermine OE.; †pass under; endure, submit to XIII; experience XVI (Sh., Milton). Late OE. *undergān* (with Germ. cogns.); cf. L. *subire* (F. *subir*).

**undergraduate** אַנדֹּאַגְרַע־דְּיוּאַט student in statu pupillari at a university. XVII (Laud); shortened to **undergrad** (XIX). Hence irreg. **undergraduate**TTE (XX).

**underground** (with varying str.) adv. XVI; adj. XVII. UNDER<sup>-2</sup>.

**underhand** אַנדֹּאַרְהַנְדֿ adv., as attrib. adj. אַנְדֹּאַרְהַנְדֿ, secret(ly), covert(ly). XVI. f. UNDER + HAND; cf. OF. adv. phr. *à* or *par sous main*, Du. *onderhandsch* adj., Da. *underhaanden* adv. ¶ *Under hand* occurs in OE. and ME. in several senses unconnected with the modern use.

**underhung** אַנְדֹּאַרְהַנְדֿ having the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper. XVII. f. UNDER + HUNG, pp. of HANG.

**underlay** place beneath, support. OE. *underleġgan* = (M)Du. *onderleggen*, etc.; see UNDER<sup>-1</sup>, LAY<sup>1</sup>.

**underlie** †be subject to; submit to OE.; subtdn XVI; form a basis to XIX. OE. *underleġgan* = (M)Du. *onderliggen*, etc. See UNDER<sup>-1</sup>, LIE<sup>1</sup>.

**underling** אַנְדֹּאַלִּינְ subordinate. XII. f. UNDER (in the sense 'in a state of subjection') + -LING<sup>1</sup>.

**undermine** אַנדֹּאַמִּינְ mine beneath XIV; overthrow by underhand means XV. f. UNDER + MINE<sup>2</sup>, prob. after MDu. *ondermijnen* (cf. Du. *ondermijnen*).

**undern** אַנְדֹּאַרְנְ †third hour of the day OE.; †midday (OE.), XIII; (dial.) afternoon or evening XV; (dial.) light meal taken in the afternoon XVII. OE. *undern* = OFris. *undern*, -en, OS. *undorn*, -ern, OHG. *untorn*, -arn (Du. dial. *onder*, G. dial. *utern*, *undern*, *unern*), ON. *undorn*, -arn, Goth. *undaurn* in *undaurni* *mats* ἀριστον; CGerm. formation meaning 'morning' or 'midday', prob. f. UNDER in the sense of 'between' (for the formation cf. L. *inter*/*nus* INTERNAL). OE. *ær undern* before midday, in the morning, ME. *erunder*, survived dial. as *earnder*, *eender*, *yeender* forenoon, and OE. *ofer undern* after midday, in the afternoon, as *orndorn*, *ournder*.

**UNDERNEATH**

**underneath** ʌndəni:þ prep. beneath, below; adv. down below. OE. *underneopan*, f. UNDER + *neopan* (see BENEATH); cf. ODa. *underneden*.

**understand** ʌndəstænd grasp or know the meaning (or the fact) of OE.; recognize as present or implied XVI. OE. *understandan* = OFris. *understanda*, OIcel. (as a foreign word) *undirstanda*; cf. MLG. *understān* understand, step under, MDu. *onderstaen* (Du. *-staan*), MHG. *understān*, *-stēn* (G. *unterstehen*), and with another prefix, OE. *forstandan*, OS. *farstandan*, OHG. *firstantan*, MHG. *verstān*, *-stēn* (G. *verstehen*), MDu. *verstaen* (Du. *-staan*). Hence **understanding**<sup>1</sup> intellect, intelligence. XI. late OE. (tr. L. *intelligentia*; cf. MSW. *undirstandning*, Icel. *undirstaðning*); (pl.; joc. sl. or colloq.) footwear; legs, feet XIX. ¶ In xv-xvi three forms of the pp. were current, *understanden*, *understand(e)*, *understanded*, the last of which occurs in no. xxxv of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion (1563) and is echoed in mod. writing ('understanded of the people'); pp. *understood* appears after 1550. For a similar use of a comp. of the vb. 'stand' cf. Gr. *epistánai* understand, know.

**understrapper** ʌndəstræpəɪ underling, subordinate. XVIII. f. UNDER- + (prob.) *strapper* in dial. sense of 'labourer' or 'one who grooms a horse' (cf. STRAP).

**undertake** ʌndətɛ:k ʃentrəp XII (Orm); †accept, receive; take in hand, take in charge XIII; †commit oneself XIV; become surety for XVI. f. UNDER- + TAKE; cf. OSw. *undertake*; superseded OE. *underfōn*, ME. *underfo*, *-fong* (see FANG), and *underniman* (see NIM), ME. *undernime*, which survived till xv. Hence **undertaker**<sup>1</sup> †helper; one who undertakes a task XIV; contractor, now only for *funeral-undertaker* XVII. **undertaking**<sup>1</sup> †enterprise; †pledge, promise. XIV.

**undertone** low or subdued tone; undercurrent of feeling, etc. XIX. f. UNDER- + TONE.

**underwrite** ʌndəraɪ:t write underneath XIV (in pp.); †subscribe (a document) XVI; spec. (a policy of insurance) XVII (hence **underwriter**). f. UNDER-; tr. L. *subscribere* SUBSCRIBE (cf. rare OE. *underwritan*; Du. *onderschrijven*, G. *unterschreiben*).

**undies** ʌndɪz (colloq.) pl. women's undergarments. XX. f. *under-* in UNDERCLOTHES, UNDERWEAR, etc., with pl. of *-y<sup>6</sup>* as in *frillies* (XIX). Cf. *unders* XVIII (Fielding).

**undine** ʌndɪn water-nymph. XIX. (also *ondine*). - modL. *undina*, also *undena* (Paracelsus 'De Nymphis, etc.', Works 1658 II 391), f. *unda* wave; see WATER; *-INE*<sup>2</sup>; whence also F. *ondine*, G. *undine*. ¶ Familiarized by F. H. K. de la Motte Fouqué's romance 'Undine' (1811).

**undo** ʌndū. A. unfasten; B. annul, make of no effect; bring to nought, destroy, ruin

**UNGETATABLE**

OE.; † C. expound XIII. OE. *undōn* = OFris. *un(d)dua*, (M)Du. *ontdoen*, OHG. *intuon*; see UN-<sup>2</sup>, DO<sup>1</sup>. The absence of evidence in XVIII for sense A suggests that it came into present literary use through Scott, from whom the earliest exx. are recorded in XIX. Hence **undone** ʌndə'n ruined, destroyed XIV; chiefly predic., but current XVII-XVIII in attrib. use.

**undoubted** ʌndəʊ'tɪd XV; UN-<sup>1</sup>, pp. of DOUBT. Hence **undoubtedly**<sup>2</sup>. XV.

**undress**<sup>1</sup>, **undress** partial or informal dress. XVII. UN-<sup>1</sup> + DRESS sb. So **undressed** not dressed, trimmed, clothed XV.

**undress**<sup>2</sup> divest of clothes. XVI (Sh.). UN-<sup>2</sup>.

**undue** ʌndju:, ʌndju: not owing; improper, unseasonable XIV (Trevisa); excessive XVII. f. UN-<sup>1</sup> + DUE, after (O)F. *indū*, L. *indebitus*. So UNDU-<sup>1</sup>.V. XIV; after (O)F. *indūment*, †non *deument* (both XIV).

**undulate** ʌndjuleɪt move in or as in waves. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *undulāre* (whence F. *onduler*, Sp. *undular*, It. *ondulare*); cf. L. *undulātus* waved, f. late L. *undula*, dim. of *unda* wave; see WATER, *-ULE*, *-ATE*<sup>2</sup>. So **undulation** XVII (Sir T. Browne, Evelyn). **undulatory**<sup>2</sup>. XVIII; cf. F. *ondulatoire*, etc.

**undy** see UNDEE.

**undying** ʌndaiɪŋ immortal. XIII (*vndeiaŋd*, Cursor M.), UN-<sup>1</sup>, prp. of DIE<sup>1</sup>.

**unearth** ʌnɔ:ɪþ exhume XV; expel (an animal) from its earth XVII; (fig.) bring to light XIX. f. UN-<sup>2</sup> + EARTH sb., partly after (O)F. *déterrer*. **uneasy** ʌni:zi marked by discomfort. XIII (S. Eng. Leg.). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **uneath** ʌni:þ (arch.) with difficulty; hardly, scarcely. OE. *unēape*, f. *un-* UN-<sup>1</sup> + *ēape* easily (corr. to OS. *ōðo*, OHG. *ōdo*, ON. *auð-*). **unemployment** ʌnɛmplɔɪmənt. XIX; superseded contemp. *unemploy*. **unending** ʌnɛndɪŋ interminable, everlasting. XVII. f. UN-<sup>1</sup> + prp. of END vb. **unequal**. XVI; earlier †*unegall*. **uneven** ʌni:vən. OE. *unefen*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic); see UN-<sup>1</sup>, *EVEN*<sup>2</sup>. **unfailing**. XIV. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unfasten**. XIII (AncrR.). UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unfeeling** ʌnfɪ:lɪŋ. OE. *unfēlende*; UN-<sup>1</sup>, prp. of FEEL vb. **unfit** XVI. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unfitting**. XVI. UN-<sup>1</sup>; superseded earlier and common †*unfitting* XIV (Ch., Gower). **unfix** XVI (Sh.). -UN<sup>2</sup>. **unfold** ʌnfəʊld open the folds of; disclose. OE. *unfealdan*; see UN-<sup>2</sup>, FOLD<sup>2</sup>, and cf. (M)Du. *ontvouden*, G. *entfalten*. **unfroquented**. XVI (Sh.). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unfrock** ʌnfɹɔ:k degrade (cleric). XVII (Milton), f. UN-<sup>2</sup> + FROCK, partly after F. *défroquer* (XV). **ungainly** ʌŋgeɪnli clumsily, awkward. XVII (Cotgr.). f. UN-<sup>1</sup> + (dial.) *gainly*, after *ungain* (dial.) not straight; inconvenient (XV) - ON. *üegn*, f. *ü-* UN-<sup>1</sup> + *gegn* (cf. AGAIN); see -LY<sup>1</sup>.

**ungetatable** ʌŋgetæ:təbl unapproachable. XIX. Cf. UNCOMEATABLE.

**ungodly** ʌŋgɔdli irreligious, wicked. XVI (Tindale). UN<sup>-1</sup>; cf. Du. *ongoddelijk*, G. *ungöttlich*.

**unguent** ʌŋɡwənt ointment, salve. XV. - L. *unguentum*, f. *ungere* anoint, rel. to Skr. *anākti* anoints, *aktás* anointed, OPruss. *anktan*, OIr. *imb*, W. *ymenyn*, Bret. *amann*, OHG. *ancho* butter.

**ungulate** ʌŋɡjuleit hoof-shaped, hoofed. XIX. - late L. *ungulatus*, f. *ungula* claw, hoof, f. *unguis* NAIL; see -ULE, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**unhand** ʌnhænd take the hand(s) off. XVII (Sh.). f. UN<sup>-2</sup> + HAND sb.

**unhandy** ʌnhændi not easy to handle; lacking in dexterity. XVII. UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unhappy** ʌnhæpi †causing misfortune XIII (Cursor M.); unfortunate, ill-fated, (later) wretched in mind, marked by misfortune XIV. f. †*unhap* misfortune, mishap (XIII, AncrR.) - ON. *úhapp*, f. *ú*- UN<sup>-1</sup> + *happ* HAP sb.; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**unhiŋge**. XVII. UN<sup>-3</sup>. **unhoŋse**. XIV (Gower). UN<sup>-2</sup>. **unhouŋse**. XIV. UN<sup>-2</sup>; cf. MDu., MLG. *onthusen*.

**uni-** jü-ni repr. L. *uni-*, comb. form of L. *ünus* ONE, a single, repr. by only a few words before or during the classical period, freely used in XIX in techn. terms, to some extent modelled on its Gr. homologue MONO-.

**Uniat**, -ate jü-niät (pert. to) a member of an Orthodox Eastern church in communion with the R.C.Ch. XIX. - Russ. *unijat*, f. *unija* - L. *ünio* UNION.

**unicameral**<sup>1</sup> -kæməŋəl consisting of one CHAMBER. XIX. UNI- + CAMERA + -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**unicorn** jü-nikõm fabulous one-horned equine beast XIII; carriage drawn by three horses arranged one and two XVIII. - (O)F. *unicorne* - L. *unicornis* one-horned, (Vulg.) unicorn, f. *ünus* ONE + *cornü* HORN, rendering Gr. *monókerõs* (f. *mónos* only, *kéras* HORN).

**uniform** jü-nifõm of one or the same form XVI (Palsgr.); sb. (after F.) distinctive uniform dress XVIII. - (O)F. *uniforme* (= Sp., Pg., It. *uniforme*) or L. *üniformis*, f. *ünus* UNI- + *forma* FORM. So **unifoŋmity**. XV (of importance in English history because of the three acts of uniformity of 1549, 1559, and 1662, concerning conformity in respect of religious practice). - (O)F. or late L.; hence **unifoŋmitaŋian** one who believes that geological phenomena take place continuously and with uniformity. XIX (Whewell).

**unify** jü-nifai make one. XVI. - (O)F. *unifier* or late L. *ünificäre*; see UNI-, -FY. So **unifikaŋtion**. XIX.

**unilateral** jünilætəŋəl pert. to one side only. XIX. f. UNI- + LATERAL; cf. F.

**union** jü-niön, jü-njõn act or fact of uniting or being united XV; body of units joined together XVII; textile fabric composed of

two or more materials XIX; short for various combs., as *U. flag*, *U. jack* XVIII, *u. house* poor-house or workhouse of a union of parishes under the Poor Laws XIX. - (O)F. *union* or ecclL. *ünio(n-)* the number one, unity, f. *ünus* ONE; see -ION. *U. flag*, national flag introduced to symbolize the union of the crowns of England and Scotland XVII; *u. jack*, orig. small union flag flown as a jack (see JACK<sup>3</sup>) XVII. Hence **unioŋism**. XIX, **unioŋist** one who favours the formation or maintenance of a union XVIII; in British politics, relating to the maintenance of parliamentary union between Great Britain and Ireland XIX.

**unique** jünik of which there is only one; unparalleled. XVII (also †*unic*, †*unick*). - F. *unique*, †*unic* m. L. *ünicus* one and only, alone of its kind (whence also Sp., It. *unico*), f. *ünus* ONE; see -IC. ¶ Reintroduced by John Dee (1570); 'an affected and useless term of modern times' (Todd 1818).

**unison** jünisön, -zön (mus.) identity of pitch XVI; exact agreement. XVII. - (O)F. *unison* (mod. *unisson*) or late L. *ünisonus* of the same sound, f. *ünus* ONE + *sonus* SOUND<sup>3</sup>. (For *vrysoune* in York Mystery Plays xxv 262 read *vrysoune* ORISON.) So **unisoŋous** jünisönäs. XVIII.

**unit** jü-nit (math.) indivisible whole regarded as the base of number XVI; single individual XVII; quantity serving as a standard of measurement XVIII. f. L. *ünus* ONE, prob. after *digit*. Introduced by John Dee (1570): 'Note the worde, Vnit, to expresse the Greke Monas, and not Vnitie: as we haue alle, commonly, till now, vsed' (Preface to Billingsley's Euclid \*ijj margin).

**unitarian** jünitæŋian one who affirms the unipersonality of the Godhead. XVII. f. modL. *ünitarius* (XVI), f. L. *ünitäs* UNITY; see -ARIAN and cf. TRINITARIAN.

**unite** junai-t trans. make one XV; intr. form one (*with*) XVII (Sh., Milton). f. *ünit-*, pp. stem of L. *ünire* join together, f. *ünus* ONE. (The earlier †*une* and contemp. †*uny* had considerable currency; perh. after OF. *unier*, (O)F. *unir*.) So **unity** jü-niti fact or condition of being one XIII (Cursor M.); †UNIT XV; the number one XVI; in dramatic composition XVII (Dryden). - (O)F. *unité* (cf. Sp. *unidad*, It. *unità*) - L. *ünitäs* (Varro, after Gr. *évoŋtäs*).

**universal** jünivõrsəl comprehending the whole XIV (Ch.); pert. to the universe XIV (Gower); of the Church Catholic, forming a whole XV; widely learned or accomplished; (logic) pert. to the whole of a class or genus; also sb. XVI. - OF. *universal* (mod. -el) or L. *üniversälis*, f. *üniversus*; see next and -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **univerŋaŋlity**. XIV (once by Ch., thereafter not evidenced till XVI) - (O)F. or late L. (Boethius). **univerŋally**. XIV (Trevisa); cf. late L. *üniversäliter*. **univerŋalism**. XIX, -IST. XVII.

**universe** jū-nivōs A. *†in u.* (L. *in universum*) universally XIV (Ch.); B. the whole of created things XVI; the world XVII. — (O)F. *univers* (cf. Sp., It. *universo*) or L. *universum* the whole world (Cicero, tr. Gr. τὸ ὅλον 'the whole', Plato, Aristotle), sb. use of n. of *universus* all taken together, lit. 'turned into one', f. *ūnus* UNI-+*versus*, pp. of *vertere* turn (see *VERSE*, -WARD).

**university** jūnivō-ʒsiti whole body of teachers and scholars engaged in the higher branches of learning in a certain place. XIV. — (O)F. *université* — L. *universitās* the whole, the whole number (of), the universe, (in later juridical lang.) society, guild, corporation (whence the med. academic use *universitas magistrorum et scholarium*), f. *ūniversus*; see *UNIVERSE*, -ITY.

**unkempt** anke-m<sup>pt</sup> having dishevelled hair XV (Lydg.); †(of language) inelegant, rude XVI (Spenser; prob. after It. *incontos*, L. *incomptus* unadorned). var. of *unkem*(be)d, (cf. MHG. *ungekembet*, ON. *úkembdr*) f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+pp. of *kemb*, OE. *cemban* comb = OS. *kembian*, OHG. *kemben*, *chempen* (G. *kämmen*), ON. *kemba* = Germ. \**kambjan*, f. \**kambaz* COMB.

**unkid** a<sup>η</sup>kid (dial.) unknown, unfamiliar XIII (Cursor M.); awkward, troublesome XVII; lonely; dismal, uncanny XVIII. ME. *unkid*(d), f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+*kid*(d), pp. of (dial.) *kithe*, OE. *cýþan* make known = \**kunþjan*, f. \**kunþ-*, pp. stem of \**kunman* (see *CAN*<sup>2</sup>); cf. UNCO, UNCOUTH.

**unless** anle's (not) on a less condition than XIV (Maund.); except it be that, if . . . not XV (first with *than* or *that*, later without XVI); prep. except, but XVI. Late ME. phr. *o(n) lesse*, also in *lesse* (followed by *than*), modelled on (O)F. *à moins que* = Sp. *a menos que*, It. *a meno che*, repr. Rom. \**ad minus quam* 'at less than'; when the phr. had coalesced into one word (*unless*), lack of stress on the first syll. together with the negative implication of the word led to assim. to UN-<sup>1</sup>. ¶ Formerly sometimes used for *lest* (XVI), confused with it, and sp. †*unlest* (XVI).

**unlettered**. XIV (Rolle). UN-<sup>1</sup>; cf. ILLITERATE. **unlicked** anli'k not licked into shape. XVI (Sh.). UN-<sup>1</sup>.

**unlike** a<sup>n</sup>lai'k, a<sup>n</sup>lai'k, a<sup>n</sup>lai'k not like, different XII (Orm); (dial.) unlikely XIV. The early distribution of the word in northern and eastern areas suggests orig. accommodation of ON. *úllikr*, *úglíkr* = OE. *ungelíc* (ME. *uniliche*), OFris., MLG. *unlik* (Du. *onlijk*), OHG. *ungilih* (G. *ungleich*); CGerm. exc. Gothic; see UN-<sup>1</sup>, LIKE<sup>1</sup>. So UNLI'KELY<sup>2</sup>. XIV (Barbour); cf. ON. *úllígligr* improbable.

**unloose** anlū's relax; release XIV (PPl.); unfasten XVI (Tindale). f. UN-<sup>2</sup>, LOOSE; cf. OE. *onliesan*, ME. *unlese*. **unlucky** anlā'ki UN-<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Palsgr.). **unmake** anmei'k

UN-<sup>2</sup>. XV (Lydg.). **unman** anmæ'n deprive of manly qualities. XVI (Marston). UN-<sup>2</sup>; cf. (M)Du. *ontmannen*, etc., (MHG. *entmannen*. **unma'sk**. XVI (Sidney, Sh.). UN-<sup>2</sup>. Cf. Du. *ont-*, G. *entmasken*; perh. partly after F. *démasquer* (1564).

**unmentionable** anme'nʃəabl not to be mentioned XIX (Carlyle); sb. pl. trousers XIX (1830; orig. U.S. euph.). f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+*MENTIONABLE*. ¶ Synonyms are *inexpressibles* (1790), *ineffables* (1823), *inexplicables* (1836-7, Dickens), *unutterables* (1843), *unwhisperables* (1837).

**unmitigated**. XVI (Sh.). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unmi-xed**. XVI. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unmu-zzle**. UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unmu-zzled**. UN-<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh.). **unnai'l**. XV (Malory). UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unnatural**. XV. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unne-rved**. XVII (Sh.). UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unpai'd**. XIV (Barbour, Trevisa). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unpa-ralleled**. XVI (Drayton). UN-<sup>1</sup>.

**unready** anre'di not ready or prepared XIII (Cursor M.); not prompt XVI. f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+*READY*. ¶ From XVI (Stow) used as a form of †*unredy* (XIV, Trevisa), f. *unrede* (see -y<sup>1</sup>), OE. *unræd* (with Germ. cogns.) lack of counsel or wisdom (see *REDE*), traditional epithet from XIII of king Æthelred II, originating in the jingling collocation *Æthelred Unred* 'Noble Counsel, Evil Counsel'.

**unreal** anrī'əl. XVII (Sh.). UN-<sup>1</sup>; **unrea-lity**. XVIII. **unreason** anrī'zən †injustice XIV (Cursor M.); †*Abbot of U.*, (Sc.) XV-XVI mock personage in revellings; inability to act reasonably XIX. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unrea-sonable**. XIV (Rolle). UN-<sup>1</sup>.

**unreliable** anrilai'əbl not to be relied on. XIX (De Quincey, who attributes the word to Coleridge, is himself credited with the suggestion of *unrelyuponable*). See *RELIABLE*.

**unruly** anrū'li undisciplined, disorderly. XIV. f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+†*ruly* orderly (XIV), f. *RULE*+*-Y*<sup>1</sup>; modelled on OF. *rieulé*/*desrieulé*.

**unsaid** anse'd OE. *unsæd*, with Germ. cogns. (exc. Gothic). UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unsay** (OE., once). XV. UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unseat** ansī't. XVI (Spenser). UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unsee-mly**. XIII. UN-<sup>1</sup>; cf. ON. *ússémiligr*. **unsee-n**. XII. UN-<sup>1</sup>. **unse-ttle**. XVI. UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unsex** anse'ks. XVII (Sh.). UN-<sup>2</sup>. **unshi-p**. XV. UN-<sup>2</sup>; cf. Du. *ontschepen*, G. *entschiffen*. **unsi-ghtly**. XV. UN-<sup>1</sup>; cf. MDu. *onzicht*(e)lijk, etc.

**unspeakable** ansprī'kəbl A. that cannot be expressed in words XIV. B. indescribably bad XIX (*u. Turk*, Carlyle). f. UN-<sup>1</sup>+*SPEAK*+*-ABLE*, after L. *ineffābilis* INEFFABLE; cf. F. *indicible* (XV).

**unsteady** anste'di. XVI; cf. OFris., MDu. *unstedich*, MHG. *unstetec* (G. *unstätig*).

**unstrung** anstra'ŋ having the string(s) relaxed XVI (Florio); unnerved. XVII. UN-<sup>1</sup>, UN-<sup>2</sup>.

**unsung** ansa'ŋ not sung XV; not celebrated in song XVII (Milton); UN-<sup>1</sup>.

**unsymmetrical** ʌnɪˈsɪmɪtrəl (J.). UN<sup>-1</sup>. **unsystematic(al)**. xviii (Burke). UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**untidy** ʌntaɪˈdi †untimely, unseemly XIII; not in good order XIV. f. UN<sup>-1</sup> with parallels in the Germ. langs.

**untie** ʌntaɪˈ OE. *untigān*; UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**until** ʌntɪˈl, ʌntɪl syn. of TILL<sup>2</sup>, adv. and conj. XIII. First in northern and eastern texts (Havelok, Cursor M., R. Mannyng), f. ON. \**und*, retained in *unz*, *undz*, for \**und es* 'till that', and corr. to OE., OFris., OS. *und* (combined with \**te* in OS. *unti*, *unt*, OHG. *unzi*, *unz*, Goth. *unte*)+TILL<sup>2</sup>, the meaning being thus duplicated.

**untimeous** ʌntaɪˈmɔs (chiefly Sc.) untimely. xv. alt., by assim. to adjs. in -OUS (cf. WONDROUS) of †*untimes* (XIII, Cursor M.), adj. genitive of †*untime* OE. *untima* bad season, calamity = ON. *útfmi* misfortune, affliction; see UN<sup>-1</sup>, TIME.

**untiring** ʌntaɪˈrɪŋ not growing weary. XIX. f. UN<sup>-1</sup>+prp. of TIRE<sup>1</sup> (intr.).

**unto** ʌntu, ʌntū- (to in all uses exc. as marking an inf.); (arch.) until XIII. First in northern and eastern texts; f. (Scand.) *un-* of UNTIL+(native) TO. ☞ OS. *untō* is unconnected.

**untold** ʌntouˈld, ʌntould †not reckoned OE.; immense, vast XIV; not recounted XIV (Ch.). OE. *unteald*; cf. (M)Du. *ongeteld*, etc.

**untouchable** ʌntaˈtʃəbl that cannot or may not be touched. XVI (sb. non-caste Hindu XX). UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**untoward** ʌntouˈ(w)ɔrd, ʌntəwɔˈrd †disinclined; intractable; †awkward, ungainly; unlucky XVI; unpropitious XVII. f. UN<sup>-1</sup>+TOWARD adj. Earlier (xv) in *untowardly* adj. and *untowardness*.

**untrodden** ʌntɹɔˈdn not trodden on, untraversed. (xiv), XVI. UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**untrue** ʌntrūˈ unfaithful OE.; false; wrong XIV. OE. *untrēowe*, with CGerm. cogns.

**untruth** ʌntrūˈp †unfaithfulness OE.; falsehood xv. UN<sup>-1</sup>; cf. ON. *útrygð*. Hence **untruthful**<sup>1</sup>.

**untutored** ʌntjūˈtɔrd. XVI (Sh.). UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unused** ʌnjūˈzd. XIII (RGlouc.). UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unusual** ʌnjūˈzuəl, -zjuəl. XVI. UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unutterable** ʌnʌˈtɹəəbl above or beyond description. XVI. Cf. F. *indicible*, UNMENTIONABLE.

**unwashed** ʌnwɔˈft. XIV (applied by Sh. to an artisan). UN<sup>-1</sup>. Earlier †*unwashaen* (OE. *unwæscen*).

**unwell** ʌnweˈl not in good health. xv. Before late xviii mostly north., Sc., Anglo-Ir.; said to have been generalized through Lord Chesterfield's use. UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unweppt.** XVI (Sh.). UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unwieldy** ʌnwɪˈldi †impotent, feeble XIV (Ch.); awkward in movement; difficult to handle XVI. f. UN<sup>-1</sup>+*wieldy* (obs. exc. as back-formation from this word), extended form with -Y<sup>1</sup> of †*wield*, OE. *wielde*, *gewielde* vigorous, active :- \*(*ga-*)*waldǽa-*, f. \**waldǽ-*, base of WIELD; superseding earlier †*unwælde*, †*unweldly* (XIII).

**unwilling**. OE. *unwillende*; newly formed in XVI; UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unwise**. OE. *unwis*; of CGerm. range; UN<sup>-1</sup>.

**unwitting** ʌnwiˈtɪŋ not knowing or aware, OE. *unwítende*, of CGerm. range; rare after 1600 till XIX (Southey). Hence **unwittingly**<sup>2</sup>. XIV (Barbour, Wycl. Bible).

**unworthy** worthless; not worthy, undeserving XIII; unmerited; not befitting (one) XIV. UN<sup>-1</sup>; cf. MDu. *onwerdich*, ON. *úverðugr*.

**-uous** juəs suffix repr. L. *-uōsus* or deriv. OF. *-uous* (mod. *-ueux*), f. *u-*stems + *-ōsus* -OSE<sup>1</sup>, -OUS, as in †*monstruous*, *sinuous*, *sumptuous*; or f. L. *u-*stems + *-ous*, as in *arduous*, *conspicuous*, *exiguous*, *incongruous*, *promiscuous*, *strenuous*, *superfluous*. So **-u-ITY**, **-u-SITY**. ☞ In xv-xvi *rightwis* RIGHTEOUS became *rightuous*.

**up** ʌp to or at an elevated position. repr. two OE. words (i) *up*, *upp* (said primarily of motion) = OFris. *up*, *op*, OS. *up* (Du. *op*), ON. *upp*, (ii) *uppe* (said primarily of position) = OFris., OS. *uppa*, ON. *uppi*; rel. to OHG. *ūf* (G. *auf*). The use of *up* adv. to express complete consumption was prob. adopted from Scand. (e.g. ON. *drekka upp*, drink up). See also UPON. By ellipsis of preps., such as *against*, *along*, etc., a new prep. was developed to form collocations like *upstairs*. XVI.

**up-** ʌp prefix repr. OE. *up-*, *upp-*, corr. to OFris. *op-*, *up-*, (M)Du. *op-*, OS., (M)LG. *up-*, OHG. *ūf-* (G. *auf-*), ON. *upp-*. In OE. there were some thirty comps. showing considerable variety of formation (a prominent sense was 'of the heavens'), the chief survival being UPLAND. There were several comps. with *pa*. pples., fewer with prps. Many formations of ME. and later date in all groups were of temporary vogue, and there were many fresh coinages in either old or new senses; *upgrow* (xv), *upgrowth* (xix), and *uplift* sb. (xix), *uplift* vb. (xiv) show typical divergence of date.

**up-a-daisy** ʌˈpædeɪzi encouraging excl. on lifting a child from the ground. XVIII (-*dazy*, Swift); also dial. *upaday*; cf. *lackadaisy*, beside (a)*lackaday*. Cf. UPSIDAYS.

**upanishad** ʌpæˈnɪʃəd division of Vedic literature dealing with the Deity, creation, and existence. XIX. Skr., f. *upa* near to + *ni-shad* sit, lie down.

**upas** jūˈpəs Javanese poison. Antiaris toxicaria. XIX. - Malay *upas* poison, in *pōhun* or *pūhun* *upas* poison-tree. Fabled to have

existed in Java, having poisonous properties such that it destroyed life for many miles around, XVIII ('London Magazine', in an article purporting to be translated from one written by Foersch, a Dutch surgeon at Samarang; hence in Erasmus Darwin's 'The loves of the plants', 1789.)

**upbraid** ʌpbrɛɪd †aduce as a fault OE.; find fault with, carp at; censure, reprove soundly XIII. Late OE. *upbrēdan* (Wulfstan), perh. after ON. \**uppbregða* (cf. MSw. *upbrygdha*), f. *upp* UP + *bregða* = OE. *bregdan* BRAID. ¶ The foll. forms, with variation of prefix, have been in use: *abraïd*, *em-*, *imbraïd*, *unbraïd* XIV-XVI; cf. Da. *bebreide*.

**upbringing** ʌpbrɪŋɪŋ rearing and training. XVI. Gerund of †*upbring* (XIII), with Germ. cogns.

**upheaval** ʌphɪ·vəl (geol.) raising by volcanic action. XIX (Lyell); hence freq. fig. f. *upheave* (XIII); spec. in geol. XIX, f. UP + HEAVE; see -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**uphill** ʌphɪl (str. variable) ascent XVI; adj. †high, elevated; going upwards, arduous XVII; adv. XVII. f. UP prep. + HILL.

**uphold** ʌphou·ld support, sustain. XIII (AncrR., Cursor M.). Of CGerm. extent exc. Goth.; f. UP + HOLD<sup>1</sup>; cf. OE. *upheald* supporter, maintenance.

**upholsterer** ʌphou·lɪstərɪ one who makes and repairs furniture in which woven fabrics are used. XVII. Extended form with -ER<sup>1</sup> of †*upholster* (XV) dealer in or repairer of small or secondhand articles, f. UPHOLD + -STER, a parallel formation to earlier synon. *upholder* (XIV), which remained current locally. Hence **upho·lster** vb. XIX, **upho·lstery**. XVII.

**uphroe** jū·frou; see EUPHROE.

**upkeep** ʌpkɪp maintenance in good condition XIX, f. phr. *keep up* maintain (XVI).

**upland** ʌplænd (arch.) land lying away from the sea; high ground XVI; also adj., repl. earlier *uplandish* (XIV); cf. OE. *uplendisc* rustic. f. UP, used adj., raised, elevated + LAND sb. ¶ For the first sense cf. ON. *Uplönd* eastern inland counties of Norway, Sw. *Upland* district in central Sweden, MDa. *Opland* Sweden, Norw. *uppland*, Da. *opland* inland country.

**upmost** ʌpmouɪt, -məst uppermost, highest. XVI (Geneva Bible). f. UP + -MOST.

**upon** əpən on. XII (Orm). First in eastern and northern texts; f. UP + ON, after ON. *upp á* (OSw. *up a*, *uppa*, Sw. *på*, Norw., Da. *paa*); distinct from OE. *uppan*, ME. *uppon*, *uppe(n)*, *up* prep. on, upon.

**upper** ʌpɪə higher, top. XIV (not common before XV). f. UP + -ER<sup>2</sup>; opp. to NETHER and rendering L. *superior* SUPERIOR; cf. MDu. *upper* (Du. *opper*), LG. *upper*. Hence sb., XIX. **uppermost**. xv (preceded by †*upperest* and *uppermore*).

**uppish** ʌpɪʃ from XVII in various sl. uses implying elevation or elation, f. UP + -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**upright** ʌpraɪt (stress var.) erect, perpendicular OE.; †lying on the back OE. (late); of unbending rectitude XVI; sb. †vertical face XVI; architectural elevation; upright part or member XVII. OE. *upriht*, corr. to OFris. *upriucht*, (M)Du. *oprecht*, OHG. *ūfrehit* (G. *aufrecht*), ON. *upréttr*; CGerm. (exc. Gothic); see UP-, RIGHT.

**uproar** ʌprəʊə A. †insurrection, tumult; B. outcry, noise of tumult XVI. Used first by Tindale (1526) and Coverdale (1535) in their translations of passages where Luther's Bible has *aufrohr*. - Du. *oproer* (in Du. Bible of 1531, 2 Kings xi 14 margin), in MDu. *uproer*, MLG. *uprōr*, f. *op* UP + *roer*, *rōr* = OS. *hrōra*, OHG. *ruora* (G. *ruhr*) motion (cf. OE. *hrēran*, ON. *hrœva* move); in B influenced by ROAR. Hence **uproar·ious**. XIX.

**upse-**, **upsidaisy**, vars. of UP-A-DAISY. XIX.

**upset** ʌpsɛt †A. set up, raise, erect XIV (in pp. R. Mannyng, Gower); (Sc.) make good XVI. B. overthrow, overturn XIX; throw into disorder XIX. f. UP + SET<sup>1</sup>. For A senses cf. (M)Du. *opzetten*, MHG. *ūfsetzen* (G. *aufsetzen*); in B superseding *overset*.

**upshot** ʌpʃɒt †final shot in an archery match, fig. parting shot; †mark aimed at; †end, conclusion XVI; in the u. at last XVI, (hence) result, issue (Sh.) f. UP + SHOT.

**upside down** ʌpsaɪ(d)dau·n so that the upper surface or part is underneath. XVI. Alt. of (dial.) *upsideown* (XV), var. of †*upse-down*, †*up sadown*, for earlier †*up so down* (XIV), orig. meaning 'so as to be upset or overturned'. The form of this phr. is difficult to account for, there being no appropriate use of *so*; but †*up so down* may itself be a perversion of †*up to down* (RGlouc. Chronicle 6831), with var. †*up adown*, which may be modelled on (O)F. *de haut en bas* 'from high to low'. The present form, and †*up set* (or †*upset*) *down*, are due to attempts to express intelligibly the meaning 'with the upper side (set) down'.

**upsides** ʌpsaɪ·dz even or quits *with*. XVIII. orig. Sc.; f. UP, SIDE sb., -s. Cf. MSw. *upsidhes*.

**upstairs** ʌpstɛə·ɪz so as to ascend a flight of STAIRS; see UP. XVI (Sh.).

**upstart** ʌpstɑɪt (one) newly or suddenly risen in position. XVI. equiv. to contemp. †*start-up*, f. *start*, pp. of START<sup>2</sup> + adv. UP; cf. *upstart* vb., (now rare) start UP (XIV).

**uptake** ʌpteɪk (Sc.) capacity for understanding. XIX (Scott). f. *uptake* vb. XVIII (Sc.) understand, f. UP + TAKE.

**upward** ʌpwɔɪd to or towards a high or higher position. OE. *upweard*, corr. to MLG. *upwart*, MDu. *opwaert* (Du. *opwaart*), MHG. *ūfwert*; see UP, -WARD. So



**u-pWARDS.** OE. *upwardes*, corr. to OS. *upwardas* (Du. *opwaarts*), MHG. *ufwertes* (G. *aufwärts*).

**ur** ð var. of ER. XIX (O. W. Holmes).

**ur-** ūr primitive, original, earliest. G. prefix as in *ursprache* primitive language.

**uræmia** juərɪˈmiə (path.) presence in the blood of urinary constituents. XIX. modL., f. Gr. *ou̅ron* URINE + *haima* blood (cf. HÆMO-).

**uræus** juərɪˈəs representation of the sacred asp or serpent on the headdress of ancient Egyptian deities and kings. XIX. modL. - Gr. *ouraios* (Horapollo) - Egyptian. perh. infl. by Gr. *ourá* tail.

**Ural** juərəl name of a mountain chain forming the north-eastern boundary of Europe with Asia XVIII; *U.-Altaic* pert. to the region including the Urals and the ALTAIC mountains, its inhabitants or their speech; Turanian, Finno-Tartar; also with comb. from *Uralo-* jureiːlou in *Uralo-Altaic*, -*Finnic* XIX. Also **URALIAN** jureiːliən. XVIII; cf. F. *ouralien*.

**uranism** juərənɪzəm homosexuality. XIX. - G. *uranismus*, f. Gr. *ouránios* heavenly, taken to mean 'spiritual', f. *ouranos* heaven (cf. URANUS); see -ISM.

**uranium** jureiːniəm (chem.) metallic element. XVIII. modL. (Klaproth, 1789), f. URANUS + -IUM; cf. TELLURIUM (Klaproth 1798).

**urano-** juərənou, juərənoː comb. form of Gr. *ouranos* sky, heaven(s), roof of the mouth; e.g. **URANO-**GRAPHY (XVII), **URANO-**METRY (XVIII); *uranoplasty* plastic surgery of the hard palate (XIX).

**Uranus** juərənəs planet situated between Saturn and Neptune. XIX. So named (in conformity with names of major planets called after classical deities) by Bode (1747-1826) - L. *Ūranus* - Gr. *Ouranos* husband of Gæa (Earth) and father of Cronos (Saturn); superseded the name 'the Georgian (sidus)', *Georgium sidus*, which was given to it in honour of George III by Sir William Herschel, who discovered it in 1781.

**urban** ðːɪbən pert. to a town or city. XVII (rare before XIX; cf. next). - L. *urbānus*, f. *urb-*, *urbs* city; see -AN and cf. next and SUBURBAN.

**urbane** əɪbeɪn ˈtʃɜːbən XVI; having the manners or culture characteristic of town life; civil, polite XVII. - (O)F. *urbain*, -*aine* or L. *urbānus*, -*āna*; see prec. and -ANE<sup>1</sup>. So **URBANITY** əɪbeɪˈnɪti refined civility; †polished wit; city or town life. XVI. - (O)F. or L. ¶ For the difference of form, stress, and meaning between *urban* and *urbane*, cf. *human*, *humane*.

**urceolate** ɜːɪsɪəleɪt pitcher-shaped. XVIII. - modL. *urceolātus*, f. L. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus* pitcher; see URN, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**urchin** ɜːɪtʃɪn hedgehog XIII; (dial.) deformed person; mischievous youngster; little fellow, brat XVI. ME. *urchon*, beside *yrichon* (XIII), *hirschon*, *irchoun* - ONF. *herichon*, \**ir(e)chon*, \**urchon*, vars. of OF. *herichon* (mod. *hérisson*, dial. *hérichon*, *irechon*, *hurchon*) = Pr. *erisó* :- Rom. \**héricionem*, f. L. *hēriciūs*, late form of *ēriciūs* hedgehog (whence Pr. *eritz*, Sp. *erizo*, Pg. *ouriço*, It. *riccio*, Rum. *ariciu*), f. (*h*)*ēr* = Gr. *khēr*. ¶ Initial *h* has been mobile and the form of the final syll. has varied greatly, -*in*, †*yn* dating from xv.

**Urdu** uərɪdʊ variety of Hindustani, the standard language of Mussulmans. XVIII. - Hind. *urdū*, of Pers. origin, for *zabān i urdū* language of the camp; Pers. *urdū* camp - Turkī *ordu* (see HORDE).

**ure** juər use, esp. in phr. *bring, come, put in ure*. xv. - AN. \**eure* = OF. *evre*, *evvre*, *uevre* (mod. *œuvre*) :- L. *opera*, pl. of *opus* work, used as fem. sg. (see OPERA). Cf. INURE, MANURE.

**-ure** jər, juər (combined with *s* and *t* giving *ʒər* and *tʃər*), suffix repr. (O)F. *-ure* - L. *-ūra* (whence also Sp., Pg., It. *ura*, Rum. *-ură*), denoting primarily action or process or the result of this, (hence) office or rank, collective body or organization; usu. affixed to pps., but in L. *figūra* FIGURE being exceptionally attached to a present vb.-stem. The earliest adoptions, mainly through F., were *figure*, *nature*, *scripture*, *stature* (XIII), *censure*, *culture*, *jointure*, *literature*, *pressure*, *tonsure* (XIV). Later formations, as *composure*, *exposure*, were based on stems of L. origin, a few are of Rom. origin, e.g. *verdure*, *denture*, or formed on an Eng. stem, e.g. *wafture* (XVII). Various other F. endings have been assim. to this in Eng. adoptions, as in *leisure*, *manure*, *pleasure*, *tenure*, *treasure*. Cf. also *armour*.

**urea** juərɪə carbamide, a constituent of urine. XIX. modL. - F. *urée*, f. Gr. *ou̅ron* URINE or *ourēin* urinate. The comb. form is *ureo-*.

**ure-ox** juərɒks aurochs. XVII. - G. *urochs*, var. of *auerochs*; see URUS, OX.

**-uret** juret (chem.) suffix added to a stem or truncated word, now gen. replaced by -IDE. - modL. *-urētum* (also *-orētum*), proposed in 1787 by French chemists, who in F. forms preferred the ending *-ure* (De Morveau, 1787); first used c.1790, after F. words in *-ure*, in *hydruret*, *phosphuret*, *sulphuret*, it was extended to other terms, such as *carburet* (cf. CARBURETTOR), *nitruet*, *ioduret*, and later still further; it survives in *carburetted* (whence *-ettor*) and *sulphuretted*.

**ureter** juərɪˈtɔːr (anat.) urinary duct. XVI. - F. *uretère* or modL. *ūrētēr* - Gr. *ourētēr*, f. *ourēin* make water, f. *ou̅ron* URINE. So **urethra** juərɪˈθrə tube which discharges urine from the bladder. XVII. - late L. *ūrēthra* - Gr. *ourēthra*, f. *ourēin*.

**urge** ʔɪdʒ demand or entreat insistently; press or drive forward. XVI. - L. *urgere* press, drive, compel, perh. f. IE. \**wereg-*, whence also OE. *wreac* WREAK. So **URGENT**. XV. - (O)F. *urgent* - prp. of L. *urgere*. Hence **URGENCY**. XVI.

**-uria** juə-riə final el. in L. form repr. Gr. *-ouria*, f. *ouiron* (see URINE, -IA<sup>1</sup>) in terms of path. denoting morbid conditions of the urine, e.g. *albuminuria*, *haematuria*.

**uric** juə-rik pert. to urine. XVIII. - F. *urique*, f. Gr. *ouiron* URINE; see -IC.

**-orient** juə-riənt suffix - L. *-orient-*, *-oriēns*, prp. ending of L. desiderative vbs. in *-irire*, as *ESURIENT*, *PARTURIENT*.

**Urim** juə-rim objects worn in or on the Jewish high-priest's breastplate. XVI (Matthew's Bible, 1537). - Heb. *urim*; usu. in the collocation *Urim and Thummim* (both words are of doubtful origin), for which Coverdale has 'light and perfectnesse', following Luther's 'licht und recht', corr. to LXX *δὴλωσις καὶ ἀλήθεια* (Vulg. 'doctrina et veritas' or 'perfectio').

**urinal** juə-rinəl †glass vessel to hold urine for inspection XIII (La3.); †vessel for chemical solution XIV (Ch.); chamber-pot XV; place provided for passing urine XIX. - (O)F. *urinal* = Pr. *urinal*, etc. - late L. *urinal*, sb. use of n. of late *urinālis* urinary, f. *urina*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**urine** juə-rin fluid discharged from the bladder. XIV. - (O)F. *urine* = Pr. *urina*, etc. - L. *urina* (adopted in the chief Eur. langs.), perh. distantly rel. to Gr. *ouiron*. So **URINARY**. XVI. - medL. \**urinarius*. **urinate**<sup>3</sup> make water. XVI. f. pp. stem of medL. *urināre* (in classical L. div).

**urn** ɔ:n vessel in which to preserve the ashes of the dead XIV (Ch.); vessel for holding voting-tablets or the like XVI; oviform pot or pitcher XVII (*tea urn* XVIII). - L. *urna* (whence also F. *urne*, Sp., It. *urna*) :- \**urcnā*, rel. to *urceus* pitcher (cf. L. *orca* butt, tun, Gr. *urkhē* jar); prob. all of alien origin.

**urning** ɔ:nɪŋ male homosexual. - G. *urning*, f. (*Venus*) *Urania*, taken to mean 'heavenly love' and applied by Ulrich to homosexuality as being 'spiritual' (Kluge); cf. URANISM.

**uro-**<sup>1</sup> juə-rou, juə- comb. form of Gr. *ouiron* URINE, as in *urology*, *uropoietic* (XVIII), *uroscopy* (XVII), and various chemical terms.

**uro-**<sup>2</sup> juə-rou, comb. form of Gr. *ourá* tail, as in *urodele*.

**ursine** ɔ:saɪn pert. to or like a bear. XVI. - L. *ursinus*, f. *ursus* bear; see ARCTIC, -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**urticate** ɔ:rtikeɪt sting like a nettle. XIX. f. pp. stem of medL. *urticāre*, f. L. *urtica* nettle (whence modL. *urticāria* nettle-rash, in Eng. use from XVIII); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **URTICATION** stinging. XVII. - medL.

**urubu** urubū- black vulture of America. XVII. Tupi.

**urucu** urukū- anatta. XVII (Purchas). Tupi. ☞ Adopted through F. as *roucou* XVII.

**urucuri** urukū-ri Brazilian palm-tree. XIX. Tupi.

**urus** juə-rəs AUROCHS. XVII. - L. *urus* (Gr. *ouros*). - Germ. \**urus* (OE., OHG. *ūr*, ON. *úrr*). ☞ In anglicized form †*ure* (cf. F. †*ure*) current XVI-XVII.

**us** ʌs, əs objective of WE. OE. *ūs* = OFris., OS. *ūs*, (M)Du. *ons*, (O)HG. *uns*, ON. *oss*, Goth. *uns* :- CGerm. \**uns* :- IE. \**ns*, reduced grade of \**nes* (Skr. *nas*). ☞ The present form repr. a generalization of the unstr. var. *ūs*, the orig. long form being repr. in ME. by *ous*, *oves* *ūs*.

**usage** jū-zɪdʒ, jū-sɪdʒ habitual use, custom, or conduct. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *usage* = Pr. *uzatge* (whence Sp. *usaje*, It. *usaggio*) :- L. *ūsus* USE; see -AGE. So **USANCE** †usage XIV; period allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange XVII. - OF. *usance* = Pr. *uzansa*, Sp., It. *usanza* :- Rom. \**usantia*, f. \**ūsāre*. **USER**<sup>5</sup> jū-zəɪ (leg.) continual use or enjoyment. XIX; evolved from †*abuser*, *non-user* (XVII).

**use** jūs act or manner of using, fact of being used. XIII. ME. *us* - (O)F. *us* (surviving in *les us et coutumes*) = Pr. *us*, Sp., It. *uso* :- L. *ūsus* use, usage, f. *ūs-*, pp. stem of *ūtī* use (earlier *oeti*, for \**oiti*). Hence **USEFUL**<sup>1</sup>, **USELESS**. XVI (Sh.). So **use** jūz observe (a custom, rite, etc.), follow as a custom XIII; engage in, employ, deal with; habituate, accustom XIV (*be used to* XV); intr. be accustomed now only in pt. XIV. - (O)F. *user* †employ (now *user de*), consume, wear out = Pr. *uzar*, Sp. *usar*, It. *usare* :- Rom. \**ūsāre*, f. L. pp. stem *ūs-*.

**usher** ʌ:ʃər officer having charge of the door of a hall, etc. XIV (Ch.); officer whose ceremonial duty it is to precede a person of rank; (fig.) precursor; assistant master in a school XVI. - AN. *usser* = OF. *ussier*, *uissier* (mod. *huissier*) :- medL. *ūstiarius* (VI), for L. *ōstiarius* door-keeper, f. *ōstium* door, f. *ōs* mouth (see ORAL), -ER<sup>2</sup>. Hence vb. XVI. ☞ For *-sh-* from OF. *-ss-* cf. CUSHION, -ISH<sup>2</sup>, PUSH.

**Usnea** ʌ:snɪə genus of lichens. XVI. - medL. *usnea* - Arab., Pers. *ushnah* moss.

**usquebaugh** ʌ:skwɪbō WHISKY<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - Ir. and Sc. Gael. *uisge beatha* 'water of life' (cf. AQUA VITÆ, F. *eau de vie* brandy), i.e. *uisge* WATER, *beatha* life (see VITAL). ☞ The usual form is *-baugh*, repr. Ir. Gael. pronunc., the vars. in *-bae* (†*iskie* *bae*, †*usquabah*, *whisky* *bae*) the Sc. Gael.

**ustilago** ʌstɪleɪ-gou smut on grain. XVI. - mod. use of late L. *ustilagō* f. *ust-*, pp. stem of *ūrere* burn.

**usual** jū·ʒuəl, jū·ʒjuəl that is in ordinary or common use. XIV. - OF. *usual*, (also mod.) *usuel*, or late L. *ūsualis* (whence Pr. *usual*, etc.), f. *ūsus* USE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **USUALY**<sup>2</sup>. XV.

**usucapion** jūzjukei·piən (leg.) acquisition of ownership by long use. XVII. - F. *usucapion* or L. *ūsūcapio(n)-*, f. *ūsūcapere*, f. *ūsū*, abl. of *ūsus* USE + *capere* take, seize (see CAPTURE). So **USUCAPTION**. XVII. - OF. or medL.

**usufruct** jū·ʒjufrakt right of temporary possession or use. XVII. - medL. *ūsūfructus* (cf. late L. *ūsūfructuarius*), for L. *ūsusfructus*, more fully *ūsus et fructus*, *ūsus fructusque* use and enjoyment; see USE, FRUIT. Earlier †*usufruit* XV - (O)F. *usufruit*.

**usurp** juzə·ɪp appropriate wrongfully to oneself. XIV. - (O)F. *usurper* - L. *ūsūrpāre* seize for use, prob. for \**ūsūripāre*, f. *ūsū*, abl. of *ūsus* USE + *rapere* seize (see RAPE<sup>2</sup>). So **USURPATION**. XIV. - (O)F. or L.

**usury** jū·ʒəri, jū·ʒjəri lending money at interest XIV; (arch.) interest on money lent XV. - AN. \**usurie* = (O)F. *usure* or medL. *ūsūria*, f. L. *ūsūra*, f. *ūsus* USE; see -Y<sup>2</sup>. Hence **USURIOUS** jūʒuə·riəs, -ʒi-. XVII. So **USURER**<sup>2</sup>. XIII - AN. *usurer*, OF. *usureor*, (also mod.) *usurier*, f. *usure* (= Pr. *uzura*, Sp., It. *usura*) :- L. *ūsūra*, f. *ūsus*.

**ut** ʌt, ut (mus.) first note of Guido Arentino's hexachords, and of the octave in modern solmization (see DO<sup>2</sup>). - (O)F. *ut*; the lowest of the series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, said to be taken from the office hymn for St. John Baptist's day: *Ut queant laxis resonare fibris / Mira gestorum famuli tuorum / Solve polluti labii reatum, / Sancte Johannes*. See GAMUT.

**utās** jū·təs (hist.) octave of a church festival. XIV (Trevisa). Reduced form of *utaves*, varying with *eotas, eoytaves*. - OF. *outaves, oectaves*, var. of *oitieves* :- L. *octāvās (dies)*, accus. pl. of *octāva (diēs)* eighth day.

**utensil** jute·nsil †(coll. sg.) domestic vessels or implements XIV; domestic implement, etc. xv; sacred vessel; in full *chamber u.* XVII. - OF. *utensile* (mod. *ustensile*) - medL. *ūtensile*, sb. use of n. of L. *ūtensilis* fit for use, useful (n.pl. *ūtensilia* implements, materials), f. *ūtī* USE. Earlier str. *utensil*, as by Sh., Milton, J., and till c.1800; but the present str. is recorded by Bailey in 1730. L. *ūtensilia* was anglicized as †*utensilies* XV-XVII.

**uterus** jū·tərəs (anat.) womb. XVII. - L. *uterus* belly, womb, obscurely rel. to Skr. *uddram*, Gr. *hóderos*, OPruss. *weders* belly. So **UTERINE**<sup>1</sup> having the same mother xv; pert. to the uterus XVII. - late L. *uterinus*.

**utility** juti·liti usefulness XIV (Ch.); useful thing or feature xv. - (O)F. *utilité* - L. *ūtīlītās*, f. *ūtīlis* useful, f. *ūtī* USE; see -ILE, -ITY. Hence †**UTILITARIAN**. XVIII (Bentham, 1781). So **UTILIZE** jū·tilaiz make useful,

convert to use. XIX. - F. *utiliser* (1792) - It. *utilizzare*, f. *utile* :- L. *ūtīlis*. **UTILIZATION**. XIX. - F. (1812).

**utmost** ʌ·t·məst, -məst outermost OE.; of the highest degree XIV; †latest, last xv; also sb. †furthest part OE.; extreme degree or limit xv. OE. *ūtmest*, var. of *ūtemest*, f. *ūt, ūte* + *-mest*; see OUT adv., -MOST. Cf. **OUTMOST, UTTERMOST**.

**utopia** jutou·piə name of Sir Thomas More's imaginary republic XVI; place or condition of ideally perfect government XVII. - modL. *ūtopia* 'no-place', f. Gr. *ou* not + *tópos* place; see TOPIC, -IA<sup>1</sup>. **UTOPIAN**. XVI. - modL. *Ūtopiānus* (More, 1516).

**utraquist** jū·trəkwist (theol.) one who upholds communion in both kinds. XIX. - modL. *utrāquistā*, f. L. *utrāque*, in phr. *sub utrāque specie* under both kinds; see -IST.

**utricle** jū·trikli small sac or bladder. XVIII. - F. *utricle* or L. *ūtīculus*, dim. of *ūter* leather bottle; see -CLE.

**utter**<sup>1</sup> ʌ·tər outward, outer OE.; extreme, total xv. OE. *ūter(r)a, ūtra*, compar. formation (see -ER<sup>3</sup>) on *ūt* OUT, corr. to OFris. *utt(e)ra, ūtera*, MDu. *ūtere* (Du. *uiter-*), OHG. *ūzaro* (G. *äusser*); for shortening of *ū* cf. *udder*. Hence **UTTERLY**<sup>2</sup> †plainly, straight out XIII; absolutely, completely XIV (Ch.); cf. MLG., MDu. *ūterlike* (Du. *uiterlijk*), MHG. *ūzerliche* (G. *äusserlich*). **UTTERMOST** outermost; utmost. XIV.

**utter**<sup>2</sup> ʌ·tər give out audibly, speak, pronounce; †reveal; †put on the market, sell; give currency to (coin, etc.). XIV. - MDu. *ūteren* (Du. *uiteren*) drive away, speak, show, make known, OFris. *ūtīa, ūtrīa*, MLG. *ūtern* turn out, sell, speak, demonstrate, with assim. to **UTTER**<sup>1</sup>; prob. introduced partly as a term of commerce. Hence **UTTERANCE**<sup>1</sup> †disposal by sale; speaking, speech. XV.

**utterance**<sup>2</sup> ʌ·tərəns extremity of force, esp. in phr. (now arch.) *to the u.* to the utmost limit. XIII. - (with assim. to **UTTER**<sup>1</sup>) (O)F. *outrance*, †*oultrance*, f. *ou(l)trere* go beyond bounds (cf. **OUTRAGE, OUTRÉ**) = Pr. *oltrar*, It. *oltrare* :- Rom. \**ultrāre*, f. L. *ultrā* beyond; see ULTRA, -ANCE.

**utu** ū·tu (N.Z.) recompense, satisfaction. XIX. Maori.

**uva** jū·və grape, raisin XVII (Evelyn); *uva ursi* bearberry XVIII; leaves of this or infusion of them XIX. - L. *ūva* grape, cluster of grapes, etc., *uvula*.

**uvea** jū·viə (anat.) †posterior coloured surface of the eye XVI; middle coat or vascular tunic of the eye XVIII. - medL. *ūvea*, f. L. *ūva* (see prec.).

**uvula** jū·vjuələ fleshy prolongation hanging from the pendent margin of the soft palate. XIV. - late L. *ūvula* (whence (O)F. *uvule*, etc.), dim. of L. *ūva* grape; see UVA, -ULE.

**uxorious** ʌksɔ·riəs excessively devoted to one's wife. XVI. f. L. *uxōrius*, f. *uxor* wife; see -IOUS.

## V

**vacant** vei·kənt not held or occupied XIII; devoid of contents XIV; free from occupation XVI; expressionless, inane XVIII. In early use — (O)F. *vacant*; not freq. before late XVI, the word appears to have been taken in afresh from L. *vacant-*, -*āns*, prp. of *vacāre* be empty or unoccupied, with arch. var. *vacāre*; see VOID, -ANT. So **va·cancy**. XVI.

**vacante** make void or vacant XVII; withdraw from XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *vacāre*. **vacation** release from occupation XIV (Ch.); period of formal suspension of activity XV. — (O)F. or L.; abbrev. **vac** vək XVIII.

**vaccine** vək·sɪn, -ɪn in *v. disease* cowpox, *v. matter* or *virus vaccine*, *v. inoculation* vaccination. XVIII (1799). — L. *vaccinus*, as used in modL. *variola vaccinæ* cowpox (E. Jenner, 1798), *virus vaccinus* virus of cowpox used in vaccination; f. *vacca* cow; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. Also sb. vaccine matter. XIX. — F. *vaccine*. Hence **vaccination** inoculation with vaccine against smallpox, 1800.

**vaccinium** vək·sɪ·niəm genus of plants bearing edible berries (spec. bilberry). XVIII. — L.; perh. rel. to *huđkinthos* HYACINTH.

**vacillate** vək·sɪ·leɪt swing or sway unsteadily XVI; waver XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *vacillāre* sway, totter, after (O)F. *vaciller*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **vacillation**. XV. L.; cf. F. *vacillation* (XVI).

**vacuity** vək·jū·ɪti emptiness; empty space; vacancy of mind. XVI. — (O)F. *vacuité* or L. *vacuitās*, f. *vacuus* (whence **va·cuous** XVII), f. *vacāre* be VACANT. So **vacuum** vək·kjūəm emptiness, empty space XVI. sb. use of n. sg. of *vacuus*; used in modL. to repr. Aristotle's τὸ κενόν 'the empty', defined as τόπος ἐστερημένος σώματος 'place bereft of body' (Physics IV i).

**vade-mecum** veɪ·dɪ·mɪ·kəm handy book of reference. XVII. — F. (XVI) — modL. *vade-mecum*, sb. use of L. *vāde mēcum* go with me, i.e. imper. of *vādere* go (cf. EVADE, INVADE) and *mēcum*, i.e. *mē* ME, *cum* with (cf. COM-, CON-). Cf. G. *vademekum* (XVI).

**vadose** veɪ·dəʊs (geog.) pert. to water lying above the permanent water level. — L. *vadōsus* shallow, f. *vadum* ford; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**vagabond** vək·gə·bɒnd wandering without settled habitation XV (Lydg.); sb. itinerant beggar XV; idle good-for-nothing XVII. — (O)F. *vagabond* or L. *vagābundus*, f. *vagāri* wander, f. *vagus* wandering, VAGUE (cf. *errābundus* wandering to and fro, *morbundus* MORIBUND). ¶ Superseded somewhat earlier †*vacabond* (Lydg.) — (O)F. *vacabond*, alt. of *vagabond* after *vaquer*, L. *vacāre* (see VACANT).

**vagary** vək·eəri †roaming, ramble; †wandering in speech; †frolic, prank XVI; capricious or eccentric act XVII; fantastic notion XVIII. — L. *vagāri* wander (see prec.).

¶ Forms with initial *f* (*figary*, *fegary*, *figary*) appear XVII and survive in dial.

**vagina** vək·ʒai·nə canal connecting vulva with uterus XVII; sheath, theca XVIII. — L. *vāgina* sheath, scabbard (joc. in Plautus, 'Pseudolus' 1181, of the female vagina).

**vagrant** veɪ·grənt (person) wandering from place to place and maintaining himself by begging, etc. XV. Late ME. *vagaraunt* — AN. *vagarant*, *vagaraunt(e)* (XIV–XV in Godefroy), app. f. L. *vagāri* + -ant -ANT. AN. vars. were *wakerant*, *wacrant*, *walcrant*.

**vague** veɪg not definite or precise. XVI. — F. *vague* — L. *vagus* wandering, inconstant, uncertain (whence also Pr. *vage*, Sp., It. *vago*).

**vail**<sup>1</sup> veil †benefit, profit XV (Lydg.); (arch.) casual profit or emolument XV; pl. gratuities, perquisites XVI. f. †*vail* vb. avail, profit XIII — OF. *vail-*, tonic stem of *valoir* be of value — L. *valēre* be strong, powerful, of value (cf. AVAIL, VALE<sup>2</sup>, VALID, VALOUR).

**vail**<sup>2</sup> veil (arch.) lower XIV; doff XV. Aphetic of †*avail*, †*avale* descend, lower — (O)F. *avaler* lower, swallow = Pr. *avallar*, It. *avallare* = Rom. \**advallāre*, f. L. *ad vallem* to the VALLEY, i.e. down. Cf. AMOUNT.

**vain** veɪn worthless, futile XIII (Cursor M.); †senseless, silly XIV; having an inordinate opinion of oneself XVII. — (O)F. *vain*, fem. *vaine* = L. *vānus*, -a empty, without substance (whence Pr. *va*, Sp., It. *vano*), rel. to *vacuus* VACANT, *vastus* WASTE. The phr. *in vain* reflects (O)F. *en vain* = Pr. *en van*, Sp. *en vano*, It. *in vano* = pop. L. \**in vānum* (sb. use of n.); cf. L. *in vānum cedere* come to naught. So **vain·glo·ry** idle boasting, empty pride (Cursor M.), after (O)F. *vaine gloire*, L. *vāna glōria* (Livy); **vain·glo·rious**. XV; after OF. *vaneglorieux*, medL. *vānaglōriōsus* (*vāniglōrius*); so Sp., It. *vanaglorioso*. Cf. VANITY.

**vair** veər fur from the squirrel with grey back and white belly XIII (Cursor M.); (her.) fur having spaces tintured alternately XVI. — (O)F. *vair* = Pr. *vair*, It. *vaio* = L. *vari-us* particoloured; see VARIOUS and cf. MINIVER.

**vaivode** see VOIVODE.

**vakeel**, **vakil** vək·ɪl agent, representative; envoy, ambassador XVII; native attorney in Hindu law-courts XIX. — Urdu *vakil*, *wakil*. Cf. WAKEEL.

**valance** væləns drapery attached lengthwise and hanging down. xv. perh. - AN. \**valance*, f. *valer* lower, aphetic of (O)F. *avaler*; see VAIL<sup>2</sup>, -ANCE. But the occurrence of pl. forms such as *valandes* (xvi), -ents (xvii) may indicate deriv. from the pl. of the prp. used sb. (cf. ACCIDENCE).

**vale**<sup>1</sup> veil valley. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *vale*, *vaal*, *vaile* - (O)F. *val* = Pr. *val*, Sp., It. *valle*, Rum. *vale* :- L. *vallēs*, *valli-s*; cf. VALLEY.

**vale**<sup>2</sup> vei·li farewell. xvi. - L. *valē*, imper. of *valēre* be strong or well; cf. VALID.

**valediction** vælidī·kʃən farewell taking, farewell utterance. xvii. - L. \**valedictiō*(-u-), f. *valedicere*, i.e. *valē dicere* say farewell; see prec. and DICTION. So **valedi·ctory**<sup>2</sup>. xvi.

**valenciennes** vælənsi·ən, valə·sʃən kind of lace named from *Valenciennes*, a town of northern France celebrated for lace-manufacture. xviii.

**valency** vei·lənsi (chem.) capacity of an atom to combine with other atoms. xix. - late L. *valentia* power, competence, f. *valēre* be powerful (cf. VALE<sup>2</sup>); see -ENCY.

**valentine** væləntain person chosen or drawn by lot on St. Valentine's day as one's sweetheart for the coming year xv; folded paper with the name of a person to be drawn as a valentine xvi; missive love-token sent on 14 February xix. f. (O)F. *Valentin* - L. *Valentinus* name of two Italian saints whose festival falls on 14 February.

**valerian** væliə·riən herbaceous plant of the genus *Valeriana*. xiv (Ch.). - (O)F. *valeriane* - medL. *valeriana* (whence also (M)HG. *baldrian*).

**vale** væl·lit, væl·lei gentleman's manservant. xvi. - (O)F. *vale*t, also †*vaslet*, †*varlet* (see VARLET) = Pr. *vaslet*, Cat. *vaylet* (It. *valletto* is from F., Pg. *varlete* from Pr.) :- Rom. \**vassellittus*, dim. of \**vassus* (see VASSAL).

**vale**tudinary vælitjū·dinəri not in robust health, constantly concerned with one's ailments xvi; sb. xviii. - L. *valētūdīnārius*, in ill health, f. *valētūdin-*, -tūdō state of health, f. *valēre* be strong or well; see VALE<sup>2</sup>, -TUDE, -ARY. Hence **vale**tudinA·RIAN adj. and sb. xviii. Cf. F. *valētudinaire* (xiv).

**Valhalla** vælhæ·lə in Scand. myth., hall assigned to those who die in battle. xviii ("The *Valkyriur* . . . conducted them to *Valhalla*", Gray 1768). - modL. *Valhalla* - ON. *Valhall-*, -holl, f. *valr* those slain in battle (= OE. *wæl*, OS., OHG. *wal*), perhaps rel. to L. *vulnus* wound) + holl HALL. See VALKYRIE.

**vali** vālī civil governor in Turkey. xviii. - Turk. *valī* - Arab. *walī* WALI; cf. VILAYET.

**valiant** væl·liənt †stalwart; courageous, bold. xiv, ME. *vailaunt*, *valiaunt* - AN.

*valiaunt*, OF. *vail(l)ant* (mod. *vaillant*) :- Rom. \**valiente*, for *valent-*, -ēns, prp. of L. *valēre* be strong; see VALE<sup>2</sup>, -ANT.

**valid** væl·lid adequate in law xvi; well founded and applicable xvii. - F. *valide* or L. *validus* strong, powerful, effective, f. *valēre*; see VALE<sup>2</sup>, -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **validity** vali·diti. xvi. - F. or late L.

**valise** væli·z, -s travelling case, portmanteau. xvii (B. Jonson). - F. *valise* - It. *valigia* (cf. Sp. *balija*); in medL. *valesia*, -ium, -isia; of unkn. origin.

**valkyrie** vælkiri in Scand. mythology, war-maiden who hovers over battle-fields and conducts fallen warriors to Valhalla. xviii (Bishop Percy). - ON. *Valkyrja* 'chooser of the slain', f. *valr* those slain in battle (cf. VALHALLA) + \**kur-* :- \**kur-*, reduced grade of \**keuz-* CHOOSE. Cf. OE. *wælcyrige* 'Bellona', 'Erinys', 'Gorgo', witch, sorceress. G. *Walküre* is - the ON. word.

**valley** væ·li hollow lying between hills. XIII (RGJouc.). - AN. *valey*, OF. *valée* (mod. *vallée*) = Pr. *vallada*, It. *vallata* :- Rom. \**vallāta*, f. L. *vallis*, -ēs; see -ary<sup>5</sup>.

**vallota** vælou·tə genus of amaryllidaceous plants. xix. modL., f. name of Antoine *Vallot*, French botanist (1594-1671).

**vallum** væl·ləm rampart of earth, etc. xvii (Holland). L., coll. f. *vallus* stake, palisade; cf. INTERVAL.

**valonia** vælou·niə acorns of certain species of oak. xviii. - It. *vallonia* (whence F. *vallonée*) = modGr. *balania*, *belania*, pl. of *balani*, *belani* (Gr. *bálanos*) acorn = L. *glāns* GLAND.

**valour** væl·lə A. †value, worth xiv; B. (after *valorous*) courage in conflict, prowess xvi. - OF. *valour* (mod. *valeur* value) = Pr. *valor* worth, strength, succour, Sp. *valor*, It. *valore* :- late L. *valōr-*, *valor*, f. *valēre* be strong, powerful, worth; see VALE<sup>2</sup>, -OUR<sup>2</sup>. So **va·lorous** valiant, courageous. xv (Caxton). - OF. *valerous* (mod. *valeuroux*) or medL. *valōrōsus*.

**valse** vɔls waltz. xviii. - F. *valse* - G. *walzer* WALTZ.

**value** væ·lju adequate equivalent; material or monetary worth; †worth, worthiness; relative status or estimate xiv; amount represented by a symbol xvi. - OF. *value*, fem. pp. formation from *valoir* be worth :- L. *valēre* be strong, healthy, effective, be worth; see VALE<sup>2</sup>; cf. Sp. *valua*, It. *valuta*. Hence vb. estimate the value of xv; consider of value xvi; whence **va·luable**. xvi, **valu·ation**. xvi (cf. OF., Sp. *valuacion*). (From xv to early xvii †*valure* was a frequent variant, alt. form of *valuur*, *valur*, after -URE.)

**valve** vælv either of the leaves of a folding door xiv (Trevisa); one of the halves of a hinged shell; (anat.) membranous fold;

device resembling a flap, lid, etc. XVII. - L. *valva* leaf of a door, (chiefly pl.) folding doors, prob. rel. to *volvère* roll (see INVOLVE, REVOLVE, VOLUTE). Cf. F. *valve*, Pg. *valva*. So **va-lvular**. XVIII. - modL. *valvulāris*, f. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*.

**vambrace** væmbrɛis defensive armour for the arm. XIV. ME. *vau(n)tbras* - AN. *vau(n)tbras*, aphetic of OF. *avantbras*, f. *avant* before (:- Rom. \**ab ante*) + *bras* arm (:- L. *bracchium* - Gr. *brakhiōn*, f. *brakhiūs* short); cf. ADVANCE, VAUNT, BRACE<sup>1</sup>.

**vamoose** vəmou:s, **vamoose** vəmūs (orig. U.S.) to make off, decamp. XIX. - Sp. *vamos* let us go :- L. *vādāmus* 1st pers. pl. pres. subj. of *vādere* go (cf. EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE).

**vamp**<sup>1</sup> væmp part of hose covering the foot and ankle XIII; part of a boot or shoe covering the front of the foot XVII. - AN. \**vaumpé*, aphetic of OF. *avantpié* (mod. *avantpiéd*), f. *avant* before (see prec.) + *pie(d)* :- L. *pēde-m*, *pēs* foot. Hence **vamp** vb. provide with a vamp, patch XVI; produce as by patching XVII; extemporize (an accompaniment, etc.) XVIII. ¶ For the fall of AN. -é cf. ASSIGN<sup>2</sup>, COSTIVE, etc.; the full form was repr. by †*vamp(ely)* XV-XVII.

**vamp**<sup>2</sup> væmp (sl.) woman who employs her sexual attraction unscrupulously. XX. Shortening of next.

**vampire** væmpaɪə preternatural malignant being, supposed to suck blood; person who preys upon others; (after Buffon) kind of bat supposed to suck blood. XVIII. - F. *vampire* or G. *vampir* - Magyar *vampir* - identical form in Sl. langs., in which there are vars. such as Bulg. *vapir*, Russ *upyr*, Pol. *upiór*; the ult. origin may be Turk. *uber* witch.

**vamplate** væmpleit plate on a lance serving as a guard for the hand. XIV. - AN. *vau(n)tplate*, f. *vau(n)t-*, aphetic of (O)F. *avant-* before (see VAMP<sup>1</sup>) + *plate* PLATE.

**van**<sup>1</sup> væn winnowing basket or shovel XV; shovel used in testing ore, etc.; (poet.) wing XVII; sail of a windmill XIX. Southern and western var. of FAN<sup>1</sup> prob. reinforced by (O)F. *van* or L. *vannus*. ¶ For initial *v* repl. *f* cf. †*vade*, †*vardingale*, VANE, VAT, VENEER, VENT<sup>2</sup>, VIAL, VIXEN.

**van**<sup>2</sup> væn. XVII. Short for VANGUARD.

**van**<sup>3</sup> væn covered vehicle for conveying goods. XIX. Shortening of CARAVAN.

**vanadium** væni:diəm chemical element. XIX. - modL. *vanadium* (Sefström, 1830), f. ON. *Vanadis* name of the Scand. goddess Freyja; see -IUM.

**Vandal** vændəl member of a Germanic tribe which invaded Western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D., and in 455 sacked Rome XVI; destroyer of beautiful or venerable things XVII. - L. *Vandalus*, pl. *Vandalī* (Pliny), also *-alii*, *-ilii* (Tacitus),

*-uli* - Germ. \**Wandal-*, *-il-*, *-ul-* (repr. by OE. *Wendlas* pl., OHG. *Wentil-* in personal names, G. *Wandale*, ON. *Vendill*); cf. F. *Vandale*, etc. Hence **van-dalism**. XVIII; after F. *vandalisme* (Henri Grégoire c.1793).

**Vandyke** vændai:k portrait by Vandyke; lace or linen collar in the style of those depicted in his portraits XVIII; deep-cut point on a garment, etc. XIX. Name of Sir Anthony *Vandyke* (anglicized form of *Van Dyck*), Flemish painter 1599-1641. Hence as vb. provide with deep-cut points or zigzag ornament. XVIII.

**vane** vein plate of metal rotating on a spindle to show the direction of the wind XV; sail of a windmill; sight of a surveying instrument XVI; web of a feather XVIII. Southern and western var. of †*fane* (1) flag, banner, (2) weather-cock, OE. *fana* = OFris. *fana*, *fona*, OS., OHG. *fano* (G. *fahne*), Goth. *fana* cloth :- Germ. \**fanon* :- pre-Germ. \**ponon-*, rel. to L. *pannus* piece of cloth, OSl. *o|pona* curtain, *ponjava* piece of cloth, curtain. Cf. VAN<sup>1</sup>.

**vang** væŋ (naut.) rope for steadying the gaffs of a sail. XVIII. - Du. *vang* in *vanglijn* painter.

**vanguard** vængārd foremost division of an army. XV. Earlier *vandgard*, var. of †*vantgard*, aphetic of †*avantgard* (XV) - (O)F. *avant-garde*, †*avangarde*, f. *avant* before (:- Rom. \**ab ante*) + *garde* GUARD. Earlier forms were †*vantward* (XIII), †*avantward* (XIV), †*vanward* (XV), *vaward* (XIV), the latter being familiar in echoes of Sh. '2 Hen. IV' I ii 200.

**vanilla** væni:lə (pod of) climbing orchid, *Vanilla planifolia* XVII; aromatic substance obtained therefrom XVIII. - Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina* sheath :- L. *vāgina* VAGINA. In early use in various (esp. perverted) forms, e.g. *vaynilla*, *vanello*, *-il(l)io*; *-illo*; finally assim. to F. *vanille*. Cf. It. *vainiglia*, Pg. *bainilha*.

**vanish** væ:nɪʃ disappear rapidly. XIV (R. Mannyng). Aphetic - *e(s)vāniss-*, lengthened stem (see -ISH<sup>2</sup>) of OF. *e(s)vānir* = It. *svanire*, Pg. *esvahir* (cf. Pr. *esvanexir*) :- Rom. \**exvānire*, for L. *ēvānēscere*, f. *ē-* EX-<sup>1</sup> + *vānus* empty, VAIN.

**vanity** væ:niti vain or worthless thing XIII; quality of being vain XIV. - (O)F. *vanité* = Sp. *vanidad*, It. *vanità* :- L. *vānitätē*, *-tās*, f. *vānus* VAIN; see -ITY.

**Van John** væn dʒə:n sl. perversion of VINGT-UN. XIX.

**vanquish** væŋkwɪʃ overcome, defeat. XIV. Early forms *vencus* (Sc. *vincus*), *venquis*, *venquisshe*, the *ven-* forms being superseded by *van-* in XVI, by assoc. with late OF. *vain-*, and the ending assim. to -ISH<sup>2</sup> in XV; f. pp. *vencus* and pt. *venquis* of OF. *veintre*, *vaintre* (mod. *vaincre*) :- L. *vincere* conquer (cf. VICTOR).

**vantage** vɑːntədʒ †advantage, profit XIII (Cursor M.); position of superiority XV; †additional amount XVI; (in lawn tennis) XIX. - AN. *vantage*, aphetic of OF. *avantage* ADVANTAGE.

**vant-brace** var. of VAMBRACE. XIV.

**vapid** væːpɪd flat, insipid (of beverages) XVII; (of talk, etc.) XVIII. - L. *vapidus*, rel. to *vappa* flat or sour wine, and perh. further to *vapor* VAPOUR; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**vapour** veɪˈpɔːr steam, steamy exhalation XIV (Ch., Wyclif); (pl.) exhalations arising in the human body XV; (arch.) morbid condition resulting from these XVII. - (O)F. *vapeur*, †-our (= Sp. *vapor*, It. *vapore*) or L. *vapōre-m*, *vapor* steam, heat; see prec. and -OUR<sup>2</sup>. So **VAPOROUS**. XVI. f. late L. *vapōrus* or - late L. *vapōrōsus*; cf. F. *vaporeux*.

**Varangian** vərəˈndʒjən one of the Scand. rovers who in IX-X overran parts of Russia and reached Constantinople. XVIII (Gibbon). f. medL. *Varangus* - medGr. *Bárangos* - (through Slav. langs.) ON. *Væringi* (pl. *Væringjar*), prob. f. *vár* (pl. *vávar*) plighted faith; see -IAN.

**varec(h)** vɛːrɛk seaweed XVII; carbonate of soda obtained from it XIX. - F. *varec(h)*, OF. *varec*, *vrec* - ON. \**wrek* WRECK.

**variable** vɛəˈriəbl liable to vary. XIV (Ch., Trevisa). - (O)F. *variable* - L. *variābilis*, f. *variāre*; see VARY, -ABLE. Hence **VARIABLEITY**. XVIII. So **VARIANCE** vɛəˈrɪəns variation, difference XIV; discrepancy; dissension XV (*at v.* XVI). - OF. *variance* - L. *variantia*, f. *variāre*. **VARIANT** †inconstant, not uniform (Ch.); diverse, differing (*from*) XIV; sb. XIX. - (O)F. *variant*. **VARIATION** †difference, divergence XIV (Ch.); fact or instance of varying XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**varicose** vɛəˈrɪkɔːs (of a vein) affected with a varix. XVIII. - L. *varicōsus*, f. *varic-*, *varix* dilated vein (in Eng. use from XIV, comb. form *varico-* in *varicocele* (XVIII), f. Gr. *kēlē* tumour); see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**variegate** vɛəˈrɪeɪt make varied XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *variēgāre* (Apuleius), f. L. *varius* VARIOUS; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **VARIEGATION**. XVII.

**variola** vɛəˈrɪələ (med.) smallpox. XVIII. - late L. *variola* pustule, pock, f. L. *varius* speckled, variegated, VARIOUS.

**variorum** vɛəˈrɪəːrəm edition of a work containing the observations of various commentators. XVIII. g. pl. m. of L. *varius* VARIOUS in phr. *editio cum notis variorum* 'edition with the notes of various' (editors).

**various** vɛəˈrɪəs †variable, changeable XVI; varied, variegated; (with pl.) differing from one another XVII (Milton). f. L. *varius*; see -IOUS. So **VARIETY** vɛəˈrɪːti. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**varlet** vɑːˈlɪt attendant, e.g. on a knight XV; knave, rascal XVI. - OF. *varlet*, var. of *vaslet*, *vadlet* VALET.

**varmint** vɑːˈmɪnt (dial.) vermin XVI; troublesome or mischievous creature XVIII. var. of *varmin* VERMIN, with parasitic *t* as in *peasant*, *tyrant*.

**varnish** vɑːˈnɪʃ solution of resinous matter used for providing a hard shiny coat XIV; fig. XVI. ME. *vernisch* - (O)F. *vernis* (whence also Du. *vernīs*, G. *firnis*) = Pr. *vernitz* Sp. *barniz*, It. *vernice* :- medL. *veronice-m*, *veronix* (VIII) fragrant resin, sandarac, or - medGr. *berēnikē*, prob. appellative use of the town-name (Berenice, in Cyrenaica). So **VARNISH** vb. XIV. - OF. *vermiss(i)er*, -ic(i)er = It. *verniciare* (cf. Pr. *envernizar*, Sp. *barnizar*), f. the sb. (F. *vernir*, -iss- XVI is a new formation on the sb.).

**varsity** vɑːˈsɪti XIX (earlier †*iversity* XVII). colloq. clipped form of UNIVERSITY; cf. *varsal* (XVII), early †*versal* (XVI, Sh.), for *universal*.

**varsovienn** vɑːsɔːvɪəːn dance resembling Polish national dances. XIX. F., fem. of *varsovien*, f. *Varsovie* Warsaw.

**varvel** vɑːˈɪvəl metal ring attached to a hawk's jess. XVI. Earlier †*vervel* - (O)F. *vervelle*, †*varvelle*, syncopated form of *vertevelle* :- Rom. \**vertibella*, beside \**vertibellum* (whence F. *verveux*, It. *bertovello* hoop-net), dim. of late L. *vertibulum* joint, f. *vertere* turn (cf. VERTEBRA) with suffix of instrument as in L. *infundibulum* funnel. (Cf. dial. *vardle* XVI, *vartwell* XVIII eye of a hinge, hinge.)

**vary** vɛəˈrɪ undergo change, cause to change. XIV (Ch., Wyclif, Trevisa). - (O)F. *varier* or L. *variāre* (whence also Sp. *variar*, It. *variare*), f. *varius* VARIOUS. Hence **VARIED** vɛəˈrɪd diverse XVI (Sh.); variegated XVIII; see -ED<sup>1</sup> and cf. F. *varié*, L. *variātus* (Apuleius); twice in Sh., but not gen. current before XVIII (Prior, Pope).

**vascular** vɛːskjʊləːr pert. to tubular vessels. XVII. - modL. *vāsculāris*, f. L. *vāsculum*, dim. of *vās* vessel; see next and -AR.

**vase** vāz, (formerly) vōz, (earlier, now U.S.) veɪz, veɪz ornamental vessel of circular section. XVII. F. *vase* - L. *vās*, earlier also *vāsum*, *vāsus* vessel, dish, implement, utensil, pl. military baggage. Rhymes used by Swift, Byron, Emerson, Whittier, and Lowell show the pronunc. veɪs. (In XVII the L. pl. *vāsa* was used as pl. and s. in Eng. contexts.) A comb. form **VASO-** vɛɪˈsɔː is used in physiol. and path. terms relating to vascular parts XIX.

**vaseline** vɛːsəlɪn, vɛːz- proprietary name, registered as a trade mark in 1872 by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, for an ointment or lubricant obtained from petroleum. XIX. irreg. f. G. *wasser* vɑːsər WATER + Gr. *ellaion* OIL + -INE<sup>5</sup>.



**vassal** væ:səl tenant in fee XIV; transf. and fig. xv. - (O)F. *vassal* = Pr. *vasal* (whence Sp. *vasallo*, It. *vassallo*); - medL. *vassallus* man-servant, retainer, of Celtic origin; the simplex *vassus* (see VAVASOUR) corr. to OGalish -*vassus* in personal names, e.g. *Dagovassus*, OBret. *uvas* (Bret. *goaz*), W. *gwaz*, Ir. *foss* servant. So **va:ssalAGE**. XIV - OF. *vassalage* (mod. *vasselage*) = Pr. *vassalatge*.

**vast** vást of immense size or amount. XVI. - L. *vastus* waste, uncultivated, immense (whence also F. *vaste*, Sp., It. *vasto*), pp. formation on a base *\*wās-*, repr. also by L. *vānus* (:- *\*wāsnos*) VAIN, *vascus* empty, Ir. *fás* empty, and WGERm. *\*wōst-* (OE. *wēste*, OS. *wōsti*, OHG. *wuosti*, Du. *woest*, G. *wüst*). Hence **va·sty**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Sh.).

**vat** væt cask or tun for liquid. XIII. Southern and western var. of *fat*, OE. *fæt* = OFris. *fet*, OS. *fat* (Du. *vat*), OHG. *faz* (G. *fass*), ON. *fat* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) *\*fatam* vessel, cask, rel. to OFris. *fatia*, MLG. *vaten*, OHG. *fazgōn* (G. *fassen* hold, contain, seize), f. *\*fat-*, whence also OE. *fetel*, etc. (see FETTLER); IE. *\*pōd-* is repr. also by Lith. *pūdas* pot, Lett. *puods*, OPruss. dim. *podalis*. For initial *v* cf. VAN<sup>1</sup>.

**Vatican** væt:ikan palace of the Pope on the Vatican Hill in Rome. XVI. - F. *Vatican* or L. *Vaticānus* (sc. *collis* hill, *mōns* mountain); see -AN.

**vaticinate** vət:i:sineit predict. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *vāticināri*, f. *vātēs* seer, prophet, poet, rel. to Ir. *fáith* poet, W. *gwawd* song of praise, and Germ. *\*wōð-* (whence OE. *wōd* mad, *wōþ* song, OHG. *wuot* rage, ON. *ōðr* possessed, inspired, *ōðr* poetry, Goth. *wōð-*, *\*wōþs* possessed). So **vaticina·TION** væt:-. XVII (Holland). - L.

**vaudeville** vou:dəvil light popular song XVIII; light stage performance interspersed with songs XIX. - F. *vaudeville* †typical song or play, theatrical piece interspersed with rhymes, alt. of *vaudevire* (xv), f. *Vau de Vire* 'valley of Vire', name of a region of Calvados, Normandy, the songs of which had a vogue in xv.

**Vaudois** vou:dwa. XVI. F. :- medL. *Waldensis* WALDENSIAN.

**vault**<sup>1</sup> völt arched roof or ceiling XIV; burial chamber XVI. ME. *voute*, *vaute* - OF. *voute*, *vaute* (mod. *voûte*) = Pr. *volta*, *vouta*, Pg., It. *volta* :- Rom. *\*volta*, *\*col-vita*, pp. fem. (for *volūta*) of L. *volvere* turn (cf. VOLUTE). So **vault** vb. - OF. *vouter* (mod. *voûter*). The sp. with *l* appeared xv (after later OF. usage), and permanently influenced the pronunc. as in FAULT. Hence **vau·ltAGE**. XVI (Sh.).

**vault**<sup>2</sup> völt †leap on to (a horse) XVI; leap with the support of the hand XVII. - OF. *volter*, *voulter* turn (a horse), gambol, leap = Cat. *voltar* upset, Pg. *voltar* roll, It. *voltare* :- Rom. *\*voltāre*, *\*volūtare* or

*\*volvitāre*, frequent. f. L. *volvere* roll (see VOLUTE); assim. to prec.

**vaunt** vōnt (arch.) boast; prob. orig. refl. xiv - AN. *vaunter*, (O)F. *vanter* = Pr. *vantar* :- late L. *vānitāre*, later *vantare*, f. *vānus* VAIN; partly aphetic of earlier †*avaunt* (- OF. *avanter*).

**vaunt-courier** vō·nt-, vā·ntkuriəɹ one of an advance guard; forerunner (now in echoes of Sh. 'Lear' III ii 5). XVI. Also *van-courier*; aphetic of *avant-courier* - F. *avant-courrier*; cf. COURIER.

**vavasour** væ:vəsuəɹ feudal tenant immediately below a baron. XIII. ME. *vavasour*, -er, later also *valvasour* (xvi-) - OF. *vavas(s)our* (mod. *vavasour*) - medL. *vavasor*, supposed, but without conclusive evidence, to derive from medL. *vassus vassōrum* 'VASSAL of vassals'. Cf. Pr. *va(l)vasor*, It. *valvassore*, *barbassoro*.

**vaward** see VANGUARD.

**veal** vil flesh of a calf xiv (Ch.); (dial.) calf xv. - AN. *vel*, *veel* = OF. nom. *veiaus*, obl. *veel* (mod. *veau*), Pr. *vedel*, Cat. *vedell*, It. *vitello* :- L. *vitellu-s*, dim. of *vitulus* calf, perh. orig. 'yearling' (cf. Gr. *fételon* yearling, f. *fétos* year; the base is repr. also by Skr. *vatsás* calf, OE. *wēper* WETHER, Goth. *wiprus* lamb).

**vector** ve·ktāɹ †(astron.) for *radius v.* variable line drawn to a curve from a fixed point XVIII; (math.) quantity having direction as well as magnitude XIX (W. R. Hamilton, 1843). - L. *vector* carrier, traveller, rider, agent-noun f. *vect-*, pp. stem of *vehere* carry; see WAY, -TOR.

**Veda** vei:də any of the four ancient sacred books of the Hindus. XVIII. - Skr. *véda* knowledge, sacred knowledge, sacred book, f. *\*vid-* know (see WIT<sup>2</sup>). Hence **Vedic** vei:dik, vi:dik pert. to the Vedas; sb. the language of these, an early form of Sanskrit. XIX. - F. *védique* or G. *vedisch*.

**vedette** vide:t mounted sentry in advance of outposts. XVII. - F. *vedette* scout, sentinel - It. *vedetta*, alt. (after *vedere* see) of south It. *veletta*, f. Sp. *veta* watch, f. *velar* watch (= F. *veiller*, etc.) :- L. *vigilāre*; see VIGILANT, -ETTE.

**veer**<sup>1</sup> viəɹ †run out (a line) xv; allow to drift further off XVI; pay out (a cable) XVII. - (M)Du. *vieren* let out, slacken (whence also G. *vieren*, *fieren*, Sw. *fira*, Da. *fire*) = OHG. *fieren*, *fiaren* give direction to.

**veer**<sup>2</sup> viəɹ change course or direction (spec. clockwise) of wind. XVI. - (O)F. *virer* = Pr., Sp. *virar*, It. *virare* :- Rom. *\*virāre*, perh. alt. of L. *gyrāre* GYRATE, by assoc. with a verb beginning with *v*, e.g. *vertere* turn or *vibrāre* shake.

**vega**<sup>1</sup> vei:gə fertile plain in Spain and Spanish America. XVII. - Sp. (Cat.) *vega* = Pg. *veiga*.

**vega**<sup>2</sup> vīgə (astron.) α Lyræ. XVII. - Sp. (medL.) *vega* - Arab. *wāqī'* falling, in *al nasr al wāqī'* 'the falling vulture', constellation Lyra.

**vegetable** ve·dʒitəbl †having the life characteristic of a plant XIV; pert. to plants XVI; sb. plant XVI; plant cultivated for food XVIII. - (O)F. *végétale* or late L. *vegetabilis* animating, vivifying, f. L. *vegetāre* animate, enliven, f. *vegetus* active, f. *vegēre* be active; see WAKE<sup>2</sup>, -ABLE. So **ve·getal**<sup>1</sup>. XV. - medL. *\*vegetālis* (whence F. *végétal*, etc.). **vegetarian**. XIX (the Vegetarian Society was formed at Ramsgate in 1847). irreg. f. *vegetable*. **ve·getate**<sup>3</sup> grow or develop after the manner of a vegetable XVI; live the life of a vegetable, i.e. a dull monotonous existence XVIII. f. pp. stem of L. *vegetāre*. **vegeta·tion** growth as of plants XVI; concr. XVII. - L. (whence F. *végétation*, etc.). **ve·getative** pert. to growth. XIV (Trevisa). - (O)F. *végétatif*, -ive or medL. *vegetātivus*; a reduced form *ve·getive* was common XVI-XVII. **vegete** vidʒɪt healthy. XVII. - L. *vegetus*.

**vehement** vī·imənt intense, severe; very forcible. xv. - (O)F. *véhément* or L. *vehement-*, -ēns impetuous, violent, perh. for *\*vēmēns* 'deprived of mind' (cf. *vēcors* cowardly), altered by assoc. with *vehere* carry (see WAY). So **ve·hemence**. XVI. - F. - L.

**vehicle** vī·ikl, vī·hikl medium of application or transmission (first in medical use); means of conveyance or transport. XVII. - F. *véhicule* (xvi, Paré) or L. *vehiculum* (also current XVII-XVIII), f. *vehere* carry; see WAY, WEIGH, -CLE. So **vehicular** vihi·kjūləɪ. XVII. - late L.

**vehmgericht** veɪm·gəriçt, ||fē·m- (hist.) secret tribunal active in Westphalia from XII to xvi. XIX (Scott). - G. *vehmgericht* (now *fe(h)mgericht*), f. *vehm* (of unkn. origin) + *gericht* court, tribunal (OHG. *girihti*), rel. to *recht* RIGHT.

**veil** veil article of attire covering head or face; piece of cloth used as a hanging XIII; fig. xiv. - AN. *veile* and *veil* = OF. *voile* and *voil* (mod. *voile* m. veil, fem. sail) :- L. *vēla* pl. sails and *vēlum* sg. sail, curtain, veil. L. *vēlum* veil is referred by some to *\*weslom* (f. *\*wes-* as in *vestis* VEST<sup>1</sup>), and so distinguished from *vēlum* sail :- *\*wegslom*, f. *\*weg-* of *vehere* carry (see WAY); others assume the same origin, viz. *\*wegzlom*, f. *\*weg-* weave (OIr. *figim* I weave, W. *gwen* weave; cf. WAX<sup>1</sup>). Hence **veil** vb. XIV (Wycl. Bible) f. the sb. after OF. †*veiler*, F. *voiler* or L. *vēlare*.

**vein** vein A. tubular vessel in which blood is conveyed through the animal body XIII (of a leaf xvi); B. †small channel through which water flows XIII; line of deposit of mineral or earthy matter xiv; C. strain of some quality; natural tendency; characteristic style; personal disposition; humour,

mood xvi. - (O)F. *veine* = Pr., Sp., It. *vena* :- L. *vēna* (cf. VENOUS). Like Gr. *φλέψ* L. *vena* was used of mineral deposits, watercourses, and the veins of leaves; it was further applied to the innate or inward part or nature of a thing, natural disposition, (poetic) genius. F. *veine* is used absol. for *veine poétique* (phr. *se sentir en veine* be inspired); cf. in the vein in a suitable mood (Sh.). Hence **vein·y**<sup>1</sup>. xvi.

**velar** vī·ləɹ A. (archit.) resembling a sail XVIII; B. pert. to the velum XIX. - L. *vēlāris* (whence also F. *vélaire*, etc.), f. *vēlum* curtain; see VELUM, -AR.

**veld**, formerly **veldt** felt, (erron.) **velt** unenclosed country in S. Africa. XIX. Afrikaans *veld*, earlier *veldt* FIELD.

**veld(t) shoe** felt fū S. African light shoe of untanned hide. XIX. - Afrikaans *veldschoen* (now *vělschoen*), ult. by assim. to **VELD** of earlier *vělschoen*, f. *vel* skin, **FELL**<sup>1</sup> + *schoen* SHOE.

**velitation** velitei·ʃən skirmish. XVII. - L. *vēlitatiō(n)-*, f. *vēlitāre*, f. *vēlitēs*, pl. of *vēles* light-armed soldier, perh. rel. to *vēlox*; see VELOCITY, -ATION.

**velleity** veli·iti low degree of volition. XVII. - medL. *vellēitās* (whence also F. *velléité*, etc.), f. L. *velle* to wish, **WILL**<sup>2</sup>; see -ITY.

**vellum** vel·əm fine parchment prepared from calf-skin. XV (*velim*). - (O)F. *vēlin*, f. *veel* **VEAL** + *-in* -INE<sup>1</sup>; for the change of *n* to *m* cf. *pilgrim*, *venom*.

**velocipede** vilə·sipid (hist.) 'a wheel carriage to ride cock-horse upon, sitting astride and pushing it along with the toes, a rudder-wheel in hand' (Keats); invented by Baron Drais and patented in England 1818; early form of pedal bicycle XIX (c.1850). - F. *vélocipède*, f. L. *vēlox* (see NEXT) + *ped-*, *pēs* FOOT.

**velocity** vilə·siti swiftness of motion XVI; rapidity of operation XVII. - (O)F. *vēlocité* or L. *vēlocitās*, f. *vēlox* swift, rapid, f. *\*vegslō-*, f. base of *vegēre*; see VEGETABLE, -ITY.

**velour** veluə·ɹ hatter's plush pad XVIII; fabric with velvety pile XIX. - F. *velours* (whence †*velure* velvet XVI), alt. of OF. *velous* = Pr. *velos* prop. adj. (sc. *drap cloth*) :- L. *villōsus* hairy, downy, f. *villus* tuft of hair, pl. down, prob. rel. to *vellus* fleece, f. *vellere* pluck.

**velum** vī·ləm (anat.) soft palate XVIII; (zool., bot.) membranous structure XIX. modL., in full *v. palati*, *v. pendulum* veil of the palate, pendulous veil; see VEIL.

**velvet** vel·vit fabric of silk having a dense smooth pile xiv; soft downy skin of a deer's horn xv. ME. orig. three syll. (cf. the vars. *velovet*, *velwet*) - OF. *veluotte*, f. *velu* velvety = Pr. *velut*, Sp. *velludo*, It. *velluto* (for *\*villuto*) velvety, velvet - medL. *villūtus*, f. L. *villus* down (cf. VELOUR); *velwet* passed through the stage *velwet* (XV-XVI) on its way to *velvet*. Hence **velvete·n** XVIII.

**venal** vī-nəl exposed for sale; capable of being bought over XVII; mercenary XVIII. - L. *venālis*, f. *venūm* that is for sale (also *vēnō*, later *vēnū*), obl. cases of \**vēnus* (cf. *vēnīre* be sold, lit. 'go for sale', *vendere* sell, VEND), rel. to Gr. *ōnos* purchase price, *ōnē* purchase, *ōnēsthai* buy, Skr. *vasnās* price, *vasnām* wages, Arm. *gin* price, *gnem* I buy :- \**vesno-* \**wosno-*; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**venatic** vī-nə-tik pert. to hunting. XVII. - L. *venāticus*, f. pp. stem of *vēnāri* hunt; see VENERY<sup>1</sup>, -ATIC.

**vend** vend sell; give utterance to. XVII. - (O)F. *vendre* or L. *vēndere*, f. *venūm* (see VENAL) + -*dere*, var. of *dare* give (cf. ADD). So **vender**, **vendor** (the second is the more technical sp.). XVI. - AN. *vendor*, -*dour* (modF. *vendeur*); see -ER<sup>1</sup>, -OR; hence **vendee**. XVI. **vendible** saleable. XIV (Wycl. Bible). - L.

**vendace** vən-dis small freshwater fish Coregonus vendesius. XVIII. - OF. *vendese*, -*oise* (mod. *vandoise*) - Gaulish \**vindēsia*, f. \**vindos* white (cf. OIr. *find*, W. *gwynn* white).

**vendetta** vən-də-tə blood-feud. XIX. - It. *vendetta* :- L. *vindicta* vengeance; see VINDICTIVE.

**vendue** vən-djū (U.S. and W. Indies) public sale, auction. XVII. - Du. *vendu*, †*vendue* - (O)F. (now dial.) *vendue* sale, f. *vendre* VEND.

**veneer** vī-ni-ə cover with a thin coating of finer wood. XVII. Recorded first in the gerund *faneering*, later *fineering* (common in XVIII), *veneering* (from early XVIII) - G. *furni(e)rung*, *fourni(e)rung*, vbl. sb. of *furniren* - (O)F. *fournir* FURNISH. So **veneer** sb. XVIII. The loss of *r* in the (unstr.) first syll. is seen also in Da. *finer*, Sw. *faner*, Russ. *fanera*.

**venerable** vən-ə-rə-bl worthy of being revered. xv. - (O)F. *vénéral* or L. *venerābilis* (whence also Sp. *venerable*, etc.), f. *venerāri*; see -ABLE. So **venerate**. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *venerāri*, f. *vener-*, *venus*; see VENERY<sup>2</sup>. **venera-tion**. xv - (O)F. or L.

**venereal** vī-ni-ə-ri-əl pert. to sexual desire or intercourse xv; (of disease) communicated by sexual intercourse xvii. f. L. *venereus*, f. *vener-*, *venus* love; see VENERY<sup>2</sup>. Several parallel forms have been current, with varying range of meanings, based on L. *venereus* or *veneriūs*: †**vene-rean**, †**vene-reous**, †**vene-ri-al**. xvi; †**vene-rian**. xv; †**venerien**. xiv (Ch., Gower) - (O)F. *vénerien*; †**vener-i-ous**. xvi; also †**venerous**. xvi; cf. F. *vénéreux*.

**venery**<sup>1</sup> vən-əri sport of hunting; †animals hunted. xiv. - (O)F. *vénerie*, f. *vener* = Rum. *vînd* :- Rom. \**vēnāre*, for L. *vēnāri* hunt; see -ERY, and cf. VENISON.

**venery**<sup>2</sup> vən-əri indulgence of sexual desire. xv. - medL. *veneria*, f. L. *vener-*, *venus* love

(personified as a goddess by the ancient Romans); see WISH, -ERY.

**venesection** venise-kʃən phlebotomy. xvii. - medL. *venæ sectiō* 'cutting of a vein'; see VEIN, SECTION.

**Venetian** vī-ni-ʃən pert. to Venice, a city in NE. Italy. xv (Lydg.). Late ME. *Venicien* - OF. *Venicien* (mod. *Vénitien*); later assim. to medL. *venetiānus*, f. L. *Venetia* (It. *Venezia*). *Venetian blind*, red xviii.

**vengeance** vən-dʒəns act of avenging oneself or another. xiii (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *vengeance*, f. *venger* (whence arch. **venge** xiii) = Pr. *venjar*, Sp. *venjar*, It. *vendicare* :- L. *vindicāre* VINDICATE; see -ANCE. So **vengeful**. xvi (Spenser). f. *venge*, after *revengeful*; cf. *avengeful* (xvi).

**venial** vī-ni-əl (theol., of sin) not mortal xiii (Cursor M.); that may be excused xvi. - OF. *venial* (mod. *vénuel*) - late L. *venialis*, f. *venia* forgiveness, indulgence, f. base of *venus*; see VENERY<sup>2</sup>, -IAL.

**venire** xvii, short for **venire facias** vī-ni-ə-ri fei-ʃi-əs writ requiring a sheriff to summon a jury. xv. L. *venire* COME, *facias* you are to cause, 2nd pers. sg. pres. subj. of *facere* DO<sup>1</sup>, make.

**venison** ven-ɪ-zən, (U.S.) ven-izən, (Sc.) ven-ɪ-nɪʃən flesh of an animal killed in the chase xiii; (arch.) beast of the chase xiv. ME. *venesou(u)n*, *venisoun* - OF. *venesou(u)n*, -*ison* (mod. *venaison*) = Pr. *venaizó* :- L. *vēnātiō(n)* hunting, hunt, game, f. *vēnāri*; see VENERY<sup>1</sup>, -ATION.

**venite** vī-nai-ti invitatory psalm at matins. xiii. - L. *venite*, imper. pl. of *venire* COME; first word of Psalm xc[i]v, beginning 'Venite, exultemus Domino' O come, let us sing unto the Lord.

**venom** vən-əm poison, lit. and fig. xiii. ME. *venim* - OF. *venim*, (also mod.) *vénin* :- Rom. \**venimen*, alt. (after L. words in -*imen*) of L. *venēnum* potion, drug, poison (whence Pr. *veré*, Cat. *vert*, It. *veleno*, Rum. *venin*), perh. :- \**venesnom* love potion, f. *venus* love (see VENERY<sup>2</sup>). So **venom** vb. xiv; now rare, cf. *envenom*. **venomous** †pernicious xiii; poisonous xiv. - (O)F. *venimeux*, f. *venim*, after late L. *venēnōsus*.

**venose** vī-nous veined. xvii. - L. *vēnōsus*, f. *vēna* VEIN; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>. So **venous**. xvii (Bacon); pert. to a vein or veins xvii; contained in the veins )( *arterial* xviii.

**vent**<sup>1</sup> vɛnt †provide with an outlet for gas, etc. xiv (Wycl. Bible, Trevisa); †discharge (fluid); give free course to, utter xvi; intr. †(of animals) scent, (of others, etc.) rise to the surface to breathe xvi. prob. aphetic of †*avent* (xiv) - OF. *aventer*, var. of *esventer* (mod. *éventer*) create wind, expose to the air, divulge, scent = Pr., Cat. *esventar*, It. *sventare*, Rum. *svînta* :- Rom. \**exventāre*, f. L. *ex* EX<sup>-1</sup> + *ventum* WIND<sup>1</sup>. Hence (partly after F. †*esvent*, *évent*) **vent** sb. A. †discharge,

utterance; issue, outlet XVI; means of outlet, opportunity of escape XVII; B. anus; aperture, outlet XVI; way out XVII.

**vent**<sup>2</sup> vent opening or slit in a garment. xv. var. of (dial.) *fent* (xv) – (O)F. *fente* slit :- Rom. \**findita* (repl. L. *fissa*), sb. use of fem. pp. of L. *findere* cleave, split (see FISSURE). ¶ For the *v* cf. *vade* FADE<sup>1</sup>, VAN<sup>1</sup>.

**vent**<sup>3</sup> vent disposal by sale. xvi. – (O)F. *vente* = Pr., Pg. *venda*, Sp. *venta*, It. *vendita* :- Rom. \**vēndita*, fem. pp. formation on L. *vēndere* VEND.

**ventage** ve'ntidʒ (arch.) finger-hole in a wind instrument. xvii (Sh. 'Hamlet' III ii 373). f. VENT<sup>1</sup> + -AGE.

**ventail** ve'nteil †neck-piece of armour; lower part of the front of a helmet. xiv. – OF. *vantail* or *vantaille* (= Pr. *ventalha*, It. *ventaglia*), f. VENT WIND<sup>1</sup>. See -AL<sup>2</sup>.

**ventar** ve'ntar A. any of two or more wives who have borne children to the same man xvi; B. belly, abdomen xvii. In A – law-F. *venter*, for (O)F. *ventre* :- L. *venter* belly; in B. immed. – L. Two comb. forms are used in medical terms, **ventri-** and **ventro-** (see -O-). XIX.

**ventiduct** ve'ntidakt passage serving to introduce cool or fresh air. xvii. f. L. *ventus* WIND<sup>1</sup> + *ductus* DUCT.

**ventil** ve'ntil valve controlling wind supply in an organ. xix. – G. *ventil* – It. *ventile* – medL. *ventile* sluice.

**ventilate** ve'ntileit †blow away xv (once); investigate freely, sift by discussion xvi; give free utterance to; †winnow; †increase (flame), set (air) in motion; blow upon xvii; supply with fresh air xviii. f. pp. stem of L. *ventilāre* brandish, fan, winnow, agitate, in late L. discuss, air a subject (whence also F. *ventiler*, etc.), f. *ventus* WIND<sup>1</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **ventila**-TION †motion in the air xv; †fanning, blowing xvi; free course of the air; aeration; admission of fresh air; free discussion xvii. – (O)F. or L. (exposure to the air, Pliny; in AL. discussion). **venti**-LATOR apparatus or opening for removing vitiated air and introducing a fresh supply. xviii (S. Hales, 1743); hence F. *ventilateur*, etc.

**ventosity** vento'siti flatulence xiv (Trevisa); bombast. xvi. – (O)F. *ventosité* or late L. *ventōsitās*, f. L. *ventōsus*, f. *ventus* WIND<sup>1</sup>; see -OSITY.

**ventricle** ve'ntrikl (anat.) any of the cavities of the heart, brain, etc. xiv ('Lanfranc's Chirurgie'). – L. *ventriculus*, dim. of VENTER; see -CLE.

**ventriloquy**<sup>2</sup> ven'tri:ləkwi speaking so that the sound appears to come from somewhere other than the speaker. xvi. – modL. *ventriloquium*, f. *ventri-*, VENTER + *loqui* speak, after Gr. *ἐγγαστριμυθος* 'speaking in the belly' is superseded largely by **ventri**-loquism. xviii, f. **ventri**-loquist. xvii,

which superseded †**ventriloquus** (xvii-xviii) – late L. (Tertullian).

**venture** ve'ntʃəɪ; -tʃəɪ chance xv (chiefly, after 1500, in phr. *at a v.* at random, by chance); chancy or speculative enterprise xvi. Aphetic of *aventure* ADVENTURE, partly through apprehending *a-* as the indef. article (esp. in phr. *at aventure*). So **venture** vb. (in various applications, trans., refl., and intr.; chiefly from xvi) xv (Lydg.; often *venter* xv-xvii). Aphetic of *aventure* ADVENTURE vb. Hence **venturer**<sup>1</sup>. xvi; also short for *merchant adventurer* (xv), *m. venturer* (xvi). **venturous**. xvi, **venture**-some<sup>1</sup>. xvii.

**venue** ve'nju A. †assault, attack xiv; thrust, esp. in fencing; fencing bout xvi (earlier in naturalized form *veny*; cf. dial. *vally* value). B. †arrival xiv (rare); (leg.) place where an action is laid or to which a jury is summoned xvi; place of meeting, locality xix. – (O)F. *venue*, sb. use of pp. fem. of *venir* :- L. *venire* COME.

**Venus** vi'nəs A. ancient Roman goddess of beauty and love OE.; beautiful woman; †venery xvi. B. (astron.) second planet in distance from the sun xiii; †(alch.) copper xiv, (her.) green xvi; (member of) genus of bivalve molluscs xviii. See **VENERY**<sup>2</sup>.

**venville** ve'nvil form of tenure in parishes adjoining the forest of Dartmoor, giving certain privileges in the use of the forest. xiv. Earliest forms *wengefeild*, *vennefeild*, *vyndefeld*, in which the second el. was replaced by *vill*, and the first el. is of unknown origin.

**veracious** vi'rei:ʃəs observant of the truth xvii; conforming to the truth xviii. f. L. *vērāci-*, *verāx*, f. *vērūs* true; see **VERY**, -IOUS. So **veracity** vi'ræ:siti. xvii. – F. or medL.

**verandah**, (U.S.) -**da** vərə'ndə open portico along the side of a house. xviii. – Hindi *varandā* (cf. Bengali *bārāndā*) – Pg. *varanda*, †Sp. *baranda* railing, balustrade, balcony, of unkn. origin. F. *vérandā* is from Eng.

**veratrine** ve'rətrinə poisonous alkaloid obtained from species of *Veratrum*. xix. – F. *veratrine*, f. L. *vērātrum* hellebore; see -INE<sup>5</sup>.

**verb** vɔ:b (gram.) part of speech serving to predicate. xiv (Wycl. Bible, Prologue). – (O)F. *verbe* or L. *verbum* WORD. So **verbal**<sup>1</sup> dealing with words xv (Caxton); consisting of words, oral; pert. to a verb xvi; concerned with words only xvii. – (O)F. *verbal* or late L. *verbālis*. **verbatim** vɔ:be:'tim word by word. xv. medL.; cf. LITERATIM. **verbiage** vɔ:'biidʒ excessive accumulation of words xviii; wording xix. – F. *verbiage*, f. †*verbeier* chatter, f. *verbe* + -*ier* :- Rom. \**-idiāre* – Gr. -*izein*. Cf. Pg. *verbiagem*. **verbo**-SE<sup>1</sup> wordy, prolix. xvii – L. *verbōsus*. **verbo**-SITY. xvi. – L.

**verbascum** vɔɪbæːskəm mullein. XVI. L. (Pliny), whence Sp., Pg., It. *verbascio*.

**verbena** vɔɪbɪːnə (Roman antiq.) L., usu. pl., certain leaves or twigs used in sacred rites; vervain. XVI.

**verb(um) sat. sap.** vɔɪb(ɔm) sæt sæp Shortening abbrev. of L. *verbum satis sapienti* a word to the wise (is) enough.

**verdant** vɔɪːdɔnt green (of vegetation). late XVI. Of obscure origin; perh. -OF. *verdeant*, prp. of *verdoier* (mod. *-oyer*) = It. *verdeggiare (-iante)* :- L. \**viridiāre*, f. *viridis* green, VERT<sup>1</sup>; with reduction to two syll. after prps. in -ANT and assoc. with VERDURE.

**verd antique** vɔɪd ɔntiːk variety of green serpentine marble. XVIII. - F. †*verd antique* (now *vert a.*); also in It. form **verde anti-co.** XVIII; see VERT<sup>1</sup>, ANTIQUE.

**verderer** vɔɪːdɛrɛɪ royal forester. XVI. - AN. *verderer*, extended form of *verder* = (O)F. *verdier* :- Rom. \**viridiārius*, f. L. *viridis* green, VERT<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**verdict** vɔɪːdɪkt decision of a jury. XIII. ME. *verdict* - AN. *verdit* = OF. *veir-, voidit*, f. *veir, voir* :- L. *verum* true + *dit* :- L. *dictum* saying, speech, sb. use of n. pp. of *dicere* say; see VERY, DICTION. The sp. with *ct* became current XVI; the ME. form, with loss of *t*, survives in dial. *vardy*.

**verdigris** vɔɪːdɪgrɪs green rust of copper. XIV. ME. *verdegres, vertegres* - OF. *vertegrez*, earlier *vert de Grece* (mod. *vert-degris*) 'green of Greece' (see VERT<sup>1</sup>), latinized *viride grecum*. The reason for the name is unkn.; cf. synonym. G. *grünspan* (MHG. *grüenespān*, more usu. *spāngrüen*) 'Spanish green', medL. *viride Hispanicum*. The formation was at an early date obscured and various corruptions ensued.

**verditer** vɔɪːdɪtɛɪ pigment made by adding chalk to a solution of nitrate of copper. XVI. - OF. *verd de terre* (mod. *vert d. t.*) 'green of earth'; see VERT<sup>1</sup>, TERRA.

**verdure** vɔɪːdʒɛɪ, -dʒɛɪ fresh green colour; green herbage XIV; †rich tapestry ornamented with vegetation; †freshness; †taste, savour, odour XVI. - (O)F. *verdure* (cf. Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *verdura*), f. †*verd* green; see VERT<sup>1</sup>, -URE. From XV to XVII freq. by-forms were †*verder*, †*verdour* - OF. *verdour*; cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *verdor*, It. *verdore* and see -OR<sup>2</sup>.

**verge**<sup>1</sup> vɔɪːdʒ penis (now only after modF.) XIV; rod or wand of office XV; *within the v.* (tr. AN. *dedeinz la verge*, in AL. *infra virgam*) within the area subject to the Lord High Steward (with ref. to his rod of office); extreme edge, margin, bank, border XV; space within a boundary, scope XVII (Dryden, 'and verge enough for more', imitated by Gray, and echoed later). - (O)F. *verge* = Pr., Sp., It. *verga*, Rum. *vargă* :- L. *virga* rod. Hence **verge** vb. †border, edge XVII; border (*up*)on, esp. fig. XVIII.

**verge**<sup>2</sup> vɔɪːdʒ †descend towards the horizon; move in a certain direction, incline, tend. XVII. - L. *vergere* bend, incline; cf. CONVERGE, DIVERGE.

**verger** vɔɪːdʒɛɪ official bearing a rod before a church or university dignitary. XV. - AN. \**verger* (cf. late L. *virgārius*), f. *verge* VERGE<sup>1</sup>; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**verify** veːrɪfai prove to be true XIV; ascertain the correctness of XVI. - (O)F. *vérifier* - medL. *vérificāre*, f. *verus* true; see VERY, -FY. So VERIFICATION. XIV. - (O)F. or medL.

**verily** veːrɪli in truth XIII (Cursor M.); in versions of the Bible, rendering Vulg. L. *amēn*, Gr. *amén* AMEN XIV. ME. *verrailly, verrelly, verrilly*, f. VERY + -LY<sup>2</sup>, after OF. *verraï(e)ment* (mod. *vraiment*), and AN. *veirement* = OF. *voirement* (:- Rom. \**vērāmente*), whence †*verement*, †*verament*, †*veriment* (all XIV).

**verisimilar** veːrɪsɪmɪləɪ having the semblance of truth. XVII. f. L. *verisimilis*, *veri similis* 'like the truth', i.e. g. sg. of *verus* true, *similis* like. So VERISIMILITUDE. XVII. - L. See VERY, SIMILAR, SIMILITUDE.

**verity** veːrɪti truth XIV; true statement or opinion XVI. ME. *verite* - (O)F. *verité*, repl. OF. *verté* = Pr. *verdat*, Sp. *verdad*, Pg. *verdade*, It. *verità* :- L. *veritātem*, nom. -*tās*, f. *verus* true; see VERY, -ITY. So VERITABLE †true; genuine, real XV (Caxton); (after modF.) that is really so XIX. - (O)F. *véritable*; out of use by c.1650, said by Webster 1828 to be 'little used', re-adopted c.1830.

**verjuice** vɔɪːdʒʊs acid juice of unripe fruit. XIV. - OF. *vertjus*, (also mod.) *verjus*, i.e. *vert jus* 'green juice'; see VERT<sup>1</sup>, JUICE.

**vermeil** vɔɪːmɪl (arch.) vermilion; adj. XV; sb. XVI (Spenser); (from modF.) silver gilt, gilt bronze XIX. - (O)F. *vermeil* = Pr. *vermelh*, Sp. *bermejo*, Pg. *vermelho* :- L. *vermiculu-s* little worm, grub, used in Vulg. Ex. XXXV 25 for *coccum* scarlet (see COCHINEAL), dim. of *vermis* WORM. See VERMILION.

**vermi-**, comb. form of L. *vermis* WORM, as in **vermicide**<sup>1</sup>. XIX, **vermicifuge** adj. XVII, sb. XVIII, **vermi-parous**. XVII, **vermi-vorous**. XVIII, some of which have L. or F. antecedents.

**vermicelli** vɔɪːmɪseːli, -tʃeːli wheaten paste, of Italian origin, prepared in long slender hard threads. XVII. - It. *vermicelli*, pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme* :- L. *vermis* WORM.

**vermicular** vɔɪːmɪːkʊləɪ †peristaltic XVII; pert. to a worm or worms, vermiform XVIII. - medL. *vermiculāris*, f. L. *vermiculus* (whence **vermicle**. XVII, **vermicule**. XVIII), dim. of *vermis* WORM, after F. *vermiculaire*; see -CULE, -AR. So VERMICULATION being infested with worms; tortuous boring, as of a worm. XVII. - L. (Pliny), f. *vermiculāri* be worm-eaten.

**vermilion** vɔ:mi:ljən cinnabar or red mercuric sulphide XIII; colour of this, bright red XIV. ME. *vermelyon* - OF. *vermeillon* (corr. to Pr. *vermelhō*, Sp. *bermellón*, -*millón*, It. *vermiglione*), f. *vermeil* VERMEIL.

**vermin** vɔ:ɪmin animals of a noxious or offensive kind. XIII. - OF. *vermin*, (also mod.) *vermine* :- Rom. \**verminum*, -*ina*, f. L. *vermin-*, *vermis* WORM; see -INE<sup>1</sup>. So **verminous**. XVII. - F. or L.

**vermouth**, -**muth** vɔ:ɪmʊt, -mʊp alcoholic cordial of white wine flavoured with wormwood, etc. XIX. - F. *vermout* - G. *wermut* (see WORMWOOD), with assim. to the early G. sp. *wermuth*.

**vernacular** vɔ:næ:kjʊləɪ pert. to the native language. XVII. f. L. *vernāculus* domestic, native, indigenous (applied by Varro to native Roman words), f. *verna* home-born slave; see -AR. Also sb. XVIII.

**vernal** vɔ:ɪnəl pert. to the spring. XVI. - L. *vernālis*, f. *vernus* of the spring, f. *vēr* spring; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **verna-tion** (bot.) arrangement of leaves or fronds in the bud. XVIII. - modL. (Linnæus), f. *vernāre* bloom, f. *vernus*.

**vernicle** vɔ:ɪnikl cloth with which, according to legend, a woman wiped the face of Jesus Christ on the way to Calvary and on which his features were impressed; representation of this. XIV (PPL., Ch.). - OF. *vernicle*, alt. of *verniq̄ue*, (also mod.) *véronique* - medL. *veronica*, which has been supposed to be a perversion of \**vēra icōn* 'true image' (see VERY, ICON) and was subsequently taken as the name of the woman herself. For the parasitic l cf. *barnacle*, *chronicle*. An equally old var. is *vernacle*, of obscure origin; cf. medL. *vernaculum*. An earlier (rare) syn. is †*veroni* XIII (Cursor M.). - AN. \**veronie*. *Veronica* (XVII, Evelyn) has also been current.

**vernier** vɔ:ɪniɔɪ movable scale for taking minute measurements. XVIII. - F. *vernier*, f. name of Paul *Vernier* (1580-1637), French mathematician, who described it in 'Quadrant nouveau de mathématiques', 1631.

**veronal** vɔ:ɪnəl diethyl-malonyl-urea, used as a hypnotic. XX. - G. *veronal* (Emil Fischer), f. *Verona*, name of an It. town; said to be so named because the German inventor was on his way to the town at the time the choice of name was discussed; see -AL<sup>1</sup>.

**veronica** vɪrɔ:nikə plant of a scrophulariaceous genus. XVI. Obscure use of the name *Veronica* (see VERNICLE).

**verrucose** vɔ:ɪkɔ:s full of warty excrescences. XVII. - L. *verrucōsus*, f. *verruca*, ult. rel. to WART; see -OSE<sup>1</sup>.

**versatile** vɔ:ɪsətəl changeable, inconstant. XVII (Bacon). - F. *versatile* or L. *versātilis*, f. *versāt-*, pp. stem of *versāre*, frequent. of *vertere* turn; VERSE, -ILE.

**verse** vɔ:ɪs metrical line; versicle OE.; section of a psalm or canticle XII (now merged into: one of the small sections into which a chapter of the Bible is divided XVI); metrical composition XIII (Cursor M.); group of metrical lines, stanza (a sense of Eng. development) XIV. OE. *fers*, corr. to OFris. *fers*, MLG., OHG. (Du., G.), ON. *vers* - L. *versus* turn of the plough, furrow, line, row, line of writing, verse, f. *vers-*, pp. stem of *vertere* turn (see -WARD, WORTH<sup>2</sup>); reinforced or repl. in ME. by adoption of (O)F. *vers* (= Pr. *vers*, Sp., Pg., It. *verso*), from the same L. source. ¶ The division of chapters of the Bible into 'verses', introduced in the folio edition of Stephanus' Gr. N.T. in 1551, was adopted by Whittingham in his Eng. N.T. of 1557 and in the Geneva Bible of 1560.

**versed<sup>1</sup>** vɔ:ɪst (math.) in *v. sine* (XVI). tr. modL. *sinus versus*, i.e. L. *sinus* SINE<sup>1</sup>, *versus* turned, pp. of *vertere* turn (cf. VERSE, VERSION); the L. phr. tr. Arab. rendering of Prakrit *utkrama-jivā* 'inverse-order sine' (*jivā*, by-form of Skr. *ḡyā*, Vedic *ḡā* bow-string).

**versed<sup>2</sup>** vɔ:ɪst experienced or skilled in. XVII. - F. *versé* or its source L. *versātus*, pp. of *versāri* stay, be situated, be occupied or engaged, pass. of *versāre*, frequent. of *vertere* turn; see VERSION, -ED<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In XVIII-XIX the sense was borne also by *versant* - L. *versāns* prp. (cf. CONVERSANT).

**versicle** vɔ:ɪsɪkl (liturg.) short sentence or phrase recited antiphonally with a response XIV; little verse XV. - (O)F. *versicule* or L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus* VERSE; see -CLE.

**versicoloured** vɔ:ɪsɪkəlɔ:d of changing colour. XVIII. f. L. *versicolor*, f. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* turn (see -WARD, WORTH<sup>2</sup>) + *color* COLOUR; see -ED<sup>2</sup>. Earlier occas. adoptions were †*verse-coloured*, †*versicolo(u)r* (XVII).

**versify** vɔ:ɪsɪfai write in verse. XIV (PPL., Ch.). - (O)F. *versifier* - L. *versificāre* (Lucilius); see VERSE, -IFY. So **versifica-tion**. XVII. - L. (Quintilian). **versifier<sup>1</sup>** vɔ:ɪsɪfaiɪɪ XIV (Rolle, Trevisa); syns. (XVII) with various implications are *versemaker*, -*man*, -*monger*, *verser*. - AN. *versifur*, OF. -*fieur*, -*fieur*. See -FY, -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**version** vɔ:ɪʃən rendering from one language into another XVI; particular form of a statement, document, etc. XVIII. (O)F. *version* - medL. *versiō(n-)* (whence also Sp. *versión*, It. *versione*), f. *vers-*, pp. stem of *vertere* turn; see VERSE, -SION.

**verso** vɔ:ɪsʊ back of the leaf of a book (denoted by v., v<sup>o</sup>, v), being the side presented to the eye when the leaf has been turned over. XIX. - L. *versō* (sc. *foliō*) '(the leaf) being turned', abl. sing. of pp. of *vertere* turn (see VERSION).

**verst** vɔ:ɪst Russ. measure of length ( $\frac{2}{3}$  of an Eng. mile). XVI. - Russ. *versta*, partly through G. *verst* and F. *verste*.

**versus** vō-ɹsəs (leg.) against. xv. - medL. (XIII) use of L. *versus* towards, in the sense of *adversus* against; cf. ADVERSE.

**vert**<sup>1</sup> vōɹt green vegetation in a wood xv; (her.) green xvi. -(O)F. *vert* = Pr. *vert*, Sp., It. *verde* :- L. *virid-*, *viridis* green, rel. to *virere* be green (see -ID<sup>1</sup>).

**vert**<sup>2</sup>, **'vert** vōɹt colloq. shortening of CONVERT sb., PERVERT sb., designed to repr. either or both. XIX.

**vertebra**, pl. -æ vō-ɹtibrə, -i joint of the spinal column. xvii. - L. *vertebra*, f. *vertere* turn (see VERSION); for the formation cf. *palpebræ* eyelids; prop. pivot of bone; cf. Plato, Timæus, 74a εἰς αὐτοῦ (of bone) σφουδύλους (*vertebræ*) πλάσας ὑπέτεινεν οἶον στροφάλυγας (like pivots). So **vertebrate**<sup>2</sup>. XIX. - L. (Pliny); cf. INVERTEBRATE.

**vertex** vō-ɹteks (geom.) point opposite the base xvi (Dec); zenith; top, summit xvii. - L. *vertex*, *vertic-* whirl, vortex, crown of the head, highest point, f. *vertere* turn (see VERSION). So **vertical**<sup>1</sup> pert. to the zenith xvi; perpendicular, at right angles to the axis, etc. xviii. - F. or late L.

**vertigo** vō-ɹtigou, (formerly) vōɹtai-gou, -igou swimming in the head. xvi. - L. *vertigō*, stem *vertigin-*, whence *vertiginōsus* **vertiginous** vōɹti-ɹgīnas. xvii.

**vervain** vō-ɹvein herbaceous plant *Verbena officinalis*. xiv (Gower). - (O)F. *verveine* - L. *verbēna* VERBENA.

**verve** vōɹv †special vein or bent in writing xvii (Dryden); spirit, dash, go xix. - (O)F. *verve* †form of expression, †empty chatter, †whim, vigour - L. *verba*, pl. of *verbum* WORD.

**very** ve-ri adj. true xiii; exact, precise, actual; sheer xiv; mere xvi; adv. †truly, really xiv; highly, extremely xv. ME. *verray* - OF. *ver(r)ai* (mod. *vrai*) = Pr. *verai* :- Rom. \**verāius*, obscurely f. L. *vērus* true :- IE. \**wēros*, whence also OS., OHG. *wār* (Du. *waar*, G. *wahr*), OIr. *fir*, W. *gwir*. The termination was assim. to -y<sup>1</sup>. See also VERILY.

**Very light**. xx. f. name of the inventor, S. W. *Very*.

**vesica** vī-sikə †copper vessel used in distilling xvi; v. *piscis* 'fish bladder', painted oval figure used as an aureole xix. - L. *vesica*, *vesica*, *vesnica* bladder, blister; cf. Skr. *vastis* belly, bladder, (O)HG. *wanst* belly. So **vesical** ve-sikəl pert. to the urinary bladder. xviii. - late L. **vesicate**<sup>2</sup> blister. xvii. f. pp. stem of late L. *vesicāre*. So **vesication** blistering. xvi. **vesicle** small sac or cyst xvi; small elevation of the cuticle containing fluid xviii. - F. *vésicule* or L. *vēsícula*. **ve-sico-**, used as comb. form (see -o-) of L. *vēsica*.

**vesper** ve-spər A. evening star, *Hesperus* xiv (Gower); evening xvii (Sh.); B. pl. †public disputations held on the eve of the

commencement of a bachelor of arts xvi; pl. sixth of the canonical hours, evensong xvii. A. - L. *vesper* evening star, evening = Gr. *hēspēros* (see HESPERIAN); B. - OF. *vespres* (mod. *vêpres*) = Pr. *vespras*, Sp. *visperas* - ecclL. *vesperās*, acc. pl. of L. *vespera* evening, eventide (= Gr. *hēspērā*); modelled on *mātūtīnās* MATINS.

**vessel** ve-səl †(coll. sg.) domestic utensils; article designed to serve as a receptacle; in and after biblical use (as in Acts ix 15, Rom. ix 22, 2 Tim. ii 21, 1 Peter iii 7, rendering L. *vas*, Gr. *σκεῦος*), human body or person; boat or ship xiii (Cursor M.). - (i) AN. *vessel* = OF. *vaisel* (mod. *vaisseau* vessel, vase, ship) = Pr. *vaisel*, Sp. *vasillo*, It. *vascello* :- late L. *vascellum* small vase, dim. of *vās* vessel (see VASE); (ii) AN. *vessele* = (O)F. *vāisselle* pots and pans, plate :- Rom. \**vascella*, pl. of L. *vascellum* used as coll. sg. fem.

**vest**<sup>1</sup> vest (hist.) loose outer garment; †vestment; sleeveless garment worn by men beneath the coat (retained in tailors' use for 'waistcoat'), introduced by Charles II xvii; undergarment for the upper part of the body worn next to the skin xix. - F. *veste* - It. *veste* garment :- L. *vestis* clothing, attire, garment. f. \**wes-* (see WEAR<sup>1</sup>). So **vestiary** pert. to dress. xvii. - L. *vestiārius*. **vestiarian** vestie-riən concerned with (the use of) vestments xix. **vestment** garment, article of clothing xiii (Cursor M.); spec. in eccl. use xiv. ME. *vestment*, *vestment* (3 syll.) - OF. *vestment*, *vestment* (mod. *vêtement*) = Pr. *vestment(a)*, Sp. *vestimenta*, It. *vestimento* - L. *vestmentum*, cf. *vestire* clothe, f. *vestis*. **vestry**<sup>2</sup> room in a church in which clerics robe, and vestments, etc., are kept xiv; assembly of parishioners xvi. - AN. \**vest(erie)*, alt. of (O)F. *vestiaire*, †*vestiariē* (whence earlier Eng. *vestiary* xiii), by assoc. with *-erie* -ERY. **vesture** (article of) apparel xiv (Ch.); (leg.) what grows upon the land, except trees xv. - OF. *vesture* (mod. *véture*) - medL. *vestūra*, for late L. *vestitūra*, f. L. *vestire*.

**vest**<sup>2</sup> vest A. settle (a person) in the possession of something or (a thing) in the possession of some one, invest xv. B. clothe xvi. In both uses first in pp. *vested* (-ED<sup>1</sup>) - OF. *vestu*, pp. of *vestir* (mod. *vêtir*) clothe, †invest (e.g. *vestir et ensaisiner*, *vestu et mis en possession*) = Sp. *vestir*, It. *vestire* :- L. *vestire* clothe, spec. with the imperial purple (Ammianus), in medL. put in possession, as by investing a person with the insignia of an office, f. *vestis* VEST<sup>1</sup>. Cf. INVEST, which is later.

**Vesta** ve-stə (Roman myth.) female deity, goddess of the household xiv; one of the minor planets; kind of wax or wood match xix. L., corr. to Gr. *Hestīā*, personification of *hestiā* hearth, house, household. So **Ves-tal**<sup>1</sup>, v. *virgin* one of the priestesses having charge of the sacred fire



in the temple of Vesta in ancient Rome xv; pert. to, chaste as, a priestess of Vesta; sb. vestal virgin, chaste woman xvi. - L. *vestālis*.

**vestibule** ve·stibjūl entrance hall or court xvii; (anat., zool.) xviii. - F. *vestibule* (perh. - It. *vestibulo*) or L. *vestibulum*.

**vestige** ve·stidʒ trace of something lost or gone xvii; slight trace xviii. - F. *vestige* - L. *vestigium* sole of the foot, footprint, trace. rel. to *vestigāre* track (cf. INVESTIGATE).

**Vesuvian** vi·sū·vi·ən pert. to Vesuvius, a volcano on the Bay of Naples, Italy xvii; sb. (so named by Werner 1795) mineral compound found in Vesuvian lavas xviii. f. *Vesuvius*; see -IAN.

**vet** vet colloq. shortening of VETERINARY surgeon or of its equiv. *veterinarian* sb. Hence as vb. subject to (professional) examination xix.

**vetch** vetʃ (fruit of) plants of the genus *Vicia* xiv (Ch., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). Late ME. *fecche*, *ficche* (mod. dial. *fitch*) and *vecche* (also *vache*, *fatch* xvi, mod. dial. *vatch*) - AN., ONF. *veche* = OF. *vece* (mod. *vesce*), Pr. *vesa*, Cat. *veſsa*, It. *veccia*; - L. *vicia*. (Forms with *a* are spec. west-country.) Hence **ve·tch·ling**<sup>1</sup> plant of the genus *Lathyrus*. xvi.

**veteran** ve·tə·rən experienced soldier xvi; adj. xvii. - F. *vétéran* or L. *veterānus* (whence also Sp., It. *veterano*), *veter-*, *vetus* old, rel. to OSl. *vetūchū*, Lith. *vētūšas* old, and perh. further to Gr. *fétos* year, Skr. *vatsás* calf; year, and the words cited s.v. WETHER; see -AN.

**veterinary** ve·tə·rī·nəri pert. to the treatment of cattle and domestic animals. xviii. - L. *veterinārius*, f. *veterinus* pert. to cattle (*veterinæ* fem. pl., *veterina* n. pl. cattle), perh. f. *veter-*, *vetus* (see prec.), as if the orig. ref. was to animals past work; see -INE<sup>1</sup>, -ARY. So **ve·terina·rian**. xvii (Sir T. Browne). Cf. F. *vétérinaire* (xvi).

**veto** vi·təu prohibition designed to prevent a proposed act xvii; after F. *vétō* (1790) act of a competent person or body of preventing legislation xviii (A. Young, 1792). - L. *vetō* I forbid (1st pers. sg. pres. ind. of *vetere*), used by the Roman tribunes of the people in opposing measures of the senate, etc. Hence vb. xviii.

**vex** veks trouble, afflict, annoy. xv. - (O)F. *vexer* - L. *vexāre* (whence also Sp. *vejar*, Pg. *vexar*, It. *veſsare*) shake, agitate, disturb, f. ppl. stem (cf. CONVEX) of *vehere* carry (see WAY). So **vexa·tion**. xv. - (O)F. - L.; whence **vexa·tious**. xvi.

**vexillum** veksi·ləm banner; (bot.) large external petal of a papilionaceous flower. xviii. L., military ensign, f. base of *vehere* carry (cf. VEHICLE).

**via**<sup>1</sup> vai·ə (astron.) *Via Lactea* the Milky Way xvii; *via media* mī·di·ə intermediate course xix. L. 'way', 'road'; see WAY.

**via**<sup>2</sup>, **viā** vai·ə by way of. xviii. L. *viā*, abl. of *via* VIA<sup>1</sup>.

**viable**<sup>1</sup> vai·əbl capable of living or existing. xix. - F. *viable*, f. *vie* life (= L. *vīta*); see -ABLE. So **viabi·lity**<sup>1</sup>. xix. - F.

**viable**<sup>2</sup> vai·əbl traversable. xix. - L. (VIA<sup>1</sup>) + -ABLE. So **viabi·lity**<sup>2</sup>. xix. - F.

**viaduct** vai·ədakt elevated structure carrying a roadway. xix. f. L. *via* VIA<sup>1</sup>, after *aqueduct*; cf. F. *viaduc*.

**vial** vai·əl vessel of moderate size for liquids. xiv (Ch., Wycl. Bible Rev. xv 7, xvi 1). ME. *viole*, alt. of *firole* PHIAL. For the *v* cf. VENT<sup>2</sup>.

**viant** vai·ənd article or kind of food, orig. and esp. pl. xiv (Maund.). - (O)F. *viande* †food, (now) meat = Pr., Sp. *vianda*; - Rom. \**vi(v)anda* fem. sb. alt. of L. *vivenda* (cf. F. *offrande* offering and L. *offerenda*), gerundive of *vivere* live (cf. VIVID) taken in sense of 'servant à la vie'.

**viaticum** vai·ə·tikəm Holy Communion as administered to the dying; necessities for a journey. xvi. - L. *viaticum* travelling money, provisions for a journey, sb. use of n. of *viaticus*, f. *via* VIA<sup>1</sup>; see -ATIC and cf. VOYAGE.

**vibrant** vai·brənt †agitated, energetic xvi; vibrating xvii. - prp. of L. *vibrāre*, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake, be agitated, f. IE. \**vib-* \**vreib-*, repr. also by WHIP, WIPE; see -ANT. **vibra·te**<sup>3</sup> swing to and fro. xvii. f. pp. stem of L. *vibrāre*. So **vibra·tion**. xvii - L. **vibra·tory**<sup>2</sup>. xviii; cf. F. *vibratoire*, Sp., Pg. *vibratorio*.

**vibrio** vi·briou (zool.) bacterioid organism having a vibratory motion. xix. mod L., f. L. *vibrāre* VIBRATE after F. *vibron*.

**viburnum** vai·bū·nəm shrub of the genus so named, e.g. guelder rose, laurustinus. xviii. L., 'wayfaring-tree', *Viburnum Lantana*.

**vicar** vi·kər representative of God on earth xiii (Cursor M.); the Pope as Vicar of Christ; person acting in a parish for the parson or rector, (later) incumbent of a parish of which the tithes is impropriated or appropriated; bishop's deputy xiv. - AN. *vikere*, *vicare*, (O)F. *vicaire* (now) assistant curate, deputy - L. *vicārius* substitute, deputy (whence also Sp., It. *vicario* and Eng. †*vicary* xiv-xvii, surviving as a surname), f. \**vicis* change, alteration, time, turn; see VICE<sup>1</sup>, -AR. Hence **vic·arage**. xv; after *parsonage*. **vicari·ate**<sup>1</sup> vike·ri·eit. xvii. - medL. **vicari·ous** vike·ri·əs, vaitaking the place of another. xvii. f. L. *vicārius*.

**vice**<sup>1</sup> vais corruption of morals, wicked practice xiii (RGlouc., Cursor M.); fault, defect xiv. - (O)F. *vice* - L. *vitium* physical

or other defect, fault, vice, whence also Pr. *vetz*, OSP. *vezo* custom, use, It. *vezzo* usage, amusement, pl. endearments. So **VICIOUS** vi·fəs depraved, immoral XIV; (of a horse) inclined to be savage XVIII. - (O)F. *vicioux* - L. *vitiōsus*. Cf. VITIATE.

**vice**<sup>2</sup> vais †winding staircase XIV; †screw XV; tool with two jaws opening and closing by means of a screw XV/XVI - (O)F. *vis* = Pr. *vit*, *vitz*, Sp. *vid* vine, It. *vite* vine, screw :- L. *vitis* vine, vine stem, prop. tendril, plant with tendrils, rel. to *viere* twine, *vimen* osier (see WITHE).

**vice**<sup>3</sup> vais orig. sb. use of the prefix VICE- in the sense 'deputy'; in more recent use, the second el. is usu. implied or expressed in the context.

**vice**<sup>4</sup> vai·si in place of. XVIII. L., abl. of \**vix*, extant only in obl. forms *vicis*, *vicem*, *vice*, *vicēs*, *vicibus*, for the prob. connexion of which see WEEK. Cf. next and VICAR, VICISSITUDE.

**vice-** vais repr. L. *vice* in place of (see prec.), which, prop. construed with a genitive, was prefixed immed. to a nominative in late L., e.g. *vice-quæstor* (cf. *prō-quæstor*), and so used widely in medL., e.g. *vicecancellarius*, *-comes*, *-dominus*, *-gerens*, *thesaurarius*, whence OF. *vi(s)chancellor*, *vi(s)conte* VISCOUNT, *vi(s)dame* VIDAME, *vicegerent*, *-regent*, *-treasurer* (XVI). The oldest Eng. exx., of which *vice-chancellor* (XV) is the earliest, show the prefix in the OF. forms *vis*-, *vi*-, which were later replaced by the L. form, except in *viscount*.

**vicennial** vai·se·niəl (Sc. law) extending to 20 years. XVIII. f. late L. *vicennium*, f. *vicies* 20 times.

**viceroi** vai·sroi governor of a country by authority of the supreme ruler. XVI. - F. *viceroi*, †*visroy* (mod. *viceroi*), f. *vice-* VICE- + *roi* king :- L. *rēgem*, *rēx*. So **VICEROYALTY** (str. variable). XVIII. - F. *viceroiyauté*.

**vicesimal** vai·se·siməl XVII. - L. *vicēsimus* twentieth, f. *vicēni* twenty each + *-AL*<sup>1</sup>. See VIGESIMAL.

**vice versa** vai·si vā·isə contrariwise, conversely. XVII. L. 'the position being reversed'; *vice*, abl. of \**vix* (see VICE<sup>4</sup>), and abl. sg. fem. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere* (see VERSE).

**vicinage** vi·sinidʒ neighbourhood. XIV. - OF. *visenage* (mod. *voisinage*) - Rom. \**vicināticum*, f. L. *vicinus*; see -AGE. So **VICINITY**. XVI. - L. *vicinitās*, f. *vicinus* neighbouring, neighbour, prop. of the same quarter or village, f. *vicus* cluster of dwellings, street, quarter of a town, village, corr. to Goth. *veiks* and rel. to Gr. (*φ*)*oikos*, Skr. *vēśds* house.

**vicious** vi·fəs A. pert. to vice XIV (R. Rolle); addicted to vice XIV (Ch.); (of horses, etc.) inclined to be savage XVIII (cf. F. *cheval vicieux* Diderot, *beste vicieuse* Amyot);

B. (leg.) made void XIV; impaired by fault or defect XVI; *v. circle*, after F. *cercle vicieux* (Descartes), modL. *circulus vitiosus* XVIII. - OF. *vicioux* (mod. *vicioux*) - L. *vitiōsus*, f. *vitium* VICE<sup>1</sup>; see -IOUS.

**vicissitude** vai·si·sitjūd, visi·s- mutation, mutability XVI; change in human affairs XVII. - (O)F. *vicissitude* or L. *vicissitūdō*, f. *vicissim* by turns, f. *vic-* turn; see VICE<sup>4</sup>, -TUDE.

**victim** vi·ktim living creature offered in sacrifice XV; one who suffers death or severe treatment XVII. - L. *victima* (whence also F. *victime*, Sp. *victima*, It. *vittima*), perh. rel. to Goth. *weihan*, etc. to consecrate. The Rhemish (followed by the Douay) translators of the Bible were the first to use the word freely; the general currency dates only from late XVII. Hence **vi·ctimize**. XIX; F. has *victimier*.

**victor** vi·ktər one who overcomes. XIV (Rolle). - AN. *victo(u)r* or L. *victor*, f. *vict-*, pp. stem of *vincere* conquer, f. nasalized var. of \**wik-*; see WIGHT<sup>2</sup>, -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**Victoria** viktō·riə. XIX. Name of the Queen of Great Britain (1837-1901) given to various objects: a gigantic water-lily (Victoria regia), a luscious red plum, a light four-wheeled carriage (said to have been first so named by the French). Hence **VICTO·RIAN**, 1851 (the year in which Victoria in Australia was so named); **vi·ctorine**<sup>4</sup> lady's fur tippet. XIX.

**victory** vi·ktəri state or fact of having conquered XIV; Roman goddess of victory XVI. - AN. *victorie* = (O)F. *victoire* = Sp. *victoria*, It. *vittoria* - L. *victōria*, f. *victor*; see VICTOR and -Y<sup>3</sup>. So **VICTORIOUS** viktō·riəs. XV - AN. *victorious* = (O)F. *victorieux* - L.

**victual** vi·tl (coll. sg. and pl.) provisions for food, articles of food. XIV. ME. *vitaile(s)* - OF. *vitaille*, later (and mod.) *victuaille* = Fr. *vit(o)alha*, Sp. *vitualia*, It. *vettovaglia* :- late L. *victuālia* n.pl. of *victuālis*, f. L. *victus* livelihood, f. base of *vivere* live; see VIVID, -AL<sup>1</sup>. The normal development to *vit(t)el* (XV-XVI) is repr. by the present pronunc., while the sp., first infl. by F. *victuaille*, was finally assim. entirely to C. So **victual** vb. XIV. - OF. *vitaillier*, *vi(c)tuailier*. **victualier**<sup>3</sup> vi·tlər. XIV (PPL., Wycl.). - OF. *vitail(i)er*, *-our*.

**vicuna** vikjū·nə, vikū·njə S. Amer. animal, Auchenia vicunna XVII; vicuna cloth XIX. - Sp. *vicuña* (Pg. *vicunha*) - Quechua. ¶ The F. form *vigogne*, var. †*vigone*, and a latinized form of this, *vigonia*, have been used.

**vidame** vi·dæm in France, one who held lands from a bishop as his representative. XVI. - F. *vidame*, OF. *visdame* - medL. *vicedominus*, f. *vice-* VICE- + *dominus* lord (cf. DAN, DOM<sup>1</sup>, DON<sup>2</sup>).

**vide** vai·di see, refer to. XVI. L. *vidē*, imper. sg. of *vidēre* (see WIT<sup>2</sup>). abbrev. v., †*vid*.

**videlicet** vaidi·liset, vi- that is to say, namely. XV. L. *videlicet*, f. *vidē*, stem of *vidēre*+*licet* it is permissible; see WIT<sup>2</sup>, LICENCE. Abbrev. †*vid.*, †*videl.*, †*vids(t).*, VIZ.

**vidimus** vai·diməs (leg.) copy of a document bearing an attestation that it is authentic. XV. L. *vidimus* we have seen, 1st pers. pl. perf. of *vidēre* see (see VISION). So in (O)F.

**vidonia** vidou·niə dry white wine of the Canary Islands. XVIII. Of unkn. origin.

**vidual** vi·djuəl pert. to a widow. XVI. -late L. *viduālis*, f. *vidua* WIDOW; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. So **VIDU-ITY** widowhood. XV. - (O)F. or L.

**vie** vai make a challenge XV; enter into rivalry *with* XVII. prob. aphetic of late ME. *avie*, *envie* - OF. *envier* outbid = Sp., Pg. *envidar*, It. *invitare* :- L. *invitāre* INVITE, in Rom. challenge, make a bid; but the early chronology is uncertain, the reading *vie* in Ch. 'Dethe of Blaunche' 173 being prob. incorrect.

**vielle** vjel hurdy-gurdy. XVIII. - F. *vielle*, OF. *viele*; see VIOL.

**view** vjū A. †formal inspection XV; exercise of the faculty of sight; sight, look, vision XVI. B. mental vision XV; conception, opinion XVI; survey; aim, intention XVII. - AN. *veve*, *vueue*, OF. *veue* (mod. *vue*), ppl. sb. from *veoir* (mod. *voir*) to see, f. L. *vidēre* see; see WIT<sup>2</sup>. Hence (or aphetic of †*aview* - F. *avuer*, †*aveuer*, f. à AD-+*vue*) **VIEW** vb. XVI.

**vigesimal** vai-, vidʒe:siməl pert. to 20. XVII. f. L. *vigēsimus*, var. of *vicēsimus* VICESIMAL.

**vigia** vi·dʒiə (naut.) warning on a sea chart of hidden danger. XIX. - Pg. *vigia* look-out, f. *vigiar* :- L. *vigilāre* watch (see next).

**vigil** vi·dʒil eve of a church festival XIII; watch XVII. - (O)F. *vigile*. - L. *vigilia* watch, watchfulness, f. *vigil* awake, alert, rel. to *vigēre* be vigorous or lively; see WAKE<sup>1</sup>. So **VI-GILANT** wakeful and watchful. XV. - L. *vigilant-*, -*āns* (whence also F. *vigilant*), prp. of *vigilāre* keep awake, f. *vigil*.

**vigneron** vinjəɾə wine-grower. xv. (O)F. *vignerone*, f. *vigne* VINE, with intercalated r.

**vignette** vine·t ornamental design on a blank space in a book XVIII; photograph of head (and shoulders) XIX. - (O)F. *vignette* (whence also Sp. *viñeta*, It. †*vignetta*), dim. of *vigne* VINE; see -ETTE. ¶ The F. word was adopted earlier as †*vinet* orig. trailing ornament in imitation of leaves, tendrils, etc. (XV).

**vigour**, U.S. **vigor** vi·gər active strength or force XIV; legal force XV; energetic action XVII. - OF. *vigour* (mod. *vigueur*) = Pr., Sp. *vigor*, It. *vigore* - L. *vigōrem*, *vigor* liveliness, activity, f. *vigēre* be lively, flourish; see WAKE<sup>2</sup>, WAX<sup>2</sup>, EKE<sup>2</sup>, and -OUR<sup>2</sup>. So **VI-GOROUS** XIV (not in gen. use before XVII). - OF. *vigorous* (mod. *vigoureux*) - medL. *vigōrosus*. Cf. INVIGORATE.

**viking** vai·kiŋ, vi·kiŋ Scandinavian sea-rover. XIX. First appears in Icel. form *vikingr* (G. Chalmers, 1807) or var. of this, *vikinger*, -*ir*, later *viking* (Longfellow), also *wiking* (E. A. Freeman). - ON. (Icel.) *vikingr* (x), commonly held to be f. *vík* creek, inlet + -*ingr* -ING<sup>3</sup>, as if 'frequenter of inlets of the sea'; but the existence of the word in Anglo-Frisian (in OE. as early as VIII in *wicingsceaþa* 'piraticus', in OFris. *wīsing*, *wīsing*) suggests that it originated in that linguistic area, in which case it was prob. f. OE. *wic*, OFris. *wik* (see WICK<sup>2</sup>) in the sense of 'camp', the formation of temporary encampments being a prominent feature of viking raids.

**vilayet** vilə·jet province ruled by a vali. XIX. Turk, f. *vālī* VALI. Cf. BLIGHTY.

**vile** vil of low or base quality or character. XIII. - (O)F. *vil* m., fem. *vile* = Pr., Sp. *vil*, It. *vile* :- L. *vili-s* of low value or price, cheap, common, mean, base. So **VILIFY** vi·lifai †debase in value XV (freq. in XVII); depreciate in language XVI. - late L. *vilificāre* (Jerome). **VILIPEND** vi·lipend treat contemptuously XV; represent as contemptible XVI. - (O)F. *vilipender* or L. *vilipendere*, f. *vilis* + *pendere* consider (cf. PERPEND).

**vill** vil (leg. and hist.) territorial division under the feudal system, corr. to township or civil parish XVI (Bacon); (poet.) village XVII. - AN. *vill* = OF. *vile*, *ville* farm, country house, village, collection of villages round a city (mod. *ville* town) - L. *villa*; see next.

**villa** vi·lə country residence, orig. one with farm buildings, etc. XVII; residence in the suburbs of a town or in a residential district (XVIII; Johnson; 'suburban villas' Cowper). Partly - L. *villa* country house, farm (whence (O)F. *ville*, Pr., Sp., It. *villa*) :- \**wicilā*, f. \**wicus* WICK<sup>2</sup>. Partly - It. *villa*. So **VILLAGE** vi·lidʒ - (O)F. *village* = Pr. *villatge* (whence Sp. *village*, It. *villaggio*) :- coll. deriv. of L. *villa*.

**villain** vi·lən base fellow, (later) depraved scoundrel, (hist.); often sp. **VILLEIN** by mod. historians) feudal serf, peasant cultivator in subjection to a lord XIV. ME. *vilein*, *vilain* - OF. *vilein*, *vilain* (mod. *vilain*); also adj. ugly, vile, low) = Pr. *vild*, Sp., It. *villano*, Pg. *villão* :- Rom. \**villānu-s* (medL., whence *villan* XVI-XIX), f. L. *villa*; see prec., -AN. So **VI-LLAINOUS** XIV; superseded †*villain* adj. and †*villains* (- OF. *vilains*,

-eins :- Rom. nom. \**villānus*). **villainy** vi-lāni. XIII. - (O)F. *vilenie*; the present sp. was not established before XIX, when it finally displaced *villany*, earlier *vilany*, ME. *vileinie*.

**villanelle** vil-ə-nəl †rustic song or tune XVI (Sidney); pastoral or lyric poem in stanza form with two rhymes throughout XIX. - F. *villanelle* - It. *villanella*, fem. of *villanello* rural, rustic, f. *villano* peasant, VILLAIN.

**villatic** vil-ə-tik pert. to a (Roman) villa, rustic. XVII ('tame v. Fowl', Milton). - L. *villāticus*, f. *villa* VILLA, after *silvāticus* SAVAGE.

**villgiatura** vil-edʒətjuə-rə residence in the country. XVIII (Walpole, Smollett). It., f. *villeggiare* to stay in the country, f. *villa* country house, VILLA.

**villain** vi-lein (hist.) see VILLAIN. So **villainage** vil-lən-idʒ tenure of land by bond-service. XIV. - AN., OF. *vilenage*, medL. *villanagium*.

**villous** vi-ləs covered with numerous thick-set stout hairlike projections. XIV - L. *villōsus* (whence also *villo*-SE<sup>1</sup> XVIII), f. *villus* tuft of hair, pl. hair, down; see -OUS and cf. F. *villex*.

**vim** vim (orig. U.S.) force, energy, 'go'. XIX. usu. supposed to be - L. *vim*, acc. of *vis* strength, energy, corr. to Gr. *φίς*, *φίη*; but it is poss. a symbolic formation.

**vimineous** vim-i-ni-əs made of or producing flexible twigs. XVII. f. L. *vimineus*, f. *vimin-*, *vimen* osier; see WITHE and -EOUS.

**vinaceous** vain-ei-fəs wine-coloured. XVII. f. L. *vināceus*, f. *vinum* WINE; see -ACEOUS.

**vinagrette** vain-eg-rət A small two-wheeled carriage formerly used in France (said to be so called from resembling the carts which carried an itinerant vinegar-seller's barrels) XVII; B. smelling-bottle XIX. F., f. *vinaiGRE* VINEGAR; see -ETTE. ¶ Sense B is not F.

**Vincetian** vin-se-nj'ən pert. to St. Vincent of Lérins (d. c.450 A.D.); see -IAN. XIX.

**vincible** vin-si-bl that may be overcome (spec. in theol. v. *ignorance*). XVI. - L. *vincibilis*, f. *vincere* overcome; see VICTOR, -IBLE. Cf. INVINCIBLE.

**vinculum** vin-ŋkjū-ləm bond, tie XVII (Cudworth); (math.) straight line drawn over two or more terms XVIII. L., f. *vincire* bind; cf. -ULE.

**vindicate** vin-dike-it †set free XVI; †avenge; clear from censure, justify; defend the claims of XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *vindicāre* (also *vendicāre*) claim, set free, punish, avenge, f. *vindic-*, *vindex* claimant, protector, deliverer, avenger; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. (†*Vindicate* was current c.1530-1620.) So **vindication** †avenging. XV (Caxton); defence against censure, etc. XVII. - OF. or L. **vindictive** revengeful. XVII. f. L. *vindicta* vengeance, f. *vindic-* (cf. *senecta* old age); preceded by *vindicative* (XVI) - (O)F. or medL.

**vine** vain grape-bearing plant. XIII. - OF. *vine* (also mod.) *vigne* = Pr., Pg. *vinha*, Sp. *viña*, It. *vigna*, Rum. *vie* :- L. *vinea* vineyard, vine, sb. use of fem. of *vineus* pert. to wine, f. *vinum* WINE.

**vinegar** vi-nig-ə liquid formed by the acetous fermentation of wine. XIII (Cursor M.). ME. *vinegre*, later *vineger* (XV-XVII), *vinegar* (from XVI) - OF. *vyn egre* (mod. *vinaiGRE*), corr. to Pr., Sp., Pg. *vinagre*, It. *vinagro*, repr. Rom. \**vinum acrum* (for L. *acre*) 'sour wine'; see WINE, EAGER. The sp. with -ar was perh. adopted to suggest pronunc. with g, although the difficulty does not seem to have been felt with EAGER.

**vineyard** vi-nj-ərd plantation of vines. XIV (R. Rolle). f. VINE+YARD<sup>1</sup>; superseding ME. *winyard*, OE. *winġeard* = OS. *win-gardo* (Du. *wiŋgaard*), OHG. *wingart*, ON. *vingarðr*, Goth. *weinagards* (CGerm. comp. of WINE and YARD<sup>1</sup>).

**vingt-et-un** vē-tē, **vingt-un** vē-tē round game of cards in which the object is to make the number 21. XVIII. F. 'twenty (and) one'; *vingt* :- L. *viginti* (cf. Gr. dial. *φίκατι*, Attic *εἰκοσι*), *un* :- L. *ūnu-s* ONE. Cf. VAN JOHN, PONTOON<sup>2</sup>.

**vinous** vai-nəs pert. to wine. XVII. - L. *vinōsus*, f. *vinum* WINE; see -OUS and cf. F. *vineux*. So **vinosity**. XVII (Sir T. Browne). - late L.

**vintage** vin-tidʒ crop of a vineyard XV (since XVIII spec. with ref. to the age or year of a wine); grape harvest XVI. alt., by assoc. with †*vinter*, VINTNER, and assim. of the ending to -AGE, of late ME. *vyndage* (Wycl. Bible), *vendage* (PPl.) - (O)F. *vendange* = Pr. *vendemia*, Sp. *vendimia*, It. *vendemmia* :- L. *vindēmia*, f. *vinum* WINE+*dēmere* take away, f. *dē* DE-+*emere* buy.

**vintner** vin-tn-ər wine merchant. XV (*vyntenere*, Lydg.). - AL. *vintenārius* (XIII), var. of *vinī-*, *vin(e)tārius* - AN. *viniter*, *vineter* (whence ME. †*vinter*, which *vintner* superseded), OF. *vinetier* = Pr. *vinatier*, Sp. *vinatero*, It. *vinattiere* - medL. *vinātārius*, -*ētārius*, f. L. *vinētum* vineyard, f. *vinum* WINE; see -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**viol** vai-əl stringed musical instrument played with a bow. XV. Earlier forms *vyell* (Caxton), *viall*. - OF. *viel(l)e* (mod. *vielle* viol, hurdy-gurdy), alt. of *viola* - Pr. *viola*, *viula* (whence also Sp., It. *viola*), prob. rel. to FIDDLE; the present form (- F. *viola*) dates from XVI. So **viol da gamba**. XVIII (earlier *gambo* (XVI-XVII) - It. *viola da gamba* 'leg-viol', i.e. the instrument when played being placed between the legs.

**viola**<sup>1</sup> vai-ələ †violet XV (Lydg., Henryson); single-coloured pansy XIX. - L. *viola*, violet, rel. to Gr. *φίον*. So **violaceous**. XVII. f. L. *violāceus* violet-coloured.

**viola**<sup>2</sup> vai-ələ alto or tenor violin. XVIII. - Sp., It. *viola*, prob. - Pr. *viola*; see VIOL.

**violate** vai·əleit infringe, transgress; ravish, rape; desecrate, profane XV; disturb violently XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *violāre*, f. *vis* force, acc. *vim* (cf. *VIM*), corr. to Gr. *fis*, acc. *fin*; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **VIOLA**TION. XV. - (O)F. or L. **VI**OLENCE exercise of force. XIII. - (O)F. *violence* - L. *violentia*, f. *violenti-*, -ēns, beside *violentus*, whence (O)F. *violent*, the source of Eng. **VI**OLENT. XIV.

**violet** vai·əlit A. plant of the genus *Viola*; B. dress of purplish-blue, the colour itself XIV. - (O)F. *violette*, †-ete in both senses and (O)F. *violet* in the second sense, dims. of *viole* - L. *viola* **VIOLA**<sup>1</sup>. ¶ A disyllabic pronunc., noted by *vi'let*, now vulgar, is evidenced from XVII (Dryden).

**violin** vai·əli'n four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow, fiddle. XVI (Spenser). - It. *violino*, f. *viola* **VIOLA**<sup>2</sup>. Hence **VIOLINIST**. XVII; so It. *violinista*, F. *violiniste*.

**violoncello** vai·ələntʃe'lou bass violin. XVIII. - It., dim. of *violone* double-bass viol; abbrev. 'CELLO.

**viper** vai·pəi adder. XVI (Tindale). - (O)F. *vipère* or L. *vipera* serpent - \**vivipera*, f. *vipers* alive (cf. **VIVID**) + *parere* bring forth (cf. **PARENT**). *nourish a v. in one's bosom* is after L. 'in sinu viperam habere' (Cicero), 'viperam nutricare sub ala' (Petronius). **VI**PERINE<sup>1</sup>. XVI. - L. *viperinus*. Hence **VI**PEROUS. XVI.

**virago** vi·rei·gou †name given by Adam to Eve, after the use in Vulg. Gen. ii 23 ('Hæc vocabitur virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est') OE.; man-like or heroic woman, female warrior (as in L.) XIV (Trevisa); bold or violent woman XIV (Ch.). - L. *virāgō*, obscurely f. *vir* man (see **VRILE**).

**virelay** vi·rəlei short-lined poem on two rhymes. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *virelai*, alt. of †*vireli* (perh. orig. a refrain) after *lai* **LAY**<sup>2</sup>.

**virement** vi·ə'mənt, ||virmā application of resources intended for one end to the purposes of another. XX. - F. *virement* (as in *virement de fonds*), f. *virer* turn (cf. **VEER**<sup>2</sup>) + -ment -MENT.

**viro** vi·riou small American bird. XIX. L. (Pliny) perh. greenfinch.

**virescent**, -ēns, prp. of *virescere* become green, f. *virere* be green (cf. **VERT**<sup>1</sup>); see -ENT<sup>1</sup>, -ESCENT.

**virgate** vā·rgeit early land-measure. XVII. - medL. *virgāta* (Domesday Bk.), f. L. *virga* rod, **VERGE**<sup>1</sup>; a rendering of OE. *gierdland*; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**Virgilian, Ver-** vārdʒi·lian pert. to the Roman poet Publius *Virgilius* Maro (70-19 B.C.). XVI (Douglas). - L. *Virgiliānus*; see -IAN. The sp. with -ir- is found in Eng. use as early as the OE. translation of Boethius ('*Firgiliēs* freond and lareow'); cf. F., Sp., Pg., It. usage (all with -ir-).

**virgin** vā·rdʒin unmarried or chaste woman or girl XIII (first in eccl. use, of one venerated by the Church); adj. XVI (of a fortress, etc. that has never been taken XVIII). - AN., OF. *virgine*, -ene (mod. *vierge*), corr. to Pr., Cat. *verge*, Sp. *virgen*, Pg. *virgem* - L. *virginem* (whence also It. *vergine*, Rum. *vargurā*), acc. of *virgō*. So **VI**RGINAL<sup>1</sup>. XV. - (O)F. or L. As sb. (sg. and pl.) applied to a keyed musical instrument (xvi) perh. so called because it was intended for young ladies of Parthenia, i.e. maiden's songs, title of the first music published for it in England. **VI**RGINITY. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *virginité* - L. *virginitās*. *Virgin wax* (orig.) unused beeswax, (later) white wax XIV. tr. medL. *cera virginea*; cf. F. *cire vierge*.

**Virginia** vārdʒi·niə part of N. America in which the first English settlement was made in 1607; applied to a variety of tobacco grown there (XVII) and to various plants and animals. f. L. *virgin-*, *virgō* **VRIGIN**, in honour of Queen Elizabeth I of England, 'the *Virgin Queen*'; see -IA<sup>1</sup>. Hence **VI**RGINIAN sb. XVI.

**Virgo** vā·rɡou constellation lying between Leo and Libra; sixth sign of the zodiac. XIV (Gower, Ch.). L., 'virgin'.

**virgouleuse** vārgulō·z juicy winter pear. XVII. F., fem. (sc. *poire* pear) of *virgouleux*, adj. of *Virgoulée*, repr. pop. pronunc. of *Villegoueix* village of Limousin, France, where the fruit originated. ¶ Apprehension of the final cons. as the pl. sign has produced U.S. *vergaloo*, -*l(i)eu* (XIX), which is applied to the white doyenne or Warwickshire bergamot.

**virgule** vā·rɡjūl sloping or vertical line used in mediæval MSS. as a mark of punctuation. XIX. - F. *virgule* comma - L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga* rod, **VERGE**<sup>2</sup>.

**virid** vi·rid green. XVI (Fairfax). - L. *viridis*, f. *virere* be green; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **VI**RIDITY. XV (Lydg.).

**virile** vi·rail, vai·rail pert. to or characteristic of a man. XV (Caxton). - (O)F. *viril* or L. *virilis*, f. *vir* man = OE. *wer* (cf. **WERGELD**), OFris., OS., OHG. *wer*, OIr. *fer*, W. *gŵr* - IE. \**wiros*, beside \**wiros*, whence Lith. *vyras*, Skr. *virás*; see -ILE. So **VI**RILITY vi·ri·liti. XVI. - (O)F.

**virtu, vertu** vārtū, vārtū taste for works of art. XVIII (Richardson); *object*, etc. of *virtu* curio, antique, Goldsmith). - It. *virtù* (see **VIRTUE**) used in this sense. ¶ The form *vertu* follows F. sp. without justification, as the It. sense has never been current in F.

**virtue** vā·rtʃu, -tju †power, influence; efficacy, conformity to moral principles; excellence XIII; (arch.) high merit or accomplishment; †valour XIV. - (O)F. *vertu* = Pr. *vertut*, OIt. *vertù* (see **VIRTU**), Rum. *vārtute* strength - L. *virtūtem*, nom. *virtūs*

valour, worth, merit, moral perfection, f. *vir* man (cf. *juventus* youth, *senectus* old age), corr. to OE. *wer* (cf. WERGELD). So **virtuAL**<sup>1</sup> †effective xiv; that is so in essence or effect xvii. — medL. *virtuālis*; cf. F. *virtuel*, It. *virtuale*, etc. **virtually**<sup>2</sup>. xv; cf. medL. *virtuāliter*. **virtuoso** vɛrtjuou-sou one having special knowledge (and skill) in an art. xvii. — It. — late L. *virtuōsus*, whence, through (O)F. *vertueux*, **virtuous** †valiant xiii; righteous xiv.

**virus** vai-ɔ-rəs venom xvi; (path.) poison of a disease xviii. — L. *virus*, rel. to OIr. *fi* poison, Gr. *íos* venom, rust, Skr. *viśám*, Av. *visa-*. So **virulent** vi-rjələnt. xiv. — L. *virulentus* poisonous.

**vis** vis xvii. L. *vis* (acc. *vim*, pl. *vires*) strength, quantity, number, pl. forces, corr. to Gr. *fis*, acc. *fin*. Cf. *VIM*.

**visa** vi-zə certificate of examination on a passport. xix. — F. *visa* — mod. use of L. *visa* 'things seen', n.pl. of pp. of *vidēre* see (cf. *VISION*), put on a document to testify that it has been verified. Superseding **visé** vi-zei f. *viséd* (early xix), anglicization of F. *visé*, pp. of *viser* look attentively at, scrutinize:— Rom. \**visāre*, f. L. *vis-*, pp. stem of *vidēre*.

**visage** vi-zidʒ face. xiii (Cursor M.). — (O)F. *visage*, f. OF. *vis* (cf. next) = Pr. *vis*, OSp., It. *viso*:— L. *visus* sight, appearance, in Rom. face, f. pp. base of *vidēre*; see *VISION*, -AGE.

**vis-à-vis** vizavi- either of two persons facing each other; carriage for two sitting face-to-face. xviii. (O)F., 'face to face'; OF. *vis* face (see prec.), à to (:— L. *ad*), *vis*.

**viscacha** viskæ-tʃə S. Amer. rodent (*Lagidium*, *Lagotomus*). xvii. — Sp. *viscacha* (also *biscacha*) = Quechua (*h*)*uiscacha*.

**viscera** vis-ɔ-rə internal organs of the body. xvii. L., pl. of *viscus*; see *VISCUS*.

**viscid** vis-id glutinous, sticky. xvii. — late L. *viscidus*, f. L. *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime; see -ID<sup>1</sup>. So **viscous** vi-skəs. xiv — AN. *viscosus* (Gower) or late L. *viscōsus*, f. *viscum*. **viscosity**. xv. — (O)F. or medL.

**viscount** vai-kaunt (hist.) deputy of a count or earl, (high) sheriff xiv (Trevisa); member of the fourth order of the British peerage xv. AN. *viscounte* (OF. *visconte*, *viconte*, mod. *vicomte*) = Sp. *visconde*, It. *visconte* — medL. *vicecomitem*, -comes (see *VICE-*, *COUNT*<sup>2</sup>). ¶ The sp. preserves the orig. OF. form *vis-*, and the pronunc. derives from its clipped form *vi-*.

**viscus** vi-skəs soft internal organ of the body. xviii. L.; cf. *VISCERA*.

**visé** see *VISA*.

**visible** vi-zibl that can be seen. xiv (Rolle). — (O)F. *visible* or L. *visibilis*, f. *vis-*, pp. stem of *vidēre*; see *VISION*, -IBLE. So **visibility**. xvi. — F. or late L. (Terullian).

**Visigoth** vi-zigəp one of that branch of the Goths which established a kingdom in Spain. xvii. — late L. *Visigothus* (usu. pl. *-gothi*; so Gr. *Ouistgotthoi*), the first el. of which may mean 'west' (OSTROGOTH 'East Goth').

**vision** vi-zən something that appears to be seen otherwise than by ordinary sight xiii; seeing something not present to the eye xiv; bodily sight xv. — (O)F. *vision* — L. *visio(n)-* sight, thing seen, f. *vis-*, pp. stem of *vidēre* see; see *WIT*<sup>2</sup>, -ION. Hence **visionary** adj. xvii; sb. xviii; perh. made current by the title of J. Desmaret's comedy 'Les visionnaires' (1638).

**visit** vi-zit (of God) come to, in order to comfort or benefit; go to persons in sickness, etc. to comfort them; †make trial of xiii; deal severely with, assail, afflict; punish, requite xiv; go to see in a friendly way xiv (attend as a physician xvi); go to in order to inspect, for worship, etc. xiv. The earlier uses are based on those of L. *visitare* in the Vulgate. — (O)F. *visitar* (= Sp. *visitar*, It. *visitare*) — L. *visitāre* go to see, frequent. of *visāre* view, see to, visit, f. *vis-*, pp. stem of *vidēre* see (see prec.). So sb. xvii. — F. *visite*, f. *visiter*; or immed. f. the vb. **vi-sitant**. xvi. — F. or L. **visitation**. xiv. — (O)F. — late L. (Terullian, Vulgate). **visitation**. xvii. **visitor** (formerly also **visiter**) vi-zitəi. xiv. — AN. *visitour*, (O)F. *visiteur*, f. *visiter*; the sense 'one who pays a friendly visit or stays on a visit' (xvii, Sh.) was earlier (xvi) borne by *visitant*.

**visne** vi-ni (leg.) neighbourhood, vicinage xv; jury summoned from the neighbourhood in which the cause of an action lies xvii. — AN., OF. *visné* = Pr. *veinat*:— Rom. \**vicinātus*, f. L. *vicinus* neighbour; see *VICINITY*, -ATE<sup>2</sup>.

**visnomy** xvi (now arch. or dial.) = *PHYSIOGNOMY* (var. senses).

**vison** vai-sən American mink. xviii. — F. *vison* (Buffon), of unkn. origin.

**visor**, **vizor** vai-zər part of a helmet covering the face; mask (see *VIZARD*). xiv. ME. *viser* — AN. *viser* = (O)F. *visière*, f. OF. *vis* face; see *VISAGE*, *WIT*<sup>2</sup>, -OR<sup>2</sup>. ¶ The form -or (xvi) of the termination is a modification of the earlier var. -our (xv-xvii) and its permanence is prob. due to a desire to avoid identity with -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**vista** vi-stə view, prospect; opening in a wood, etc. affording a view; fig. xvii. — It. *vista*. ¶ The earliest form is †*visto*, which exhibits the tendency to substitute -o for -a in adoptions of Rom. words; cf. -ADO.

**visual** vi-zuəl, vi-zjuəl proceeding from the eye xv (Lydg.); pert. to sight or vision xvii; pert. to the object of sight xviii. — late L. *visuālis*, f. *visu-*s sight; cf. F. *visuel*, etc.; see *VISION*, -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **visualize** form a mental picture of. xix (Coleridge).

**vital** vai-təl pert. to life XIV (Ch.; *v. spark* Pope); sustaining or essential to life XV (†*v. spirit(s)*; †*v. air* oxygen XVIII); endowed with life; life-giving XVI; essential or indispensable to the existence of something XVII. — (O)F. *vital* = Sp. *vital*, It. *vitale* — L. *vitālis*, f. *vita* life:—\**vivita*, f. *vivus* living; see VIVID and -AL<sup>1</sup>; sb. pl. **vitals** XVII. — L. *vitālia* n.pl. used sb. So **vitality** vital force, principle of life XVI; active force, vigour XIX. — L. **vi-tal-ize**. XVII.

**vitamin** vi-təmin, vai-təmin any of a group of certain essential food elements. XX. Earlier *vitamine* -main; — G. *vitamine* (Casimir Funk, 1913), f. L. *vita* life (cf. prec.) + *amine* AMINE. ¶ So named because it was first believed that an amino-acid was present, the sp. being later modified in order to avoid the suggestion.

**vitellus** vite-ləs (biol.) yolk of egg. XVIII. L.

**vitiate** vi-ʃieit render faulty or corrupt XVI; render of no effect XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *vitare* (after †*vitiate* pp. XV), f. *vitium* VICE<sup>1</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>, -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **vitiation**. XVII. — L.

**vitreous** vi-triəs of or resembling glass. XVII. f. L. *vitreus* of glass, glassy, clear, transparent, f. *vitrum* glass; see -Eous. So **vitri-fy**. XVI. — F. *vitri-fier* or medL. \**vitri-ficare*.

**vitriol** vi-triəl sulphate of iron, copper, etc. XIV (Ch.); oil of *v.* concentrated sulphuric acid XVI. — (O)F. *vitriol* or medL. *vitriolum* (Albertus Magnus, XIII), f. L. *vitrum* glass; so named on account of the glassy appearance of vitriol salts. Cf. It. *vet-*, *vitri(u)olo*, Sp. *vitriolo*. So **vitriolic** -ə-lik. XVII; cf. F. *vitriolique*.

**Vitruvian** vitrū-viən pert. to Marcus *Vitruvius* Pollio, Roman writer on architecture. XVIII. See -IAN.

**vitta** vi-tə L. 'band', 'fillet', 'chaplet'; used in various deriv. techn. senses from XVII.

**vituline** vi-tjūlain pert. to a calf. XVII. — L. *vitulinus*, f. *vitulus* calf, prob. rel. to WETHER; see -INE<sup>1</sup>, VEAL.

**vituperate** vai-tjū-pəreit blame in strong language. XVI. f. pp. stem of L. *vituperare*, f. *vitū-*, for *viti-*, stem of *vitium* VICE<sup>1</sup> (for the formation cf. *recuperare* RECUPERATE); see -ATE<sup>3</sup>. So **vituperation**. XV. — OF. or L., not common before XIX; there is a gap in both words between mid-XVII and early XIX (Scott).

**Vitus** vai-təs name of a Christian martyr of Rome under Diocletian, associated with convulsive ailments (*St. Vitus's dance*, chorea XVII).

**viva**<sup>1</sup> vi-və cry of 'long live . . .!', cheer, hurrah. XVII (Evelyn). It., 3rd sg. pres. sub. of *vivere* — L. *vivere* live (see VIVID). So **vivat** vai-væt. XVII (Cowley). — F. or L. (3rd sg. pres. subj. of *vivere*).

**viva**<sup>2</sup> vai-və (colloq.) short for **viva voce** vai-və vou-si oral examination, 'with living voice', abl. of fem. of L. *vivus* (see VIVID) + *vōx* VOICE (cf. late Gr. ζῶν φωνή).

**vivacious** vai-, vivei-ʃəs full of liveliness or animation. XVII. f. L. *vivāci-*, *vivāx* conscious or tenacious of life, lively, vigorous, f. *vivus* alive, *vivere* live; see VIVID, -ACIOUS. So **vivacity** -æ-siti. XV. — (O)F. — L.

**vivarium** vai-, vivei-riəm enclosed place for keeping live animals, esp. fish. XVI (Holland). L. 'warren, fishpond', sb. use of *vivārius*, f. *vivus*; see prec. and -ARY.

**vivid** vi-vid full of life, lively. XVII. — L. *vividus*, f. *vivere* be living, *vivus* alive, lively, corr. to Skr. *jivati*, *jivās*, rel. to Gr. *bios* life (cf. BIO-), *zēn* (cf. ZOO-), and QUICK; see -ID<sup>1</sup>.

**viviparous** vai-ivi-pəres, vi- bringing forth young in a live state. XVII. f. L. *viviparus*, f. *vivus* (see prec.) + *-parus* bring forth (cf. PARENT); see -OUS.

**vissection** vivise-kʃən dissection of a living animal body. XVIII. f. *vivi-*, comb. form of L. *vivus* alive (cf. prec.) + SECTION, after *dissection*.

**vixen** vi-ksn she-fox. XV. Late ME. *fixene* fox 'vixen of the fox'; not recorded in OE., which had *fyxe* and adj. *fyxen*, but there is a parallel sb. in late OHG. *fuhsin*, MHG. *vühsinne* (G. *fuchsin*); see FOX, -EN<sup>2</sup>. ¶ For initial *v*, not recorded before late XVI, cf. VAN<sup>1</sup>, VANE; the *f*-form continued till early XVIII.

**viz** = VIDELICET. XVI. repr. medL. *viʒ*, in which *ʒ* is the normal symbol for the termination -et.

**vizard** vi-zaid mask. XVI. alt. of *visar* (XV-XVI), *visar* (XVI-XVII), vars. of VISOR; for a similar substitution of -ARD see MAZ(Z)ARD.

**vizier** vi-zier in Mohammedan countries, high official, viceroy, etc. XVI. Early forms *vezir*, *vizir* — F. *visir*, *vizir* or Sp. *visir* — Turk. *vezir* — Arab. *wazir*, *wezir* porter.

**vizierate** vizi-əreit dignity of a vizier. XVII. — Arab. *vizārat*, -et with assim. to prec. and -ATE<sup>1</sup>.

**vizor** see VISOR.

**Vlach** vlæk Wallachian, Rumanian. XIX. — Bulg., Serb *Vlach* = OSl. *Vlachū* Rumanian, Italian, Czech, *Vlach* Italian, Russ. *Voloch*, etc. — Germ. (OHG.) *Walk* (cf. OE. *wealh*) foreigner, whence also medGr. *Blákhos*. Cf. WALLACHIAN.

**vocable** vou-kəbl word. XVI. — F. *vocable* or L. *vocabulum*, f. *vocāre* call; see VOCATION, -BLE. Reintroduced XVIII by Sc. writers; mentioned as a Scotticism by Beattie 1787. So **vocabulary** vøkæ-bjūləri list of words with their meanings attached XVI; range of words in a written language, etc. XVIII. — medL. *vocabulārius*, -ārium; see -ARY; cf. GLOSSARY.



**vocal** vouˈkəl pert. to or uttered or formed by the voice. XIV (rare before XVI). - L. *vōcālis* uttering voice, f. *vōc-*, *vōx* VOICE; see -AL<sup>1</sup>. Hence **vo-calism** exercise of the voice; (philol.) system of vowels. XIX. **vo-calist** †speaker XVII (rare); vocal musician XIX.

**vocation** vo(u)keiˈʃən calling to a state of life, function, etc. xv (Lydg.). - (O)F. *vocatio* or L. *vocātiō(n)-*, f. *vocāre* call. So **vocative** vōˈkətiv (gram.). xv. - (O)F. *vocatif* or L. *vocātivus* (Aulus Gellius, Charisius, Priscian).

**vociferate** vouˈsiːfəreɪt cry out loud. XVII. f. pp. stem of L. *vōciferāri*, f. *vōci-*, *vōx* VOICE + *fer-*, stem of *ferre* BEAR<sup>2</sup>; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. So **vociferation**. XIV/XV. - (O)F. or L. **voci-ferous**. XVII (Chapman); see -IFEROUS.

**vodka** vɔˈdkə ardent spirit orig. distilled in Russia. XIX. - Russ. *vódka*, dim. of *vodá* WATER.

**voe** vou (Orkney and Shetland dial.) bay, inlet. XVII. Norw. *vaag*, ON., Icel. *vágr* = OE. *wæg* wave, rel. to WEIGH.

**vogue** vouɡ †*the v.* foremost place in estimation, greatest currency XVI; popular esteem; course of success; prevailing fashion XVII. - F. *vogue* - It. *voga* rowing, fashion, f. *vogare* row, be going well = Pr., Pg. *vogar*, Sp. *bogar*, presumably of Germ. origin and f. the base repr. by (M)HG. *wogen* wave, float, be borne by the waves, rel. to WAY.

**voice** vois sound(s) produced by the organs of utterance, in man freq. representing thought or opinion XIII; expressed will or choice, vote XIV; vocal capacity, as for singing XVII. - AN. *voiz*, *voice*, OF. *vois*, *voiz* (also mod. *voix*) = Pr. *voiz*, Sp. *voz*, It. *voce*, Rum. *boace* †- L. *vōcem*, *vōx* (cf. VOCAL). Hence **voice** vb. speak of, state xv; give utterance to XVII; endow with voice. XVIII.

**void** void not occupied, empty XIII; ineffective, useless XIV; having no legal force xv. sb. empty space XVII. - OF. *voide*, dial. var. of *vuide* (mod. *vide*) fem., superseding *vuit* m. = Pr. *vueid*, Cat. *buit*, It. *vuoto* †- Rom. *\*vocitu-s* pp. formation on *\*voc-*, repr. also in L. *vocivus*, with parallel *\*vac-* of *vacāre* (see VACANT).

**voivode** voiˈvoud, **vaivode** veiˈvoud local ruler in south-eastern Europe. XVI. - earlier Magyar *vajvoda* (now *vajda*) and Bulg., Serb. *vojvoda*, Cz. *vojevoda*. Also *way-vode* XVII.

**Volapük, -puk** vɔˈləpük, -puk artificial language invented in 1879 by a German priest, Johann M. Schleyer. f. *vol*, alt. of Eng. *world* + connecting vowel *a* + *pük*, alt. of *speech*.

**volatile** vɔˈlətail evaporating rapidly; lively. XVII. - (O)F. *volatil* or L. *volātilis*, f. pp. stem of *volāre* fly. See -ILE.

**volcano** vɔlkeiˈnou mountain or hill having an opening called a crater through which lava, etc. is expelled. XVII. - It. *volcano*, †*vulcano* (whence also F., Sp. *volcan*), Pg. *vulcão* - L. *Vulcānu-s*, *Vulcānu-s* Roman god of fire. So **volcanic** vɔlckæˈnik. XVIII. - F. *volcanique*, f. *volcan*.

**vole<sup>1</sup>** vɔl winning of all the tricks in certain card games. XVII (Dryden). - F. *vole*, f. *voler* †- L. *volāre* fly.

**vole<sup>2</sup>** vɔl mouse-like animal (short-tailed field mouse, water-rat, etc.). XIX. orig. *vole-mouse* - Norw. *\*vollmus* (cf. Icel. *vollarmús*), f. *voll* field (ON. *vǫllr*; cf. WOLD) + *mus* MOUSE.

**volitant** vɔˈlɪtənt flitting. XIX. - prp. of L. *volitāre*, frequent. of *volāre* fly; see VOLE<sup>1</sup>, -ANT.

**volition** vo(u)liˈʃən willing, resolving. XVII. - F. *volition* or medL. *volitiō(n)-*, f. *volō* I wish, WILL<sup>2</sup>; see -ITION.

**volley** vɔˈli simultaneous discharge of firearms or flight of missiles; utterance of many words, etc.; phr. *at the v.* (after F. *à la volée*) of a ball in its flight before it touches the ground, etc., (fig.) without consideration, at random XVI; return stroke at a ball before it has touched the ground XIX. - (O)F. *volée* = Pr., Sp. *volada*, It. *volata* †- Rom. *\*volāta* flight, sb. use of pp. fem. of L. *volāre* fly; see VOLE<sup>1</sup>, -Y<sup>3</sup>. Hence **vo-lley** vb. XVI.

**volplane** vɔˈlpleɪn aeronautical glide. xx. For F. *vol plané*, i.e. *vol* flight (f. *voler* fly; cf. VOLE<sup>1</sup>), *plané*, pp. of *planer*.

**Volscian** vɔlʃiən one of an ancient people inhabiting E. Latium. XVI (*Volscan*). f. L. *Volsci*, pl. of *Volscus* (whence late ME. *Vulce*, later *Volsce*) + -IAN.

**volt** vɔlt unit of electromotive force. XIX. Named after Alessandro *Volta* (1745-1827), Italian physician and chemist, whence also **voltaiC** vɔlteiˈik. XIX (H. Davy).

**volt(e)** vɔlt †*volta*, *lavolta*, a kind of dance XVI; sudden movement to avoid a thrust in fencing XVII. - F. *volte* - It. *volta*, sb. use of fem. pp. of *volgere* to turn †- L. *volvere* (see VOLUME).

**volte-face** vɔlt(ə)ˈfæːs right-about, complete change of attitude. XIX (Scott). - F. *volte-face* - It. *voltafaccia* 'turn-face', f. *voltare* †- Rom. *\*volvitāre*, frequent. of *volvere* roll (see VOLUME) + *faccia* FACE.

**voluble** vɔˈljubl †variable; †rotatory; rapid and fluent (of speech). XVI. - F. *voluble* or L. *volūbilis*, f. *volū-*, as in VOLUME, VOLUTE; see -BLE. So **volubi-ly**. XVI. - F. or L.

**volume** vɔˈljʊm (hist.) roll of parchment, etc. forming a book; tome XIV (Wycl., Trevisa, Ch.); size, bulk †(of a book) XVI, (of other things) XVII; (poet.) coil, convolution XVII. Late ME. *volym*, *volum*, *volume* - OF. *volum*, (also mod.) *volume* = Sp. *volumen*, It. *volume* - L. *volūmen* roll of

writing, book, fold, wreath, eddy, f. *volū-*, var. of base \**volvō-* of *volvō* roll = Gr. *eilūein* (cf. *eilūma* envelope, covering), f. IE. \**vel-* \**vol-* turn (see HELIX, WALLOW).  
 ¶ Forms such as *volym*, *volum*, repr. *vo·lim*, *vo·lōm*, remained till XVI and XVIII respectively; the present form (XV) F. *volume*, L. *volūmen* shows assim. to F. and L. Cf. *lettuce*, *minute*, *custom* (*costume*). So **VOLUMINOUS** *vōljū·minəs*. XVII. -late L. *volūminōsus*; cf. F. *volūmineux*.

**voluntary** *vō·lɛntəri* depending on free choice. XIV (Usk; the adv. is used by Ch.); sb. piece of music selected by an organist to be played e.g. while a congregation departs XVIII. - (partly after (O)F. *volontaire*, †*voluntaire*) L. *voluntārius*, f. *voluntās* will, for \**voluntitās*, f. prp. form of the same type as *eunt-* going (f. *volō* I WILL) + *-tās* -TY<sup>2</sup>; see -ARY. So **VOLUNTEER** one who voluntarily offers his services, orig. mil. XVII. - F. *volontaire* - L. *voluntārius* (pl., sc. *mīlites* soldiers); the suffix was assim. to -IER<sup>2</sup> and (later) -EER. Hence **volunteer** (XVII, Dryden), whence by back-formation **volunteer** vb. XVIII (J.).

**voluptuous** *vōl·ptjuəs*, -tjuəs pert. to sensual pleasure. XIV (Ch.). - (O)F. *voluptueux* or L. *voluptuōsus*, f. *voluptās* pleasure, f. *volup* agreeably, f. \**vol-* \**vel-* WILL<sup>2</sup> (cf. Gr. *elpis* hope); see -UOUS. So **voluptuary**. XVII. - L. *voluptuārius*, later form of *voluptārius*, f. *voluptās*. **voluptuousness**. XIV (Gower).

**volute** *vō·ljūt* spiral conformation. XVII. - F. *volute* or L. *volūta*, pp. of *volvō* roll (see WALLOW). Earlier †**volu-ta**. XVI-XVIII.

**volva** *vō·lvə* (bot.) membrane covering fungi. XVIII. L., f. *volvō* roll, wrap.

**vomer** *vou·məɪ* (anat., etc.) applied to various bones. XVIII. L. 'ploughshare'.

**vomit** *vō·mit* matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth. XIV (Trevisa, Ch., Wycl. Bible). - OF. *vomite* or L. *vomitus*, f. *vomere* vomit (whence F. *vomir*), rel. to Skr. *vāmiti*, Gr. *emeîn* (see EMETIC). So **vomit** vb. spew. XIV. f. *vomit-*, pp. stem of L. *vomere* or - L. frequent. *vomitāre*. **vomition**. XVII. - F. †*vomition* or L.

**voodoo** *vū·dū* use of or belief in sorcery, etc. current among W. Indies and U.S. Negroes and creoles. XIX. - Dahomey *vodu*. Somewhat earlier in F. form *vaudoux*.

**voortrekker** *vō·trɛ·kər* Boer pioneer in S. Africa. XIX. Du., f. *voor-* FORE- + *trekken* TREK.

**voracious** *və·rei·ʃəs* greedy for food. XVII. f. L. *vorāci-*, *vorāx*, f. *vorāre* DEVOUR; see -IOUS. So **voracity** *vərə·siti*. XVI. - (O)F. or L.

**-vorous** *vərəs* terminal el. forming adjs., f. L. -*vorus* devouring, eating (see DEVOUR, -OUS), as in *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, *omnivorous*.

**vortex** *vō·rtɛks* supposed rotation of the cosmic matter XVII; violent eddy; (fig.) XVIII. - L. *vortex* eddy, whirlpool, whirlwind, var. of *vertex* VERTEX.

**vorticism** *vō·rtisizm* principles of a school of painting originating in 1913 among some members of 'the London Group'. f. L. *vortic-*, VORTEX, taken in the sense of the artist's conception of relations in the universe; see -ISM.

**votary** *vou·təri* one bound by vow to a religious life or devoted to a pursuit, etc. XVI. f. *vōt-*, pp. stem of L. *vovēre* VOW + -ARY. Hence **votary**. XVI. So **votarist**. XVII (Sh.).

**vote** *vout* indication of opinion by appointed means. xvj (in earliest use Sc.; less specific obs. senses occur XVI-XVIII). - L. *vōtum* vow, wish (whence also Sp., Pg., It. *voto*), sb. use of n. pp. (\**vovetom*) of *vovēre* VOW, desire; hence F. *vote*. So **vote** vb. give a vote (for); †vow, †devote. XVI (before 1600 exclusively Sc.). f. *vōt-*, pp. stem of L. *vovēre*. Cf. OF. *voter* (in mod. use from Eng.), Sp., Pg. *votar*, It. *votare*. So **votive**. XVI. - L. *vōtivus*, whence also Sp., Pg., It. *votivo*, F. *votif*, -ive.

**vouch** *vautʃ* cite as witness XIV; guarantee the truth of XVI; be surety or witness for XVII. - OF. *vocher*, *voucher* summon, invoke, claim, obscurely repr. L. *vocāre* call (see VOCATION). So **voucher** summing of a person into court to prove a title XVI; piece of evidence, esp. written XVII (Sh.). - AN. sb. use of OF. inf. *voucher*. **vouchsafe** *vautʃseɪf* confer, bestow, esp. in condescension; show a gracious willingness XIV. orig. as two words, f. **VOUCH** warrant + **SAFE**, adj. in predic. use, e.g. *He vouchede hyt saufe on us*; in early use with great variety of form in the first el., the identity and meaning of which became obscured.

**vousoir** *vū·swār* (archit.) one of the stones forming part of an arch or a vault. XVIII. f. modF. (OF. *vousoir*, -our adopted in ME. XIV-XV) :- popL. *volsōrium*, f. \**vols-*, pp. stem of *volvō* roll (see VOLUME).

**vow**<sup>1</sup> *vau* solemn promise, esp. of a religious nature. XIII (S. Eng. Leg., RGlouc.). - AN. *vou*, *vu(u)*, OF. *vo*, *vou* (mod. *vœu*) :- L. *vōtum* VOTE. So vb. make a vow. XIII (Cursor M.). - (O)F. *vouer*, f. *vou*.

**vow**<sup>2</sup> *vau* affirm, asseverate. XIV. Aphetic of AVOW.

**vowel** *vau·əl* sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords without audible friction. XIV. - OF. *vouel*, var. of *voiel* (superseded by later OF. *voielle*, mod. *voyelle*) :- L. *vōcālem* (*sonum*) or *vōcāle* (*signum*) 'VOCAL sound or sign' (the L. sb. *vōcālis* is fem., sc. *littera* letter).

**vox** *vɔks* in *v. angelica*, *v. humana* ('angelic, human VOICE'), organ stops imitative of vocal sounds. XVIII. L. *vōx* (*vōc-*), f. base widely repr. in IE.

**voyage** voi-idʒ journey (spec. by water). XIII. ME. *ve(i)age*, *vaiaige*, *viage* - AN. *voiage*, OF. *ve(i)age*, *vayage* (mod. *voyage*) = Pr. *viatge* (whence Sp. *viaje*, Pg. *viagem*, It. *viaggio*): - L. *viaticum* money or provisions for a journey, in late L. journey (see VIATICUM). So **voy-age** vb., **voy-ager** xv (Caxton) = (O)F.

**vraic** vreik seaweed found in the Channel Islands. xvii. - F. dial. *vraic*, var. of *vrec*, *vrac* - MLG., Du. *wrak* WRACK<sup>2</sup>; cf. VAREC.

**vraisemblance** vresäbläs verisimilitude. XIX (Scott). F., f. *vrai*; see VERY, SEMBLANCE.

**vriil** vriil mysterious force assumed to have been discovered in Lytton's 'The Coming Race', 1871. Arbitrary invention.

**vrouw, vrow** vrau Dutch woman or matron. xvii. Du. *vrouw* (OS. *frūa* = OHG. *frouwa*, G. *frau*).

**vulcanite** vʌlkənait † pyroxene; preparation of indiarubber and sulphur hardened by heat. xix. f. *Vulcan* (L. *Vulcānus*), name of the ancient Roman god of fire † -ITE.

**vulcanize** vʌlkənəiz treat (indiarubber) with sulphur to render it more durable. xix. Named by Brockedon, friend of the English chemist Hancock, who invented it, f. *Vulcan* (see prec.) † -IZE.

**vulgar** vʌlgəɪ that is in common or ordinary use xiv (Ch., Lydg.; rare before xvi); ordinary, common, commonplace xvi; lacking in refinement xvii; sb. † *the vernacular* xv (Lydg.); † (chiefly pl.) common or vulgar person; *the v.* the common people; † (pl.) sentences, etc. in English to be translated into Latin xvi; † Vulgate edition xvii. - L. *vulgāris*, f. *vulgus*, *vulgus* the common people; see -AR. The sb. uses depend on those of medL. (*vulgāre* vulgar tongue, vernacular, *vulgārēs* common people) and (O)F. (*le vulgaire* the common herd), etc. So **vulgarism** † ordinary expression xvii (rare); vulgar expression, quality, etc. xviii; **vulgarity** -gærɪti † common people xvi; † common use,

quality, etc. xvii; vulgar character xviii. - late L.; cf. F. *vulgarité* (1800). **vulgarize** † be vulgar xvii; make vulgar xviii. - modL. *vulgārizare* (whence also F. *vulgariser*, It. *vulgarizzare*). **vulgate** vʌlgət in common use as a version of the Bible, spec. the Latin of St. Jerome completed in about 405 A.D. xvii (Douay Bible, 1609); sb. the V. Bible xviii; received text of the Bible; ordinary reading in a text xix. - late L. *vulgāta* (sc. *editiō* edition, *lectiō* reading), *vulgātus* (sc. *textus* text), fem. and m. pp. of L. *vulgāre* make public or common, f. *vulgus*; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. **vulgus** vʌlgəs school task consisting of a set of Latin or Greek verses. xix. alt. of † *vulgars* (xvi), tr. modL. *vulgāria*, sb. use of n. pl. of L. *vulgāris*, used as the title of Latin-English phrase-books by J. Anwykyll (1483), W. Horman (1519), and R. Whittington (1520); the ending was perh. assim. to GRADUS.

**vulnerable** vʌlnərəbl that may be wounded xvii (Sh.); open to attack xvii (of a place xviii). - late L. *vulnerābilis* wounding, f. *vulnerāre* wound, f. *vulner-*, *vulnus* wound; L. *invulnerābilis* was earlier and was used with the more usual pass. sense of the suffix -*abilis* -ABLE. So **vulnerary** used for healing wounds xvi; also sb. xvii. - L. *vulnerārius* (Pliny).

**vulpine** vʌlpain fox-like. xvii. - L. *vulpinus*, f. *vulpēs*, *vulpēs* fox; see -INE<sup>1</sup>.

**vulture** vʌltʃər large bird of prey of the order Raptores. xiv (Ch., Wycl. Bible, Trevisa). - AN. *vultur*, OF. *voltour* (mod. *vautour*), corr. to Pr. *voltor*, It. *avoltojo*, Rum. *vultur* :- L. *vulturius*, f. *vultur*, *voltur*. Some early forms show dependence rather on OF. *voutre* :- L. *vultur*; a normal development is seen in *vulter* (xvi-xvii); the present pronunc. continues ME. *vulture* and has prob. been established by assoc. with -*ture* as in *creature*. So **vulturine**<sup>1</sup>. xvii. - L.

**vulva** vʌlvə (anat.) external organ of generation in the female. xvi. - L. *vulva*, *vulva* womb, matrix.

## W

**Waac** wæk member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps 1917.

**wabble** see WOBBLE.

**wacke** wækə (geol.) sandstone-like rock. xix. - G. *wacke* (MHG. *wacke* large stone, OHG. *wacko* pebble) miner's word adopted by the geologist Werner.

**wad** wəd † wadding; (dial.) bundle of hay, etc. xvi; tightly-rolled bundle xviii. In form and early meaning corr. to AL.

**wadda** wadding (xiv); obscurely rel. to Du. *watten* (whence G. *watte*), F. *ouate*, It. *ovatta* padding, cotton-wool, Sp. *bata* dressing-gown, which has been referred to Arab. *bāṭin* padded clothes. Hence **wad** vb. put a wad in (a gun, etc.) xvi; lay up in bundles xvii; **wadding**<sup>2</sup> material for wads. xvii, esp. cotton-wool. Cf. Sw. *vadd* (from Eng.), Da. *vad* (from Du. or G.), Russ. *váta*, G. *wattieren*, -*ierung*, Sw. *waddera*, -*ering*, Da. *vattere*, -*ering* pad, padding.

**waddle** wɔːdl walk with swaying motion. XVII (Sh.). perh. frequent. of WADE; see -LE<sup>3</sup>. Late ME. *wadill*, meaning app. 'fall heavily' is difficult to connect with the mod. use.

**wade** weid †go OE.; walk through water or any liquid XIII (OE. in *oferwadan* wade over). OE. *wadan*, pt. *wōd* = OFris. *wada*, MDu., MLG. *waden* (Du. *waden* wk.), OHG. *watan* (G. *waten* wk.), ON. *vaða* = CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*wāðan* go, go through; f. IE. *\*wādh-*, repr. by L. *vādere* go, *vādāre* wade through, *vadum* ford (cf. OE. *wæd*, ON. *vað* ford).

**wadi**, -y wāːdi ravine or gully turned into a watercourse. XIX. - Arab. *wādī*.

**wadmal** wɔːdməl woollen fabric. XIV. - ON. *vaðmál*, prob. for *\*vādmál*, f. *vāð* cloth, WEED<sup>2</sup> + *mál* measure (see MEAL<sup>2</sup>).

**wadset** wɔːdset (chiefly Sc.) pawn, mortgage. XIV. f. *wad*, Sc. var. of WED sb. + SET<sup>1</sup>; prob. developed from OE. phr. *\*tō wedde settan* put to pledge (*tō wedde lecgan* and *sellan* are recorded; cf. OE. *wedd settan* deposit a pledge). Hence sb. xv.

**wafer** weiːfær very light thin crisp cake XIV (PPL., Ch.); thin disc of unleavened bread used at the Eucharist XVI; disc used for sealing, etc. XVII. - AN. *wafre*, var. of ONF. *waufre*, (O)F. *gaufre* (see GOFFER) - MLG. *wāfel* WAFFLE.

**waffle** wɔːfl (U.S.) batter-cake. XIX. - Du. *wafel*, early *waefel* = MLG. *wāfel* (see WAFER); as F. *gaufre* has also the sense 'honeycomb', it is inferred that the Germ. word had orig. this meaning and is rel. to OHG. *wabo*, -a (G. *wabe*) honeycomb (cf. WEAVE<sup>1</sup>).

**waft** wɔft †convey; convey safely by water XVI; †pass or propel through the air XVII; carry through the air or through space XVIII (Pope). Back-formation from †*wafter* armed vessel used as a convoy (xv *wa(u)ghter*) - LG., Du. *wachter* guard, f. *wachten* guard (see WAIT). Hence **wafture** wɔftjuər waving; first as Rowe's emendation in his edition of 1709 of *wafter* in earlier editions of Sh. 'Julius Cæsar' II i 246.

**wag<sup>1</sup>** wæg trans. †stir, move XIII; sway from side to side XIV; intr. †brandish, wave XIII; move to and fro XIV. ME. *waggen*, iterative formation on OE. *wagian* totter, sway), ME. *waze*, *waw(e)* = MLG., MDu. *wagen*, OHG. *wagōn*, ON. *vaga* (cf. *vagga* cradle). So **waggle** wæːgl. xv; see -LE<sup>3</sup> and cf. (M)LG., Du. *waggelen* stagger, totter (whence (M)HG. *wackeln*), which may be the immed. source. Cf. WIGGLE.

**wag<sup>2</sup>** wæg mischievous boy, youth, chap; habitual joker XVI. prob. shortening of †*waghalter* (of which †*wagstring* and †*wagwith* were vars.) one who is likely to swing in the hangman's noose, gallows-bird XVI (see WAG<sup>1</sup>, HALTER). ¶ For similar

abbreviations see QUACK<sup>2</sup>. Hence **waggery**. XVI (Lyly), **wa-ggish<sup>1</sup>**. XVI (Sh.).

**waggon**, **wagon** wæːgɔn strong four-wheeled vehicle for transport; †carriage, car, chariot XVI; covered vehicle for conveyance by road; truck, van running on a mining roadway or (later) railway line XVII. Early forms *wagan*, *wag(h)en* - Du. *wagen*, †*waghen* WAIN. (Hence F. *wagon* railway carriage.) So **wa-g(g)oner<sup>1</sup>**. XVI. - Du. *wagenaar*, †*waghenaar*. Hence **wag(g)oner<sup>1</sup>** TTE four-wheeled (open) carriage. XIX.

**wagtail** wæːgteil small bird of the genus *Motacilla*. XVI. f. WAG<sup>1</sup> + TAIL<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to the continual characteristic wagging of its tail; cf. earlier †*wagstert*, †*start* (START<sup>1</sup>) xv, and MLG. *wagestert*, Du. *kwikstaart* 'quick-tail', Sw. *vippstjert*, Da. *vipstjært*, F. *hochequeue* 'shake-tail'.

**waif** weif piece of property found ownerless XIV (PPL.); person without home or friends, unowned child XVIII (Cowper). - AN. *waif*, *weif* (AL. *wavium*, *weyvum*), var. of ONF. *gaif*, fem. *gaive* (cf. early modF. †*wayves*, *choses gayves* or *guesves*), prob. of Scand. origin (cf. ON. *veif* something wavering or flapping, rel. to *veifa* wave). Often in phr. *waifs and strays*, or †*strays*, cf. ME. *weyues and streyues*.

**wail** weil express pain by prolonged piteous cries. XIV. - ON. *\*weila* (cf. *veilan* wailing), f. *vei* int. = OE. *wā* woe; the recorded ON. vb. is *vála* (whence *vál*, *vælan*), f. *væ* int. Hence **wail** sb. XIV.

**wain** wein large open vehicle for heavy loads; astron. used of the Great Bear (see CHARLES'S WAIN). OE. *wæg(e)n*, *wǣn* waggon = OFris. *wein*, OLow Frkish *reidiwagan*, (M)LG., Du. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan* (G. *wagen*), ON. *vagn* cart, barrow =- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*wagnaz* or *\*wegnaz* =- IE. *\*woghmos* or *\*weghmos* (whence OIr. *fén* waggon), f. *\*wogh-* *\*wegh-* carry (cf. WAY, WEIGH), whence Gr. *ókhos* (= *\*woghos*) chariot, OSl. *vozū* (Russ. *voz* cartload), Skr. *vahanam* chariot, ship.

**wainscot** weiːnskɔt superior oak boarding imported from the Continent XIV; panelling of wood XVI. - MLG. *wagenschot*, presumably, f. *wagen* WAGGON + *schot* (?) boarding planking (cf. *bokenschot* superior beechwood); the first el. of this comp. (which was taken over into Fris., Flem., and Du.) is of doubtful identity; it has been referred by some to OFris. *wāch* = OE. *wāg*, OS. *wēg* wall.

**waist** weist middle section of the body XIV; middle part of a ship xv; narrowest or slenderest part XVII. Late ME. *wast*, *waast*, later *waste*, *waist* (which was rare till adopted in Johnson's Dict. 1755). Believed to repr. OE. *\*wæst*, for *\*weahst* (cf. early ME. *wacste* greatness), corr. to ON. *\*wahstur* (Icel. *vöxstr*, g. *vaxtar*), Goth. *wahstus* growth, size, f. Germ. *\*waxs-* grow, WAX<sup>2</sup>. comp. **wai-stcoat** weiːs'kɔut, weːskɔt. XVI.

**wait** weit A. †watch as an enemy or spy XII; †await; remain, stay XIV; defer action XVII; B. serve at table XVI. - ONF. *waitier*, var. of OF. *guaitier* (mod. *guetter* watch for) = Pr. *guaitar*, It. *guatare* - Germ. \**waxtan* (OHG. *wahntēn*, MHG. *wahnten*, f. \**wak*-WAKE<sup>1</sup>). So **wait** sb. †watch; †watchman; as in phr. *lie in wait*, etc. xv; pl. town musicians XIII (singers and musicians performing in the streets at Christmastide XVIII). Partly - ONF. \**wait*, *wet*, f. the vb. *waitier*; partly f. the Eng. vb.

**wait-a-bit** wei'təbit applied to certain S. Afr. shrubs with joc. ref. to their hooked and clinging thorns. XVIII. tr. Afrikaans *wacht-een-beetje* (now *wag-'n-bietjie*).

**waiter** wei-tər †watcher, watchman XIV; †attendant, servitor xv; man who waits on guests XVII; (for *waiting salver*, in which *waiting* is gerund used attrib.) small tray XVIII. f. WAIT+-ER<sup>1</sup>. Hence **waitress**<sup>1</sup> †handmaid XVI (rare); woman or girl who waits at table XIX.

**waive** weiv †outlaw XIII; relinquish, abandon XIV, (esp. a right) xv; refrain from enforcing (a rule), or from persisting in or entering upon (an action) XVII. - AN. *weyver* (whence AL. *waivare*) = var. of OF. *gaiver*, *guesver* make a 'waif' of, abandon, f. *gaif* WAIF. So **wai-VER**<sup>5</sup> (leg.) dispensing with a requirement. XVII. - AN. (Law F.) *weyver* (Britton XIII), sb. use of inf.

**wake**<sup>1</sup> weik watching, watch, vigil OE. (spec. beside a dead body; hence, observances incidental to this xv); vigil of a church festival, esp. as an occasion of merrymaking XIII. OE. \**wacu* (only in *nihtwacu* night-watch), corr. to MLG., MDu. *wake* (Du. *waak*), OHG. *wahha* (G. *wache*) watch, watching, wakefulness, ON. *vaka* watch, vigil, eve; rel. to WAKE<sup>3</sup>. In the last sense prob. - ON. *vaka* (cf. *Yónsvaka* St. John's Eve, 23rd June, Midsummer festivities).

**wake**<sup>2</sup> weik track left on the water's surface by a moving vessel. XVI. prob. - MLG. *wake* - ON. \**vaku* (*vøk*), *vaka* hole or opening in ice, perh. orig. one made for itself by a vessel (whence also Du. *wake*, and G. *wake* hole or channel in ice); the sense 'vessel's track' is rare and local outside Eng.; perh. ult. f. Germ. \**wakw*-moist, damp, rel. to Gr. *hugrós*, L. *ūvidus* (:- \**ugwidós*) moist.

**wake**<sup>3</sup> weik A. remain awake OE.; become awake; B. rouse from sleep XIII. (i) OE. str. vb. \**wacan* (repr. by *onwacan*, *āwacan* AWAKE) only in pt. *wōc*, corr. to ON. \**vaka* (repr. by pp. *vakinn* awake); (ii) OE. wk. vb. *wacian* = OFris. *wakia*, OS. *wakōn*, OHG. *wahhēn*, -*ōn* (G. *wachen*), ON. *vaka*, Goth. *wakan* :- CGerm. \**wakējan*, \**wakōjan*, f. \**wak*- (see also WATCH) :- IE. \**wog*-\**weg*- be lively or active (see VEGETABLE, VIGOUR, VIGIL), vars. of which in form and

meaning are seen in Goth. *wōkains* wakeful, *wokers*, OE. *wōcor*, ON. *okr* growth, increase, usury, and OE. *ēac* (see EKE). Sense B, which is expressed in OE. by *wēdān* (:- \**wakjan*), depends partly on ON. *vaka* (intr. and trans.). Hence **wa-KEFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Coverdale).

**wakcel** wəkɪl var. of WAKEEL.

**waken** wei-kn become awake; rouse from sleep. XII. - ON. *wakna* wake up = OE. *wæcnan*, also *wæcnian* (recorded only in the sense 'rise, spring, be derived'), Goth. *ga/waknan* (prp. only), f. CGerm. \**wak*-; see -EN<sup>5</sup>.

**wake-robin** wei-krə-bin *Arum maculatum*, lords-and-ladies, cuckoo-pint (U.S. various other plants). XVI (Palsgr., Gerarde). Of unkn. origin.

**wakon** wei-kən MANITOU. XVIII. - Dakota *wakay*, sb. use of adj. 'spiritual, sacred, consecrated'. ¶ J. F. Cooper 'The Prairie' xxviii has the form *wahcondah*.

**Wal(l)ach** wə-lək = VLACH. XVIII.

**Waldensian** wəldə-nʃiən pert. to the *Waldenses* adherents of a religious sect which originated through the preaching of Peter *Waldo* of Lyons, France, c.1170. XVII. See -IAN.

**walc** weil weal on the flesh OE.; horizontal timber round the top of the sides of a boat XIV; raised line in a fabric XVI; ridge of a horse's collar XVIII. Late OE. *walu* ridge of land, etc., weal = LG. *wāle* weal, ON. *wala* knuckle, rel to WEAL<sup>2</sup>. Cf. CHANNEL<sup>2</sup>, GUNWALE.

**Waler** wei-ləɪ horse imported from Australia, esp. New South Wales. XIX. f. *Wales*+-ER<sup>1</sup>.

**wali** wə-li var. of VALI. XIX.

**walk**<sup>1</sup> wək intr. †roll, toss; †move about, journey, go OE.; travel on foot, (trans.) traverse on foot XIII; lead at a walk xv. OE. *wealcan*, pt. *wēolc*, pp. *gewealcen*, corr. to (M)LG., (M)Du. *walken* full, work (felt), cudgel, OHG. \**walchen*, in pps. *gewalchen*, *forwalchen* felted, matted, MHG. *walken*, pt. *wielc*, pp. *walken* knead, roll (paste), full, cudgel, drub, ON. *valka* drag about, torment, refl. wallow; f. Germ. \**walk*-, of unkn. origin. Hence sb. XIV (Ch.). See foll.

**walk**<sup>2</sup> wək full (cloth). xv. - (M)LG., (M)Du. (see prec.); perh. partly from the agent-noun **walk**<sup>er</sup><sup>1</sup> wək-kəɪ (surviving dial. till XIX and as a surname) in OE. *wealcere*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *walker*, OHG. *walkāri* (G. *walker*); ult. identical with WALK<sup>1</sup>.

**Walker** wək-kəɪ excl. expressing incredulity. XIX. More fully *Hookey W.*; of unkn. origin.

**walkyrie** wə-lkɪri var. of VALKYRIE.

**wall** wōl rampart; defensive structure enclosing a town, etc.; lateral or vertical division of a building. OE. *wall* (WS. *weall*), corr. to OFris., OS., (M)LG., (M)Du. *wal* (MHG., G. *wall* is from MLG.) - L. *vallum* rampart, orig. palisading, f. *vallus* stake. Hence **wall** vb. XIII (OE. had *ge-wealod* walled). Comp. **WALLFLOWER** gilliflower, Cheiranthus, which grows wild on old walls, in quarries, etc. XVI (Lyte, Gerarde). tr. Du. *muurbloem*, G. *mauerblume*.

**wallaby** wō·lābi small species of kangaroo. XIX. - native Australian *wolabā*.

**Wallachian, Walachian** wōleik·ian pert. to Wal(l)achia, area of SE. Europe whose inhabitants speak a Romance language (Walachs or Vlachs). XVII. f. medL. *Wal(l)achia*, f. Sl. forms repr. Germ. \**Walh-* (cf. WELSH); see -IAN.

**wallah** wō·lə in words of native Indian languages adopted by European residents, e.g. *howdah-w.* elephant accustomed to carrying a howdah, PUNKAH-*w.*, hence, by extension, in *competition-w.* XVIII. - Hindi *-wālā*, terminal el. expressing relation forming adjs. and sbs., apprehended by Europeans as a sb. meaning 'man', 'fellow'.

**wallet** wō·lit bag for provisions for a journey, pilgrim's scrip, pedlar's pack XIV (Ch. *wale-t* and *wa-let*); (orig. U.S.) pocket-book to hold papers XIX. prob. - AN. \**walet*, the base of which may have been Germ. \**wall-* roll (see WELL<sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>) with which some connect OE. *weallian* = MLG. *wallen*, OHG. *wallōn* (G. *wallen*) go on pilgrimage :- WGerm. \**wallōjan*; see -ET.

**wall-eyed** wō·laid having eyes of an excessively light colour or showing divergence of some kind. XIV (*wawil|eyed*, *waugle eghed*). - ON. *vagleygr*, f. \**vagl* (surviving in Icel. *vagl* film over the eye, Sw. *vagel* sty in the eye) + *-eygr* -eyed, f. *auga* EYE; see -ED<sup>2</sup>. Hence by back-formation **wall eye**. XVI.

**wall-knot** wō·lnōt, **wale-knot** wei·lnōt knot made on the end of a rope by unlacing and intertwining the strands. XVIII. rel. obscurely to Norw., Sw. *walknut*, Da. *walknude* double knot, secure knot, in Norw. also, gammadiion, swastika, G. *wald-knoten* (with assim. to *wald* wood, forest), in hunting parlance, double knot.

**Walloon** wōlū·n one of a people of Gaulish origin and speaking a dialect of French inhabiting south-eastern Belgium XVI; their language XVII. - F. *wallon* - medL. *Wallō(n-)*, f. Germ. \**walxaz* foreign. Cf. VLACH, WALLACHIAN, WELSH, -OON.

**wallop** wō·lōp †gallop XIV; †bubbling motion; violent noisy movement XVI; beat of the heart, resounding blow XVIII. So **wallop** vb. †gallop XIV; boil, bubble XVI; make violent noisy movements XVIII; beat soundly XIX. - ONF. *walop*, var. of (O)F.

*galop*, and its source *waloper*, *galoper* (whence MHG. *walop* and *walopiren*) GALLOP. The imit. suggestiveness of the words has furthered in Eng. the development of a variety of colloq. uses (perh. of joc. origin), esp. since *gallop* prevailed (XVI) in the more dignified uses.

**wallow** wō·lou roll about or from side to side. OE.; be plunged in degraded living XIII. OE. *walwian* (WS. *wealwian*) :- WGerm. \**walwōjan*, rel. to *wielwan* trans. roll = Goth. *af-*, *at-*, *faur|walwjan* (cf. *wal-wisōn* intr. roll); f. Germ. \**walw-* \**welw-* :- IE. \**wolw-* \**welw-*, whence Gr. *elustheis* rolled, wrapped, *elutron* wrapper, case, L. *wolvere* roll (cf. VOLUME).

**Wallsend** wō·lzend designating orig. coal from a now exhausted local seam, (later) coal of a certain quality and size. XIX (Dickens). Name of a town in Northumberland, so named from its situation at the end of the Roman wall.

**wallwort** wō·lwōt dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. OE. *wealhwyrt*, f. *wealh* foreign + *wyrt* WORT<sup>1</sup>.

**walnut** wō·(l)nāt nut of *Juglans regia*. Late OE. *walh-hnutu* (once), corr. to MLG. *walnūt* (whence (M)HG. *walnuts*), MDu. *walnōte* (Du. *walnoot*), ON. *walnōt* :- Germ. formation, prob. orig. of the LDu. area, on \**walxaz* foreign and \**xnut-* NUT. Cf. MHG. *wālthisch nuz* (G. dial. *wältsche nuss*), Flem. *walsche not* (Kilian), a LG. equiv. of which was adopted in ME. as †*walsh note* (XIV); cf. OF. *noix gaugue* (mod. dial. *gaog*, *gok* walnut), repr. Rom. \**nux gallica* 'French nut'. ¶ The reprs. of simple L. *nux* in Rom. langs. mean 'walnut'.

**walrus** wō·lras sea-horse, morse. XVII. prob. - Du. *walrus*, -*ros* (whence also G. *walross*, Sw. *hwalross*, Da. *hwalros*), alt., after *walvisch* 'whale-fish', by inversion of the els. of such forms as OE. *horschwæl*, ON. *hrosshwalr* ('horse-whale'), but the mutual relations are obscure.

**waltz** wōls, wōlts dance performed to music in triple time; also vb. XVIII. - G. *walzer* the dance, f. *walzen* roll, revolve, dance the waltz, f. Germ. \**walt-*, extension of \**wal-* roll (see WELTER). Cf. VALSE and Du. *wals*.

**wampee** wōmpē· (fruit of) an Asiatic tree, *Clausena Wampi*. XIX. - Chinese *hwang pi* 'yellow skin'.

**wampum** wō·mpəm beads threaded on strings used by N. Amer. Indians as currency, etc. XVII. Shortening of somewhat earlier *wampumpeag* (which was falsely analysed as *wampum*+*peag*), a word of the Algonquian langs., f. *wap* white (cf. WAPITI) + *umpe* string + pl. suffix -*ag*.

**wan** wōn †dusky, dark; livid, leaden-hued OE.; pallid, unusually pale XIII (Cursor M.). OE. *wan(n)*, of unkn. origin and having no certain cogns., poss. rel. to WANE.

**wand** wǝnd (dial.) straight, slender stick XII (Orm); slender stem, sapling XIII (Cursor M.); rod or staff of office; magic rod xv. - ON. \*wandur (wǝndr) = Goth. wandus :- \*wanduz (not in WGerm.), prob. f. \*wand- \*wend- turn, WEND, the basic notion being that of flexibility (supported by dial. uses as above). Comp. wa-ndsMAN verger. XIX; see -s.

**wander** wǝndər move aimlessly about OE.; deviate without purpose from xv. OE. wandrian = OFris. wondria, MLG., MDu. wanderen (whence (MHG. wandern, Sw. wandra, Da. vandre) :- WGerm. \*wandrōjan, f. \*wand- \*wend- WEND; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**wanderoo** wǝndərū prop. langur monkey of Ceylon, usu. misapplied, after Buffon, to the lion-tailed macaque of Malabar. XVII. - Sinhalese wanderu monkey, rel. to Hindi bandar :- Skr. vānara monkey, perh. orig. 'forest-dweller', f. vanar- forest.

**wane** wein grow less, decrease, spec. of the periodical decrease of the visible illuminated portion of the moon. OE. wanian lessen (intr. and trans.) = OFris. wonia, OS. wanon, OHG. wanōn, wanēn, ON. vana diminish, vanask grow less, Goth. \*wanan (cf. wanains loss) :- CGerm. \*wanōjan, \*wanējan, f. \*wano- lacking (whence OE. wan, ON. vanr, Goth. wans), f. IE. \*wā, repr. also by L. wānus VAIN. Cf. WANT. So wane sb. †want, lack OE.; amount by which a plank falls short of the squared shape xvii. OE. wana; cf. Du. wan shrinkage, Goth. wan lack; f. \*wan- adj. Hence waney wei-ni (of timber). xvii; see -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**wangle** wǝŋgl accomplish or obtain by irregular or insidious means. XIX. First recorded as printers' sl., 'arrange or fake to one's own satisfaction' (Jacobi 'Printers' Vocabulary', 1888); perh. based on wangle and dial. wankle unsteady, unconstant, precarious (OE. wancol) under the infl. of a vague sense of phonetic symbolism. Hence sb.

**wangun** wǝŋgən (U.S.) boat or chest for provisions and outfit. XIX. Shortened - Montagnais Indian atawangan, f. atawan buy or sell.

**wanion** wǝŋjən (arch.) phr. with (in) a w. with a vengeance. XVI (revived by Scott). alt. of †wamand (xiv) in phr. †in the w., prob. with ellipsis of mone moon, repr. OE. on waniġendum mōnan at the time of the waning moon, i.e. in an unlucky hour; see WANE.

**want** wǝnt condition or fact of being deficient XIII (Cursor M.); lack of the necessities of life XIV; requirement XVI. Earlier (as in 'Ormulum') used as predic. adj. 'lacking', 'wanting' - ON. \*want, vant, n. of vanr lacking, missing, which was used quasi-sb. in such expressions as var þeim vǝttugis vant they were in want of nothing, var vant kȳr a cow was missing, in which the

construction is impers. So want vb. is lacking; be without XII. - ON. \*wanta, vanta, impers. vb. with accus. of person and thing, prob. :- \*wanatōn, f. \*wan- (see WANE). ¶ For similar adoptions of Scand. neuters in -t cf. SCANT, THWART<sup>1</sup>, WIGHT<sup>2</sup>.

**wanton** wǝntən †undisciplined XIII (Cursor M.); lascivious, lewd XIV (Ch., PPL., Gower); †sportive, capricious XIV; †insolent; (poet.) luxurious XVI; reckless of justice or pity XVI. ME. wantowen, wantoun, f. wan-, prefix equiv. to UN-<sup>1</sup>, MIS-<sup>1</sup>, OE. wan- = OFris., OS., OHG. wan-, wana- (Du. wan-, G. wahn-, in wahninn, wahnwitz insanity), ON. wan-, orig. identical with adj. †wane (see WANE) †towen, tozen, OE. togen, pp. of tēon discipline, train :- \*teohan (see TIE). ¶ The prefix is repr. also in ME. wanhope despair (XIII), corr. to MLG., MDu. wanhope, and is prolific in Sc. and north. dialects, e.g. wanchancy unlucky (XVIII), wanfortune (xv), wanhap, wanrest (xvi), wanruly unruly (xviii), wansonsy mischievous (xix).

**wapentake** wǝpanteik subdivision of some shires (in which the Danish element of the population was large), corr. to a hundred. Late OE. wǝppen(ġe)tǝc - ON. vǝpnatak, f. vǝpna, g. pl. of vǝpn WEAPON + tak act of taking, f. taka TAKE. The evolution of the Eng. sense from that of the ON. word, 'vote or consent expressed by waving or brandishing weapons', can only be conjectured.

**wapiti** wǝpiti N. Amer. stag or elk, Cervus canadensis. XIX. - Shawnee wapiti 'white deer' (wap white), so named to distinguish it from the moose.

**wappato(o)** wǝpǝtəu, -tū tubers of Sagittaria variabilis. XIX. - Chinook jargon wappatoo, - Cree wapatowa 'white mushroom'.

**wappens(c)haw, -s(c)hawing** wǝpǝnʃə, -iŋ (Sc.) muster or review of men under arms. XVI (revived by Scott). f. north. Eng. wapen (- ON. vǝpn WEAPON) + schaw, schawing SHOW.

**war** wǝr hostile contention of armed forces. XII (Peterborough Chron.). Late ME. war(r), warre (xv), earlier werre (xiii-xv; e.g. PPL., Ch., Wyclif), wyrrre (xii), wǝorre (xiii) - AN., ONF. werre, var. of (O)F. guerre = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. guerra, of Germ. origin, f. base repr. by OHG. werra confusion, discord, strife, OS., OHG. werran bring into confusion (G. wirren confuse, perplex); cf. WORSE. Hence war vb., partly after AN. werreier (in F. guerroyer) XII. comp. wa-rtfare<sup>1</sup>. xv. ¶ The formal coincidence of L. bellu-s (cf. BEAU) and bellu-m war (cf. BELLICOSE) led to the disappearance of the latter from Rom. In OE. there were several words for 'war', 'warfare', 'hostility', none of which survived; one of these, OE. orleġe, corr. to OFris. orlog, OS. orlag, -log, MDu. orloghe (Du. oorlog), OHG. urluigi,



ON. *orlygi*. G. *krieg* war is a spec. use of its basic sense 'strife', 'contention'; ON. *úfriðr* is lit. 'no-peace'; synon. L. *bellum* and Gr. *pólemos* are of unkn. origin.

**warble** wō:ɪbl †tune, melody XIV, later (infl. by the vb.) act of warbling. Late ME. *werble* XIV - ONF. *werble*, var. of OF. \**guerble* - OFrank. *hwirbilōn* whirl, trill; cf. OHG. *wirbil* whirlwind (MHG. *werbel*, *wirbel*, G. *wirbel* whirlpool, whirlwind, spinning-top, etc.), rel. to (M)Du. *wervel* harp, ON. *hwirfill* circle, ring, crown of the head; see WHIRL. So **warble** vb. sing with trills and quavers (XVI; ME. exx. of XIV are of doubtful meaning); in ONF. *werbler*, OF. *guerbler*, -oier.

**ward**<sup>1</sup> wōɪd A. watching, guarding, custody OE.; charge of a prisoner XIII; B. administrative division of a city, etc. XIV (in AL. *warda* XIII); C. separate room or division of a prison, hospital, etc. XVI; D. pl. notches or projections in a key or lock to prevent opening XV. OE. *weard* = MLG. *warde*, OHG. *warta* watch (G. *warte* watch-tower) - WGerm. \**warō* (whence ONF. *warde*, with the repr. of which the native word coalesced = (O)F. *garde* GUARD, Pr., Sp., Pg. *guarda*), f. \**warō*-, extension of \**war*- be on guard, watch (see WARE<sup>2</sup>).

**ward**<sup>2</sup> wōɪd guard, defend OE.; parry, fend off XVI. OE. *wardian* = OFris. *wardia*, OS. *wardon*, OHG. *wartēn* (G. *warten* nurse, look after), ON. *varða* - CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**wardōjan*, \**wardōjan*, f. \**wardō* WARD<sup>1</sup>; reinforced in ME. by ONF. *warder*, var. of (O)F. *garder* GUARD vb.

**-ward** wōɪd suffix denoting direction, orig. (and so only in OE.) appended to local advs. (e.g. *hāmweard* homeward); a second stage is repr. by *to heavenward*, etc., which was followed by forms lacking the prep. (e.g. *earthward*, *Godward*). OE. *-weard* = OFris., OS. *-ward*, OHG. *-wart*, f. Germ. \**wardō*, var. of \**werþ*- :- \**wert*- turn (L. *vertere*); in the suffix the primary sense is preserved, but in the related vb. *werþan* it has the derived sense of 'become' (see WORTH<sup>3</sup>).

**warden** wō:ɪdn †guardian; in various designations of office involving control or governorship. XIII. - AN., ONF. *wardain*, var. of OF. *g(u)arden* GUARDIAN.

**warder**<sup>1</sup> wō:ɪdər soldier set to guard an entrance XIV; gaoler XIX. - AN. *wardere*, *wardour*, f. OF. *warder*; see WARD<sup>2</sup>, -ER<sup>2</sup>.

**warder**<sup>2</sup> wō:ɪdər (arch.) staff, truncheon XV. Reduced form of †*warderer* (XIV), perh. orig. joc. use of †*warderere* look out behind (Ch.). - AN. \**ware derere*, i.e. *ware* var. of (O)F. *gare* (- Germ. \**war*- WARE<sup>2</sup>) + *derere* (modF. *derrière*) behind :- Rom. \**dē rētrō*, i.e. L. *dē* from, *rētrō* behind (cf. REAR<sup>2</sup>).

**Wardour Street** wō:ɪdər strit name of a street in London mainly occupied by

dealers in antique and pseudo-antique furniture applied to a pseudo-archaic style of English affected by writers esp. of historical novels. XIX.

**wardrobe** wō:ɪdrɔub †room in which wearing apparel was kept XIV (movable closed cupboard for this XVIII); department of a great household charged with the keeping of this; person's stock of this XV. - ONF. *warderobe*, var. of (O)F. *garderobe*, f. *garder* keep, GUARD, WARD<sup>2</sup> + *robe* garment, ROBE.

**-wards** wō:ɪdz OE. *-wardes*, corr. to OS., MLG. *-wardes*, Du. *-wards*, OHG. *-wartes*, f. Germ. \**wardā*-, with parallel \**werþa*-, repr. by Goth. *-wairþs*, OHG. *-wertes* (G. *-wärts*, earlier *-werts*); g. sg. n. formations gen. identical in sense with -WARD though differing in details of usage.

**ware**<sup>1</sup> wēɪɪ articles of merchandise or manufacture (in comps. *earthenware*, *hardware*), OE. *waru* = OFris. *ware*, *were*, MLG. (whence MHG., G.), MDu. *ware* (Du. *waar*), ON. *vara* :- Germ. \**warō*, perh. orig. 'object of care' and f. \**war*- (see next). Comp. **ware**HOUSE XIV; cf. Du. *waarenhuis*, G. *warenhaus*; hence vb. XVIII.

**ware**<sup>2</sup> wēɪɪ (arch.) †aware; careful in avoiding (surviving in BEWARE). OE. *wær*, also *gewær* = OS. *war*, also (and OHG.) *gīwor*, Goth. \**wars* (in pl. *warai*) :- Germ. \*(*ga*)*waras*, f. \**war*- \**wer*- observe, take care (poss. cogn. with L. *verēri* fear).

**ware**<sup>3</sup> wēɪɪ †intr. take care; trans. beware of OE. (imper. in hunting use sometimes wōɪ, continuing ME. *war*). OE. *warian* (imper. *wara* 'cave') = OFris. *waria*, OS. *waron*, OHG. *bi'warōn* beware, ON. *vara*; in ME. coalescing with ONF. *warer* (mod. *garer*), of Germ. origin (cf. prec.).

**warison** wō:ɪrɪsən †wealth, possessions; †reward XIII; (misused by Scott for) note of assault, prob. by misinterpretation of 'Mynstrells, playe vp for your waryson' (Battle of Otterbourne). - ONF. *warison*, var. of OF. *garison* (see GARRISON).

**warlock** wō:ɪlɔk †traitor, scoundrel; †the Devil; savage or monstrous creature OE.; sorcerer, wizard XIV. OE. *wærloga* = OS. *wārlogo* perh. deceiver (pl. applied to the Pharisees); f. OE. *wær* covenant = OHG. *wāra* truth, ON. *wāra* pl., solemn promise, vow (cf. *Væringi* confederate, VARANGIAN), rel. to OS., OHG. *wār* true (see VERY) + \**log*, wk. base of *lēogan* LIE<sup>3</sup>, appearing also in OE. *āþloga*, *trēowloga*, *wedloga* oath- or pledge-breaker. ME. *warlou(e)* (repr. OE. *wærloga*) was superseded by the Sc. var. *warlo(c)k* (XVI), which was familiarized through Burns and Scott.

**warm** wōɪm moderately hot OE.; †comfortable, securely established XIV (Ch.); ardent, eager XIV (Gower); comfortably off; cordial, tender XV; lively, heated, excited XVI. OE. *wearm* = OFris., OS. *warm*, OHG. *war(a)m* (Du., G. *warm*), ON. *warmr*

:- CGerm. \**warmaz* (cf. Goth. *warmjan* warm, cherish), with var. \**werm-*, repr. by OHG. *wirma*, ON. *vermi* warmth; prob. to be referred to IE. \**ghworm-* \**ghwerm-*, repr. by Skr. *gharmás* heat, Av. *gar<sup>2</sup>mō-* hot, Gr. *thermós* hot, L. *formus* warm, and forms in OPruss., Alb., and Arm. So **warm** vb. (i) OE. \**wierman*, *werman*, *wirman* trans. = OS. *wermian* (Du. *warmen*), OHG. *wermen* (G. *wärmen*), ON. *verma*, Goth. *warmjan* :- CGerm. \**warmjan*; (ii) OE. *wearmian* intr. = OHG. *war(a)mēn* (early modG. *warmen*) :- \**warmājan*.

**warmth**<sup>1</sup> wōɪmþ XII. OE. \**wiermþu*, \**wærmþu* = MLG. *wermede* (Du. *warmte*), MHG. *wermede* (G. †*wärmte*) :- WGerm. \**warmīþō*.

**warn** wōɪn put on one's guard, give a caution to OE.; inform, notify XIII. OE. *war(e)nian*, *wearnian* = MLG. *warnen*, OHG. *warnōn*, *warnēn* (G. *warnen*, whence Sw. *varna*, Da. *varne*) :- WGerm. \**warna-nōjan*, -*ājan*, f. \**war-* be cautious (see WARE<sup>2</sup>).

**warp** wōɪp A. †cast, throw OE.; (after ON. *orðum verpa*) †utter XIII; B. (after ON. *orþinn* pp. warped) trans. and intr. bend, twist aside XIV (fig. distort XVI); C. weave, twine XIII; D. tow XVI. OE. *weorpan*, pt. *wearp*, *wurpon*, pp. *worpen* (the ordinary vb. for 'cast', 'throw') = OS. *werpan*, OHG. *werfan* (Du. *werpen*, G. *werfen*), ON. *verpa*, Goth. *wairpan*; CGerm. str. vb. (becoming wk. in Eng. XIV), having no certain cogns. So **warp** sb. threads extended lengthwise in the loom OE. )( *weft*; rope, hawser XIII. OE. *wearp*, with Continental equivs.; some later senses are from the vb.

**warrant** wō-rənt A. †protector, defence; authoritative witness; authorization XIII; B. document conveying authority or security XV; justifying reason XVI. - ONF. *warant*, var. of OF. *guarant*, -and (mod. *garant*), whence Pr. *garens*, Sp. *garante*, It. *guarento*, cf. medL. *warens*, *wardandus* - OFrank. *werēnd* (= OHG. *werēnt*, f. *gi|werēn* (G. *gewähren*) = OFris. *wera* be surety for, guarantee). So **warrant** vb. †keep safe XIII; guarantee the security of XVI. (Also *war(r)and*) - OF. *warantir*, *warandir*, vars. of *g(u)arantir*, -*andir*. **wa-rrantv**<sup>3</sup> legal covenant. XIV (R. Mannyng) - AN. *warantie*, var. of *garantie* GUARANTEE.

**warren** wō-ræn piece of land preserved for breeding game, esp. for the breeding of rabbits XIV; fig. XVII. - AN., ONF. *warenne*, var. of (OF) *garene* game-park, now esp. rabbit warren, Pr. *garena* - Gaulish \**varrenna* area marked off by palisading, f. \**varros* post (cf. Ir. *farr* pillar, post), evidenced in Gaulish place-names. So **wa-rrenr**<sup>2</sup> officer having charge of a warren (survives as surname) XIV. - AN. *warener*, ONF. *warrenier*, (O)F. *garennier*.

**warrigal** wō-rigəl dingo; wild Australian aboriginal XIX. Native Australian word,

recorded as *warregal*, *wor-re-gal*, *wor-rikul*, etc.

**warrior** wō-riər fighting man. XIII. ME. *werre(y)our* - ONF. *werreieor*, *werrieur*, var. of OF. *guerrieior* (mod. *guerroyeur*), f. *werreier*, *guerreier* (whence ME. †*warray*), corr. to Pr. *guerrietar*, Sp., Pg. *guerrear*, It. *guerreggiare*, Rom. deriv. of \**werra* WAR; see -OR<sup>1</sup>.

**wart** wōɪt round dry tough excrescence on the skin. OE. *wearte* = OFris. *warte*, *worte*, OS. *warta*, OHG. *warza* (Du. *wrat*, G. *warze*), ON. *varta* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wartōn*.

**wary** wə-ri marked by caution. XVI. Extension of WARE<sup>2</sup> by the addition of -y<sup>1</sup> to impart a more adjectival appearance; cf. *chilly*, *slippery*.

**was** wəz, wəz see BE.

**wash** wəʃ cleanse with or as with water OE. (also refl. and intr. XII); of the sea, etc., flow over or past; remove with or as with water XV. OE. *wāscan*, *wāscan*, *waxan*, pt. *wōsc*, *wēosc*, *wēox*, pl. *wāxon*, *wēoscon*, pp. -*wāscēn* = OS. *wascan* (Du. *wasschen*, *wiesch*, *gewasschen*), OHG. *wascan*, *wuosc*, *giwascan* (G. *waschen*, *wusch*, *gewaschen*), ON. *vaska* (conjugated wk.) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) orig. str. vb. \**waskan* :- \**watskan*, f. \**wat-* WATER. Traces of wk. conjugation appear XIV, but str. forms prevailed till XVI, after which they are mostly only dial. (pt. *wesh*, *wush*, pp. *washen*, *weshen*). Hence **wash** sb. (not continuous with OE. *wast* 'ablutio', *gewāsc* 'alluvium'); in many unconnected applications, some of which are of obscure origin; tract of land alternately covered and exposed by the sea XIV (in AL. *whashum maris* XIV); liquid refuse XV; watery infusion or mixture XVI. comp. **wa-sh-leather** XVII; earlier †*washen leather* (*weshyn leddy* XV), †*washed leather* (XVII) suggest that the orig. ref. was to the washing which was a part of the manufacture.

**washer**<sup>1</sup> wō-ʃɔɪ one who washes XV; comp. **wa-sher** WORMAN XVII, earlier (now U.S.) *washwoman* XVI; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**washer**<sup>2</sup> wō-ʃɔɪ perforated annular disc to prevent friction or looseness of parts. XIV (*washer*). Of unkn. origin.

**wasp** wəsp insect of the genus *Vespa*. OE. *wæsp*, *wæps*, *wæfs*, corr. to OS. *wepsia*, *wespa*, *wasp*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wesfa* (G. *wespe*, dial. *webes*), MLG. *wepse*, *wespe*, *wispe* :- WGerm. \**wabis-*, \**waps-* :- IE. \**wobhes-*, \**wops-*, whence OSl., Russ. *osa*, OPruss. *wobse* wasp, Lith. *vapsá* gadfly, OBret. *guohi*, Cornish *guhien*, L. *vespa* (:- \**wopsā*), usu. taken to be f. \**wobh-* *wobh-* WEAVE<sup>1</sup>, with ref. to the weblike construction of the insect's nest. Hence **wa-spish**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (Drant, Sh.).

**wassail** wə-səl salutation used when presenting drink to a guest or drinking his

health XIII (*wæs hæil, wassayl, -ail*, La3.; after XIV only hist. and dial.); liquor for drinking healths XIII; carousal XVII (Sh.). ME. *wæs hæil, wassayl* - ON. *ves heill* 'be in good health' (see HALE<sup>1</sup>); recorded earlier (XII) in Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Historia Brittonum' VI xii (*wes heil*), Wace's 'Brut' (*weshel, waisseil*) and 'Roman de Rou', and Nigellus de Wireker's 'Speculum Stultorum' (*wessail*). In the orig. use coupled with *drinkhail*, the response of the guest.

**wast** wəst, wəst see BE.

**waste** weɪst A. desert land XII; B. action of wasting XIII; C. waste matter xv. - ONF. *wast(e)*, var. of OF. *guast(e), gast(e)*, partly repr. L. *vāstum*, n. of *vāstus* waste, desert, partly f. *waster* vb. So **waste** adj. uncultivated, barren XIII; superfluous, refuse xv. - ONF. *wast*, var. of *g(u)ast* = Pr. *gast*, Pg. *gasto*, It. *guasto* :- Rom. \**wasto*, repr. (with infl. from rel. and synonym. OFrank. *wōsti*) L. *vāstus*; superseded OE., ME. *wēste* :- \**wōstiz*. **waste** vb. devastate, consume by loss, decay, etc. XIII; consume or expend uselessly xiv. - ONF. *waster*, var. of *g(u)aster* = Pr. *g(u)astar*, Sp. *gastar*, It. *guastare* :- CRom. \**wastāre*, for L. *vāstare*, f. *vāstus*. Hence **wa·ster·FUL**<sup>1</sup> causing devastation XIV; extravagant xv. **wa·ster**<sup>1</sup>. XIV.

**wastel** wəstəl (hist.) bread or loaf made of the finest flour. XIII (Havelok). - north-eastern var. *wastel* of OF. *guastel* (mod. *gâteau* cake), prob. of Germ. origin.

**wastrel** wei·strəl (in Cornwall) tract of waste land XVI; article rejected as un-serviceable XVIII; unhealthy animal; good-for-nothing person, waster XIX. f. WASTE vb. + REL.

**watch** wɒtʃ †be awake OE.; be on the alert or look-out XIII; keep in view xiv. OE. \**wæccan* (in Nhb. *wæcca*, WS. prp. *wæccende*), doublet of *wacian* WAKE<sup>3</sup>. So **watch** sb. A. †vigil; action of watching xiv; (naut.) period of watching; one set to watch XVI; B. †alarm-clock xv; small spring-driven time-piece for the pocket XVI; OE. *wæcce*, f. stem of \**wæccan*; in some later uses directly f. the vb. Hence **wa·tch·FUL**<sup>1</sup> XVI. comp. **wa·tch·MAN** XIV, **wa·tch·WORD** XIV.

**water** wɔ·təɪ transparent liquid (chemically compounded of two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen) forming the material of seas, lakes, and rivers; (prob. after Arab. *mā'* water, lustre, splendour) transparency and lustre of a gem XVII (Sh.), whence in popular phr. of the first *w*. (equivalent uses are common to Germ. and Rom. langs.). OE. *wæter* = OFris. *weter*, OS. *watar*, OHG. *wazzar* (Du. *water*, G. *wasser*) :- WGerm. \**watar* (ON. *vatr*, Goth. *wato*, g. *watins*, show a var. with *n*-formative), f. CGerm. \**wat* :- IE. \**wod-*, repr. by OSl., Russ. *voda*

(cf. VODKA); the var. \**wēd-* is repr. by WET, the var. \**ud-* (sometimes with nasal infix) by L. *unda* (cf. UNULATE), Umbrian *utur* wave, Gr. *húdōr*, g. *húdatos* (:- *udōtos*), *hudro*-HYDRO-, Lith. *vanduō*, OPruss. *unds*, Skr. *udān*. See also OTTER, WHISKY<sup>1</sup>. So **water** vb. trans. OE.; intr. xiv. OE. (*gē*-) *wæterian*, corr. to MLG. *wateren*, *weteren* (Du. *wateren*), MHG. *wēzzern* (G. *wässern*). **wa·ter·y**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *wæterig* = MLG. *waterich*, etc. comps. **wa·ter·FALL** XIV (OE. had *wætergefeall*; cf. G. *wasserfall*, ON. *vatnfall*). **watershed** wɔ·təɪʃəd line separating waters flowing into different river basins XIX; after G. *wasserscheide*, which became common in scientific use c.1800; see SHED<sup>2</sup>.

**waterlog** wɔ·təɪlɒg render unmanageable by flooding with water. XVIII. perh. orig. with sense 'make like a LOG'<sup>1</sup>.

**Waterloo** wɔ·təɪlū name given to the battle fought outside Waterloo, near Brussels, in which Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated (18 June 1815); used allusively for a decisive and final contest, a 'settle'. XIX (Byron calls the Armenian 'a W. of an Alphabet').

**water-souchy** wɔ·təɪ sū·tʃi, sū·ʃi fish boiled and served in its liquor. XVIII. - Du. *waterzootje*, f. *water* WATER + *zootje*, *zoodje* boiling (of fish), f. *zode* boiling, rel. to *zieden* SEETHE.

**watt** wɒt (physics) unit of activity or power. XIX (Siemens, 1882). f. name of James Watt (1736-1819), inventor of the modern steam engine and a pioneer in the science of energy.

**wattle**<sup>1</sup> wɔ·tl (pl. and coll. sg.) stakes intertwined with twigs or branches used as fencing, etc. OE. *watul*, perh. rel. to *wætla* bandage for a wound and poss. :- \**wæðlaz* (for the treatment of ð cf. *bottle*, *bottom*), f. IE. \**wodh-* weave; see WEED<sup>3</sup>, -LE<sup>1</sup>. Hence vb. xiv (PPL).

**wattle**<sup>2</sup> wɔ·tl fleshy lobe pendent from the head or neck of poultry, etc. XVI. Of unkn. origin; the occurrence of *watol* for 'bag' or 'basket' in some MSS. (others *walet*) in PPL. C. XI 269 and the casual use of *wallets of flesh* in Sh. 'Tempest' III iii 46 do not afford sufficient evidence that *wattle* is a metathetic var. of *wallet*.

**wave**<sup>1</sup> weɪv move to and fro, shake or sway as with the wind. The word in the above senses as at present used is not clearly evident before XVI. Though of similar meaning, it is not certainly continuous with OE. *wafian* (recorded twice) make a movement to and fro with the hands, corr. to MHG. *waben* wave, undulate, f. Germ. \**wab-*, repr. also by ON. *vafi* doubt, uncertainty, *vafj*, *vafja* wavering and WAYER. The grade-var. \**wæb-* is repr. by ON. *vafa* swing, vibrate.

**wave**<sup>2</sup> weɪv movement in an extent of water by which a portion of it rises above

the general level. XVI (Tindale, 1526). alt., by assoc. with WAVE<sup>1</sup>, of ME. †*wawe*, earlier *wāze*, rel. to OE. *wagian*, ME. *wawe*, sway to and fro, wave (cf. WAG<sup>1</sup>). Hence **wā-vy**<sup>1</sup>. XVI.

**waver** wei·vər †wander, rove; fluctuate, vacillate; †sway. XIV. orig. north. and eastern; -ON. *vafra* move unsteadily, flicker (Norw. *vavra* go to and fro, stagger) = MHG. *waberen* (G. *wabern*) move about, frequent. f. Germ. \**wab-*; cf. WAVE<sup>1</sup>, -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**wavey** wei·vi Amer. goose of the genus Chen. XVIII. var. of **wawa** wei·wə - Cree *wehweew*, Ojibwa *wēwe* goose.

**wax**<sup>1</sup> wæks substance produced by bees to make the honeycomb; beeswax melted down, etc.; as used for sealing, superseded by a compound of lac, etc. OE. *wæx*, *wæax* = OFris. *wax*, OS., OHG. *wahs* (Da. *was*, G. *wachs*), ON. *wax* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**waxsam*, cogn. with OSl. *voskū* (Russ. *vosk*), Czech *vosk*, to be referred ult. to IE. \**weg-* weave, whence OIr. *figim* I weave, L. *vēlum* VEIL (for the sense connexion cf. OHG. *wabe* honeycomb, f. \**webh-* WEAWE<sup>1</sup>). Hence **wax** vb. XIV, **wā-xen**<sup>3</sup>. XIV; repl. OE. *wexen*, \**wiexen*. **wā-x**WORK modelling in wax. XVII.

**wax**<sup>2</sup> wæks grow OE.; become XII (Orm). OE. *wæxan*, pt. *wēox*, Nhb. *wōx*, pp. *wæxen* = OFris. *waxa*, OS., OHG. *wahsan* (Du. *wassen*, G. *wachsen*), ON. *vaxa*, Goth. *wahsjan* (with -*ja-* in pres. stem) :- CGerm. str. vb. f. \**waxs-* :- IE. \**woks-*, \**aweks-*, \**auks-*, \**uks-* repr. by Gr. *aéxein*, *aixein*, *auxdnein* increase, Skr. *ukś* grow (pt. *vakṣa*), L. *augēre* (see AUCTION), Lith. *dugu* I grow; cf. EKE<sup>2</sup>. The str. conjugation was retained in Nhb. OE.; pt. *wex* became rare after XIV; pp. *waxed* occurs 4 times in A.V., *waxen* 8 times. The survival of the vb. has depended partly upon its association with *wane* in reference to the moon.

**wax**<sup>3</sup> wæks (sl.) fit of anger. XIX. perh. evolved from a usage such as *wax wroth* (WAX<sup>2</sup>).

**way** wei road, path; course of travel, life, or action, distance travelled. OE. *weg* = OFris. *wei*, *wī*, OS., OHG. *weg* (Du., G. *weg*), ON. *vegr*, Goth. *wigs* :- CGerm. \**wegaz*, f. \**weg-* move, journey, carry (see WEIGH, WAIN) :- IE. \**wegh-*, repr. also by L. *vehere* carry (cf. VEHICLE). ¶ The sense development has been influenced by L. *via* and F. *voie*, of which the Eng. word has been the normal rendering; many senses are of biblical origin; Heb. *derek* and Gr. *hodós* (rendered in Vulg. by *via*) have a wide range; phr. *under way* (naut.) having begun to move through the water. XVIII. - Du. *onderweg*; also sp. *weigh*; whence perh. sense 'rate of progress, velocity' XVIII.

-**way** wei terminal el. orig. joined in a phr. with an adj. surviving in a few comps., as

*anyway*, *crossway*, *edgeway*, *everyway*, *half-way*, *midway*, *noway*, *someway*, *straightway*, the earliest being *alway* (OE. accus. *ealne weg*); most of these have parallel and synon. forms in -WAYS.

**waybread** wei·bred plantain. OE. *weg-bræde*, corr. to OS. *wegabreda*, OHG. *wegabreita* (G. *wegbreit* m., *wegebrente* f.), WGerm. comp. of WAY and \**braidjōn*, f. \**braid-* BROAD, the etymol. sense being 'broad-leaved plant of the roadside(s)'.  
**wayfare** wei·feər (arch.) travelling. XIV. f. WAY + FARE, after *wayfaring*, OE. *weg-farēnde* = Icel. *vegfarandi*, varying in OE. and ME. with †*wayfering*. Hence **way-farER**<sup>1</sup> traveller by road XV; **wayfaring** (man's) tree Viburnum Lantana, growing wild in hedges XVI (Gerarde).

**waylay** wei·lei: lie in wait for. XVI. f. WAY + LAY<sup>1</sup>, after MLG., MDu. *wegelāgen*, f. Germ. \**wega laga* besetting of ways, i.e. *wega*, g. pl. of *weg* WAY + *lāga* besetting, ambush, f. lag- LAY<sup>1</sup>. Hence **way-layer**<sup>2</sup> XVII; earlier †*weiligger* (Lydg.), i.e. 'way-lier'.  
**wayleave** wei·liv permission to convey supplies, apparatus, etc. over land, etc. XV. f. WAY + LEAVE<sup>1</sup>.

-**ways** weiz (in *always* wiz), repr. *weges*, g. sg. of OE. *weg* WAY, as in *ōþres wegēs* (XII), dial. *otherways* by another route, *alles weis* ALWAYS, *nanes weis* (XIII) NO<sup>2</sup>WAYS.

**way-side** side of a road or path. XIV.  
**wayward** wei·wərd disposed to be self-willed XIV (Wyclif); capriciously wilful XVI. Aphetic of *awayward* (XIV), f. AWAY + -WARD; the sense development was prob. infl. by the notion of the word being f. WAY, as if 'bent on going one's own way'; cf. FROWARD.

**waywiser** wei·waizər instrument for measuring distance travelled by road. XVII. - G. *wegweiser*, f. *weg* WAY + *weiser* indicator, f. *weisen* show, indicate, f. *weise* WISE<sup>2</sup>; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.  
**waywode** wei·woud see VOIVODE.

**waywiser** wei·waizər instrument for measuring distance travelled by road. XVII. - G. *wegweiser*, f. *weg* WAY + *weiser* indicator, f. *weisen* show, indicate, f. *weise* WISE<sup>2</sup>; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**waywode** wei·woud see VOIVODE.  
**waygoose** wei·zgūs entertainment given to printers orig. at Bartholomew-tide (24 August), when working by candle-light began; later, annual feast held in summer. Earlier *waygoose* (XVII, Moxon), the present form being recorded first by Bailey (1731) and explained as 'stubble goose', f. alleged var. *wayz* of *wase* bundle of straw, of which there is no confirmation.

**wazir** waziə·ɪ see VIZIER. XVIII.

**wē** wī, wi you, he, she, or they, and I. OE. *wē*, corr. to OFris. *wī*, OS. *wī*, *wē*, OHG. *wir* (Du. *wij*, G. *wir*), ON. *vér*, *vær*, Goth. *weis*. These forms repr. more than one Germ. type; Goth. *weis* repr. Germ. \**wīz* :- \**wēis*, extension (with pl. -s) of \**wēi*, repr. also by Skr. *vaydm*, Av. *vāēm*; other forms may repr. \**wīz*, of doubtful origin; Tokh. has *was*;

dual OE. *wit* = OS. *wit*, ON. *vit*, Goth. *wit*, has a parallel in Lith. *vėdu*. For the obl. cases see OUR, US.

**weak** wĭk not strong, feeble XIII; †pliant, flexible XIV. ME. *wayke* - ON. *veikr* (\**weikr*) = OE. *wāc* weak, slothful, pliant, insignificant, mean (ME. *wōke*), OS. *wēk*, OHG. *wēih* (Du. *week*, G. *weich* soft) :- Germ. \**waikwaz*, f. \**waikw-* \**wikw-* yield, give way (cf. WEEK). Hence **wea·ken**<sup>5</sup>. XIV. **wea·kling**<sup>1</sup>. XVI (first used by Tindale after G. *weichling* (Luther)). **wea·kly**<sup>1</sup>. XVI, -LY<sup>2</sup> XIV, -NESS XIII (Cursor M.).

**weal**<sup>1</sup> wĭl †wealth, riches; welfare OE.; the public good XV. OE. *wela* = OS. *welo*, (cf. OHG. *wela*, *wola* adv.) :- WGerm. \**welon*, f. \**wel-*; see WELL<sup>2</sup>. In the sense of *w. public* (XV) rendering L. *bonum publicum*, F. *le bien publique*, COMMONWEAL (L. *rēs communis* or *publica*, F. *le bien commun*).

**weal**<sup>2</sup> wĭl var. of WALE infl. by WHEAL.

**weald** wĭld the tract of country, formerly wooded, lying between the North and the South Downs. OE., WS. var. of *wald* WOLD; normally repr. by ME. *weld*, the present *weald* being a reversion to the OE. *wæald*, due to Lambarde. Hence **Wealden** wĭldən (pert. to) a formation of cretaceous deposits extensively developed in the Weald. XIX; the use of the suffix -EN<sup>3</sup> is arbitrary.

**wealth** wĕlp A. †well-being XIII; welfare of a community (cf. COMMONWEALTH) XIV; B. worldly goods, riches XIII. ME. *welpe* ('Genesis & Exodus', Cursor M.), f. WELL<sup>3</sup> or WEAL<sup>1</sup>, after *health*; cf. (M)Du. *weelde*, OHG. *welida*. Hence **wealthy**<sup>1</sup> wĕlpɪ XIV; superseded †*wealy*, f. WEAL<sup>1</sup>.

**wean** wĭn accustom to the loss of its mother's milk. OE. *wenian* accustom, (rare) wean (usu. *āwenian*, sometimes *gewenian*; cf. G. *entwöhnen*), OFris. *wenna*, OS. *wennian* (Du. *wennen*), OHG. *gi|wennen* (G. -*wöhnen*), ON. *venja* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**wanjan*, f. \**wanaz* accustom (ON. *vamr*, rel. to *vani* custom, habit, f. \**wan-* \**wun-* (see WONT)).

**weapon** wĕpn instrument used for warfare or combat. OE. *wǣpn* = OFris. *wēpen*, OS. *wāpan* (Du. *wapen*), OHG. *wāf(f)an* (G. *waffe*; *wappen* armorial bearings is -MLG. *wāp(p)en*), ON. *vǫpn*, Goth. \**wēpn* (in pl. *wēpna*) :- CGerm. \**wǣpnam*, of unkn. origin.

**wear**<sup>1</sup> wĕar pt. **wore** wǔar, pp. **worn** wōrn A. 'to carry appendant to the body' (J.) OE.; B. waste, decay XIII; C. last out in use XVI. OE. *werian*, pt. *werede*, pp. *wered* = OS. *werian*, OHG. *werien*, ON. *verja*, Goth. *wasjan* clothe :- CGerm. wk. vb. \**waxjan*, f. \**was-* (as in Goth. *wasti* garment, MHG. *wester* christening-robe), CGerm. and IE. \**wes-*, repr. also by ON. *vest* cloak, L. *vestis* clothing (cf. *vest*<sup>1</sup>), Gr. *hēmnúai* (:- \**wesnu-*) clothe, *festhēs* rai-

ment, Skr. *vas* clothe. The change of conjugation from wk. to str., due to assoc. with *bear*, *swear*, *tear*, is shown in XIV but is hardly established before XVI; there is an early anticipation of it in late OE. *forworen* (beside *forwered*) worn away, wasted. Hence sb. action of wearing xv; what is worn XVI (now current esp. in comps., *footwear*, *headwear*, *knitwear*).

**wear**<sup>2</sup> wĕar pt., pp. **wore** wǔar (naut.) come round on the other tack by turning stern to windward. XVII. Early forms *wear*, *wayer*, *warre*, *werr*; of unkn. origin; not identical with VEER<sup>2</sup>, with which it is partly synon.

**weary** wĕarɪ having the feeling of loss of strength. OE. *wērīg*, *wērīg*, corr. to OS. *sīð|wōrig* weary (with journey), OHG. *wuarag* drunk :- WGerm. \**wōriga*, \*-aga, f. \**wōr-*, repr. also by OE. *wōrian* wander, go astray, ON. *órar*, pl. fits of madness (*höfuðórar* delirium), *err* mad, insane (:- \**wōrja*); cf. Gr. *hōrākíān* faint. Hence vb. OE. *wer(i)gian*, *gewergian*.

**weasand** wĭzænd, wĭzən (dial.) gullet OE.; windpipe XIV; throat xv. OE. *wāsend*, corr. to OFris. *wāsanda*, -*enda*, OS. *wāsend(i)*, OHG. *waisant*, -*ont*, -*unt* (MHG. *weisen*, early modG. *weise(n)*, dial. *wās*); a WGerm. word having the appearance of a prp. formation (cf. ON. *vélendi* gullet). OE. *wāsend* is repr. directly by w. midl. ME. *wōsen* (xiv), dial. *wōzen*, (*h*)*oosen*; but the more gen. current *weasand*, *weason*, *wizen* point to an OE. var. \**wāsend*.

**weasel** wĭzəl ferocious carnivore, *Putorius nivalis*. OE. *wesule*, *wesle*, *wesule* = MLG. *wesel*, *wezel*, OHG. *wisula* (G. *wiesel*) :- WGerm. \**wisulōn* (Scand. forms are from G. dial.), of unkn. origin.

**weather** wĕðar condition of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, calm or storm, etc. XII; (with adverse implication) XII; direction of wind (perh. -ON.) XIV. OE. *weder* = OFris. *wedar*, OS. *wedar*, OHG. *wetar* (Du. *weer*, G. *wetter*), ON. *veðr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wedram* :- either \**wedhrom* (whence OSl. *vedro*, Russ. *védro* good weather, Lith. *vidrus*, *vydra* storm) or \**wetrom* (Lith. *vėtra* storm, OSl. *větrū* wind); prob. f. \**wēð* WIND<sup>1</sup>. The change from d to ð (shown xv) is paralleled in FATHER. comp. **w. cock** vane in the form of a cock (cf. Du. *weerhaan*). XIII; preserves the connexion with wind as the attrib. or adj. uses do of the side turned towards the wind (perh. after ON. *veðr*). Hence vb. trans. and intr. in various uses concerning exposure to wind and weather xv (*wether*); earlier in **weathering** (early ME. *widerung*; cf. OE. *widerian* be good weather, corr. to MHG. *witeren*, ON. *viðra* be stormy).

**weave**<sup>1</sup> wĭv pt. **wove** wouv, pp. **woven** wouvn fabricate by interlacing yarns. OE. *wefan*, pt. *wæf*, *wǣfon*, pp. *wefen* =

Ofris. *wewa* (Wfris. *wewe*, etc.), (M)LG., (M)Du. *wewen*, OHG. *wewan* (G. *weben*), ON. *wefa* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wēban*, f. Germ. \**wēb-* \**wab-* :- IE. \**wēbh-* \**wobh-* \**ubh-*, repr. also by Gr. *huphē*, *húphos* web, *huphainein* weave, Skr. *ūrṇāvābhis* spider, lit. 'wool-weaver'; cf. WASP, WEB, WEFT, WOOF<sup>1</sup>.

**weave**<sup>2</sup> wiv move repeatedly from side to side, pursue a devious course XVI; (pugilism) creep close into one's opponent XIX. prob. continuation of ME. †*wewe* (XIII) move from place to place, wave, brandish, var. of †*wawe* - ON. *wefa*, corr. to (M)Du. *wewen*, OHG. *-wēiben* :- Germ. \**wēibjan*, rel. ult. to L. *vibrāre* VIBRATE.

**web** web woven fabric OE.; cobweb; tissue, membrane XIII. OE. *web(b)*, corr. to OFris. *wēbb*, OS. *wēbbi* (MDu. *wēbbe*, Du. *wēb*), OHG. *wappi*, *wēppi*, ON. *wēfr* (g. *wēfjar*) :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wābjam*, -*az*, f. \**wāb-*; see WEAVE<sup>1</sup>. Hence **we-b**STER female weaver OE. (*wēbbestre*); male weaver XIV; survives as a surname, as do also OE. *wēbba* m., *wēbbe* fem. (ME. *wēbbe*) as *Webb*, *Webbe*.

**weber** vei-bər, wī-bər old name for the coulomb and the ampère. XIX. f. name of Wilhelm *Weber* (1804-91), German physicist.

**wed** wed marry, trans. OE., pass. XII, intr. XIII. OE. *weddian* covenant, marry, bind in wedlock = OFris. *wēddia*, MLG. *wēdden*, OHG. *wettōn* (G. *wetten*) pledge, wager, ON. *wēđja* pledge, Goth. *gawadōm* espouse :- CGerm. \**wādōjan*, f. \**wāđjam* pledge (OE. *wedd*, in mod. dial. *wēd*, OFris. *wēdd*, OS. *wēddi*, Du. *wēdde*, OHG. *wētti*, G. *wette*, ON. *wēđ*, Goth. *wadi*), rel. to L. *wad-*, nom. *vas* surety, Lith. *wadioti* redeem a pledge. Hence **wedding**<sup>1</sup> we-diŋ late OE. *wēddung*. ¶ For reprs. in Rom. see GAGE<sup>1</sup>, WAGE.

**wedge** wedʒ piece of wood, etc. thick at one end and tapering to a thin edge at the other; †ingot OE.; other special senses from XVI. OE. *wecg* = OS. *weggi* (Du. *wegge* wedge-shaped cake), OHG. *weggi*, *wēcki* (G. dial. *wēcken*, *wēck*), ON. *wēggr* :- CGerm. (exc. Fris. and Goth.) \**wagjaz* (whence Finnish *waaja* wedge), prob. rel. to Lith. *wāgis* pin, plug.

**Wedgwood** we'dʒwud designating a kind of pottery; name of inventor, Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730-95), and his successors at Etruria, Staffordshire. XVIII.

**wedlock** we-dlɔk †marriage vow OE.; union of man and woman as husband and wife. XIII. Late OE. *wedlāc*, f. *wed* pledge, *wed* + *-lāc* -LOCK.

**Wednesday** we-nzdi fourth day of the week. ME. *wednesdei* (XIII), corr. to OFris. *wēnsdei*, which, together with the place-names *Wednesbury* and *Wednesfield* in Staffordshire, and *Wensley* in Derbyshire,

appear to repr. a form with mutation due to suffix-variation (\**wōōinaz*), and repl. OE. *wōdnesdæg* = OFris. *wōnsdei*, MLG. *wōdensdach* (Du. *woensdag*), ON. *ōðinsdagr* 'day of Odin', tr. late L. *Mercurii diēs* 'day of the planet Mercury' (whence F. *mercledi*, Sp. *miercoles*, It. *mercoledì*). The local and individual pronunc. with -dn- repr. the sp. while the established -nz- goes back to ME. *wendesdei* (XIII). The identification of Woden, the highest god of the Germ. pantheon, with Mercury is shown in Tacitus' 'Germania' ix (Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt). OE. *Wōden* = OS. *Wōden*, OHG. *Wuotan*, ON. *Öðin* is referred to the base \**wōð-* be excited or inspired (whence OE. *wōð*, dial. *wood* mad) :- IE. \**wāt-*, repr. by L. *vātēs* seer, poet (cf. VATICINATE), (O)Ir. *fáith* poet, W. *gwad* song, poetry. ¶ In HG. the name of W. appears to have been always 'midweek' (G. *Mittwoch*); for the apprehension of planetary names as those of deities cf. FRIDAY, etc.

**wee** wī sb. orig. chiefly in a little *wee*, †a small thing or quantity; a short time XIII; adj. extremely small, tiny xv. north. ME. *wei*, *we*, repr. Anglian *wēg*, *wēge* (WS. *wæg*, -e) weight, rel. to *wegan* WEIGH; the use appears to have originated in such a phr. as a little *wee thing* 'a small amount of a thing', similar to a *bit thing* 'a bit of a thing', hence 'a little thing'. The adj. use has been current in southern Eng. since c.1600. Cf. WEENY.

**weed**<sup>1</sup> wīd small plant, esp. one that cumbars the ground. OE. *wēod* = OS. *wiod*, rel. to OHG. *wiota* fern; of unkn. origin. Hence vb. clear of weeds. OE. *wēodian* = OS. *wiodon*, (M)LG. *weden*, (M)Du. *wieden*. Hence **wee-dy**<sup>1</sup>. xv.

**weed**<sup>2</sup> wīd garment OE.; now chiefly pl. deep mourning apparel, spec. of widows XVI, ME. *wēde*, repr. two OE. formations: (i) *wæd* = OFris. *wēd*, OS. *wād* (in Du. *lijnwaad*), OHG. *wāt*, ON. *vād*, *vōđ* :- Germ. \**wæðiz*; (ii) OE. *wæde*, *gēwæde* = OFris. *wēde*, OS. *wādi*, *giwādi* (Du. *gewaad*), OHG. *giwāti* :- Germ. \**gawæðjam*, of disputed origin.

**week** wik period of seven days. OE. *wice*, *wicu* = OFris. *wike*, OS. *-wika*, in *crūcewika* Holy Week (Du. *week*), OHG. *wēhha*, *wōhha* (G. *woche*), ON. *vika*, Goth. *wikō* (once, rendering *rāđis* 'order' in Luke i 8) :- CGerm. \**wikōn* (whence Finnish *wijikko* week), prob. orig. 'succession, series', usu. referred to \**wik-* 'bend', 'turn', 'change', repr. also by OE. *wice*, OS., OHG. *wēhsal* (G. *wechsel*), ON. *-vixl* change. Cf. VICE<sup>1</sup>. OE. *wice* and *wucu* are repr. by the ME. types *wike*, *wēke*, and *wuke*, *wōke*, whence mod. *week*, dial. *wick*, *ook*, Sc. *ouk*.

**weel** wīl ME. var<sup>1</sup> of WELL<sup>3</sup>; mod. Sc. established in Eng. colloq. use in *me'er-do-weel*.

**ween** wīn (arch.) think, suppose, expect. OE. *wēnan* = OFris. *wēna*, OS. *wānian* (Du. *wanen* fancy, imagine), OHG. *wān(n)en* (G. *wāhnen* suppose wrongly), ON. *wēna*, Goth. *wēnjan* hope :- CGerm. *\*wēnjan*, f. *\*wēnix* opinion, expectation, hope (OE., OFris. *wēn*, OS., OHG. *wān*, G. *wahn* delusion, ON. *wān*, Goth. *wēns* hope), based on var. of CGerm. (IE.) *\*wen-* (cf. WIN-SOME, WISH).

**weeny** wī-ni (colloq., dial.) very small. XVIII (Grose). f. WEE + *-ny*; cf. TINY, TENEY.

**weep** wīp pt., pp. **wept** shed tears. OE. *wēpan* (*wāpan*), pt. *wēop*, pp. *wōpen*, corr. to OFris. *wēpa* (pp. *wēpen*) cry aloud, OS. *wōpian* bewail (pt. *wōop*), OHG. *wuofan* (pt. *wiof*), also *wuoffen* (pt. *wuofta*), ON. *ēpa* (pt. *ēpta*) scream, shout, Goth. *wōpjan*; f. Germ. *\*wōp-* (repr. also by OE. *wōp* weeping, OS. *wōp*, OHG. *wuof* lamentation, ON. *ōp* cry); without cogns., prob. of imit. origin. Weak inflexions appeared XIII and became prevalent XIV. Hence **wee-per**<sup>1</sup> mourner XIV; badge of mourning XVIII; **wee-ping**<sup>2</sup>. OE. *wāpende*; in names of trees with drooping branches XVII (so F. *pleureur*).

**weet** wīt (arch.) know. XVI. repr. ME. *wēte(n)*, var. of *wite(n)* WIT<sup>2</sup>.

**weever** wī-væl fish of the genus Trachinus, having venomous spines. XVII. perh. orig. *wiver* - transf. use of OF. (NE.) *wivre* serpent, dragon, var. of *guivre* :- L. *vipera* VIPER.

**weevil** wī-vil beetle the larva of which is destructive to grain, etc. Late ME. *weyvl* or *malte boode*, i.e. 'malt bug' (Promp. Parv.), prob. - MLG. *wevel* = OE. *wifel* beetle (cf. *tordwifel* dung-beetle), OS. *goldwivil* glowworm, OHG. *wibil*, *wipil* beetle, chafer, ON. *\*wifill* (in *tordýfill* dung-beetle) :- Germ. *\*webilaz*, f. *\*web-* move briskly (see WEAVE<sup>2</sup>, or *\*web-* WEAVE<sup>1</sup>); cf. OE. *wibba* beetle, glowworm :- *\*webjon*. Continuity with OE. *wifel* is not shown, and the word may be due to commercial relations with the Low Countries.

**weft** weft threads that extend from side to side of a web) (*warp*. OE. *westa*, *weft*, corr. to ON. *veptr*, *vipta*, weft, MHG. *wift* fine thread :- Germ. *\*wefton* *\*weftaz* *\*weftiz*, f. *\*web* WEAVE<sup>1</sup>.

**wegotism** wī-gətizm obtrusive use of first person pl. XVIII. joc. f. WE and EGOTISM.

**weigh** wei A. bear, carry, lift (spec. raise an anchor XIV); B. balance in the scales; C. have heaviness or weight. OE. *wēgan*, pt. *wæg*, *wægon*, pp. *wēgen* = OFris. *wega*, *weia* move, weigh, OS. *wegan* (Du. *wegen*) weigh, OHG. *wegan* move, shake, weigh (in G. *bewegen* move), ON. *vega* lift, weigh, Goth. *\*wigan* in pp. *gawigans* shaken :- CGerm. *\*wegan*, f. *\*weg-*, *\*wag-* *\*wæg-* :- IE. *\*wegh-* *\*wogh-* *\*wēgh-* (see WAG<sup>1</sup>, WAIN, WAY, WEY). So **weight** weic measure-

ment or amount determined by weighing. The OE. form was *wiht*, more usu. *gewiht*, corr. to OFris. *wicht*, MDu. *wicht*, *ghewichte*, MHG. *gewichte* (Du. *wicht*, *gewicht*, G. *gewicht*), ON. *wétt*, *wétt* :- Germ. *-wehtiz* and *\*gawehtjam*, f. *\*weg-*, see -T<sup>1</sup>. This form was directly repr. by ME. *wiht*, *wizt*, *wight*, which was superseded by *wezt*, *weght*, *weiht*, *weight*, appearing first in northerly texts (Ormulum, Cursor M). - ON. *\*weht*, *wétt*; the prevalence of this form was assisted by the phonology of WEIGH. Hence **wei-ghty**<sup>1</sup>, XV.

**weir** wīæ river-dam; enclosure for taking fish. OE. *wer*, corr. to OS *werr*, MLG., MHG. *wer*, *were* (LG. *wēr*, *wēre*, G. *wehr*), f. OE. *werian* defend = OFris. *wera*, OS. *werian*, OHG. *werian* (G. *wehren*), ON. *verja*, Goth. *warjan*. The present form derives from OE. obl. cases *were*, etc.; the pronunc. follows that of *shear*, *smear*, *spear*, and *mere*, but the spellings *twier*, *weir* are aberrant; another development is repr. by dial. *wair*, *ware* (cf. *bear*, *mare*, *tear*, etc.).

**weird** wīærd (arch.) fate, lot, destiny, as in phr. *dree one's w.*, suffer one's fate. OE. *wyrd* = OS. *wurd*, OHG. *wurt*, ON. *wör*, f. wk. grade of *\*werb-* *\*warþ-* *wurþ-* become (see WORTH<sup>2</sup>). So adj. controlling the destinies of men XIV (*werde sister*); unaccountably mysterious, uncanny, odd XIX (Shelley, Keats). First in *w. sister*, one of (i) the Fates, (ii) the witches in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth', the later currency and adj. use being derived from its occurrence in the story of Macbeth. ¶ The normal development is repr. by ME. *wird*, which would have produced mod. *wōrd*; the present form depends on Nhb. ME. and MSc. vars. *wirid*, *werid*, *wērd*, *weird* (the *i* denoting length).

**Welch** var. of WELSH.

**welcome** we-lkəm used as voc. to express pleasure at a person's coming; hence in predicative and later (XVI) attrib. use. ME. *welcume* (XII), f. WELL<sup>3</sup> and *come* pp. as a rendering of (OF. *bienvenu* (f. *bien* well, *venu* come) or ON. *welkominn* (i.e. 'welcome'), and in part repl. OE. *wilcuma* (corr. to MLG. *willekome*, OHG. *willicumo*), comp. of WILL<sup>1</sup> and *cuma* comer, agent-noun of *cuman* COME. So vb. greet with 'welcome', late OE. *welcumian*, early ME. *welcume(n)*, repl. OE. *wilcumian*.

**weld**<sup>1</sup> weld plant yielding yellow dye, *Reseda luteola*; the dye itself. XIV (Ch.). Late ME. *welde*, also *wolde* (Promp. Parv.), repr. OE. *\*wealde*, *\*walde* = (M)LG. *†walde*, *†wolde*, *waude*, MDu. *woude* (Du. *wouw*, whence G. *wau*, *†waube*, Sw., Da. *vau*), poss. rel. to *wæald*, *wald*, WOLD. ¶ The Germ. word is the source of F. *gaude*, Sp. *gualda*, Pg. *gualde*.

**weld**<sup>2</sup> weld intr. be joined by heating and hammering XVI; trans. join in this way XVII. var. of WELL<sup>2</sup>, from XV in this sense, prob.



after Sw. *välle*; the *-d* appears to have come from the pt. and pp., as in *woold* (see O.E.D.).

**welfare** *welfeær* good fortune, well-being. XIV (RMannynge). f. phr. ME. *wel fare* (see WELL<sup>3</sup>, FARE<sup>1</sup>), prob. after ON. *velferð*; cf. G. *wohlfahrt*, (XVI), f. MHG. phr. *wol varn* live happily.

**weli, wely** *we-li* Mohammedan saint, tomb of a weli. XIX. - Arab. *weli*, var. of *wali* friend (of God), saint.

**welk** *welk* (dial.) wilt, wither. XIII. prob. of LDu. origin (cf. (M)LG., (M)Du. *welken*). ¶ Used by Trevisa, Gower, Spenser, and Milton.

**welkin** *welkin* †cloud OE.; (arch.) sky, firmament XII. OE. *wæolcen*, *wolc(en)*, corr. to OFris. *wolken*, *wulken*, OS. *wolkan*, OHG. *wolkan* (Du. *wolk*, G. *wolke*): -CWGerm. word conn. by some with Balto-Sl. words (IE. \**wolg-* \**welg-* \**wlg-*) meaning 'moist, damp'.

**well<sup>1</sup>** *wel* spring of water, pit dug to obtain a supply of spring water OE.; various transf. senses from XVII. OE. (Anglian) *wella*, *wælla*, \**welle*, \**well* (WS. \**wiella*, late *willa*, *wylla*, *wylle*, *will*, *wyll*), corr. to OHG. *wella* (G. *welle*) wave, ON. *wella* boiling heat, ebullition, f. Germ. \**wall-*; see WELL<sup>2</sup>.

**well<sup>2</sup>** *wel* †boil, melt OE.; (dial.) *weld* xv; rise up to the eyes XIV (Ch.). OE. redupl. str. vb. *wællan*, pt. *wēoll*, pp. *gewællan* (mod. dial. *wall*) = OFris. *walla*, OS. *wallan*, OHG. *wallan* (G. *wallen* boil, swarm) :-WGerm. \**wallan*, a parallel syn. of which, \**wellan*, is repr. by ON. *wella*, MHG. *wellen*, cf. WELL<sup>1</sup>.

**well<sup>3</sup>** *wel* in a good manner, to a good extent, fully (from the earliest times one of the commonest advs. of commendation, with derivative colloq. uses of modified force). OE. *wel(l)* = OFris., OS. (Du.) *wel*, ON. *wel*; also with advb. suffix (and vowel-variation) OS. *wela*, *wala*, *wola*, OHG. *wela*, *wola* (G. *wohl*), Goth. *waila*; prob. f. IE. *wel-wol-* WILL<sup>2</sup>. Cf. WEAL<sup>1</sup>. As adj. †happy, fortunate XIII; prosperous (now only in *well to do*, *well off*, formerly †*well to live*) XIV (Ch.); in sound health XVI; orig. developed from the adv. in impers. uses, e.g. *wel is þe* (cf. L. *bene est tibi*, and similar features of *woe*). comp. **well-wisher<sup>1</sup>** XVI, repl. earlier *well-willer* (xv), modelled on *well-willing* (OE. *welwillende*, cf. Du. *welwillend*), †*well-willy* (xiv, Ch.), †*well-willed* (Trevisa), after L. *benevolus*, *benevolēns* BENEVOLENT.

**welladay** *weladei*: excl. of lamentation. XVI. alt., by substitution of *day* or *aday* as used in *wo worth the day and lackaday*, of **wellaway** *welawei*; ME. *welaway*, earlier *welawei*, *wailawai*, OE. *weg lā weg*, var. of *wā lā wā*, whence ME. *walawa*, *wolowo*, *welawo*, f. WOE and LO, infl. by ON. *vei* WOE and WELL<sup>3</sup>.

**Wellington** *wel-ɪŋtən* short for *W. boot, coat*, etc., named after Arthur, first duke of *Wellington* (1769-1852). XIX. So **Wellingtonia<sup>1</sup>** *welɪŋtouniə* large coniferous tree, Sequoia (W.) gigantea, native of California, so named by Lindley.

**well off** *wel ɔf* favourably or fortunately situated. XVIII. f. phr. *come* (etc.) *well off* be prosperously circumstanced in the event; see WELL<sup>3</sup>, OFF.

**welsh** *welʃ* swindle out of money laid as a bet. XIX. Hence **welsher<sup>1</sup>**. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**Welsh** *welʃ* pert. to the native British population as opp. to the Anglo-Saxons, (hence) pert. to Wales. OE. (Anglian, Kentish) *Wēlisc*, *Wǣlisc*, (WS.) *Wīlisc*, *Wȳlisc*, \**Wielisc*, corr. to OHG. *wal(a)hisc*, *walesc* (G. *wälisch*, *welsch*), Roman, Italian, French, Du. *waalsch* WALLOON, ON. *valskr* Gaulish, French; f. OE. *Walh*, *Wealh*, corr. to OHG. *Wal(a)h*, ON. \**Valr*, pl. *Valir* :-Germ. \**walxaz* foreign (Celtic or Roman), pl. *-ōs* - L. *Volcæ* name of a Celtic people, of unkn. origin. Cf. WALACH, VLACH. The two Anglian and Kentish OE. forms co-existed till xvi, after which *Welsh* became the only form in gen. use, *Walsh* surviving as a surname; the pl. of *wealth*, *Wēalas*, is repr. by *Wales* and *Cornwall*; the var. *Welch* is retained in the titles of regiments. ¶ AN. var. *waleis* remains as the personal name *Wallace*.

**Welsh rabbit** *welʃ ræ-bit* dish of toasted cheese. XVIII. ¶ Perverted without justification to *Welsh rarebit* (xviii; Grose 1785).

**welt** *welt* in shoemaking, strip of leather placed between the edge of the sole and the upper xv; border, hem; ridge, raised stripe xvi. The co-existence of forms *walt* and *welt* suggests OE. \**wæalt*, with Anglian var. \**wælt*, but the ult. origin is unknown.

**welter** *wel-tər* roll about (in various ways). XIII = MLG., MDu. *welteren* = MHG. *welzern*, frequent. f. \**welt-* \**walt-* roll, be unsteady, repr. also by OE. \**wæalt* (in *unwæalt* steady), *-wæltan*, \**wieltan*, *wyltan*, OHG. *walzan*, *welzen* (G. *wälzen*, WALTZ), ON. \**welta* intr. str. and trans. wk. (Icel. *welta*, also *välta*, Da. *vælte*), Goth. *waltjan*; cf. ME. *walten* (xiii), dial. *walt* and see -EN<sup>6</sup>. Hence **welter** sb. turmoil xvi, rolling of the sea; heavy-weight horseman or pugilist XIX (whence *w. weight*).

**wen** *wen* morbid lump on the body; (in mod. use) sebaceous tumour under the skin. OE. *wen(n)*, *wæn(n)* = Du. *wen*, WFlem. *wan*, prob. rel. to MLG. *wene*, LG. *wehne*, *wähne* tumour, wart; of unkn. origin.

**wench** *wentʃ* young woman, girl XIII; (arch.) wanton woman; maidservant xiv. ME. *wenche*, clipped form of *wenchel*, OE. *wencel* :- \**wanġkil*, perh. rel. to *wancol* (dial.

*wankle*) unsteady, inconstant, f. \**wank-* waver, falter, repr. by OHG. *wankōn* (G. †*wanken*). ¶ For the loss of final syll. cf. EVE, GAME<sup>1</sup>, MUCH.

**wend** wend turn (trans. and intr. in many senses), go. OE. *wendan* = OFris. *wenda*, OS. *wendian*, OHG. *wentan* (MDu., Du., MHG., G. *wenden*), ON. *wenda*, Goth. (and CGerm.) *wandjan*, causative of \**windan* WIND<sup>2</sup>. Cf. WANDER. From c.1500 the new formation *wended* has prevailed for pt. and pp. in the trans. senses, and *went*, regularly evolved from OE. *wende*, *gēwend*, has repl. the older pts. belonging to GO.

**Wend** wend member of a Slavonic race formerly extending over N. Germany. xviii. - G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (= OE. *Winedas*, *Weonodland*, OHG. *Winda*, ON. *Vindr*), of unkn. origin. So **We-ndish**<sup>1</sup>. xvii.

**Wensleydale** we:nzlideil name of a district of the North Riding of Yorkshire designating a long-woolled breed of sheep and a variety of blue-mould cheese.

**went** pt. of WEND functioning since c.1500 as pt. of GO.

**wept** pt. of WEEP.

**were** we:ɹ, wā:ɹ, wə see BE.

**werewolf** wɛ:rwulf, **werwolf** wɛ:rwulf person transformed or capable of transforming himself into a wolf. Late OE. *werewulf* (once) = LG. *werwulf*, (M)Du. *weerwolf*, MHG. *werwolf* (G. *wer-*, *wehr-* wolf); cf. Wfris. *waerul*, *warule*, Norw., Da. *varulo*, Sw. *varulf*, the latter perh. repr. ON. \**varulfr*, whence ONF. *garuall* (Marie de France), later *garoul* (in modF. *loup-garou*). The first el. is doubtful, but it has been identified with OE. *wer* (= L. *vir*) man. After the ME. period chiefly Sc. until its revival through folklore studies (xix).

**werf** werf homestead or space surrounding a S. African farm. xix. Older and dial. Du. *werf* = LG. *warf* orig. raised plot on which a house is built (identical with WHARF).

**wergeld**, -**gild** wɛ:ɹgeld, -gild (hist.) price set upon a man according to rank. OE. *wergeld*, WS. -*gild*, in early Sc. *weregheld* (xiii), *wargeld*, *weregylt* (xv), in AL. *weregildum*, -us (xii-xiv); f. *wer* man, of CGerm. range and = L. *vir*, OIr. *fer*, W. *gŵr* + *gield* YIELD. ¶ The OE. forms were taken up by antiquaries in xvii.

**werowance** we:rowəns (hist.) chief of the Indians of Virginia and Maryland. xvi. Algonquian.

**wert** arch. or obs. 2nd pers. sg. pt. of BE.

**Wesleyan** we:slɪən, we:z-, we:zlɪən xviii. pert. to John Wesley (1703-1791), originator of METHODISM; see -AN.

**west** west in or to the quarter of the horizon where the sun sets. OE. *west* = OFris.,

OS., OHG. (Du., G.) *west*, ON. *vestr* :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic) \**westaz*, f. IE. \**wes-*, repr. also in Gr. *hēspēros*, L. *vesper* :- \**wesperos*, with poss. connexions in Celtic, Balto-Sl. and Arm. Hence **west** sb. xii, adj. xiv (anticipated by OE. comps. such as *westdæl* west part, *westwind*). Cf. ON. *vestri* more westerly, *vestastr* most westerly. Cf. dial. *wester*.

**we-sterly** adj. xvi; adv. xvii; see -LY<sup>1</sup>, -LY<sup>2</sup>; cf. ON. *vestarliga* towards the west.

**we-sterne** late OE. *westerne*; cf. OS., OHG. *westrōni*, ON. *vestrānn*.

**westward** xiii, -WARDS xvi. OE. *westweard*, -*weardes*. Cf. MLG. *westwart*, Du. *westwards*, G. *westwärts*.

**wet** wet containing moisture, made moist or damp. From xiv repr. pp. of the vb. *wet*, repl. *wēt* (mod. dial. *weet*) in standard Eng., from OE. *wæt*, *wēt* = OFris. *wēt*, ON. *vátr* (repr. by ME. *wate*, *wote*), a word of the Anglo-Frisian and Scand. groups, based on the lengthened stem of WATER. So sb. and vb., with shortening of vowel of OE. *wæt*, *wætan*, ME. *weet(e)*.

**wether** we:ðɹɹ male sheep, ram. OE. *weper* = OFris. \**wether* (so Nfris.), OS. *withar* (Du. *weer*), OHG. *widder* (G. *widder*), ON. *veðr* ram, Goth. *wiprus* lamb :- CGerm. \**wēpruz*, of disputed origin (perh. basically 'yearling', rel. to Gr. *féros* year).

**wey** wei standard of dry-goods weight. OE. *wæġ*, *wæġe* balance, weight = OS., OHG. *wāga* (Du. *waag*, G. *wage*), ON. *vág* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wæġō* -*ōn*, f. \**wæġ* - \**weg* - WEIGH.

**Weymouth** wei:məp W. *pine*, American white pine, *Pinus Strobus*, extensively planted in England 1705 by the first Lord Weymouth. xviii.

**wh-** repr. primarily OE. *hw-*, which was succeeded partly by *w* (sporadically at least until mod. times) and partly by *wh* (†Sc. *quh-*), which was used systematically in the 'Ormulum'. Pronunciation as an unvoiced *w* varying with a voiced *w*, acc. to local or individual custom, e.g. in the considerable series of interrog.-relative words *what*, etc., is denoted in this dictionary by *ʍ*. OE. *hw-* corr. to OFris. (*h*)*w-*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *w-*, OHG. (*h*)*w-* (G. *w-*), ON. *hw-*, Goth. *hw-* :- CGerm. \**χw-*. Assoc. with whistling or rushing noise has led to the prevalence of *wh-* in such words as *whip* and *whisk*; repr. orig. *h* it is standardized in *whole* and *whore*, and is an alternative in *whoop*/*hoop*.

**whack** mæk vigorous resounding blow. xviii. First recorded in Sc.; perh. alt. of THWACK. Also Sc. as vb. Cf. Sc. *whang*, var. of *thwang* THONG.

**whale** meil large fish-like marine animal of the order Cetacea. OE. *hwæl* = OHG. *wal*

(in mod.G. *walfisch*), ON. *hvalr*, rel. to OHG. *walira*, MHG., G. *wels* (:- \**χwalis*) sheath-fish; cf. OPruss. *kalis*. The present form reflects obl. cases of OE. *hwæl*, which is itself repr. by *†whall* (xiv-xvii), and is parallel to *all*, *awl*, *small*. comp. **whale-bone** elastic bony substance of the upper jaw of whales xvii; *†whalēs bone* ivory from the walrus or a similar animal confused with the whale xiii.

**whangee** *mæŋgi* cane made from bamboo-like plants. xix. f. Chinese *huang* bamboo sprouts too old for eating.

**wharf** *mōf* structure of timber, etc. built along the water's edge. Late OE. *hwearf*, *w(e)arf* (earlier in poet. comp. *merewhearf* seashore), corr. to MLG. *warf*, *werf* mole, dam, wharf (whence Du. *werf* shipyard, G. *werft* wharf, shipyard); f. Germ. \**χwerb-*, \**χwarb-* repr. also by a series of vbs. having the meanings turn, change, wander, be active, proceed, go.

**wharfinger** *mō·fɪndʒəɪ* owner or keeper of a wharf. xvi. alt. (cf. **HARBINGER**) of \**wharfager*<sup>1</sup>, f. **wharf**AGE provision of, charge for use of, a wharf. xv (in AL. *wharfagium* xiii-xiv).

**what** *mōt* n. of interrog. pron. OE.; interrog. adj. xii (from OE. use of *hwæt* with partitive g.; as excl. OE.; as relative xii; as indefinite (*somewhat*) xiii. OE. *hwæt* = OFris. *hwet*, OS. *huat* (Du. *wat*), OHG. *hwaz*, *waz* (G. *was*), ON. *hwat*, Goth. *hwca* :- CGerm. \**χwat* :- IE. \**qʷod* (cf. L. *quod*), n. of \**qʷos* WHO. In phrasal comps. **what d'ye call it**. *mō(t)dʒəkōlit*, *wō(t)dʒ-* xvi (*whatchicalt*), also **her**, **him**, **im**. **what not** anything whatever xvi; article of furniture for holding odds and ends xix; **what's-his-name** xvii (Dryden). Hence **what**-VER xiv. **wha-tso** (arch.) xii (Orm), **whatsOE-VER**. xiii = (dial.) **whatsome-VER** xiii.

**wheel** *mīl* var. of WALE due to assoc. with *†wheal* suppurate, OE. *hwelian*, rel. to \**hwele*, ME. *whele* pustule, and OE. *hwylca*, arch. or dial. *whelk*.

**wheat** *mīt* (grain of) the cereal so named, esp. Triticum vulgare. OE. *hwæte* = OS. *hwēti* (Du. *weit*), OHG. *weizi* (also *weizzi*, whence G. *weizen*), ON. *hwēti*, Goth. *hwaiteis* :- CGerm. \**χwaitjaz*, f. var. of \**χwit-* WHITE. Hence **whea-TEN**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *hwæten*.

**wheat**ear *mī-tiəɪ* small passerine bird, Saxicola oenanthe. xvi. Lack of earlier evidence leaves the origin in doubt, but the dial. syns. *whiteass*, *white rump*, *white-tail* (*†whittaille* Cotgr. 1611 glossing F. *cul-blanc*, dial. *wittol*), Du. *witstaart*, G. *weisschwanz*, F. *culblanc* 'white tail', 'white rump', suggest that *†wheat*ears (xvii) is for \**whiteeres* 'white ARSE'; the present form being inferred as a sg. of *wheat*ears, in which the first syll. had been assim. to WHEAT.

**wheedle** *mī-dl* entice or persuade by cajolery xvii. 'A late word of fancy'

(Blount 'Glossographia' 1661), by which is prob. meant a canting term; perh. - G. *wedeln* fawn (upon), cringe or crouch (to), f. *wedel* tail, fan (OHG. *wedil*), f. \**wa-*, \**wē-* blow, wave (cf. WIND<sup>1</sup>) + \**pla-* suffix of instrument.

**wheel** *mīl* circular frame, often spoked, revolving on an axis. OE. *hwēol*, *hweowol*, *hweowol* = (M)LG. *wēl*, (M)Du. *wiel*, ON. *hjól*, *hwél*:- Germ. (exc. Gothic) \**χwe*(*g*)*ula*, \**χweχula* :- IE. \**qʷewolo-*, repr. by Skr. *ca-krā-* circle, wheel (cf. *chukka*, *chukker* (Polo)), Gr. *kúklos* CYCLE: redupl. of \**qʷelo-*, \**qʷolo-* move around, (hence) be occupied with, repr. by Gr. *pólos* axis, POLE<sup>2</sup>, L. *colus* distaff, *colere* cultivate, inhabit, *incola* inhabitant, *in|quili|nus* sojourner, *agri|cola* farmer (cf. COLONY, CULTURE), Gr. *pélesthai* be in motion, Skr. *cdrati* moves, Tokh. *kokale* wheel. Hence **wheel** vb. intr. xiii (AnCrR.), trans. xiv (Ch.). **whee-ler**<sup>1</sup> wheelwright xv, **whee-l**-WRIGHT xiii.

**wheeze** *mīz* breathe hard with a whistling sound. xv. prob. - ON. *hwæsa* hiss; or imit.

**whelk** *mēlk* mollusc of the genus Buccinum. OE. *weoloc*, *wioloc*; cf. WFlem. *willok*, *wullok*, OF. *willo*. The sp. with *wh-* (xv) is perh. due to assoc. with *whelk* pustule, pimple: see WHEAL.

**whelm** *mēlm* *†capsize* xiii; (dial.) turn upside down xiv; (arch.) engulf, OVERWHELM xv. repr. OE. \**hwielman*, \**hwelman*, parallel to OE. *hwylfan*, \**hwiefan*, (dial.) *whelwe* = OS. *bi|hwelbian* cover over, OHG. *welben* (G. *wölben*) vault, ON. *hwelfa*, f. \**χwalb-*, whence also OE. *hwealf* sb. arch, adj. vaulted, OHG. *walbe* curved object, ON. *hwalf* concavity, related further to Goth. *hwilfrjom* (dat. pl.) coffin, Gr. *kólpos* bosom. A metathetic form *whemmel* (xvi) is Sc. and north. dial.

**whelp** *mēlp* young of the dog and other animals. OE. *hwelp* = OS. *hwelp* (Du. *welp*), OHG. *hwelf*, (also mod.) *welf*, ON. *hwelpr*; a CGerm. word (exc. in Gothic) of which no cogns. are known. Hence **whelp** vb. bring forth young. xii (Orm).

**when** *mēn* at what time (?). OE. *hwenne*, *hwænne*, beside *hwanne*, *hwonne* when (interrog. and relative), corr. to OFris. *hwanne*, *hwenne* until, if, OS. *hwan(na)* when, at some time, when, MDu. *wen*, *wan* surviving in Du. *wanneer* = OS. *hwan* *ēr* as soon as, OHG. *wenne*, *wanne* (G. *wenn* if, *wann* when), Goth. *hwan* when, how :- CGerm. (exc. in Scand.), advb. deriv. of the interrog. base \**χwa-* WHO, WHAT; AS THEN, THAN of the demons. \**pa-* THE, THAT; cf. Av. *kəm* how, L. *quom*, *cum* when, OIr. *can*, W. *pan* when. Monosyll. forms appear xiii; the var. *whon* survives till xv, *whan* till xvi. So **whence** mens from what place. xiii. ME. *whannes*, *whennes*, f. *whanne*, *whenne*, OE. *hwanon(e)*, = OS. *hwanan(a)*, OHG. (*h*)*wanana*,

(*h*)wanān; cf. HENCE, THENCE. **whē**-nso XII, **whē**soe-VER XIV.

**where** mēaI in what place (?). OE. *hwær*, beside *hwār* and *hwāra*, corr. to OFris. *hwēr*, OS. *hwār* (Du. *waar*), OHG. (*h*)*wār*, *wā* (G. *wo*; *wār*, surviving in *warum* why), ON. *hvar*, Goth. *hvar*; CGerm. derivs. (monosyll. or disyll., with long or short stem vowel) of \**χwa-* WHO, WHAT, as HERE is of \**χi-* HE<sup>2</sup> and THERE of \**pa-* THE<sup>2</sup>; cf. L. *cūr* why, *W. pyr* why. The earliest comps. with preps. are **where**A-T, **where**BY, **where**I-N, †**where**mid, **where**O-F, **where**THROU-GH, **where**UPO-N, **where**WI-TH; later are **where**-U-NTO, **where**WITHA-L (XVI).

**wherefor** mēaI:fōI for what purpose or cause XII; for which XII; (now **-fore**) on what account XIII; sb. cause, reason XVI (Sh.).

**wherry** mē-ri light rowing-boat for transport XV; barge XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**whet** (met sharpen (also fig.)). OE. *hwettan* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *wetten*, OHG. *wetzan* (G. *wetzen*), ON. *hvetja* :- Germ. \**χwatjan*, f. \**χwattaz* sharp (OE. *hwæt* quick, active, brave, OS. *hwat* keen, bold, OHG. (*h*)*waz* sharp, rough, severe, ON. *hwatr* bold, vigorous), f. a base assumed to be cogn. with L. *tri|quetrus* triangular. comp. **whē**-stone OE. *hwetstān* = (M)Du. *wetsteen*, OHG. *wēz(ə)stein* (G. *wetzstein*).

**whether** mē-ðai pron. and adj. which of the two; conj. introducing a question expressing choice between alternatives. OE. *hwæper*, beside *hwæþer*, corr. to OFris. *hwēd(der)*, OS. *hwēðar*, OHG. (*h*)*wedar* (surviving in G. *weder* neither), ON. *hwāðarr*, Goth. *hwaþar* :- CGerm. \**χwa-*, \**χwēparaz*, f. \**χwa-*, \**χwē-* WHO + compar. suffix as in OTHER; cf. Skr. *katarás*, Gr. *póteros*, Lith. *katrās*, which of the two.

**whew** mǝjū excl. of astonishment, dismay, etc. XVI (Sh.), prob. intended to repr. a whistling sound. The earlier *quheve* (XV, Wyntoun) may be a separate word rel. immed. to north. *quhew*, *qwe*, *whewe* (XIV) pipe, whistling sound, *whewe* vb. (XV) pipe.

**why** mei watery part of milk remaining after the curd is separated. OE. *hwæg*, *hwæg* = OFris. \**wei* (WFr. *waē*, etc.), MDu. *wey* (Du. *wei*) :- Anglo-Frisian and LG. \**χwaja-*, rel. by gradation to MLG. *huy*, *hoie*, Du. *hui* :- \**χwaja-*.

**which** mits †of what kind?; †what?; what one? OE.; as rel. adj. pron. XII. OE. *hwilc* = OS. (*h*)*wilik*, MLG., MDu. *wilk*, ON. *wilíkr*, corr. with a different grade to OE. *hwelc* = OFris. *hwel(i)k*, MDu. *wel(i)c*, *walc*, OHG. *hwelih*, Goth. *hwileiks*; CGerm. formation on \**χwa-* \**χwē-* (see WHO) and \**lika-* body, form; see LICH and cf. EACH, SUCH. Hence **whiche**-VER XIV (Wycl. Bible). **which**soe-VER. XV.

**whidah**, **whydah** mi-da name of a town in Dahomey, W. Africa, applied spec. to animals found in this locality; *w. bird*

(XVIII), alt. of *widow-bird*, which is based on L. generic name *Vidua* 'widow' = F. *veuve* (Brisson, 1760), Pg. *viuva*, the bird being so called from the prevailing black plumage and long train of tail feathers of the male.

**whiff** mif A. slight puff or gust; inhalation of tobacco-smoke XVI; wave or waft of odour XVII; puffing or whistling sound XVIII; B. flag hoisted as a signal XVII; C. light outrigger XIX. Late XVI, of imit. formation. Hence vb. XVI.

**whiffier** mi-flai attendant armed with a weapon to keep the way clear for a procession, etc. XVI. f. *wifle* javelin, battle-axe, OE. *wifel*, f. Germ. \**wið* (cf. ON. *wifr* sword) :- IE. \**wip-* wave, swing; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**whig** mig †yokel; adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland (esp. one of the rebellious covenanters who marched on Edinburgh in 1648); exclusioner (opposing succession of James, duke of York) XVII; from 1689, one of the two great political parties in England) (*Tory*. prob. shortening of Sc. *whiggamaire*, -mer, *wiggomer* (used in the second sense, the expedition being called 'the whiggamore raid'), f. *whig* drive + mere MARE<sup>1</sup>.

**while** mail time (now chiefly in phr. *a good, great* (etc.) *while*, *a while* for a certain or some time, cf. MEANWHILE, *between* *whiles* at intervals of time); as conj. (XII), shortening of ME. *þe while þat*, in OE. *þā hwile þe* during the time that = OHG. *dia wila sō* so long as (G. *diaweil* whilst, whereas; cf. Du. *dewijl*, G. *weil* because), based on accus. of OE. *hwil* = OFris. *hwile*, OS. *hwil(a)* time, OHG. (*h*)*wila* point or period of time (G. *weile*, Du. *wijl*), ON. *hwila* bed, Goth. *hweila* time :- CGerm. \**χwilo*. The base is IE. \**qwi-*, repr. also by L. *quies*-QUIET, *tranquillus* (:- \**quilmos*) TRANQUIL (for the sense cf. ON. *hwila*, *hwild* rest, repose). Cf. EREWHAILE, ERSTWHILE. So **whilom** mai-lom †at times OE.; (arch.) at some time past XII. OE. *hwilum* (d. pl. of *hwil*) = OS. *hwilon* (MLG., MDu. *wilem* formerly; Du. *wijlen* late, deceased), OHG. *hwilōm*, *wilōn* (cf. G. *weiland* of old). **whilst** mailst alt., with parasitic *t* (as in *amidst*, *amongst*), of †*whiles*, formed with advb. -s on the sb. and used finally (XIII) as conj. like *while*.

**whim** mim A. †pun, play on words; †fanciful creation; odd fancy XVII; machine for raising ore, etc. from a mine XVIII. Synonyms are (1) **whims(e)y** mi-mzi XVII (B. Jonson), whence **whimsical** XVII, and (2) **whim-wham** mi-mæm XVI (Skelton) redupl. formation with vowel-variation resembling that in *flim-flam*, *jim-jam*, *trim-tram*; the origin is unkn.

**whimbrel** mi-mbrəl curlew. XVI (*whymper-nell*). f. (dial.) *whimp* (XVI) or WHIMPER, on account of the bird's cry; for the ending cf. *dotterel* (plover).

**whimper** mi-mpaI utter a feeble broken cry. XVI (Douglas, More). Extension of

(dial.) *whimp* (xvi), of echoic origin; see -ER<sup>4</sup>.

**whin** *min furze*, gorse. xi. prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. *hven*, ODa. *hwine*, *hwinegræs*, -*strå*, Norw. *hwine*, applied to certain grasses. First recorded in place-names of Scandinavianized areas: *Wineberga* (Domesday Book), *Quyneberge* Whinburgh in Norfolk, *Wynfel*, *Quynfel* Whinfell in Cumberland. Hence **whi-nchat** bird allied to the stonechat, also called *furze-chat*, *gorse-chat* xvii.

**whine** main utter a low somewhat shrill protracted sound. OE. *hwinan* (once of the droning flight of an arrow); ME. *hwyne*, *whyne* of persons, complain querulously xvi. An immed. cogn. is ON. *hwina* whiz, whistle in the air; a wk. grade of the imit. base is repr. by ON. *hwinnr* whizzing, late OE. *hwinsian* (whence dial. *whinge* whine) = OHG. *win(i)sōn* (whence G. *winseln*) = Germ. \**χwinisōjan*.

**whinny** *mi'ni* neigh. xvi. Of imit. origin (cf. L. *hinnire*); syns. were *whine* (xiv) and *whrinny* (xv).

**whinyard** *mi-njærd* short sword, hanger. xv. Early forms are *whyneherd*, *whyn(e)ard*, of obscure formation; for the ending cf. *daggard* (DAGGER), *poniard*. The Sc. form is **whinger** *mi'ŋ(g)əi* xvi; hence Gaelic *cuinnshear*.

**whip** *mip* move briskly xiii; strike with a whip xiv; overlay with cord, thread, etc. xv. ME. (*h*)*wippen*, prob. - (M)LG., (M)Du. *wippen* swing, vacillate, leap (= MHG. *wipfen* dance), f. Germ. \**wip-* move quickly, repr. also in (M)LG. *wipgalge*, Du. *wipgalg* strappado, Du. *wipbrug* drawbridge, *wipplank* see-saw, *wipstaart* wagtail, OHG. *wipfil* (G. *wipfel*) tree-top, and in Goth. *wipfa* crown, which appears to exemplify a sense 'wind or bind round', more extensively shown by the var. \**waip-* \**wieip-*, as in Goth. *waips* wreath, crown, *weipan* (vb.) crown, ON. *veipr* head-dress, OHG. *weif* bandage (see also WIPE). So **whip** sb. instrument of flagellation xiv; †brisk movement xvi; cf. (M)LG. *wippe*, *wip* quick movement, moment of time, lift for hoisting, lever = Du. *wip* see-saw, strappado, OHG. *wipf* quick movement. Chronological relations and sense-developments are obscure; the form with *wh* was presumably finally adopted as being symbolically appropriate as in WHISK.

**whipper-snapper** *mi-pærsnæpəi* sprightly insignificant but young person. xvii. orig. a canting term for a 'rough'; prob. based on *whipster* (xvi) 'cracker of whips', lively, violent, or mischievous person, also insignificant fellow, and *snipper-snapper* (xvi).

**whippet** *mi-pit* †lively young woman xvi; small breed of dog xvii. prob. f. †*whippet* vb. move briskly (xvi 'skyp or whyppyt about', Palsgr.), i.e. *whip* it, intr. use with it of WHIP vb. move nimbly.

**whip-poor-will** *mi-puærwi-l* species of goatsucker noted for its persistent call. xviii. imit. of the bird's note; cf. *bobolink*, *katydid*, *mopoke*, *whip-tom-kelly*, *willet*, *wishtonwisch*.

**whirl** *mōil* move in a circle xiii; revolve or cause to revolve; move or cause to move swiftly xiv; hurl xv - ON. *hwirfla* turn about, rel. to *hwirfil* circle, ring, summit = (M)LG., (M)Du. *werwel* †whirlpool, †spindle, vertebra, OHG. *wirbil* whirlwind (G. *wirbel*) :- Germ. \**χwerbilaz*, f. \**χwerb-* \**χwarb-*.

**whirlpool** *mō-īpūl* circular eddy in a river, etc. xv. f. WHIRL + POOL; cf. OE. *hwyrfepōl*, *wirfelmere*.

**whirlwind** *mō-ilwind* rotating wind. xiv (Rolle). prob. - ON. *hwirfilwindr* (see WHIRL, WIND<sup>1</sup>), whence Du. *werwelwind*, G. *wirbelwind*.

**whir(r)** *mōi* †fling, hurl; move swiftly with a vibratory sound xiv. prob. first of Scand. origin (cf. Da. *hvirre*, Norw. *hvirra*, Sw. dial. *hvirra*, which are perh. assim. forms of ON. \**hwirfa*, repr. the base of *hwirfil*, *hwirfla* WHIRL); reinforced later by echoism.

**whish<sup>1</sup>** *miʃ* int., vb. xvi. imit. of the sound made by something rushing through air or over water; hence sb. xix.

**whish<sup>2</sup>** *miʃ* synon. with WHIST<sup>1</sup>. xvi.

**whisk** *misk* sb. (xiv Barbour) and vb. (xv, Henryson) denoting light rapid sweeping motion. orig. *wisk*, *wysk* (but *quhisk* as early as xv) and first in Sc. texts; - Scand. stem repr. by ON. *wisk* wisp, Sw. *wiska* besom, wisp, swab, *wiska* whisk (off), sponge, Norw. *wisk* wisp, cluster, pull, tug, Da. *wiske* wipe, rub, sponge, corr. to (M)Du. *wisch* wisp, LG. *wisk* quick movement, OHG. *wisc* (G. *wisch*) wisp of hay, dish-cloth, *wischen* (*wischen*) wipe, †move briskly, f. symbolic Germ. base \**wisk-*, with development of initial *wh-* as in WHIP. Hence **whisker<sup>1</sup>** *mi'skəi* †fan, †switch, (dial.) feather brush xv; hair on the face, †moustache xvi; cf. Sw. *wiskare* sponge, LG. *wisker* duster, G. *wischer* rubber, clout.

**whisky<sup>1</sup>, whiskey** *mi'ski* spirituous liquor distilled from malted barley, etc. (*Scotch whisky*, *Irish whiskey*). xviii. Shortening of *whiskybae*, var. of USQUEBAUGH (Gael. *uisgebeatha*).

**whisky<sup>2</sup>** *mi'ski* light carriage. xviii. f. WHISK + -Y<sup>1</sup>, so named from its swift motion.

**whiskyjohn** *mi'skidzən* grey jay of Canada. xviii. alt., with assim. to JOHN, of N. Amer. Indian name (Cree *wiskatjan*, Montagnais *wishkutshan*). Hence, by substitution of JACK, **whi-skyjack**. xviii.

**whisper** *mi'spəi* speak softly under one's breath. OE. *hwisprian* = early Flem. *wisperen*, G. *wispem* (of LG. origin), f. Germ. imit. base \**χwis-*, whence also synon. MLG., MDu. *wispelen*, OHG. (*h*)*wispalōn*

(G. *wispeln*), ON. *hviskra*, *hvisla*; cf. dial. *whister* (XIV), OE. *hwæstriān*.

**whist**<sup>1</sup> *mist* excl. to call for silence. XIV (Wycl. Bible). Varying from XVI with *whisht*; cf. HIST, ST. Hence as adj. silent, hushed XV, as vb. become or †make silent XVI (Surrey, Wyatt).

**whist**<sup>2</sup> *mist* card-game. XVII. alt. of earlier XVII name *whisk*, perh. f. WHISK vb. from the action of whisking away the tricks; but, acc. to Cotton's 'The Complete Gamester', 1680, 'called Whist from the silence that is to be observed in the play', and so assoc. with prec.

**whistle** *mī-sl* sb. tubular wind instrument OE.; throat XIV (Ch.); act of whistling XV. OE. *hwistle*, *wistle* (also in *wuduhwistle* hemlock). So vb. OE. *hwistlian*, *wistlian*, corr. to ON. *hvisla* whisper, MSw. *hvisla*, Sw. *vissla* whistle, Da. *hvisle* hiss, of echoic origin.

**whit**<sup>1</sup> *mit* (arch.) very small or the least portion or amount. XV. Early mod. *whyt*, *wyt*, *whit(t)*, prob. modification of form of WIGHT<sup>1</sup>, as in *any wight*, *no wight* (cf. AUGHT, NAUGHT); but the sp. *wh-* is unexpl. Now always in neg. context or in *every whit* (e.g. I Sam. iii. 18).

**whit**<sup>2</sup> *mit* int., sb., vb. imit. of a shrill abrupt sound. XIX. Cf. TU WHIT TU WHOO.

**white** *mait* the colour of fresh snow or common salt. OE. *hwit* = OFris., OS. *hwit*, OHG. (*h*)*wiz* (G. *weiss*), ON. *hwitr*, Goth. *hweits* :- Germ. \**hwitaz*, of which a var. with short vowel in repr. by OFris. *hwit(t)*, (M)Du., (M)LG. *wit* :- \**hwittaz* :- IE. \**kwitnos*, \**kwidnos*, the base of which is found also in Skr. and Balto-Sl. words denoting brightness or light. phr. and comp. **whi-te-BAIT** small fry of fish XVIII; **white friar** Carmelite XV; **whi-te-livered** cowardly (having, acc. to popular belief, a liver lacking bile or choler) XVI; **whi-te-SMITH** worker in metal XIV; **whi-te-THORN** hawthorn XIII; tr. L. *alba spina* (whence F. *aubépine*); **whi-te-THROAT** warbler XVII (Grew); **whi-te-WASH**, plaster with a white composition XVI; hence sb. XVII. Hence **white** vb. †become or make white OE.; whitewash XII. **whi-ten**<sup>5</sup> XIII; cf. ON. *hwitna*; superseding OE. *hwitian* = OHG. *wizen*, Goth. *ga|hweitan*. ¶ Shortening of the vowel is seen in the comps. *whileather*, *whitlow*, *Whitsunday*, and many place-names.

**whither** *mī-ðāɹ* to what or which place. OE. *hwider*, f. Germ. \**hwi-* (see WHICH); synon. Goth. *hwadrē* is f. \**hwa-* (see WHO); for the suffix cf. HITHER, THITHER. Hence †**whi-therso** OE., **whi-thersoE-VER** XIII.

**whiting**<sup>1</sup> *māi-tiŋ* fish of genus *Merlangus*. XV. -(M)Du. *wijting*; see WHITE, -ING<sup>3</sup>, and cf. ON. *hwittingr* white whale, late OE. *hwitling* (perh.) whiting.

**whiting**<sup>2</sup> *māi-tiŋ* †whitewashing; finely powdered chalk as used for this XV. f. WHITE vb. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.

**whileather** *mī-tle-ðāɹ* whileather (XV) dressed with alum instead of being tanned. XIV. f. WHITE (with normal shortening).

**whitlow** *mī-tlou* inflammatory sore on finger or thumb. XIV. orig. *whitflaw*, -*flow*, i.e. WHITE+FLAW<sup>1</sup> breach, fissure; but the similarity of the first syll. to Du. *fijt*, †*viit*, LG. *fit*, suggests a poss. alien origin; the alt. to *whitlow* (XV) and †*whitblow* (XVI) is not accounted for.

**whitster** *mī-tstəɹ* bleacher. XV (Promp. Parv.). f. WHITE + -STER.

**Whit Sunday, Whitsunday** *mī-tsa'ndi*, *mī-tsəndei* seventh Sunday after Easter Day, Pentecost. Late OE. *Hwita Suman-dæg* (extant only in obl. case *Hwitan S.*) 'White Sunday', so named prob. from the ancient custom of wearing white robes by the newly baptized at the Feast of Pentecost (cf. *Dominica in albis* 'Sunday in whites'; name of the First Sunday after Easter, so given for the same reason; MLG. *wit-sondach*, MDu. *wittensondagh* are also so applied). The normal shortening of the vowel of the first syll., by obscuring the composition of the word, led to various apprehensions of it, so that it has been differently divided, whence *Whitsun eve* and *week* (XIII) beside *Whit Monday* (XVI), etc. **Whi-tsuntide** *mī-tsa'ntaid* Whitsunday and the days immediately following. XIII. ¶ As the name of a Sc. term-day (15 May) *W.* has been long dissociated from the church festival.

**whittle** *mī-tl* cut thin slices from XVI; fig. XVIII. f. (dial.) *whittle* large knife (XV), var. of *thwi-ttle*, f. *thwite* (OE. *þwitan* shave off, cogn. with *geþwit* chip, ON. *þveita* small axe, *þveiti*(i) cut-off piece).

**Whitworth** *mī-twɔɹp* name of a rifle invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth of Manchester (1854).

**whiz(z)** *miz* make, or move with, a sound as of a body rushing through the air. XVI (Surrey). imit.

**who** *hū* what or which person?; used as relative pron. from XIII. ME. *hwo* (XII-XIII), *who* (from XIII), *hoo* (XIII-XV), repr. OE. *hwā*, corr. to OFris. *hwā*, OS. *hwē*, *hwē*, OHG. (*h*)*wer* (Du. *wie*, G. *wer*), OSw. *ho*, ODa. *hwa* (Da. *hvo*), Goth. *hwas* :- Germ. \**hwas* \**hwex* :- IE. \**qwos* \**ques* (cf. Lith. *kās*, Skr. *kās*), parallel to \**qw-* (cf. L. *quis*, OSl. *čto*, Ir. *cia*, W. *pwyl*). Hence **who-so** XII, **whosoE-VER** XIII, **whosome-VER** XV. For the base types as repr. in derivs. see WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHOM, WHOSE. ¶ For the pronunc. cf. TWO.

**whoa** *wou* call to a horse to stop. XIX. var. of *who* (XV), var. of HO; preceded by †*whoa ho* call from a distance XVII.

**whole** houl in good or sound condition; not divided into parts OE.; sb. *the* complete amount XIV; a combination of parts XVII. OE. *hāl* (and *gehāl*) = OFris., OS. *hēl* (Du. *heel* and *geheel*), (OHG. *heil*, ON. *heill*, Goth. *hails*, *gahails* (also *unhails* sick) :- CGerm. \*(*ga*)*xailaz* :- IE. \**qoilos* (repr. also in Balto-Sl.). For other connexions see HAIL<sup>2</sup>, HALE<sup>1</sup>, HEAL. **who-lesale** first in phr. *by w.*, †*by the w.* (by retail. xv **who-lesome**<sup>1</sup> conducive to well-being XII. prob. OE. \**hālsūm*, with Germ. parallels. **wholty**<sup>2</sup> hou-lli, hou-li to the full or complete extent, in full. OE. \**hāllīce*, the normal descendant of which was *holliche* (whence dial. *holly*), in which *ō* was substituted by influence of the adj., whence the standard pronunc.; the simplification of *ll* is shown in sp. XIV; cf. †*fouly*, †*soly*. ¶ The sp. with *wh-*, corr. to a widespread dial. pronunc. with *w*, appeared in XVI.

**whom** hūm accusative-dative of WHO. OE. *hwām*, late var. of *hwēm*, d. of *hwā* WHO, *hwæt* WHAT; in its later uses *whom* combined the functions of OE. *hwone*, *hwane*, accus. sg. of *hwā* and of the dative OE. *hwēm* = OFris. *hwām*, OS. *hwem*(ti), OHG. *hwemiu*. Hence (synon.) **whome**-VER XIV, **who-mso** XII, **whomsoe**-VER XV.

**whoop** hūp shout, hollo XIV. imit.; so sb. XVI. Hence **whoop**-PER<sup>1</sup> whistling swan, *Cygnus musicus* XVII. **whoop-ping-cough**, cough accompanied by a sound like 'whoop' XVIII.

**whoopee** hūpi, mu-pi excl. accompanying riotous enjoyment; orig. U.S. XIX.

**whoosh** mūf imit. of a sibilant sound as of something rushing through the air. XIX (Dickens).

**whop** mōp cast or pull violently XIV; strike heavily XVI. var. of *wap* (XIV), of echoic origin. **who-pping**<sup>2</sup> that is a whopper XVII. Hence **who-pper**<sup>1</sup> uncommonly large one XVIII (Grose).

**whore** hōar prostitute. Late OE. *hōre*, corr. to (M)LG. *hore*, MDu. *hoere* (Du. *hoer*), OHG. *huora* (G. *hure*), ON. *hóra* :- Germ. \**xōrōn*, f. base repr. also by ON. *hórr*, Goth. *hors* adulterer; the IE. base \**qār-* appears in L. *cārus*, OIr. *cara* friend, *caraim* I love. Hence **who-redom**. XII. prob. -ON. *hórdóm* = OFris. *hórdóm*. comp. **who-remaster**. XVI (Dunbar). **who-remonger**. XVI (Tindale), *-monging* (Coverdale), **who-reson** bastard, term of abuse XIII. Hence vb. XVI. For *wh-* cf. WHOLE. The normally developed pronunc. huə remains in local use.

**whorl** mō:l, māl small fly-wheel or pulley in a spinning machine XV; ring of leaves, etc. round a stem XVI. Earliest forms *wharwyl*, *whorwhil*, of E. Anglian or north. provenance; prob. vars. of *wherwille*, WHIRL, infl. by †*wharve* turn (cf. WHARF) and Du. †*worvel*, var. of *wervel*.

**whortleberry** mō:tlberi (fruit of) shrub *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. XVI (Lyte, a Somerset man). s.w. dial. var. of *hurtleberry*, as (dial.) *whort* (Lyte) is of *hurt*, which is of unkn. origin; for the sp. with *wh-* cf. (dial.) *whoam* home, WHOLE, WHORE.

**whose** hūz g. of *who* and *what*. Early ME. *hwās*, *hwōs* (XII-XIII), alt., by assim. to *hwā*, *hwō* WHO, of *hwās*, *hwes*, OE. *hwæs* g. of m. *hwā* and *hwæt* WHAT, in interrog. use only :- \**xwasa*, beside which are monosyll. OS. *hwes*, OHG. (*hwes* (Du., G. *wes*), ON. *hwes*(s), Goth. *hwis* :- \**xwesa* :- IE. *q<sup>w</sup>heso*, repr. also by Gr. *téo* (:- \**téso*), OSl. *česo*. Hence **whosoe**-VER XVII (A.V.). Cf. WHOM.

**why** mai for what reason or purpose (?); int. as a note of surprise or calling attention XVI. OE. *hwī*, *hwū*, instr. case of *hwæt* WHAT, governed by *tō* or *for* (whence †*forwhy* why, because), or simply as adv., corr. to OS. *hwī*, ON. *hwī* :- Germ. \**xwī* :- IE. \**q<sup>w</sup>wei*, loc. of \**qwo-* WHO, WHAT (cf. Doric Gr. *peí* where).

**wick**<sup>1</sup> wik bundle of fibre by which a flame is kept supplied with fat. OE. *wēoc* (in *candelwēoc*), *wēoce*, corr. to MDu. *wiecke* (Du. *wiek*), MLG. *wēke*, OHG. *wiohha* (G. *wieche*), of unkn. origin. ¶ For the vocalism cf. SICK.

**wick**<sup>2</sup> wik †dwelling; (dial.) town, hamlet OE.; farm XI. OE. *wic* = OFris. *wik*, OS. *wic* (Du. *wijk* quarter, district, ward), OHG. *wih* (G. in *weichbild* municipal area), Goth. *weihs*. prob. Germ. -L. *wicus* row of houses, quarter of a town, street, village, cogn. with Gr. *oikos* house. ¶ Survives locally in place-names (the distribution of *-wiche* and *-wick* presents difficulties) and in BAILLWICK.

**wicked** wi·kid morally or otherwise bad. XIII (Laz., Cursor M.). f. (dial.) *wick*, adj. use of OE. *wicca* wizard, the fem. of which is *wicce* WITCH. ¶ For the unusual formation cf. WRETCHED; there was also a rare syn. *wicci* (Peterborough Chron.).

**wicker** wi·kær pliant twig or rod. XIV (Trevisa). Of E. Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *viker*, Da. *viger* willow), f. base of Sw. *vika* bend (cf. OE. *wican* give way, collapse, and WEAK).

**wicket** wi·kit small door or gate XIII; (in cricket) set of three stumps and two bails (formerly of two stumps and one bail) XVIII. -AN., ONF. *wiket* = (O)F. *guichet*, usu. referred to the Germ. base appearing in ON. *wikja* move, turn (Sw. *vika*, Da. *vige*).

**widdershins** var. of WITHERSHINS.

**wide** waid of great extent (esp. horizontally), (in limited use) from side to side. OE. *wid* = OFris., OS. *wid*, OHG. *wit* (Du. *wijd*, G. *weit*), ON. *widr* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**widaz*, of unkn. origin; perh. f. IE. \**wi-* apart, whence Skr. *vitardm* further. So **wide** adv. OE. *wide*, with corr. Germ.



cogns. Hence **widen**<sup>2</sup>. XVII (Sh.). comp. **wi-deAWA-KE** fully awake with eyes open XIX; said to be applied joc. to a kind of soft felt hat because of its having no 'nap'. **wi-de-SPREAD** XVIII. See also **WIDTH**.

**widgeon, wigeon** wi-dʒən wild duck of genus *Mareca*. XVI. perh. f. echoic base \*wi-, after **PIGEON**<sup>1</sup>; parallel formations of later date are F. *vigeon*, *vingeon*, *gingeon*, *digeon*.

**widow** wi-dou wife bereaved of her husband. OE. *widewe*, *widurwe* = OFris. *widwe*, OS. *widowa*, OHG. *witruwa* (Du. *wedurwe*, *weeuw*, G. *witwe*), Goth. *widuwō*, adj. formation (not Scand.) of IE. range, \**widhewo*, repr. by Skr. *vidhāvā*, widow, Gr. *ē(f)lthe-(f)os* unmarried man, L. *viduus* bereft, void, widowed (fem. *vidua* widow, whence F. *veuve*, etc.), OSl. *vūdova* (Russ. *vdovā*), OIr. *fedb*, W. *gweddw* widow, perh. f. \**widh* as in Skr. *vidh* be destitute, lack, L. *dīvidere* DIVIDE. So **widower**<sup>1</sup> wi-dōwəɹ man whose wife is dead. XIV (PPI.), in late ME. substituted as an unequivocal form for †*widow* (OE. masc. *widewa*). Hence **wi-dow** vb. XV, **wi-dowed**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Sh.), **wi-dowHEAD** XIII, **wi-dowHOOD** (OE. *widewanhād*).

**width** wɪdθ, wɪp extent across. XVII (1627 *wyðth* 'opening', Dryden; Moxon, Dryden; called by J. 'a low word'). f. first syll. of *widness* (the normal form from OE. *wīdnēs* wideness, f. *wid* WIDE + *-nes* -NESS) + *-th*<sup>1</sup>, an analogy being provided by *breðth* BREADTH.

**wield** wild †rule, direct, command; handle with skill or effect. ME. *wælde(n)*, repr. (1) redupl. str. vb. OE. *wealdan*, pt. *wēold*, pp. (*ge)wealden* = OS. *waldan*, OHG. *waltan* (G. *walten*), ON. *valda*, Goth. *waldan*, and (2) wk. vb. OE. *wieldan*, f. mutated form of \**wald-*, cogn. with Balto-Sl. forms denoting rule and power, and prob. ult. with \**wal-* of L. *valēre* be strong (cf. **VALID**, **VALOUR**, **VALUE**). Hence **wieldy**<sup>1</sup> wɪl-di †capable of easy movement XIV (Ch.); (now chiefly as back-formation from **UNWIELDY**) manageable, handy XVI.

**wife** waif woman (surviving in *fishwife*, *old wives' tale*); woman joined to a man by marriage OE.; mistress of a household (surviving in *goodwife*, *housewife*) XIV (Ch.). OE. *wif* = OFris., OS. *wif* (Du. *wijf*), OHG. *wip* (G. *weib* woman), ON. *wif*; of unkn. origin; not extant in Goth., which has *qinō* 'mulier', QUEAN, and *qēns* 'uxor' QUEEN. See also **WIVE**, **WOMAN**.

**wig** wig artificial covering of hair for the head. XVII. Shortening of **PERIWIG**, as **WINKLE** of *periwinkle*.

**wiggle** wi-gl move to and fro irregularly. XIII (AncrR.). - (M)Du., (M)LG. *wiggelen*, frequent. (see -LE<sup>3</sup>) of \**wig-*, repr. by LG. *wiggen*; cf. *wag*, *waggle*.

**wight**<sup>1</sup> wait †living creature OE.; (arch.) being XII. OE. *wiht*, corr. (with variation of

gender and meaning) to OS. *wiht* thing, (pl.) demons (MLG. *wicht* thing, creature, demon, LG. *wicht* girl, (M)Du. *wicht* little child), OHG., MHG. *wiht* creature, being, thing, esp. of elves and dwarfs (G. *wicht* being, infant), ON. *vættir*, *vétrir*, *vitr*, living creature, thing (also in idiomatic uses, e.g. *ekki vætta*, *vætthi* not a whit, not, *vættugi* nothing), Goth. *waiht* n. (in *ni . . . waiht* or *waihtais* nothing); ult. connexions uncertain. See also **AUGHT**, **NAUGHT**, **NOUGHT**, **WHIT**<sup>1</sup>.

**wight**<sup>2</sup> wait (arch., dial.) valiant, doughty; strong, stalwart XIII; active, brisk XIV. - ON. *vigt*, n. of *vigr* of fighting age, skilled in arms, cogn. with OE. *wīg* battle, conflict, *wīga* warrior, based on IE. \**wik-*, \**wik-*, repr. by L. *vincere* conquer, perf. *vīci* (cf. **VICTOR**). ¶ For similar adoptions of ON. neuters in *-t* see **SCANT**, **THWART**<sup>1</sup>, **WANT**.

**wigwam** wi-gwəm, -wəm N. Amer. Indian cabin, tent, or hut. XVII. - Ojibwa *wigwaum*, *wigwam*, var. of *wikwam*, *weekwom* (Delaware *wiquoam*) lit. 'their house' (cf. *neek* my house, *keek* thy house, *week* his house).

**wild** waiлд living in a state of nature; uninhabited, waste; uncontrolled. OE. *wilde* = OFris. *wilde*, OS., OHG. *wildi* (Du., G. *wild*), ON. *villr*, Goth. *wilþeis* - CGerm. \**wilþijaz*, prob. - IE. \**ghwēltijos*, the base of which is repr. by W. *gywylt*, Ir. *geilt* wild.

**wildebeest** wɪldəbēst gnu. XIX. Afrikaans (now *wildebees*, pl. *wildebeeste*), f. Du. *wild* WILD + *beest* BEAST.

**wilder** wɪldəɹ lead astray; go astray. XVII. Of unkn. origin; perh. extracted from **WILDERNESS** but cf. MDu. *verwildereren*, G. (*ver*)*wildern*, and **BEWILDER**, which is, however, of later appearance.

**wilderness** wɪldənəs uncultivated tract of land. OE. *wild(d)ēornes* (Lye, Sweet), f. *wild(d)ēor* wild beast (cf. (M)Du., G. *wildernis*). ¶ For the concr. use of the suffix cf. OE. *hēanes* summit, *smēþnes* level place.

**wile** waiл crafty or deceitful trick. XII (Peterborough Chron.). Early ME. *wil*, evidenced first from Scandinavianized areas and therefore poss. - ON. \**wihl-* (*vél*) craft, artifice, rel. to *vēla* defraud. Hence **wily**<sup>1</sup> wai-li XIII (Cursors M.).

**wil**<sup>1</sup> wil desire, act or power of willing OE.; testamentary document XIV (Trevisa). OE. *willa* = OFris. *willa*, OS. *willio*, OHG. *willo*, *willio* (Du. *wil*, G. *wille*), ON. *vili*, *vilja*, Goth. *wilja* :- CGerm. \**wiljon* :- \**weljon*; also OE. (*ge*)*wil(l)* = ON. *vil*; f. \**wel-* be pleasing (see **WELL**<sup>3</sup>). Hence **wi-lFUL**<sup>1</sup> self-willed XII; †willing, wishful XIV; earlier in adv. (late OE. *wilfullice*).

**wil**<sup>2</sup> wil expressing various phases of desire, wish, intention, or determination; in combination with **SHALL** forming a future tense. OE. \**willan*, *wyllan* (1st and 3rd pers. pres. ind. *wile*, *wyle*; from 1st *wil*; 2nd pers. *wilt*), pt. **would** wud (XIV and

3rd pers. *wolde*, 2nd pers. *woldest*, from XVI *wouldst*, *wouldst*) = <sup>∩</sup>Fris. *willa*, *wilde*, OS. *willian*, *wolda* (D) *willen*, *wilde*, ON. *vilja*, *wilda*, Goth. *viljan*, *wilda*:-Germ. \**wel(l)jan*, parable with Germ. \**wal(l)jan*, repr. by OFris. *wella*, OHG. *wellen* (G. *wollen*, *wollte*, *gewollt*), ON. *velja*, *valöi*, Goth. *waljan*; based on IE. \**wel-* (cf. L. *velle*, *volo*, *velim*, *volui*, and see WILL<sup>1</sup>, WELL<sup>3</sup>).

**will**<sup>3</sup> *wil* pt., pp. **willed** *wild*; pres. ind. 2nd sg. *willest*, 3rd sg. *wills*, *willeth* *wish* or *desire* (to); determine by the will OE. OE. *willian* (pt. *willode*) = OHG. *willōn* (G. *willen*, pp. *gewillt*); f. WILL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ A synonym. vb. having the same base with *n-*formative, OE. *wilnian*, continued through ME. *wilne* to XVI.

**willemite** *wi-ləmait* (min.) native silicate of iron. XIX. - Du. *willemit* (A. Levy, 1829), f. *Willem* William I of the Netherlands; see -ITE.

**willet** *wi-lèt* N. Amer. bird of the snipe family whose cry is expressed by *pill-will-willet*. XIX. Cf. WHIP-POOR-WILL, etc.

**William** *wi-ljəm* as plant-name now only in SWEET WILLIAM.

**Williamite** *wi-ljəmait* †A. member of the order of Augustinian hermits, Guillemin XVII. B. supporters of William of Orange (King William III) XVII; see -ITE.

**Williams (pear)** *wi-ljəmz* very juicy variety of the bon chrétien pear, so called from its first distributor in England XIX.

**willies** *wi-liz* (orig. U.S.) the *w.* spell of nervousness. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**willing** *wi-liŋ* vbl. sb. desire, inclination (chiefly in conjunction with *nilling*) OE.; voluntary choice XIV. OE. *willung*. So **willing**<sup>2</sup> ppl. adj. XIII.

**will o' the wisp** *wi-ləðəwi-sp* ignis fatuus. XVII. The earliest form is *Will with the or a wisp*, i.e. *Will* (pet form of *William*) and *wisp* in the sense 'bundle of hay, etc., for use as a torch'; for the use of proper name cf. *Jack-a-lantern*, and, for the second el., G. *irrwisch* lit. 'wander-wisp'.

**willow** *wi-lou* plant of genus *Salix*. OE. *welig* = OS. *wilgia*, (M)LG. *wilge*, Du. *wilg*; the form history is obscure, the change of vowel may be due to assoc. with *willy*, OE. *wilige* wicker basket.

**willy-nilly** *wilini-li* whether one likes it or not. XVII. Later sp. of *wil I nil I* (XVI) 'I am willing, I am unwilling'; based on WILL<sup>2</sup> and its neg. (OE. *nyllan*, f. *ne* NE+*willan*) with a variety of prons. (*we*, *ye*, *I*); earlier †*willing nilling*.

**wilt**<sup>1</sup> *wilt* become limp. XVII (Ray). Of dial. origin, in early XIX largely U.S.; perh. alt. of *wilk*, WELK.

**wilt**<sup>3</sup> 2nd pers. sg. pres. ind. of WILL<sup>2</sup>.

**Wilton** *wi-ltən* kind of Brussels carpet made at *Wilton* in Wiltshire. XVIII.

**wimble** *wi-mbl* (dial., techn.) gimlet XIII; auger XIV; boring instrument XVII; - AN. \**wimble*, var. of \**guimble*, whence ME. *gymble* and GIMLET.

**wimple** *wi-mpl* woman's garment enveloping head, chin, sides of the face and neck (now worn by nuns). XIII. Late OE. *wimpel* = OFris., (M)LG., (M)Du. *wimpel*, OHG. *wimpal* veil, bonnet (G. *wimpel* streamer, pennon), ON. *wimpill*; the Germ. word was adopted as OF. *guimpe* (mod. *guimpe*), of which the var. *wimple* coincided with the native word.

**win** *win* pt., pp. **won** *wan* †work; †vanquish OE.; be victorious (also trans.); gain XII. OE. *winnan* (also freq. *gewinnan*), pt. *wann*, *wonn* = OFris. *winna* obtain, OS. *winnan* suffer, win, MLG., MDu. *winnen* till, obtain, acquire, OHG. *winnan* rage, contend, *gewinnan* gain by labour (G. *gewinnen* earn, gain, produce), ON. *vinna* labour, gain, Goth. (*ga*)*winnan* suffer; CGerm. str. vb. the senses of which are largely parallel to those of *gain* and *get*, but of uncertain relations. So **win** sb. †A. conflict, strife OE.; †gain, wealth XII; B. victory; gains XIX. In A OE. *win(n)*, more freq. *gewin(n)*, ME. (*i*)*win*; in B f. the vb.

**wince** *wins* (dial.) kick restlessly XIII (S. Eng. Leg.); make an involuntary shrinking movement XVIII. - AN. \**wencir*, var. of OF. *guenchir* turn aside, avoid (whence *winch* XIII, surviving dial.) - Germ. \**wenckjan* (OHG. *wenken*, OS. *wenkan*) :- \**wanckjan*.

**wincey**, **winsey** *wi-nsi* durable cloth having a linen warp and a woollen weft. XIX. orig. Sc., app. alt. of *woolsey* in LINSEY-WOOLSEY, through assim. \**linsey-winscy*.

**winch** *win'f* reel, roller OE.; hoisting or hauling apparatus XVI. Late OE. *wince* :- Germ. \**winckjo* :- \**wenckjo*-, f. IE. \**weyg-wink*.

**Winchester** *wi-ntfəstər* A. name of a city in Hampshire, used as a designation of certain measures XVI; B. name of Oliver F. *Winchester* (1810-80), an American manufacturer, designating a type of breech-loading rifle XIX.

**wind**<sup>1</sup> *wind* (arch. and dial. *waind*) air in motion. OE. *wind* = OFris., OS. *wind*, OHG. *wint* (Du., G. *wind*), ON. *windr*, Goth. *winds* :- CGerm. \**windaz*, based on IE. prp. \**went-* (whence L. *ventus* wind, W. *gwynnt*), with parallel forms on \**we-* in Lith. *vėjas* wind, OSI. *vėjati* blow, OIr. *feth* air, Gr. *āesi* (:- \**aēsi*) blows, *aētēs* wind, Skr. *vāti* blows, *vātas* wind (cf. NIRVANA). comp. **wind**FALL<sup>1</sup> something blown down by the wind XV; unexpected acquisition XVI; cf. (M)HG. *wintval*, G. *windfall*.

**wind**<sup>2</sup>, *waind* pt., pp. **wound** *waund* †move in a certain direction OE.; move in a circular path XIII; pass (a thing) round

something else XIV; set (a mechanism) in order XVII. OE. *windan*, pt. *wand*, *wundan*, pp. *wunden* = OFris. *winda*, OS. *windan*, OHG. *wintan* (Du., G. *winden*), ON. *winda*, Goth. *\*windan*, in *biwindan*, *uswindan* :- CGerm. *\*windan*, rel. to *\*wand-* in WANDER, WEND.

**wind**<sup>3</sup> (with pronunc. wind) A. get the wind of XV; deprive of breath XIX; B. (with pronunc. wa<sup>ind</sup>) sound a horn, etc. by blowing into it XVI. f. WIND<sup>1</sup>.

**windlass** wi<sup>nd</sup>lās machine for hauling or hoisting. XIV. Presumably obscure alt. of †*windas* - AN. *windas* (AL. *windasium*) = OF. *guindas* - ON. *windás* (whence also MLG., MDu., Du. *windas*), f. *winda* WIND<sup>2</sup> + *diss* pole (= Goth. *ans* beam).

**windlestraw** wi<sup>nd</sup>lstrō (dial.) withered stalk. OE. *windelstrēaw*, f. *windel* basket, (dial.) measure of corn XIII, f. *windan* WIND<sup>2</sup> (see -LE<sup>1</sup>) + *strēaw* STRAW<sup>1</sup>.

**window** wi<sup>nd</sup>ou opening in a wall or side of a structure to admit light and air. XIII (AncrR.). ME. *windoze* - ON. *windauga*, f. *vindr* WIND<sup>1</sup> + *auga* EYE; superseded OE. *ēagþyrel*, *ēagduru* 'eye-hole, -door', but *fenester* (of F. origin) was in concurrent use till late XVI; the alt. forms *wind(d)-ore*, *-door* (XVI) had some currency.

**Windsor** wi<sup>n</sup>zər town in Berkshire, place of residence of British Royal Family (*W. Castle*), designation of the family (*House of W.*); used attrib. in *W. chair* (XVIII), *soap*, *uniform* (XIX) (worn by the Royal Family).

**wine** wain fermented juice of the grape. OE. *wīn* = OFris., OS., OHG. *wīn* (Du. *wijn*, G. *wein*), ON. *vin*, Goth. *wein* :- CGerm. *\*winam* - L. *vinum*, *\*winom* (whence also Osl. *víno*, Lith. *vīnas*, W. *gwin*, Ir. *fin*), primitively rel. to Gr. (φ)οῖνος wine, *otnē* vine, wine, Alb. *vēne*, Arm. *gini*, perh. all derived from a common Mediterranean source, but referred by some to pre-Arm. *\*woinijo*; cf. also Arab. *wain*, Heb. *yayin*, Ass. *inn*, the relation with which, if any, is not clear. Comp. **wine-bibber**<sup>1</sup> XVI (Coverdale; cf. Luther's *weinsäufer*). **winepress**<sup>1</sup>, **winevat**. XVI (Tindale).

**wing** wiŋ organ of flight XII; lateral part or appendage XIII (RGlouc.). protection, care XIII; division (right or left) of a force XIV; side scene in a theatre XVIII. First in pl. *wenge(n)*, -es - ON. *vængir*, accus. *vængi*, pl. of *vængr* wing of a bird, aisle (Sw., Da. *vinge*, Norw. *veng*), repl. OE. *fepra* wings, pl. of *feþer* FEATHER, and *fiþere*. Hence **wing** vb. use the wings XVII (Sh.); wound in the wing XIX: **winged**<sup>2</sup> wi<sup>ŋ</sup>id, wi<sup>ŋ</sup>d. XIV (Ch.); phr. *w. words* (XVII, Chapman), after Homeric *ἔπεα πτερόεντα*.

**wink** wiŋk †close the eyes; †give a significant glance OE.; blink XIII; 'shut the eyes' to (const. *at*) XV; close one eye momentarily in a flippant manner XIX. OE. *wincian* =

OS. *wincan* (MLG., MDu. *winken*), rel. to OHG. *winchān* (G. *winken*) move sideways, stagger, nod, f. Germ. *\*wiŋk-* (*\*wēŋk-*) *\*wayk-* :- IE. *\*weng-* *\*wong-* move sideways or from side to side, whence also WINCE, WINCH.

**winkle** wi<sup>ŋ</sup>kl XVI. Shortening of PERI-WINKLE<sup>2</sup>, as *wig* of *perwig*.

**winnow** wi<sup>n</sup>ou free (grain) from chaff, separate (chaff) from grain. OE. *windwian*, f. *wind* WIND<sup>1</sup>, rel. immed. to *windwigeaf* chaff, *windwigsife* winnowing-sieve, and remotely to OHG. *wintōn*, ON. *vinza* (:- *\*windisōjan*) winnow, Goth. *dis|winþjan* scatter like chaff, *wiþiskaurō* winnowing-fan; cf. synon. L. *ventilāre* VENTILATE, Lith. *vėtyti*.

**winsey** wi<sup>n</sup>si var. of WINCEY.

**winsome** wi<sup>n</sup>səm †pleasant OE. to XIII; of attractive appearance or disposition XVII. OE. *wynsum* (= OS. *wunsam*, OHG. *wunnisami*), f. *wyn(n)* joy, pleasure = OS. *wunna*, OHG. *wunna*, *wunna* (G. *wonne*), f. Germ. *\*wun-*, repr. also in WISH, WONT<sup>1</sup>; see -SOME<sup>1</sup>. ¶ The current sense came into the literary lang. from the north, where it must have survived with a specialized meaning.

**winter** wi<sup>n</sup>tər fourth season of the year; used typically for *year* (as in general Germ. use). OE. *winter* = OFris. *winter*, OS., OHG. *wintar* (Du., G. *winter*), ON. *vetr*, earlier *vettr*, *vittr*, Goth. *wintrus* :- CGerm. *\*wentrus*, prob. f. nasalized var. of IE. base *\*wed-* *\*wod-* be wet (see WATER, WET). Hence **winter** vb. spend the winter. XIV (Wycl. Bible); after L. *hiemāre*, *hibernāre* HIBERNATE; cf. MLG., etc. *winteren*, ON. *vetra*. **winterly**<sup>1</sup>, **wintr'y**<sup>1</sup>. OE. *winterlic*, *wintrig*, with cogns. in OHG., etc.; present currency is due to new formations in XVI.

**wipe** waip rub gently with a cloth, etc. OE.; fig. uses from XIII. OE. *wipian*, corr. formally to OHG. *wifan* wind round, Goth. *weipan* crown, and rel. further to OHG. *waif* bandage, ON. *veipr* head-covering, Goth. *waips* wreath, and the forms given s.v. WHIP. Hence sb. slashing blow or remark XVI; (sl.) handkerchief XVIII (superceding earlier *wiper*).

**wire** waɪər (piece or length of) metal in the form of a slender rod OE.; network of this XVI. OE. *wir*, corr. to MLG. *wīre* (LG. *wir*), ON. *\*wirr* in *virra virki* filigree work, rel. to OHG. *wiara* (ornament of) finest gold; prob. f. base *\*wi-* of L. *viēre* plait, weave (cf. WITHE). Hence **wireless** (of telegraphy and telephony) operated without the use of conducting wires XIX; **wire-puller** (orig. U.S.) one who exerts underhand influence XIX; **wireworm** larva of click-beetles XVIII. **wir'y**<sup>1</sup> waɪə-ri. XVI.

**wis** wis (pseudo-arch.) know. XVII. See IWIS.

**wisdom** wɪzdəm quality of being wise; †knowledge, learning. OE. *wisdōm* = OFris., OS. *wisdōm*, OHG. *wistuom* (G. *weistuom* legal sentence, precedent), ON. *visdóm*; CGerm., exc. Goth.; see WISE<sup>2</sup>, -DOM. *Wisdom tooth* (XIX), usu. pl., earlier *teeth of wisdom* (XVII), tr. modL. *dentes sapientiae*, tr. Arab. *adrasu 'lḥikmi* (*ḍirs* tooth, *ḥikm* wisdom), after Gr. *σωφρονιστήρες* (Hippocrates). ¶ Short i is shown by Orm's *wisdom*.

**wise**<sup>1</sup> waiz (arch.) manner, fashion. OE. *wise* (rarely *wis*) mode, condition, thing, cause, occas. song, corr. to OFris. *wis*, OS. *wisa* (Du. *wijze*), OHG. *wisa*, *wis* manner, custom, tune (G. *weise*), ON. *visa* stanza, \**vis* in *ǫðruvis* otherwise :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wisōn*, \**wisō*, f. \**wit-* WIT<sup>2</sup>; for the sense-development cf. rel. Gr. *eidōs* form, shape, kind, state of things, course of action. See -WISE.

**wise**<sup>2</sup> waiz having sound judgement; †learned OE.; informed XII. OE. *wis* = OFris., OS., OHG. *wis(i)* (Du. *wijs*, G. *weise*), ON. *wiss*, Goth. *-weis* :- CGerm. \**wisaz* :- \**wittos*, f. IE. \**weid-* WIT<sup>2</sup> + ppl. suffix \**-tos*. The pronunc. with z is due to old inflected forms; s survives in some north. dialects.

**-wise** waiz terminal el. (suffix) descending from OE. *wise* WISE<sup>1</sup> as used (like cogn. forms in other Germ. langs.) in various advb. expressions meaning 'in such-and-such a manner, way, or respect' and containing an adj. or an attrib. sb. with or without a governing prep., e.g. OE. (*on*) *ðre wisan* in another fashion, OTHERWISE, *on sclipwisan* after the manner of a ship, like a ship. Several of these have become permanent, as *anywise*, *likewise*, *nowise*. Sense-contact with -WAYS, denoting direction, appears in late ME., and *lengthways*, *longways*, *sideways* are contemp. in XVI with *lengthwise*, *longwise*, *sidewise*.

**wiseacre** wai:zeikə pretender to wisdom. XVI. - (with unexpl. assim. to *acre*) MDu. *wijsseggher* wai:zsegə soothsayer, prob. - (with assim. to *segghen* say) OHG. *wissago*, alt., by assoc. with *wis* WISE<sup>2</sup> + *sagen* SAY<sup>1</sup>, of *wizago* = OE. *witega* prophet, f. \**wit-* WIT.

**wish** wɪʃ have a desire (for). OE. *wýscan* = MLG. *wünschen*, MDu. *wonscen*, *wunscen*, OHG. *wunskan* (G. *wünschen*), ON. *ǣskja* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**wunskjan*, f. \**wunskā-*, -ō (OE. *wūsc*, MDu. *wunsc*, *wonsc*, OHG. *wunsc* (G. *wunsch*), ON. *ósk* wish), f. \**wun-* \**wen-* \**wan-* (see WEEN, WONT<sup>1</sup>); cf. Skr. *vāñchā* (- \**vāñskā*), *vāñch* wish. Hence sb. XIV. **wi-shFUL**<sup>1</sup> †desirable, †longing XVI; desirous XVIII; coloured by what one desires for the future XX.

**wishtonwish** wɪʃtənwɪʃ prairie dog of N. America. XIX. imit. of the animal's cry.

**wishy-washy** wɪʃwəʃi weak and insipid. XVIII. redupl. formation on *washy* (XVII),

with vowel alternation; so **wish-wash** *washy* drink or talk XVIII, and cf. *wishy-swash* wishy-washy drink (XVI) and *swash* pig-wash, wet refuse (XVI).

**wisp** wɪsp handful, bunch, twisted band (of hay, etc.). XIV. corr. forms are only in Wfris., but cf. synon. vars. s.v. WHISK.

**wist** wɪst Sussex land measure of area XVII. - AL. *wista*, *wysta* (XII), perh. a use of OE. *wist* provision, sustenance.

**wistaria**, -eria wɪstə:riə -iə:riə mauve-flowered climbing plant. XIX. - modL., f. name of Caspar *Wistar* or *Wister* (1761-1818), American anatomist; see -IA<sup>1</sup>.

**wistful** wɪstfʊl †closely attentive; yearningly eager, mournfully expectant. XVII. perh. f. †*wistly* intently (XV), var. of †*wishly* silently (cf. WHIST<sup>1</sup>) + -FUL<sup>1</sup>, and assoc. with WISHFUL and (dial.) *wishly* steadfastly (XVI).

**wistiti** wɪstɪti S. Amer. monkey. XVIII (Goldsmith). - F. *ouistiti*, named by Buffon from the animal's cry.

**wit**<sup>1</sup> wɪt A. †mind, understanding, sense OE.; B. right mind, good judgement, (pl.) senses XII; C. (power of) giving pleasure by combining or contrasting ideas XVI. D. †wise man XVI; witty man XVII. OE. *wit(t)*, more freq. *gewit(t)*, corr. to OFris., OS. *wit*, OHG. *wizzi* (Du. *weet*, G. *witz*), ON. *wit*, Goth. *un|witi* ignorance, f. \**wit-* (see next).

**wit**<sup>2</sup> wɪt know; surviving in phr. to *wit* that is to say, namely, viz., short for *that is to wit*, tr. AN. *cestasavoir*, lit. that is to know, SCILICET. OE. *witan*, 1st and 3rd pres. ind. sg. *wāt*, 2nd pres. *wāst*, pl. *witon*, pt. *wisse*, *wiste*, pp. *gewiten* = OFris. *wita*, *wēt*, *witon*, *wiste*, OS. *witan*, *wēt*, *wissa*, OHG. *wizzan*, *weiz*, *wissa*, *wista* (Du. *weten*, G. *wissen*, *weiss*, *wusste*, *gewusst*), ON. *vita*, *veit*, *wissa*, *vitaðr*, Goth. *witan*, *wait*, *witum*, *wissa*, f. CGerm. \**wait-*, \**wit* :- IE. \**woid-* \**weid-* \**wid-*, whence Skr. *veda* (cf. VEDA), *vēttha*, *vidmā*, Gr. *oída*, *oístha*, *oíde*, *ídmēn* (cf. IDEA), L. *vidēre* see (cf. VISION), OSl. *vidēti* see, *vedēti* know, and, with nasal infix, Skr. *vindāti* finds, OIr. *finnaim* I find out. See also WIS, IWIS, WISE<sup>1</sup>, WOT, and prec.

**witan** wɪtən (hist.) national council of Anglo-Saxon times. OE. *witan*, pl. of *wita* wise man, councillor, f. base of *witan* know, WIT<sup>2</sup>. So **witenagemot** wɪtənəjəməʊt OE., f. g. pl. of *wita* + *gemōt* meeting, assembly (see MOOT).

**witch** wɪtʃ female magician or wizard. OE. *witte*, fem. corr. to *witta* male magician, sorcerer, wizard (whence dial. *witch*), rel. to *witcian* practise magic arts, corr. to (M)LG. *wikken*, *wicken*, agent-noun *wikker*, and noun of action *wikkerie*, the source of which is unkn.; later senses of the vb. are those of BEWITCH, of which in mod. use it is mainly an aphetic deriv., surviving esp. in echoes

of the *verie witching time of night* (Sh.). Hence **witch**CRAFT. OE. *wicēcraeft*.

**witch elm, hazel** see WYCH-ELM, WYCH HAZEL.

**with** wið, wiþ †A. denoting opposition. OE. B. denoting accompaniment or addition (esp. repl. OE., ME. *mid*). C. denoting instrumentality, causation, agency XII. OE. *wip* = OFris. *with*, OS. *wið*, prob. shortening of Germ. prep. repr. by OE. *wiper* = OFris. *wither*, OS. *withar*, OHG. *widar* (Du. *weder, weer*, G. *wieder* adv. again, *wider* prep. against), ON. *wiðr*, Goth. *wipra*; f. IE. \**wi-*, denoting separation or division + compar. suffix \**-tero-* (cf. Skr. *vitardm* further).

**with-** wið, wiþ repr. OE. *wip-*, prep. WITH used as a prefix to vbs. (and derived sbs.) in the senses (1) away, back, (2) against, as in WITHDRAW, WITHHOLD, WITHSTAND.

**withal** wiðō:l adv. (arch.) along with the rest, as well XII (Orm); with it or them XIII; prep. with XIII. f. WITH + ALL sb.; ult. superseding earlier *mid alle* (cf. MID); cf. *therewithal, wherewithal*.

**withdraw** wið-, wiþrō- take back or away XIII (AncR.); cf. RETIRE, RETRACT; *withdrawing*-ROOM room to withdraw into XVI; repl. *withdrawing-chamber* (XIV); see -ING<sup>1</sup> and DRAWING-ROOM. **withdraw**·AL<sup>2</sup> XIX; repl. *withdrawment* (XVII), which superseded *withdraught* (XIV), *withdraw* (XV).

**withe, with**<sup>3</sup> waið, wið, wiþ (dial.) bond, shackle OE.; †halter XIII; metal band or hoop XVII. OE. *wipþe* = OFris. *withthe*, MDu. *wisse* (Du. *wis*), OHG. *wit*, *withi*, *wid*, *widi*, cf. *khunawidi*, *chunawidi*, Goth. *kunawida* bonds, ON. *wið*, *wiþja* = CGerm. \**wipōn*, \**wipī*; cf. WITHY; f. base \**wreit-wit-*, of IE. range (cf. Av. *vaēti-*, Gr. *itēā* (= *feitēā*) willow), ult. L. \**wi-* as in L. *viēre* plait, WIRE.

**wither** wi-ðai become dried up and shrivelled XIV; trans. XVI. The earliest forms are *wydder, widder*, the present sp. dating from XVI. gen. assumed to be a use of WEATHER vb. ult. differentiated for certain senses; G. *verwittern* weather, disintegrate.

**withers** wi-ðajz (sb. pl.) highest part of a horse's back. XVI. Shortening of †*widersomes*, -*sones*, f. *wider-*, *wither-* (see WITH) + (perh.) var. of SINEW; the force of the first el. is obscure (? 'opposing the strain') but it is paralleled in synonym. G. *widerrist* (*rist* WRIST instep, withers).

**withershins** wi-ðajfinz A. (Sc.) the wrong way; B. in a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun. XVI. -MLG. *weddersin(ne)s* -MHG. *widersinnes*, f. *wider*-against = OE. *wiber* (see WITH) + g. of *sin, sind, sint* = OE. *sip* journey, course (cf. SEND<sup>1</sup>); in sense B (f. vars. -*sones*, -*sonnis*, by assoc. with SUN).

**withhold** wiðhou:lð hold or keep back. XII. f. WITH- + HOLD<sup>1</sup>.

**within** wiði:n adv. on the inner side OE.; prep. in the interior of, in the limits of XII. Late OE. *wipiman* (f. *wip* WITH + *innan*, ME. *inne* forming with *wipæstan* behind, *wipforan* before, *wipgeondan* beyond, *wiphindan* behind, *wipneohan* beneath, *wipufan*, -*uppan* above, *wiputan* WITHOUT, a group peculiar to Eng. presumably modelled on formations with *be-* (cf. BEHIND).

**without** wiðau:t adv. outside; prep. on the outside of OE.; not accompanied by, not having XII. Late OE. *wiputan*, f. *wip* WITH + *utan* ME. *ute(n)* OUT; see prec.

**withstand** wiðstæ:nd pt., pp. **withstood** stand or maintain one's position against. OE. *wipstandan* = OFris. *withstonda*, ON. *wiðstanda*; see WITH-, STAND.

**witly** wi-ði willow. OE. *wipig* (cf. OHG. *wida* (G. *weide*), ON. *wiðr* willow), for the connexions of which see WITHE. ¶ In Sc. and north. dial. *widdy* (XV).

**witness** wi-tnis †knowledge, wisdom; attestation of a fact, etc., testimony. OE. *witnes*, more freq. *gewitnes* (ME. *iwitnesse*), f. WIT<sup>1</sup> + -NESS; cf. OHG. *gwiwiznessi*, MDu. *wetenisse*, ON. *witni*, *witnis-*. The passage from abstr. to concr. meaning is paralleled in F. *témoïn* (= L. *testimonium* TESTIMONY). Hence vb. bear w. to XIII (Cursor M.); be a w. of XVI.

**witney** wi:tnei woollen material manufactured and made into blankets at *Witney*, a town in Oxfordshire. XVIII.

**witticism** wi-tisizm witty saying or remark. XVII ('A mighty Witticism, (if you will pardon a new word!) but there is some difference between a Laugher and a Critique', Dryden, 1677). f. WITTY, irreg. after CRITICISM.

**wittingly** wi-tiŋli knowingly, designedly. XIV (*witandly*, R. Rolle). f. *witting*, prp. of WIT<sup>2</sup> + -LY<sup>2</sup>; cf. (O)F. *sciement*, L. *scienter*.

**wittol** wi:təl (arch.) acquiescent cuckold. XV. Late ME. *wetewold*, perh. formed on *cokewold* CUCKOLD by substituting *wete* WIT<sup>2</sup> for the first syll.

**witty** wi-ti †wise OE.; †clever, ingenious XIV; cleverly amusing XVI (Sh.). OE. (*gē*)*wittig* = OS. *wittig*, OHG. *wizzig*, ON. *witgr*; cf. WIT<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.

**wive** waiw take a wife OE.; take as a wife. OE. (*gē*)*wifian* = MLG., MDu. *wiwen*; f. WIFE. WI-VING<sup>1</sup>. OE. *wifung* marrying.

**wivern** see WYVERN.

**wizard** wi-zə:d †philosopher, sage XV (Promp. Parv.); man skilled in occult arts XVI. Earliest forms *wis(e)ard, wissard*; f. ME. *wis* WISE<sup>2</sup> + -ARD; the pronunc. with *i* and *z* follows *wisdom*. Hence **wi-zardry**. XVI (Golding).

**wizened** wi:znd shrivelled, shrunken. XVI (G. Douglas), rarely evidenced before XVIII

(Ramsay, Burns). In early use Sc. and prob. brought into gen. use by Scott; pp. of *wizen*, repr. OE. *wisnian* dry up, wither, corr. to OHG. *wesanēn*, ON. *visna*, f. Germ. \**wis-* with widespread IE. cogns., as L. *viēscere*, Lith. *vysti*, W. *gwyw*, OIr. *feugud*.

**wo** wou int. (in *wou ho ho*, etc.) falconer's call to his hawk XVI; early form of WHOA XVIII.

**woad** woud blue dye-stuff obtained from the plant *Isatis tinctoria*. OE. *wād* = OFris. *wēd*, MLG., MDu. *wēt*, *weede*, OHG. *weit* (Du. *weede*, G. *waid*); - WGerm. \**waida-* (whence OF. *waide*, *gaide*, It. *guado*), by-form of \**waisda-* (whence medL. *waisdo*, AN. *waisde*, OF. *guesde*, F. *guède*), with a var. repr. by Gothic \**waxdila* (Latinized as *ouisdelem*, Oribasius), Gr. *isātis* (- \**fitsatis*).

**wobble**, **wabble** wɔ-bl move erratically from side to side. XVII. corr. to Upper, Middle, and Low G. *wab(b)eln*, prob. f. base of *WAVER*; see -LE<sup>2</sup>. ¶ 'A low barbarous word' (J.). Hence **wo-bbly**<sup>1</sup>; cf. LG. *wabbelig*. XIX.

**wodge** wɔdʒ (sl.) lumpy protuberant object. XX. Expressive alt. of *WEDGE*.

**woe** wou A. int. and adv. as excl. of distress or grief (const. dative) OE.; B. sb. (arch.) misery, misfortune XII; C. adj. grieved, wretched XII. OE. *wā* (also *wæ*), corr. to OFris., OS., MLG. *wē*, (M)Du. *wee*, OHG. *wē* (G. *weh*), ON. *vei*, *væ*, Goth. *wai* (from Germ. arc F. *ouais*, Sp., Pg., It. *guai*); of CIE. range (Gr. *oā*, later *ouā*, *ouat*, L. *væ*, Lett. *wai*, W. *gwae*). ¶ The development of the adj. was through the apprehension of the d. as a nom. in such constr. as *wo is mi soule*. Hence **woe-FUL**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (Cursor M.).

**woe-begone** wou·bigɔn †oppressed with misfortune or grief XIV; (of looks, etc.) revealing a state of distress or sorrow XIX. Evolved from constr. such as ME. *me is wo begon* woe has beset or surrounded me (†*bego* beset as an affecting influence), which gives place to *I am wo begon*, and as *me is wo to I am wo* (see prec.). The second sense was due to archaistic revival, perh. derived from such contexts as that of 'So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone' (Sh. '2 Hen. IV' I i 71).

**wold** would †forest, wooded upland OE.; hill, down; piece of open country, (later) upland, moorland XIII. OE. (Anglian) *wald*, (WS.) *weald* (see *WEALD*) = OFris., OS., OHG. *wald* (Du. *woud*, G. *wald*) forest, ON. *vǫllr* untilled field, plain; - CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**walpus*, perh. cogn. with *WILD*. ¶ After c.1500 it fell out of gen. use and was restricted to names of particular areas (e.g. Yorkshire wolds), prob. once thickly wooded, whence it was generalized in literary use after c.1600.

**wolf** wulf pl. **wolves** wulvz canine animal, *Canis lupus*. OE. *wulf* = OFris.

*wolf*, OS. *wulf*, (O)HG. *wolf* (Du., G. *wolf*), ON. *ulfr*, Goth. *wulfs*; - CGerm. \**wulfaz*; - IE. \**wǫlqʷos*, repr. also by L. *lupus* (of dial. origin), Gr. *lúkos*, Osl. *vlákú*, OPruss. *wilkis*, Lith. *vilkas*, Alb. *ul'k*, Arm. *gail*, Av. *vahrkō*, Skr. *vṛkas*. ¶ A corr. fem. \**wǫlqʷi-* is repr. by OE. *wylf*, OHG. *wulpa* (G. *wülpe*), ON. *ylgr*, Lith. *vilkė*, Russ. *vólčica*. **wo-lfish**<sup>1</sup> XVI, †*wolvish* (xv Lydg.; Sidney, Sh., Coleridge).

**wolfram** wu-lfræm, wɔ-lfrəm (min.) tungstate of iron and manganese. XVIII. - G. *wolfram*, gen. assumed to be an old miner's term, f. *wolf* WOLF + *rahm* cream (= OE. *rēam*, etc.) or MHG. *rām* soot, and to be the source of modL. *lupi spuma* (Agricola 1546), which corr., however, prop. to G. *wolfsschaum*; the vars. of the G. word, *wolfram(m)*, *wolfert*, *wolfrath*, suggest assoc. with a proper name. ¶ Presumably orig. a pejorative term ('a kind of mock tin', 1757) with ref. to its inferiority compared with the tin which it accompanies; cf. *cobalt*, *nickel*.

**wolverine** wulvəri:n glutton *Gulo luscus*. XVI. Also -*ene*, in earliest use -*ing*; obscurely f. *wolv-*, inflexional stem of *WOLF*.

**woman** wu·mæn pl. **women** wi·min adult female human being; female servant. OE. *wifman(n)* m., later fem., f. *wif* woman + *man(n)* MAN; a formation peculiar to Eng. not in the oldest OE. records, the primitive words being *wif* WIFE and *cwene* QUEAN; assim. of -*fm-* to -*mm-* is evident in late OE. sp. (cf. *LEMAN*) and rounding of *wim-* to *wum-*, *wom-* in XIII. **wo-manish**<sup>1</sup> XIV (Ch., Gower). **wo-mankind**. XIV. **wo-manly**<sup>1</sup>. XIII (AncrR.). **wo-manize** emasculate XVI; consort XIX.

**womb** wɔm †belly; uterus. OE. *wamb*, *womb* = OFris., MLG., MDu. *wamme* (Du. *wam*), OHG. *wamba*, *wam̄pa* (G. *wamme*, dial. *wampe*), ON. *vǫmb*, Goth. *wamba*; CGerm., of unkn. origin.

**wombat** wɔm·bæt burrowing marsupial Phascalomys. XVIII. Native Australian name; *womat*, *womback*, *wo(o)mback* are recorded vars.

**wonder** wʌ·ndɔr astonishing or marvellous thing OE.; perplexed astonishment XIII. OE. *wundor* = OFris. *wunder*, OS. *wundar*, OHG. *wuntar* (Du. *wonder*, G. *wunder*), ON. *undr*; of unkn. origin. So vb. OE. *wundrian* = OFris. *ur|wunderia*, OS. *wundrōn*, etc.

**wont**<sup>1</sup> wount, (now chiefly U.S.) want. accustomed, used. OE. *gewunod*, pp. of *wumian* dwell, continue (chiefly *gewumian*), be accustomed or used = OFris. *wumia*, *wonia*, OS. *wunon*, *wonon*, OHG. *wonēn* (Du. *wonen*, G. *wohnen*) be accustomed, remain, dwell, ON. *una* be content in a place, enjoy, Goth. \**wunan*, in prp. *unwunands* troubled; - CGerm. \**wunōjan*, \**wunājan*, f. \**wun-* \**wen-* \**wan-* (see *WEAN*, *WEEN*, *WINSOME*, *WISH*).

**wont<sup>1</sup>** wount, (now chiefly U.S.) want. custom, habit. XIV (rare before XVI). Of doubtful origin; perh. due to a conflation of *it is my wone* (OE. *gēwuna* custom) and *I am wont* (see prec.).

**wont<sup>2</sup>** wount (colloq.) will not. XVII. contr. of *wonnot*, assim. of *wol not* (see WILL<sup>2</sup>); for *-nn-* cf. Sc. *winna* will not.

**wonted** wou'ntéd, (chiefly U.S.) wá'ntéd accustomed, customary. XV. Of doubtful origin; f. either WONT<sup>1</sup> or WONT<sup>2</sup> + -ED<sup>1</sup> or -ED<sup>2</sup>.

**woo** wū sue in love (intr.) XI; (trans., also fig.) XIII. Late OE. *wōgian* (also, trans., *āwōgian*), whence *wōgere* WOO-ER<sup>2</sup>; of unkn. origin.

**wood** wud †A. tree. B. collection of trees growing together; substance of which trees consist. OE. *wudu*, later form of *widu*, *wiodu* = OHG. *witu*, ON. *viðr* :- Germ. *\*widuz*, rel. to OIr. *fid* tree, wood, Gael. *fiadh*, W. *gwydd* trees. Comp. **wood-bine** -bind -bain(d) any of various climbing plants, e.g. honeysuckle, ivy, convolvulus. OE. *wudubinde*, f. base of *bindan* BIND; for loss of *d* cf. *line*, *rine*, for *lind*, *rind*. **wood-chuck** wu-dtʃak N. Amer. marmot. XVII. alt., by assoc. with *wood*, of the Algonquian name (e.g. Cree *wuchak*, *otchock*); the var. *wejack* has been used. **wood-cock<sup>1</sup>** migratory bird *Scolopax rusticola*. OE. *wuducocc* (whence OF. *witecos*, *huitecox*). **wood-dēn<sup>3</sup>**. XVI. **wood-pecker** -pe:kəi bird of a genus such as *Picus*, which habitually pecks the wood of trees. XVI; cf. Gr. *druokoláptēs*, -kólaps, -kópos 'tree-striker'; **woodruff** wu-draf OE. *wudurofe* (the second el. is of unkn. origin), low-growing shrub *Asperula odorata*. **woods** wu-dzi (U.S.) sylvan. XIX. f. pl. *woods* of WOOD. **woo-dy<sup>1</sup>** †wooded XIV; ligneous XVI. **woo-dward** keeper of a wood. OE. *wuduweard* (survives as a surname, with var. *Woodard*).

**woof<sup>1</sup>** wūf threads crossing the web at right angles to the warp OE.; woven fabric XVII. OE. *ōwef*, alt. of *ōwebb* (see WEB) after *wefan* WEAVE; ME. *oof* became *woof* partly by assoc. in the phr. *warp and (w)ooof*.

**woof<sup>2</sup>** wuf dog's low gruff bark XIX. So **wough**, **wuff** waf, a variety of this XIX. imit.

**wool** wul fine hair of fleece. OE. *wull* = OFris. *wolle*, *ulle*, MLG., MDu., *wulle*, *wolle*, OHG. *wolla* (Du. *wol*, G. *wolle*), ON. *ull*, Goth. *wulla* :- GCerm. *\*wullō* :- IE. *\*wǵnā*, whence Skr. *ūrnā*, OSl. *vlāna*, L. *lāna*, beside *vellus* (:- *\*welnos*) fleece; of doubtful ult. origin.

**Woolwich** wu-lidʒ name of a town in Kent used attrib. (XVIII) to designate products of its old dockyard and the Royal Arsenal.

**woorali** see CURARE.

**woozy** wū'zi (sl.) fuddled; muzzy XIX. perh. alt. of *oozy*, f. Ooze<sup>2</sup>.

**Wop** wəp mid- or south-European (esp. Italian) immigrant in the U.S.A. xx. Alleged to be - It. *guappo*, a local greeting.

**word** wərd (coll. pl. and sg.) things or something said; report, tidings; divine communication; vocable. OE. *word* = OFris., OS. *word* (Du. *woord*), (O)HG. *wort*, ON. *orð*, Goth. *ward* :- CGerm. *\*wordam* :- *\*wurdho-* *\*werdh-*, which is held to be based on *\*wer-*, repr. by Gr. *feréō* I shall say, L. *verbum* word (cf. VERB), Skr. *vṛtām* command, law, vow, OPruss. *wirds* word, Lith. *vařdas* name. Hence **wo-rd-**BOOK lexicon, dictionary. XVI (Florio); cf. G. *wörterbuch* (1631 in Kluge), Du. *woordenboek* (†*woord-*), Icel. *orðabók*, Sw. *ordbok*, Da. *ordbog*. **wo-rd<sup>1</sup>**. OE. *wordig*. ¶ For parallel IE. phonetics cf. BEARD, RED.

**work** wərk something done, what one does; manufactured article (esp. with qualification, as *fire-*, *frame-*, *wax-*). OE. *weorc*, *werc*, *worc*, *werc* = OFris., OS. *werk*, OHG. *werah*, *werc* (Du., G. *werk*), ON. *verk* :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.; cf. the vb.) *\*werkam* :- IE. *\*wergon*, whence also Gr. (f) *érgon* (cf. ENERGY), with poss. cogns. in Av., Arm., Celtic, Tokh. So **work** vb. OE. *wyrčan*, pt. *worhte*, pp. *geworht* (see WROUGHT), repr. directly by ME. *wirch(e)*, *wyrch(e)*, but infl. at an early date by the sb. and the various ON. vbs. (*virka*, *verkja*, *yrkja*, *verka*), -k- prevailing in xv. For parallel forms cf. OFris. *werkia*, OS. *wirkian*, OHG. *wirchen* (G. *wirken*), ON. *verkja*, *virka* feel pain (cf. Goth. *waurkjan*), and for IE. cogns. see ENERGY, ERG, LITURGY, ORGAN, ORGY, THEURGY, ZYMURGY. comp. **wo-rkaday** ME. *werkedai* (trisyll.) XI, of uncertain origin, perh. after *sunnedei* SUNDAY, the later *workyday* being after *holiday*, with *workaday* quite late. **wo-rkday** xv. **wo-rk-house** †workshop OE.; poor-law institution XVII. **wo-rkman** OE. *weorcman(n)*, with corr. forms in Du., OHG., ON. ¶ In dial. *wark*, *warch* there are survivals of the OE. *wærc* sb., *wærcan* vb., a parallel formation on Germ. *\*wark-*.

**world** wəld human existence or a period of it; the earth, the universe; the human race, human society. OE. *weorold*, *worold*, *world* = OFris. *wrald*, *warld*, OS. *werold* (Du. *wereld*), OHC. *weralt* (MHG. *werlt*, G. *welt*), ON. *verold*; a formation peculiar to Germ. (not in Goth.) f. *\*weraz* man (OE., OS., OHG. *wer*, cogn. with L. *vir* and forms in OIr., Lith., and Skr.) + *\*ald-* age (cf. OLD), the etymol. meaning being, therefore, 'age' or 'life of man'. Hence **wo-rldling<sup>1</sup>** (XVI; cf. G. *weltling*). **wo-rld-ly<sup>1</sup>**. OE. *woruldlic*.

**worm** wərm (arch.) serpent, dragon; †reptile; creeping limbless member of the genus *Lumbricus*; endoparasitic helminth; larva of insect, maggot OE.; earthworm XIII; vermiform ligament; spiral tool, etc. XVI. OE. *wyrm*, later *wurm*, corr. to OFris. *wirm*, OS., (O)HG. *wurm* (Du. *worm*),



ON. *ormr* serpent, Goth. *waurms* :- Germ. \**wurmiz* and \**wurmas*, rel. to L. *vermis* worm, Gr. *rhómos*, *rhómox* woodworm, Lith. *vaĩmas* insect, midge. Hence vb. hunt worms; get rid of, make one's way, etc. by subtle means XVI; **wo-*rm*-eaten** XIV (Trevisa). **wo-*rm*-hole**. XVI (Sh.). ¶ For the vocalism cf. *worse*, and *wort*.

**wormwood** wō-ımwud plant Artemisia Absinthium, proverbial for its bitter taste. xv. alt., by assim. of the second syll. to wood, of late ME. *wormod*, OE. *wormōd*, corr. to MLG. *wormōde*, OHG. *wormuota*, alt. by assim. to WORM of OE. *wermōd* = OS. *wer(i)moda*, OHG. *wer(i)muota* (G. †*wer-muth*; cf. VERMOUTH); of unkn. origin; the assim. is due to the use of Artemisia as a remedy for worms in the body.

**worrit** wā-rit worry. XIX (Lamb). dial. VAR. OF WORRY; cf. *werret*, *wherret* XVIII.

**worry** wā-ri †strangle OE.; †choke XIII; seize by the throat with the teeth XIV; harass, assail XVI; afflict mentally; intr. for refl. XIX. OE. *wyrigan* = OFris. *wergia* kill, MLG., MDu. *worgen*, OHG. *wurgan* (Du. *wurgen*, G. *würgen*) :- WGerm. \**wurgjan*; ME. *werry*, *wirry*, surviving dial., are normal developments of the OE. form, which contains a var. of IE. \**wergh-* as seen in MHG. *erwergen* throttle.

**worse** wō-ıs compar. of *bad*, *evil*, *ill*. OE. adj. *wiersa*, *wyrsa* = OFris. *werra*, *wirra*, OS. *wirsa*, OHG. *wirsiro*, ON. *verri*, (†-*\*wersi*), Goth. *wairsiza* :- CGerm. \**wersizon*, f. \**wers-*, found also in OS., OHG. *werran* (G. *ver|wirren* entangle, confound; cf. WAR); see -ER<sup>3</sup>. So adv. OE. *wiers* = OS., OHG. *wirs*, ON. *verri*, Goth. *wairs*. Also WORST. Hence **wo-*rse*n**<sup>2</sup> wō-ısn make worse XIII; become worse XVIII. Erratic in currency till XVIII, when it was taken up by such writers as Wordsworth, De Quincey, and Southey as less formal than *deteriorate*, etc. **wo-*rser***<sup>3</sup>. XV; double compar. like *lesser*, in XVII-XVIII in full use as an alternative to *worse*, and surviving later in some phrs. like *worser part*, and in dial. and vulgar use. ¶ ON. *verri* was adopted as ME. *werre*, which was succeeded by *warre*, *war*, this giving *waur* in Sc. (XVIII), a form familiarized by Burns and Scott, and generalized in Sc. use.

**worship** wō-ıfip (arch.) good name, credit, dignity, importance; respect shown OE.; veneration of a power held divine XIII. OE. *weorþscipe*, *wurþ-*, *wyrþ-*, f. *weorþ* WORTH<sup>2</sup> + *-scipe* -SHIP. Hence vb. XII. ME. *worþshipie*. **wo-*rship*ful**<sup>1</sup>. XIII; as an honorific title XIV. ¶ Formations peculiarly Eng.

**worst** wō-ıst adj. and adv.; superl. of *bad*, *evil*, *ill*. OE. *wierresta*, *wyrresta* = OFris. *wersta*, OS. *wirsista*, OHG. *-isto*, ON. *verstr*; see -EST. Hence vb. †impair, damage; overcome, defeat. XVII.

**worsted** wu-ıstid (woollen fabric made of) closely twisted yarn. XIII (*wrsted*). f. name

of a parish in Norfolk, OE. *Wurpsted*, later *Worthstede*, now *Worstead*; in AL. *pannus*, in AN. *drap*, *de Wurthstede*.

**wort**<sup>1</sup> wō-ıt herb, vegetable OE.; cabbage (surviving in COLEWORT) XIV. OE. *wyrt* root, plant = OS. *wurt*, (OHG. *wurz*, ON. *urt*, Goth. *waurts*; cf. ROOT<sup>1</sup>).

**wort**<sup>2</sup> wō-ıt infusion of grain for the making of beer. OE. *wyrt* = OS. *wurtja* spicery, (MHG. *würze*).

**worth**<sup>1</sup> wā-ıp money value (e.g. *penny-worth*) OE.; relative value in character XIV; (high) personal merit XVI. OE. *worþ*, *weorþ*, *wurþ* = OFris. *werth*, OS. *werð*, OHG. *werd* (G. *wert*), ON. *verð*, Goth. *wairþ*; sb. use of next. Hence **wo-*rth*less**. XVI (Sh.).

**worth**<sup>2</sup> wā-ıp of the value of a specified amount OE.; having a value of (so much) XII; possessed of XV. OE. *worþ*, *weorþ*, *wurþ* = OFris. *werth*, OS. *werð*, MDu. *waert*, *wert*, OHG. *werd* (Du. *waard*, G. *wert*), ON. *verðr*, Goth. *wairþs*; CGerm. adj. of doubtful etym.

**worth**<sup>3</sup> wā-ıp (arch.) come to be, become. OE. *weorþan*, *wurþan*, pt. *wearþ*, *wurdon*, pp. *geworðan* = OFris. *wertha*, OS. *werðan*, OHG. *werdan* (Du. *worden*, G. *werden*), ON. *verða*, Goth. *wairþan* :- CGerm. \**werþan*, f. IE. \**wert-*, whence L. *vertere*, earlier *vortere* turn (with many comps.), OSl. *vritěti* turn, Skr. *vartatē* turns, passes on, takes place. Cf. VERSE, VERTEBRA, VERTIGO, -WARD.

**worth**<sup>4</sup> wā-ıp (hist.) enclosed place. XVI. Used mainly as extracted from place-names containing it as final el., e.g. *Kenilworth*. OE. *worþ* = OS. *wurð* soil, MLG. *wurt*, *wort* homestead; of unkn. origin (but see A. H. Smith, *Eng. Place-Name Elements*).

**worthy** wō-ıði (arch.) having worth or value; of sufficient worth XIII; sb. XIV. ME. *wurþi*, *worþi*, f. WORTH<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>; superseding OE. *wurþe*, *weorþe*, *wierþe* and *weorþ* WORTH<sup>2</sup>.

**-worthy** wō-ıði the adj. WORTHY used from XIII (e.g. in *deathworthy*) as a second el. of comps., repl. -*wurthe*, repr. OE. -*wyrþe*, -*wierþe*, f. *weorþ* WORTH<sup>2</sup>. Only a few are now in regular use, as *blame-* (Trevisa), *note-*, *praise-* (XVI), *seaworthy* XIX (so *air-worthy*).

**wot** wot (arch.) know. XIII. Arising from the carrying over of the perfect-present stem 1st and 3rd sg. *wōt* (OE. *wāt*) into other parts of WIT<sup>2</sup>; the substitution appears first in the 2nd pers. sg. (*wāt*, *wōt* for *wāst*, *wōst*) and the pl. (for *witen*) of the present tense; it was established throughout by XVI.

**would, would(e)st** see WILL<sup>2</sup>.

**wound** wūnd bodily hurt, external injury; also fig. OE. *wund* = OFri s. *wunde*, *wund*, OS. *wunda*, OHG. *wunta* (Du. *wond*,

G. *wunde*), ON. *und*: CGerm. (exc. Goth., which has adj. *wunds* = OHG., G., OE. *wund*), abstr. formation in \*-tō; the base is of uncertain origin. So vb. OE. *wundian* = OFris. *wundia*, etc. ¶ The normally developed pronunc. *waund*, recorded in some dict. of XVIII, survived dial., in the adj. **wou-ndy**<sup>1</sup> and adv. **wou-ndily**<sup>2</sup>, and the ints. *wounds* (for *Christ's wounds*, etc.) and ZOUNDS. comp. **wou-ndwort**<sup>1</sup> pop. name of various plants reputed to heal wounds. XVI (Turner, Gerarde, tr. Du. *wondkruid*).

**wourali** see CURARE.

**wove** wouv var. of *woven*, pp. of WEAVE XVIII; from early XIX in techn. use of paper.

**wow** wau excl. of aversion, surprise, or admiration. XVI (Douglas). In earliest and main use Sc. Hence sb. (U.S. sl.) something sensational. XX.

**wow-wow** wau-wau silver gibbon of Java. XIX. - Malay *wauwau*, Javanese *warwa* (whence Du. *wouwouw*, *warwaro*); imit. of its cry.

**wr-** r cons.-combination occurring initially in many words implying twisting or distortion, the earlier of which often have cogns. in other Germ. langs. Difficulty in pronouncing the combination is shown by ONhb. sps. with *wur-*, as by later *wer-* (XIV-XV). Loss of the *w* is shown by reduction to *r* in writing and by the converse use of *wr-* for *r-*, which appeared in XV and became frequent in XVI. Retention of *w* has remained locally where in standard Eng. it has been lost.

**wrack**<sup>1</sup> ræk (arch.) retributive punishment, vengeance OE.; damage XV. OE. *wræc*, f. var. of base of *wrecan* WREAK.

**wrack**<sup>2</sup> ræk (dial.) wreck, wreckage XIV; marine vegetation XVI. - MDu. *wrak*, corr. to OE. *wræc* WRACK<sup>1</sup>. Cf. VAREC(H).

**Wraf** ræf Women's Royal Air Force.

**wraith** reij phantom, ghost. XVI (G. Douglas). Sc., of unkn. origin; familiarized through Scott's use.

**wrangle** ræŋgl dispute angrily or noisily. XIV (PPL; not common before XVI). prob. of LDu. origin; cf. LG., G. dial. *wrangeln*. Cf. WRING. See -LE<sup>2</sup>. Hence **wra-ngler**<sup>1</sup> disputant XVI, spec. one placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge university XVIII.

**wrap** ræp cover or enfold in clothing or the like XIV (R. Mannyng); in various transf. and fig. uses from late XIV. Of unkn. origin; similar in form and sense are NFr. *wrappe* stop up, Da. dial. *wrappe* stuff; and cf. ME. *bewrappe*, beside *wlappe* (XIV), LAP<sup>3</sup>.

**wrasse** ræs fish of various species of Labrus or Labridæ. XVII (Willughby). - Corn. *wrach*, var. of *gwrach* = W. *gwrach* wrasse, old woman (cf. *old wife* as a name for the wrasse).

**wrath** rōp, U.S. rāp anger (esp. intense or violent). OE. *wræþþu* (whence ME. *wrapþe*, *wreþþe*; *wrath* from XIV), f. *wrāþ* WROTH + \*-iþō -TH<sup>1</sup>.

**wreak** rik †drive away, expel, give vent to (anger, etc.); avenge, revenge OE.; take (vengeance) on XV. OE. *wreacan*, pt. *wræc*, *wræcon*, pp. *wrecen* = OFris. *wreka*, OS. *wrekan*, OHG. *rehhan* (Du. *wreken*, G. *rächen*), ON. *reka*, Goth. *wrikan* persecute :- \*CGerm. \**wrekan*, f. \**wrek-* (cf. \**wrak-* s.v. WRETCH) :- IF. \**wreg-*, prob. cogn. with L. *urgere* subject to pressure, drive, URGE, Gr. *eirgein* shut up.

**wreath** riþ pl. *wreaths* riðz A. twisted band or coil OE.; bank or drift of snow XVIII; B. chaplet or garland of flowers, leaves, etc. XVI. OE. *wriþa*, f. reduced var. of the base of WRITHE. So **wreathe** rið twist, coil. XVI. perh. back-formation f. *wreathen* (XIV) arranged in coils or curves, ME. *wreþhen*, var. of *wriþhen*, OE. *wriþen*, pp. of *wriþan* WRITHE.

**wreck** rek what is cast ashore by the sea; ruined or disabled ship XIII; disabling of a vessel XV. - AN. *wrec* = ON. \**wrek*, f. \**wrekan* drive (see WREAK, WRACK<sup>2</sup>); hence **wreck** vb. make a wreck of. XV (but cf. AL. *wrecäre* XII). **wreckage** wrecking; remains of a wrecked vessel. XIX.

**wren** ren small dentirostral passerine bird of the genus Troglodites. OE. *wrenna*, with var. *wrænna* (surviving in dial. *wran*), obscurely cogn. with synon. OHG. *wrendo*, *wrendilo*, Icel. *rindill*.

**Wren** ren woman of the Women's Royal Naval Service (*Wrens*). XX.

**wrench** renʃ turn, twist (intr. OE.; trans. XIII). Late OE. *wrencan* = OHG. *renchen* (G. *renken*), of unkn. origin.

**wrest** rest turn, twist OE.; pull or pluck away XIII; strain the meaning of, deflect the course of XVI. OE. *wræstan* = ON. \**wreista* (ONorw., Icel. *reista*, MDa. *veste*, Da. *vriste*) :- \**wraistjan*; cf. WRIST.

**wrestle** re:sl strive to overcome another by grappling with his body. OE. \**wræstlian* (implied in late OE. *wræstlung* 'palestram'), corr. to LDu. repr. by NFr. *wrassele*, MLG. *worstelen*, *wrostelen*, (M)Du. *worstelen*, OE. *wraxlian*, OFris. *wrāxlia*, perh. f. \**wrasc-*, dial. *wrasle*.

**wretch** retʃ †exile (of doubtful survival after OE.); miserable being; despicable person OE.; †niggard, miser XIV (RMannyng). OE. *wrecca* = OS. *wrekkio* (applied to the Magi), OHG. (*w*)*wrech(e)o* exile, adventurer, knight errant (MHG., G. *recke* warrior, hero, dial. giant) :- WGerm. \**wrakjo*, f. \**wrak-* (see WREAK), whence popL. *waraciō(n-)*, the source of F. GARÇON.

**wretched** re:tʃid marked by distress or misery XII; contemptible XIII. f. WRETCH + -ED<sup>2</sup>; for the unusual formation cf. WICKED.

**wriggle** ri:gl twist the body about with short sinuous movements. XV. - (M)LG. (= Du.) *wriggelen*, frequent. of *wriggen* (Du. *wriggen*); see -LE<sup>3</sup>, and cf. WIGGLE.

**wright** rait artificer, handicraftsman (esp. one who works in wood), surviving mainly in *cartwright*, *playwright*, *shipwright*, *wainwright*, *wheelwright*, of which the first and fourth, together with the simplex, are common surnames. OE. *wryhta* metathetic var. of *wyrhta* = OFris. *wrichta*, OS. *wurhtio*, OHG. *wurhto* :- WGerm. *\*wurhtjo*, f. *\*wurk*-WORK.

**wring** riŋ pt., pp. **wrung** raŋ squeeze, twist, wrench, wrest (lit. and fig.). OE. *wringan*, pt. *wrang*, *wrungon*, pp. *wrunge* = OS. *-wringan* (MLG., Du. *wringen*); WGerm. str. vb. f. base *wreng-*, rel. to *\*wraŋg*-WRONG. Cf. WRANGLE.

**wrinkle** ri-ŋkl †winding; fold XV. OE. *gewrinclod* winding (of a ditch), ppl. formation with no recorded infin. The earliest members of the group are *wrinkling*, *wrinklingly* (XIV, Trevisa), and *wrinkled* (XV, Lydg.). So **wrinkle** vb. undergo contraction into small folds. XVI. prob. orig. of local status and consequently rarely evidenced in early use.

**wrist** rist joint uniting the hand to the forearm OE.; (dial.) ankle, instep XVI. OE. *wrist*, corr. to OFris. *wrist*, *wirst*, (M)LG. *wrist*, (MHG. *rist* wrist, instep, withers, ON. *rist* instep :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) *\*wristiz*, prob. f. *\*wrið-*, f. wk. grade of the stem of WRITHE. Comp. **wristband**<sup>2</sup> part of a sleeve that covers the wrist. XVI. **wristlet**. XIX.

**writ** rit writing, spec. legal document. OE. *writ* = OHG. *riŋ* stroke, written character (G. *riss*, as in *unriss* outline), ON. *rit* writing, writ, letter, Goth. *writs* pen-stroke, f. *\*writ*-*\*writ*-WRITE.

**write** rait pt. **wrote** rout, pp. **written** ri-tŋ form or delineate with an implement; inscribe (letters). OE. *writan*, pt. *wrāt*, *writon*, pp. (*ge*)*writen*, engrave, draw, depict, write = OFris. *writa* score, write, OS. *writan* cut, write, OHG. *riŋan* tear, draw (G. *reiŋen* †sketch, tear, pull, drag), ON. *rita* score, write (Norw. *rita*, dial. *writa*) :- CGerm. (exc. Gothic; cf. WRIT) *\*writan*, of unkn. origin.

¶ The sense-development is due to the earliest forms of inscribed symbols being made on stone and wood with sharp tools.

**writhe** raið twist, e.g. the body (trans. and intr.). OE. *wriþan*, pt. *wrāþ*, *wriþon*, pp. *gewriþen* = OHG. *riðan*, ON. *riða* (OSw. *wriþa*), rel. to WREATH.

**wrong** rŋj (perh.) †crooked, twisted OE.

(on *wrangan hylle* XIII copy of 944 document); deviating from equity or the right XIII; incorrect, erroneous XIV. Late OE. *wrang*, *wrong* - ON. *\*wrangr*, *rangr* awry, unjust (MSw. *vranger*, Sw. *vrång*, MDa., Da. *vrang*) = MLG. *wrangh* sour, tart, MDu. *wrangh* bitter, hostile, Du. *wrang* acid, rel. to WRING. Hence adv. XIII, sb. that which is wrong, unjust, or immoral XI (Wulfstan); vb. XIV. **wro-ŋFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XIV, **wro-ŋLY**<sup>2</sup>. XIV (all R. Mannyng).

**wroth** rouþ, rŋþ (arch.) angered, wrathful. OE. *wrāþ* = OFris. *wrēth*, OS. *wrēð* (Du. *wreed* cruel), OHG. *reid*, ON. *reiðr*, f. Germ. *\*wraip-* *\*wriþ-* WRITHE. Rare c.1530-1850 exc. in or after biblical use, and said by J. to be 'out of use', its revival being begun by early-XIX poets.

**wrought** rŋt fashioned or formed, esp. by labour or art XIV; manufactured; decorated, elaborated XV; (of metals) shaped by hammering, etc. XVI. ME. *wrozt*, metaphetic var. of *worzt*, *worht*, pp. of WORK.

**wry** rai twisted, distorted (lit. and fig.) XVI. f. (dial.) *wry* vb., OE. *wriġian* strive, go forward, tend, in ME. deviate, swerve, contort = OFris. *wriġia* bend, stoop; cf. AWRY, WRIGGLE. comp. **wry-neck** bird of the genus *Iynx*, distinguished by a habit of writhing head and neck XVI.

**Wyandot(te)** wai-ændət breed of domestic fowl. XIX. f. name of an Iroquoian tribe of N. Amer. Indians.

**wych-elm**, **witch-elm** wi-tŋelm witch hazel, *Ulmus montana*. XVII (*weech elm*, Bacon). Earlier *witchen elm* (XVI); f. *wych*, *witch*, OE. *wiðe*, *wið*, prob. f. Germ. *\*wik-bend* (see WEAK) + ELM.

**wych hazel**, **witch hazel** applied to various trees with pliant branches XVI. See prec., HAZEL.

**Wyclif(f)ian** wiki-li-fian follower of John Wycliffe or Wyclif, *Wiclif(fe)*, English theologian and reformer (c. 1320-84). XVI. Also **Wy-clif(f)ist** XV (Pecock, Capgrave), **Wy-clif(f)ite** (XVI). - medL.

**Wykehamical** wikæ-mikəl pert. to Winchester College, or pupils or the staff of this. XVIII. f. modL. *Wiccamicus*, f. name of William of Wykeham bishop of Winchester and founder of the college (1382); see -ICAL.

**wyn(n)** win runic character p. OE. 'joy', corr. to OS. *wunna*, OHG. *wunna*, *wunna*, *wunna* (G. *wonne*); WGerm. (cf. WINSOME, WISH).

**wyvern**, †**wivern** wai-vœrn (her.) winged two-footed dragon. XVII. alt. of †*wyver* (XIII) - OF. *wivre*, (also mod.) *guivre* :- L. *vipera* VIPER; for excrescent n cf. BITTERN.

## X

**x** eks (math.) as the symbol of an unknown quantity XVII; (transf.) undetermined number or quantity XIX. Derived ult. from Arab. *shei* a thing, something, written by Sp. convention *xei*, translated by It. *cosa*, of which the abbreviation *co* was read as *x*; prob. taken directly from the *Géométrie* (1637) of Descartes, who used *z*, *y*, *x* for three unknowns.

**xanth(o)-** zæ-np(ou), comb. form of Gr. *xanthós* yellow, used in many techn. terms. XIX.

**xebec** zī-bek small three-masted vessel of the Mediterranean. XVIII. alt., after Sp. †*xabeque*, now *jabeque*, of *chebec* - F. *chebec* - It. *sciabecco* - Arab. *shabbāk*.

**xeno-** ze-nou repr. comb. form of Gr. *xénos* guest, stranger, foreign, strange (cf. GUEST), used in techn. terms. XIX. **xenopho-** BIA morbid dislike or dread of foreigners.

**xenon** ze-nōn (chem.) heavy inert gaseous element present in the atmosphere (X, Xe). 1898 (Sir Wm. Ramsay). - Gr. n. of *xénos* (see prec.).

**Xeres** sack, wine XVII; see SHERRY.

**xero-** zīə·rou, zīəro· comb. form of Gr. *xērós* dry, used in techn. terms XIX. An early ex. is **xerophagy** zīəro·fədjī eating of dry food (as a form of fasting) XVII. - Gr. *xērōphagiā*.

**xiphias** zī-fiās swordfish, esp. X. gladius, having the upper jaw prolonged into a sword-like weapon. XVI (*Ziffius*, Spenser). - L. - Gr. *xiphias*, f. *xiphos* sword.

**xiphoid** zī-foīd sword-shaped, ensiform. XVIII. - modL. *xiphoidēs* - Gr. *xiphoidēs*, f. *xiphos* sword; see -OID.

**X-rays** eksrei·z form of radiation discovered by W. C. Röntgen of Würzburg in 1895, also called *Röntgen rays*. - G. *x-strahlen*.

**xylo-** zai·lou, zai·lo· comb. form of Gr. *xύλον* wood, used in techn. terms XIX. **xy·lonITE** celluloid. XIX; earlier form *xyloinite*, irreg. f. *xyloidin* afterwards assim. to Gr. *xύλον*. **xy·loPHONE** musical instrument consisting of flat wooden bars XIX.

**xystus**, pl. -ī zī·stās, -ai portico, colonnade. XVII (Evelyn). - L. - Gr. *xystós*, *xustón*.

## Y

**y-** i prefix repr. OE. *ġe-* = OFris. *gi-*, *ge-*, *ie-*, *e-*, OS. *gi-*, *ge-*, *i-*, MLG., MDu. *ge-*, *ghe-* (LG., Du. *ge-*), OHG. *ga-*, *ka-*, *gi-*, *ki-* (G. *ge-*, dial. *je-*), Goth. *ga-* - Germ. \**ga-*; in Scand. the prefix had disappeared as a living element in prehistoric times but relics survive in ON. *glíkr* LIKE<sup>1</sup>, *gnógr* ENOUGH. The parallelism of form and meaning shown by such words as L. *communis* and Goth. *gamains*, OE. *ġemæne* COMMON, L. *conventire* CONVENE and Goth. *gagiman* assemble, has suggested the possibility of the identity of Germ. \**ga-* and L. COM-. This prefix is disguised in form or its force is obliterated in AFFORD, ALIKE, AMONG, AWARE, EACH, EITHER, NEITHER, ENOUGH, EVERYWHERE, HANDICRAFT, HANDWORK. From mid-XVI archaizing poets created new formations, e.g. *ychain'd*, *ydrop*, *yglauñst*, *yshrilled*, occas. with prp., as *ycausing* (Sackville), *star-ypointing* (Milton). The orig. physical meaning 'with', 'together', yielded the notion of associations, and hence of appropriateness, suitability, and collectivity, the final stage being the notion of completeness and perfectivity, a special application being the use of the

prefix in pps., regular in OE. and continuing in southern ME. till xv, and repr. by *a-* in mod. dial. use. The OE. form *ġe-* was succeeded in ME. by *ȝe-*, *ie-*, *i-*, *y-*, the last of which is regular in Spenser and his imitators, as in YCLAD clothed, YCLEPT called, *yfet* fetched, *ywrit* written.

**-y<sup>1</sup>** i suffix of adjs. denoting 'having the character of . . .', 'inclined to . . .', 'full or consisting of . . .'; OE. *-ig*, earlier *-eg*, *-æg*, in early ME. *-i*, later *-ie*, *-ye*, finally *-y*, with variant *-ey* in certain positions, as *bluey*, *gluey*, *nosey* (beside *nosy*). Some adjs. of OE. date have long ceased to show their etymol. relations, as *empty*, *dizzy*, *giddy*, *merry*, as distinguished from others such as *bloody*, *mighty*, *speedy*. The sp. of *fiery* (f. *fire*) is notable. For the addition of *-y* to produce a more adjectival appearance see *chilly*, *haughty*, *murky*, *slippery*, *wary*, and compare *hugy*, †*paly*. An exceptional etym. is *handy*. To be noted is the *ð* in *swarthy* and *worthy*; the coexistence of *leafy* and *leavy*, the double cons. in *baggy*, *catty*, *chummy*, *leggy*, *soppy*, etc.; the *ck* in *panicky* and the like. In the foll. the

origin is different, but the suffix is assoc. with this: *faulty, hardy, jolly, risky, sturdy, tardy*. Recent derivs. (since c.1800) have been very numerous, and have tended to be joc., undignified, or trivial, as *balmy, batty, boosy, bossy, cushy, doggy, dotty, hammy, hors(e)y, mousy, oniony, sexy, shirtzy, squiffy*. The suffix is added less frequently to verbs with the meaning 'inclined to, liable to', as in *choky, drowsy, slippery, sticky* (xvi), later *blowzy, clingy, quavery, rollicky, runny* (e.g. of eggs).

**-y<sup>2</sup>** i suffix orig. of weak vbs. of the second class, of OE. inf. *-ian*, with pt. in *-ode*, pp. in *-od* = OFris. *-ia*, OS. *-ōian*, *-ōn*, OHG. *-ōn* (Du., G. *-en*), Goth. *-ōn* :- Germ. *\*-ōjan*. By XIII it was restricted to southern and western areas and remains in mod. dial. (Somerset, Devon, and Dorset) in intr. inf. use.

**-y<sup>3</sup>** i suffix repr. ultimately, partly through (O)F. *-ie*, CRom. *-ia*, L. *-ia* *-ia*<sup>1</sup>. It is the vocalic el. of *-cy, -ry*, and the final el. of many disyll. suffixes, viz. *-ACY, -ANCY, -CRACY, -ENCY, -ERY, -GRAPHY, -LATRY, -LOGY, -MANCY, -PATHY, -PHILY, -TOMY*. It is exemplified in names of countries such as *Brittany, Italy*; contrast *Arabia* (†*Araby*), *Britannia, Syria* (†*Syrie*).

**-y<sup>4</sup>** i repr., partly through AN. *-ie*, L. *-ium* as appended to verbal bases, as in *augury, colloquy, perjury, obloquy, remedy, subsidy*; not a productive el. in Eng., but perh. supplying the analogy for *expiry* and *inquiry*, and a basis for *entreaty, f. entreat vb.* after *treat, treaty*. The *y* of *effigy, mercy, navy, pigmy*, is different.

**-y<sup>5</sup>** i suffix repr. AN., OF. *-e, -ee* (mod.F. *-é, -ée*) :- L. *-atu-, -ata* (see *-ATE<sup>1</sup>, -ATE<sup>2</sup>*; in sbs. = *-ATE<sup>1</sup>* as in (1) *county, duchy, pasty, patty, treaty, (2) army, delivery, entry, liverly*; in adjs. = *-ATE<sup>2</sup>*, as in *easy, privy, puny, tawny*; there are few gen. adjs. of this class, but the number of heraldic descriptive terms is considerable, as *bendy, gyronny, lozengy, sarcelly*, the earliest of which have the forms *-e, -ee, -i*; *wavy* as a syn. of *undy* is isolated as a formation on a native word.

**-y<sup>6</sup>** i also *-ie*, (in some special cases) *-ey*, as *Charley* (beside *Charlie*), *jockey, sawney, slavewy*; originating in hypocoristic Sc. formations, several of which have been the basis of surnames, as *Christie, Christison, Jamieson, Mathieson, Robison*, and forming pet names and familiar diminutives, as well as transf. uses such as applications to implements; for miscellaneous exx. see *babby, Betty, bobby, cuddy<sup>2</sup>, daddy, dandy<sup>1</sup>, dicky<sup>1</sup>, jemmy, jockey, joey<sup>2</sup>, johnny, kiddy, namby-pamby, nanny, paddy<sup>2</sup>, Sally Lum, teddy, Tommy*. Addition to a curtailed form of a disyllable or polysyllable is exemplified by *baccy, cabby, hubby, middy, mighty, toady, tummy, tweeny*; exx. of proper names are *Bozzy* (f. *Boswell*), *Dizzy* (f. *Disraeli*).

Isolated formations are *comfy* (for *comfortable*), *conchy* (for *conscientious objector*), *guty* (for *guttapercha*), *hanky* (formerly *handky*, for *handkerchief*), *navvy* (for *navigator*). (For applications of the pl. see *-IES*.) Cf. *-SY*.

**yabber** jæ:bəɹ language of Australian aborigines. XIX. Native *yabba*.

**yacht** jət light fast-sailing ship. XVI. - early modDu. *jaght(e)*, now *yacht*, short for *jaghtschip* (ship for chasing), f. *jaght* hunting, chase, f. *jagen* hunt, chase (see *-T<sup>2</sup>*); from Du. are also G. *jacht*, Sw. *jakt*, Da. *jagt*, F. *yacht jak*, Sp. *yacte, yate, yac*, Pg. *hiate*, Russ. *jakhta*. Owing mainly to the presence in the Du. word of the sound χ the Eng. sp. has been various and erratic; the present pronunc. is shown by *yott* in XVII; a former pronunc. jətʃ or jætʃ is shown by the sp. *yatch* (XVII-XIX). Hence **yacht**<sup>ING<sup>1</sup></sup> jə'tɪŋ, **ya-CHT**<sup>SMAN</sup>, superseding *yachtman*. XIX.

**yaffingale** jæ'fɪŋeɪl (dial.) green woodpecker. XVII. imit. of the bird's laughing cry. Also **yaffil, yaffle** jæ'fɪ XVIII, **ya-FFLER<sup>1</sup>** XIX.

**yager** jeɪ'gəɹ anglicized sp. of JÄGER. XIX (Byron, Campbell).

**yah<sup>1</sup>** jə excl. of disgust or defiance. XIX.

**yah<sup>2</sup>** jə repeated *yah! yah!* denoting perverted pronunc. of *hear! hear!* used as a form of applause. XIX.

**yahoo** jahū name invented by Swift (Gulliver's Travels, 1726) for a brute in human form. Cf. HOUYHNHNM.

**Yahvist** see JAHVIST.

**yak** jæk bovine animal Poepagus grunniens. XIX. - Tibetan *γyag*.

**yale lock** jeɪl lək form of lock invented by Linus Yale (1821-68), a locksmith of New England. XIX.

**yam** jəm (tuberous root of) species of Dioscorea. XVII (earlier in Eng. writings in various alien forms, e.g. *inany, nname, igname*) - Pg. *inhame* or Sp. *†igñame* (mod. *ñame*), whence F. *igname*; ult. source unkn.

**yamen, -un** jə'mən office of a Chinese mandarin. XIX. Chinese, f. *ya* general's tent or pavilion, official residence + *mun* gate.

**yank** jæŋk (dial., U.S.) pull suddenly and vigorously; also sb. XIX. Of unkn. origin.

**Yank** jæŋk short for YANKEE. XVIII.

**Yankee** jæ'ŋki native of New England, (hence of the U.S.A.). XVIII. None of the proposed etyms. is convincing; most plausibly on formal grounds, spec. application of *Yankee, Yank(e)y* (XVII-XVIII) as a surname or nickname, and may be based on Du. *Jan* John and intended as a dim. form (= *Janje*). ☞ *Yanky* was formerly the name of a craft of Du. build.

**yaourt** ja'ʊɹt semi-solid curd-like food prepared from milk. XIX. - Turk. *yoghurt* (with quiescent *gh*).

**yap** bark sharply. XVII. imit. Cf. YAWP.

**yapock** jæ'pɒk S. Amer. water opossum. XIX. f. name of a river between French Guiana and Brazil.

**yapp** book-binding with projecting limp leather cover. XIX. Name of a London bookseller to whose order the binding was first made.

**yarak** jæ:ræk in y. (of a hawk) in condition for hunting. XIX. perh. - Pers. *yārakī* strength.

**yarborough** jɑ:rbərə hand containing no card above a nine. XIX. Said to be named after an earl of *Yarborough* who bet 1000 to 1 against its occurrence.

**yard<sup>1</sup>** jɑ:d enclosed space attached to a building OE.; enclosure in which animals are kept or some work is done XIII (Cursor M., Havelok). OE. *geard* fence, enclosure, courtyard, dwelling, region (as in *middan|geard*, ME. *middenerd* the earth, *ort|geard* ORCHARD). Corr., with variation of declension, to OFris. *garda*, OS. *gardo*, OHG. *gart*, *garto* (Du. *gaard*, G. *garten* garden), ON. *garðr* GARTH, Goth. *gards* house, *garda* enclosure, stall :- CGerm. \**gardaz* \**gardon*, rel. to OSL. *gradū* city, garden, Russ. *górod* town (cf. the place-names *Petrograd*, *Belgrade*, *Novgorod*), Lith. *gārdas* enclosure. Cf. GARDEN.

**yard<sup>2</sup>** jɑ:d †rod, staff; (naut.) spar to which a square sail is bent; †measuring-rod; †rood (of land) OE.; measure of 3 feet XIV. OE. *gerd*, (WS.) \**gierd*, *gird*, *gyrd* = OFris. *jerde*, OS. *gerdia* switch, *segal|gerd* sail-yard (Du. *gard* twig, rod), OHG. *gart(e)a*, *gerta* (G. *gerte*) :- WGerm. \**gazdjo*, f. Germ. \**gazdaz* GAD<sup>1</sup>.

**zare** jε:ɹ ready OE.; (of a ship) easily manageable XIV (Gower). OE. *gearu* = OS. *garu*, -o (Du. *gaar* done, dressed, clever), OHG. *garo* (G. *gar* ready, prepared, adv. quite), ON. *gorr*, *gorvu*- ready-made, prompt, skilled :- Germ. \**garvu*- (cf. GAR).

**yarn** jɑ:n spun fibre of cotton, silk, etc. OE. *gearn* = MDu. *gaern* (Du. *garen*), OHG., G., ON. *garn*, prob. f. base repr. also by \**garnō* in ON. *gorn*, pl. *garnar* guts, and \**garnjo-* in OE. *micgern*, OS. *midgarni*, OHG. *mittigarni* entrail fat, suet, and rel. outside Germ. to Lith. *žarna* intestine, L. *haru|spex* one who divines from inspection of entrails, Gr. *khordē* intestine, guts, tripe, string of gut, of a lyre, CHORD<sup>2</sup>, Skr. *hirā* vein. The sense 'story, tale' is from naut. sl. phr. *spin a yarn*.

**yarrow** jæ:rou plant *Achillea Millefolium*. OE. *gearwe*, corr. to MDu. *garwe*, *gherwe* (Du. *gerwe*), OHG. *gar(a)wa* (G. *schaft|garbe*); WGerm., of unkn. origin.

**yashmak** jæ:fmæk Moslem woman's veil. XIX. - Arab. *yashmaq*.

**yataghan** jætəgən sword of Moslem countries. XIX. - Turk. *yātāghan*, adopted in many Eur. langs. Cf. *ataghan* (Byron).

**yaw** jə (orig. naut.) deviate in the course. XVI. Of unkn. origin.

**yawl<sup>1</sup>** jɔ:l cry out loudly. XIV (*zaule*). Parallel to YOWL with vowel-variation; cf. LG. *jaulen* (of cats).

**yawl<sup>2</sup>** jɔ:l ship's boat; small sailing-boat or fishing-boat. XVII (*yale*, *yall*, *yaule*). - (M)LG. *jolle* or Du. *jol*, whence also F. *yole*, It. *jolo*, Sw. *julle*, G., Da. *jolle*, Russ. *jal*; ult. origin unkn. Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.

**yawn** jɔ:n open the mouth wide (now only from fatigue, etc.); lie wide open. XVI. spec. symbolic alt. of ME. *zone*, which with *zene* repr. OE. *geonian*, var. of *ginian* = OHG. *ginōn*, -ēn, MDu. *ghēnen*, rel. to synonym. OE. *gānian*, OHG. *geinōn* and OE. *gīnan*, OS. *gīnan*, ON. *gīna*; all *n*-formations on Germ. \**gai-*, \**gi-*; a parallel with *w* appears in OHG. *giwēn*, MDu. *ghēwen*, the simple base being shown by OHG. *gīēn* gape, ON. *gjd* cleft. Outside Germ. (\**ghoi-*) \**ghei-* \**ghi-* is repr. by L. *hiāre*, *hiscere* gape, yawn (cf. HIATUS, DEHISCENT), OSL. *zijati*, Lith. *žiōti*; cf. Gr. *khāskein*, *khatnein* gape, and CHASM.

**yawp**, **yaup** jɔ:p (chiefly dial.) perh. identical with late ME. *zolpe* cry or shout harshly; in XVI-XVII *yalp*, also of a dog = YAP; imit. of loud or strident utterance.

**yaws** jɔ:z contagious disease affecting Negroes. XVI. So *jas* in Du. Guiana; identity with synonym. *pians* pl. (F. *pian*, Sp., Pg. *epian*, *pian* - Guarani *piá*) has been suggested, through Negro jargon.

**yclad** iklæ:d clothed; arch. as in Spenser, Sh., Thomson, Byron; see Y-, CLAD.

**yclept** ikle:pt arch. called (so-and-so). OE. *gecleopod*, pp. of *cleopian*, *clīpian* call; see Y-, -T<sup>3</sup>.

**ye** jɪ, jɪ (arch. and joc., dial.) nom. pl. of 2nd pers. pron. OE. *gē* = OFris. *jī*, OS. *gī*, *ge* (Du. *gij*), OHG. *ir* (G. *ihr*), ON. *ēr* (-: \**jēr*), analogically modified forms (after the 1st pers. pron., e.g. OE. *ge* after *we*, OHG. *ir* after *wir*, ON. *ēr* after *vér*) of CGerm. \**juz*, accented \**jūs*, repr. by Goth. *jūs*, f. \**ju-* (with pl. ending); see YOU, YOUR.

**ye** jɪ late writing of *þ* THE<sup>1</sup>.

**yea** jɛi affirmative adv. (now dial. and arch.) OE. *gē*, (WS.) *gēa*, corr. to OFris. *gē*, *jē*, OS., OHG. *jā* (Du., G. *ja*), ON. *já*, Goth. *ja*, *jai*; ult. CGerm. \**ja*, \**je*, which was variously modified through stress or emotional emphasis. The standard sp. *yea* and pronunc. *jei* show retarded development, perh. partly due to assoc. with *nay* (but the normal development *jɪ* is current locally).

¶ For the former spec. distinction of usage cf. YES.

**yeán** jīn (arch., dial.) of a ewe, bring forth. xiv (Trevisa). repr. OE. \**geēanian* (rel. to *geēan* 'feta'), f. *ge-* *Y-* + *ēanian* = Wfris. *eandje*, Du. dial. *oonen* *z-* Germ. \**aunōjan*, f. \**aun-* *z-* IE. \**agw-*, whence also L. *agnus*, Gr. *amnós*, Osl. *agnē*, OIr. *úan*, W. *oen* lamb. Cf. **ea-ling**<sup>1</sup> young lamb (Sh.), f. dial. *ean*, OE. *ēanian*.

**year** jīar period of the earth's revolution round the sun; 12 months; pl. age OE.; pl. period, times XIII. OE. (Anglian) *gēr*, (WS.) *gēar* = OFris. *jār*, *jēr*, OS. *jār*, *gēr* (Du. *jaar*), OHG. *jār* (G. *jahr*), ON. *ar*, Goth. *jēr* *z-* CGerm. \**jāram*, f. IE. base \**jēr-* \**jōr-*, repr. also by Av. *yāre* year, Gr. *hōrā* season (whence L. *hōra* HOUR), time of year, time of day, *hōros* year, pl. annals, Osl. *jara* spring (Russ. *yarovói*, Pol. *jary*, Serb. *jari* (of crops) spring-sown), and L. *hornus* of this year *z-* \**hōjōrinus*, f. \**hō jōrō* (cf. G. *heuer* this year, OHG. *hiuru* *z-* \**hiu jāru*) comp. **year**MIND *jīar* imaind yearly obit. OE. *geargemynd*, superseded by *year's* mind from xv.

**yearn** jēin have a strong desire. OE. *gierman* = OS. *gērnean*, *gīrnean*, ON. *gīrna*, Goth. *gairnjan* *z-* Germ. (not in HG.) \**gernjan*, f. \**gernaz* (whence Finn. *kernus* desirous), repr. by OE. *georn* eager, OS., OHG. *gern* (G. *gern* willingly), ON. *gjarn*, Goth. *seina*/*gairns* selfish, f. \**ger-*, repr. also by OHG. *gerōn* (G. *begehren*) desire, ON. *gerr* greedy, with prob. cogns. in Skr. and Av., Gr. *kháris* favour, grace, *khatrein* rejoice, L. *horiri*, *hortari* EXHORT.

**yeast** jīst frothy substance produced by fermentation of malt, etc. OE. (Anglian) \**gest*, WS. \**giest* (late *gist*), corr. to MLG. *gest* dregs, dirt, MDu. *gist*, *ghest* (Du. *gist*, *gest* yeast), MHG. *jīst*, *jēst*, *gist*, *gest* (G. *gischt*, earlier *gäsch*), yeast, froth, ON. *jōstr*, rel. to OHG. *jesan*, *gesan*; IE. \**jes-* is repr. also by Skr. *yás(y)ati* seethe, boil, Gr. *zeín* boil, *zestós* boiled, W. *iās* seething.

**yelk** see YOLK<sup>1</sup>.

**yell** jēl utter a loud strident cry. OE. (Anglian) *gellan*, (WS.) *giellan*, pt. *geal*, *gullon* = MLG., MDu. *ghellen*, OHG. *gellan* (Du. *gillen*, G. *gellen*), ON. *gjalla*, f. Germ. \**gel-* \**gal-*, whence also OE., OHG. *galan*, ON. *gala* sing, cry out, OE. *nihle*/*gale* NIGHTINGALE, ON. *hana*/*gal* cockcrow, OS., OHG. *galm* outcry. Weak inflexions began xiv.

**yellow** jēlou of the colour of gold, yolk of egg, buttercup OE. †jealous xvii; in phr. *y. press* sensational xix. OE. *geolu*, *-o* = OS. *gelo*, (M)LG. *geel*, MDu. *gel(e)u*, *geel*, OHG. *gelo* (Du. *gel*, G. *gelb*) *z-* WGerm. \**gelwa* *z-* IE. \**ghelwo-*, rel. to L. *helvus*. Gr. *khlóos*, *khlóē*, Lith. *želvas*. Cf. GALL<sup>1</sup>, GOLD. sb. xiv.

**yellow hammer, ammer** jēlou (h)æmər species of bunting *Emberiza citrinella*, having bright yellow plumage. xvi (yel-

*ambre*, *yellowhammer*). The source of (*hammer* may be OE. *amore* 'scorellus' (unidentified), with poss. conflation with *hama* covering, feathers, there being a syn. in dial. *yellowham* (xvi); there are numerous Continental names of birds which contain el. meaning 'yellow' or 'gold'.

**yelp** jēlp A. †boast; †cry aloud xv; B. utter a cry characteristic of dogs, etc. xvi (the corr. sense of the sb. is earlier in Sc., as used by Dunbar and Douglas). OE. *gielpān*, *gelpan*, *gilpan* (pt. *gealp*, *gulpon*, pp. *golpen*) = MHG. *gelfen*, *gelphen*, f. echoic base otherwise repr. in OS. *galpon* (LG. *galpen*), ME. *zolpe*, dial. *yawp*.

**yen** jēn gold or silver coin, the monetary unit. xix. Jap. *-Chin*. *yūan* round, round thing, circle, dollar.

**yeoman** jōmən, pl. **yeomen** attendant below the rank of 'sergeant' xiv; freeholder below the rank of a gentleman, (hence) man of good standing xv. ME. *zoman*, *zuman*, *zeman*, *ziman*, prob. reduced forms of *zong-*, *zung-*, *zeng-*, *zingman*, i.e. *youngman*, which was similarly used in ME. ¶ The phonetic development of *ngm* to *m(m)* may be paralleled in dial. *yeomath*, *yemmath*, etc. from \**young math* late mowing. Swift in 1706 rhymes *ye'man* with *Philemon*.

**yes** jēs word expressing an affirmative reply (peculiar to Eng.). OE. *gēse*, *gīse*, *gýse*, prob. for \**giēse*, f. \**giā siē* 'yea, may it be (so)'; formerly used spec. in response to a neg. question) (YEA).

**yester-** jēstər of or pert. to the day before today. OE. *geostran*, *giestran* = OHG. *gestaron*, *gesterēn*, MHG. *gester(n)*, G. *gestern*, MLG. *ghīst(e)ren*, Du. *gisteren*; in comps. **yester**DAY *je-stærdi*, *-dei*. OE. *geostran*, *gystran* *dæg* (also, with metathesis *gierstan* *dæg*, Nhb. *giosterdoeg*), having one Germ. parallel in Gothic (once) *gistradagis* tomorrow, the other langs. having only the simplex, as above; **yester**E-VE xvii, *-E-VEN* xv, *-MO-RN* xviii, *-MO-RNING* xvii; †**yester**NEVE OE. *-xiv*; **yester**NI-GHT (arch.), OE. *gystran niht*; **yester**YEA-R last year. xix (D. G. Rossetti, rendering Villon's *antan*). **yester**TREE-N *yesterday evening* (chiefly Sc. and poet.). xiv.

Of IE. extent (exc. Balto-Sl.), the Germ. forms showing the addition of compar. *-ter-* (cf. L. *hesternus* of yesterday) to the stem of Gr. *khthēs*, *ekhthēs*, Skr. *hyás*, L. *heri* yesterday. ¶ The basic sense is 'another day reckoning from yesterday'; the double meaning is seen in OHG. *egestern* and ON. *i gær*; there is an isolated ex. of the meaning of 'tomorrow' for *yesterday* in Sir Thomas More's works.

**yet** jēt (arch.) in addition, further, more-over, still; till now. OE. *giēt*, *giēta* = OFris. *iēta*, *ēta*, *īta*, of unkn. origin, like the synon. OE. *gēn*, *gēna*. ¶ The meanings of *yet* are expressed in Germ. langs. outside the



Anglo-Frisian group by \**noh*, OS., OHG. *noh* (Du. *nog*, G. *noch*), Goth. *nauh* (← IE. \**nuqe* 'and now').

**yeti** jei-ti xx. Native Sherpa (Tibetan) name of the Abominable Snowman, a sub-human animal supposed to leave tracks in the snow of the Himalayas.

**yew** jū tree of the genus *Taxus*. OE. *iw*, *ēow*, corr. with cons.-alternation and variation in gender to OE. *ī(o)h*, *ēoh*, OS. *ih*, MLG., MDu. *iwe*, *iewe*, *uwe*, OHG. *iwu*, *īwi*, *īwa*, *ihu*, *īga* (G. *eibe*), ON. *yr* (chiefly 'bow') :- CGerm. (exc. Goth.) \**iχwaz*, *iχwaz*, *iχwō*, *iχwō*, with parallel forms in Celtic and Balto-Sl.; F. *if* and Sp. *iva* are from Germ., and (M)Du. *ijf* from F. *if*.  
 ☐ Often planted in churchyards and regarded as symbolical of grief; the wood was formerly much used for bows.

**yex** jeks, **yesk** jesk (dial.) †sob; hiccups. OE. *gesca*, *geocsa*, rel. to vb. *giscian*, *geocsian*, corr. to OHG. *geskōn*, *geskizōn*; of echoic origin.

**Yggdrasil** i-gdrasil (Norse myth.) the great yew tree whose branches and roots extend through the universe. XVIII. ON., also *askr yggdrasil* 'ash-tree of Y.'; perh. f. *Yggr* name of Odin + *drasill* horse.

**Yiddish** ji-dif language of Jews in Europe and America, consisting mainly of German (printed in Heb. characters). XIX. - G. *jüdisch* jü-dif Jewish, f. *Jude* JEW (the full G. name is *jüdisch-deutsch* Jewish-German) + *-isch* -ISH<sup>1</sup>.

**yield** jild pay, repay (mainly obs.) OE.; give forth, produce XI; give way, surrender XIII. OE. (non-WS.) *geldan*, (WS.) *-gieldan*, pt. *geald*, pp. *golden* = OFris. *gelda*, *ielda*, OS. *geldan*, OHG. *geltan* (Du. *gelden*, G. *gelten*), ON. *gjalda*, Goth. *-gildan* (as in *fragildan*, *usgildan* compensate) :- CGerm. \**gelōan* pay, requite, further cogns. of which are doubtful. ☐ The sense-development of the Eng. word is largely due to its rendering of L. *reddere* and F. *rendre* with their comps. On the Continent the only gen. surviving senses are 'be worth or valid', 'concern', 'apply to'.

**-yl** il (formerly occas. *-ule*) terminal el. of chemical terms - F. *-yle*, (†*-ule*) - Gr. *hülē* wood, matter, substance, used for 'chemical principle', 'radical', introduced by Wöhler and Liebig 1832 and first used by them in *benzoyle*.

**ylang-ylang** i-læŋ i-læŋ anonaceous tree *Canarium odoratum*, of Malaysia, etc. XIX. Tagalog.

**yo** jou excl. of incitement or warning. XV (30, *io*). Also (naut.) **yo** |HO· yOH· XVIII, **yo**-HEAVE-HO XIX.

**yod** jød 10th (and smallest) letter of the Heb. alphabet XVIII; (philol.) front voiced open consonant denoted by j. Cf. IOTA, JOT.

**yode** joud (arch., as used, e.g. by Spenser, Thomson, and Scott) went. ME. *ȝ(e)ode*, var. of *ȝede*, *ede* (OE. *ēode*, *geōde*), functioning as pt. of *gān* GO and parallel to Goth. *iddja*, pt. of *gaggan*; of disputed origin but presumably ult. cogn. with Gr. *eimi* I shall go, L. *eō* I go (inf. *ire*). Cf. *ȝyede*, used pseudo-arch. as inf. XVI-XVIII.

**yodel** jou-dəl sing with mixture of falsetto like Swiss and Tyrolese mountain-dwellers. XIX. - G. *jodeln* (prop.) utter the syll. *jo*.

**yoga** jou-ga union with the Supreme Spirit. XIX. Hind.; Skr. *yoga* union (see YOGA). So **yo-gi** Indian ascetic who practises this XVII. Hind. :- Skr. *yogin*.

**yog(h)urt** jou-guəɪt var. of YAOURT. XIX.

**yoicks** joiks fox-hunting cry. XVIII. Contemp. with *yoaks* and *hoicks* (also *hoick*, *hoik* XVII), which appears to be a var. of earlier *hike*, as in *hike hallow*, *hike a Bewmont* (Turberville XVI).

**yoke** jouk contrivance for coupling draught animals by the neck; pair of animals so coupled (often with uninflected pl.); fig. subjection, suppression. OE. *geoc* = OS. *juc*, OHG. *joh* (Du. *juk*, G. *joch*), ON. *ok*, Goth. *juk* :- CGerm. \**jukam* (whence Finn. *juko*) :- IE. \**jugom*, corr. to L. *jugum*, Gr. *zugón*, W. *iau*, OSl. *igo*, Skr. *yugám*, f. \**jug-* \**jeug-* \**joug-*, repr. also by L. *jungere* JOIN, Gr. *zeugnínai* (cf. ZEUGMA), Lith. *jungiu* harness, Skr. YOGA, Hitt. *jugan*. So **yoke** vb. OE. *geocian*. ☐ The standard form *yoke* descends from the obl. OE. forms, the nom. being normally repr. by dial. *yock*.

**yokel** jou-kl illiterate rustic, country bumpkin. XIX. First recorded from flash or sporting language; identical in form with dial. *yokel* green woodpecker, yellow-hammer, of which it may be a fig. application.

**yolk<sup>1</sup>** jouk yellow of an egg. OE. *geolca*, *geoloca*, f. *geolu* YELLOW. ☐ The parallel development repr. by **yelk** (XIV), with corr. pronunc. *jelk*, survived dial. and the sp. was common till late XIX, esp. in techn. use.

**yolk<sup>2</sup>** jouk greasy substance of sheep's skin glands. XVII. repr. OE. \**eowoca*, in the adj. *eowociġ* (local *yolky*); see -Y<sup>1</sup>; cf. Flem. *ieke*, whence Sc. *eik*.

**yon** jøn (arch., dial.) yonder. adj. (OE., once), pron. (XIII, Cursor M.). OE. *geon*, corr., with variation of vowels, to OFris. *jen(a)*, -e, MLG. *gene*, MDu. *ghens*; OHG. *jenēr* (G. *jener* that one), Goth. *jains* that; there is a parallel series of forms without cons. initial, viz. OHG. *enēr*, ON. *enn*, *inn* (definite article), cogn. with Gr. *énē* day after tomorrow, *énioi* some, Lith. *anàs*, OSl. *onū* that, Skr. *āna-* this one. So **yond** jønd (dial.) yonder (adv. used adj.). OE. *geond* (*iand*), which enters into some 33 comps., corr. to MLG. *gent*, *genten*, *jint*, LG. *gunt*, *gunten*, early Flem. *ghins*, Du. *ginds*, Goth.

*jaind* thither; cf. BEYOND, ME. (dial.) *ayond*. **yonder** jə'ndəi (now literary, arch., or dial.) over there. XIII; adj. XIV. ME. *zonder* (beside *gender*), corr. to OS. *genāra* (adj.), WFr. *ginder* (adj.), on this side, MDu. *ghinder*, *gunder* (Du. *ginder*), Goth. *jaindre*. **yonside** jə'nsaid (on) the further side (of) XVI (Coverdale); also adv. XVII; cf. LG. *gunseit*, G. *longseite*.

**yore** jəɹ (arch.) †a long time ago, †formerly, †for a long time past; of *y*., formerly, of old XIV. OE. *geāra*, *geāre*, *geāro*, advb. formations of obscure origin, perh. f. *ge-γ-†ār* ERE, on the model of *gefyrn*, f. *ge-γ-†fyrn* long ago.

**yorker** jɔ'rkə (in cricket) ball that pitches inside the crease. XIX. prob. f. *York*, capital of Yorkshire, as being introduced by Yorkshire players; see -ER<sup>1</sup>.

**Yorkshire** jɔ'rkʃə name of the largest of the Eng. counties often used with reference to the alleged boorishness, cunning, or trickery of Y. people XVII; Y. *pudding*, batter pudding baked under meat XVIII.

**you** jū, ju, jə orig. accusative and dative pl. of the 2nd pers. pron. (see THOU); began to be used XV for nom. YE and somewhat earlier (XIV) as a substitute for *thee* and *thou* in respectful address to a superior; also from late XV as an indef. pron., 'one', 'anyone'. OE. *iow*, *ēow* (also *ēowic*, Nhb. *iuih*) = OFris. *ju*, OS. *iu* (Du. *u*), OHG. (MHG.) dat. *iu*, *eu*, accus. *iuwih*, *iuch* (G. *euch*) :- WGerm. \**iuwiz*, paralleled by \**izwiz* in ON. *yðr*, Goth. *izwis*. The primary stem \**jū* is repr. by Skr. *yūyam*, Gr. *ūmme* (:- (*jusme*), Lith. *jūs* you, *jūdu* you two (cf. OE. *git*). Fully str. OE. *ēow* would be repr. by \**jau*; actual *jū* arose from re-stressing an unstressed var. (cf. I). ¶ The obl. case *you*, together with its adj. YOUR and corr. absolute YOURS, have displaced in gen. use nom. pl. YE and the orig. sgs. THOU, THEE, THY, THINE.

**young** jaŋ that has lived a short time (also transf.). OE. *g(e)ong*, *gung*, later *iung* = OFris., OS. *jung*, OHG. *junc* (Du. *jong*, G. *jung*), ON. *ungr*, Goth. *juggs* :- CGerm. \**jungaz*, contr. of \**juwungaz* :- IE. \**juwŋkós*, repr. by Skr. *juvacás* youthful, L. *juvenus* young bull, W. *ieuanc*, OIr. *ōac*, *ōc* young, extension of \**juwen-*, \**jūn-*, repr. directly by Skr. *yūvan-*, L. *juvenis* young, compar. *jūnior* JUNIOR, Lith. *jāunas*, OSl. *junú*, and (with abstr. suffix) L. *juventa*, *juventus*, OIr. *ōitiu* YOUTH. Hence **you-NGLING**<sup>1</sup> young person OE. *geongling* = OFris. *jongeling*, OS. *jungling*, OHG. *jungaling*, ON. *yinglingr*.

**you-NGSTER** young person. XVI (Greene, Nashe).

**your** juɹ, jūɹ, jəɹ of or belonging to you. (i) OE. *ēower*, usu. in partitive sense, g. of *gē* YE, corr. to OFris. *iower*, OS. *iower*, OHG. *iower* (G. *euer*); cf. ON. *yðr*, Goth. *izwara*; (ii) OE. *ēower* m. and n., *ēowru* fem., poss. adj. corr. to OHG. *iower* (G. *euer*); cf. ON. *yð(v)arr*, Goth. *izwar*. Hence **yours** juɹɹɹ poss. pron. (repl. †*your*) with -s as in HERS, OURS, THEIRS. XIII (Cursor M., Havelok). **yourse**-LF XIV, -*se'lves* XVI.

**yourt** juɹt semi-subterranean dwelling of certain natives of Asia. XVIII. - Russ. *jurta*, through F. *yourte* or G. *jurte*.

**youth** jūθ fact or state of being young; young people OE.; young person XIII. OE. *geogub*, (late) *iugub* = OFris. *jogethe*, OS. *juguð* (Du. *jeugd*), OHG. *jugund* (G. *jugend*) :- WGerm. \**jugunþ-*, alt. of \**juwunþ-* (cf. L. *juventa*, -*tus*, Goth. *junda*), f. \**zuwunþ-* YOUNG; see -TH<sup>1</sup>. Hence **you-THFUL**<sup>1</sup>. XVI; **you-THOOD** OE. - XIII; re-formed XVII.

**yowl** jaul (dial.) cry loudly with pain; caterwaul, howl. XIII. Echoic; cf. dial. *yazol*, ME. *zaule* YAWL<sup>1</sup>, and dial. *gawl* (ON. *gaula*), G. *johlen*.

**yo-yo** jou·jou toy resembling the bandalore. XX. Introduced from Canada, of unkn. origin.

**yperite** ai'pərait mustard gas. XX. - F. f. *Ypres*, a town of Belgium. See -ITE.

**yttrium** i'triam (chem.) rare metal of the cerium group (symbol Y). XIX. - mod L., f. *yttria* (1797), f. name of Ytterby, Sweden, whence also **ytterbium** itə'rbiam (min.) element occurring in gadolinite; **y-TERBITE**, syn. of *gadolinite*.

**yucca** ja'kə, **yuca** jū'kə in Western and Central America, cassava XVI (Eden), plant of N. Amer. genus *Yucca* XVII (Evelyn). Of Carib origin.

**Yugoslav** see JUGOSLAV.

**Yule** jūl Christmas. OE. *gēol*, earlier *geo(h)ol*, *geh(h)ol*, also *gēola* Christmas Day, (pl.) Christmastide (and in phr. *se ærra gēola* December, *se æfterra gēola* January, i.e. the former, the latter 'Yule', attrib. in OE. *æresta geohheldæg*, 'first Yuleday', Christmas Day), corr. to ON. *jól* pl. heathen feast lasting twelve days, (later) Christmas; rel. to OE. (Anglian) *gūli* December and January (Bede) = ON. *ýlir* month beginning on the second day of the week falling within November 10-17, Goth. *jūleis* in *fruma jūleis* November; ult. origin unkn.

**ywis** see IWIS.

## Z

- zabra** zā·brə small coastal vessel in the Bay of Biscay. XVI. - Sp. *zabra*.
- zaffre** zæ·fəɪ impure oxide of cobalt. XVII. - It. *zaffera* (Neri) or its source (O)F. *safrē* - Arab. *sofr*.
- zag** zæg second el. of ZIGZAG used to denote a direction at an angle to that expressed by *zig*. XVIII (*zig here, zag there*, Burns).
- zamorin** zæ·mərɪn title of the Hindu sovereign of Calicut. XVI. - Pg. *samorin*, *çamorin* - Malayalam *sāmūri*.
- zany** zei·ni comic performer attending on a clown, etc. and imitating him XVI (Sh.); †attendant, hanger-on XVII (Jonson); †mimic, buffoon XVII; simpleton, idiot XVIII (J.). - F. *zani*, or its source It. *zani*, *zanni* servant acting as clown in the commedia dell' arte, orig. Venetian and Lombardic form of *Gianni* = *Giovanni* John (cf. *Zanipolo* title of the Church of St. John and St. Paul in Venice) used as an appellation for a porter, etc. from the mountain country of Bergamo who had taken service in a seaside town.
- zaptieh** zæ·ptieɪ Turkish policeman. XIX. - Turk. *çabtiyeh*, f. Arab. *çabt* administration, regulation.
- Zarathustrian** see ZOROASTRIAN.
- zariba** zəri·bə fenced camp in the Sudan, etc. XIX. - Arab. *zaribah* enclosure for cattle, f. *zarb* sheepfold.
- zayat** zā·jət public hall for worship, shelter, etc. XIX. Burmese.
- zeal** zil (in biblical language) fervour, 'jealousy' XIV (Wycl. Bible); †ardent love, fervent longing XV; intense ardour in a pursuit XVI. Late ME. *zele* - late L. *zēlus* (whence OF. *zel*, modF. *zèle*, Sp. *celo*, It. *zelo*) - Gr. *zēlos*. So **zealot** ze·lot member of an ancient Jewish sect XVI; zealous person XVII. - late L. *zēlotēs* - Gr. *zēlotēs* (fr. Aram. *qamania* f. Heb. *qana* be jealous), f. *zēlotin* be zealous, f. *zēlos*. **zealous** ze·ləs XVI (Tindale, Coverdale). - medL. *zēlōsus*; cf. JEALOUS.
- zebra** ze·brə, zī·brə S. African equine quadruped, Equus or Hippotigris zebra. XVI. - It. or Pg. *zebra*, of Congolese origin. Other forms have been used reflecting F. *zèbre* or Sp. *cebra*.
- zebu** zi·bju humped species of ox. XVIII (Goldsmith). - F. *zébu* (Buffon, who states that it was shown under this name at a fair in Paris in 1752); of unkn. origin.
- zecchin** ze·kin gold coin, CHEQUEEN, SEQUIN. XVIII. - It. *zecchino*, f. *zecca* the mint at Venice = Sp. *seca* - Arab. *sekkah* coin.
- zed** zed name of the letter Z, z. xv. - (O)F. *zède* (= Sp., It. *zeta*) - late L. *zēta* - Gr. *zēta*; vars. are dial. *zad* (XVII), occas. †*zard* (XVII), *IZZARD* (XVIII), *ZEE*.
- zedoary** ze·dōəri (root of) species of Curcuma. xv. - medL. *zedoarium* - Arab. *zedwār*, which is repr. in many other Eur. langs.
- zee** zi name (now spec. U.S.) of the letter z. XVII.
- Zeitgeist** tsai·tgaist spirit of the age. XIX. G., f. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit; see TIDE, GHOST.
- zeletic** zilə·tik (earlier *zealotic*) pert. to a ZEALOT. XVII. - Gr. *zēlotikós*, f. *zēlotēs*; see -IC.
- zeme, zemi** zi·mi idol, or spirit represented thereby, worshipped by W. Indian natives. XVII (Purchas). Carib *cemí*.
- zemindar** zēmi·ndār collector of revenue from land held by a number of cultivators. XVII. Early forms *gem-*, *jem-*, *sam-*; Hind. - Pers. *zamīndār*, f. *zami(n)* earth + *dār* holder.
- zemstvo** ze·mstvou provincial council in Russia. XIX. Russ., f. *zemlyá* land, rel. to Gr. *khamai* on the ground, L. *humus* earth (see HUMUS).
- zenana** zinā·nə E. Indian harem. XVIII. - Hind. (- Pers.) *zenāna*, f. *zan* woman, rel. to Gr. *gunē* woman (see QUEAN).
- Zend** zend language of the Zend-Avesta, Avestic. XVIII. - F. *zend* (used as the name of the language by Anquetil du Perron, 1771), abstracted from *Avesta-va-Zend*, i.e. Avesta with interpretation, in Pers. *zand(a) vastā*, *zandastā*, whence **Zend-Avesta** zendə·vstə, in which *Zend* was erroneously taken for an attrib. el. denoting the language of the books.
- zenith** ze·niṭ, zi·niṭ point of the sky directly overhead (Trevisa), †point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises (Ch.); highest point or state XVII (Sh.). Late ME. *cenith*, *senith*, *cinith* - OF. *cenit* (mod. *zénith*) or medL. *cenit* (cf. Sp. *cenit*, It. *zenit*, etc.), obscurely - Arab. *samt* in *samt arrās* 'path over the head' (*samt* way, *al* the, *al-*, *rās* head); cf. AZIMUTH.
- zeolite** zi·ələit (min.) generic name of a group of minerals consisting of hydrous silicates, characterized by swelling up and fusing under the blowpipe. XVIII. - Sw., G., etc. *zeolit*, f. Gr. *zēin* boil + *lithos* -LITE.
- zephyr** ze·fər west wind XVI (earlier in L. form); mild gentle wind XVII (Sh.); light article of clothing XVIII. - F. *zéphyr* (Marot) or L. *zephyrus* (whence also Sp. *cefiro*, It. *zefiro*, etc.) - Gr. *zéphuros*.

**zeppelin** zɛ·pəlɪn rigid dirigible airship invented by the German Count Ferdinand von *Zeppelin*. 1900.

**zero** zɪə·rou (pl. *zeroes* -ouz) cipher, 0 XVII; point marked 0 on a scale, temperature denoted by this XVIII; nought, nothing XIX. - F. *zéro* or its source It. *zero* - OSp. *zero* (mod. *zero*) - Arab. *ṣifr* CIPHER.

**zermubet** zɪrɑ·mbet E. India plant or its root (Curcuma). XVI. - Pg. - Hind., Pers. *zerunbād*.

**zest** zest †orange or lemon peel used for flavouring XVII; something that imparts a relish; keen relish, gusto XVIII. - F. *zeste*, †*zest*, *zec* 'the thicke skin . . . whereby the kernell of a wall-nut is diuided' (Cotgr.), orange or lemon peel, of unkn. origin.

**zeta** zɪ·tə sixth letter of the Gr. alphabet, zed (Z, ζ). Gr. *zēta*, alt. of Heb. *zayin*, after *ḫṯa*, *ḫṯra*. Hence **ze-taism**; cf. *etacism*, *lambdacism*, *rhotacism*.

**zetetic** zɪt·ɪk pert. to, adherent of, the ancient Greek sceptic school of philosophy; investigator, investigation. XVII. - Gr. *zētētikós*, f. *zētēin* seek; see -IC.

**zeugma** zjū·gmə (rhet.) figure by which a single word or phrase is made improperly to apply to two or more words or phrases XIX, earlier in wider use XVI. - L. - Gr. *zeugma* yoking, f. *zeugmínai* vb. rel. to *zugón* YOKE.


**zeuxite** zjū·ksait (min.) variety of tourmaline. XIX. f. Gr. *zeuxis* yoking, joining, f. \**zeug-* \**zug-* YOKE.

**zho** zɒu hybrid between a yak and a common cow. XIX. - Tibetan *ṁdso*.

**zibeline** zɪ·bəlɪn, -lɪn sable, *Mustela zibellina*. XVI. - F. *zibeline* (also †*zabelline*, †*zibeline*, OF. *sebelin*), with It. *zibellino*, Sp. *s-*, *cebellina*, Pg. *zebelina*, repr. Rom. deriv. of Sl. original of **SABLE**².

**zibet** zɪ·bet var. of CIVET - medL. *zibethum*, whence It. *zibetto*, etc.

**zig** see ZAG.

**zigzag** zɪ·gzæg (object) having the form  XVIII. Earliest forms *ziczac*; *zig-zac* - F. *zigzag*, †*ziczac* - G. *sickzack*, of symbolic formation suggesting alternation of direction, applied first to fortifications. Hence **zi-gzag** vb. (Burns), **zi-gzagged** (Goldsmith), **zi-gzagger** (Sterne).

**zinc** zɪnk hard bluish-white metal. XVII. - G. *zink*, †*zinken* (of unkn. origin), whence also F. *zinc*, †*zin*, Sp. *zinc*, It. *zinco*, etc., modL. *zincum*. Comb. form **zi-nc-**, **zinc-**, as in **zinc-**GRAPHY. ¶ Conjecturally supposed to be so called from its setting in the furnace in the form of spikes (*Zinken*).

**zingaro** zɪ·ŋgərou gipsy. XVI. It., alt. of †*zingano* = Gr. *Athígganoi*, an oriental people.

**zinnia** zɪ·niə plant of genus so named of Amer. plants. XVIII. modL. (Linnaeus 1763), f. name of J. G. *Zinn*, German botanist; see -IA¹.

**Zion, Sion** zai·ən one of the hills of Jerusalem on which the city of David was built; (hence) house of God, the Christian Church, place of worship (cf. BETHEL, EBENEZER). - eccl.L. *Siōn*, Gr. *Seōn*, *Seiōn*, tr. Heb. *tsiyōn*.

**zip** zɪp (slight sharp sound accompanying) a movement or contact. XIX. imit.

**zircon** zɪ·rkən (min.) native silicate of the metallic element zirconium. XVIII. - G. *zirkon*.

**zither** zɪ·ðər XIX. - G. *zither* (OHG. *cithara*, *zitera*) CITHER. Also **zi-thern** XIX; after CITHERN.

**zizyphus** zɪ·zɪfəs (plant of) genus so named of the buckthorn family. xv (*zizifus*). - L. - Gr. *zizuphon*. So †**zi-zypha** fruit of this. XVI. modL. pl.

**zodiac** zou·diæk belt of the celestial sphere within which the apparent motions of celestial bodies take place, divided into 12 'signs' named after the 12 constellations. XIV (Gower). - (O)F. *zodiaque* (= Pr. *zodiac*, Sp., It. *zodiaco*) - L. *zōdiacus* (Cicero) - Gr. *zōidiakós* (sc. *kúklos* the circle of the figures or signs, *ó τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος*), f. *zōidion* sculptured figure (of an animal), sign of the zodiac, dim. of *zōion* animal, f. *zōós* living (:- \**gwjō*; cf. QUICK); see -AC. So **ZODIACAL** -ai·ækəl. XVI. - F. *zodiacal*.

**zoeca** zou·i·ə larva of some crustaceans. XIX. - modL., extension with -A¹ of earlier form †*zoe* - Gr. *zōē* life, rel. to *zōós* living (cf. ZODIAC, ZOO-).

**zoetrope** zou·itroup scientific toy converting a series of pictures of successive attitudes into the semblance of continuous motion. XIX. irreg. f. Gr. *zōē* life, rel. to *zōós* living (cf. prec.) + -*tropos* turning (cf. TROPE, TROPIC).

**zoic** zou·ɪk showing traces of life, containing organic remains. XIX (Dana). - Gr. *zōikós*, f. *zōion* animal; see -IC. ¶ Taken as if f. Gr. *zōē* life.

**Zoilus** zou·iləs (also anglicized *Zoil(e)*) XVI-XVII, after F. *Zoile*) cynic philosopher, of Amphipolis (IV B.C.), notorious for bitter attacks on Homer, Isocrates, and Plato. Hence **Zo-ilism** XVII, **Zo-ilist** XVI.

**zollverein** tsɔ·l·fərain union of states of the German Empire for the maintenance of uniform custom dues XIX. G., f. *zoll* tax, TOLL¹ + *verein* union, f. (*sich*) *vereinen* unite, f. *ver-* FOR-¹ + *ein* ONE.

**zone** zoun each of the 5 belts into which the earth's surface is divided xv; climatic region; girdle, ring XVI; stripe of colour,

- etc. XVIII. - (O)F. *zone* or L. *zōna* girdle (whence also Sp., It. *zona*) - Gr. *zōnē* :- \**jōsmnā*, f. base repr. also by Lith. *jūostas*, Skr. *yāstas* girt.
- zoo** zū collection of live animals made and maintained for public exhibition. XIX (*the Clifton Zoo*, Macaulay); first three letters of *Zoological Gardens* (Regent's Park, London) taken as one syll. (cf. next).
- zoo-** zou·o(u), zouə, before a vowel prop. **zo-**, repr. Gr. *zōio-*, comb. form of *zōion* animal (see ZODIAC).
- zooïd** zou·oid animal-like creature. XIX (Huxley). f. Gr. *zōion*.
- zoology** zou·lədʒi science which treats of animals. XVII. First applied to that part of medical science which treats of remedies obtainable from animals; the first sense recorded in Eng. dict. (from Bailey, 1726) is 'a treatise concerning living creatures'. - modL. *zōologia* (Sperling), modGr. *zōiologia* (Schröder), f. Gr. *zōion* animal; see ZODIAC, -LOGY. Hence **zoo·log·ical**. XIX; sb. *the Z.* = ZOO. **zoo·loger**<sup>1</sup>, **-logist**. XVII (both used by Boyle).
- zoom** zūm make a continuous low-pitched hum; (of aircraft) rise abruptly from level flight. XIX. imit.
- zoophyte** zou·ɔfəit †plant (such as the sensitive plant having some qualities of animals); gen. term (now disused) for organisms regarded as intermediate between animals and plants. XVII. - F. *zoophyte* (Rabelais, 1546) - modL. *zōo-phyton* - Gr. *zōiophuton* (Aristotle), f. *zōion* animal (see ZOO-) + *phūesthai* grow (cf. BE).
- zorilla** zɔri·lə animal of an African genus allied to the skunks. XVIII (Goldsmith). - Sp. *zorilla*, *-illo*, dim. of *zorro* fox; cf. F. *zorille*.
- Zoroastrian** zɔro(u)æ·striən, **Zarathustrian** zæɔpʊ·striən pert. to (adherent of the religious system of) *Zoroaster*, *Zara-*
- thustra* (Zend *Zarathustra*, Pers. *Zardusht*) contained in the *Zendavesta*; see -IAN.
- zouave** zwāv one of a body of light infantry in the French army. XIX. - F. *zouave* - *Zouaoua* name of an Algerian Kabyle tribe, from which the force was first recruited.
- zounds** zau·ndz (arch.) euph. abbrev. of (by) *God's wounds*. XVI (*zownes*, *zoonies*); for the pronunc. see WOUND. ¶ 'Zoons is only us'd by the disbanded Officers and Bullies; but Zauns is the Beaux pronunciation', Farquhar 1699.
- zucchetto** tsuke·tɔu ecclesiastic's skull-cap. XIX. Incorrect but usual form for It. *zucchetta* small gourd, cap, dim. of *zucca* gourd, head (cf. late L. *cucutia*, gourd, *cucutum* kind of hood).
- zwieback** tsvi·bæk rusk. XIX. G. tr. of It. *biscotto* 'twice-baked' (see BISCUIT); cf. TWO, BAKE.
- Zwinglian** zwɪŋgliən, tsvɪŋgliən pert. to (a follower of) Ulrich *Zwingli* (1484-1531), Swiss religious reformer. XVI (More). See -IAN.
- zygo-** zai·gou, zi·gou repr. comb. form of Gr. *zugón* YOKE.
- zygoma** zaɪgou·mə (anat.) bony arch on each side of the skull. XVII. - modL. - Gr. *zúgōma*, f. *zugón* YOKE.
- zymo-** zai·mou (before a vowel **zym-**) comb. form of Gr. *zýmē* leaven, in techn. terms (gen.) fermentation XIX. So **zymosis** zaimou·sis. XIX. - modL. - Gr. *zýmōsis*. **zymotic** zaimə·tik. XIX. - Gr. *zýmōtikós* causing fermentation, f. *zýmōin* leaven, (pass.) ferment, f. *zýmē*, cogn. with L. *jūs* (see JUICE).
- zymurgy** zai·mɔrdʒi act of fermentation. XIX. f. Gr. *zýmē* (see prec.) + -urgy as in *metallurgy*. Cf. Gr. *zýmourgós* maker of leaven.

## ADDENDA

**common weal, commonweal** kə-mənwi:l the body politic, state, community XIV; the general good, public welfare XV. orig. and properly two words, rendering L. *rēs commūnis*, F. *le bien commun*; cf. *weal public* (XV) repr. L. *bonum publicum*, F. *le bien publique*. See WEAL<sup>1</sup>. ¶ In the sense of 'state' in XVI more esp. Sc., and now archaic or rhetorical.

**commonwealth** kə-mənweɪlθ, earlier, and still occas., kə-mənweɪ-lθ †public welfare XV; the body politic, state, community; in spec. fig. and transf. uses, e.g. *c. of Christendom, of learning, of nations* XVI; republic, or democratic state; spec. (hist.) the republican government established under Oliver Cromwell XVII. See WEALTH. ¶ Both *common weal* and *common wealth* were at first used indiscriminately in the senses 'public welfare' and 'body politic', but in XVI *commonwealth* became the ordinary Eng. term for the latter sense, whence the later sense 'republic' was developed.

**feldspar** fe:ldspɑr, **felspar** fe:lspɑr any of a group of crystalline white or flesh-red minerals. XVIII. alt. of G. *feldspat(h)*, f. *feld* field + *spat(h)* spar. Cf. SPAR<sup>3</sup>. Hence **feldspathic** adj. ¶ The common sp. *fels* is due to false deriv. f. G. *fels* rock. The current

G. form is *feldspat*.

**fen** fen low marshy land. OE. *fen(n)* = OFris. *fen(n)e*, OS. *fen(n)i* (Du. *veen*), OHG. *fenna*, *fenni* (G. *fenn*), ON. *fen*, Goth. *fani* :-CGmc. \**fanjam*, -*jaz*, -*jō* :- IE. \**pano-*, rel. to Skr. *pañka* mud, OPruss. *pannean* bog, fen, marsh.

**fetid, foetid** fe-tid, fi- stinking XVI. - L. *fētidus*, *foet-*, f. *fētēre*, *foet-* stink. Hence **fe-tid**NESS XVIII.

**wage** weidʒ †a pledge or security; †a challenge or engagement to fight; payment for service rendered; fig., reward, recompense XIV; †payment for use or possession of property XV. ME. *wage* - AF., ONF. *wage* (AL. *vagium*, *wagium*) = OF. *guage*, (also mod.) *gage* - Gmc. \**waðjam*; see GAGE<sup>1</sup>, and for the Gmc. collateral forms, WED. So **wage** vb. A. †deposit or give as a pledge or security, esp. for the fulfilment of (something promised) XIV; †agree to forfeit in some contingency XV; †(exc. hist.) pledge oneself to judicial combat XVI; B. †engage or employ for wages, hire; †pay wages to XIV; C. carry on (war, a contest) XV. ME. *wage(n)* - AF., ONF. *wagier*, *waigier* = OF. *guagier* (mod. *gager*), f. *gage* (see the sb.).